

Introduction

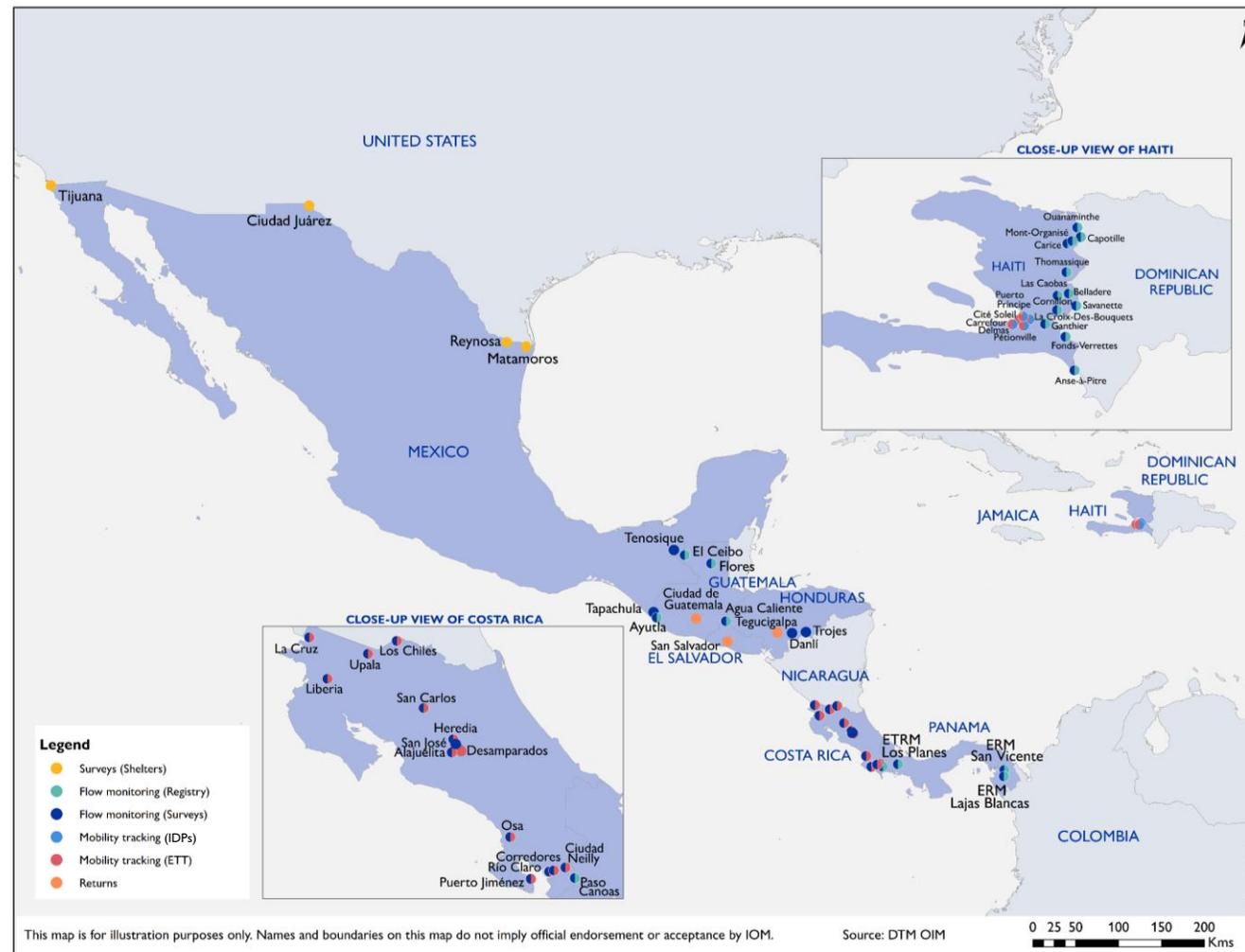
Central America, North America and the Caribbean is a region from which large migratory movements arise and flow. According to [migration data](#) from the government of Panama, between January and June 2023 at least 196,371 migrants entered Panama through the Darién route. During the same period in 2022, 49,452 people entered, representing an increase of 297 per cent.

From January to June 2023, primary data has been collected in nearly 100 locations in the Region with the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Figure 1 shows the different data collection locations and the type of DTM component applied.

DTM is a system to collect and analyze primary data, to disseminate critical information on the mobility, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced and mobile populations to inform decision making and to provide context-specific assistance. As of June 2023, [DTM reports were published](#) by seven countries of the region through the implementation of different DTM components including mobility tracking of IDPs, flow monitoring surveys and registration of migrants, as well as surveys to people on the move and returnees.

This report aims to provide an overview of migratory movements in the region, the locations and months in which primary data were collected through DTM instruments, as well as an exploratory analysis of the socio-demographic profiles, needs and intentions of migrants interviewed as part of flow monitoring surveys, according to their nationality.

Figure 1. Locations where DTM activities have been implemented in the region, by component | Semester 2023



DTM activities in the region

Figure 2. DTM regional statistics
January - June 2023

Country	Mobility Tracking*	Movements Counted	Flow Monitoring Surveys
Costa Rica	13,364	196,371	1,985
El Salvador	4,025		
Guatemala	32,047	20,513	1,972
Haiti **	151,997	10,223	4,381
Honduras	22,585	135,473	2,062
Mexico			4,131
Panama		196,371	1,982
Total	224,018	558,951	16,513

Source: DTM reports by country. Note: *Includes displaced persons, returnees or stranded persons. **Includes internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees from abroad.

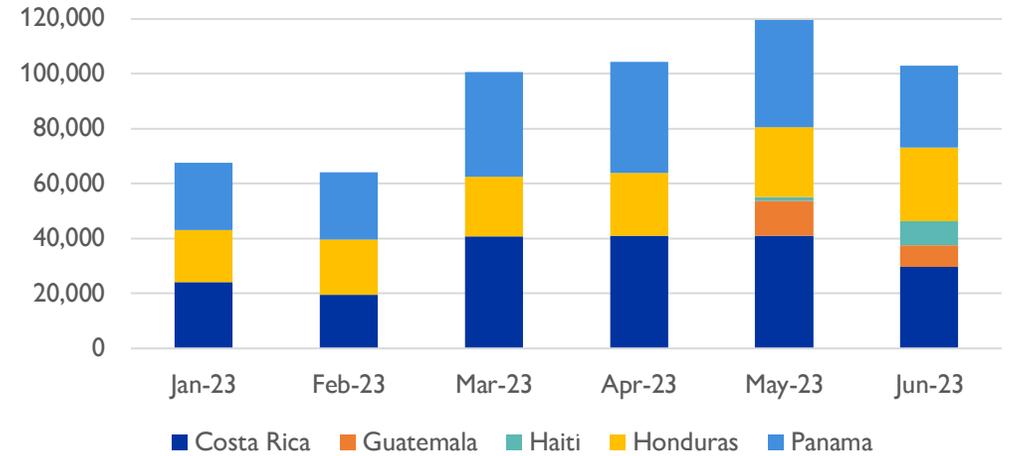
From January to June 2023, DTM activities were conducted in seven countries in the region: Costa Rica (metropolitan area; northern and southern borders); El Salvador (San Salvador); Guatemala (border points to the east, west and north of the country); Haiti (Port-au-Prince and eastern border); Honduras (Danlí and Trojes); Mexico (southern and northern borders); Panama (Darién and Chiriquí). During this period, flow monitoring registries and surveys were conducted in at least 100 flow monitoring points.

Figure 3. Flow monitoring surveys by country and month of collection
January - June 2023

Country	January	February	March	April	May	June
Costa Rica						
Guatemala						
Haiti						
Honduras						
Mexico						
Panama						

Figure 4 shows the distribution of movements accounted for by month and country. From January to June, a total of 558,951 movements were recorded.

Figure 4. Movements recorded by country and month of collection
January - June 2023



During the study period, at least one flow monitoring activity was maintained in both Costa Rica and Mexico. Figure 5 shows the number of surveys conducted per month in each country representing a total of 16,513 flow monitoring surveys conducted this semester.

Figure 5. Flow monitoring surveys by country and month of collection
January - June 2023

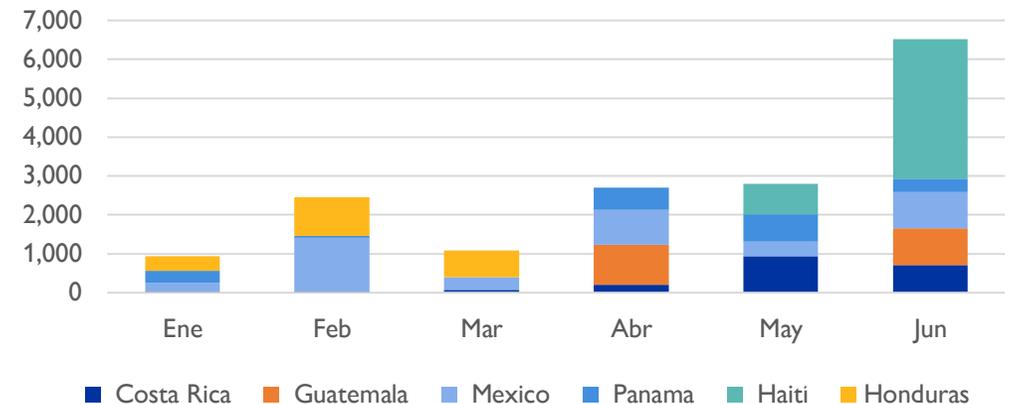


Figure 6. DTM activities carried out in countries of the region between January and June 2023

Survey Country	Survey	Methodology	Main Needs	Links
Costa Rica	People in mobility situations at specific high transit sites in Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face surveys of migrants in mobility situations in different locations in Costa Rica. • Non-probabilistic, convenience and non-random sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic resources • Documentation • Legal assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow Monitoring (January) • Flow Monitoring (March) • Flow Monitoring (April) • Flow Monitoring (May) • Flow Monitoring (June)
	Migrants in the greater metropolitan area of Costa Rica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income/employment • Shelter • Livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow Monitoring (Greater metropolitan area of Costa Rica)
Guatemala	Migrants in transit in an irregular situation who entered Guatemala from Honduras and are seeking to leave for Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow monitoring surveys of migrants. • Non-probabilistic sampling. • Interviews with key actors at border points. • Flow monitoring registry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation • Food • Assistance during their journey through Guatemala 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow Monitoring (April - May)
Haiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internally displaced persons • Migrant population and returnees from abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility tracking of internally displaced persons. • Flow monitoring registry and surveys to migrants at the border with the Dominican Republic and returnees to Haiti from abroad in Port-au-Prince. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic resources • Employment • Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility Tracking Dashboard • Dashboard on Returnees from Abroad • Profile of Repatriated Haitians (2022)
Honduras	Migrant population at main transit points in the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow monitoring surveys to migrants in transit. • Stratified sampling by locality and systematic randomized selection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migratory regularization • Income • Medical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dashboard on Migrants in transit through the Americas
Mexico	Migrants at main transit points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized individual surveys in different locations in each municipality. • The municipalities of Tenosique, Tapachula, Matamoros, Reynosa, Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana were selected for interviews because they are major transit points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and nutrition • Safety • Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tapachula (January) • Tenosique (January) • Matamoros (February) • Reynosa (February) • Tenosique (February) • Tapachula (February) • Tenosique (March) • Tapachula (March) • Tenosique (April) • Tapachula (April) • Ciudad Juárez (April) • Tijuana (April) • Tapachula (May) • Tenosique (May)
Panama	Characteristics and mobility patterns of people in transit through the provinces of Darién and Chiriquí.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual surveys to adults (18 years of age or older) at temporary migrant reception stations (ERTM). • Systematic random sampling according to the number of arrivals at the ERTM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Medical assistance • Food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow Monitoring (January – February) • Flow Monitoring (April) • Flow Monitoring (May)

Methodological note on the analysis by nationality

Analysis questions

- What are the differences in the socio-demographic profiles of migrant respondents according to their nationality?
- What are the educational levels of respondents by nationality?
- What are their intentions to return to their country of origin?
- What are the primary needs identified?

Methodology

The analysis is based on data from January to June 2023 from flow monitoring surveys of migrants moving through the Americas in Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico. The data that make up the analysis include only surveys with available responses for each question used, so the valid totals for each question were included. For this reason, the n-value varies per question. For example, for the comparative analysis by nationality, the total of available nationalities with available responses n=11,940 is used; surveys with unavailable/do not know/no response for the nationality question represent less than 1 per cent (0.34%). It is assumed that this is a sample collected at several points in the region in order to obtain a larger sample and conduct the analysis by nationality for the total available data. This is not a probability sample, but the sample size and the amount of collection points produce a high level of diversity supporting the results obtained for the respondents.

Limitations

- Information is not available for all questions in all survey countries.
- The analysis is based on the characteristics of the respondents and not on all the people who make up the travel groups.
- The samples used are not probabilistic and therefore cannot be generalized to the entire migrant population of each nationality.

Figure 7. Flow monitoring surveys to migrants in mobility in the Americas

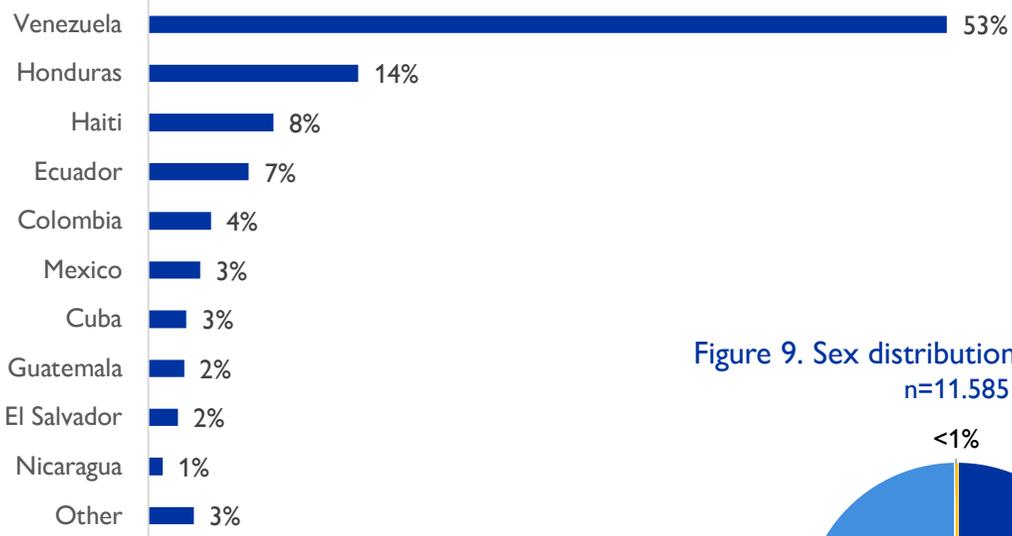
Survey country	Survey	Methodology
Costa Rica	People in mobility situations at specific high transit sites in Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face surveys of migrants in mobility situations in different locations in Costa Rica. • Non-probabilistic, convenience and non-random sampling.
	Migrants in the Greater metropolitan area of Costa Rica	
Guatemala	Migrants in transit in an irregular situation who entered Guatemala from Honduras and are seeking to leave for Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow monitoring surveys of migrants. • Non-probabilistic sampling. • Interviews with key actors at border points. • Flow monitoring registry.
Honduras	Migrant population at main transit points in the municipalities of Danlí and Trojes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow monitoring surveys to migrants in transit. • Stratified sampling by locality and systematic randomized selection.
Mexico	Migrants at main transit points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized individual surveys in different locations in each municipality. • The municipalities of Tenosique, Tapachula, Matamoros, Reynosa, Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana were selected for interviews because they are major transit points.
Panama	Characteristics and mobility patterns of people in transit through the provinces of Darién and Chiriquí.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual surveys to adults (18 years of age or older) at temporary migrant reception stations (ERTM). • Systematic random sampling according to the number of arrivals at the ERTM.

Comparative analysis of the main identified nationalities

Respondent profile

Sixty-three different nationalities were identified from surveys with information available for this question. The majority of respondents (82%) represent only four countries of nationality: the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela), Honduras, Haiti and Ecuador. Additionally, 10 nationalities accounted for 97 per cent of the total number of respondents.

Figure 8. Top 10 nationalities of respondents
n=11.940



The average age of respondents is 31. The most frequent age is 28 and the median is 30, that is, 50 per cent of the respondents are 30 years or older. The majority of respondents are male (61%) with an average age of 32 and a median age of 30.

Figure 9. Sex distribution of respondents
n=11.585

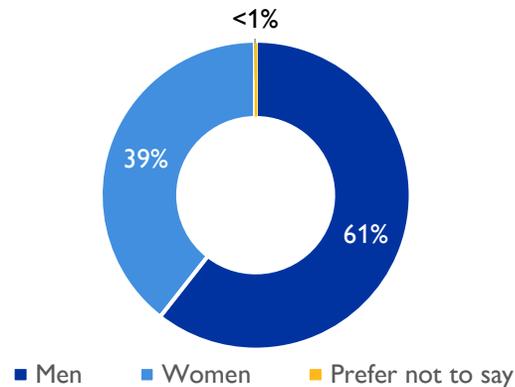


Figure 10 shows that women are on average 31 years old and have a median age of 29. In other words, 50 per cent of surveyed women are 29 years or older. Forty-six per cent of the respondents are between 25 and 34 years old.

Figure 10. Relative age distribution of respondents by sex
n=11.981



Figure 11. Age and sex distribution of respondents of the top 10 nationalities
n=11.961

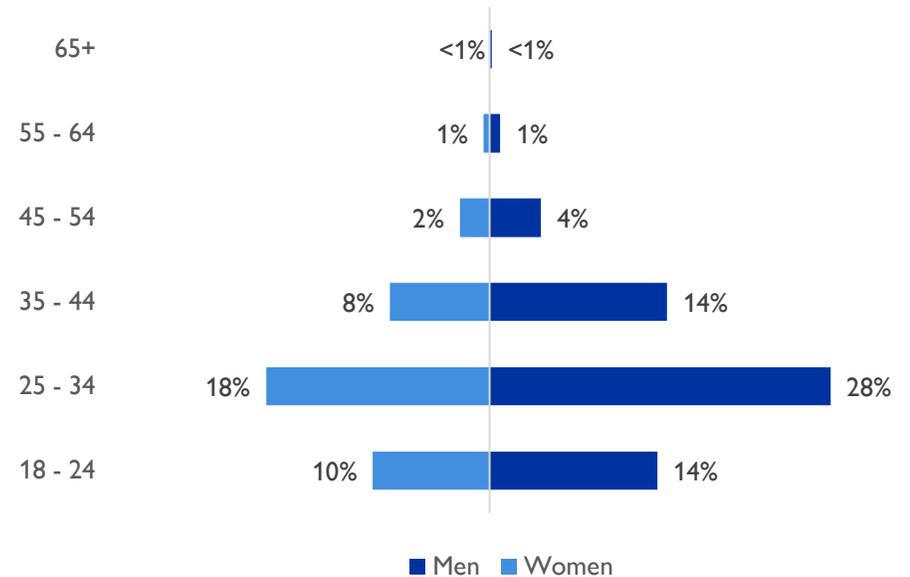


Figure 12. Sex distribution of the top 10 nationalities identified
n=11.575

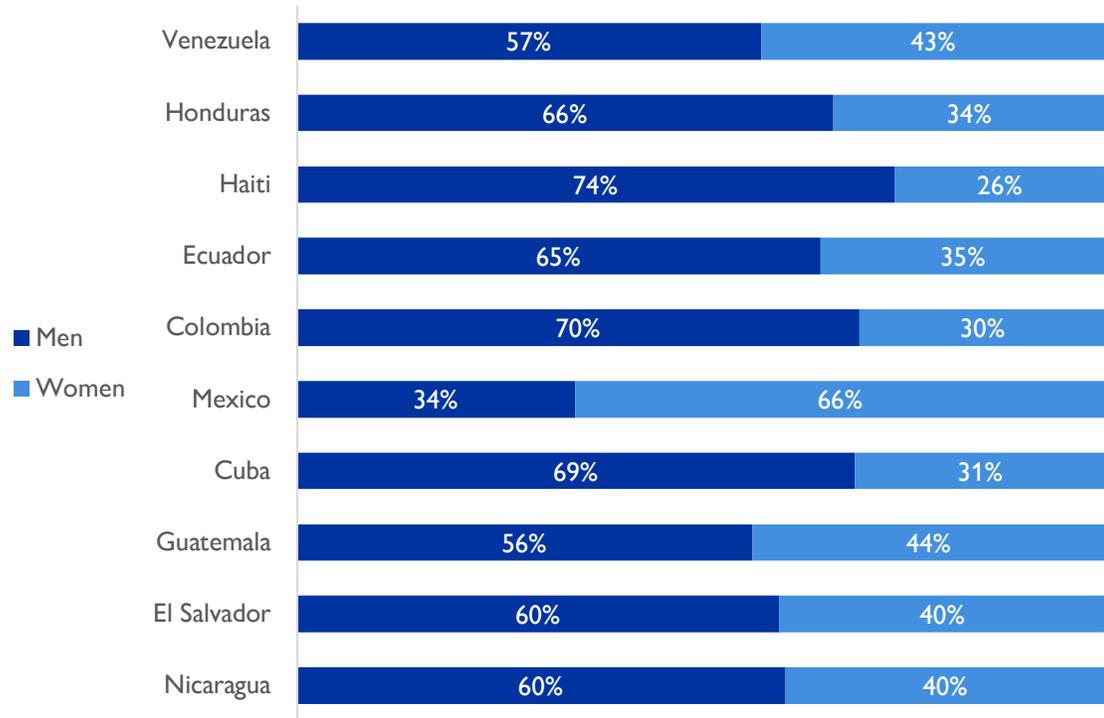
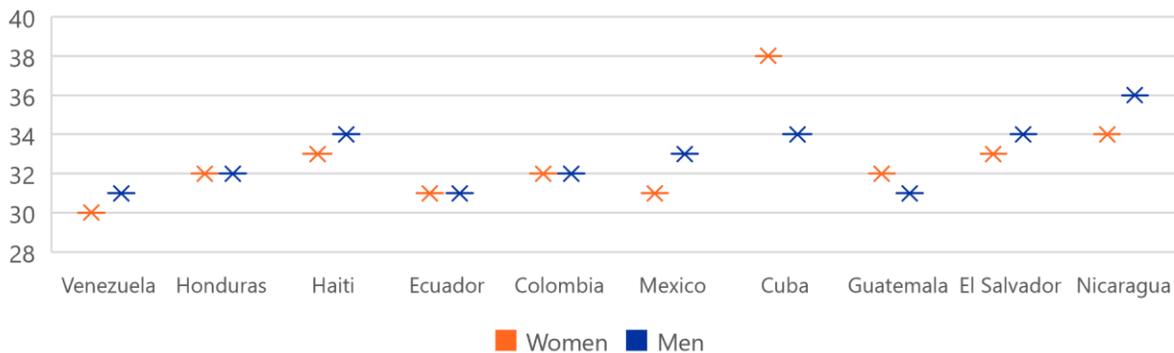


Figure 13. Average age of respondents by sex and nationality
n=11.575



When the gender distribution is disaggregated by nationality, with the exception of Mexican nationals, the majority of respondents are male for each nationality, which is consistent with the pattern observed for the respondent group as a whole. The average ages for the nationalities studied are between 30 and 38 years old. Cuban respondents have the highest average age, at 38 years for women and 34 years for men.

Table 1. Educational level acquired by respondents by nationality
n=11.115

Country of nationality	None	Primary education	Secondary education	Technical education	University	Postgraduate
Venezuela	1%	9%	65%	12%	13%	1%
Honduras	16%	45%	31%	5%	2%	0%
Haiti	5%	14%	58%	11%	13%	0%
Ecuador	1%	14%	69%	5%	9%	1%
Colombia	2%	10%	64%	14%	9%	0%
Mexico	7%	27%	54%	6%	5%	0%
Guatemala	15%	37%	36%	9%	4%	0%
Cuba	1%	2%	36%	25%	35%	1%
El Salvador	11%	29%	44%	11%	4%	0%
Nicaragua	7%	26%	38%	11%	18%	0%

For eight of the ten nationalities, the educational level with the highest percentage is secondary school, except for Hondurans and Guatemalans, whose most frequent educational level is primary school. Over 10 per cent of Salvadorans, Hondurans and Guatemalans reported having no studies. Cuba stands out with a higher percentage (35%) of respondents with university studies.

Travel groups

Overall, there is a pattern in terms of the distribution of travel groups with the highest relative frequencies for groups with family members or traveling alone. For people from Haiti and Venezuela the percentage is higher than 50 per cent for travelers with family and for Cuban, Guatemalan and Nicaraguan respondents those traveling alone account for more than 50 per cent.

Table 3 shows that most respondents resided in their country of nationality before starting their trip, except for Haitians, where only 14 per cent responded that they resided in Haiti.

Table 2. Distribution of travel groups by nationality
n=9.710 *

Country of nationality	With family	With family and non-family members	With non-family members	Alone
Venezuela	57%	9%	10%	24%
Honduras	43%	2%	9%	46%
Haiti	59%	4%	10%	27%
Ecuador	48%	8%	10%	35%
Colombia	40%	7%	13%	40%
Cuba	37%	1%	7%	55%
Guatemala	35%	2%	8%	55%
El Salvador	50%	1%	3%	46%
Nicaragua	44%	2%	4%	51%
Total*	53%	7%	10%	31%

*note: rounded percentages. Information not available for Mexico.

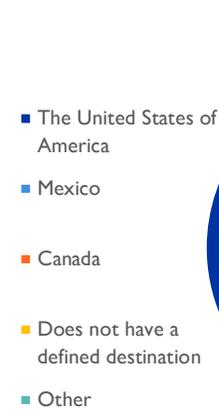
The top three destination countries named by respondents were the United States of America, Mexico, and Canada. When asked about an alternative destination, 36 per cent of respondents indicated that they do not have a defined alternative country of destination.

Table 3. Respondents who resided in their country of nationality
n=7.548 *

Country of nationality	Respondents who resided in their country of nationality
Venezuela	58%
Honduras	97%
Haiti	14%
Ecuador	96%
Colombia	89%
Cuba	93%
Guatemala	95%
El Salvador	87%
Nicaragua	69%

*note: information not available for Mexico.

Figure 14. Main destination
n=10.976



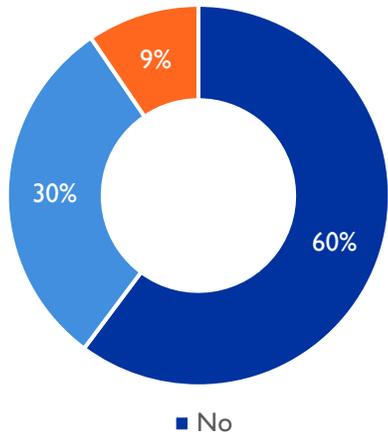
Other destinations: Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, Panama

Figure 15. Alternative destination
n=7.658



Other destinations: Costa Rica, the United States of America, Panama, Venezuela, Spain

Figure 16. Intention of respondents to return to their country of origin
n=8.667 *

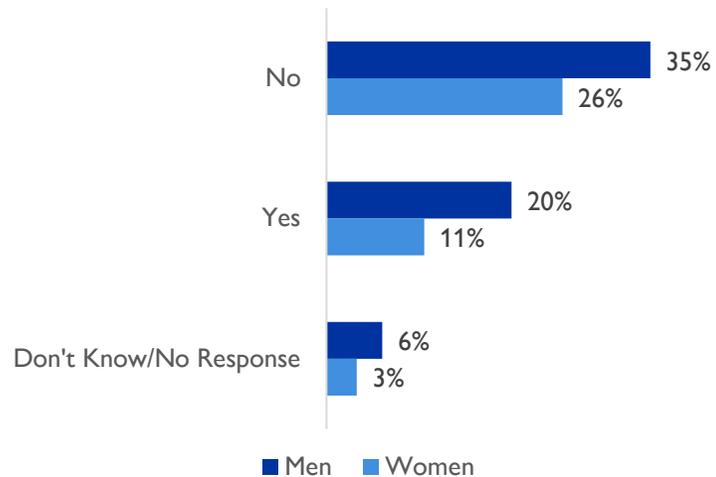


Sixty per cent of surveyed migrants indicated that they do not intend to return to their country of origin, while 30 percent indicated that they do. Nine per cent of respondents had no definite intention to return.

Figure 17 shows that of those who do not intend to return, 35 per cent are men, while 26 per cent are women. Of those with an intention to return to their country of origin, 20 percent are men, while 11 per cent are women.

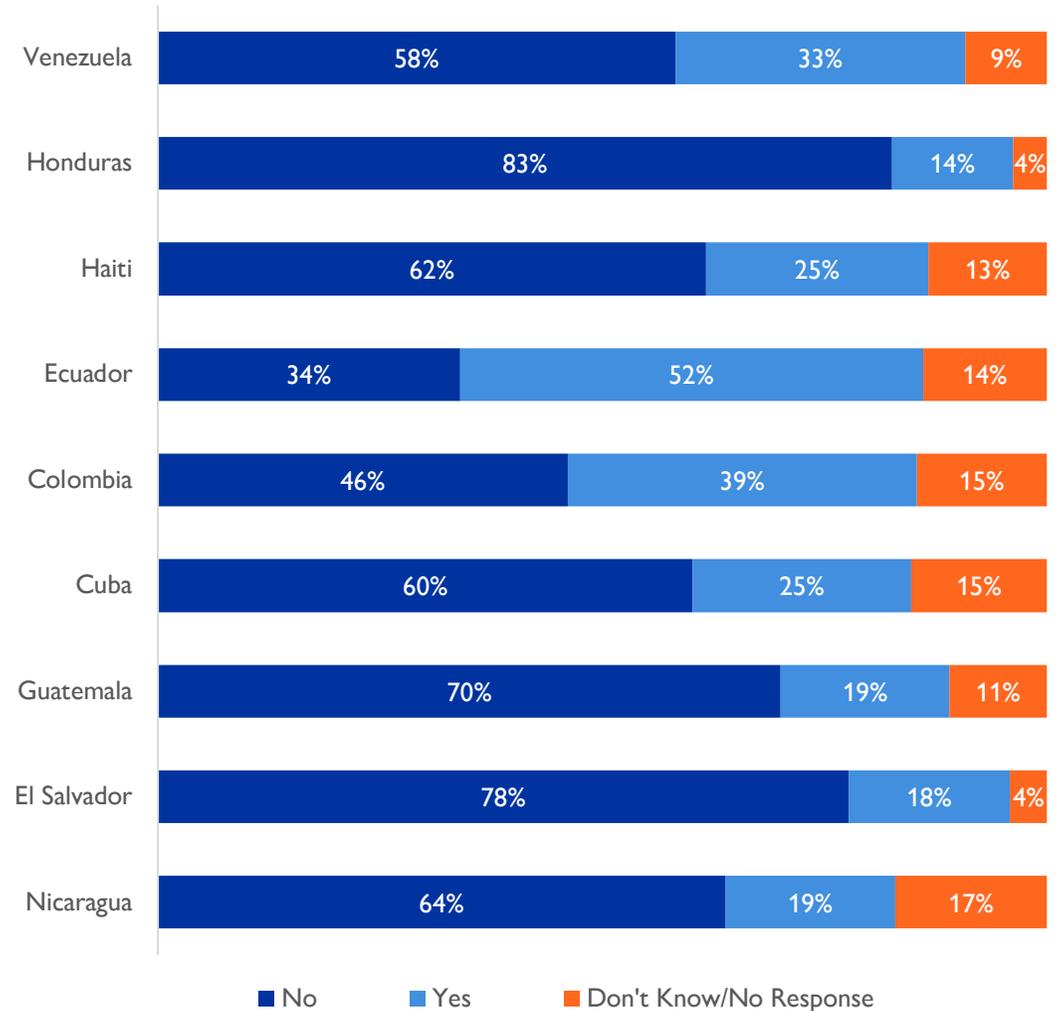
*note: rounded percentages

Figure 17. Intention to return to country of origin by sex
n=8.654 *



*note: rounded percentages

Figure 18. Intention to return to country of origin by nationality (n=8.667) *



*note: information not available for Mexico.

The intention to return by nationality of those surveyed is greater than 50 per cent in the case of Ecuadorians, followed by Colombians (39%) and Venezuelans (33%). It is important to note that people from Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua show a return intention of less than 20 per cent.

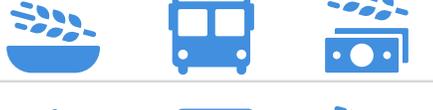
Main needs identified

Figure 19 shows that, the main needs identified in different survey locations are food, economic resources, shelter and transportation. While the same needs are generally observed when analyzed by nationality of the respondents, legal advice, health, safety and security stand out as additional priority needs for certain nationalities.

Figure 19. Main needs of migrants identified in the survey country

Survey country	No. of respondents	Main needs
Costa Rica	1,985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic resources Documentation Legal assistance 
Guatemala	1,972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lodging Food Assistance in their travel through Guatemala 
Honduras	2,062	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migratory regularization Economic income Medical assistance 
Mexico	4,131	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and nutrition Safety Protection 
Panama	1,982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Medical assistance Food 

Figure 20. Main needs of migrants identified by nationality

Country of nationality	Main needs
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Income generation/employment Safe shelter 
Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Food Legal assistance 
Haiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Transportation Income generation/employment 
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Transportation Income generation/employment 
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Income generation/employment Transportation 
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Preventive health Safety 
Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Transportation Income generation/employment 
Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance Transportation Food 
El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Legal assistance Transportation 
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Non-food items Legal assistance 