



Migration Crises in the Americas

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About MPI

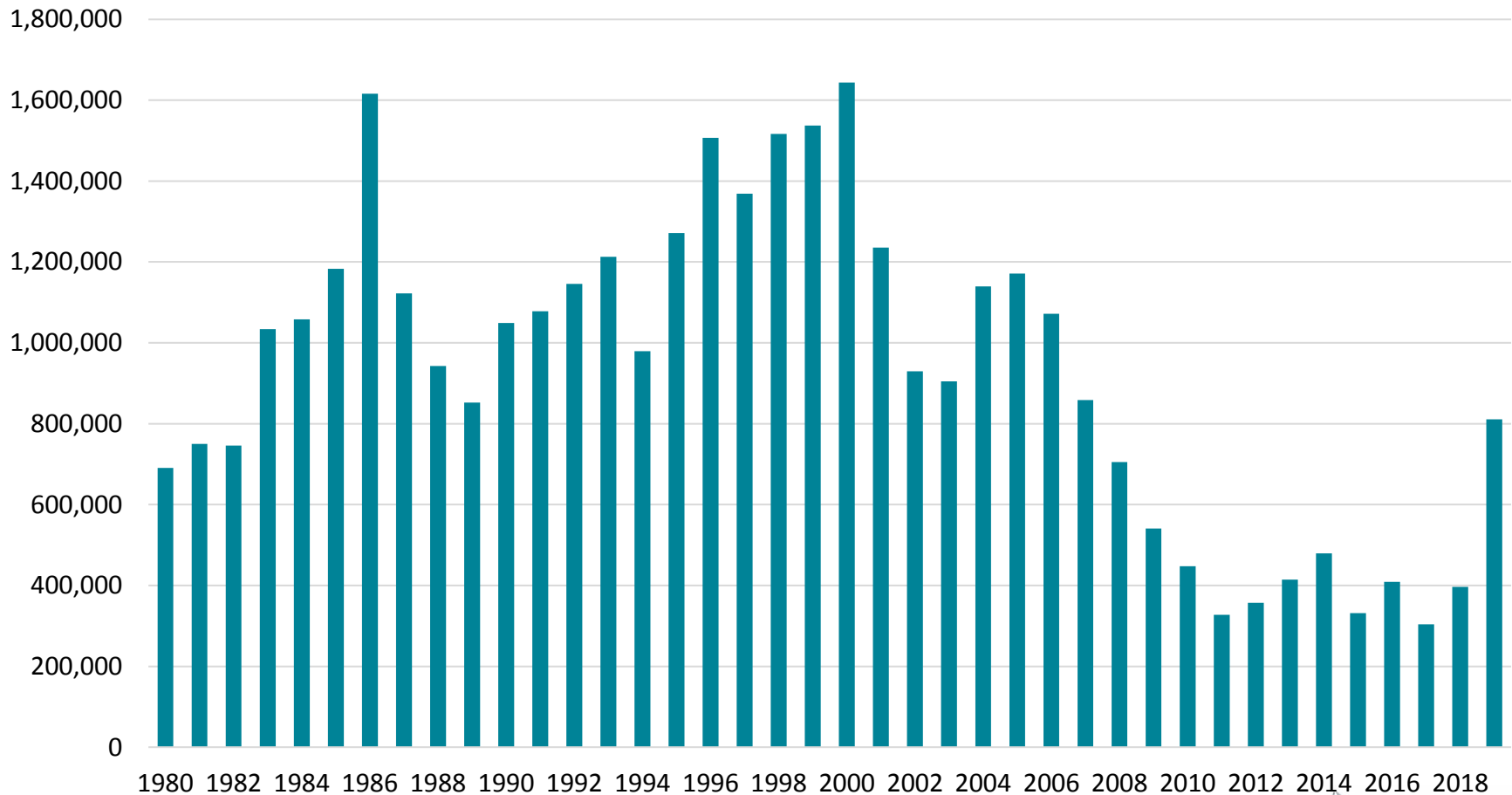
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CENTRAL AMERICAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

Surge of border crossings in FY 2019

U.S. Border Patrol Apprehensions at the Southwest Border,
FY 1980 - FY 2019 YTD



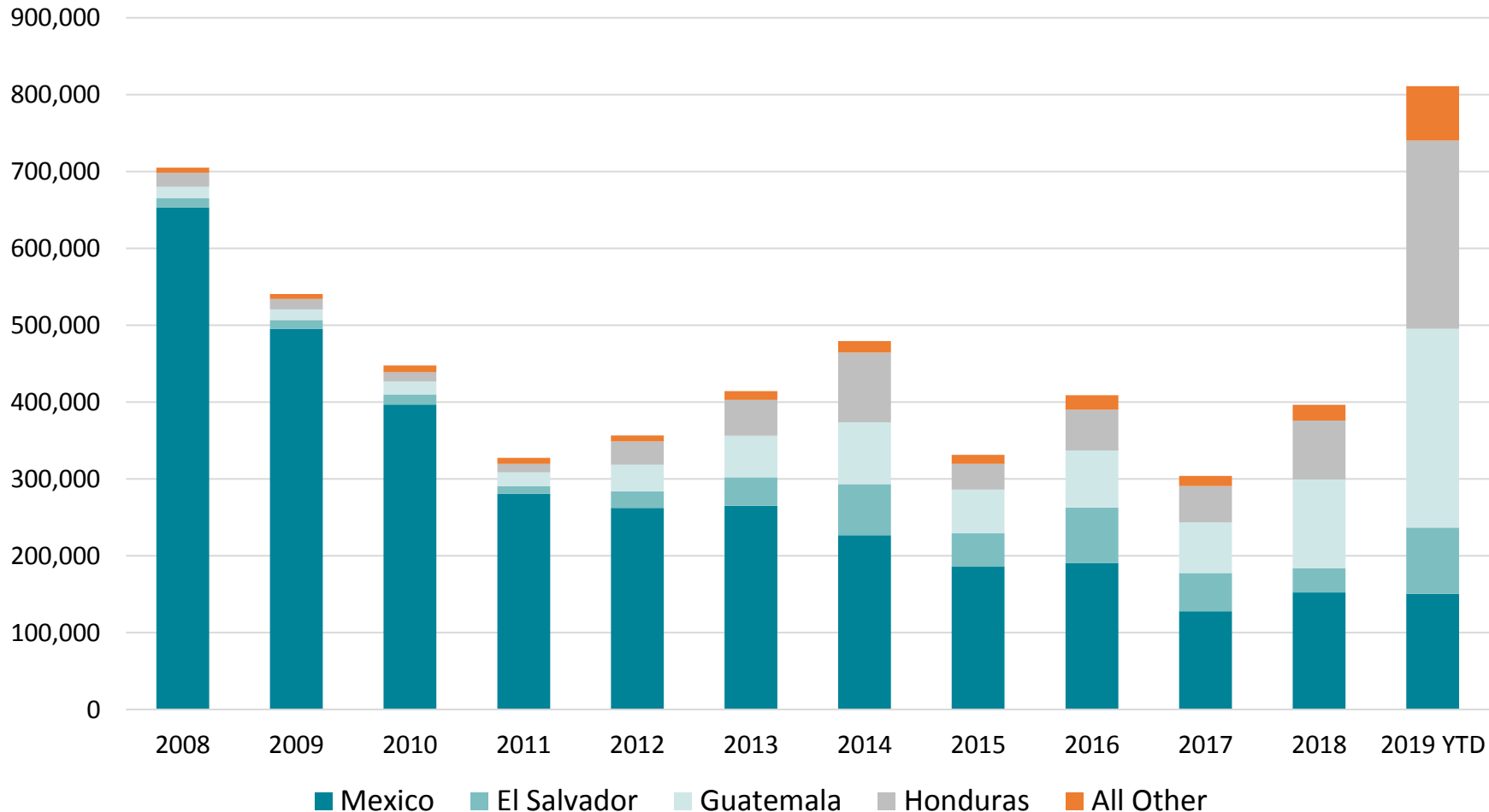
FY 2019 YTD goes from October 2018 through August 2019.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

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Guatemalan, Honduran Migrants Drive Increase

Southwest Border Apprehensions by Nationality, FY 2008 - FY 2019 YTD



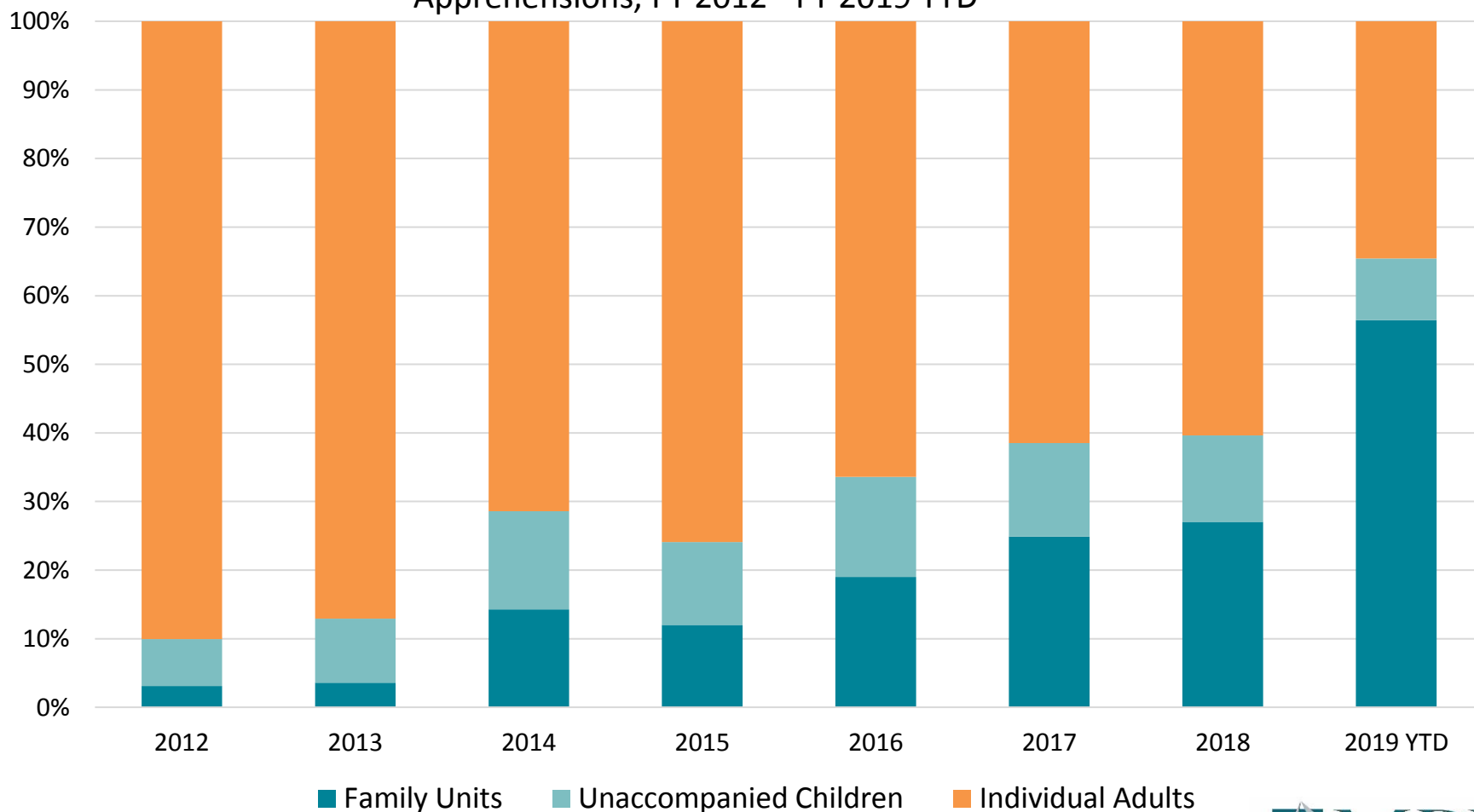
FY 2019 YTD goes from October 2018 through August 2019.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

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56% of Those Apprehended Were Traveling as Families

Family, Unaccompanied Minor, and Individual Adult Southwest Border Apprehensions, FY 2012 - FY 2019 YTD



FY 2019 YTD goes from October 2018 through August 2019.

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

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Why this composition of flows, and why now?

Push Factors

- High population growth
- Low per-capita incomes
- Climate change and drought
- Violence and insecurity
- Corruption and political instability



Why this composition of flows, and why now?

Pull Factors

- Family and social network ties
- Strong U.S. job market
- U.S. policies permitting extended stays in the country for families seeking asylum and unaccompanied children



Series of Interlocking Actions Blocks Asylum at SW Border

- January 2019: Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP)
- June: U.S.-Mexico Agreement
- July: Transit-country asylum rule allowed by Supreme Court
- July-September: Protection agreements with El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras (as-yet unimplemented)



VENEZUELAN MIGRATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



Characteristics of the Venezuelan Migration Flow

- More than 4.5 million Venezuelans outside their country
 - 80% are in Latin America and the Caribbean
 - And significant numbers in U.S., Spain
- Pace of migration holding/increasing
 - 44% want to emigrate, of whom 56% planning to do so by end of 2019



Venezuelan Population
>1 million
500,000-1 million
100,000-500,000
<100,000

Sources: UNHCR, IOM, Ministerio del Interior Perú



Responses of Recipient Countries

Three major areas of policy-making:

1. Entry Requirements
2. Regularization Programs
3. Asylum



Entry Policies Becoming More Closed

- Domino effect of unilateral entry restrictions imposed by individual countries
 - June 6, 2019: Peru announces visa requirement (begins June 15)
 - June 22, 2019: Chile starts requiring visas of all Venezuelans
 - July 25, 2019: Ecuador announces visa requirement (begins August 26)
- Increase in irregular crossings, increased pressure on rest of region (esp. Colombia)



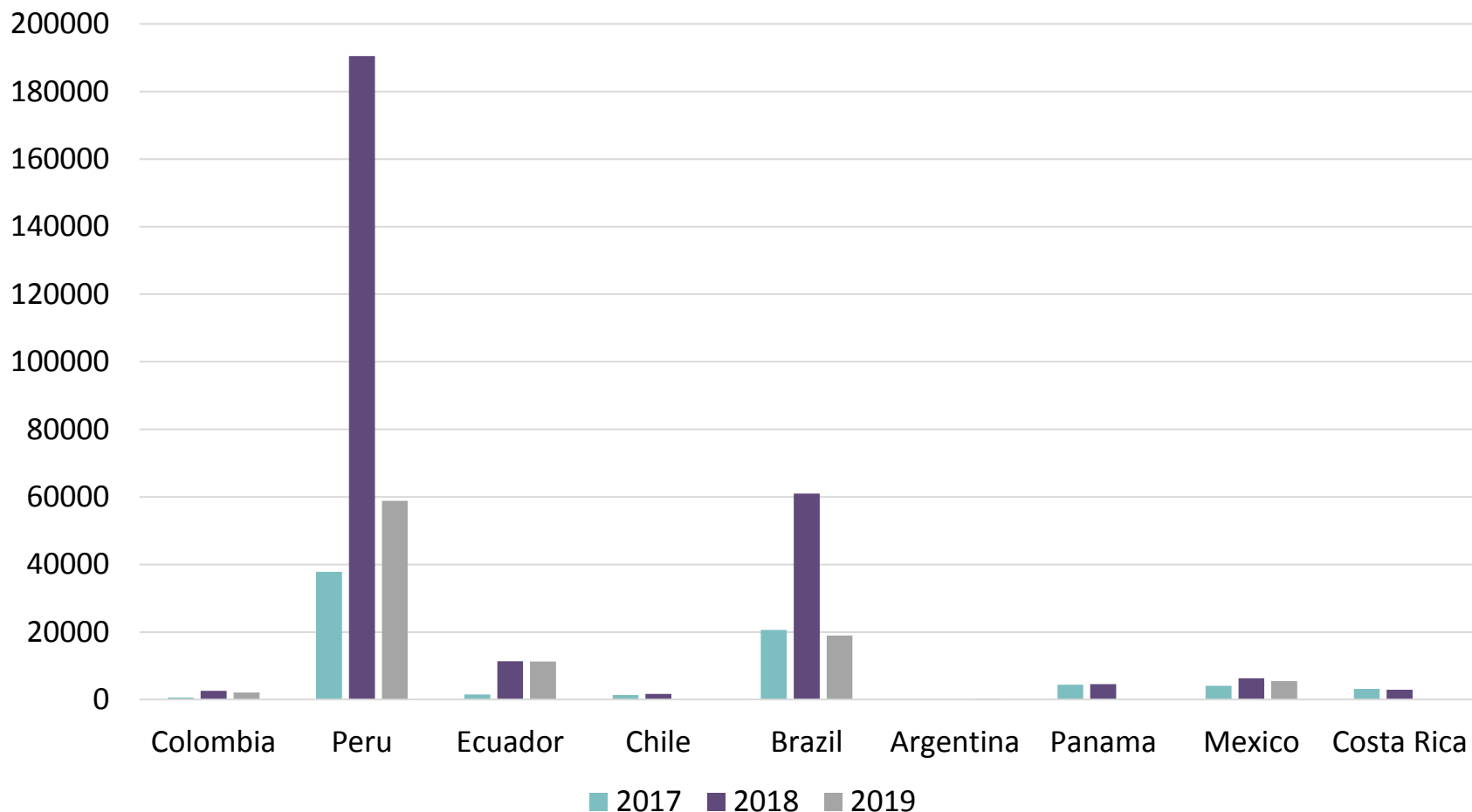
Regularization Continues to Be Ad Hoc, in Most Cases

- Special permits created in five countries
 - Colombia: Special Stay Permit (Permiso Especial de Permanencia, PEP)
 - Peru: Temporary Stay Permit (Permiso Temporal de Permanencia, PTP)
 - Brazil: temporary residence permit
 - Trinidad & Tobago: six-month work permit
 - Ecuador: registration and amnesty
- Challenge: scope of coverage (who is covered and for how long)



Asylum Systems Overwhelmed

Asylum Applications by Venezuelans in Selected Receiving Countries, 2017-18



Sources: UNHCR, IOM; Brazil Ministry of Justice and Public Security; Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados; Mixed Migration Centre report

Notes: 2019 data for Peru are through March, for Colombia and Brazil are through April; for Ecuador are through August, and for are is through September



Challenges to Maintaining Openness

- Fading of regional policy coordination
- Shifting public opinion and concern about introducing new pull factors
- Lack of resources



New Efforts to Integrate Immigrants

- How to put guarantees of rights into practice?
 - Education
 - Health Care
- Formal labor market access a challenge in societies where informality rules
 - Further challenge of credential recognition
- Innovations in integration include:
 - Interiorization in Brazil
 - Recognition of Credentials in Argentina

FOR MORE INFORMATION



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