

## Appendix 5: Migration Data

Data on the number or demographic makeup (e.g., sub-national origins, age, sex) of individuals emigrating from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras are often incomplete and/or untimely. Recognizing this gap, the Department of State and USAID have collaborated with other U.S. Government agencies and international organizations to assemble a suite of migration-related data that play an important role in helping U.S. Government departments and agencies (1) refine the geographic and demographic focus of existing and new programs, (2) monitor and adapt to changing migration-related dynamics, and (3) over time, assess the collective efforts of the U.S. Government, private sector, civil society, and partner government efforts to address the root causes of migration in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and partner governments via a partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) serve as two key sources of migration data.

**CBP encounter data:** On a limited basis beginning in 2015, USAID began receiving and analyzing origin data provided by CBP for unaccompanied child migrants to identify the departments and municipalities in Central America with high rates of out-migration.<sup>1</sup> Since then, USAID has notably expanded this effort. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by USAID and CBP in March 2020 grants USAID regular access to additional data collected from Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Honduran migrants encountered by CBP officials at the U.S.-Mexico border.<sup>2</sup> Importantly, the dataset includes de-identified data on migrants' city and country of birth and permanent residence. Figures 1 and 2 below illustrate two ways USAID use data to identify areas of relatively high out-migration based on CBP's encounter data.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> These data were used to underpin a USAID-commissioned study on the statistical links between violence, development, and waves of Central American migrants to the United States [violence-development-and-migration-waves](#)

<sup>2</sup> USAID does not share information on its program beneficiaries with CBP under this, or any other, agreement.

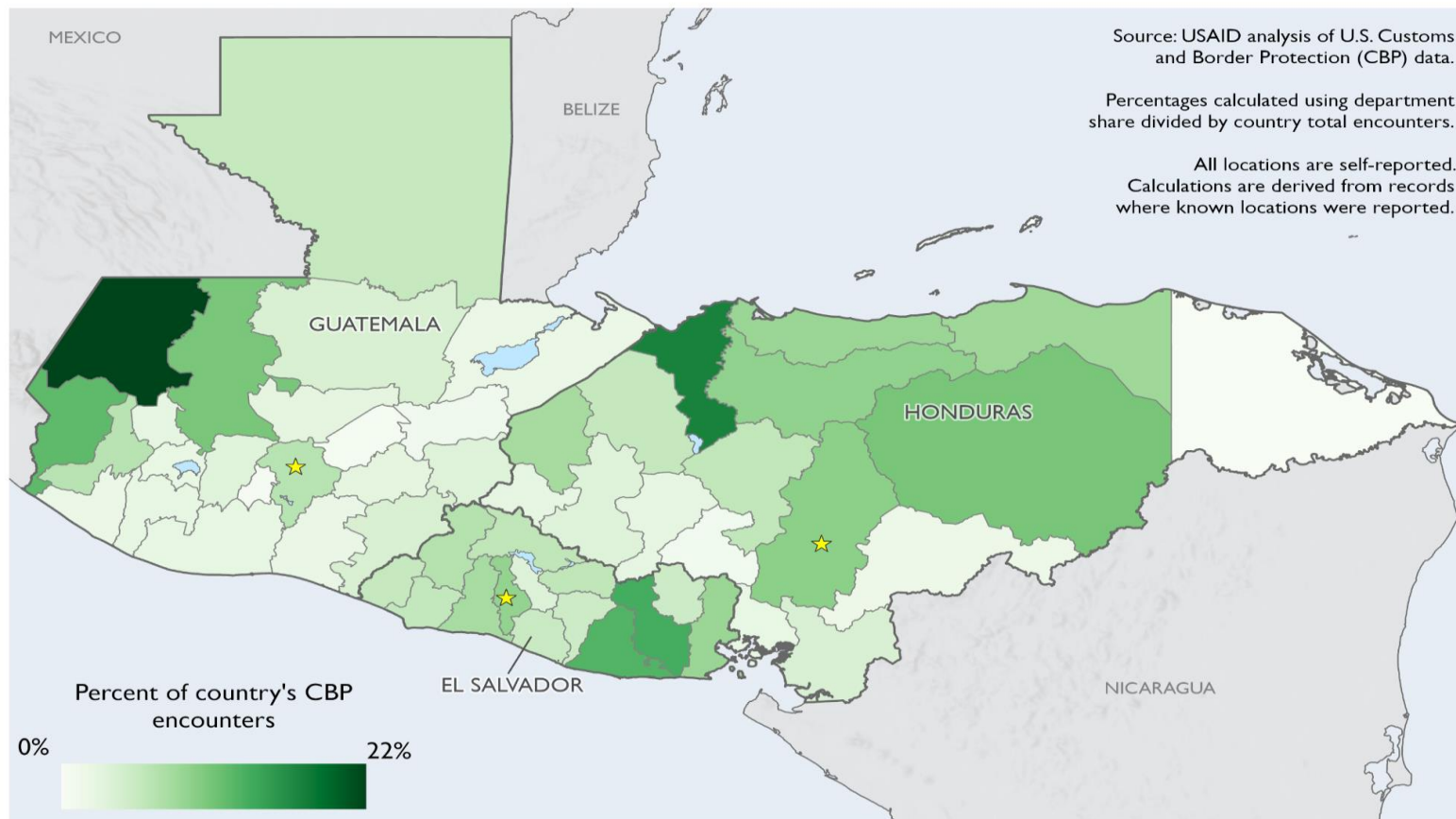
<sup>3</sup> As of March 2020, with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Border Patrol officers ceased collection of sub-national origin information for migrants expelled using a [public health order known as Title 42](#), limiting the availability of these data for analysis and use. As of the May 20, 2022 federal court ruling, Title 42 remains in place.



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## Where do people encountered by CBP originate?

Percentage of country's total encounters, by department, from 2015 - 2021



**GEOCENTER**

Figure 1. *Where Do People Encountered by CBP Originate?*



## What proportion of CBP encounters are female?

Percent female by department between 2015 - 2021

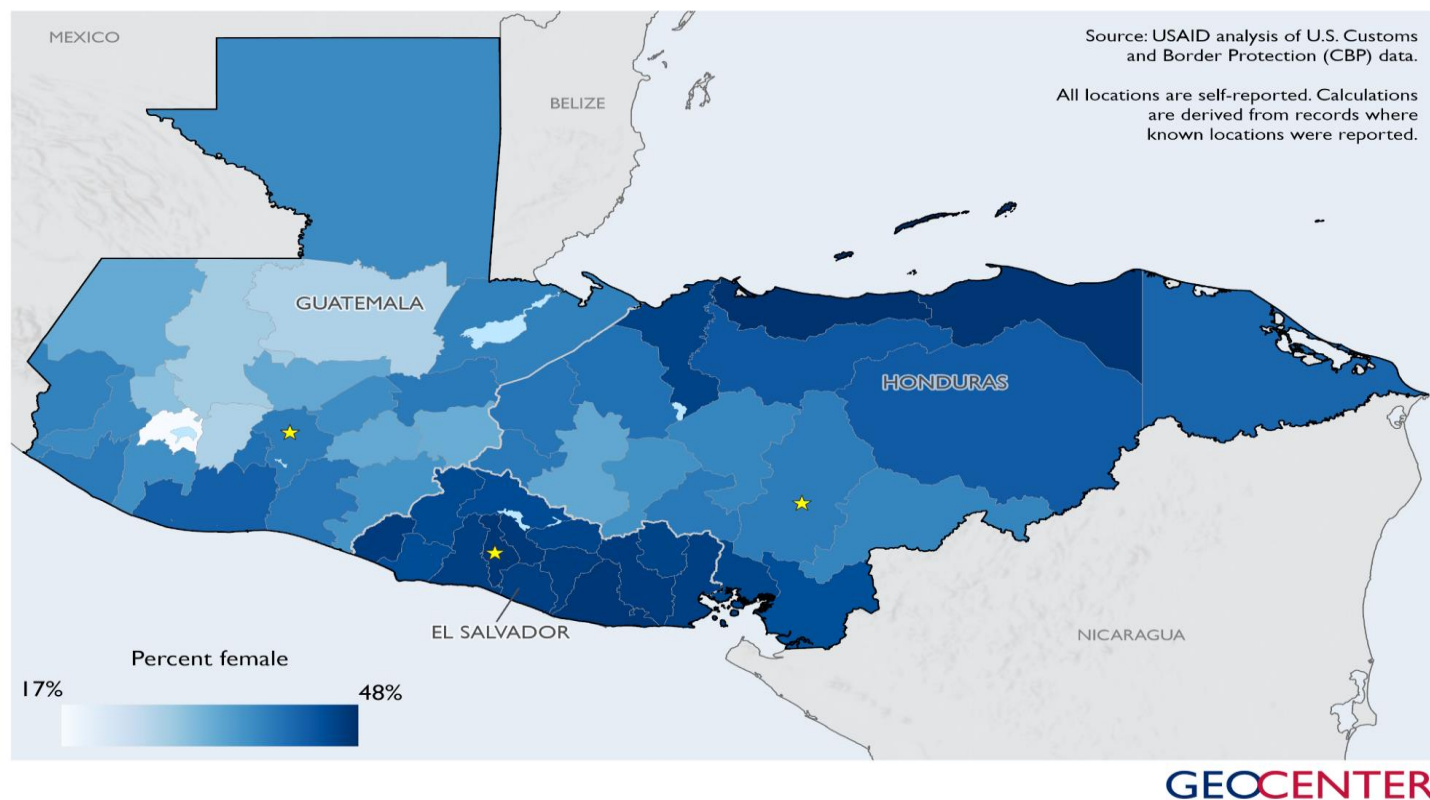


Figure 2. *What Proportion of CBP Encounters are Female?*

**IOM and partner government returnee data:** In addition, through a regional grant to the IOM, USAID supports the overhaul of national government migration data systems essential for tracking data on migrants returning from the United States and Mexico, which IOM publishes on an online dashboard. USAID uses these data to further refine the geographic and demographic focus of its programs, to better understand priority needs of returning and would-be migrants, and to monitor and adapt to changing migration-related dynamics.