

# **Regional Enforcement: A Profile of Migrants Deported from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle**



September 3, 2015



# Presenters



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# Logistics

- “ Slides and audio from today’s webinar will be available at [www.migrationpolicy.org/events](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/events)
- “ The report, *Migrants Deported from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle : A Statistical and Socioeconomic Profile*, is available at: <http://bit.ly/1LJdtn5>
- “ If you have any problems accessing this webinar, contact us at [events@migrationpolicy.org](mailto:events@migrationpolicy.org) or 1-202-266-1929.
- “ Use Q&A chat function on the right of the screen throughout webinar to write questions. Or write [events@migrationpolicy.org](mailto:events@migrationpolicy.org) with your question.

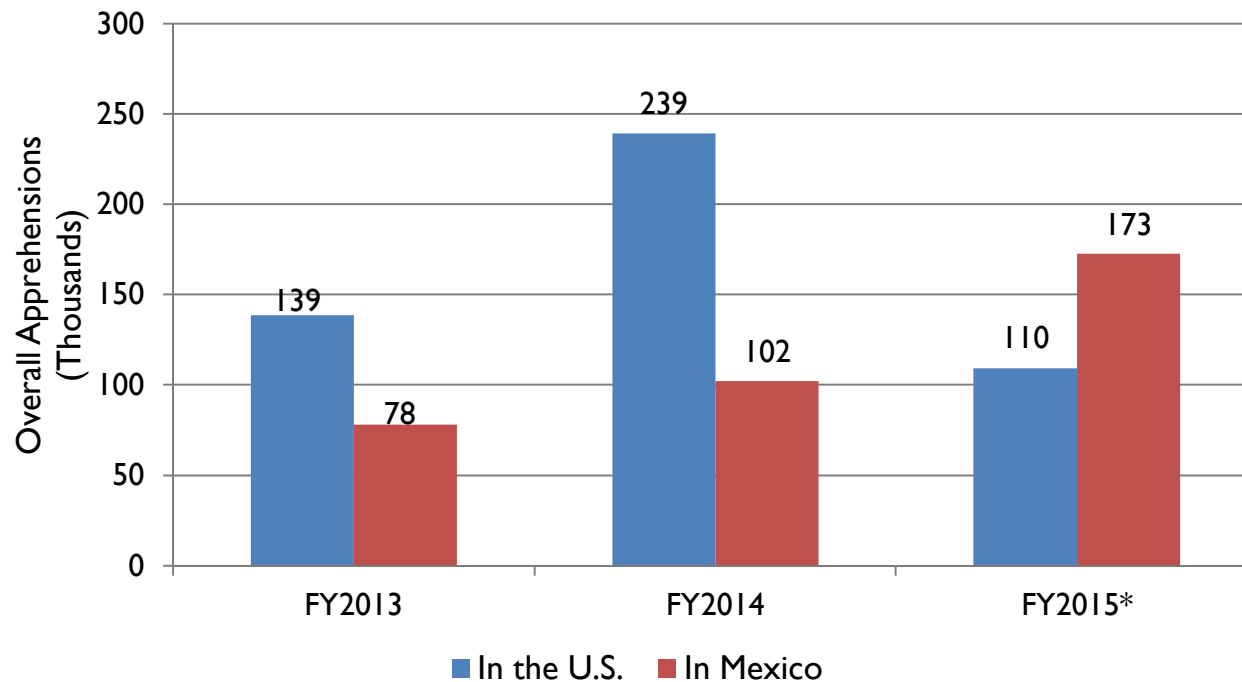


# Today's Presentation

- “ Analysis of changing enforcement practices in the region
  - “ Apprehensions
  - “ Deportations
- “ Characteristics of deportees to the Northern Triangle
  - “ Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of deportees older than 15
  - “ Demographic characteristics of children
  - “ Criminal profile of deportees from the United States
- “ Conclusion and policy implications

# Mexico will apprehend more Central Americans than the United States in 2015

## Total Apprehensions of Citizens of the Northern Triangle in the United States and Mexico, FY 2013-15

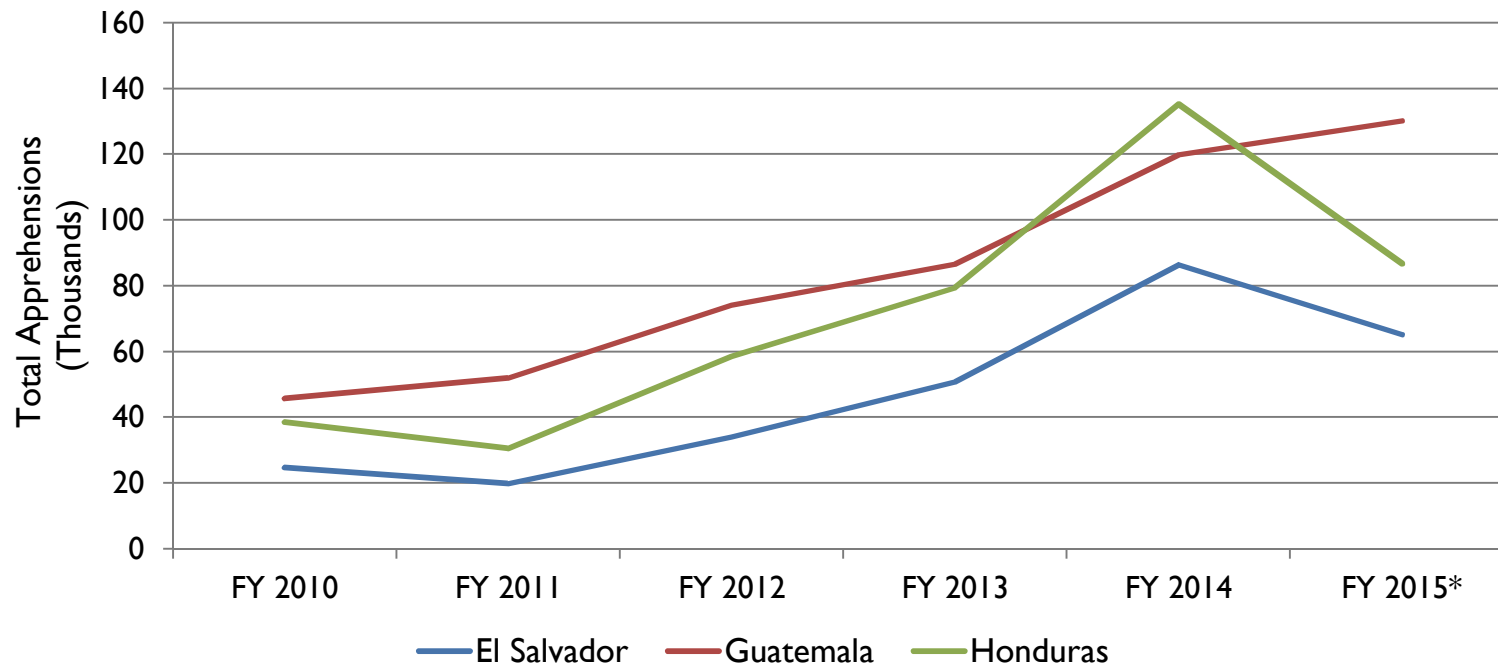


Sources: MPI calculations of U.S. data for FY 2015 from CBP, %Total Illegal Alien Apprehensions by Month- FY2010-14, For FY 2010-14 and also FY 2015, unpublished data from CBP, %U.S. Border Patrol Nationwide Apprehensions by Citizenship FY2004-FY2015TD through April, +MPI calculations of data for FY 2015 and FY 2013-14 for Mexico from Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM), %Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias, +arranged by FY 2013-15.

Notes: FY 2015 data are annual projections based on the first 6 months of Mexican data and the first 7 months of U.S. data.

# Apprehensions from El Salvador and Honduras will decrease in 2015

## Total Apprehensions of Citizens of the Northern Triangle in the United States and Mexico by country of origin, FY 2010-15

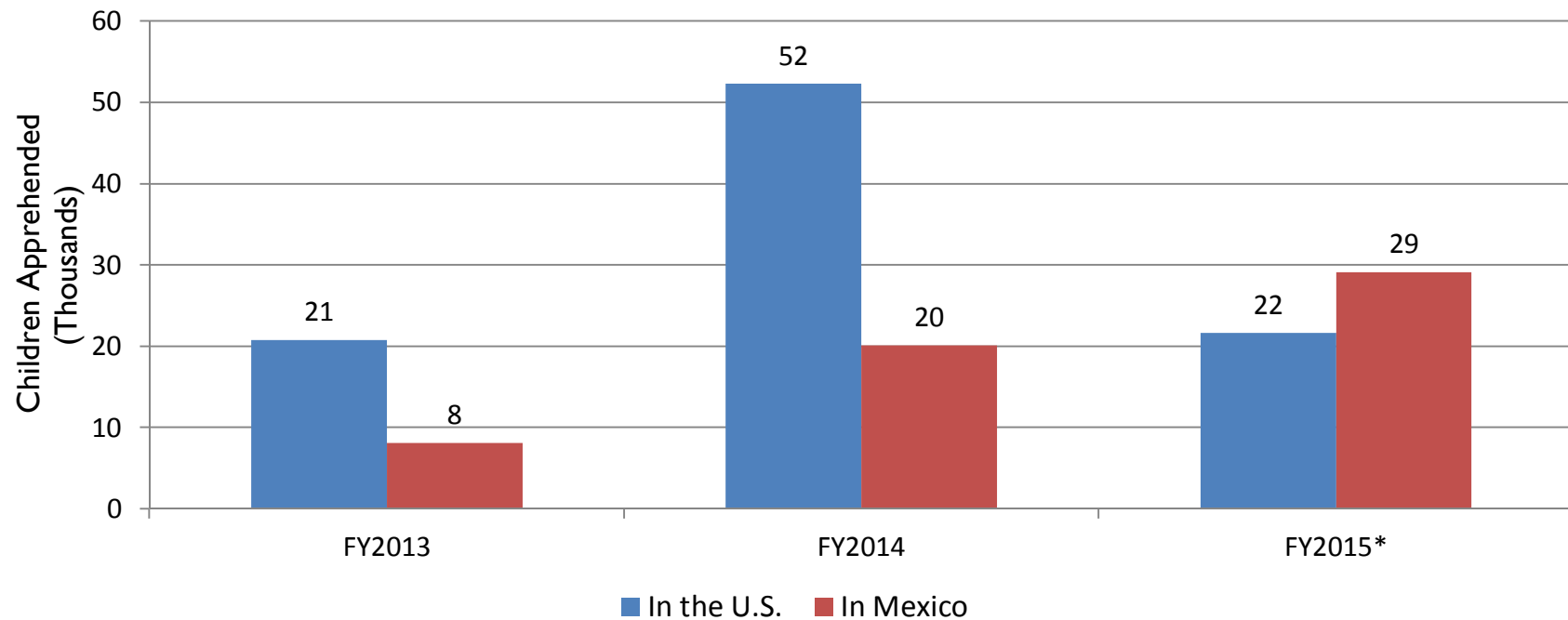


Sources :MPI calculations of U.S. data for FY 2015 from CBP, %Total Illegal Alien Apprehensions by Month- FY2010-14, For FY 2010-14 and also FY 2015, unpublished data from CBP, %U.S. Border Patrol Nationwide Apprehensions by Citizenship FY2004-FY2015TD through April, +MPI calculations of data for FY 2015 and FY 2010-14for Mexico from Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM), %Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias, +arranged by FY 2009-15.

Notes: FY 2015 data are annual projections based on the first 6 months of Mexican data and the first 7 months of U.S. data.

# Apprehensions of children in the United States dropped sharply after the 2014 crisis, while those in Mexico have continued to increase

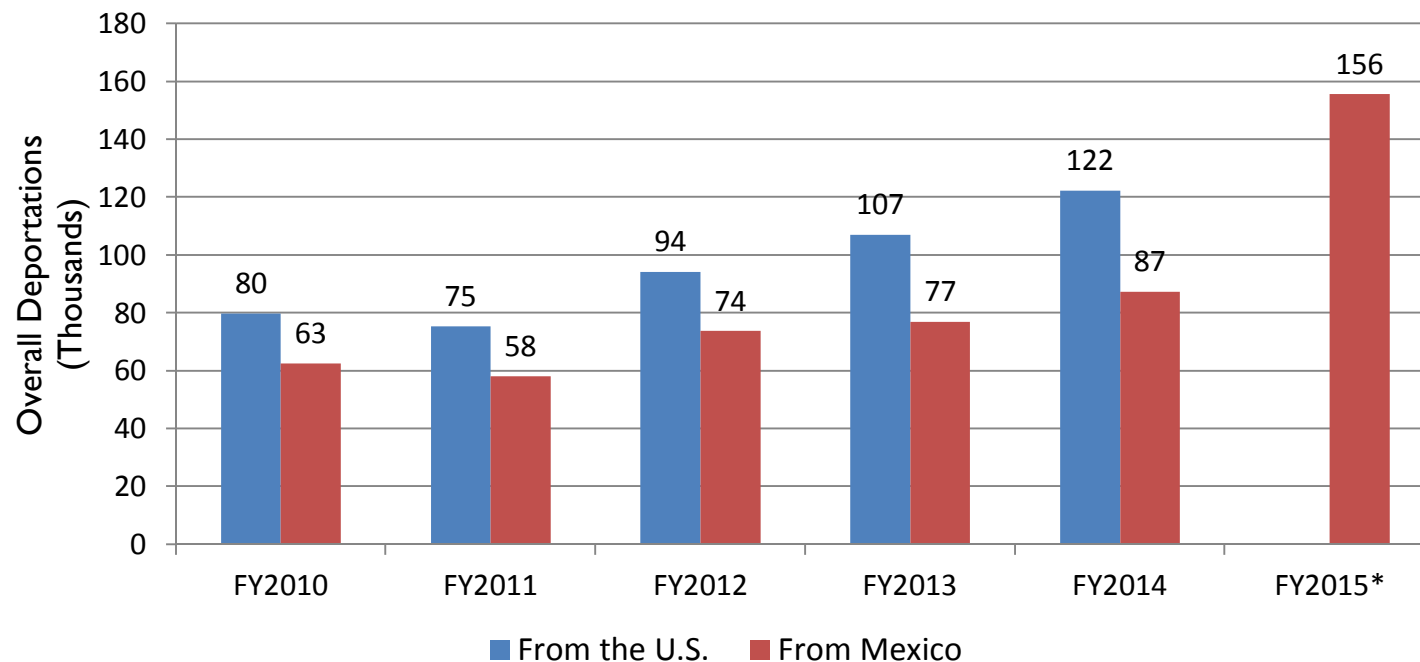
## Total Apprehensions of Children from the Northern Triangle in the United States and Mexico, FY 2013-15



Sources: MPI calculations of U.S. data for FY 2015 from CBP, %Total Unaccompanied Alien Children (0-17 Years Old) Apprehensions by Month+, U.S. data for FY 2010-14 and also FY 2015 from CBP, %Southwest Border Unaccompanied Alien Children,+ MPI calculations of data for FY 2015 and FY 2010-14 for Mexico from INM, %Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias,+FY 2009-15.  
Notes: FY 2015 data are annual projections based on the first 6 months of Mexican data and the first 7 months of U.S. data.

# Deportations of people from the Northern Triangle from the U.S. and Mexico increased 50% between 2010 and 2014

## Total Deportations from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle, FY 2010-15



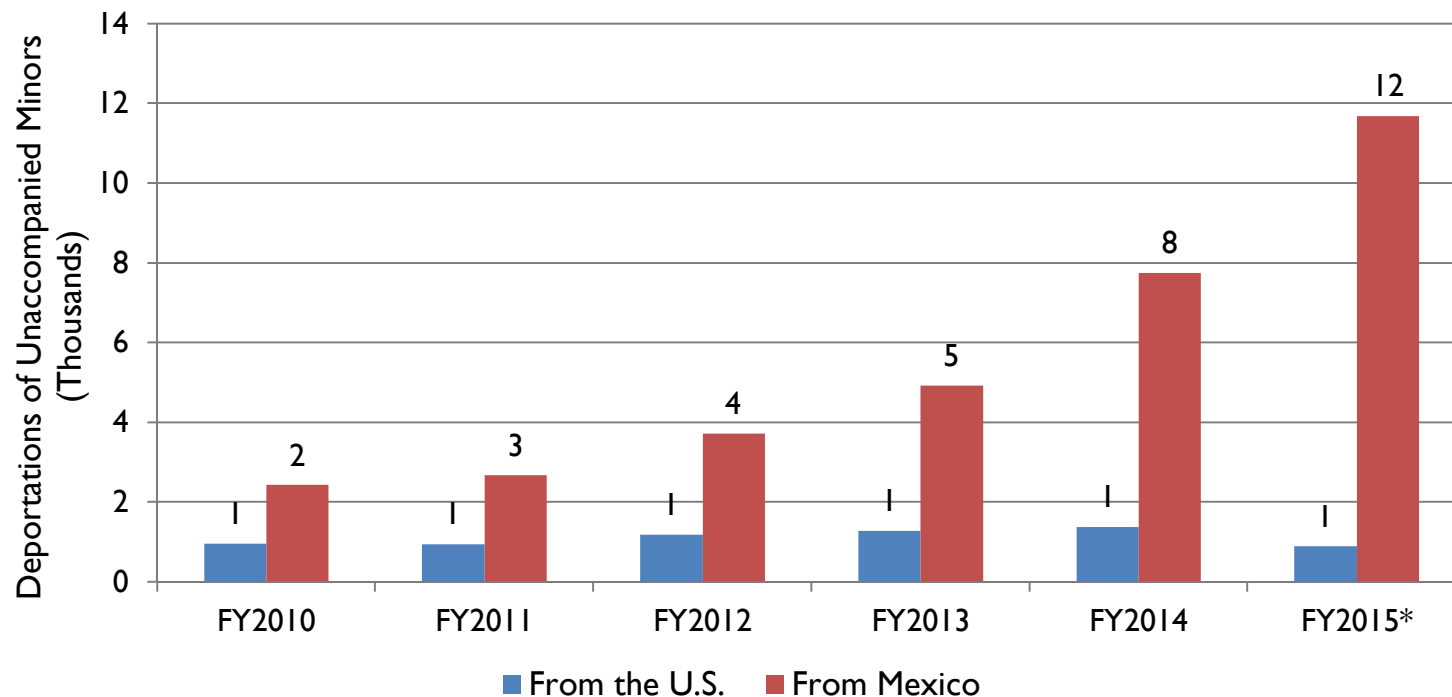
Source: Data for the United States for FY 2014 from Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE), FY 2014 ICE Immigration Removals, for FY 2010-13 from Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS), *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2013* (Washington, DC: DHS). MPI calculations for FY 2015 and FY 2010-14 for Mexico from INM, *Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias*, FY 2009-15.

Notes: FY 2015 data are annual projections based on the first 6 months of Mexican data; FY 2015 data are not yet available for the United States.



# Mexico deports the majority of the unaccompanied minors that are returned to the Northern Triangle

## Deportations of Unaccompanied Minors from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle, FY 2010-15



*Sources:* U.S data in FY 2015 and FY 2014 from unpublished ICE data obtained by MPI; U.S. data in FY 2010-13 from data provided to the Congressional Research Service (CRS) from ICE Legislative Affairs on October 20, 2014, Mexico data for FY 2010-15 from INM, Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias, +FY 2009-15.

*Notes:* FY 2015 data are annual projections based on the first 6 months of Mexican data and the first 5 months of U.S. data.



# The United States and Mexico conducted 840,000 deportations to the Northern Triangle between 2010 and 2014, including more than 40,000 child deportations

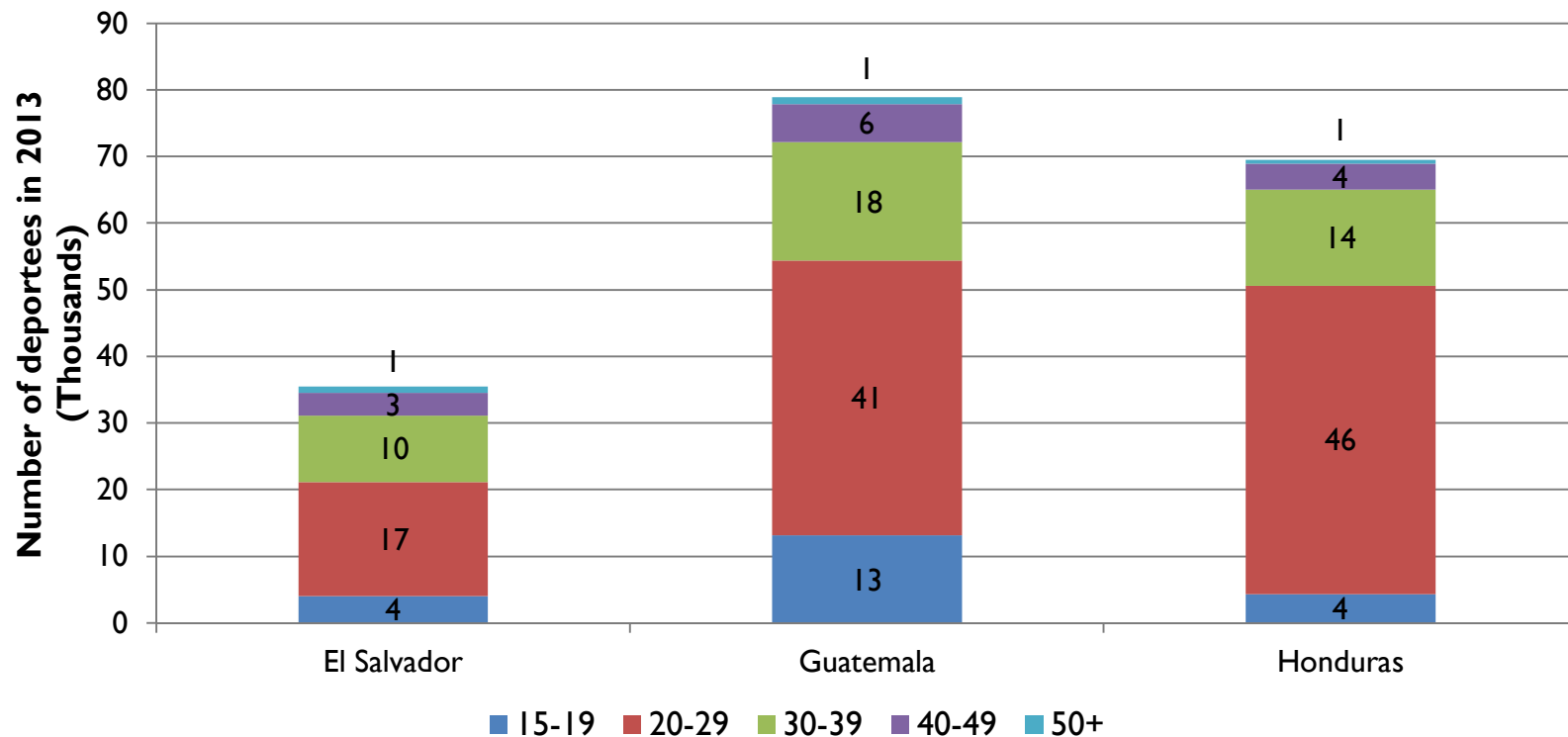
## Total Deportations and Child Deportations from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle, FY 2010-14

|               | Total Deportations to Northern Triangle |           |                | Out of Those, Child Deportations |               |             | Total         |
|---------------|---|-----------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
|               | by U.S.                                 | by Mexico | Total          | by U.S.                          | by Mexico     | Total       |               |
|               |   |           |                | Unaccompanied                    | Unaccompanied | Accompanied |               |
| <b>FY2010</b> | 79,822                                  | 62,510    | 142,332        | 963                              | 2,431         | 1,977       | 5,371         |
| <b>FY2011</b> | 75,351                                  | 58,208    | 133,559        | 948                              | 2,673         | 1,236       | 4,857         |
| <b>FY2012</b> | 94,168                                  | 73,740    | 167,908        | 1,192                            | 3,719         | 1,809       | 6,720         |
| <b>FY2013</b> | 107,132                                 | 76,936    | 184,068        | 1,281                            | 4,919         | 2,232       | 8,432         |
| <b>FY2014</b> | 122,298                                 | 91,067    | 213,365        | 1,379                            | 7,757         | 8,444       | 17,580        |
| <b>Total</b>  | 478,771                                 | 362,461   | <b>841,232</b> | 5,763                            | 21,499        | 15,698      | <b>42,960</b> |

Sources: U.S. adult deportation data from DHS OIS, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2013+(2010-2013) and from ICE, FY 2014 ICE Immigration Removals+(2014). U.S. child deportations data from data provided to the Congressional Research Service (CRS) from ICE Legislative Affairs on October 20, 2014 (2010-2013) and unpublished ICE data obtained by MPI (2014). Mexico Data from INM, Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias.+

# The majority of deportees are young adults between ages 20 and 29

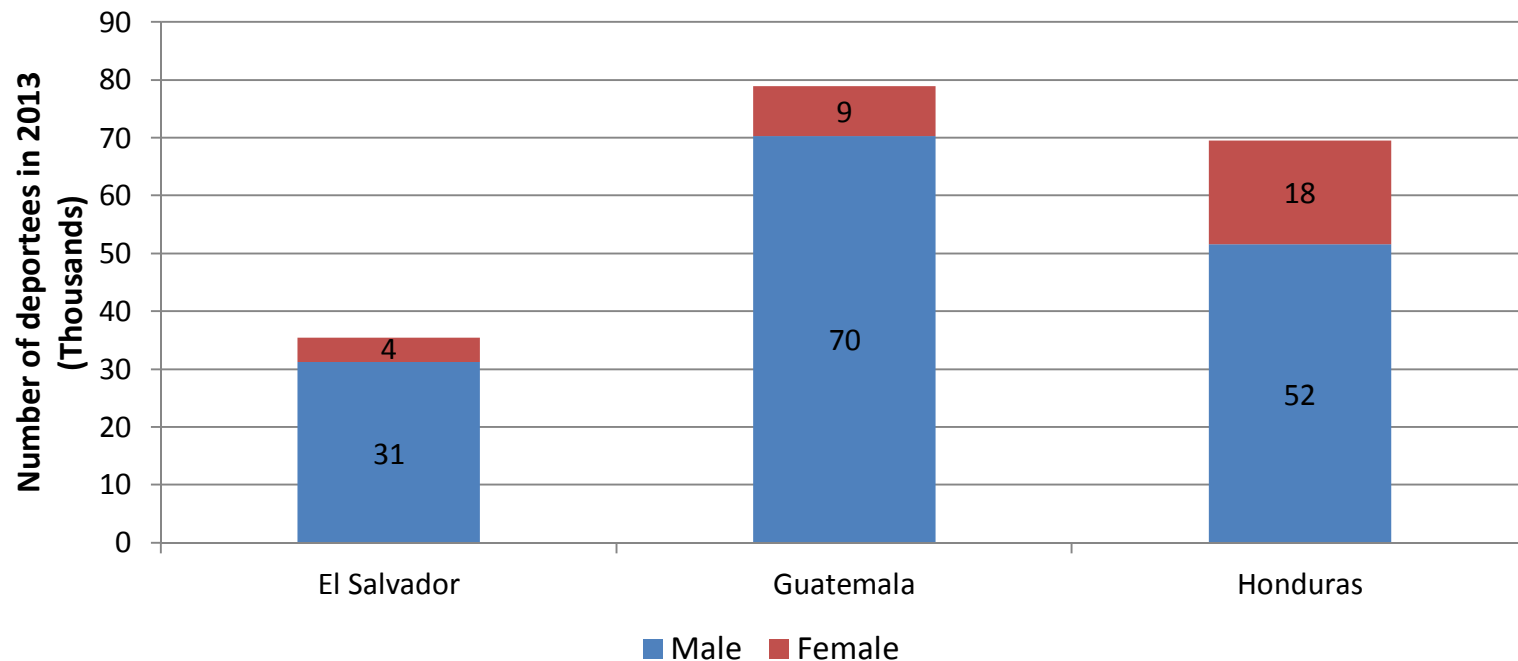
## Adult Deportees from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle by Age Group and Country of Origin, 2013



Source: MPI estimations from Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Encuesta sobre migración en la frontera sur de México (EMIF SUR); and INM, Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias, 2013

# The majority of deportees are male; Honduras has the highest share of female deportees

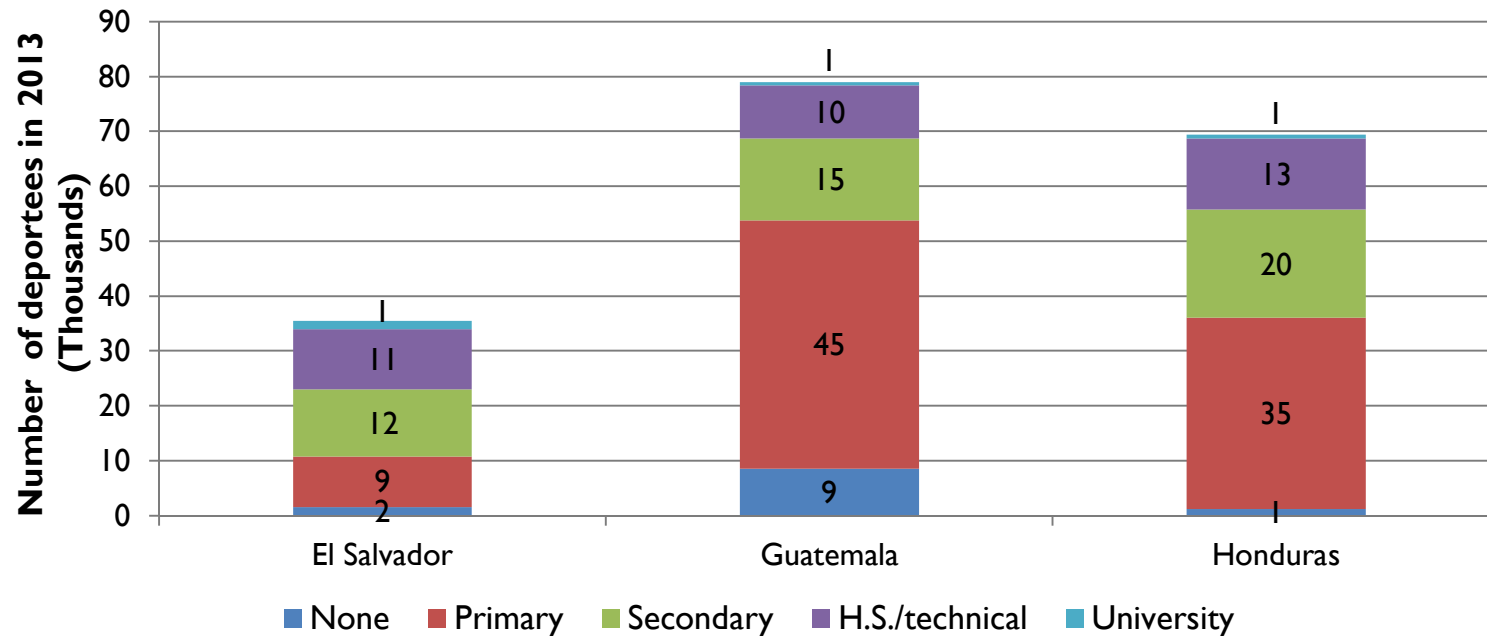
## Adult Deportees from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle by Sex and Country of Origin, 2013



Source: MPI estimations from Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Encuesta sobre migración en la frontera sur de México (EMIF SUR); and INM, Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias, 2013.

# Most deportees have a secondary education or less. Salvadoran deportees have slightly higher education levels

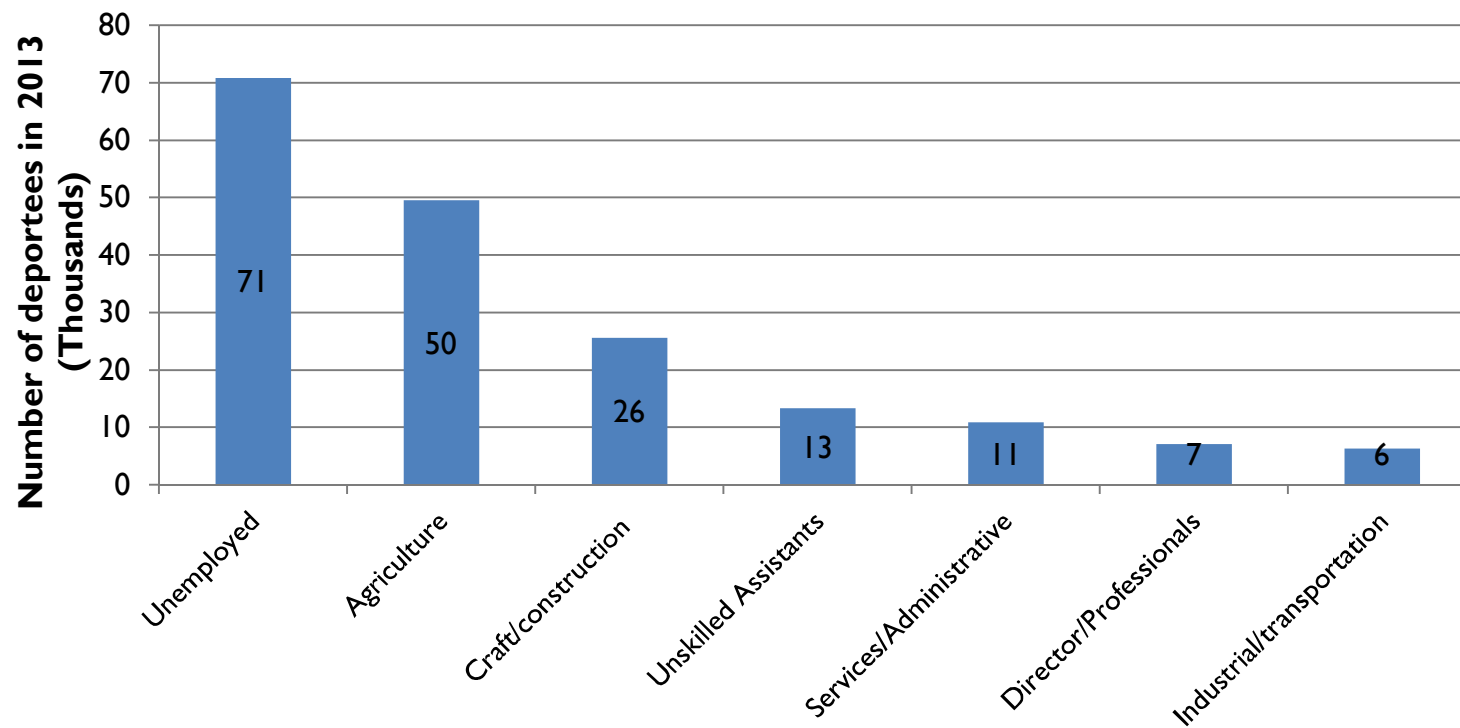
## Adult Deportees from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle by Highest Level of Educational Achievement and Country of Origin, 2013



Source: MPI estimations from Colegio de la Frontera Norte, "Encuesta sobre migración en la frontera sur de México (EMIF SUR)"; and INM, "Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias," 2013.

# Most deportees' work experience is in low-skilled or unskilled professions

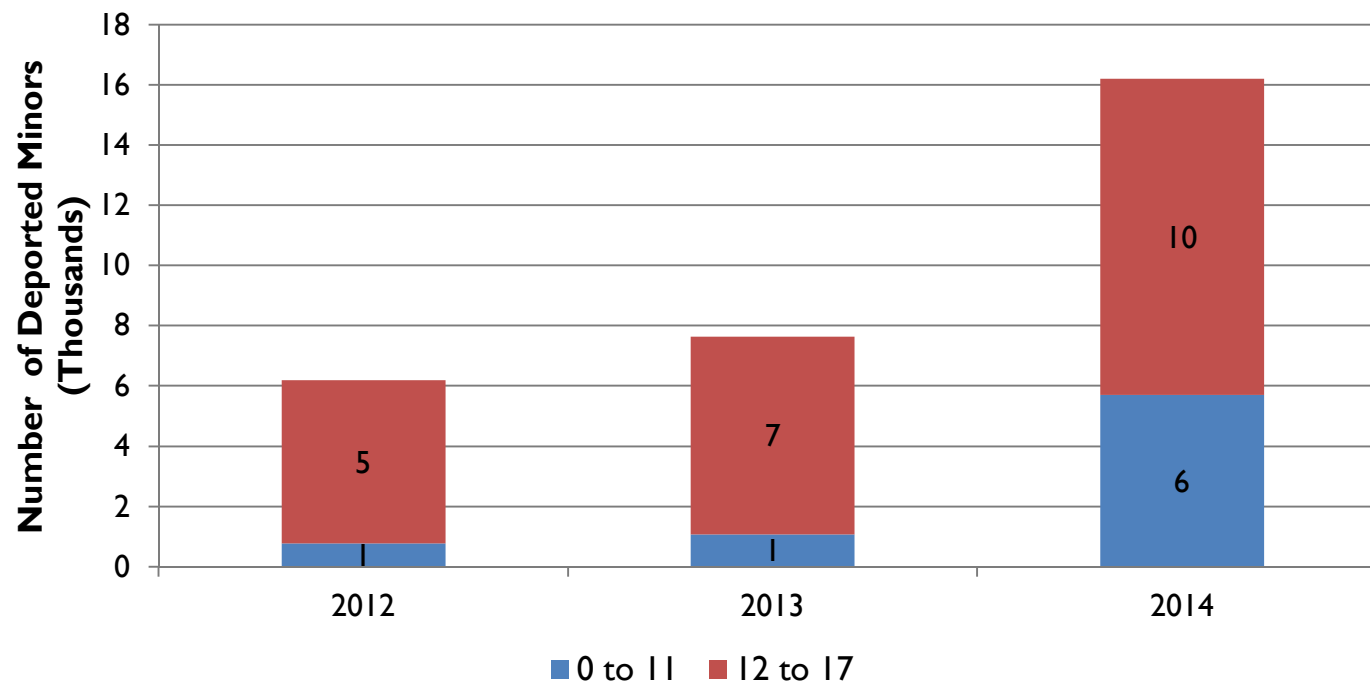
## Adult Deportees from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle by Trade or Profession 30 Days Before Leaving Their Homes, 2013



Source: MPI estimations from Colegio de la Frontera Norte, %Encuesta sobre migración en la frontera sur de México (EMIF SUR)-; and INM, %Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias,+2013.

# The number of young children ages 0-11 deported from Mexico increased fivefold between 2013 and 2014

## Deported Minors from Mexico to the Northern Triangle, by Age Group, FY 2012-14



Source: INM, Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias, 2011-14, arranged to match U.S. fiscal year calendar.

# The number of girls deported from Mexico tripled between 2013 and 2014

## Deported Minors from Mexico to the Northern Triangle, by Sex, FY 2012-14

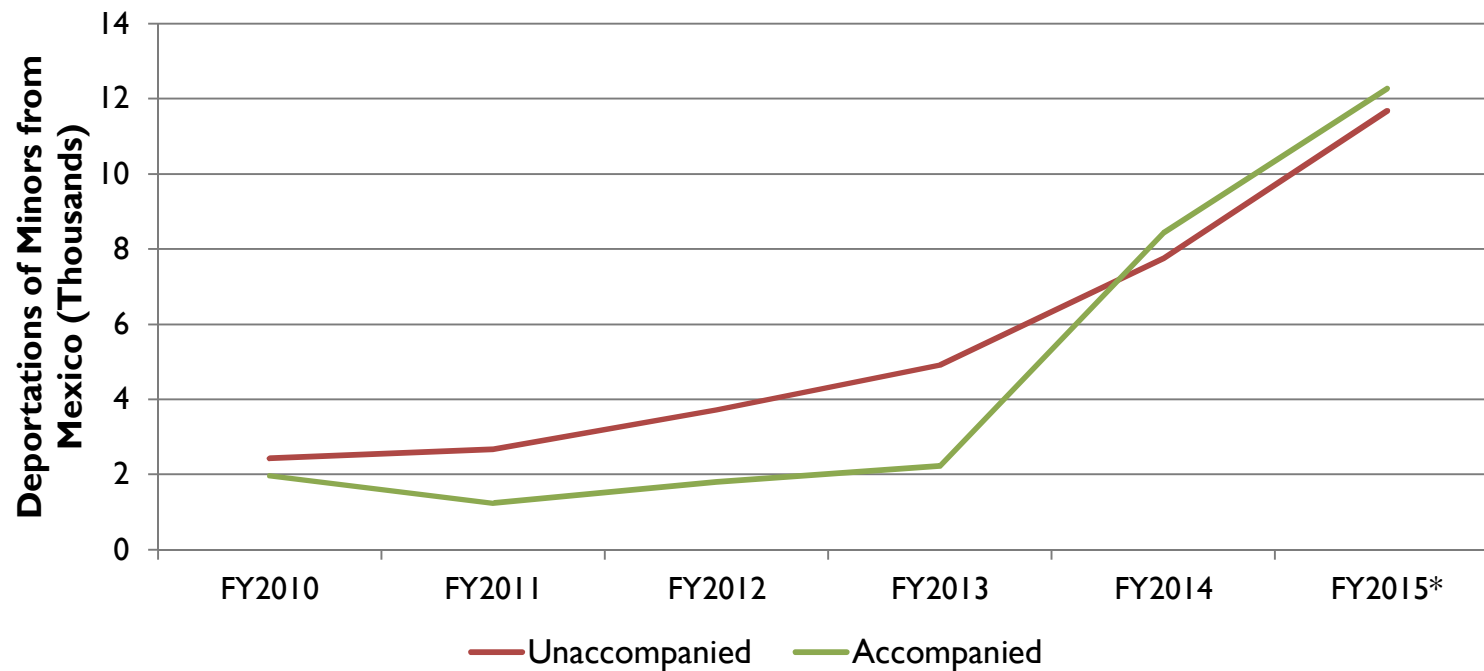


Source: INM, Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias, 2011-14, arranged to match U.S. fiscal year calendar.




# In 2014 the majority of children deported from Mexico were accompanied by an adult, changing a long lasting trend

## Accompanied and Unaccompanied Minors Deported from Mexico to the Northern Triangle, FY 2010-14



Source: INM, Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias, 2009-14, arranged to match U.S. fiscal year calendar.

Note: FY 2015 data are an annual projection based on six months of data.



## Most adult deportees do not have a criminal background; those who do mostly have immigration and traffic offenses

### Adult Deportees from the United States to the Northern Triangle, by Most Serious Criminal Conviction, FY 2009-13

|                                | El Salvador |      | Guatemala |      | Honduras |      | Northern Triangle |      |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|-------------------|------|
| <b>Noncriminal</b>             | 58,007      | 57%  | 121,135   | 66%  | 82,864   | 57%  | 262,006           | 61%  |
| <b>Violent crimes</b>          | 14,918      | 15%  | 17,136    | 9%   | 16,602   | 11%  | 48,656            | 11%  |
| <b>Immigration crimes</b>      | 7,028       | 7%   | 14,984    | 8%   | 19,924   | 14%  | 41,936            | 10%  |
| <b>Traffic crimes</b>          | 7,694       | 8%   | 15,972    | 9%   | 9,955    | 7%   | 33,621            | 8%   |
| <b>Other nonviolent crimes</b> | 9,932       | 10%  | 11,554    | 6%   | 9,942    | 7%   | 31,428            | 7%   |
| <b>Drug crimes</b>             | 4,340       | 4%   | 3,106     | 2%   | 7,176    | 5%   | 14,622            | 3%   |
| <b>Total</b>                   | 101,919     | 100% | 183,887   | 100% | 146,463  | 100% | 432,269           | 100% |

Source: MPI analysis of ICE Enforcement Integrated Data (EID) obtained by *The New York Times* through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

# The vast majority of children deported from the United States do not have a criminal background

## Minors Deported from the United States to the Northern Triangle, by Criminal Status and Most Serious Criminal Conviction, 2009-13

|                         | El Salvador |      | Guatemala |      | Honduras |      | Northern Triangle |      |
|-------------------------|-------------|------|-----------|------|----------|------|-------------------|------|
| <b>Noncriminal</b>      | 637         | 97%  | 2,321     | 96%  | 1,397    | 92%  | 4,355             | 95%  |
| <b>Immigration</b>      | 6           | 1%   | 56        | 2%   | 32       | 2%   | 94                | 2%   |
| <b>Violent</b>          | 12          | 2%   | 20        | 1%   | 27       | 2%   | 59                | 1%   |
| <b>Drug crimes</b>      | 1           | 0%   | 2         | 0%   | 36       | 2%   | 39                | 1%   |
| <b>Other nonviolent</b> | 4           | 1%   | 13        | 1%   | 19       | 1%   | 36                | 1%   |
| <b>Traffic crimes</b>   | 0           | 0%   | 10        | 0%   | 7        | 0%   | 17                | 0%   |
| <b>Total</b>            | 660         | 100% | 2,419     | 100% | 1,513    | 100% | 4,592             | 100% |

Source: MPI analysis of ICE Enforcement Integrated Data (EID) obtained by *The New York Times* through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.



# Conclusions

- “ Mexico’s increased enforcement appears to be changing long-time patterns in the apprehensions and deportations of Central American migrants.
- “ Up until 2014, apprehensions in the United States grew at a much faster pace than apprehensions in Mexico. This pattern likely will reverse in 2015, as Mexico’s apprehensions are projected to increase by about 70 percent and U.S. apprehensions will drop considerably.
- “ Mexico deported the vast majority of unaccompanied children arriving back in Central America, six times as many as the United States in 2014.
- “ Most adults deported to the Northern Triangle are young males with low educational attainment levels and experience in low- or unskilled jobs.
- “ Most minors deported are males between the ages of 12 and 17; however, the share of young children and girls increased substantially after 2013, along with a growth in family migration.
- “ Most deportees do not have a criminal background.



# Questions and Answers

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- “ The report, *Migrants Deported from the United States and Mexico to the Northern Triangle : A Statistical and Socioeconomic Profile*, is available at: <http://bit.ly/1LJdtn5>
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# For More Information

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