MIGRATION IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR | GUATEMALA | HONDURAS

RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN
IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA

JANUARY - OCTOBER 2017

Source: DGME (El Salvador); DGM y SBS (Guatemala); CONMIGHO (Honduras).

RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN
IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE
October 2017

19,732

Total Returning Migrant Girls and Women to the NTCA
January - October 2017

35,988

Returns
January - October 2016

-16,256

Variation

-45.2%

Variation

RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN

IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE

October 2017

EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS
-55.1 %	**-37 %**	**-46.4 %**
JAN-OCT 2016: **10,700**	JAN-OCT 2016: **14,552**	JAN-OCT 2016: **10,736**
JAN-OCT 2017: **4,807**	JAN-OCT 2017: **9,168**	JAN-OCT 2017: **5,757**
VARIATION: **-5,893**	VARIATION: **-5,384**	VARIATION: **-4,979**

Source: DGME (El Salvador); DGM y SBS (Guatemala); CONMIGHO (Honduras).

RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN
IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE
October 2017

**RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN
IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE
BY COUNTRY OF APPREHENSION**
January - October 2017

79

0.4%

13,446

68.1%

31.5%

6,207

■ Mexico   ■ United States   ■ Other

**RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN
IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE
BY SEX**
January - October 2017

Men

Women

85.1%   14.9%

87,361   15,320

Boys

Girs

65.4%   34.6%

8,346   4,412
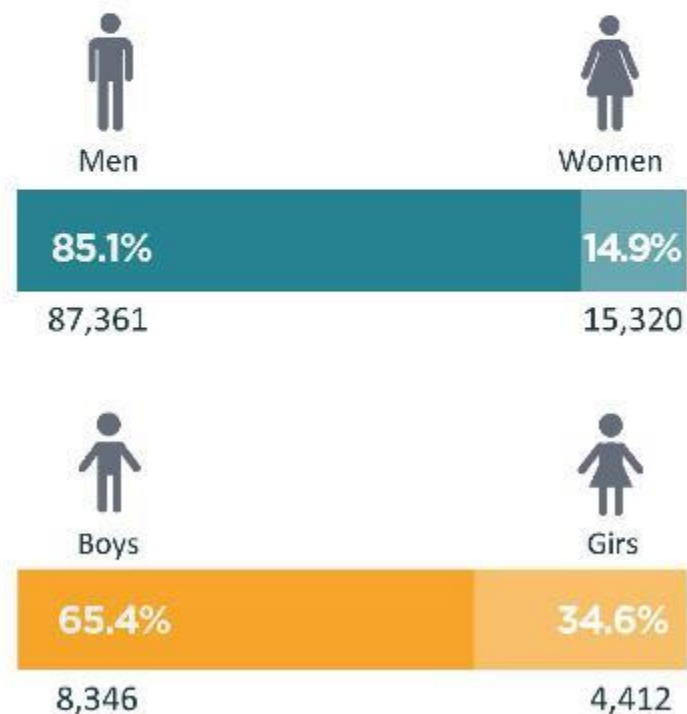
RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN
IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE
October 2017

Source: DGME (El Salvador); DGM y SBS (Guatemala); CONMIGHO (Honduras).

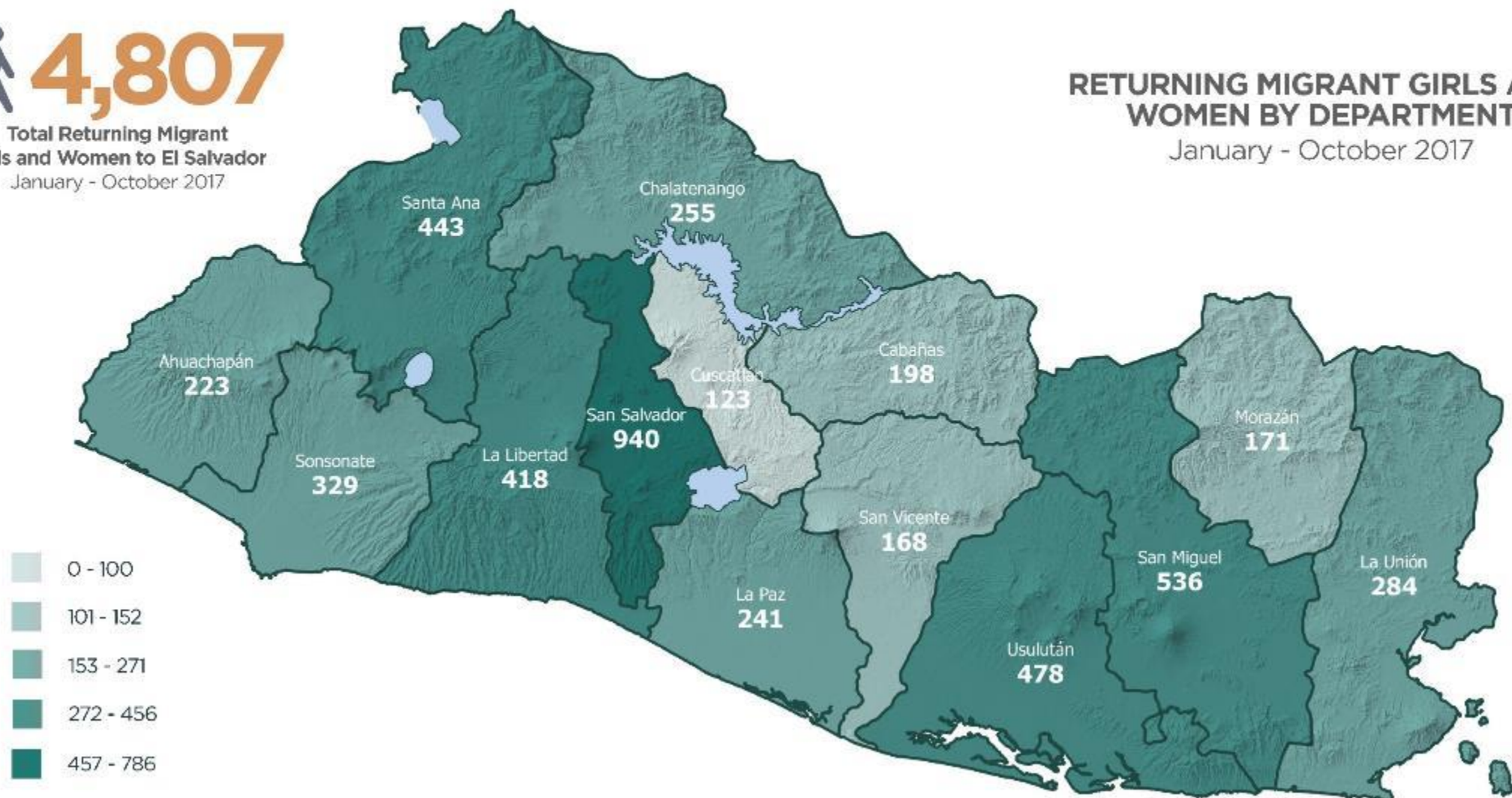# RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN
TO EL SALVADOR
October 2017

4,807
Total Returning Migrant
Girls and Women to El Salvador
January - October 2017

**RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND
WOMEN BY DEPARTMENT**
January - October 2017

Santa Ana
443

Chalatenango
255

Ahuachapán
223

Cabañas
198

Cuscatlán
123

San Salvador
940

Morazán
171

Sonsonate
329

La Libertad
418

San Vicente
168

San Miguel
536

La Unión
284

La Paz
241

Usulután
478

Legend
- 0 - 100
- 101 - 152
- 153 - 271
- 272 - 456
- 457 - 786

Source: Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería (DGME).

RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN

TO EL SALVADOR

October 2017

MEXICO
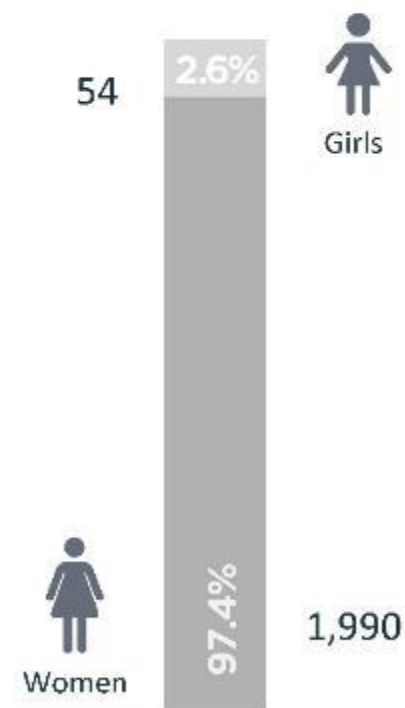
772 — Girls — 28.2%

1,968 — Women — 71.8%
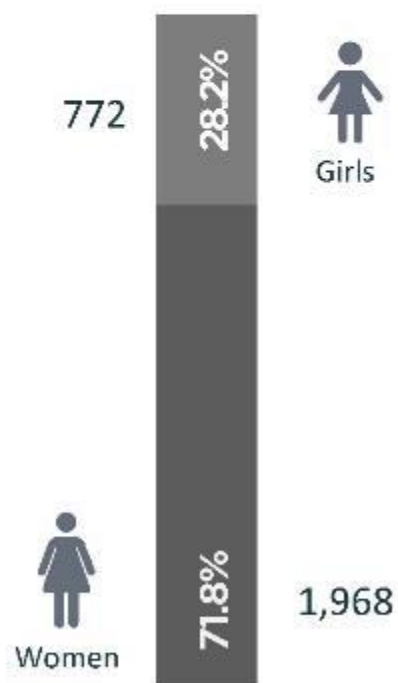
RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN BY COUNTRY OF APPREHENSION

January - October 2017

23

2,740

0.5%

57.0%

42.5%

2,044

■ Mexico ■ United States ■ Other

UNITED STATES

54 — Girls — 2.6%

1,990 — Women — 97.4%
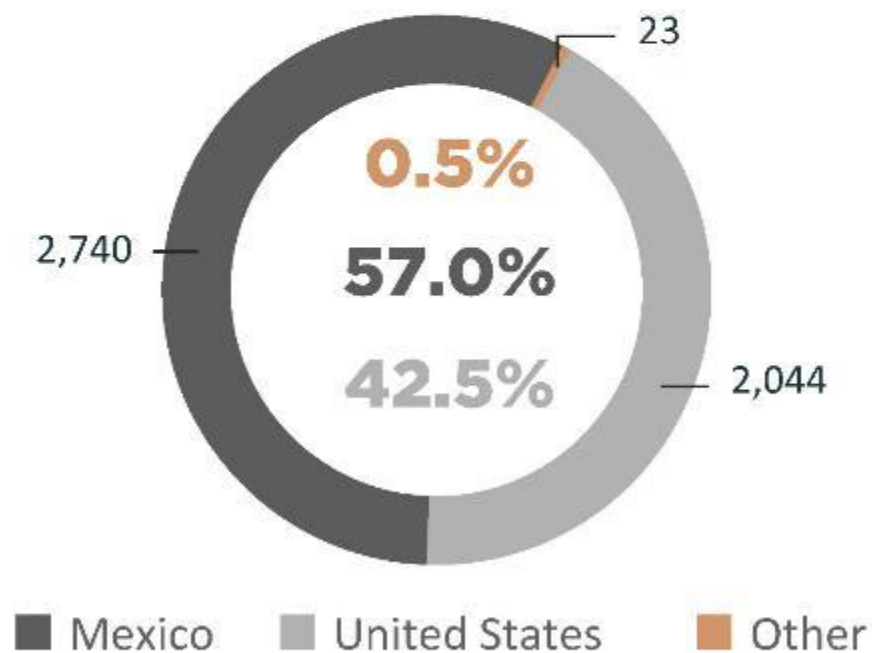
RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN
TO EL SALVADOR
October 2017

REPORTED REASONS TO MIGRATE
January - October 2017

Ecomonic Factors
61.3%
39%

Violence / Insecurity
19.2%
26.1%

Family Reunification
16.3%
32.4 %

Domestic Violence
1.4%
2.4%

Others
1.6%
0%

■ Women   ■ Girls

Source: Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería (DGME).

RETURNING MIGRANT GIRLS AND WOMEN

TO EL SALVADOR

October 2017

VARIATION

January - October 2016 / January - October 2017

TOTAL VARIATION

-55.1 %

2016: 10,700
2017: 4,807

UNITED STATES

-20.2 %

2016: 2,561
2017: 2,044

WOMEN

-20.8 %

2016: 2,512
2017: 1,990

GIRLS

10.2 %

2016: 49
2017: 54

MEXICO

-66.3 %

2016: 8,121
2017: 2,740

WOMEN

-63.3 %

2016: 5,359
2017: 1,968

GIRLS

-72.0 %

2016: 2,762
2017: 772

UNACCOMPANIED
MIGRANT CHILDREN

IOM implemented the Human Mobility Household survey at reception centers from November 2015 to March 2016 to enable information-based decision making for all key actors involved in the provision of services for returning migrants and their families.

Based on the principle of the child's best interests, no children were interviewed during this process. Instead, parents or legal guardians were interviewed while they waited for the child's arrival at reception centers.

Methodology

Target population: Returning unaccompanied migrant children and their household at the national level.

Data collection methodology: Cross-sectional household survey of parents or legal guardians of migrant children performed at returning migrants' reception centers.

Temporal scope: Migration/Human Mobility events that happened in the last five years.

	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras
Total households	281	836	158
Women	809	2,518	481
Men	836	2,742	496
Total	1,658	5,302	981
Girls	77	197	48
Boys	166	594	95
Total	237	791	143

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

28.6%
GIRLS
14.3
AVERAGE AGE

71.4%
BOYS
15.5
AVERAGE AGE

AVERAGE YEARS OF
SCHOOLING

	Girls	Boys	Expected years of schooling
12-15 years	5.1	5.4	6-9 years
16-18 years	6.1	5.9	9-11 years

■ Girls   ■ Boys

REPORTED REASONS
TO MIGRATE

This section presents a classification of the children's reasons to migrate reported by their parents or legal guardians at reception centers. Respondants could provide multiple reasons so percentages can add up over 100%.

A multicausal analysis is provided in a Venn diagram considering only responses including violence/insecurity, family reunification and a combination of both better standards of living and employement.

Family **reunification**
21.9%

Better standards **of living**
39.5%

Employment
(search for opportunities, etc.)
33.5%

Violence **/Insecurity**
36.7%

Natural **disasters**
(floods, high tides, earthquakes, etc.)
11.2%

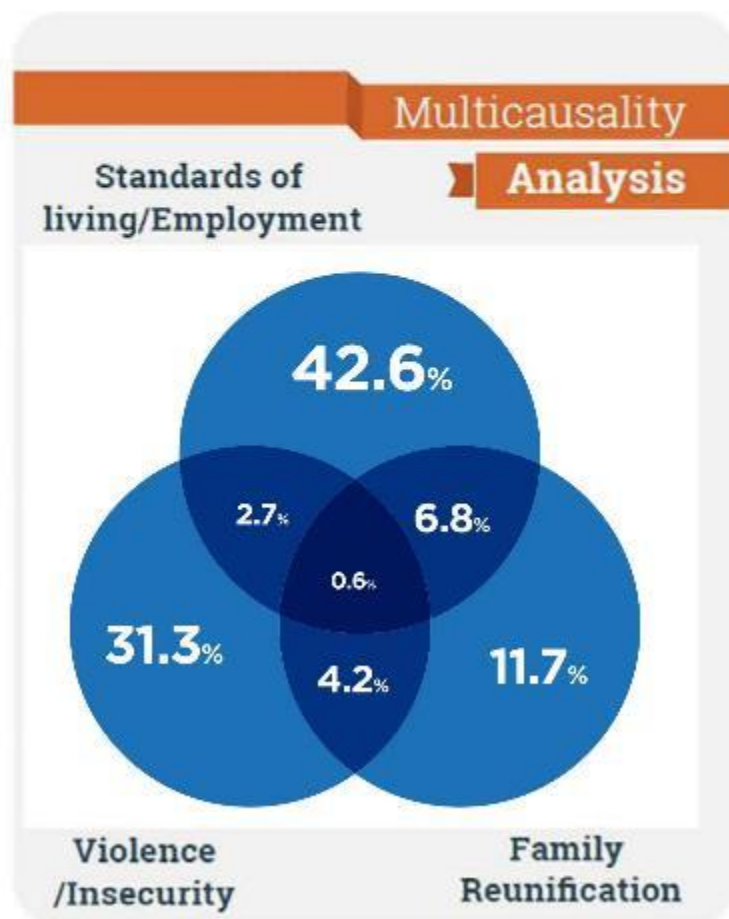Deterioration of means of livelihood related to drought, plagues, etc.
2.7%

Better access **to social services**
7.7%

Others
7.5%

Multicausality Analysis

Standards of living/Employment

42.6%

2.7%   6.8%

0.6%

31.3%   4.2%   11.7%

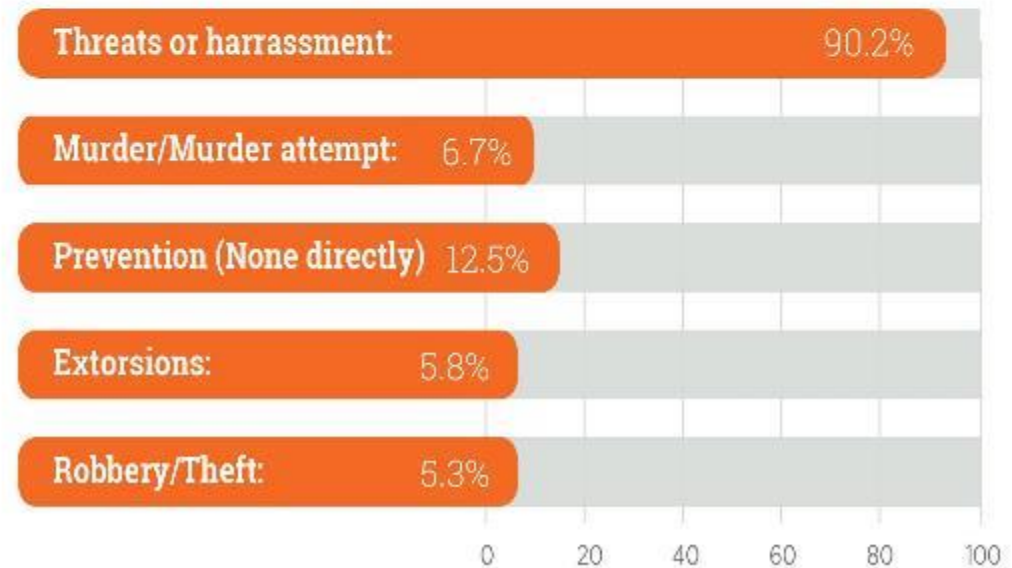**Violence /Insecurity**   **Family Reunification**

Family reunification

Family reunification is associated with parent-child relations. However, the extended family can play an important role in the child's migration. The data shows the majority of these households report to have at least one relative abroad. This section presents two key indicators from other sections in the survey to provide a brief snapshot of these "transnational families.
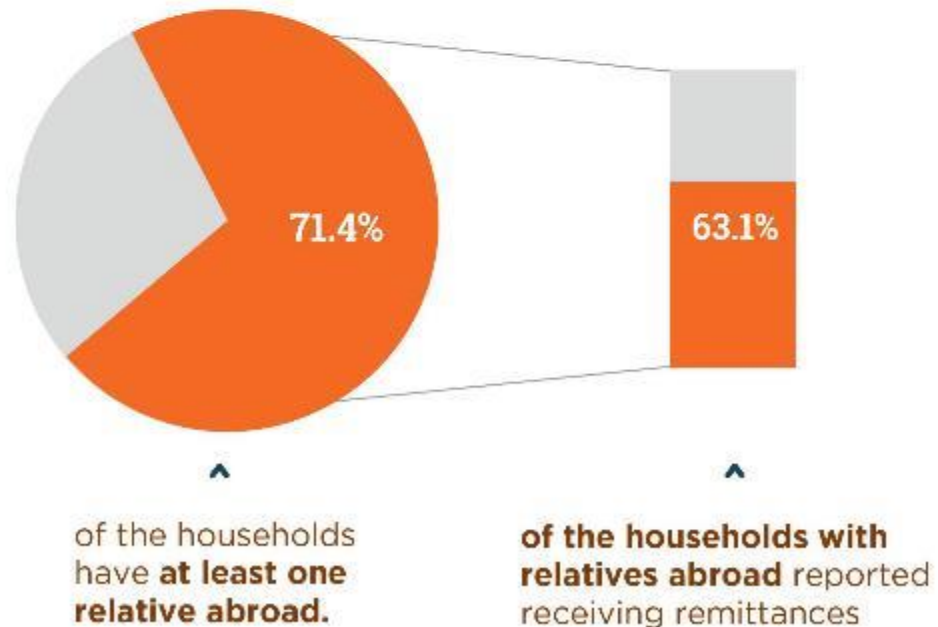
Violence/Insecurity

The chart below shows a classification of the acts of violence reported as the reason for the child's migration by the parent or legal guardian at the reception center. A very important limitation of this survey is that information on domestic violence is limited or non-available due to counter-incentives related to the respondants being the parents or legal guardians of the child.

71.4%

63.1%

^

^

of the households have **at least one relative abroad.**

of the households with relatives abroad reported receiving remittances

Threats or harrassment:	90.2%
Murder/Murder attempt:	6.7%
Prevention (None directly)	12.5%
Extorsions:	5.8%
Robbery/Theft:	5.3%

0   20   40   60   80   100

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

5.7
AVERAGE OF PEOPLE
per household

AGE RANGE	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras
0 - 18	1.3	2.3	2
19 - 60	2.3	2.5	2.2
61 +	0.3	0.3	0.2
Migrant children	1.1	1.1	1.3
Total	5	6.1	5.7

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

EL SALVADOR

SEX:

Male   Female

28.4%	71.6%

AVERAGE AGE

45   45

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

7 | 5.1

GUATEMALA

SEX:

Male   Female

70.3%	29.7%

AVERAGE AGE

47.5   44

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

3.4 | 3.7

HONDURAS

SEX:

Male   Female

60.8%	39.2%

AVERAGE AGE

46.8   44.4

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

6.2 | 6.5

NON-MIGRANT CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

49.4% GIRLS

50.6% BOYS
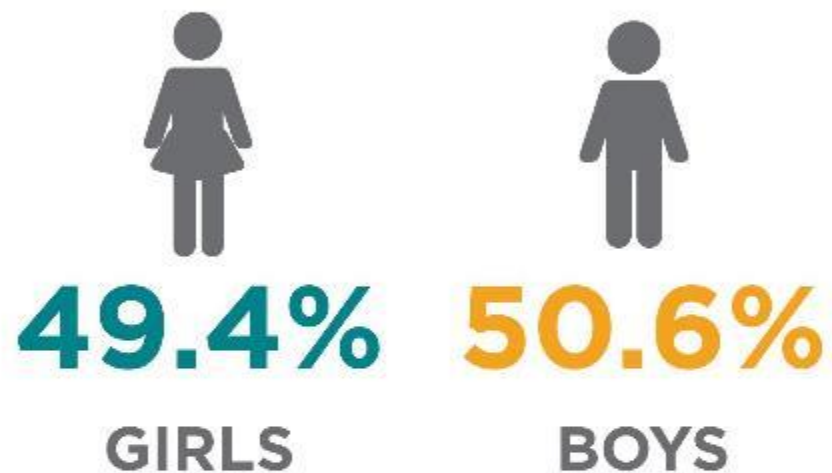
10.4 YEARS
GIRLS

10.5 YEARS
BOYS

AVERAGE YEARS OF
SCHOOLING

	Girls	Boys	Expected years of schooling
12-15 years	5.9	5.9	6-9 years
16-18 years	6.8	7.5	9-11 years

Non-Migrant children
CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL
(7-18 YEARS OLD)

27.5%
NOT *attending school*

NO   YES
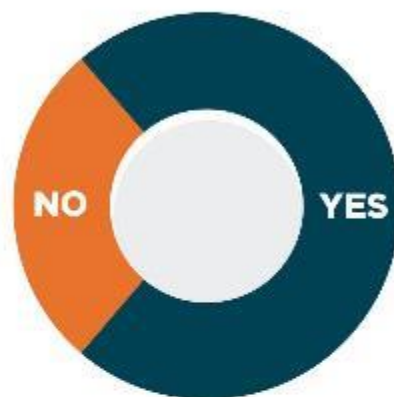
72.5%
ATTENDING *school*

Why are they
NOT ATTENDING
SCHOOL
?

INSECURITY

NOT
INTERESTED

HIGH COST
OF EDUCATION
$
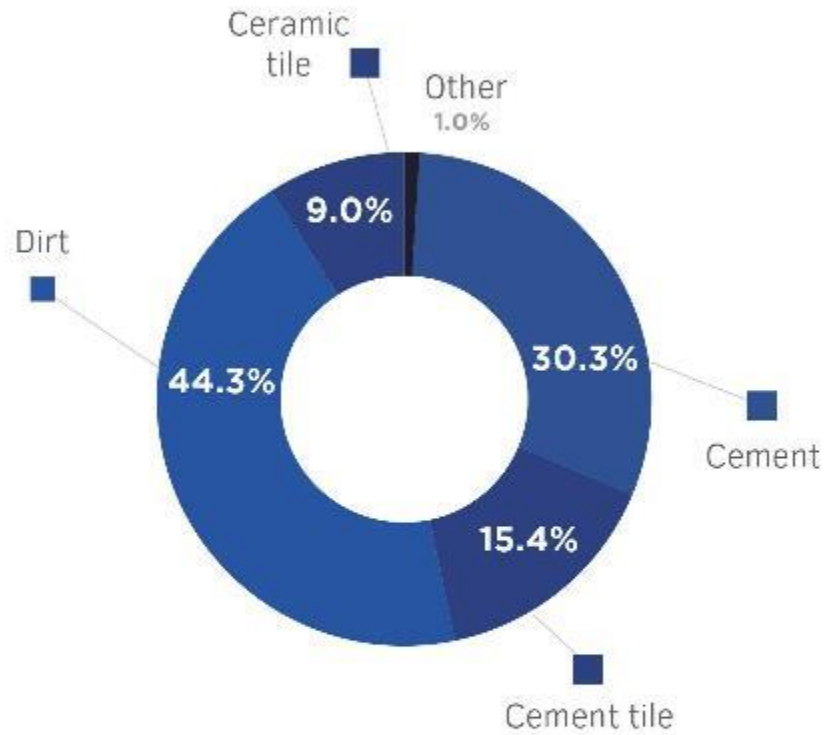
OTHER
?

6.6%

20.3%

40.6 %

38.6%

OTHER INCLUDES:

HOUSEHOLD WORK // ILLNESS // DOMESTIC VIOLENCE // SEXUAL HARASSMENT // FAMILY DISINTEGRATION // HAVE FINISHED SCHOOL
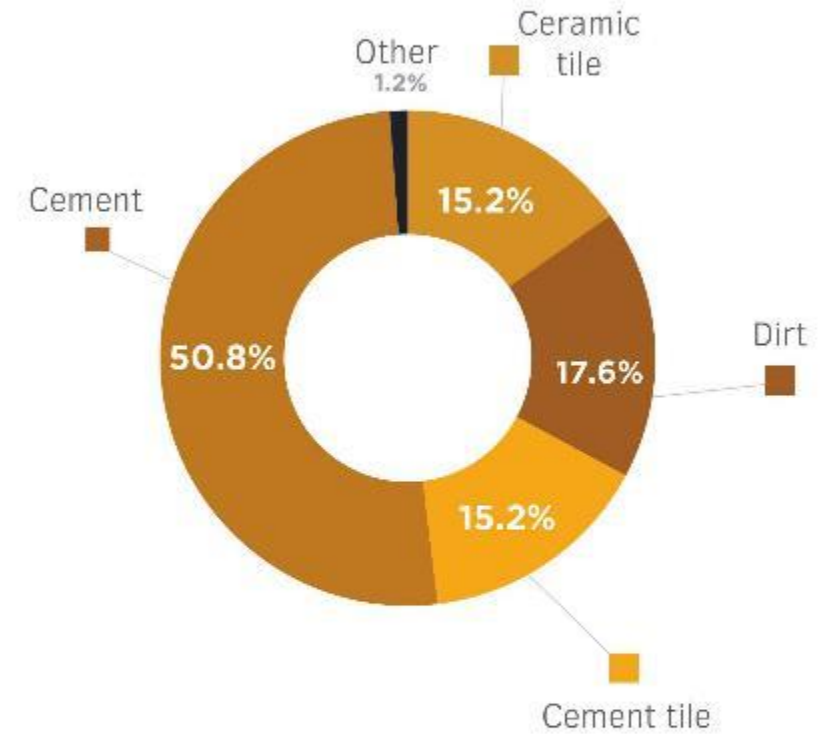
*Note: Respondants could provide multiple reasons so percentages can add up over 100%.

TYPE OF FLOOR IN THE HOUSE
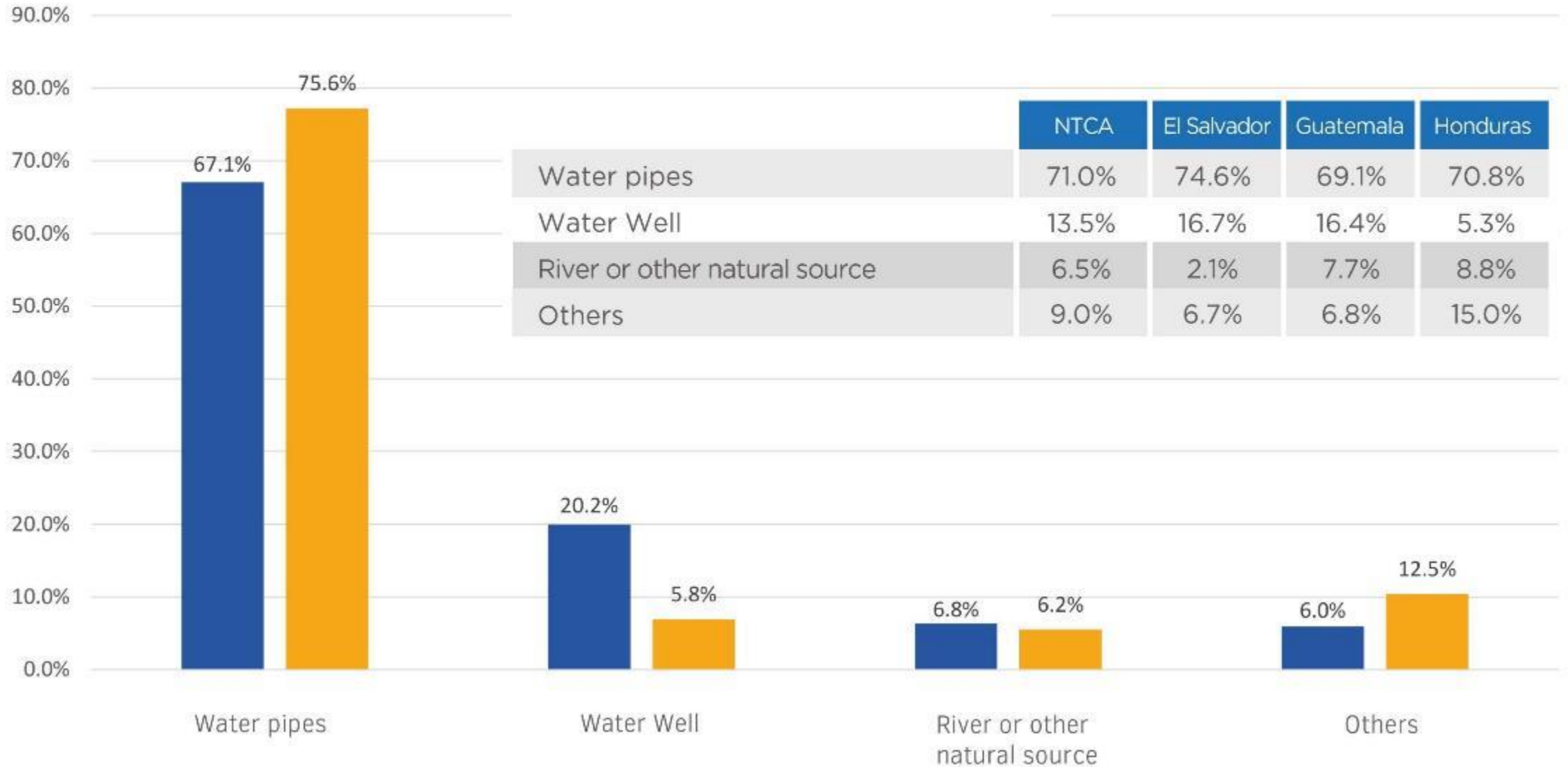
■ Rural Area   ■ Urban Area

Rural Area (left chart):
- Other 1.0%
- Ceramic tile 9.0%
- Dirt 44.3%
- Cement 30.3%
- Cement tile 15.4%

Urban Area (right chart):
- Other 1.2%
- Ceramic tile 15.2%
- Dirt 17.6%
- Cement tile 15.2%
- Cement 50.8%

DIRT FLOOR BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

👨 35.1%   👩 28.0%

TYPE OF FLOOR IN THE HOUSE	NTCA	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras
CERAMIC TILE	11.7%	17.1%	4.6%	18.6%
DIRT	32.1%	20.8%	51.7%	9.7%
CEMENT TILE	15.4%	35.0%	10.3%	4.4%
CEMENT	39.7%	26.3%	32.6%	65.5%
OTHER	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Legend: Rural (blue), Urban (orange)

	NTCA	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras
Water pipes	71.0%	74.6%	69.1%	70.8%
Water Well	13.5%	16.7%	16.4%	5.3%
River or other natural source	6.5%	2.1%	7.7%	8.8%
Others	9.0%	6.7%	6.8%	15.0%

Chart values:

- Water pipes: Rural 67.1%, Urban 75.6%
- Water Well: Rural 20.2%, Urban 5.8%
- River or other natural source: Rural 6.8%, Urban 6.2%
- Others: Rural 6.0%, Urban 12.5%

Vulnerability Index
The indicators can be read as follows: "29.0% of the households in the NTCA do not have access to drinking water".

HOUSING **VULNERABILITY** INDEX

FOR THE RETURNING MIGRANT **CHILDREN IN...**

% OF HOUSEHOLDS in which...		NTCA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS
	THE FAMILY DOES NOT OWN THE **house/apartment**	21.1%	26.4%	16.0%	24.5%
	THE HOUSE HAS **dirt floors**	32.1%	20.8%	51.7%	9.7%
	THE FAMILY DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS **to drinking water**	29.0%	25.4%	30.9%	29.2%
HOUSING VULNERABILITY INDEX		0.27	0.24	0.33	0.21

The last row is a composite index ranging from 0 to 1 including 1) property, 2) floor material and 3) access to drinking water with an equal weight (100% in all three indicators would mean a value of 1 for the index).