

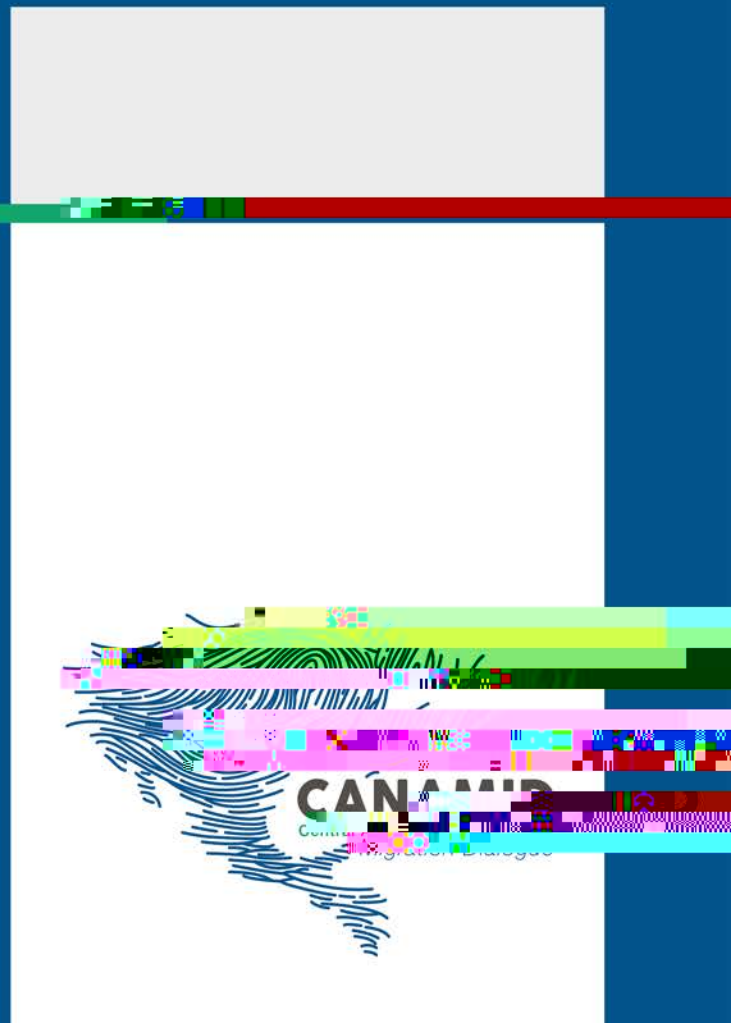


# A Historical and Demographic Outlook of Migration from Central America's Northern Triangle

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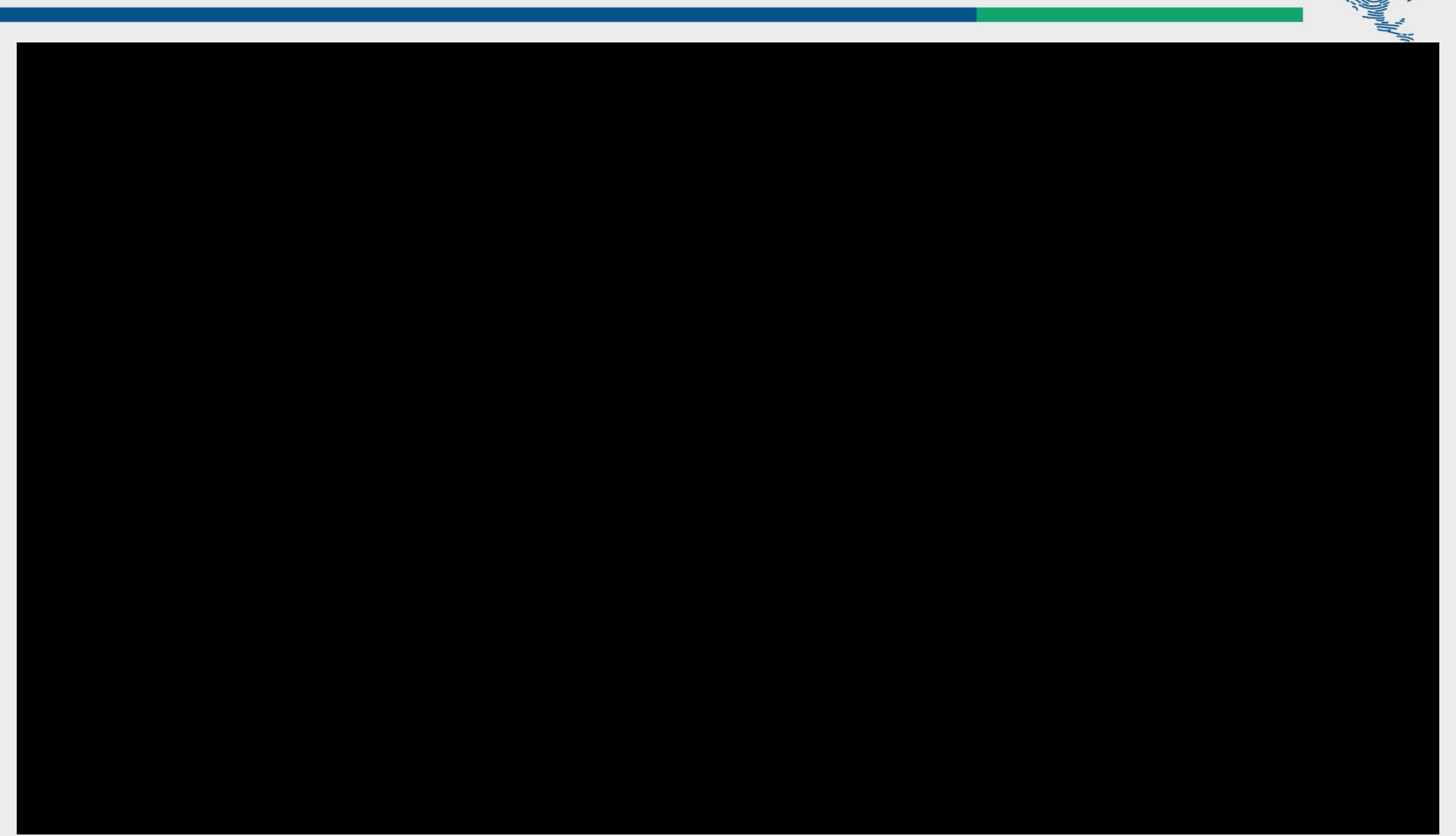


# Persistent growth of the NTCA-





# Unauthorized NTCA immigrant stocks grow while Mexican stocks diminish





Earthquake





# Intra-regional migration responses



“Export-oriented” political economy based on basic agricultural commodities favored:

- Large domestic producers at El Salvador and Guatemala
- Foreign investment

**Guatemala:** Historical migration flows to SE Mexico

**El Salvador:** Dislocated peasants to Honduras

**Honduraw**





# Destination: Mexico

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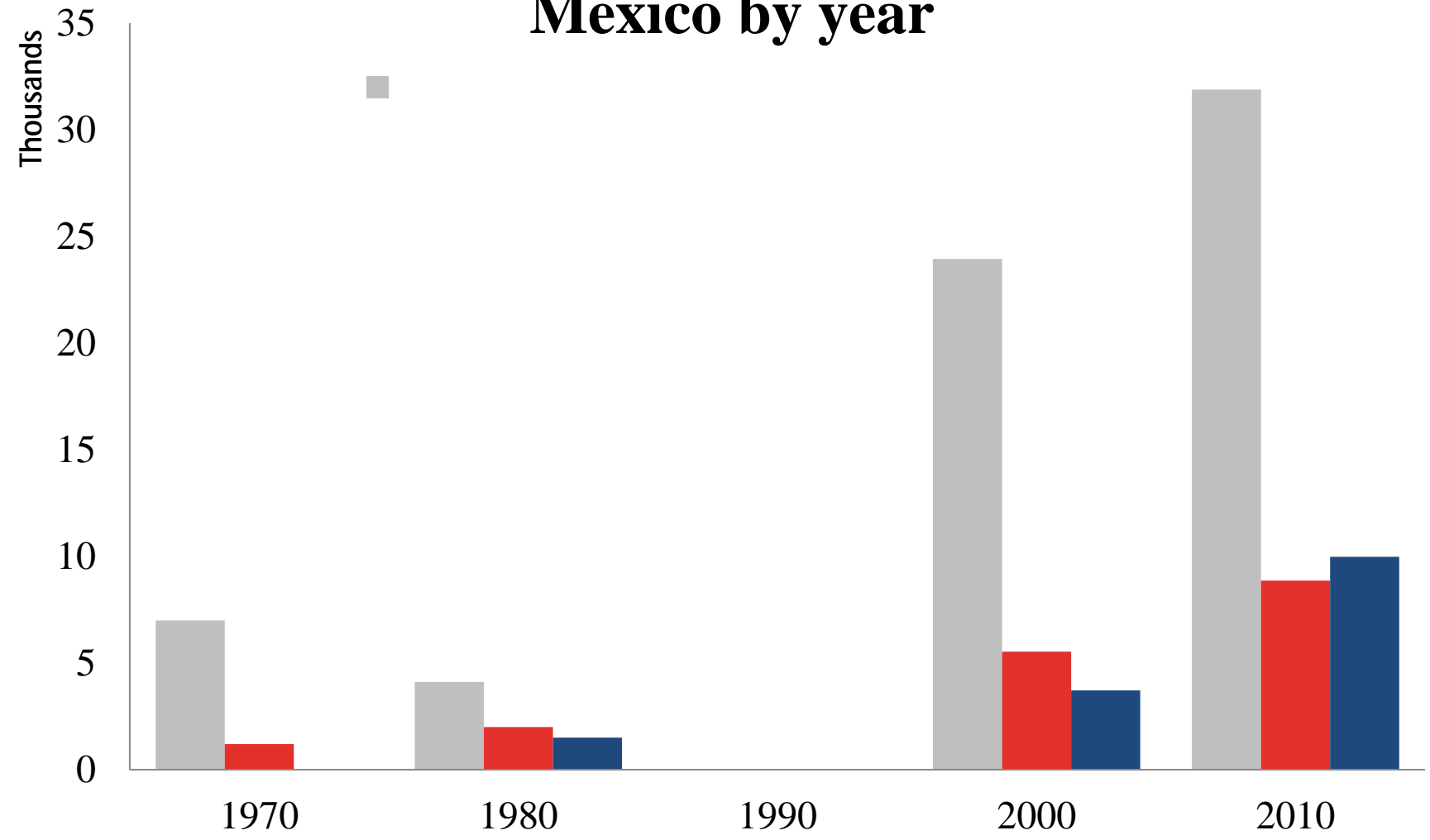


- Mexican asylum “policy” challenged at end of 1970s
  - Commission





# Population born in the NTCA living in Mexico by year





# Transit through Mexico



- Increasing trend since the mid-1990s to 2005  
Highest point in 2005 = Between 390,000 and 430,000 migrants.
  - Slowdown 2006-2009
  - Stabilization 2010-2011
  - Since 2012 increase again (Honduras at the top)
- After 2009 increased proportion of unaccompanied minors detained by Mexico and the U.S.



# Destination: United States

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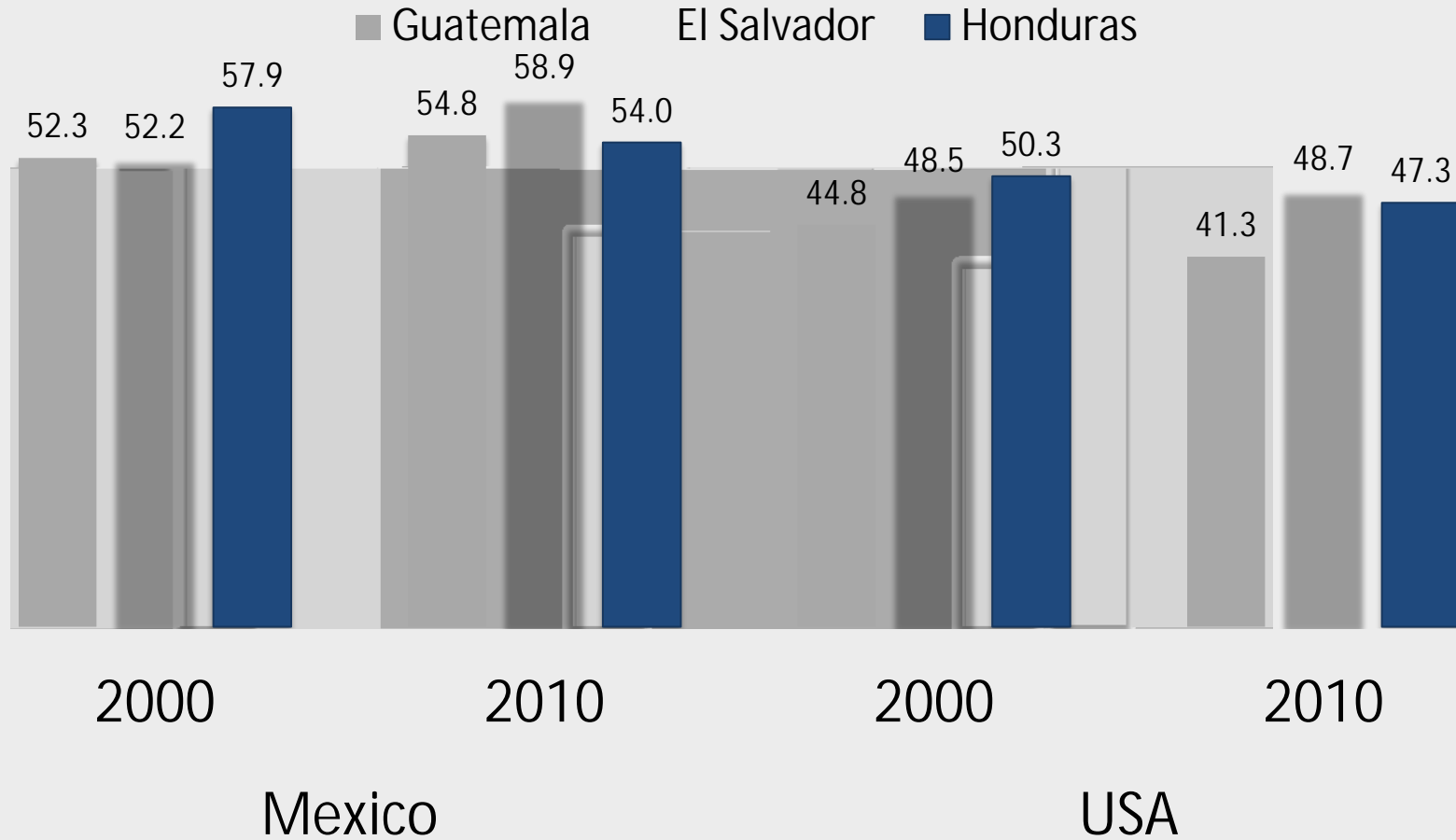


- Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)
  - 136,000 Salvadorans and 50,000 Guatemalans legalized through IRCA (around 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the population in 1990)
- Limited legal refuge and asylum options
  - TPS a mechanism for temporary but renewable relief from deportation
- Increase in irregular inflows
  - U.S. labor demand
  - Family reunification
  - Immigration policy towards low-skilled

# Steady growth of Immigrant stocks in the US

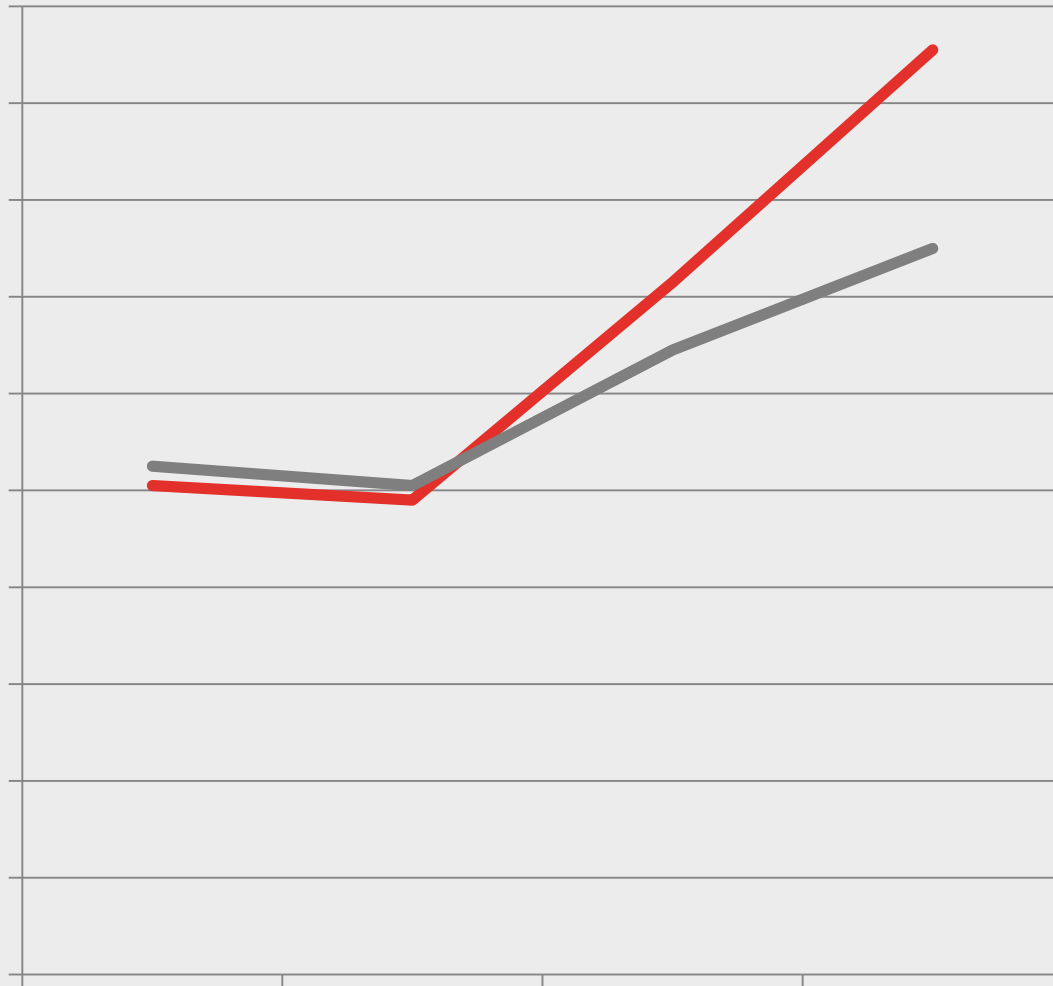


# Greater feminization in Mexico

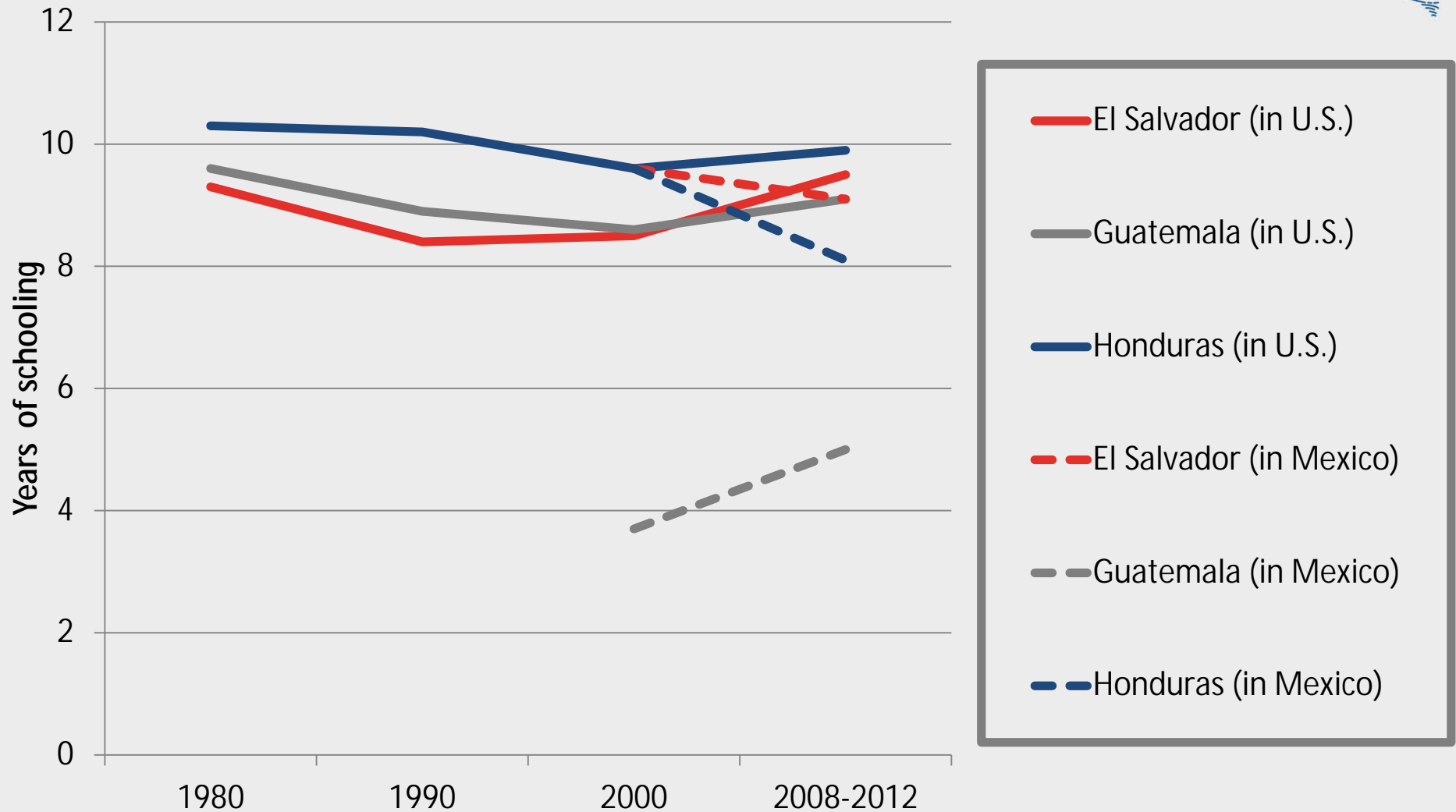




# Older Salvadorans



# Years of Schooling in Mexico and U.S.



# Summary



- Persistence of emigration from the NTCA, rooted in a historical and geo-political context defined by violence, insecurity and hard economic conditions
  - Civil wars in the past
  - Gang and drug-related violence today
- Consequences of immigration enforcement from the U.S. and Mexico
  - Challenges for re-integration
  - Vicious cycle: emigration – return – violence/insecurity





# Policy recommendations (cont.)



- To sending countries
  - Reduce “push factors”
  - Ease reintegration upon return
  - Improve data collection on migration that captures the complexity of the phenomenon
    - Year of arrival, date of first emigration
    - Place of residence 1 and 5 years prior
    - Cause of migration
  - Share existing and future data and create repositories of regional comparative data