Between 2000 and 2010 in Latin America and the Caribbean, emigration to countries outside the region declined while intraregional flows increased. In 2010, about 28.5 million Latin American and Caribbean persons resided outside their countries of birth. ECLAC insists on its call to respect these people’s human rights and integrate them into development strategies.

### Latin American and Caribbean persons who reside outside their countries of birth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>26 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28.5 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### International Migration

**Main Countries of Origin**
- **Mexico**: 11.8 million
- **Colombia**: 2 million
- **El Salvador**: 1.3 million

**Main Destination Countries**
- **The United States**: 20.8 million
- **Other LAC countries**: 3.7 million
- **España**: 2.4 million

*Data for 10 region countries from the 2010 round of censuses.*

**Main Receiving Countries**
- **Argentina**: 1.8 million
- **Venezuela**: 1.15 million
- **Mexico**: 1 million
- **Brazil**: 600 thousand

The biggest volumes of migrants go from:
- **Haiti** to the **Dominican Republic**
- **Nicaragua** to **Costa Rica**
- **Colombia** to **Venezuela**

In line with the *Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*, ECLAC proposes:

- Including migration in development strategies, taking into account the contribution that migrant people make to their countries of origin and destination.
- Make progress on dialogue and international cooperation to ensure respect for the human rights of migrants, paying special attention to:
  - Children and youth
  - Women
  - Workers with few skills
  - Persons who are in an irregular situation or seek asylum

Source: Latin American and Caribbean migration trends and patterns from around 2010 and the challenges for a regional agenda, ECLAC - [http://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/37218](http://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/37218)