



# Current trends in migration flows and regional data products

SELA  
19 October 2025

- I. Migration data – challenges and limitations
- II. Hemispheric context
- III. Current trends on migration flows
- IV. Information products
- V. LAC data browser

# I. Migration data

## Main challenges and limitations



- 1. Availability of disaggregated data + quality and comparability*
- 2. Uneven geographic coverage*
- 3. Limited access and availability*
- 4. Institutional fragmentation*
- 5. Underreporting and invisible data*
- 6. Limitations in capturing changing and crisis contexts*
- 7. Protection of personal data*

# LIGHTHOUSE PROGRAMME



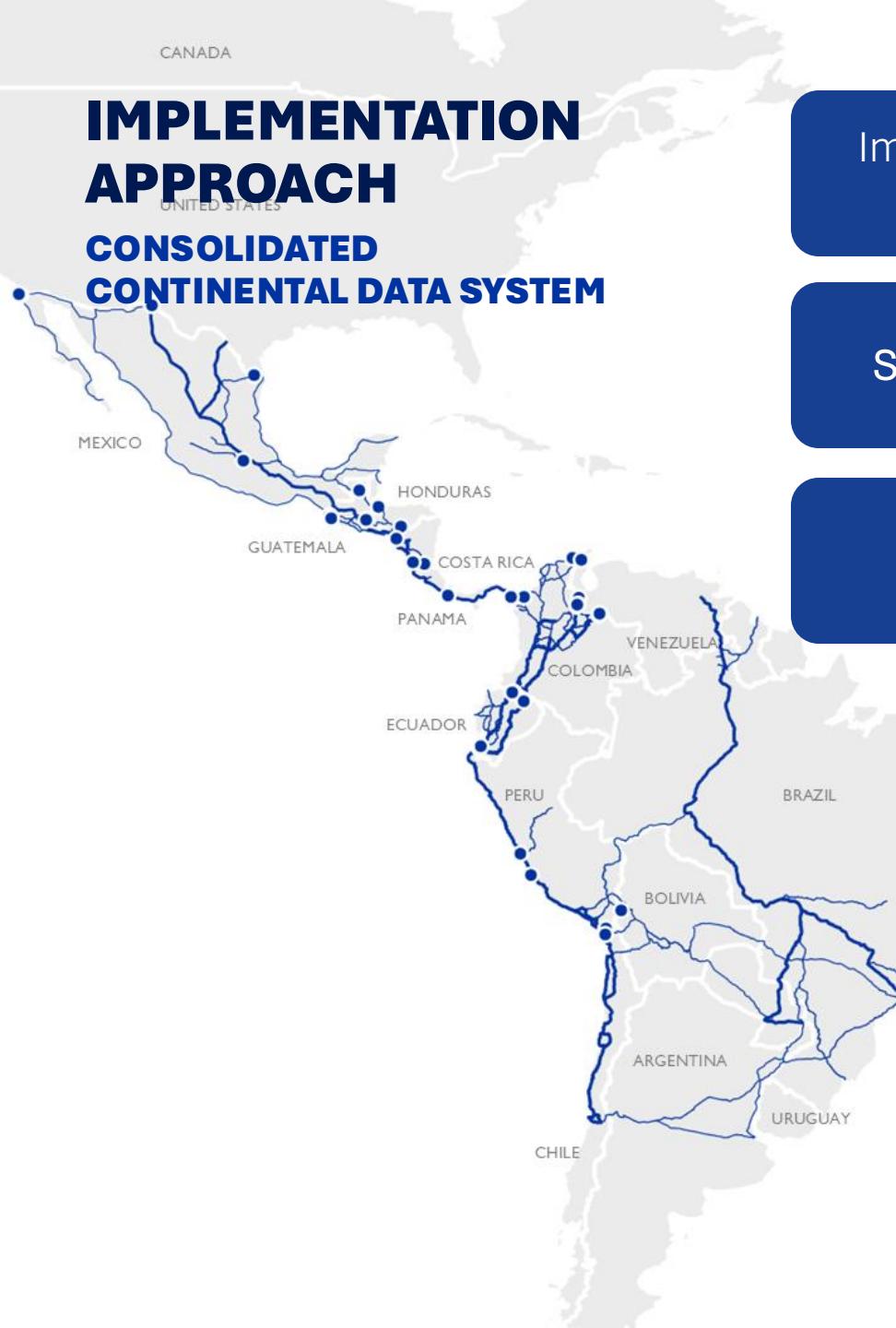
**LIGHTHOUSE  
PROGRAMME**



# IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

UNITED STATES

## CONSOLIDATED CONTINENTAL DATA SYSTEM



Improved **quality** and **cohesiveness** of DTM (+) data operations across the continent

Systematic consolidation of diverse data and insight at continental level

Closer link to the needs of **decision-makers**

Common  
regional data  
pipeline & CDW

Consolidated  
Continental Datasets  
& Info products

Flow Monitoring  
Harmonization

Support to  
Governments

Closer engagement  
with partners

Flagship efforts

# MIGRATION DATA SOURCES: DTM (OIM)

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring system developed and implemented by IOM that collects and analyzes data on mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced populations to:



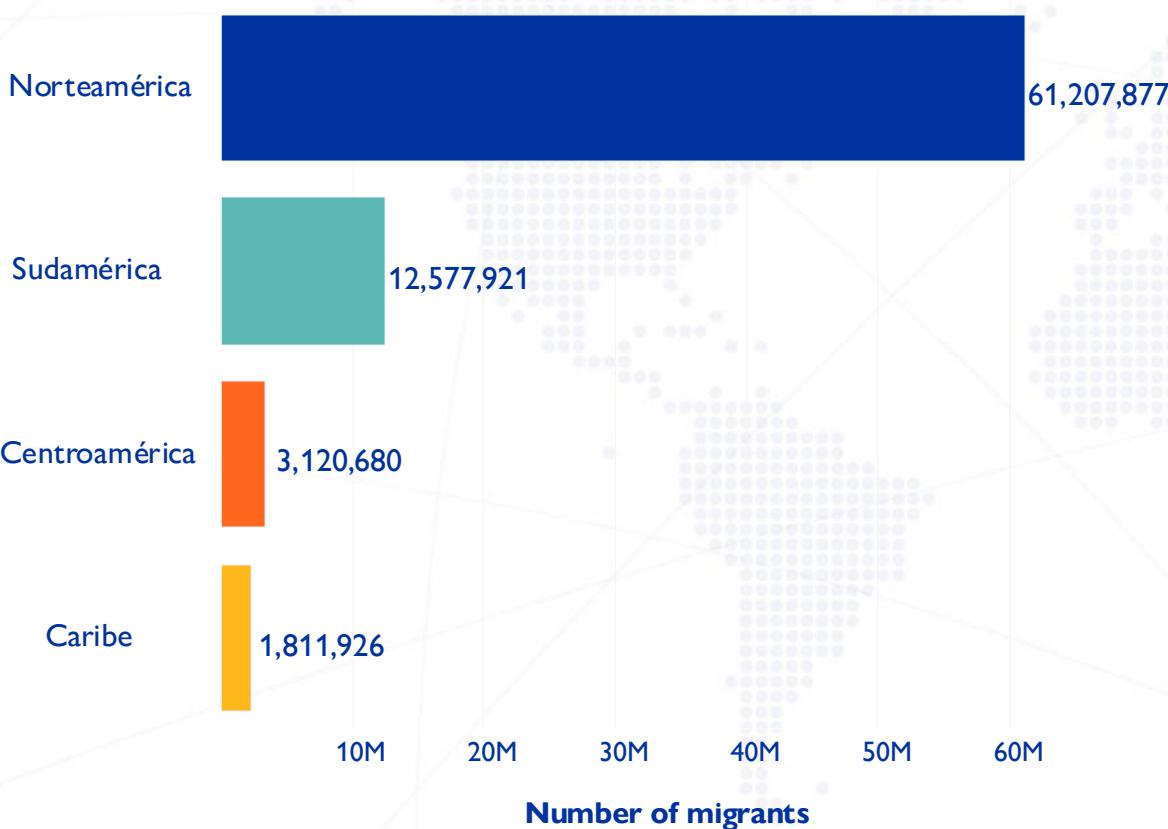
1. Monitor and characterize flows in real-time/nearly real-time.
2. Monitor migration trends and changes.
3. Record irregular migration and map routes.
4. Produce information for decision-making.

## II. Hemispheric context

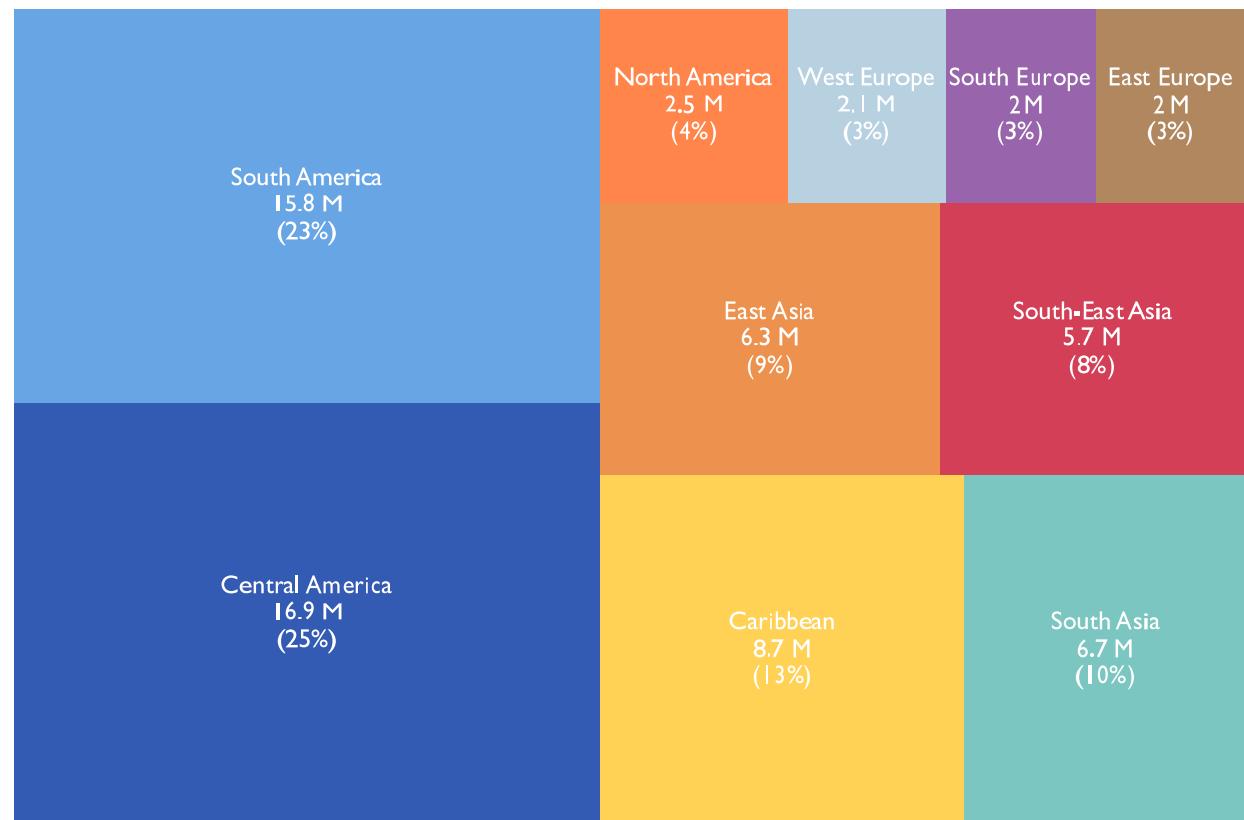
# INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

78.7 million international migrants in the Americas in 2024

Migrant population in the Americas by destination subregión, 2024.



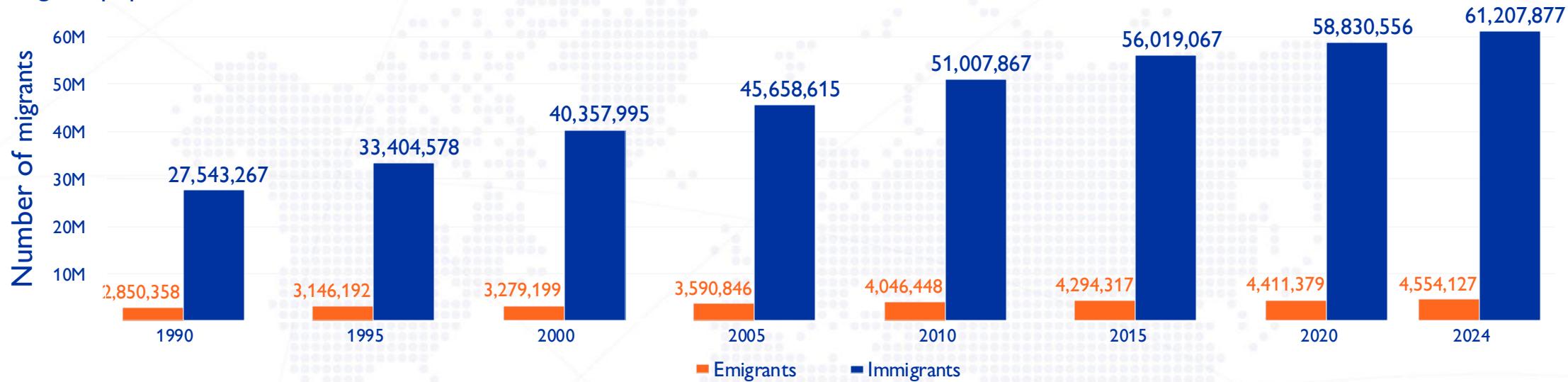
Migrant population in the Americas by origin subregión, 2024\*.



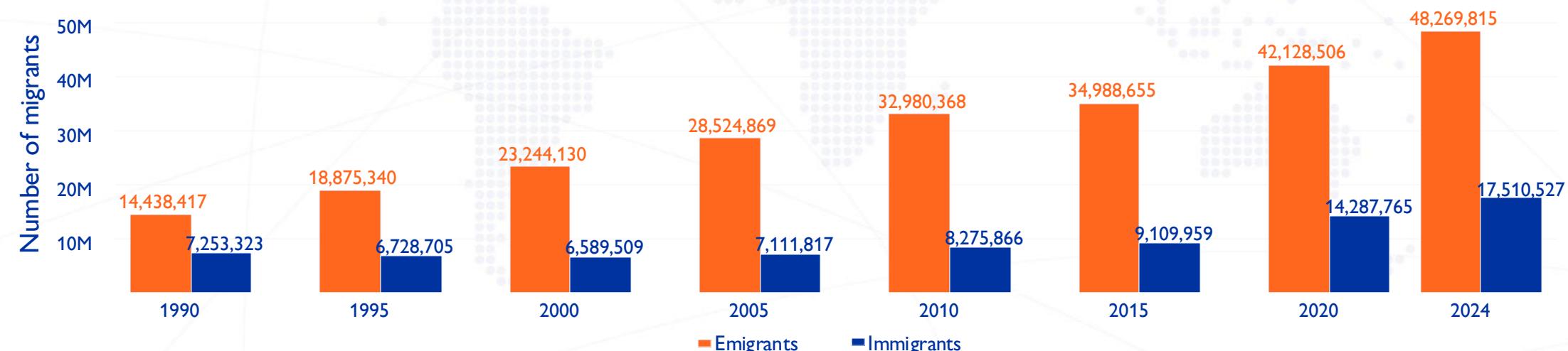
\*4 million migrants in the Americas, whose region of origin is classified as 'other', are not included.

# INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

Migrant population, North America, 1990–2024



Migrant population in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990–2024



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), International Migrant Stock, 2024.

# INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS (2024)

## Movements

**14.5m**  
during 2024

**22%**  
Share of the  
global total

**1.5m**  
Internal displacements  
by conflict and violence

**13.1m**  
Internal displacements  
by disasters

### Countries with the most internal displacements

United States  
11,001,000

Brazil  
19,000 | 1,124,000

Haiti  
889,000 | 4,800

Cuba  
480,000

Colombia  
388,000 | 91,000

1

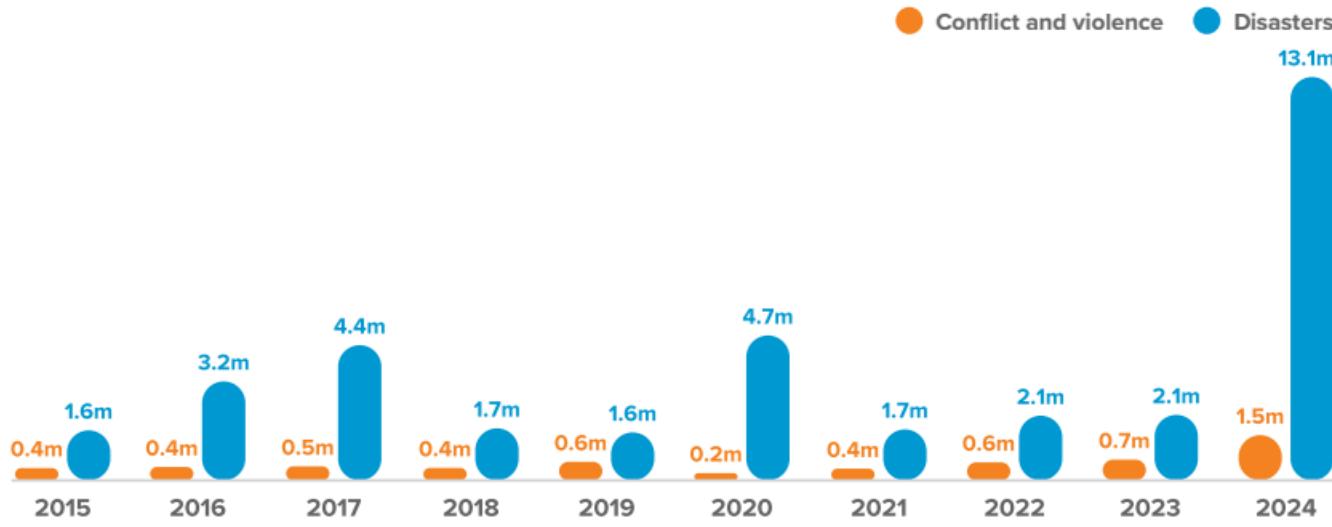
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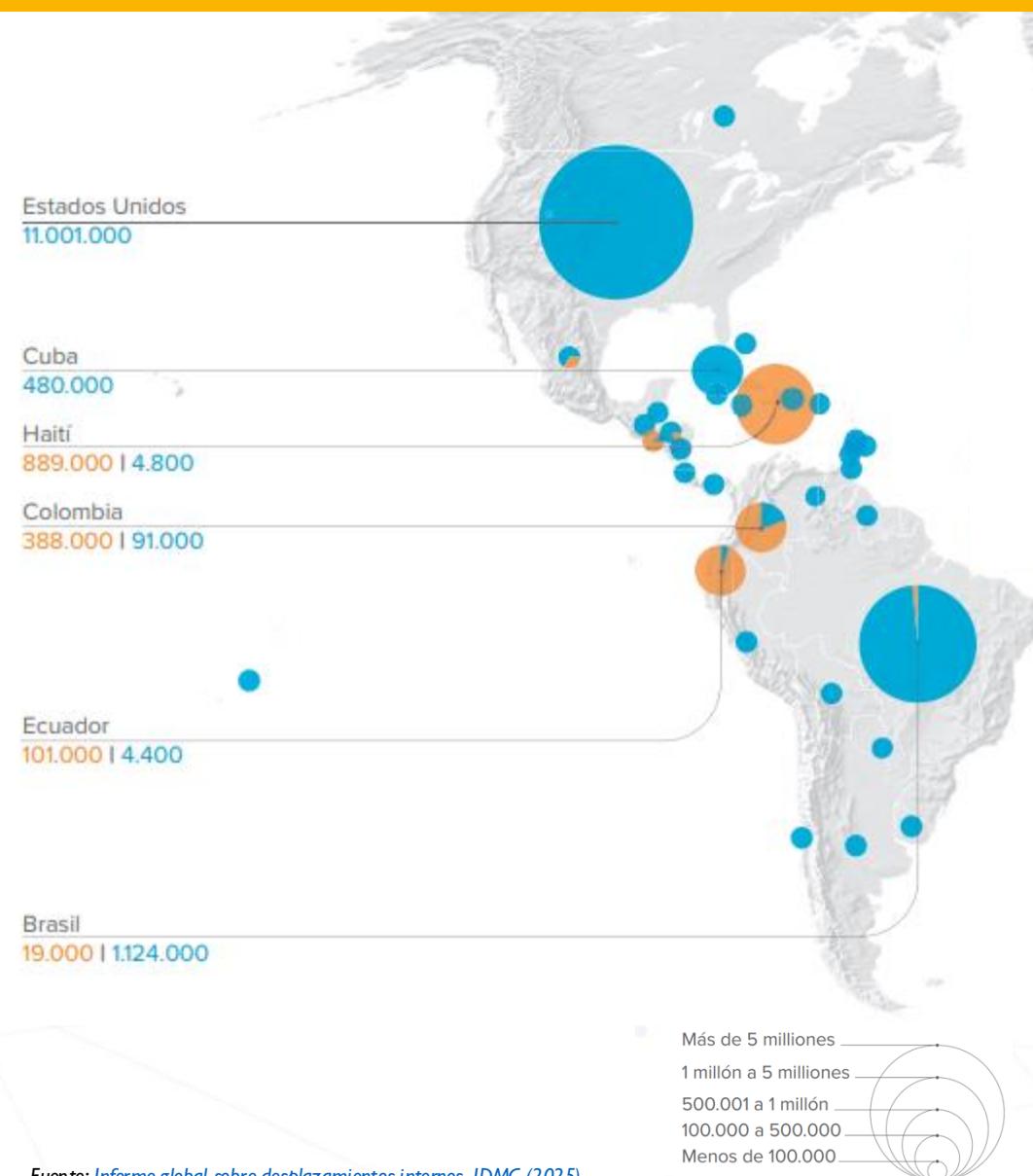
4

5

### Internal displacements (2015-2024)



Fuente: [Informe global sobre desplazamientos internos, IDMC \(2025\)](#)



# INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS (2024)

## Internally displaced people (IDPs)

**9.7m**  
at the end of 2024

**12%**  
Share of the  
global total

**9.5m**  
IDPs by conflict  
and violence

**103,000**  
IDPs by  
disasters

### Countries with the most IDPs

Colombia  
7,265,000

Haiti  
1,037,000 | 3,800

Guatemala  
573,000

Mexico  
390,000

Honduras  
101,000

1

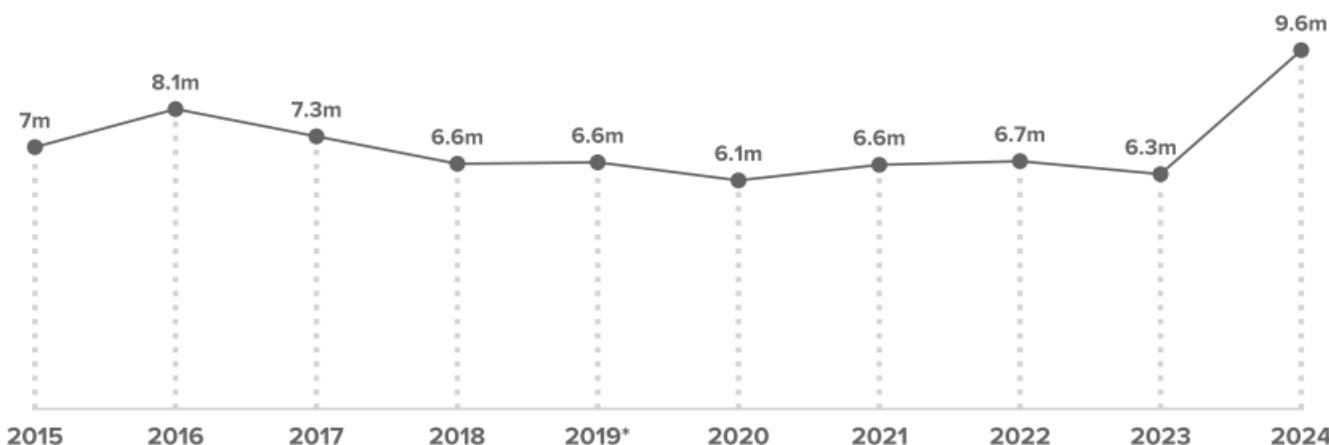
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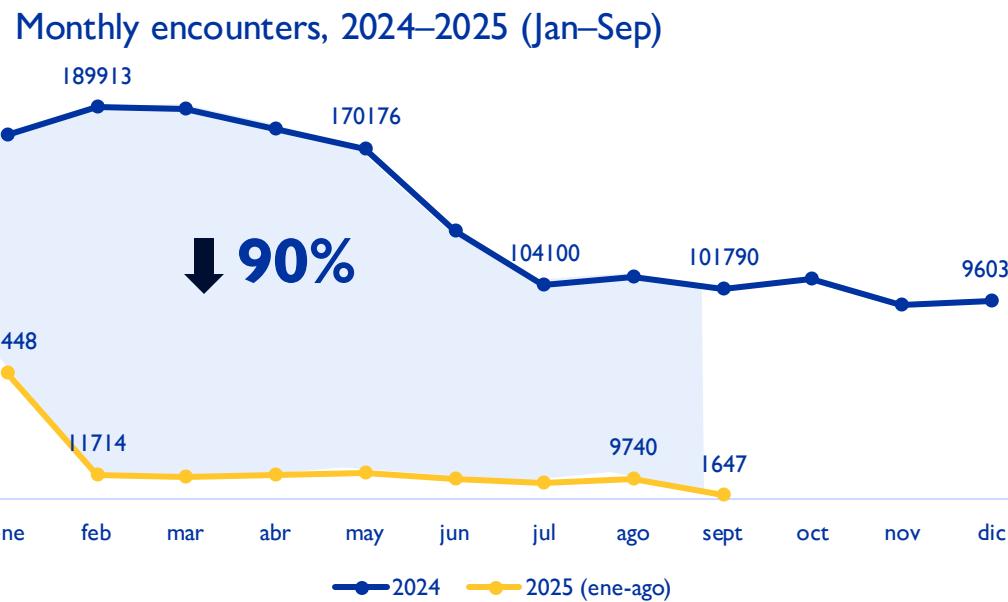
### Number of IDPs (2015-2024)



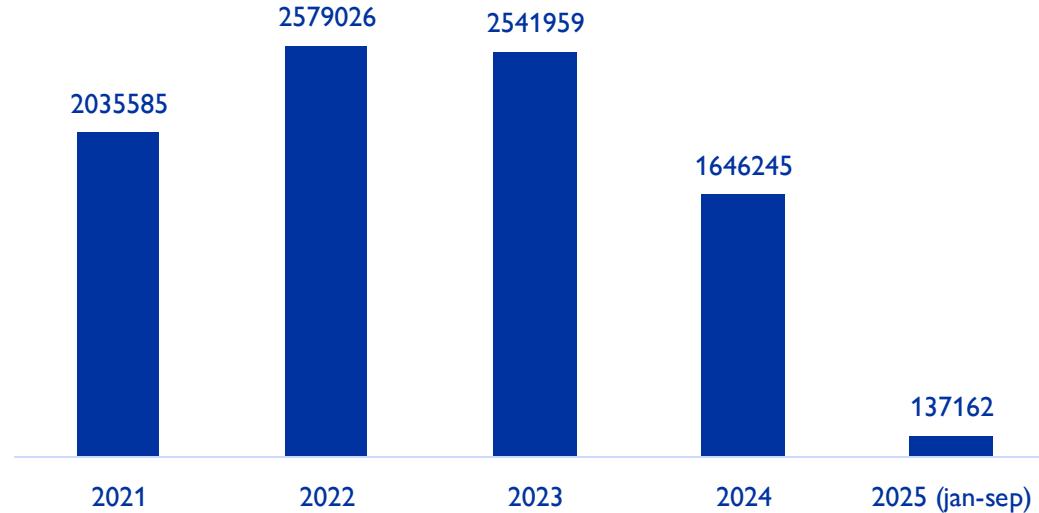
### III. Current trends on migration flows

# I. SOUTH – NORTH MOVEMENTS

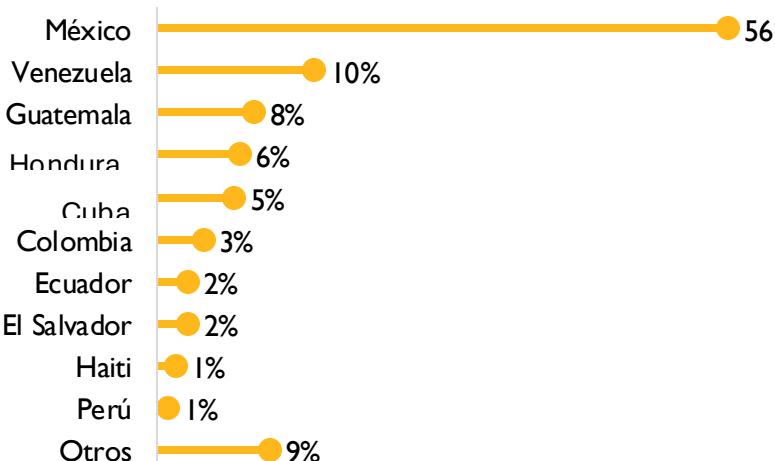
## Encounters at the southern border of the United States



## Encounters by year, 2021–2025 (Jan–Sep)



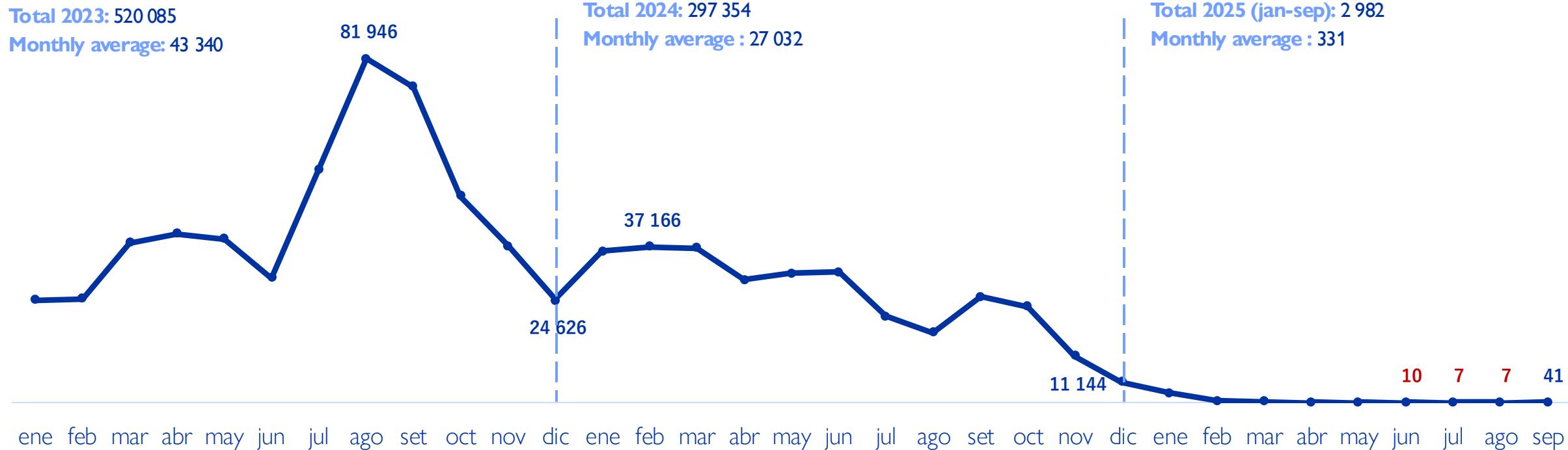
## Encounters by country of nationality, 2025 (Jan–Sep)



- In 2024, encounters at the southern border of the United States dropped to 1.6 million, after exceeding 2.5 million in 2022 and 2023.
- Between January and September 2025, there was a drastic drop, with a decrease of nearly 90% compared to the same period of the previous year.
- More than half of these encounters involved Mexican nationals.

# I. SOUTH TO NORTH MOVEMENTS

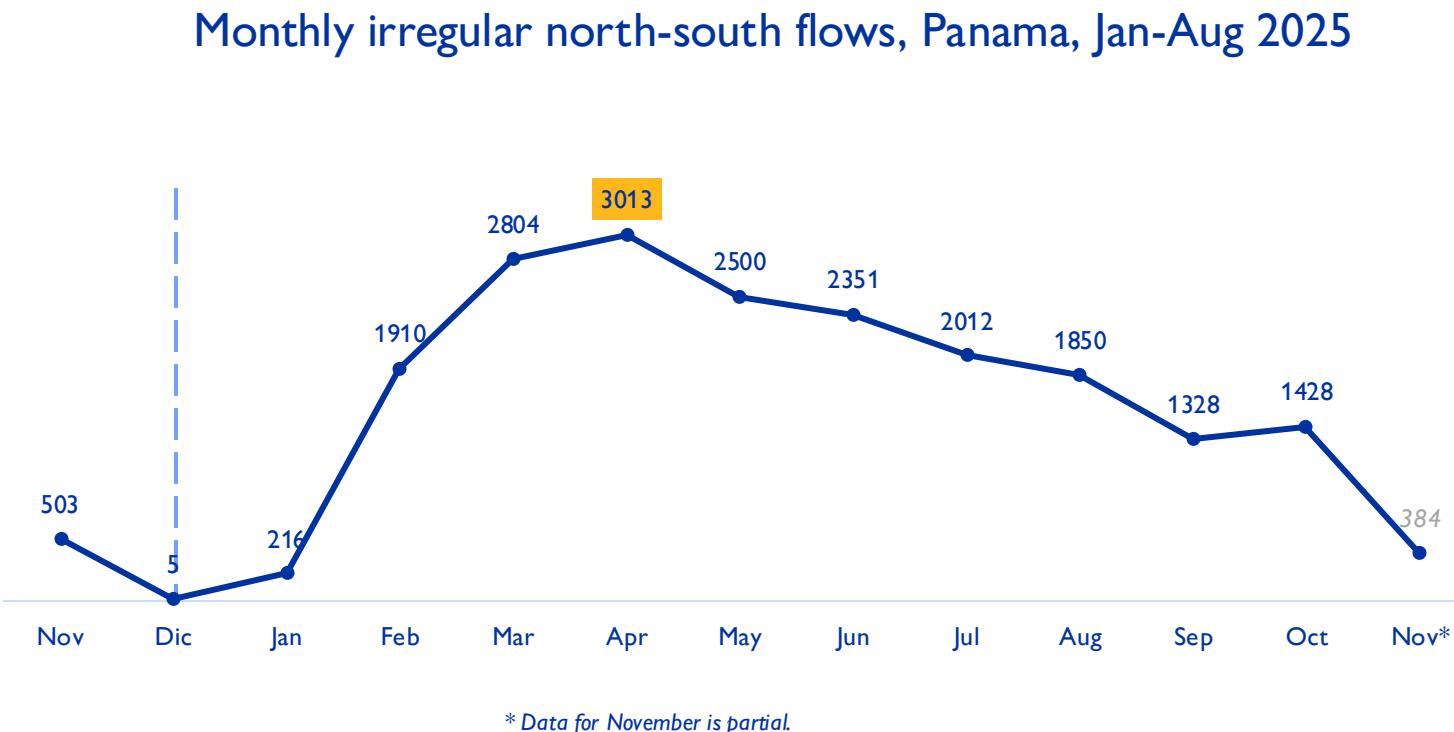
## Irregular south-north flow through the Darién, Panama, 2023–2025 (Jan–Sep)



**Between January and September 2025, irregular transit across the Colombia–Panama border decreased by 99% compared to the same period in 2024**, deepening the downward trend that began the previous year. Despite the overall decrease, nearly half of those who crossed recently were still of Venezuelan nationality (46%). This change stands in stark contrast to the 2021–2023 period, when unprecedented levels of migration were recorded.

# I. INCREASE IN RETURNS (NORTH-SOUTH FLOWS)

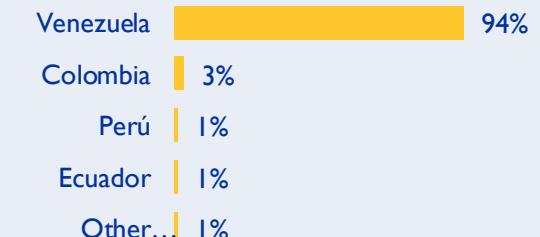
Irregular north-south flow registered at Puerto Obaldía, Panama



Accumulated  
north-south flow  
**19,796**

January – 10 November 2025

Main nationalities

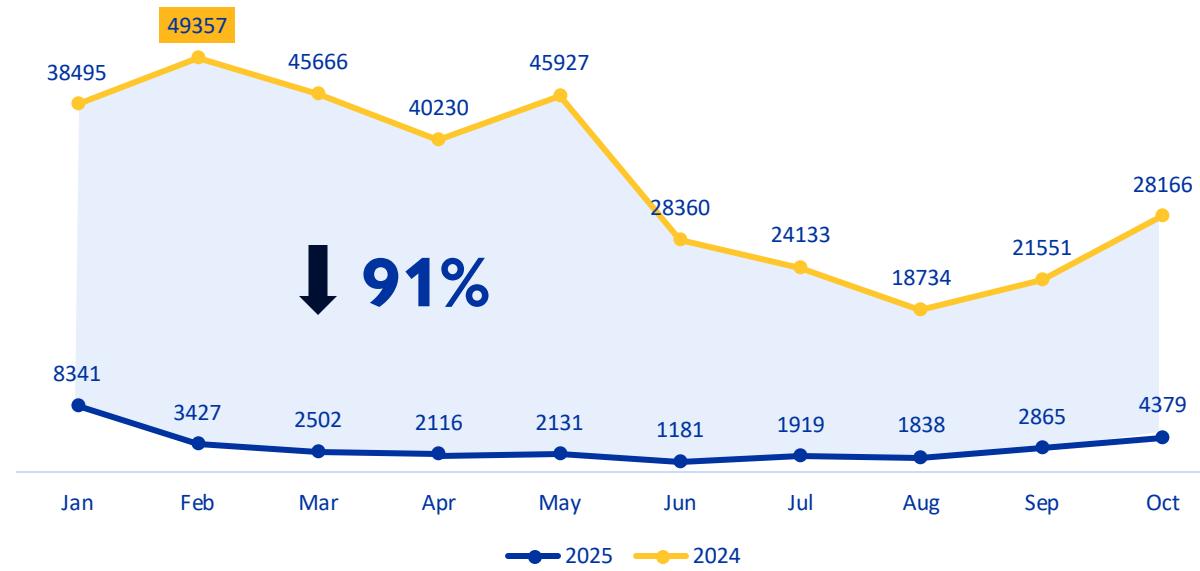


Source: SNM Panamá

# I. INCREASE IN RETURNS (NORTH-SOUTH FLOWS)

## Irregular flow through Honduras

Monthly irregular south-north flows, January-October 2024-2025 Honduras



According to data from the National Institute of Migration (INM), **between January 1 and October 30, 2025, 30,699 migrants in vulnerable situations entered Honduras irregularly**. This figure represents a 91% decrease compared to the same period last year (340,719).

Source: [OIM Honduras](#)

## 2. INTRAREGIONAL MOBILITY



Source: Spotlight on Returns in LAC, September 2025

### 3. EMERGENCE OF NEW NORTH-SOUTH ROUTES

#### Maritime routes connecting Panamá-Colombia through the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean

At the beginning of 2025, a new southbound migration route emerged through the indigenous territory of Guna Yala in Panama and the Caribbean Sea, which avoids the Darién jungle and keeps Necoclí (Colombia) as the main transit point.

Although this route has become more formalized, other pathways persist and continue to emerge, such as the one crossing Colombia's Pacific coast (Bahía Solano, Tumaco, and Buenaventura), reflecting the **growing diversification of routes used by migrants**.



Fuente: OIM

## 5. GROWING EXPOSURE OF MIGRANTS TO RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

- **Dangerous** maritime and land routes
- **Restricted** mobility due to lack of resources
- **Prolonged** travel/stays

### ↑ Protection and security risks:

- Extortion, theft, fraud
- Human trafficking and exploitation
- Verban and physical violence

### ↑ Health and living condition risks:

- Lack of/poor accommodation
- Lack of access to water, food, hygiene
- Lack of medical and mental health care

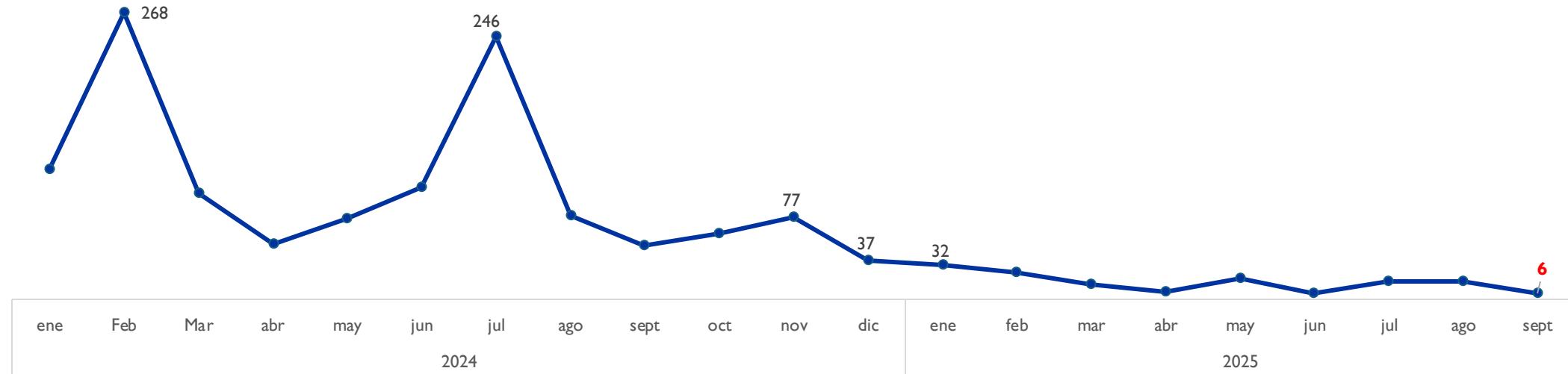
### ↑ Economic and social risks:

- Lack of documentation
- Difficulty accessing services and regularization
- Misinformation/lack of information

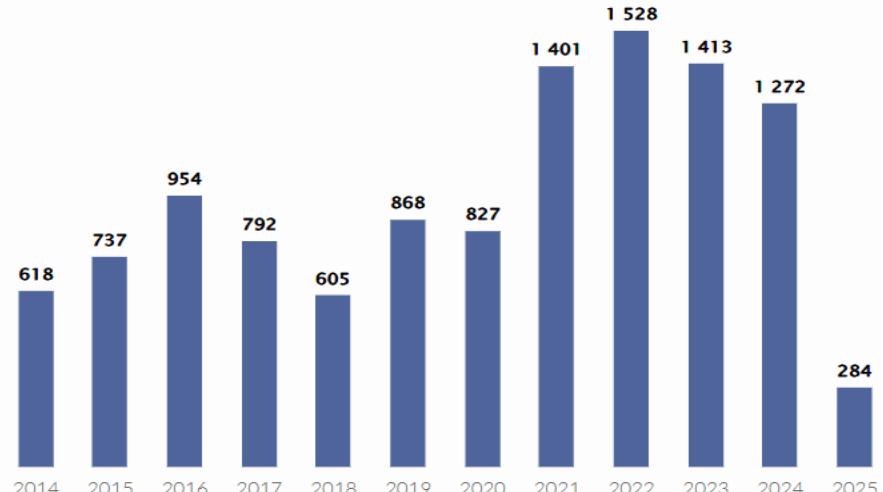
## 5. GROWING EXPOSURE OF MIGRANTS TO RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

### Missing and dead migrants in the Americas

Monthly register, January 2024-September 2025



Yearly register, 2014-2025 (jan-sept)



Total registries per route



Fuente: Missing migrants Project, IOM, 2025

## IV. Information products

## INFORMATION PRODUCTS

## DTM reports and dashboards

## DTM Latin America and the Caribbean

SHARE +     

## DTM OPERATIONS IN THE REGION

Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	Aruba	Bahamas	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Curaçao	Dominica	Dominican Republic	
Ecuador	El Salvador	Grenada	Guatemala	Guyana	Haiti	Honduras	Jamaica	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sint Maarten	Surinam	Trinidad & Tobago	Uruguay	Venezuela							

REPORTS DATASETS MAPS ONLINE INTERACTIVE RESOURCES

**REGION**  
Latin America and the Caribbean

**COUNTRY**  
- Any -

**SEARCH TITLE**

**SUMMARY**

**REGIONAL REPORT**  
- Any -

**DTM COMPONENT**  
- Any -

**SORT BY**  
Published Date

**ORDER**  
Desc

**Apply**

**HAITI — SUIVI DES URGENCES**  
May 05 2025

**HAITI — Emergency Tracking Tool**  
May 05 2025

**GUATEMALA — TENDENCIAS DE LOS FLUJOS MIGRATORIOS**  
May 02 2025

**HAITI — SUIVI DES URGENCES**  
May 02 2025

**HAITI — Emergency Tracking Tool**  
May 02 2025

**GUATEMALA — TRANSIT MIGRATION FLOW TRENDS**  
May 02 2025

**HAITI — Emergency Tracking Tool**  
April 30 2025

**HAITI — SUIVI DES URGENCES**  
April 30 2025

**HAITI — Mise à jour mensuelle sur la situation de...**  
April 28 2025

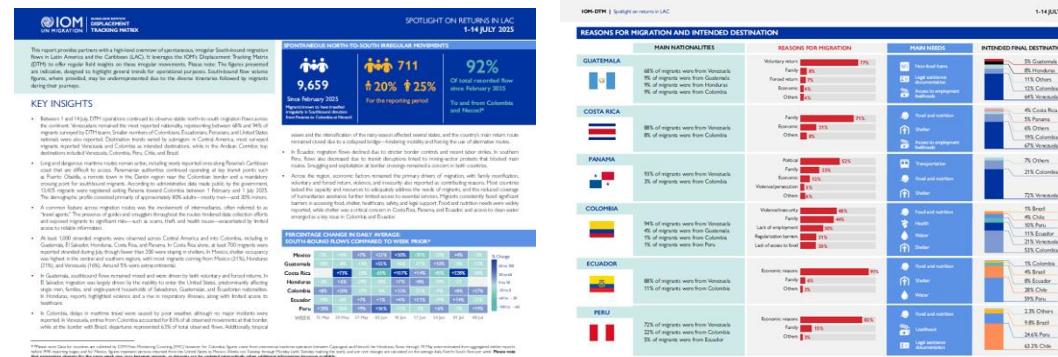
**HAITI — Monthly update on the displacement situati...**  
April 28 2025

Latin America and the Caribbean | Displacement Tracking Matrix

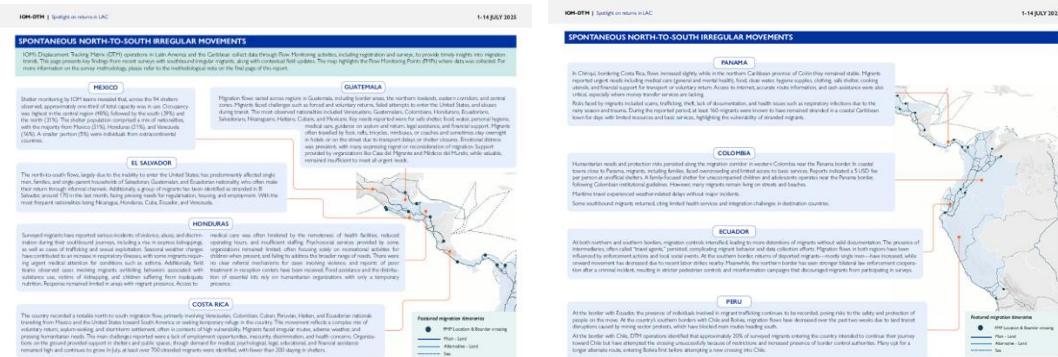
## INFORMATION PRODUCTS

## Spotlight on returns in the LAC region

This report provides partners with a high-level overview of spontaneous and irregular southbound migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). It relies on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to provide periodic, on-the-ground information about these irregular movements:



- Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) — Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region — North-South Flow Monitoring (1 - 14 July 2025)  
| Displacement Tracking Matrix



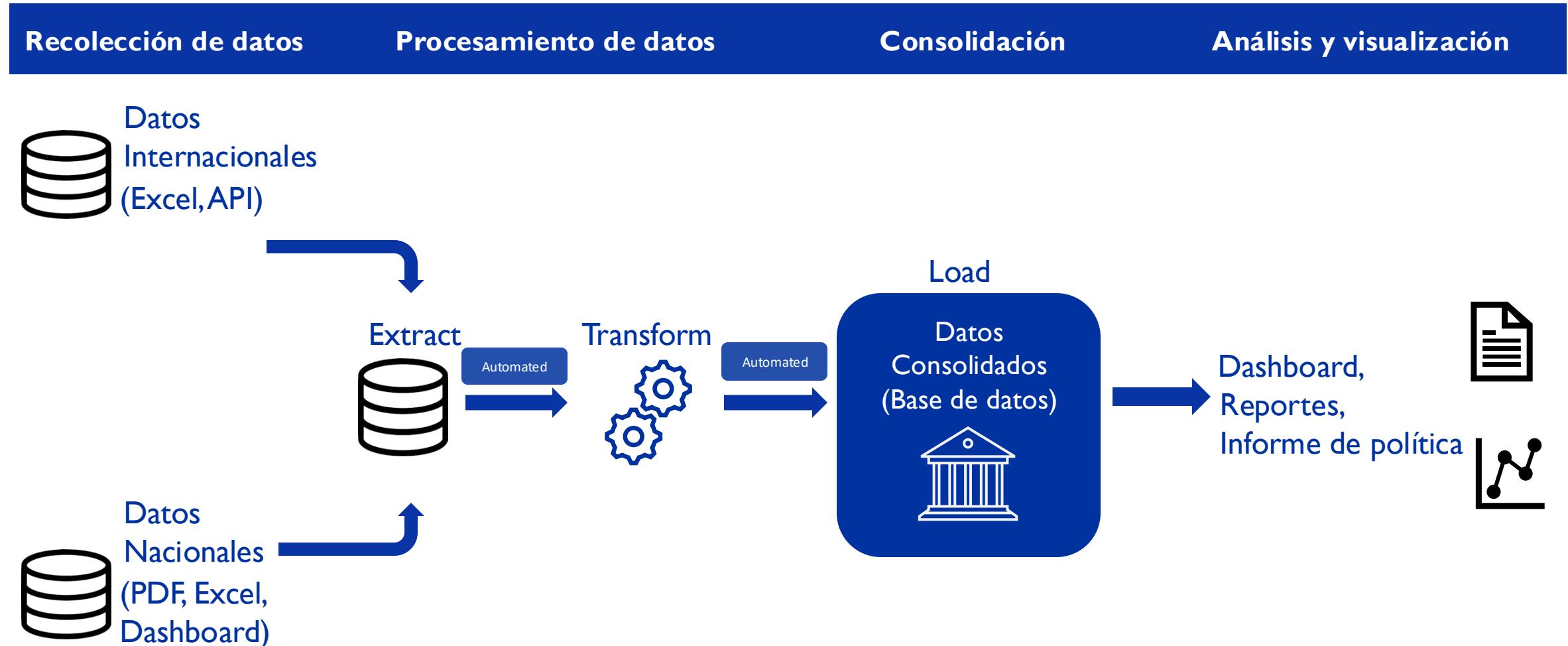
- [Latin America and the Caribbean \(LAC\) — Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region — North-South Flow Monitoring \(17 - 30 June 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

- [Latin America and the Caribbean \(LAC\) — Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region — North-South Flow Monitoring \(3 - 16 June 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

- [Latin America and the Caribbean \(LAC\) — Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region — North-South Flow Monitoring \(20 May - 2 June 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

# V. LAC data browser

# PROCESO DE CONSOLIDACIÓN DE DATOS



## ANTES

## Automated

## DESPUÉS

region	subregion	country	world	destregion	destregion	deuntry	desuntry	des	month	year	value
19	13	340 HND	1	150	39	20 AND			1	2025	3
19	13	340 HND	1	19	5	32 ARG			1	2025	337
19	13	340 HND	1	19	29	28 ATG			1	2025	4
19	13	340 HND	1	9	53	36 AUS			1	2025	274
19	13	340 HND	1	150	155	40 AUT			1	2025	69
19	13	340 HND	1	150	155	56 BEL			1	2025	157
19	13	340 HND	1	150	151	100 BGR			1	2025	12
19	13	340 HND	1	19	29	44 BHS			1	2025	7
19	13	340 HND	1	19	13	84 BLZ			1	2025	639
19	13	340 HND	1	19	21	60 BMU			1	2025	2
19	13	340 HND	1	19	5	68 BOL			1	2025	66
19	13	340 HND	1	19	5	76 BRA			1	2025	333
19	13	340 HND	1	19	29	52 BRB			1	2025	1
19	13	340 HND	1	19	21	124 CAN			1	2025	4282
19	13	340 HND	1	150	155	756 CHE			1	2025	217
19	13	340 HND	1	19	5	152 CHL			1	2025	166
19	13	340 HND	1	142	30	156 CHN			1	2025	265
19	13	340 HND	1	2	11	384 CIV			1	2025	1
19	13	340 HND	1	2	17	120 CMR			1	2025	1
19	13	340 HND	1	19	5	170 COL			1	2025	1274
19	13	340 HND	1	19	13	188 CRI			1	2025	1954
19	13	340 HND	1			200 CSK			1	2025	191
19	13	340 HND	1	19	29	192 CUB			1	2025	132
19	13	340 HND	1	19	29	136 CYM			1	2025	5
19	13	340 HND	1	150	155	276 DEU			1	2025	770
19	13	340 HND	1	19	29	212 DMA			1	2025	1
19	13	340 HND	1	150	154	208 DNK			1	2025	83
19	13	340 HND	1	19	29	214 DOM			1	2025	198
19	13	340 HND	1	19	5	218 ECU			1	2025	253

- **ANTES:** Los datos administrativos llegan en diversos formatos, a menudo con estructuras de columnas inconsistentes y sin identificadores estándar.
- **DESPUÉS:** Los datos se limpian, estructuran y estandarizan para garantizar la compatibilidad entre diferentes fuentes. Esto incluye:
  - Asignación de códigos ISO3 y M49 para mejorar la interoperabilidad.
  - Estandarización de formatos temporales (mensual para datos administrativos, anual para datos internacionales).
  - Gestión de valores faltantes y eliminación de

## EJEMPLOS:

## APLICACIONES WEB

**IOM | LIGHHOUSE PROGRAMME**

## Migration Data in the Americas

Interactive Data Browser & Insights Explorer

**HOME** IOM Data National Data International Data Data Visualizer Data Coverage Metadata

Over the past three decades, migration has emerged as a transformative force across the Americas. [Remittance inflows to Latin America and the Caribbean topped USD 166 billion by 2024](#), supporting local economies and influencing development across the region. [Millions have moved in response to conflict, violence and socioeconomic pressures, creating ever more complex transit and return patterns within and between subregions](#). By 2024, migrant stocks in Latin America and the Caribbean surpassed 17 million, while those in Northern America had exceeded 61 million. Yet despite migration's profound implications, official statistics remain fragmented in the Americas. Data are scattered across multiple agencies and platforms—each with its own concepts, release cycles and access protocols—and often locked in non-machine-readable formats.

This application, developed under IOM's Lighthouse Programme (Comprehensive Data Initiative in the Americas, implemented with support from the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration), provides a single access point to consolidated migration and mobility data for the Americas. It brings together three main data sources related to mobility and migration in the region: IOM data (Displacement Tracking Matrix Flow Monitoring in the Americas and the Missing Migrants Project), national administrative data on regular and irregular mobility, and international statistical data. By harmonizing concepts, formats and processing steps across these sources, the Programme has produced regionally consolidated datasets that are accessible through this application, enabling users to filter, disaggregate and download data to support deeper analysis, track trends and inform evidence-based policies and programmes.

**Migration trends in the Americas**  
Source: UN DESA, 2025

Año	Latin America and the Caribbean (Millones)	North America (Millones)
1990	7.5	40
1995	6.5	42
2000	6.0	45
2005	6.5	48
2010	8.0	52
2015	9.5	55
2020	12.0	58
2024	15.0	61

**OIM | ONU MIGRACIÓN** OFICINA REGIONAL PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

EN | ES | DONAR

## Patrones de movilidad en las Américas

Un panorama en base a datos administrativos

Nacionalidades de entradas regulares a Argentina, 2024

**NACIONALIDADES**  
TENDENCIAS

País informante: Argentina

Año: 2022, 2023, 2024

Indicador: Entradas regulares, Salidas regulares, Entradas irregulares

5,134,081  
88,137  
1

El módulo de migración a través de salidas, llegadas y los flujos y las migraciones que se miden no implican la autorización oficial por parte de la OIM. Autorización se refiere al período judicial entre una persona y un Estado, y a menudo se refiere a la autorización a través de un acuerdo con "salida" para designar a quien posee la autoridad o autorización de salida. Salida regular: Acto de salir de un país a través de un puesto fronterizo oficial, en cumplimiento de los requisitos de salida y procedimientos administrativos del Estado. Entrada regular: Entrada de una persona que cruza o ha cruzado una frontera internacional sin autorización para ingresar o permanecer en el país de destino de acuerdo con la legislación de ese país y a los acuerdos internacionales de los que ese Estado es parte (adaptado de [IOM, 2019](#)). Para México, las entradas irregulares se refieren a los eventos de extranjeros en una situación migratoria irregular que fueron sujetos a procedimientos administrativos iniciados por el Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM). Los datos incluyen únicamente a no nacionales para garantizar la comparabilidad entre los países que informan.

La movilidad humana en las Américas está impulsada por una intersección de factores políticos, económicos, ambientales y normativos, que dan lugar a patrones complejos de migración y movilidad. A pesar de la riqueza del panorama regional en materia de datos migratorios, la información suele presentarse de manera fragmentada, con inconsistencias y dificultades para el análisis comparativo entre países. Para contribuir a cerrar estas brechas, el Programa Lighthouse de la OIM (Iniciativa Integral de Datos en las Américas, implementado con el apoyo de la Oficina de Población, Refugiados y Migración del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos) trabaja en



Thank you!

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