## Migration Trends in Central America, North America and the Caribbean, June 2019

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- **APPREHENSIONS**
  - At the Southern Border of the United States ................................................................. 1

- **RETURNS**
  - Returnees from Mexico and the United States ........................................................................ 2

- **EXTRA-REGIONAL MIGRANTS**
  - Migrants from Countries in Asia and Africa ........................................................................ 3

- **MIGRATION IN THE REGION**
  - DACA, TPS, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans ................................................................. 4
  - Lawful Permanent Residents and Temporary Workers and their Families in the United States ........................................................................ 5

- **INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT**
  - New Displacements in 2018 Associated with Disasters and Conflicts in Central America, North America and the Caribbean ........................................ 6
In the first seven months of fiscal year 2019, the number of apprehensions at the border with Mexico exceeded by 16% the total of fiscal year 2018.

Since fiscal year 2018 the percentage of apprehended family units has doubled to 54%. The percentage of apprehended individuals has dropped to almost half.

In fiscal year 2018, Rio Grande (McAllen) was the sector with the highest number of apprehensions at the Southern border of the United States, with 41% of the total.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Returns from Mexico and the United States to the Northern Countries of Central America

Between 2016 and 2018, Mexico registered the highest number of returnees to the Northern Countries of Central America. Between January and April 2019, the trend switched with more migrants returning from the United States.

Trends show that on average 82% of returnees to the Northern Countries of Central America are men.

*The vast majority of the total corresponds to returnees to the northern countries of Central America.*
Between 2014 and 2019, both the irregular transit records from the Colombia-Panama border (Darien sector) and the number of detentions of extra-regional migrants with irregular status in Mexico show approximately 52 nationalities. Among the most recurrent nationalities are Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Cameroon and Republic of the Congo.
MIGRATION IN THE REGION
DACA, TPS, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans

**Beneficiaries of DACA and TPS in the United States by country of origin, 2018**
- **Mexico**: 543,536
- **Guatemala**: 16,300
- **Honduras**: 25,920
- **El Salvador**: 17,700
- **Nicaragua**: 1,360
- **Costa Rica**: 500
- **Panama**: 410
- **Jamaica**: 2,470
- **Trinidad and Tobago**: 1,740
- **Dominican Republic**: 2,000
- **Haiti**: 14,209

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

**Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela**
- **Mexico**: 39,500
- **Costa Rica**: 25,700
- **Panama**: 94,400
- **Guyana**: 36,400
- **Aruba**: 16,500
- **Curacao**: 26,000
- **Trinidad and Tobago**: 40,000
- **Dominican Republic**: 28,500

Source: Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela

**Haitians in Dominican Republic**
- **It represents approximately 87% of the total migrants in the country.**

**Nicaraguans in Costa Rica**
- **Nicaraguans with authorization of stay in Costa Rica in 2018** (whether permanent, temporary or special category).

Sources: Second National Survey of Immigrants, Dominican Republic General Directorate for Migration and Foreigners

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- Approximately 91% out of 679,740 beneficiaries of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) come from countries in the region, mostly Mexico, followed by El Salvador and Guatemala.

- Approximately 93% out of 417,341 beneficiaries of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) come from countries in the region, mostly El Salvador, followed by Honduras and Haiti.

- Estimates indicate that there are 4 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the world, approximately 307,000 of whom are living in eight countries in the region.

Sources: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (DACA)
Congressional Research Service (TPS)
After Mexico (13-15%), Cuba and the Dominican Republic are the two countries in the region with the highest number of lawful permanent residents in 2014-2017.

In fiscal years 2014-2017, the region accounted for 51%-52% of admissions of temporary workers and their families.

From fiscal years 2014 to 2017, approximately 4% of permanent residence permits were granted to nationals from the Northern Countries of Central America (NCCA).
The Global Report on Internal Displacement by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) presents an overview of new displacement associated with natural disasters and conflicts in recent years.

Disasters caused 1,695,194 new displacements during 2018 across 18 countries of the region, while conflicts and violence caused 257,950 displacements concentrated in three countries: El Salvador, Mexico and Honduras.

The countries of the region most affected by displacement associated with disasters in 2018 were the United States (1,247,000 new displacements), Cuba (52,000), Guatemala and the Dominican Republic (27,000 each). Displacement registered in the United States resulted from the impact of hurricanes Florence (August) and Michael (October), as well as wildfires in California.

It is important to point out that published data does not detail the situation of vulnerability of internally displaced people, which can greatly vary from case to case. Displacement in countries like Cuba responds to temporary evacuation policies that allow people to preserve their integrity and assets without producing new vulnerabilities.

Historically, displacement in the region has been marked by the incidence of destructive events such as Hurricane Ike in 2008, the 2010 Haiti earthquake, Hurricane Sandy in 2012, Hurricane Matthew in 2016 and Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017.