



DTM

EL SALVADOR:

FLOW MONITORING SURVEY
ON PROFILES AND HUMANITARIAN
NEEDS OF MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT

ROUND 2:
31 OCTOBER 2018

1 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

General Objective:

Provide a profile of the migrant population traveling in caravans and their needs to support humanitarian action in transit, reception and reintegration.

Specific Objectives:

1. Estimate profiles, group composition and expectations.
2. Identify key humanitarian needs.
3. Provide inputs to support coordination efforts on protection, reception, attention and reintegration of migrants.

Methodology:

The total estimated population crossing the borders between El Salvador and Guatemala on 31 October 2018 was at least of 1,700 people. From previous activities on the field during the period 30-31 October, the team estimated that less than half of this population was traveling in groups of different size. Given that: 1) It was not possible to assume people were traveling exclusively with their household members (there could be close relatives, friends, etc.); 2) The target population was not located at a fixed point; and 3) the probable geographical distribution of gathering points; the NTMI team proposed the concept of “traveling group” as unit of analysis for this survey. We define “traveling group” as the persons who share directly the same resources during the trip and can belong to the same household or have close ties between them. For the purposes of the analysis, this concept identifies a head of the “traveling group” as key informant and includes migrant persons traveling by themselves as a 1-person group.

The total number of surveys corresponds to the minimum sample required so that a continuous variable can represent a population of 1,200 individuals (heads of traveling group) estimated to have crossed the borders during the 31 October 2018 with 95% confidence and an error margin of +/- 5.1%. It is important to clarify that, with such a small sample, by disaggregating general indicators in more than 2 levels (i.e. sex and urban/rural area at the same time), the data loses its representativeness.

Lastly, the categories for responses were not read aloud to the person being interviewed to minimize bias induced by the surveyor. All collected information is anonymous (the survey does not include any questions on personal identification), it follows IOM's data protection principles and requires the express consent of the respondent before beginning the survey.

TECHNICAL NOTE:

Target Population: Salvadoran migrants in transit departing on 31 October 2018 in the context of the migrant caravan.

Analysis Unit: Traveling group of migrants in transit.

Key Informant: The head of the traveling group.

Coverage: National. Migrants in transit through the La Hachadura and San Cristóbal border crossings.

Sample Size: 228 men and 58 women for a total of 286 heads of traveling group.

Sample frame: Semi-probabilistic and stratified per estimated flow by border.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

60.1% URBAN AREA
39.9% RURAL AREA

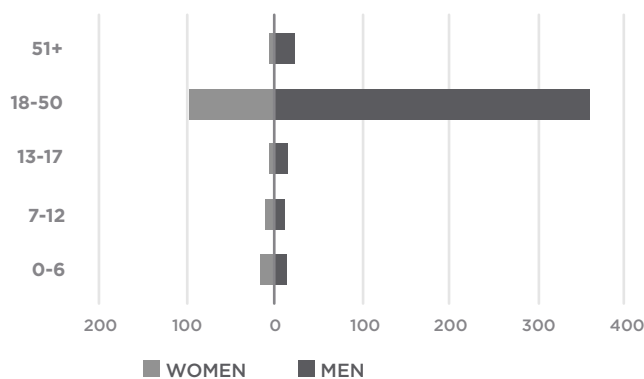
286
PERSONS
SURVEYED

20%
WOMEN

80%
MEN

POPULATION INCLUDED IN THE SAMPLE (HEADS OF TRAVELING GROUPS + GROUP MEMBERS)

POPULATION PYRAMID



TOTAL POPULATION IN SAMPLE: 529

Age Group	Women	Men	TOTAL	%
0-6 Years Old	13	13	26	4.9%
7-12 Years Old	8	10	18	3.4%
13-17 Years Old	5	15	20	3.8%
18-50 Years Old	93	350	443	83.7%
51 and older	5	17	22	4.2%
	124	405	529	

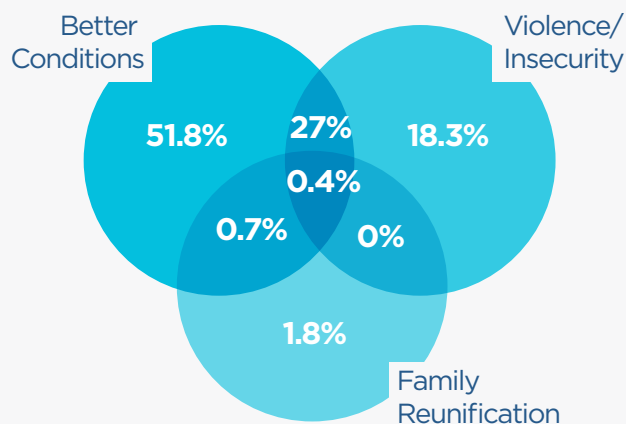
- 12.1% were children and adolescents
- 83.7% were adults between 18 and 50 years old
- 4.2% were adults of 51 years old and above

FROM THE HEADS OF GROUP...

8.1% Identified themselves with a group from the LGBTI community, 78.7% were heterosexual and 13.3% did not respond.

REPORTED REASONS TO MIGRATE

MULTICAUSAL ANALYSIS



Better Conditions
79.8%



Violence/Insecurity
45.7%



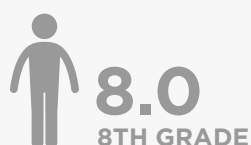
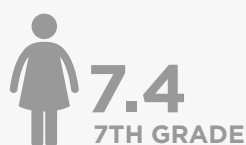
Family Reunification
2.9%

On average, female heads of traveling group were 32 years old whereas males were 31. Family reunification as a direct motivation to migrate was considerably lower than better conditions and violence/insecurity, partially, due to the average age of the respondents. Nonetheless, when asking respondents with US as their destination why had they chosen that destination, 21.9% mentioned the presence of family in the US as a factor.

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GENERAL
INFORMATIONAVERAGE SCHOOLING YEARS
OF HEADS OF TRAVELING GROUP

7.9 AVERAGE
SCHOOLING YEARS
(EIGHT GRADE)

OCCUPATIONS OF THE HEADS
OF TRAVELING GROUP

CONSTRUCTION ARTS
PUBLIC SERVICES
UNKNOWN COMMERCE
AGRICULTURE AND FARMING
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CALL CENTER MECHANICS
MIDDLE-LEVEL TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONALS
SERVICES DOMESTIC LABOUR
UNEMPLOYED SPORTS CRAFTSMAN
PROFESSIONAL
SCIENTIFIC/SOCIAL TRANSPORTATION
STUDENT SECURITY

FROM THE
HEADS OF GROUP...

38.1% were traveling
in groups



61.9% were traveling
by themselves

67% of males were traveling by themselves, whereas the same indicator for females was 41%.

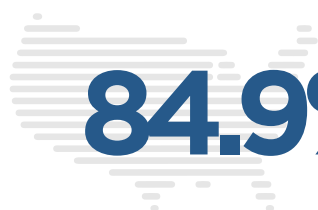
3.3 AVERAGE
GROUP SIZE

31 YEARS OLD
MALES: 31 FEMALES: 32

AVERAGE AGE OF THE HEAD
OF TRAVELING GROUP

FROM THE POPULATION
TRAVELING IN GROUPS:

- 55% were traveling with relatives
- 34.9% were traveling with non-relatives
- 10.1% were traveling with both relatives and non-relatives



of all people interviewed
identified the US as
their destination

11.5%
Mexico

3.6%
others

3

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



of the persons interviewed stated knowing the current mechanisms to **request asylum, refuge, or some other form of protection** in their countries of destination

MEDICINE

11% of the persons interviewed manifested the need of some sort of medication

The top of mind of medications was:

Acetaminophen	Cardio bolg	Nutrition
Diclofenac	Rash/chafing cream	Medicine
Ibuprofen	Foot Cream	Prednisone
Serum	Beclomethasone	Salbutamol
Muscle Relaxant	Cough and Throat	Alerfin
Asucrasil	Syrup	

IOM recommends to all humanitarian assistance teams on the field not to provide over-the-counter medications such as: Ibuprofen, acetaminophen, etc. without due medical examination.

Without a medical examination, these medications can have cross effects with other treatments, or generate additional problems when combined with diseases prevalent in children and/or endemic to the region (i.e. using aspirin or ibuprofen in patients with dengue fever).

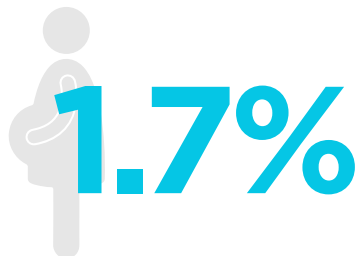
Additionally, we suggest consulting if the children have their vaccines card completed, as well as if pregnant women carry with them their respective prenatal control documents and vaccines certifications.

DISEASES

8.8% of all groups included someone who suffered from a disease which they considered to be particularly serious.

-Allergy	-Cognitive Disability	-Hypercholesterolemia	-Blood Pressure	-Sinusitis
-Arthritis	-Spine injuries	-Hypertension	-Auditive Problems	-Heart Murmur
-Asthma	-Renal and kidney diseases	-Migraine	-Heart Problems	-Cough
-Dermatitis	-Gastritis	-Flu	-Sight Problems	

PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING



of traveling groups included at least **1 pregnant woman**. However, 13.8% of female heads of traveling groups did not respond to the question or stated she did not know. The average months of pregnancy was 4.



of traveling groups included at least **one breastfeeding mother**. The average age of the infants was 14 months.

WHY DO YOU TRAVEL IN THE CARAVAN?

“**Higher chance** of making it”

“So I don’t pay **someone who will leave me** stranded”

“We can **support** each other”

“it’s safer and **less expensive**”

“it’s safer **because we are more**”

“Because it’s our **only opportunity**”

“Because it’s better to go **with company**”

“**I feel encouraged** with the caravan”

“Because I already graduated from the university and **there weren’t jobs for me**”

With support from the IOM emergency fund for
the Northern Triangle of Central America