



THE COMPENDIUM  
on **international  
mobility  
and migration**

Dimensions of the  
phenomenon in Mexico



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The *Compendium on international mobility and migration. Dimensions of the phenomenon in Mexico*, is the result of collaboration between the Migration Policy Bureau and the National Population Council, both agencies of the Secretariat of Government.

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## INTRODUCTION

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In recent decades, the mobility of people, both nationally and internationally, has opened new dimensions in the analysis of the migratory phenomenon, that are not based in the traditional concept of migration, understood as a change of residence. In this sense, the dynamism of human movement has raised the need to talk about the mobility of people in a wide range that includes not only migration but short or long time displacements that do not involve a change of residence. Even when international migration arises with the construction of nation-states, the fact is that population mobility existed previously, without being a reference topic.

*Mobility* and *migration* are interrelated concepts, one cannot be understood without the other, since the complexity, context and consequences of human movements are transformed, acquiring new features that require analysis from different perspectives and horizons; therefore the creation of various instruments that capture the dimensions of the phenomenon, its continuities and transformations is essential.

Mexico is one of the few nations which, due to its long tradition of migration and its proximity to the United States (US), counts with a lot of sources of information for understanding the multidimensional behavior of mobility and international migration. These sources have different scopes and objectives, each with its strengths and limitations, but collectively show the various dimensions of international mobility that occur in Mexican territory: origin, transit, destination and return migration.

The *Compendium on international mobility and migration. Dimensions of the phenomenon in Mexico* is the result of collaboration between the Migration Policy Bureau (UPM) and the National Population Council (CONAPO, both, agencies of the Secretariat of Government (SEGOB), with the intention of contributing to the analysis of the increasingly complex migratory phenomenon in Mexico, from surveys, censuses and administrative records, that help create conceptual frameworks that allow viewing the challenges and opportunities for attending to these phenomenon.

Its main objective is to provide updated and relevant statistical information on the magnitude of international migration of people moving to, from and through Mexico, as well as its main characteristics, through a series of graphic resources that summarize and expose, from different angles, highlighted aspects of the dimensions that converge in our country.

The estimates presented in the document are based on the most recent national sources of information that let give account of the various dimensions of the movements, at different levels of disaggregation. The sources used were samples from the *Censos de Población y Vivienda* (1990, 2000 and 2010); samples of the *Conteo de Población y Vivienda* (1995 and 2005); the *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*; the *Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica* (ENADID, 1992, 1997, 2009 and 2014); *Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Sur de México* (EMIF SOUTH, 2004-2015); *Serie histórica de estadística migratoria sobre expedición de documentos a extranjeros 1998-2012*; the *Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias 2013-2015*, and administrative records of the Secretariat of Foreign

Affairs 2005-2015. Additionally, some US sources were also used.

The document is composed of seven chapters. Each begins with a methodological definition that uses the parameters of the source of information to analyze the main features of the migration dimension in question. It should be noted that, with the intention to make visible the experiences of the migrant population beyond the statistics, some extracts from migrants themselves, one or two fragments corresponding to some of their life experiences, have been included.

Overall, the statistical structure of the chapters presents a historical series in order to contextualize the trends and magnitudes of the dimension addressed. In order to show the participation of women in migration, in cases where the source of information allowed it, data was disaggregated by sex.

In this context, the information contained in the chapters is briefly outlined below:

In the first chapter statistical information on the emigrant population, that is to say, people who left their usual place of residence in Mexico to go to live in another country, focusing the analysis on Mexican emigrants who have moved to US is presented.

The second chapter gives account of the Mexican return migrants, particularly those from the US, highlighting some sociodemographic and job characteristics and causes of the return. Most of the statistical information is differentiated between men and women.

The third chapter examines circular migrants that, unlike returning migrants, left Mexico and returned to the country in the same period (within the five years between an information-collecting process and the next, 2009-2014). The analysis focuses on people born in Mexico who left the country and returned to US.

Another dimension addressed is mobility or cross-border population movements, subject to which the fourth chapter is dedicated. This section, unlike the

others, is divided into two parts. The first one provides an analysis of cross-border migrants in northern Mexico. The second one presents statistical information on cross-border migrants in southern Mexico, labor force, born and living in Guatemala that is back on its country.

The fifth chapter is about people born in another country that, at some point, took up residence in Mexico. The next chapter addresses two major population groups: the first group is foreigners, that is to say, people born in another country that do not have Mexican nationality and, the second one, people who have already been naturalized.

The seventh and final chapter provides information on migrants in irregular transit through Mexico, a dimension which, by its nature, presents conceptual and methodological challenges in its analysis because it is a population in constant motion that is largely from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador in origin, and, in most cases, trying to go unnoticed as long as possible.

At the end of the document, the reader will find an electronic link to access a *Directory of Institutional Programs* devised to attend the migrant population, which are currently operated by various agencies of the Federal Government.

The *Compendium on international mobility and migration* is intended to be a document of quick and easy consultation, allowing for a greater and better understanding of the different types of movements that converge in our country.

**International emigrant** is the person who, during the quinquennium previous to the conduction of the census or other population survey, left their usual place of residence in Mexico with the intention of living or working in another country.

People's departure from their place of origin to another country has different implications in the lives of both those who leave, as those who stay. This is reflected in the following accounts:

"I left because my husband is not with me and I need to work, but also to see my kids who are there and who cannot come. I already had 16 years without seeing one of them, but I struggled a lot to get the visa until they gave it to me in Monterrey and from right there we just went, my kids could not believe it when they saw me right there. After we finished the contract in the field, I stayed a month with my family and I'm about to return to the United States again."

Ms. Estrada, Cherán, Michoacán, 2012<sup>1</sup>

"I would not know how to define it, but for now I can say that it is curious that when someone leaves to the United States there are many feelings and thoughts floating in the air. Who suffers? The person leaving or those who remain? Or who suffers more the most? As a child, I said I did, because no one asked me anything, nobody asked my opinion on the matter of whether I wanted my dad to leave or not; as an adult, I don't not know what I would say, because he also felt something for his children and wife. My dad was already an adult, and he had to make the decision to go find something better than what he had found here so far and, maybe, take us with him to live in a more beautiful place, with opportunities to study and work. That's what he wanted, I've been told. He wanted to go to work, earn money, see what that country was like and return to stay or to take us with him. But he did not return to stay or to take us with him. He simply didn't return..."

Relato de Soñador, Anonymous, 2008<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Leco Tomás, Casimiro, 2014. Jornaleros agrícolas internacionales: Purépechas contratados H2-A en Estados Unidos en Ra Ximhai, No. 10 (january-june), pp. 237-254

<sup>2</sup> Account, 2008. "Era un día de feria", Categoría A /Mención honorífica en Historias de Migrantes 2008, CONAPO, IME and UNFPA Mexico, pp. 39-46.

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# Emigrants



Historical series



States of birth  
and residence



Socio-demographic characteristics



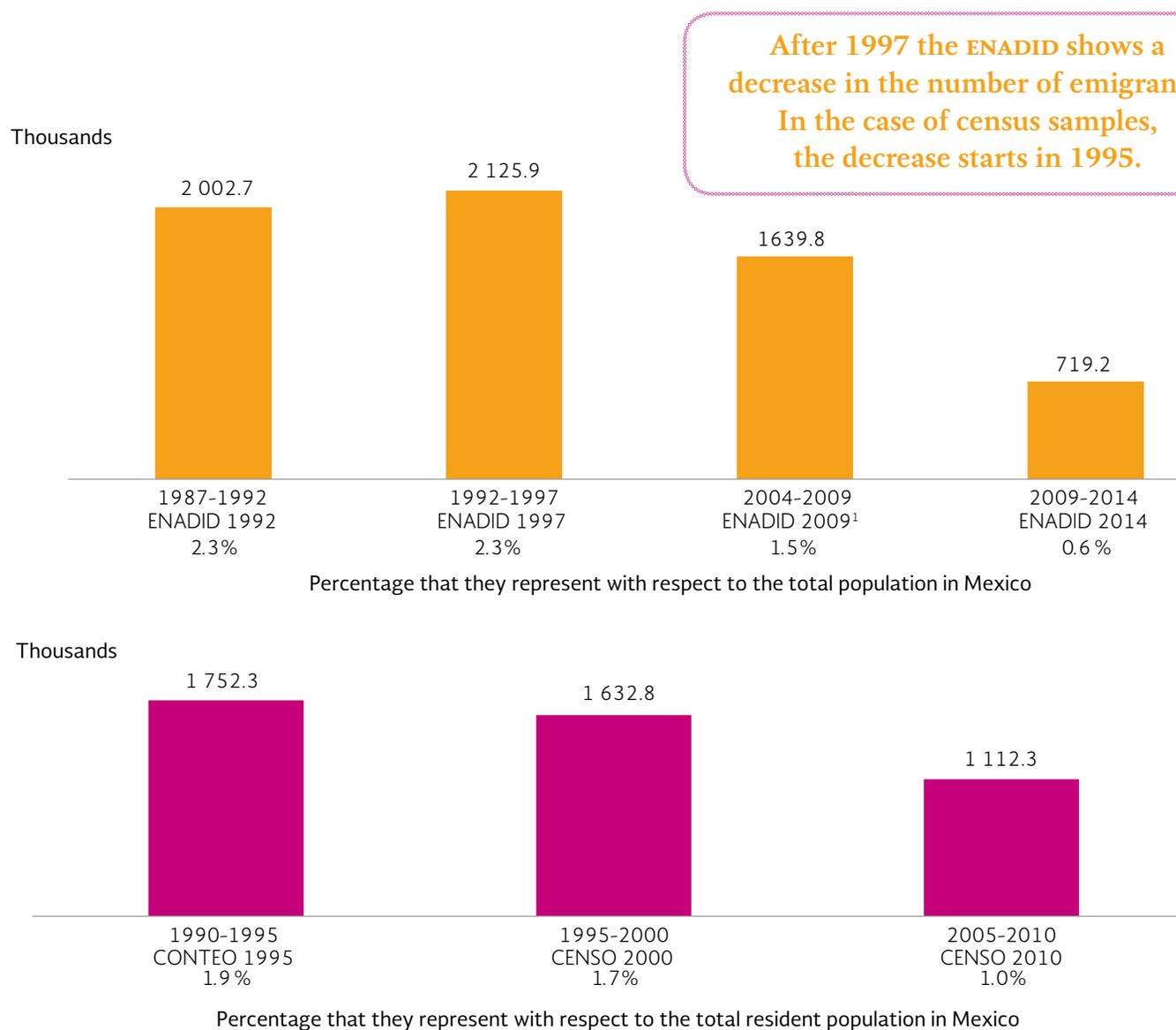
Causes of emigration and possession  
of documents



Origin and destination of emigrants



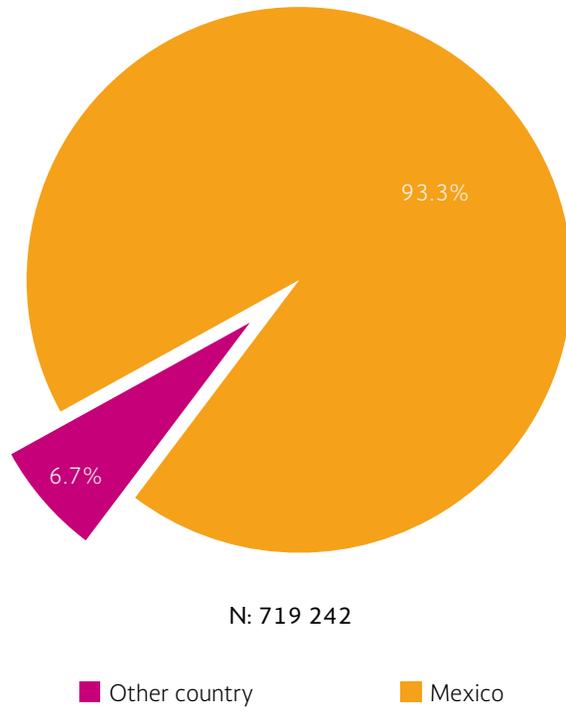
Figure 1.1. Total emigrants, by year and source of information (1992-2014)



<sup>1</sup> The survey only asked about emigration to the US.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (ENADID)*, 1992, 1997, 2009 and 2014; *Conteo de Población y Vivienda*, 1995, 10% sample; *XII Censo General de Población y Vivienda 2000*, 10% sample, and *Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010*, ten percent sample.

**Figure 1.2. Total emigrants, by country of birth, 2009-2014**



**86.6% of migrants born in Mexico (581,269), in the period 2009-2014, had the US as country of destination.**

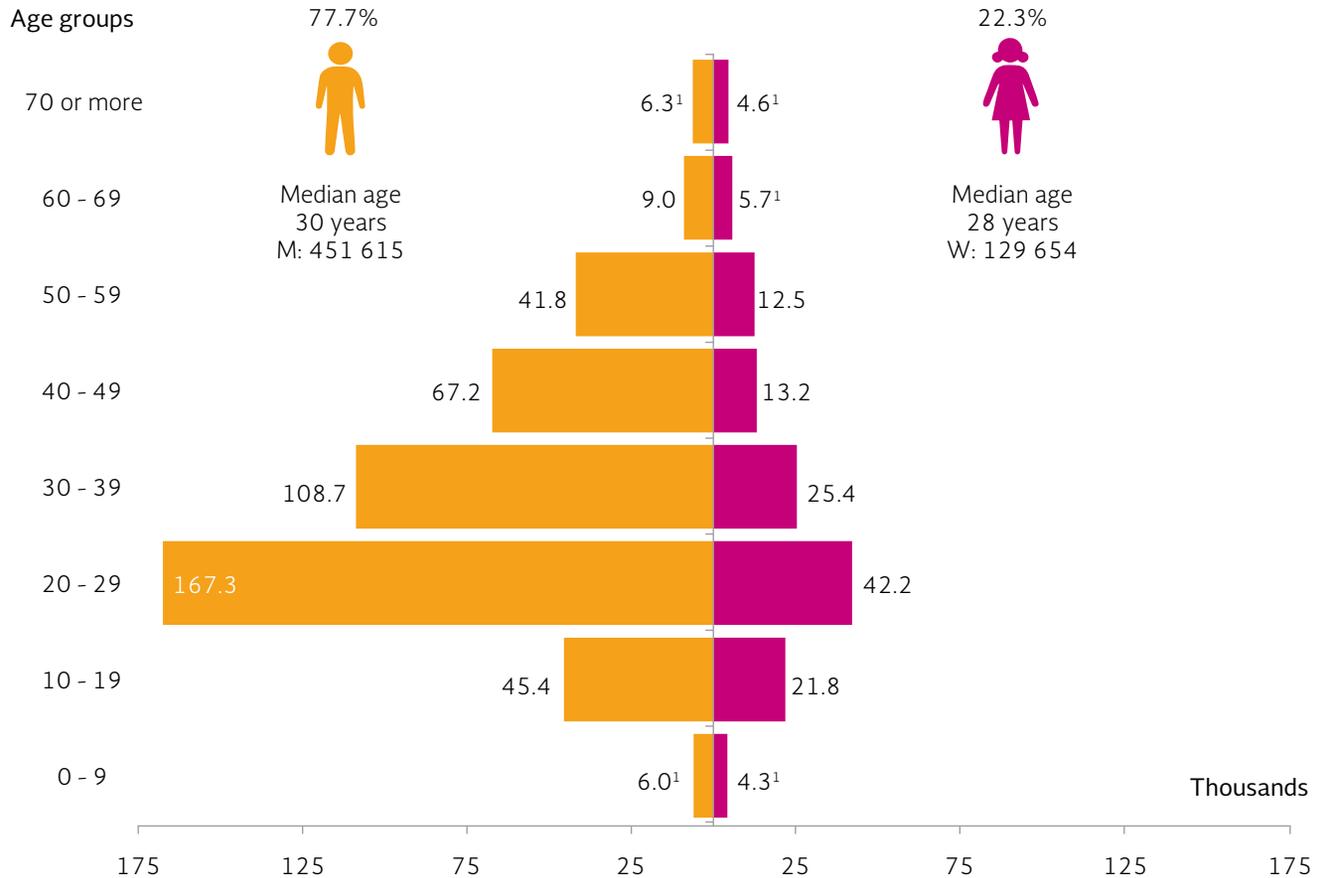
**Table 1.1. Country of destination of emigrants born in Mexico, 2009-2014**

Country of destination	Total 671 046 (100.0%)
US	581 269 (86.6%)
Canada	15 889 (2.4%)
Spain	11 995 <sup>1</sup> (1.8%)
Other country	61 893 (9.2%)

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 1.3. Structure by age and sex of emigrants born in Mexico, whose country of destination was the US, 2009-2014**



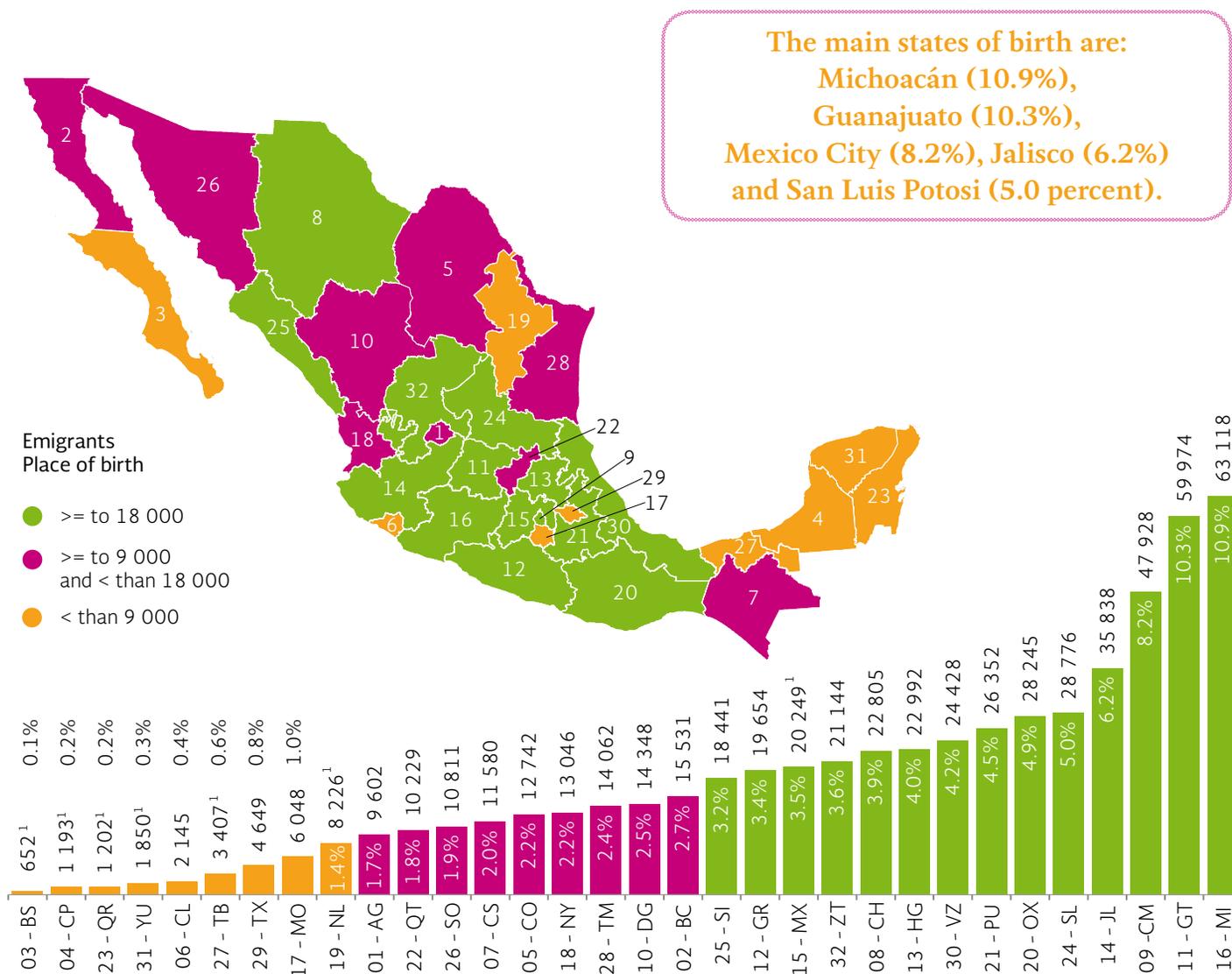
From the total of Mexicans whose country of destination was the US, 36.0% (209,000 people) were between 20 and 29 years old at the time of emigration.

**Note:** unspecified age at the time of emigration were prorated (1.31% men and 3.77% women).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Map 1.1. Mexican emigrants whose country of destination was the US, state of birth, 2009-2014**

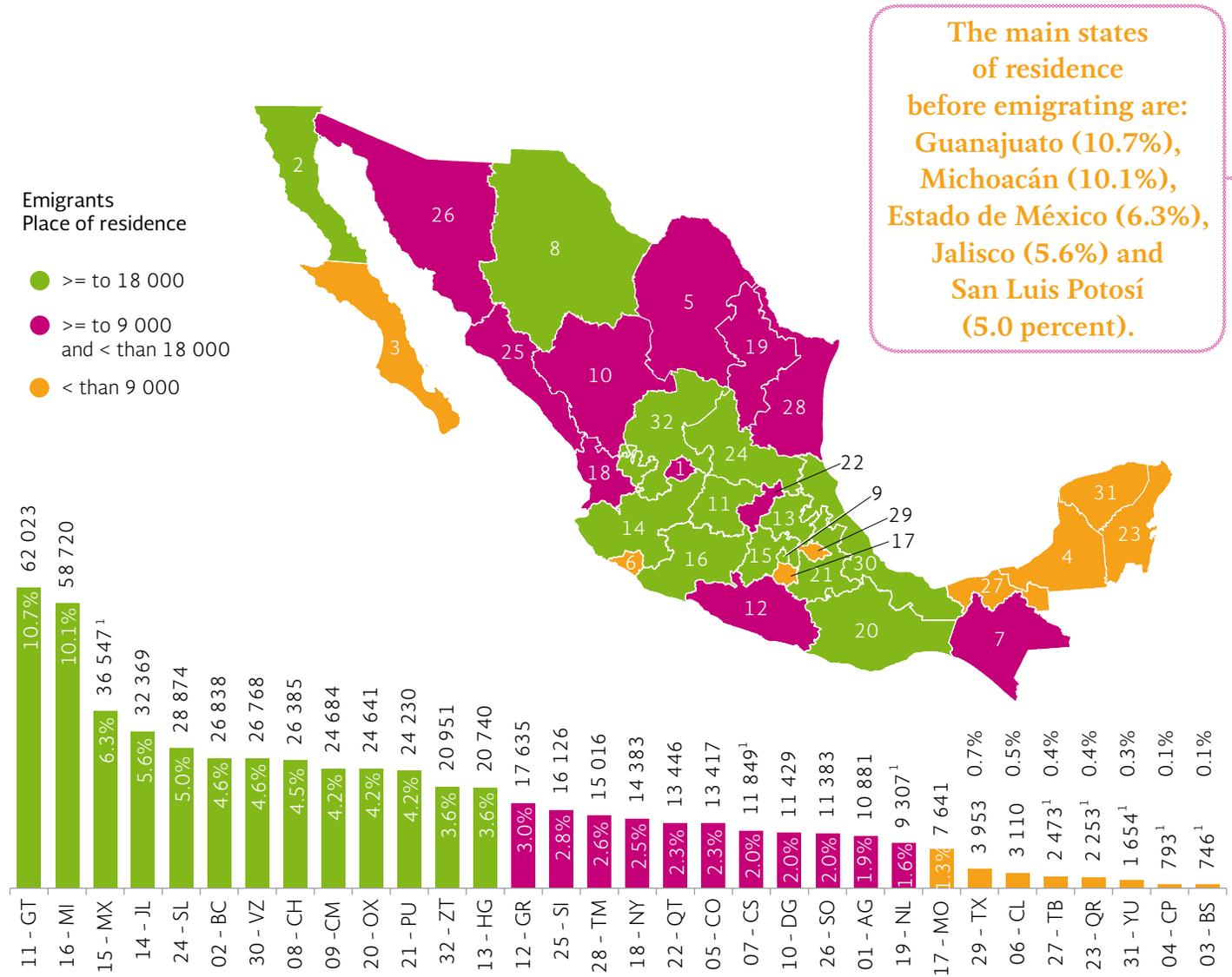


**Note:** unspecified state of birth (0.04%) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Map 1.2. Mexican emigrants whose country of destination was the US, by last state of residence before emigrating, 2009-2014**

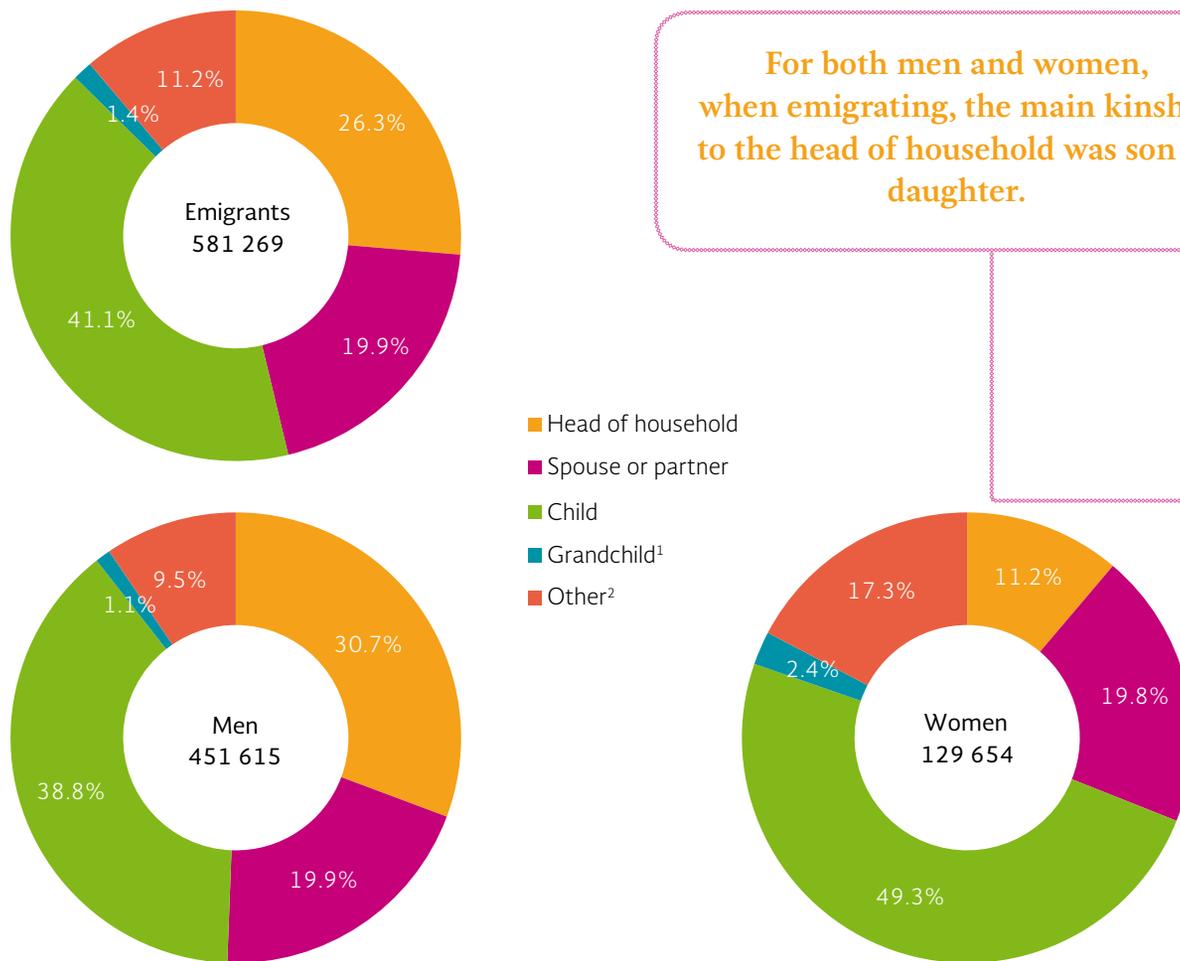


**Note:** unspecified last state of residence before emigrating (0.33%) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 1.4. Mexican emigrants whose country of destination was the US, by sex and kinship to the head of household when emigrating, 2009-2014**



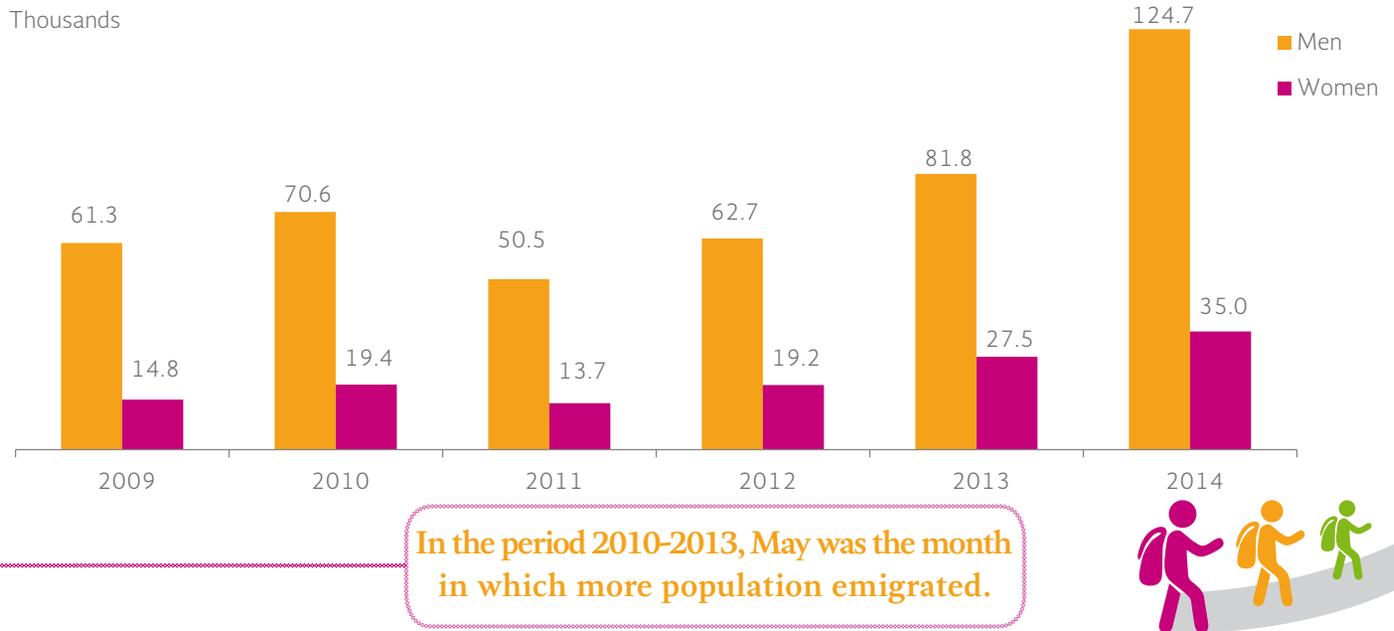
**Note:** unspecified kinship to the head of household from men (0.19%) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

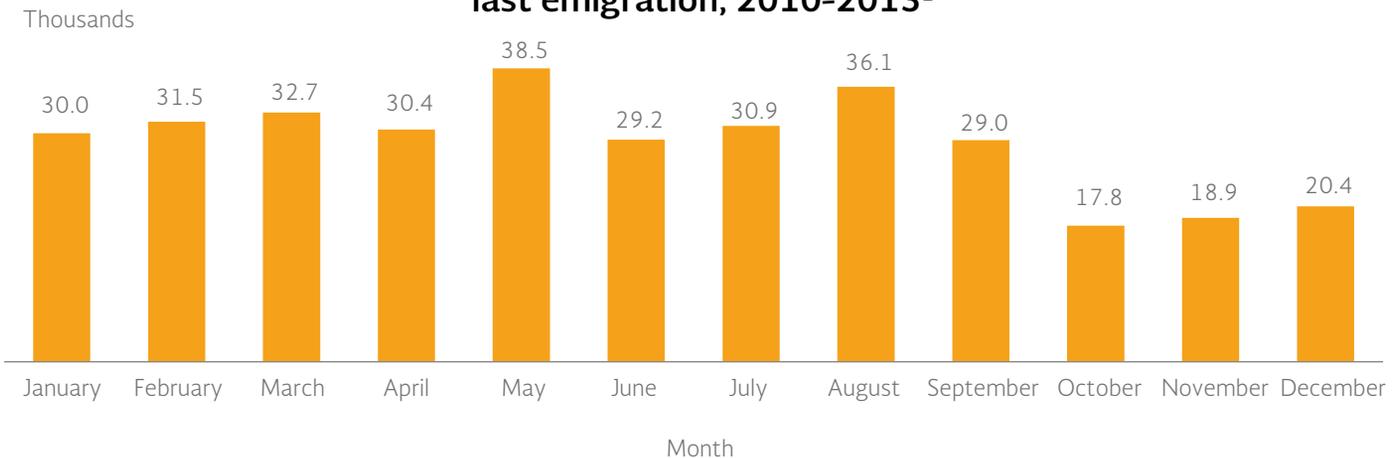
<sup>2</sup> The “Other” category includes daughter or son-in-law, mother-in-law, parent, other relative (10.3% of total) and unrelated (0.9% of the total).

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 1.5. Mexican emigrants whose country of destination was the US, by year of emigration and sex, 2009-2014**



**Figure 1.6. Mexican emigrants whose country of destination was the US, by month of last emigration, 2010-2013<sup>1</sup>**

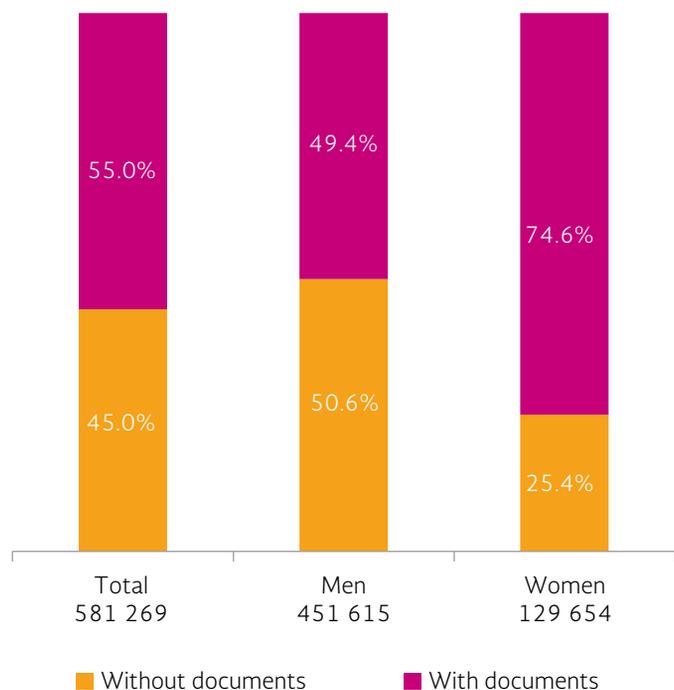


**Note:** unspecified year and month from men (3.05% and 4.75%, respectively) and women (3.46% and 6.05%, respectively) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> This period (2010-2013 to have full years) was taken in order to avoid problems of over-representation in the months.

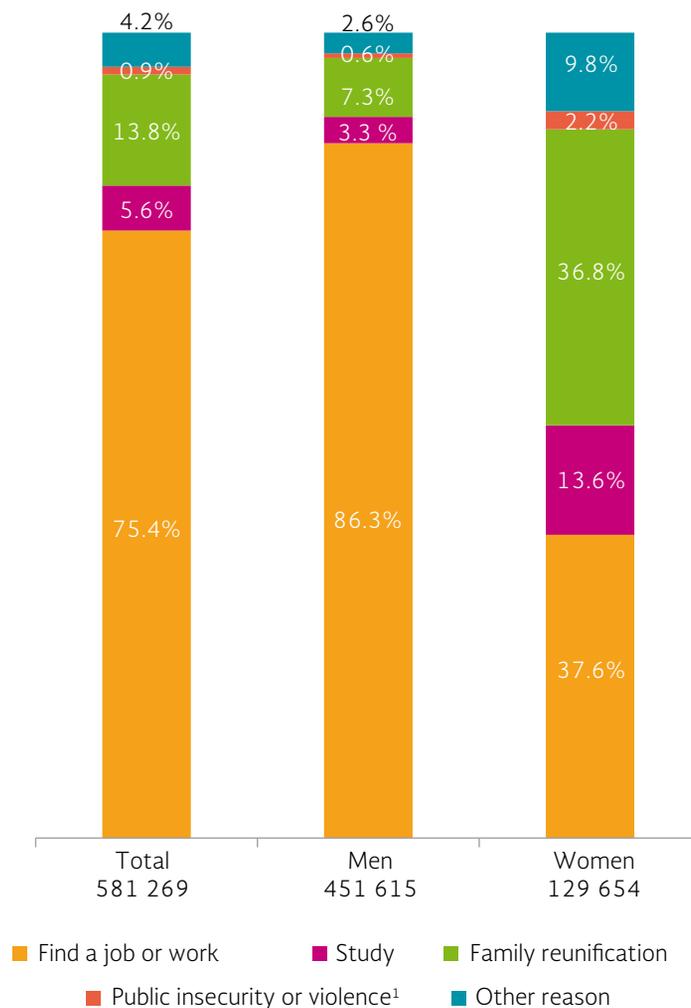
**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 1.7. Mexican emigrants whose country of destination was the US, by sex and possession of documents to enter, 2009-2014**



**Most women enter the US with documents; their main reasons for emigration were looking for work or working, and reuniting with family.**

**Figure 1.8. Mexican emigrants whose country of destination was the US, by sex and causes of emigration, 2009-2014**

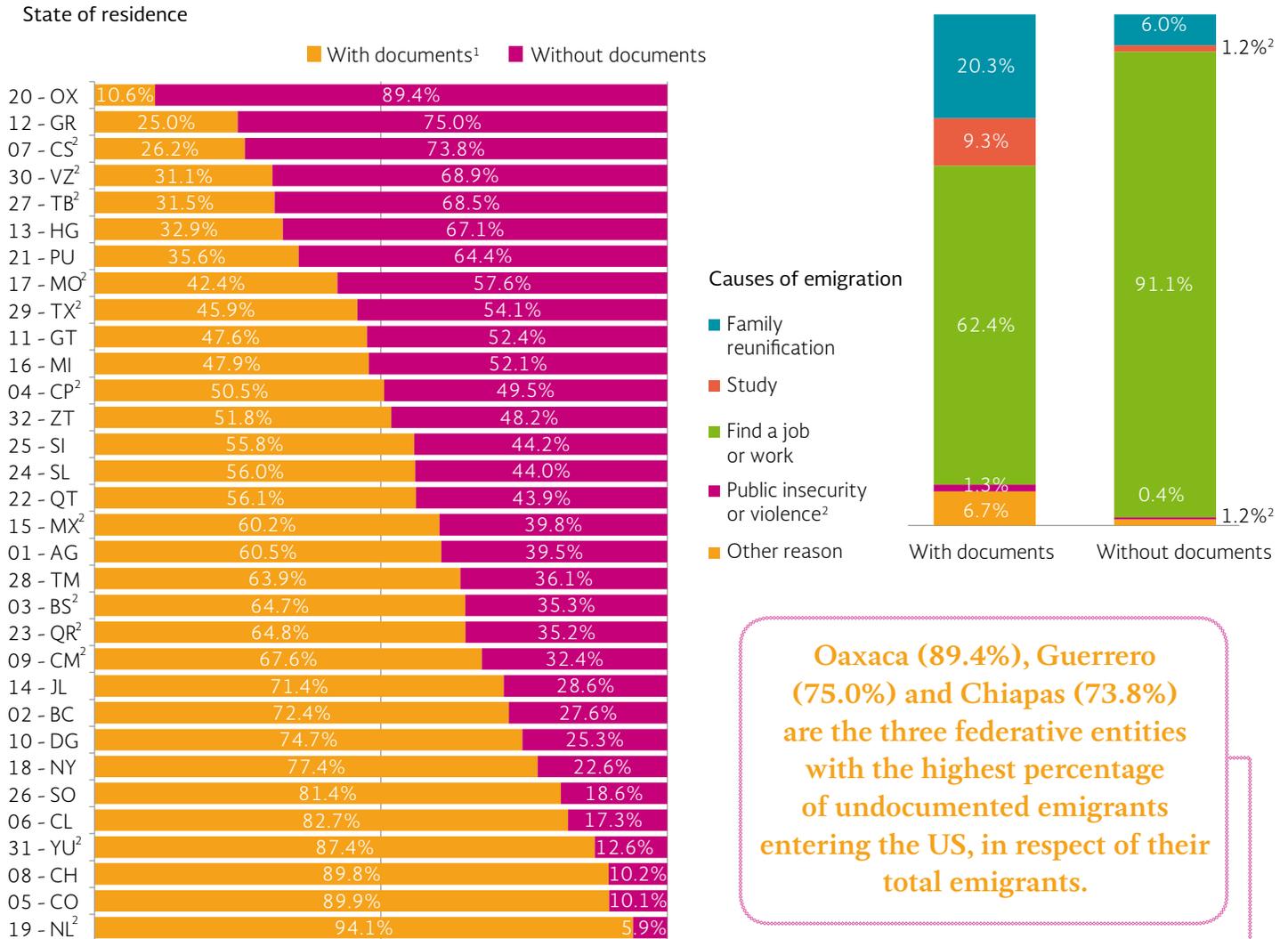


**Note:** unspecified possession of documents from men (2.07%) and women (3.12%) and the cause of emigration (0.05% in males) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 1.9. Mexican migrants by possession of documents to enter the US, by state of residence before emigrating and causes of emigration, 2009-2014**



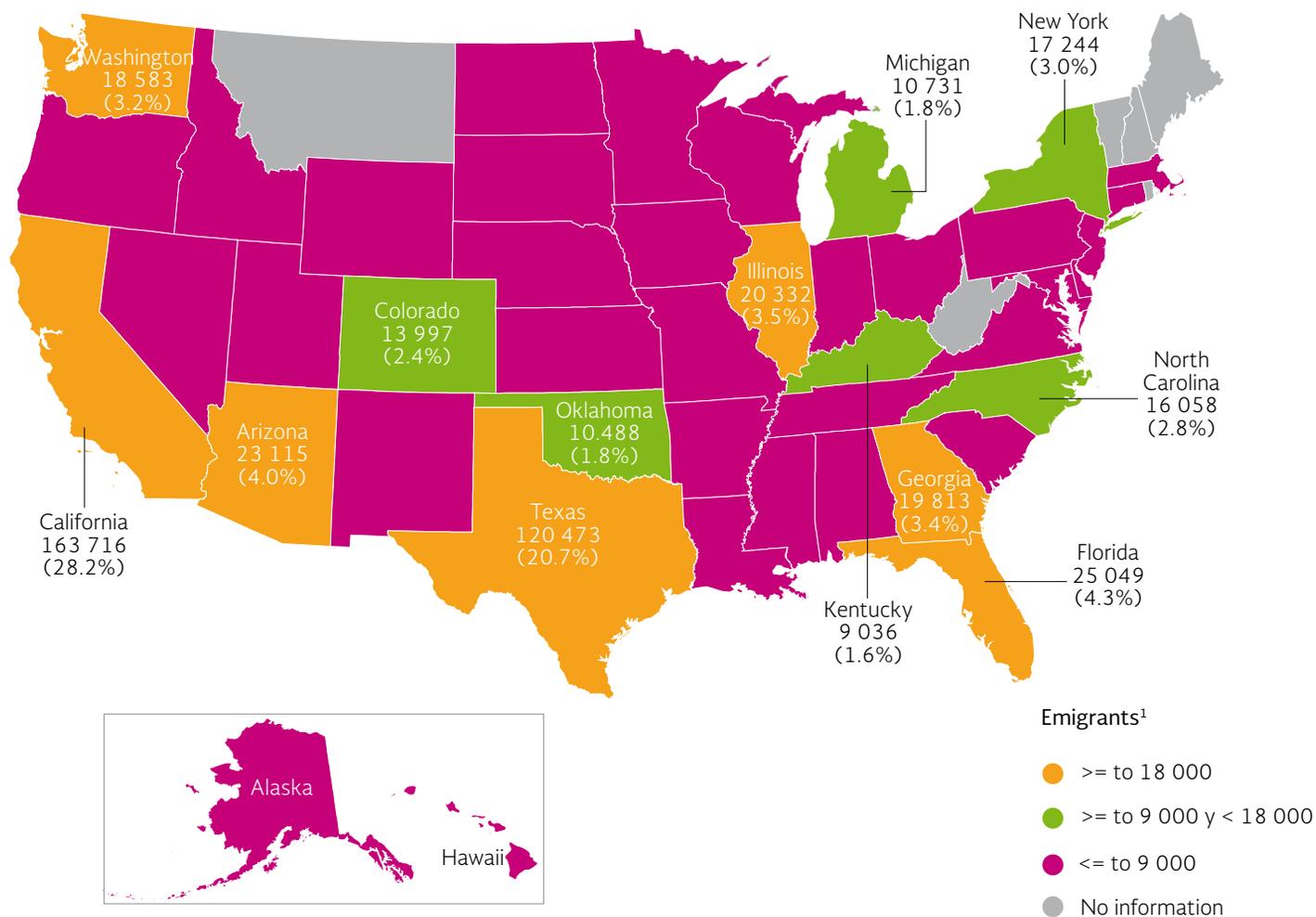
**Note:** unspecified possession of documents (2.30%) and causes of emigration (0.04%) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> The "With documents" category includes residence permit, *green card*, tourist visa, student visa, be a US citizen and other documents

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

Map 1.3. Mexican emigrants by states of destination in the US, 2009-2014



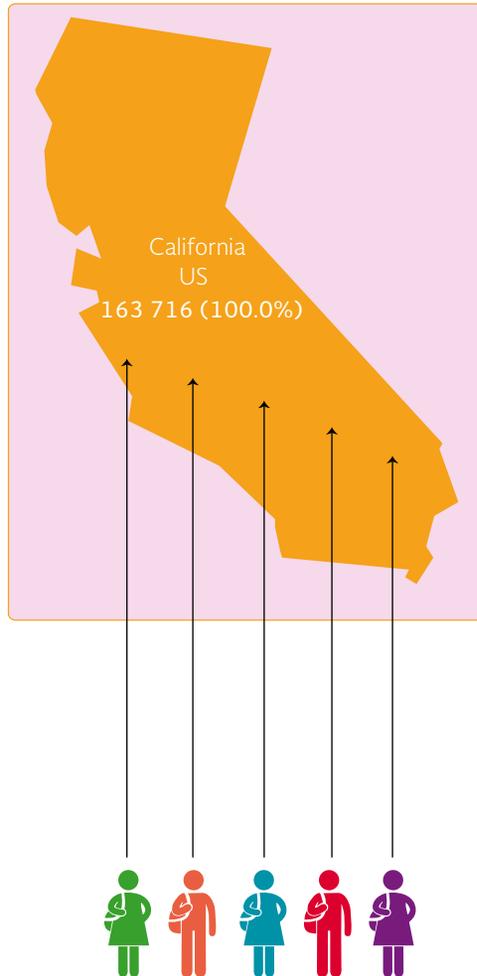
**The main states of destination in the US are California (28.2%), Texas (20.7%) and Florida (4.3%).**

**Note:** unspecified state of destination by entity in the US (2.30%) were prorated on the condition of residence in Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> All states of destination with absolute numbers have more than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Table 1.2. Mexican emigrants whose destination in the US was California by main states of residence before emigrating 2009-2014**



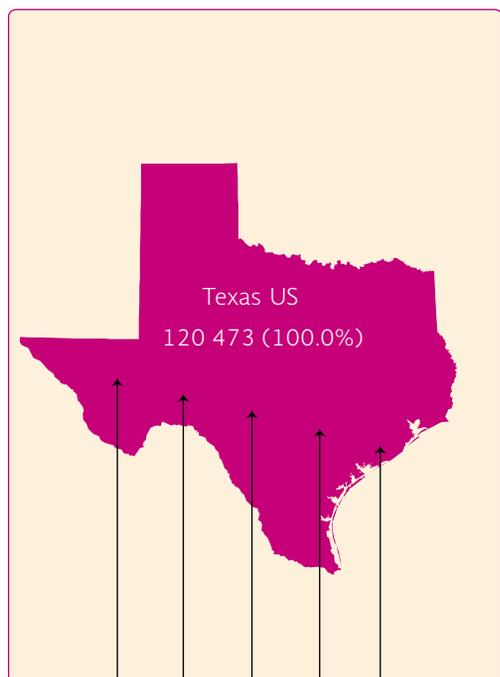
State of last residence	Total
Michoacán	27 162 (16.6%)
Baja California	22 619 (13.8%)
Jalisco	17 756 <sup>1</sup> (10.8%)
Guanajuato	12 778 <sup>1</sup> (7.8%)
Estado de México	11 392 <sup>1</sup> (7.0%)
Other state	72 010 (44.0%)

**Note:** unspecified state of destination in the US (2.30%) were prorated on the condition of residence in Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Table 1.3. Mexican emigrants whose destination in the US was Texas by main states of residence before emigrating, 2009-2014**



State of residence	Total
Guanajuato 	18 493 (15.4%)
San Luis Potosí 	16 069 (13.3%)
Chihuahua 	11 711 (9.7%)
Tamaulipas 	10 429 (8.7%)
Coahuila 	8 166 <sup>1</sup> (6.8%)
Other state	55 605 (46.1%)

**Note:** unspecified state of destination in the US (2.30%) were prorated on the condition of residence in Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**R**eturn migrant is a person who was born and currently resides in Mexico, that five years prior to the interview (according to census date) resided in another country. Only the population of 5 years or more is considered. The return may be voluntary or involuntary.

The following accounts somehow illustrate the implications of this type of migration:

“I also have a lot to thank the United States for everything it has given me: an education (except the university), the opportunity to know new places, learn a second language, that I know will be a great tool throughout my life. (...) Today I am a foreigner in my own country because, despite being born in the Federal District, I was always a stranger to this city. (...) I am here for all that this city makes me feel and also for trying to reach my goal, and to finish university.”

“I am assimilating life in the capital and I am readapting to my country, feeling at home with my people, with my Mexican countrymen. I am also pursuing my dreams and, although I know it is not easy, who says that things that are really worthwhile are easy, they are the ones that cost more.”

Maryela Ávila García<sup>1</sup>

“I thought everything would be easier in my country. I came with hope that all my labor and academic recognitions would be enough to find a part-time job and enter university. What a surprise when not even my studies were valid. I took me two years to revalidate my higher education studies, and work not even in dreams, without valid experience or study.” (...)

“For the first time I saw Mexico as a country unknown to me, and it was not surprising, I grew up part of my adolescence in Mexico, but the training I had, had been acquired in the United States.”

Expatriada<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> CONAPO, IME, CONACULTA, UNFPA (2006). *Historias de migrantes. México-Estados Unidos. Primer concurso*. “Los viajes, mi viaje”, Consejo Nacional de Población, Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior, Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes, Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas. México, D.F., noviembre, pp. 19-20.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid “¡Quiero estudiar!”, pp. 248-249.

# Return migrants



Historical series



Place of birth and current residence



Socio-demographic characteristics

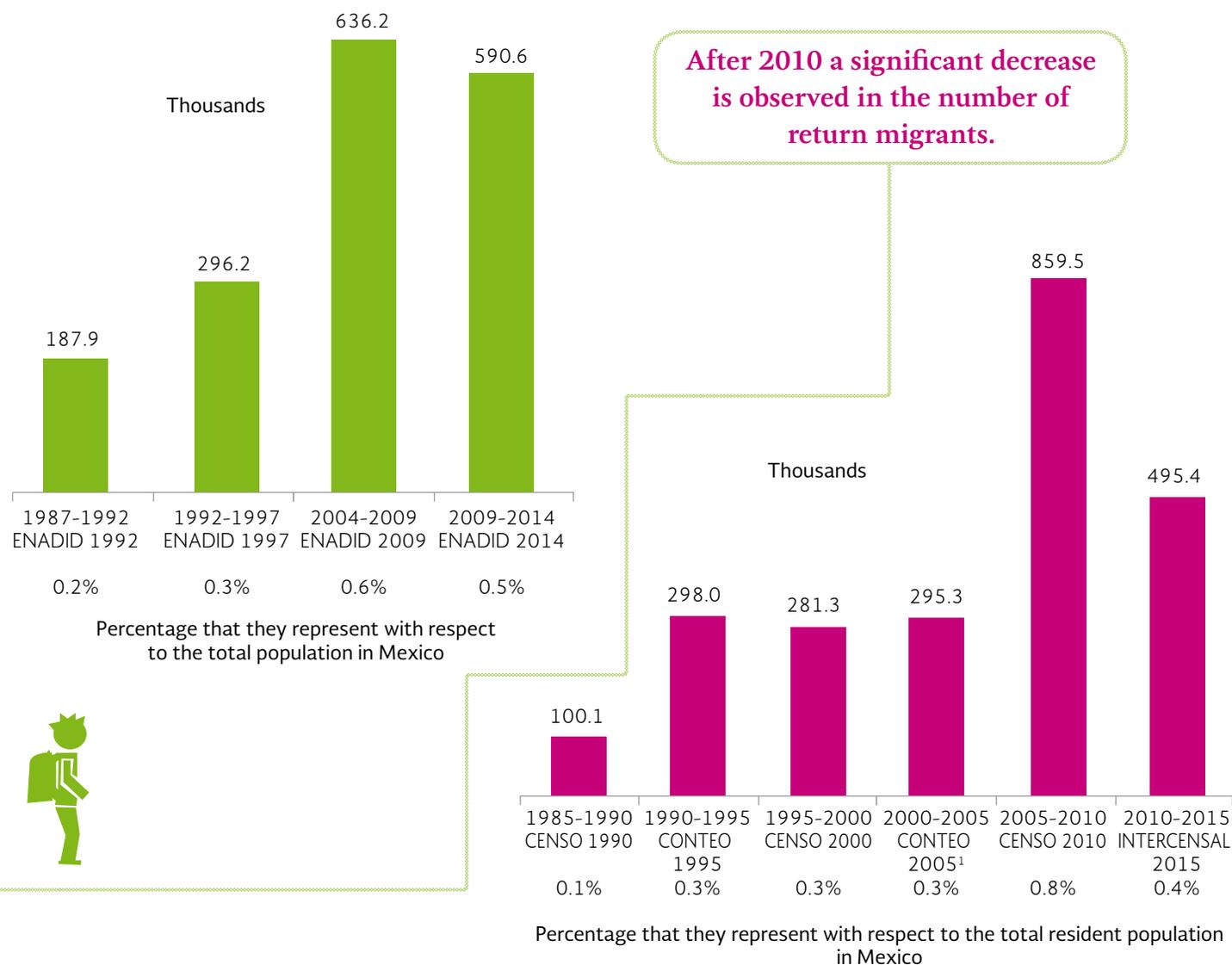


Labor Features



Causes of return

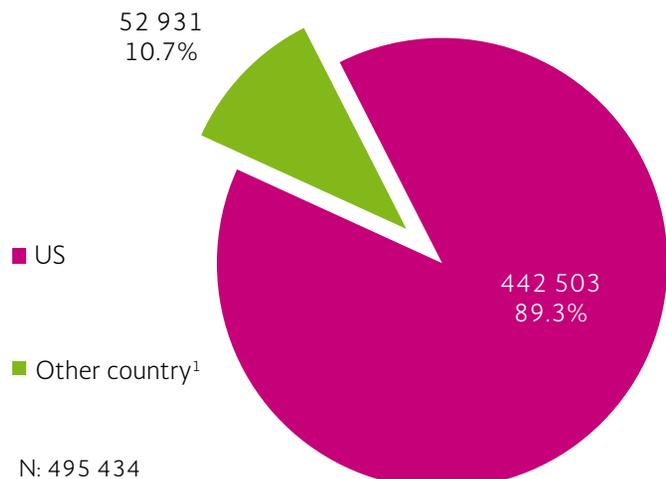
Figure 2.1. Total of return migrants, by year and source of information (1990-2015)



<sup>1</sup> In the *Conteo de Población y Vivienda 2005* country of birth was not asked for.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (ENADID)*, 1992, 1997, 2009 and 2014; *Conteo de Población y Vivienda 1995*, 10% sample; *XII Censo General de Población y Vivienda 2000*, 10% sample; *Conteo de Población y Vivienda 2005*; *Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010*, 10% sample, and *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

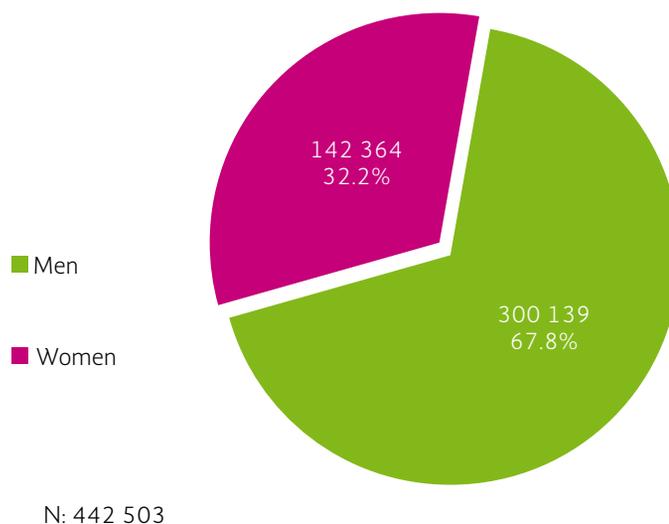
**Figure 2.2. Total of return migrants, by country of residence 5 years<sup>1</sup> ago, 2010-2015**



**Three out of 10 return migrants from the US are women.**

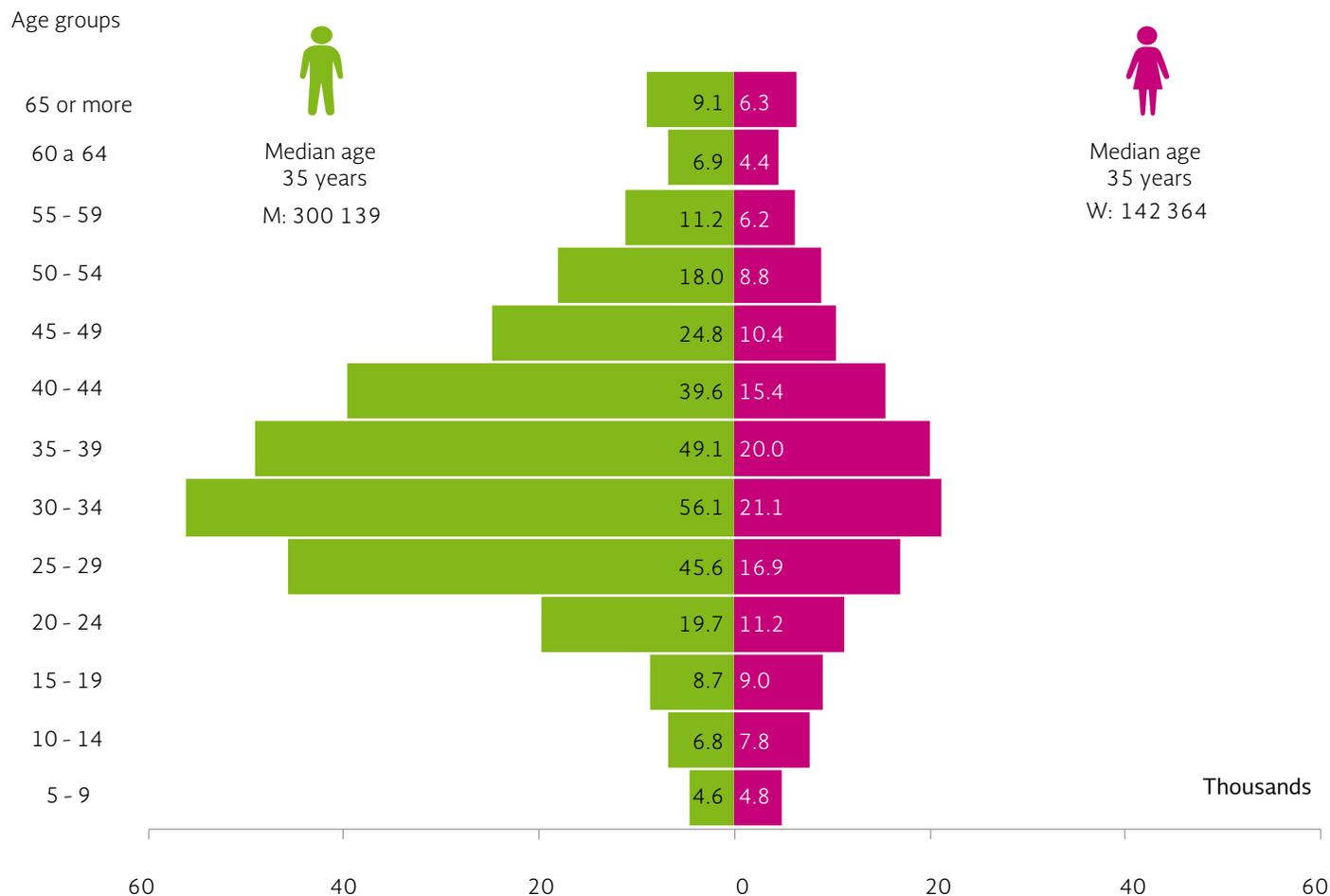


**Figure 2.3. Total of return migrants from the US, by sex, 2010-2015**



<sup>1</sup> The "Other" category includes those who did not specify their country of previous residence.  
 Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

**Figure 2.4. Structure by age and sex of return migrants from the US and median age, 2015**



**From the total of migrants coming from the US, 45.5% (201,231) were between 30 and 44 years old.**

**Note:** unspecified age at the time of emigration (men 0.04% and women 0.08 percent) were prorated.

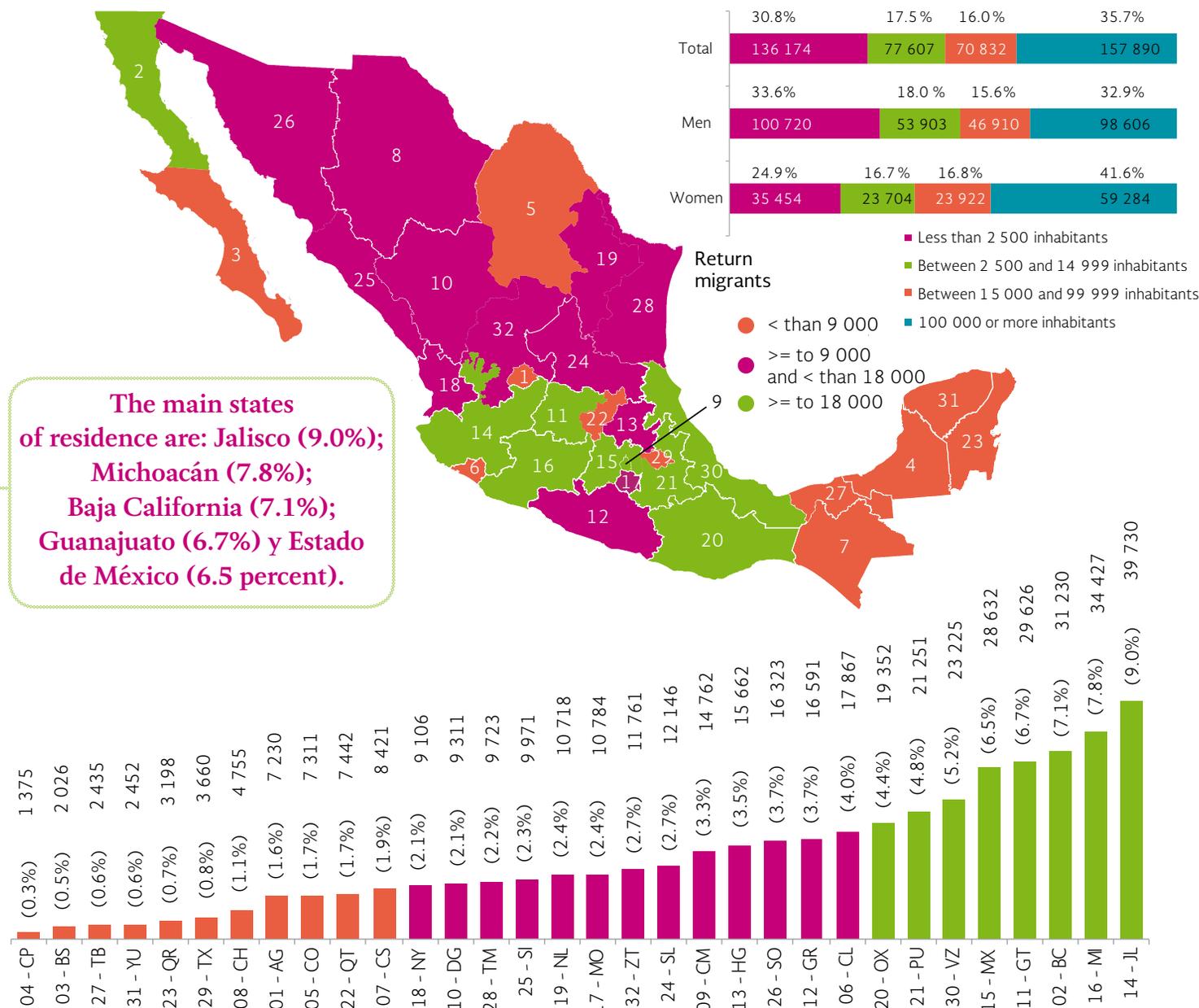
**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Map 2.1. Return migrants from the US by state of birth, 2015



Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

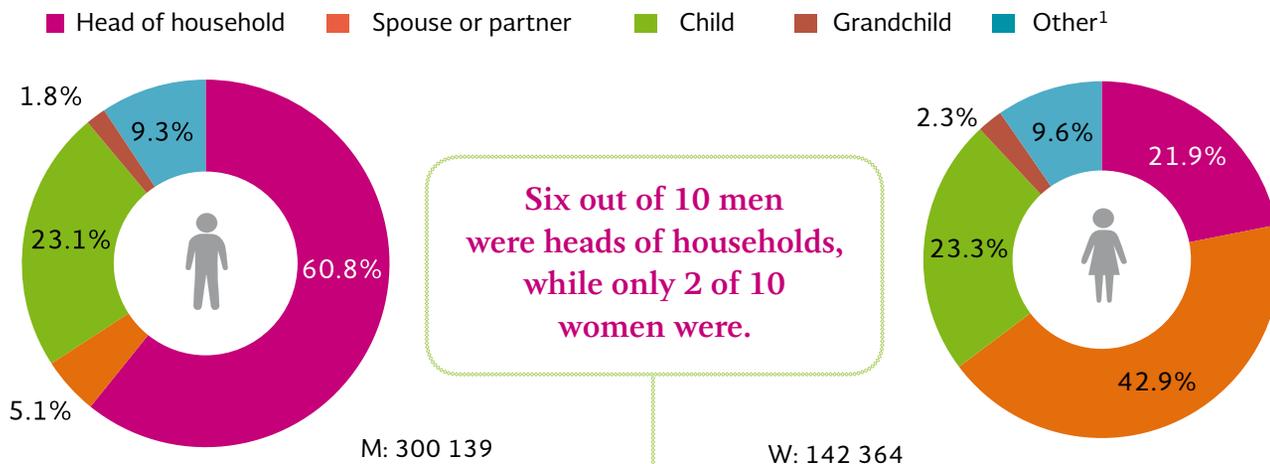
Map 2.2. Return migrants from the US, by state and size of current place of residence, 2015



The main states of residence are: Jalisco (9.0%); Michoacán (7.8%); Baja California (7.1%); Guanajuato (6.7%) y Estado de México (6.5 percent).

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, Encuesta Intercensal 2015.

**Figure 2.5. Return migrants from the US, by sex and kinship to the head of household, 2015**



**Figure 2.6. Return migrants from the US, by marital status<sup>2</sup> and sex, 2015**



**Note:** information on marital status is only asked to the population of 12 years or older. Unspecified data regarding kinship to the head of household (men 0.23% and women 0.36 percent) were prorated. Unspecified marital status (men 0.11% and women 0.20 percent) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> The “Other” category includes other relatives (8.4%), as parents, daughter or son-in-law, mother-in-law, and unrelated (1.0 percent).

<sup>2</sup> The “Not united” category includes singles, widowed, divorcees and separated. “United” includes marriages and cohabitation.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Figure 2.7. Return migrants coming from the US, by membership to a health service in Mexico and sex, 2015

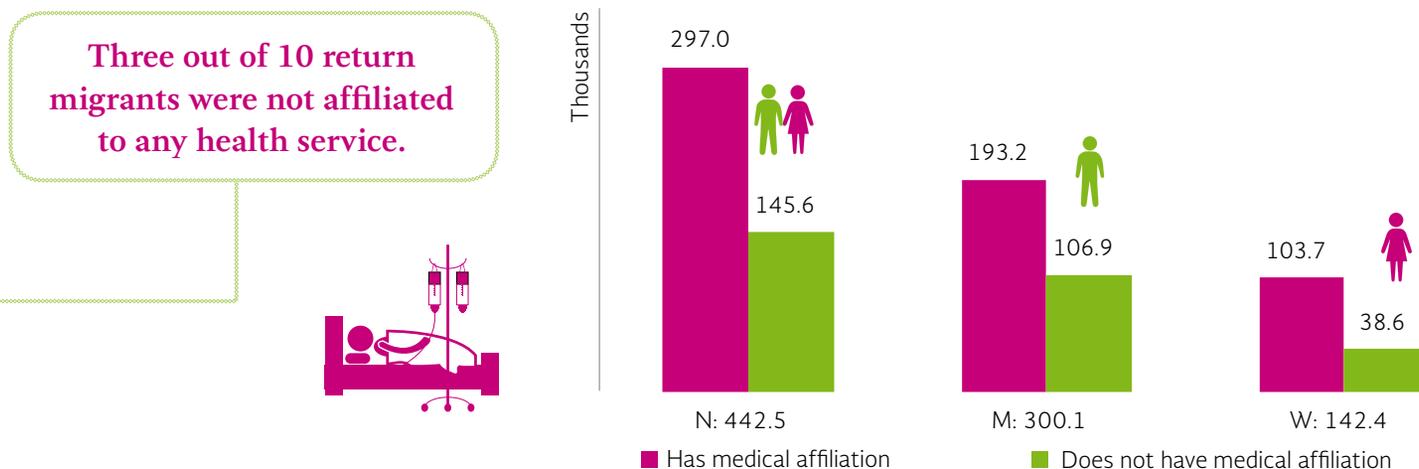
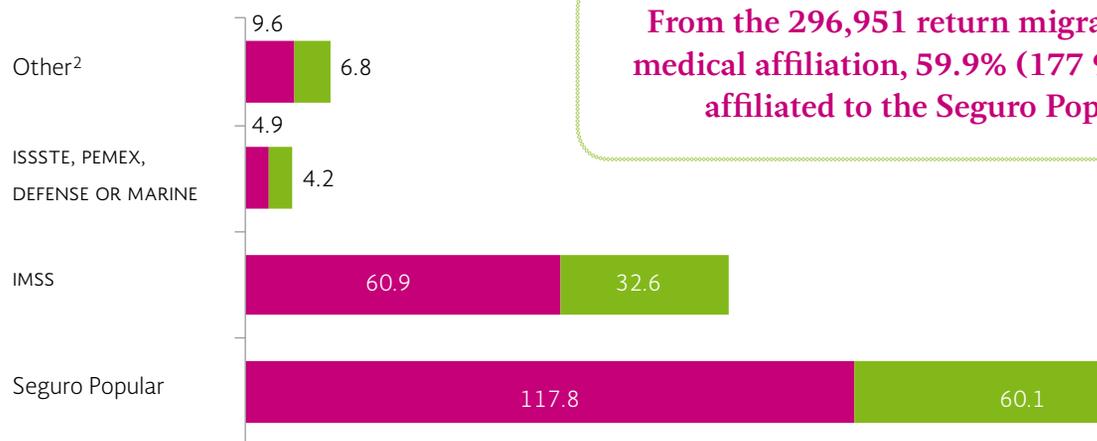


Figure 2.8. Return migrants coming from the US, by afiliación<sup>1</sup> to a medical institution and sex, 2015



Note: unspecified membership to a health services (men 0.26% and women 0.34 percent) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> Institution of affiliation is determined from the first option of answer.

<sup>2</sup> The "Other" category includes private insurance or other institution.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Figure 2.9. Return migrants coming from the US, by level of education<sup>1</sup> and sex, 2015

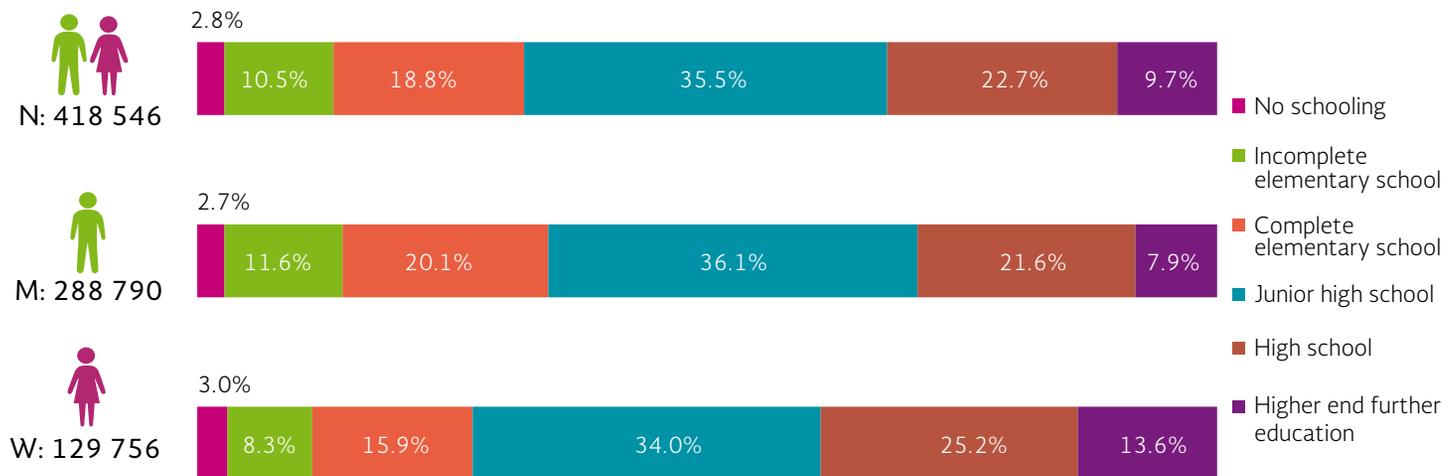
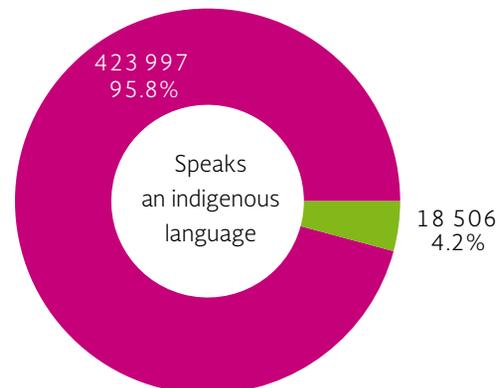
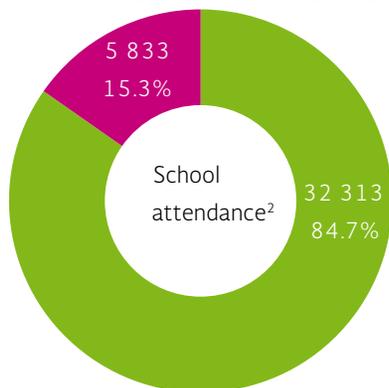


Figure 2.10. Return migrants from the US by current school attendance<sup>2</sup>, and use of an indigenous language, 2015

Out of every 10 women, 4 had high school education or more, while 3 in 10 men also had these levels of preparation.



■ Attends ■ Does not attend

■ Speaks ■ Does not speak

Note: unspecified level of education (men 0.14% and women 0.19 percent) were prorated. Unspecified school attendance (men 0.11% and women 0.04 percent) were prorated. Unspecified “use of indigenous language” (men 0.12% and women 0.19 percent) were prorated.

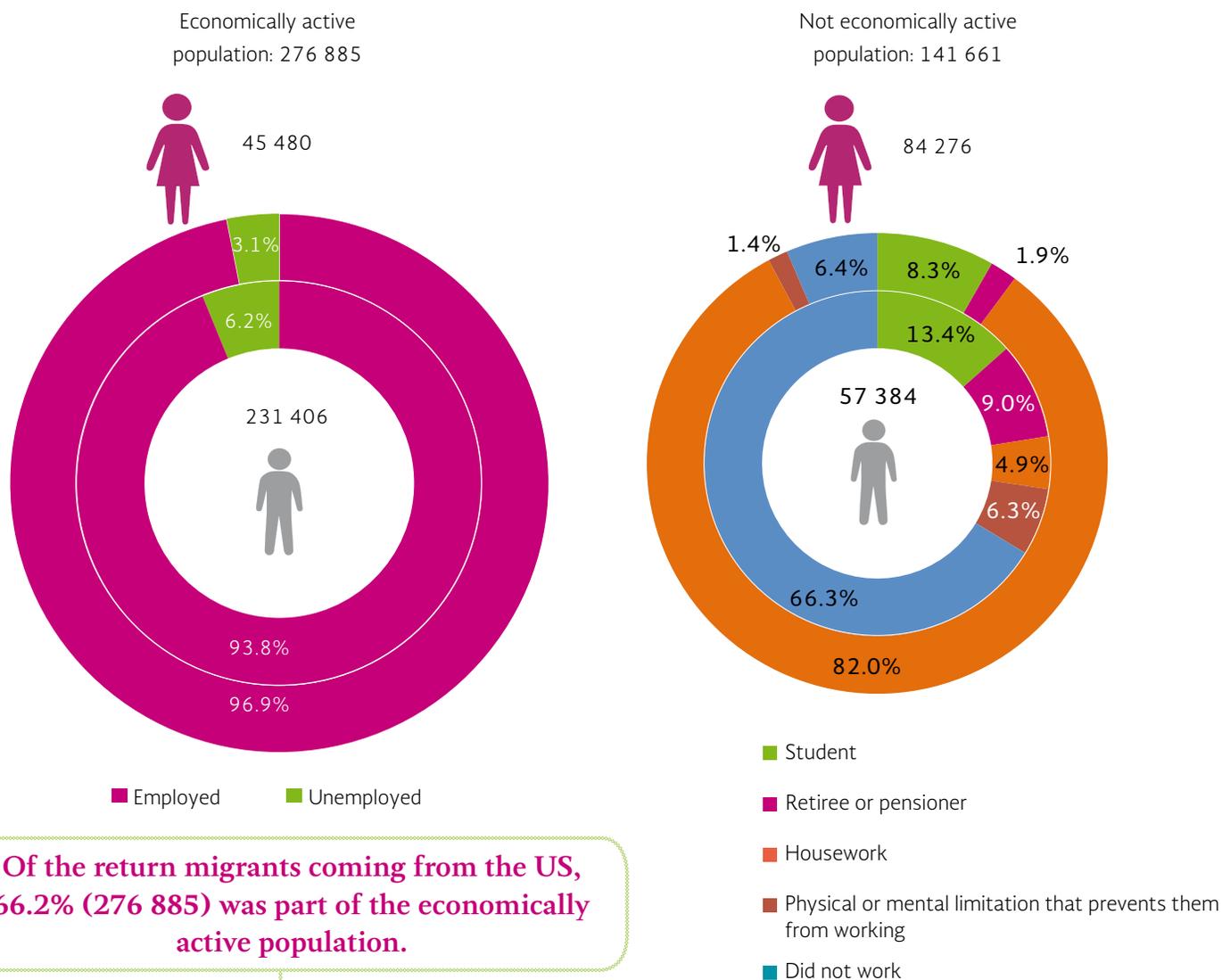
<sup>1</sup> Population aged 15 years or older.

<sup>2</sup> Population aged from 5 to 18 years.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.



**Figure 2.11. Return migrants coming from the US by activity status<sup>1</sup> in Mexico and sex, 2015**

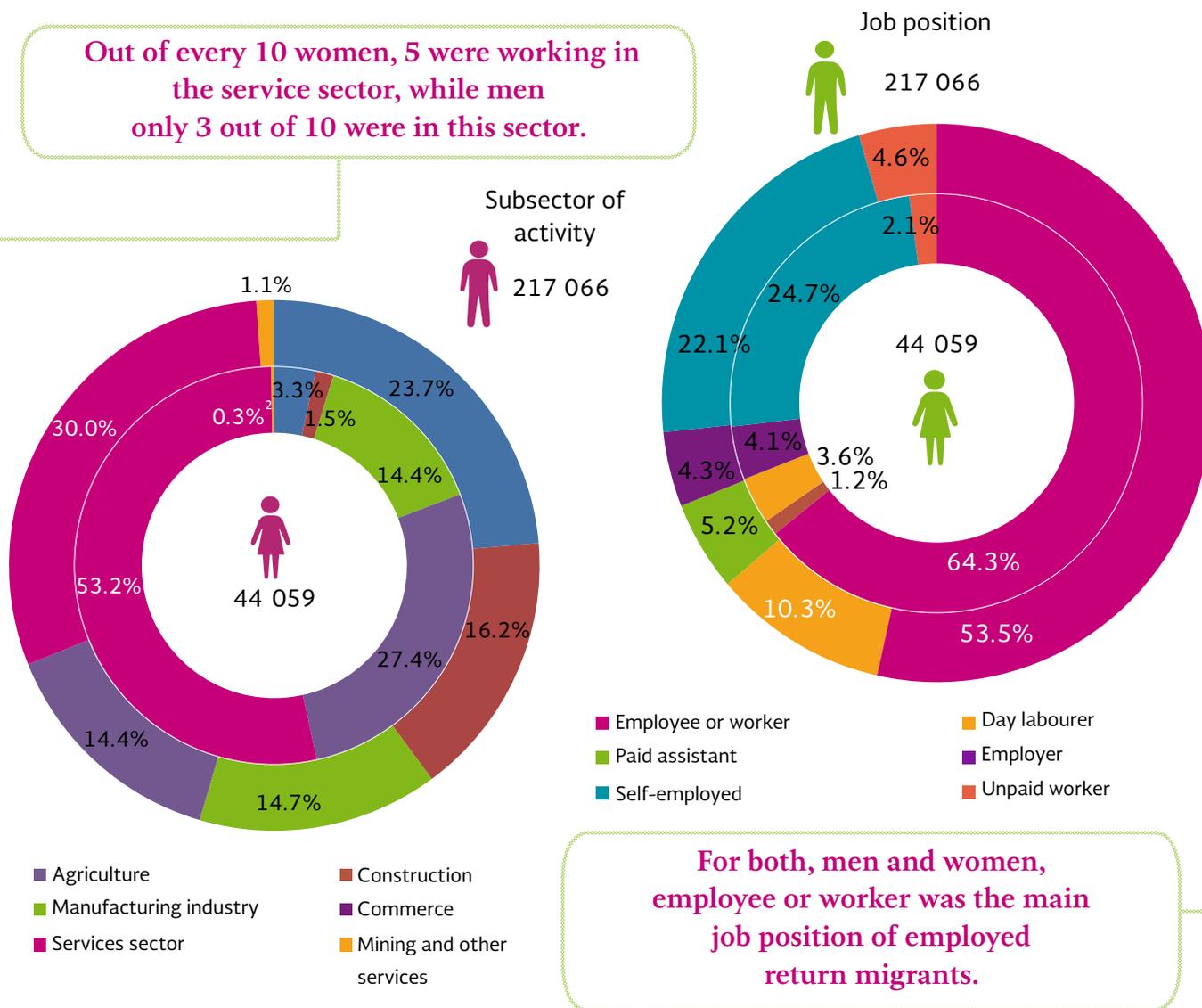


**Note:** unspecified activity status (men 0.16% and women 0.13 percent) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> Population aged 15 years or older.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Figure 2.12. Return migrants coming from the US by subsector of activity, job position<sup>1</sup> in Mexico and sex, 2015



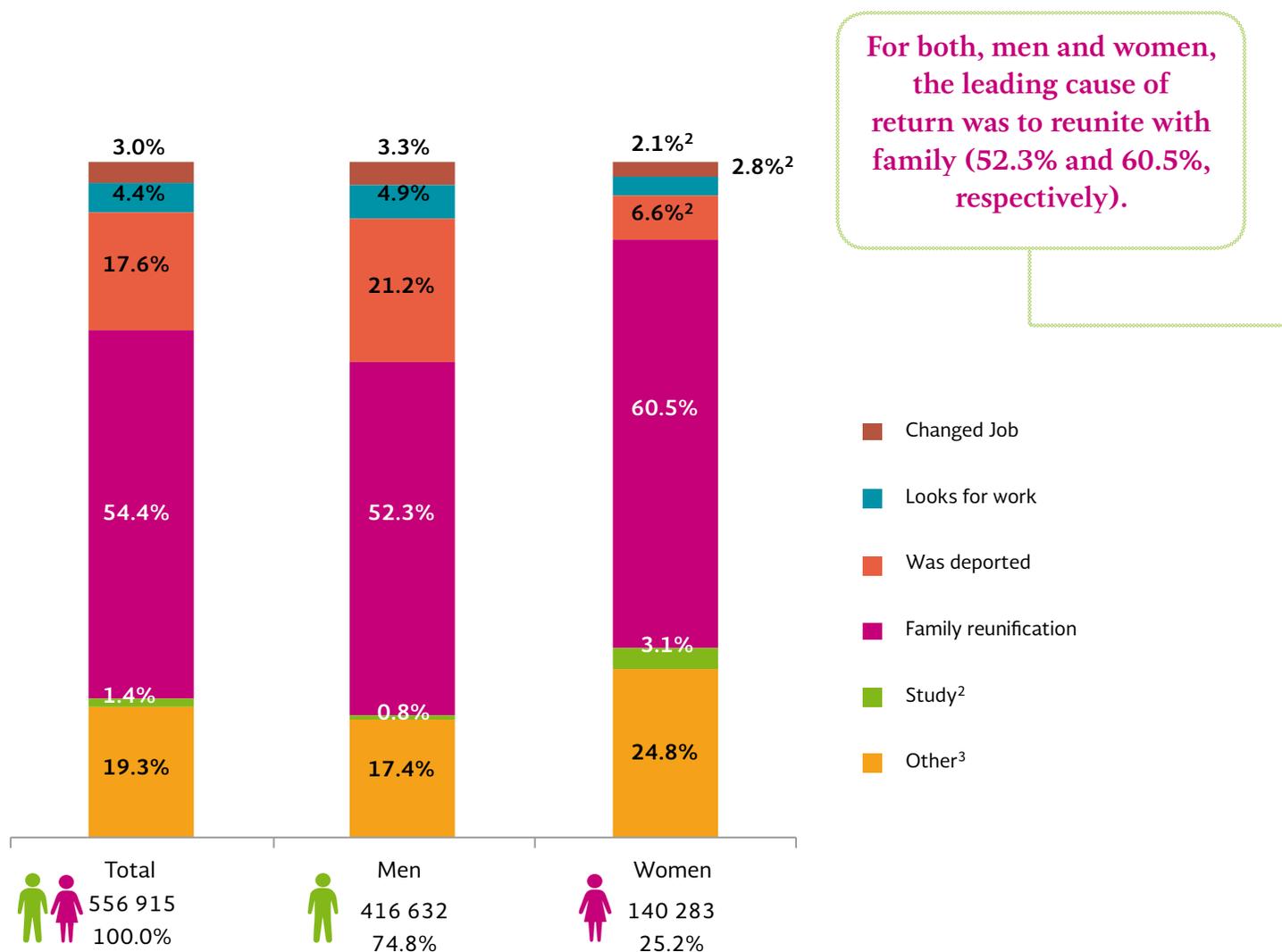
Note: unspecified economic sector (men 0.74% and women 1.74 percent) were prorated.

Unspecified job position (men 0.63% and women 1.54 percent) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> The population aged 15 years or older that was occupied in 2015 was 261,125.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Figure 2.13. Causes of return for migrants coming from the US<sup>1</sup>, by sex 2009-2014

Note: unspecified causes of return (men 1.42% and women 0.22 percent) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> Population aged five years or older.

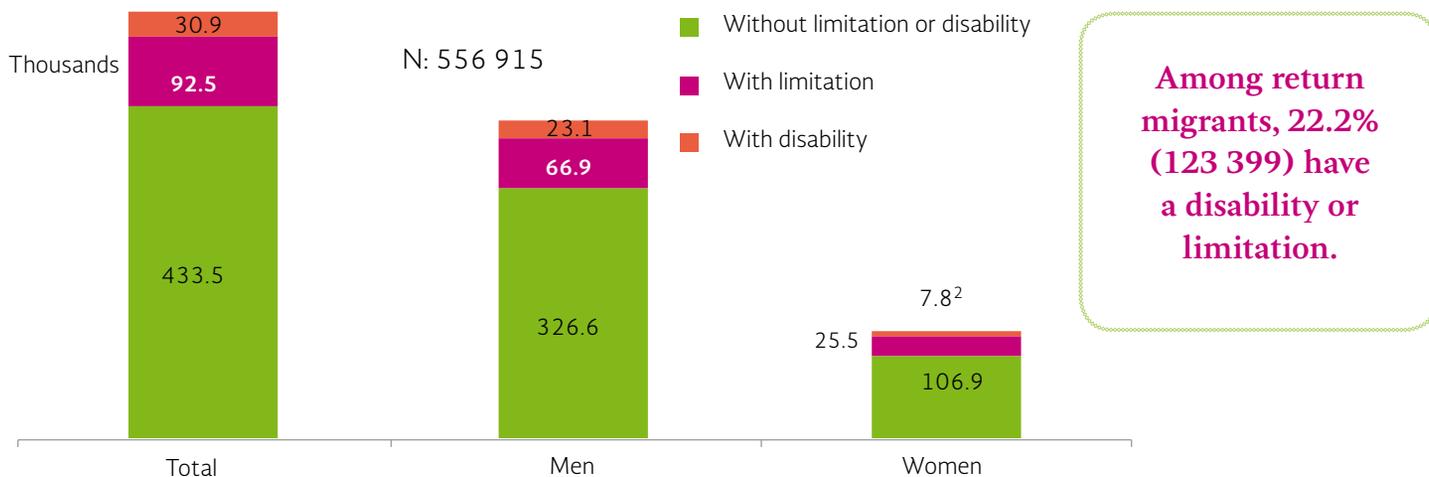
<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

<sup>3</sup> The "Other" category includes natural disasters, married or united, public insecurity or violence, or other cause.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

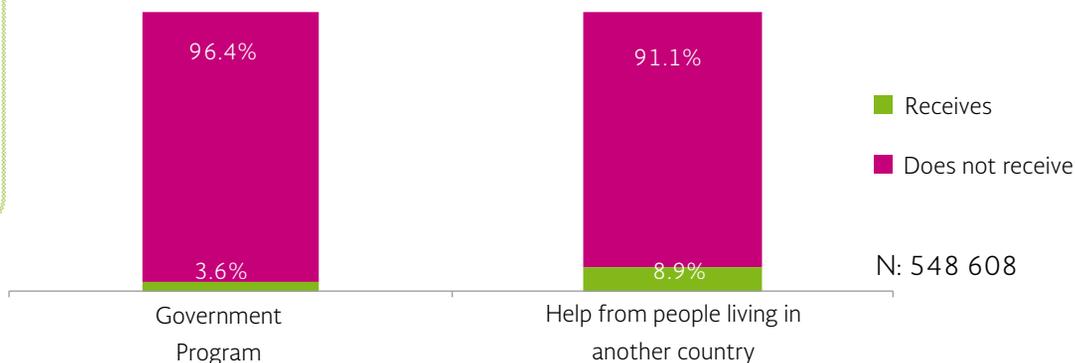


**Figure 2.14. Return migrants coming from the US, with some limitation or disability<sup>1</sup>, and sex, 2014**



**Figure 2.15. Return migrants from the US, who received some financial support<sup>3</sup>, 2014**

**Among return migrants, 3.6% (19 738) received some financial support from a government program and 8.9% (48 830) for remittances.**



<sup>1</sup> People with disabilities is regarded to people who have great difficulty or cannot do at least one of the activities of daily living (walking, seeing, listening, paying attention, take care for themselves and that related to mental or emotional problems), that are inquired about. The population with limitations is people who have a little difficulty with at least one of these activities but that are not included in the population with disabilities (Reference framework, ENADID, 2014).

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

<sup>3</sup> Economic supports refer to income received through government programs, or help from people living in another country; the amount received in the last month is recorded, albeit it being irregular. These revenues are characterized because they do not require repayment; only asked to the population aged 12 or more (Reference framework, ENADID, 2014).

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Circular migrants** is the person who, during the five years previous to the conduction of the census survey, left their habitual place of residence in Mexico and, before the application of the questionnaire, returned to Mexico.

In circular migrants, unlike return migrants, the phenomenon's temporality within a same period of time is considered, in other words, emigrated and immigrated in less than five years.

The decline of circularity in migrants, especially irregular ones, responds to various changes: economic, social and political; that modify the conditions of crossing and the conditions of life outside of Mexico.

“The visa season lasted only four months. I liked the work in the United States, since in Mexico I didn't have any work. With this job I managed to build a little house for my family...”

Testimony collected in Atlixtlac, Guerrero<sup>1</sup>

“... When they were given the visa they were taken to the place where they were going to work, and they worked for 6 months ... The following year, the community met to see who would go to work and to speak with the person in charge to coordinate the date in which they were going to go. And that is how, year after year, in 6 months seasons, that community workers go to work cutting lettuce...”

Written version of an oral report collected in Chilapa de Álvarez, Guerrero<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Área Pastoral de Migrantes, Centro Independiente de Trabajadores Agrícolas (2012). *Informe del proyecto Jornaleros Safe, Jornaleros mexicanos en EU con visa: los modernos olvidados*. Mexico, November, p. 28.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid* p. 31.

# Circular migrants



Historical series



Socio-demographic characteristics



Origin and destination of circular migrants



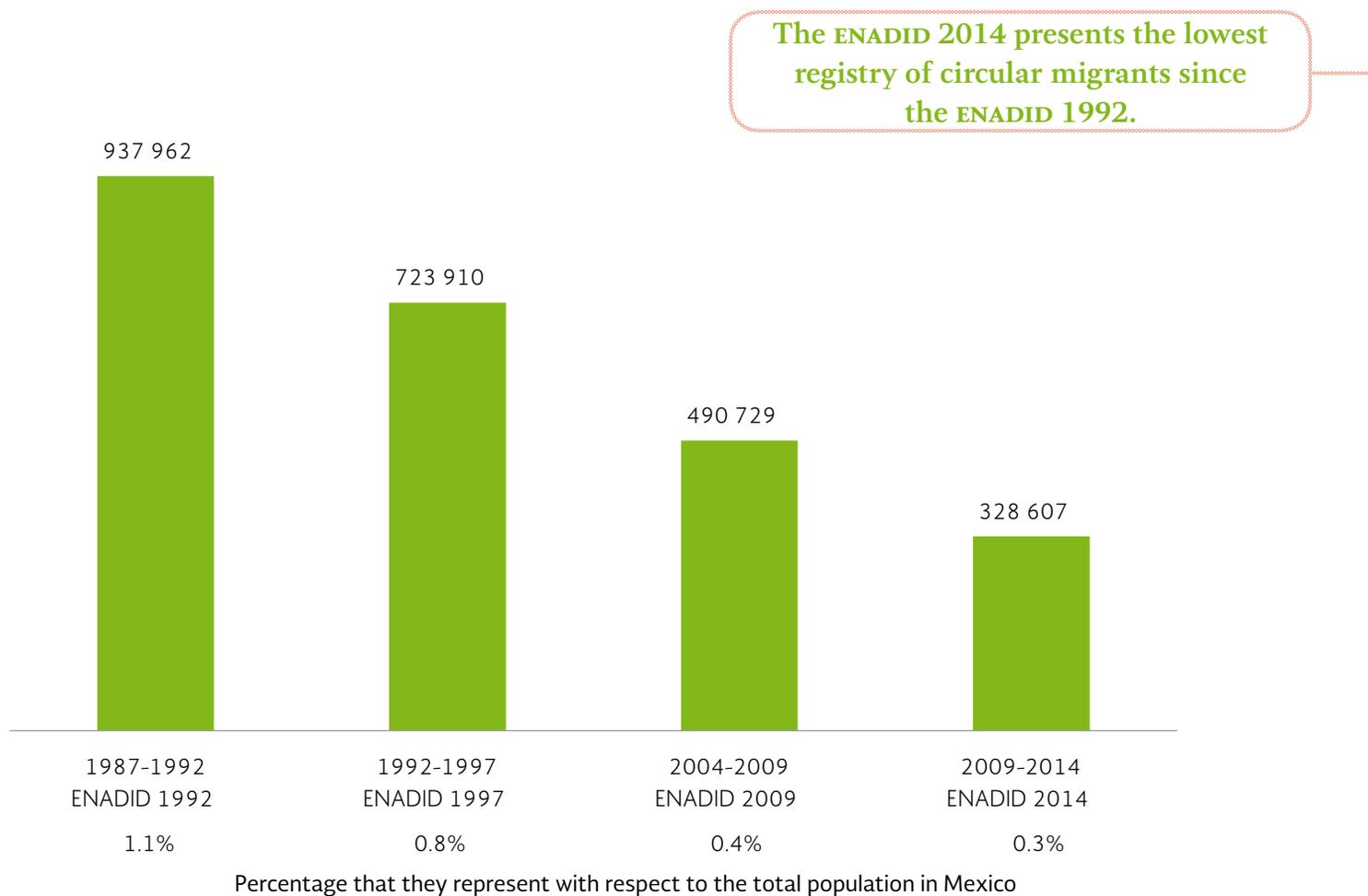
Causes of circularity



Term of stay in the US

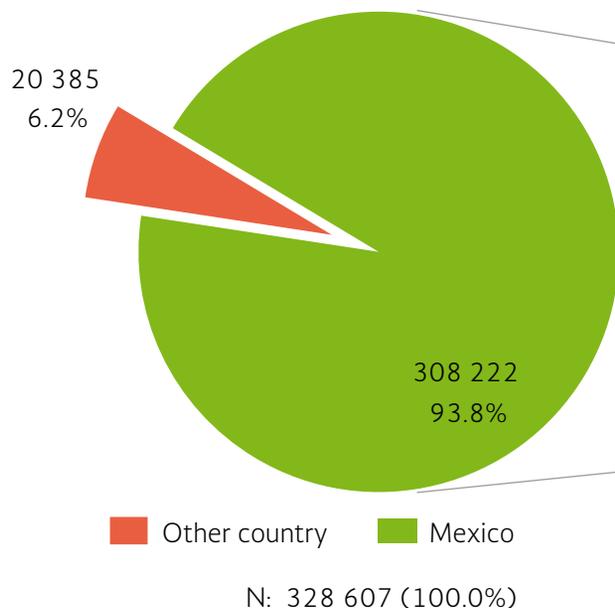


Figure 3.1. Total of circular migrants, by period of information, 1992-2014



Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, *Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (ENADID)*, 1992, 1997, 2009 and 2014.

**Figure 3.2. Total of circular migrants, by country of birth, 2009-2014**



**Nine out of 10 circular migrants born in Mexico (247 599) declared the US as place of destination and return.**

<sup>1</sup> Unspecified country of origin were considered.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

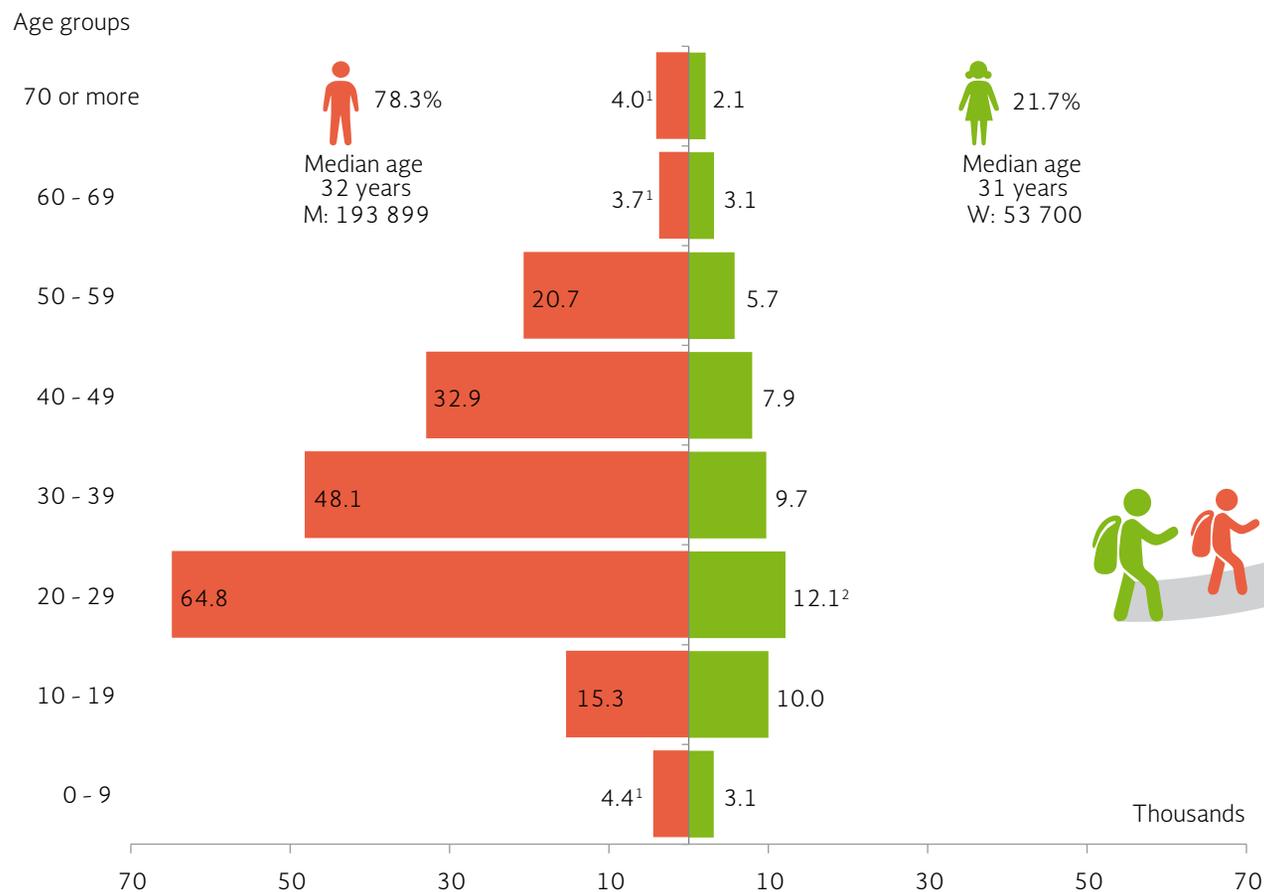
**Table 3.1. Country of destination for circular migrants born in Mexico, 2009-2014**

Country of destination	Total
Other country	58 599 (19.0%)
US	249 623 (81.0%)

**Table 3.2. Country of origin for circular migrants born in Mexico whose country of destination was the US, 2009-2014**

Country of origin	Total
Other country <sup>1</sup>	2 024 <sup>2</sup> (0.8%)
US - Mexico	247 599 (99.2%)

**Figure 3.3. Structure by age and sex of circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US, 2009-2014**



Six out of 10 men and 4 out of 10 women are between 20 and 39 years old.

**Note:** unspecified age at the time of emigration were prorated (men 2.24% and women 7.19%).

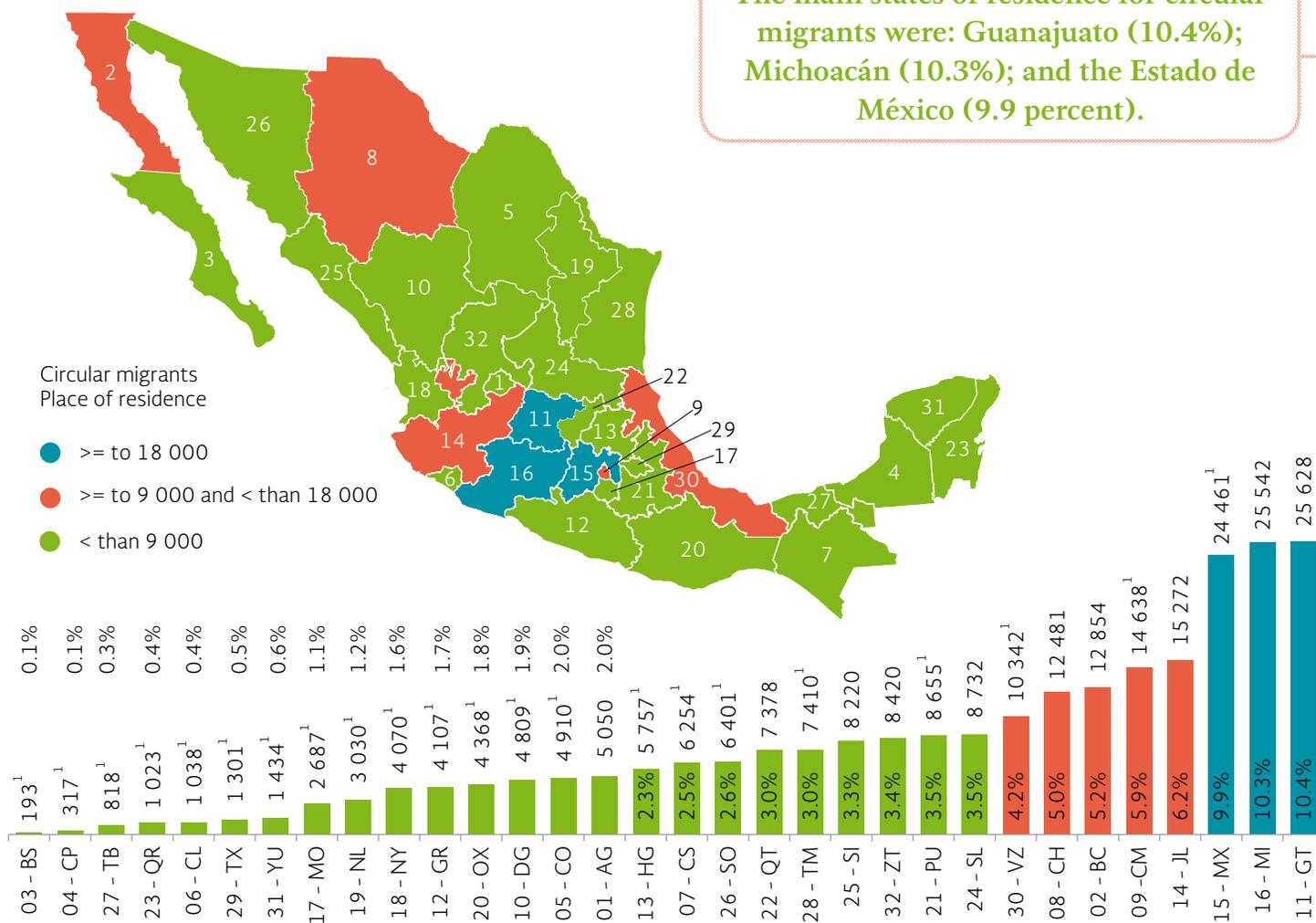
<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

<sup>2</sup> In women, the only age group with more than 30 cases is the 20 to 29 years old.

**Fuente:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Map 3.1. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by state of residence before emigrating, 2009-2014**

The main states of residence for circular migrants were: Guanajuato (10.4%); Michoacán (10.3%); and the Estado de México (9.9 percent).

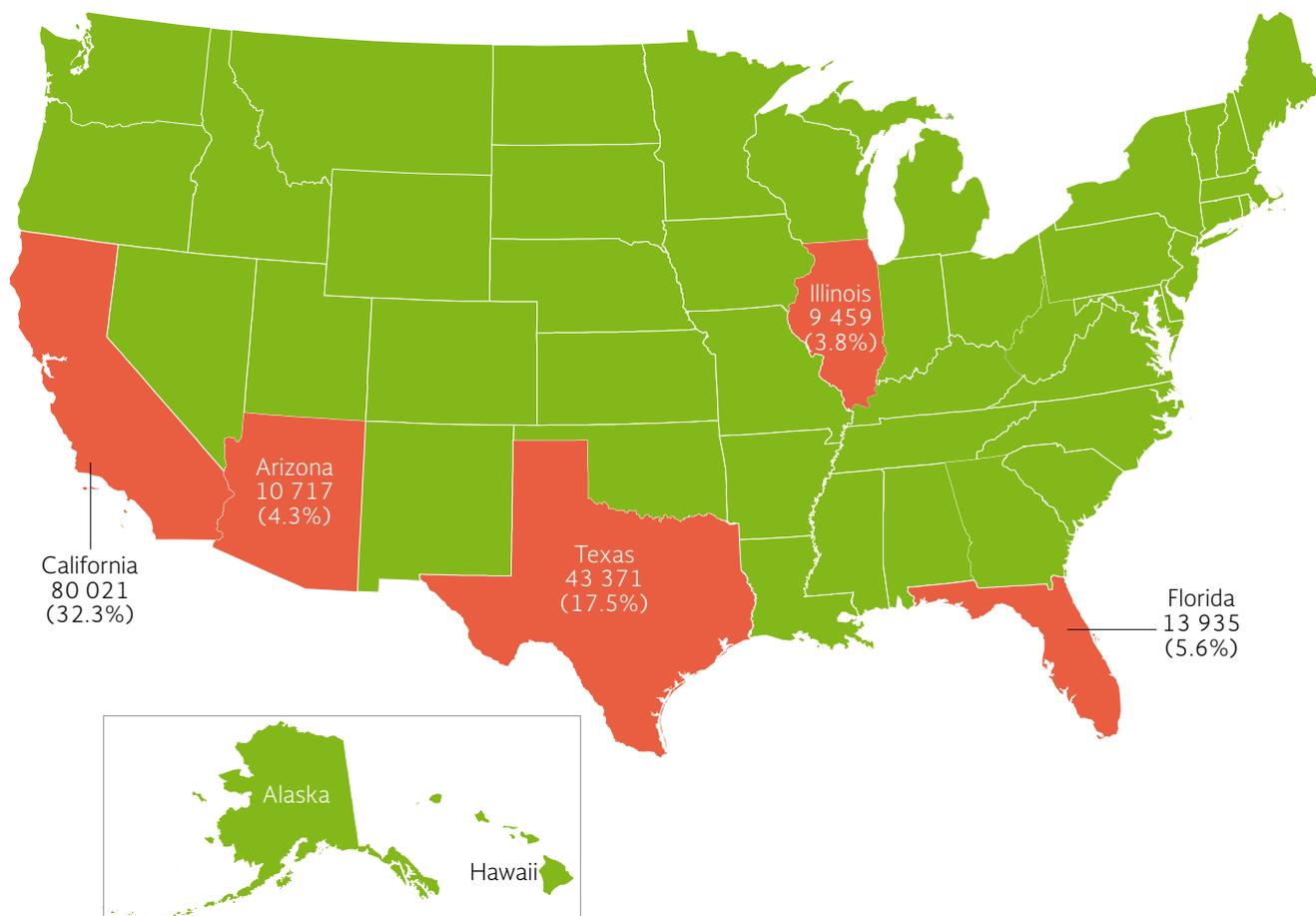


Note: unspecified state of residence before emigrating were prorated (0.14 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Map 3.2. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by the five main states<sup>1</sup> where they resided before returning, 2009-2014**



**The main places of residence before the return were: California (32.3%); Texas (17.5%); Florida (5.6%); Arizona (4.3%); and Illinois (3.8 percent).**

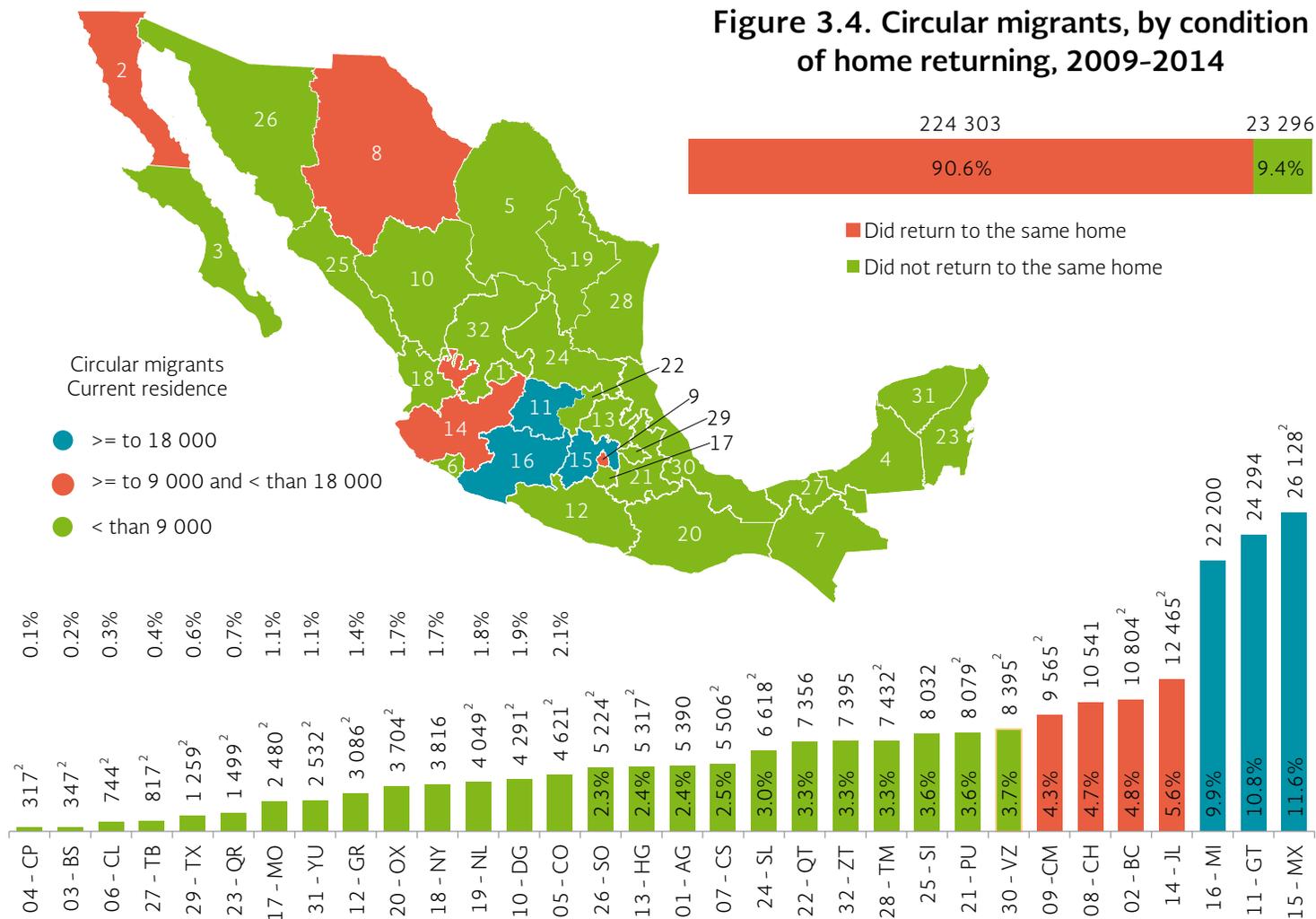
**Note:** unspecified state of residence in the US were prorated (0.87 percent).

<sup>1</sup> More than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

Map 3.3. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by current state of residence,<sup>1</sup> 2009-2014

Figure 3.4. Circular migrants, by condition of home returning, 2009-2014

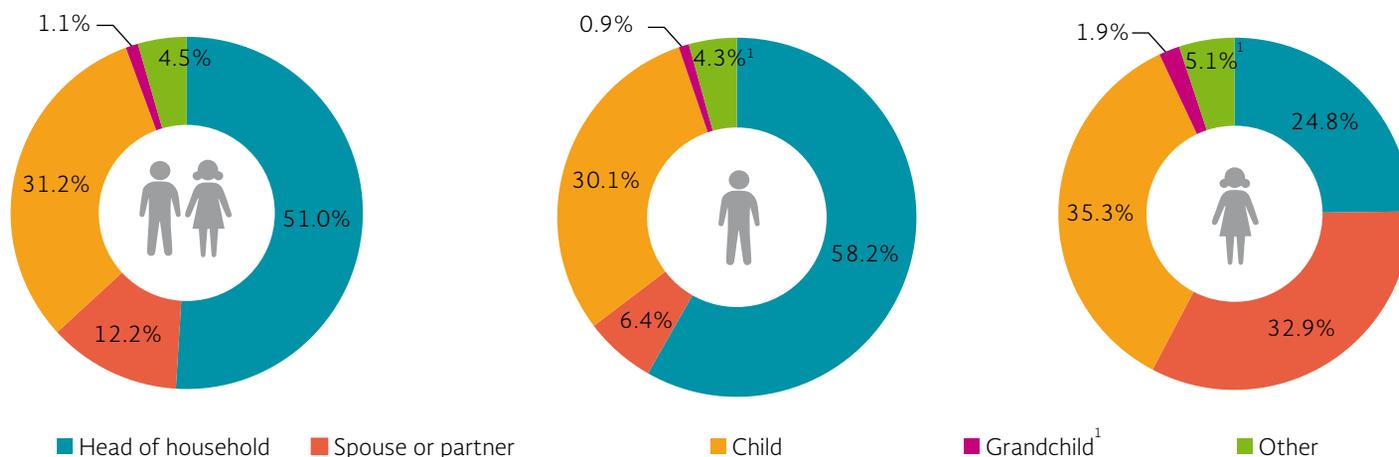


<sup>1</sup> Current residence means the state where the interview was conducted in August or September 2014 for those who returned to the same household.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

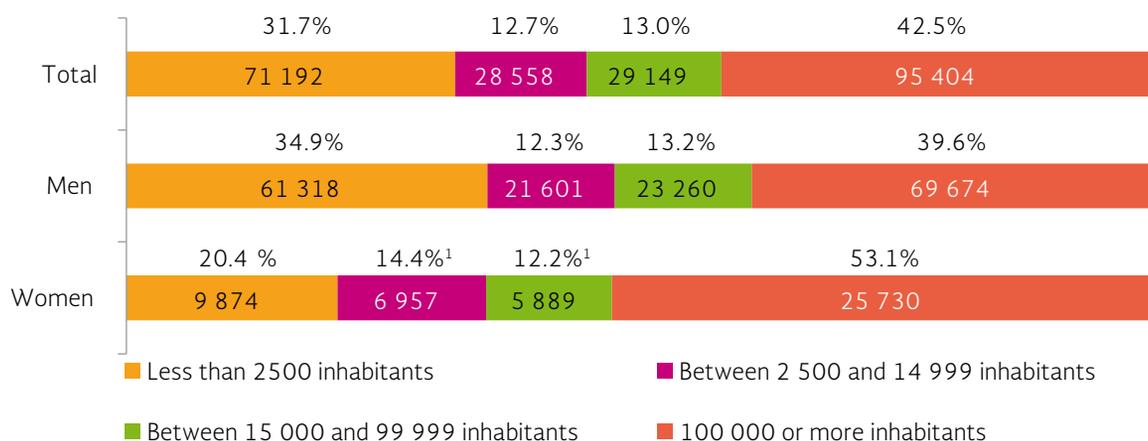
Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 3.5. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by kinship to head of household at the time of migration and sex, 2009-2014**



**42.5% of circular migrants returned to localities with over 100,000 inhabitants, mainly the women.**

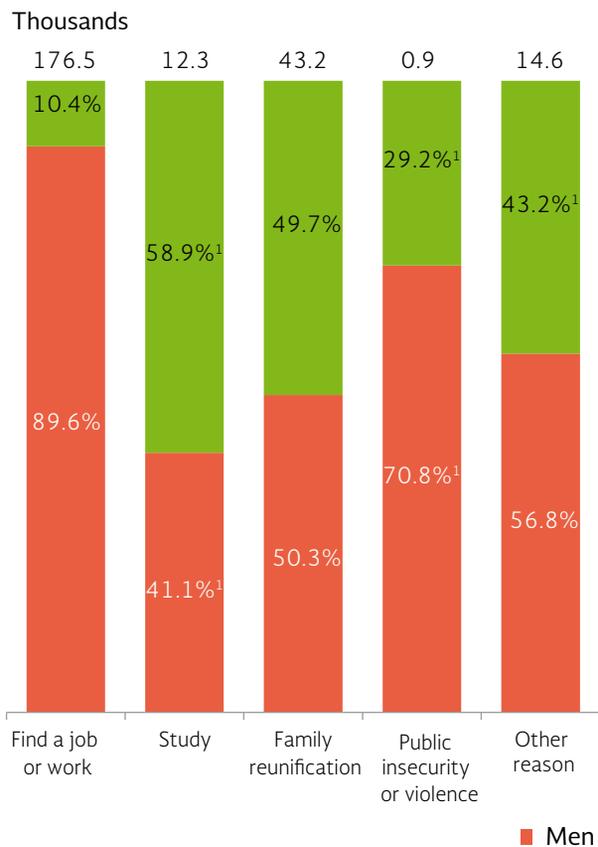
**Figure 3.6. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by size of locality of return and sex, 2014**



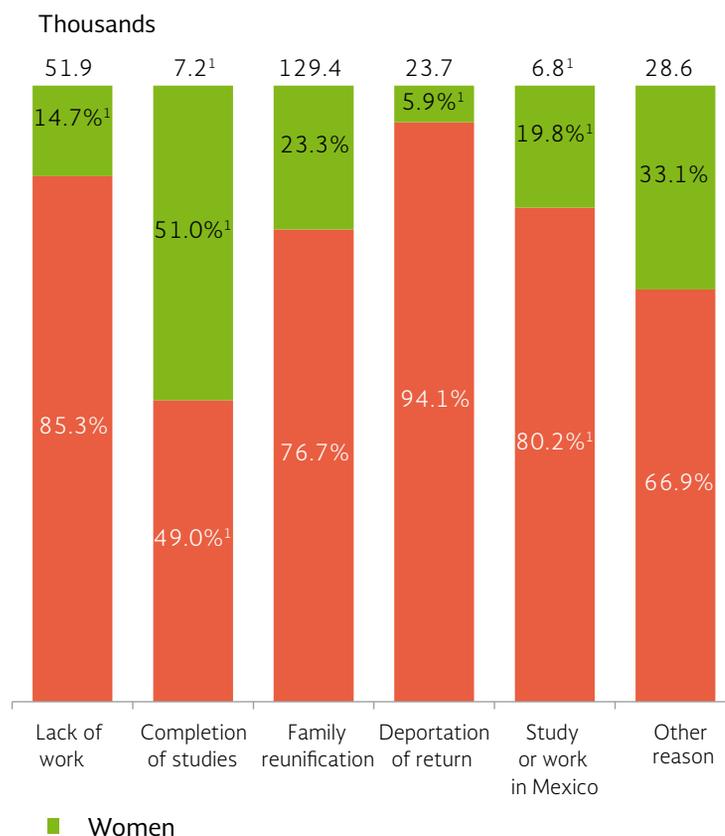
<sup>1</sup>Less than 30 sample cases.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 3.7. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by cause of emigration and sex, 2009-2014**



**Figure 3.8. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by cause of return and sex, 2009-2014**



**Circular migrant women have greater participation than men in the causes associated with studies, and men in work-related causes.**

**Note:** unspecified causes of return were prorated (men 0.05 percent). The absolutes are in parentheses and are presented in thousands.

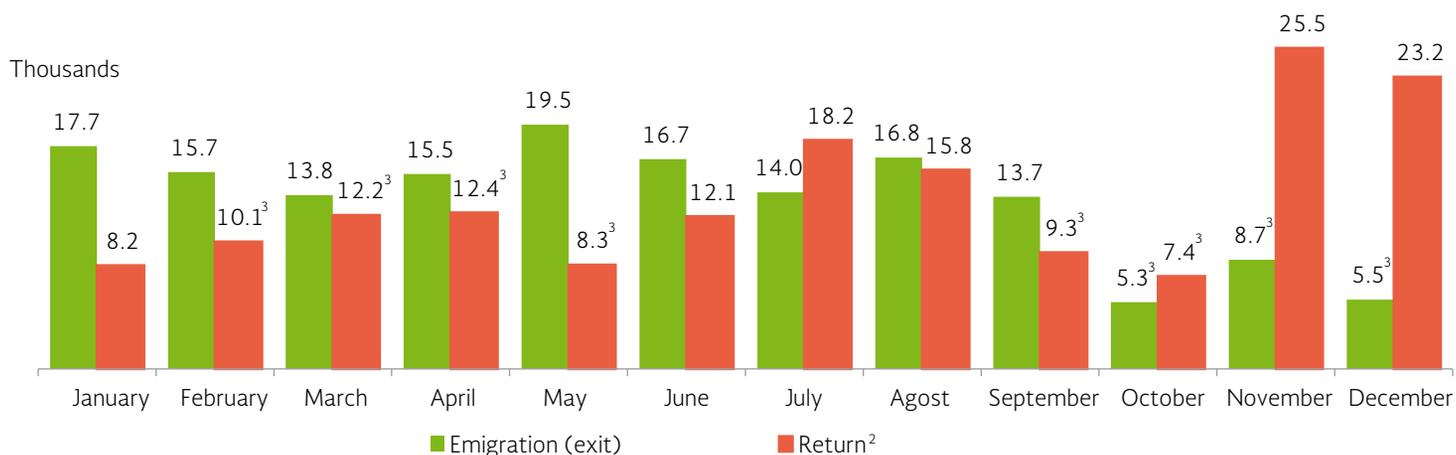
<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 3.9. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by year in which they left and year they returned in the quinquennium, 2009-2014<sup>1</sup>**



**Figure 3.10. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by month in which they left and the month they returned, for those who left between 2010-2013<sup>4</sup>**



**Note:** unspecified per year of emigration and year of return were prorated (emigration, 4.62%, and return, 0.48%).

Unspecified per month of emigration and month of return were prorated (emigration, 6.13%, and return, 3.51%).

<sup>1</sup> The period covered in the quinquennium 2009-2014, comprises from august 2009 to the date of interview (some of them done in September 2014).

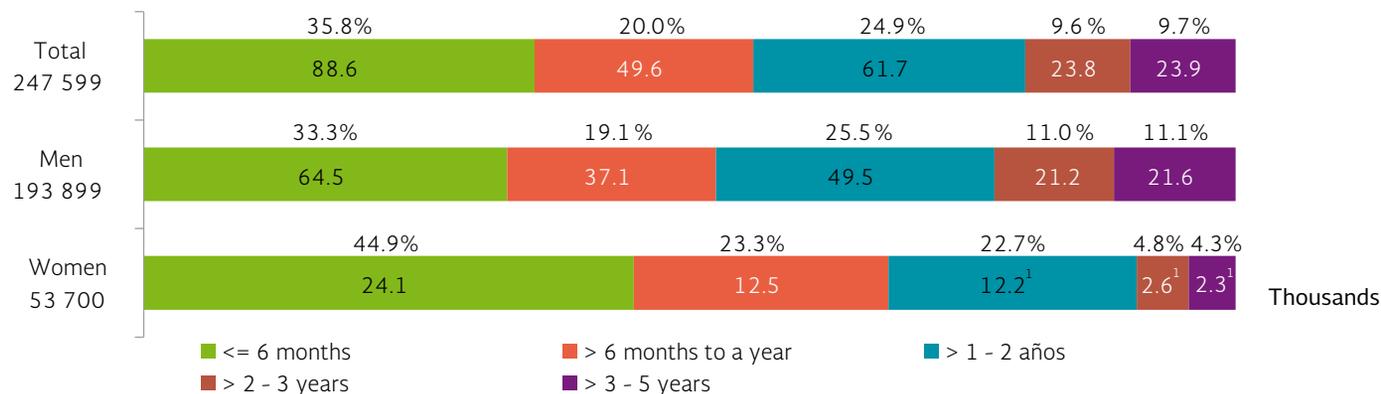
<sup>2</sup> The return date includes only those who emigrated previously within the analysis period.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

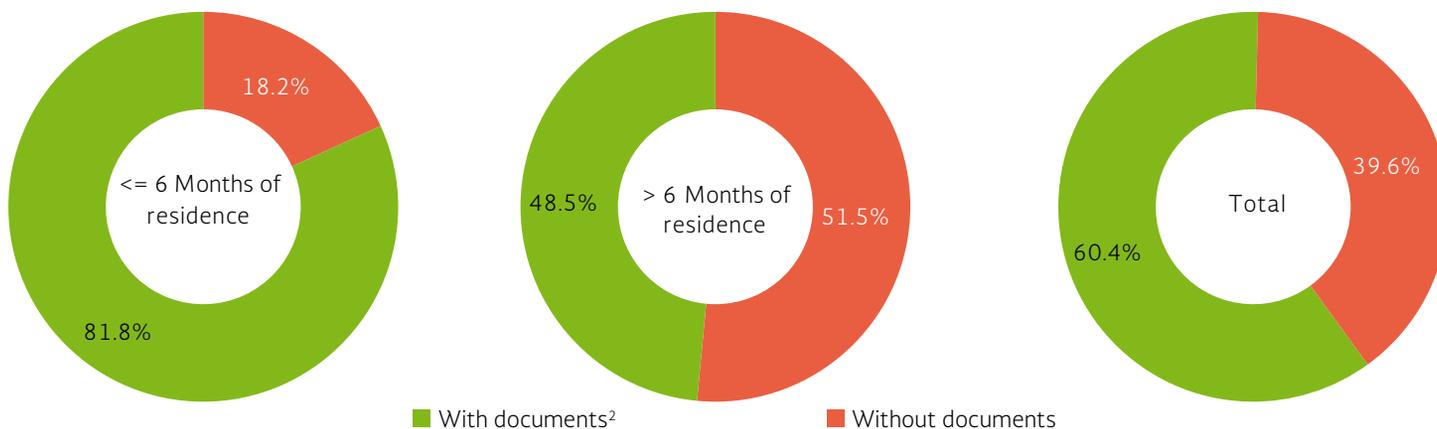
<sup>4</sup> This period is taken (2010-2013 for having completed years, at least in emigration) to avoid problems of overrepresentation in the months.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Figure 3.11. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by length of residence in that country and sex, 2009-2014**



**Figure 3.12. Circular migrants born in Mexico coming from the US by possession of documents to enter and time of residence in that country, 2009-2014**



**Note:** unspecified time of residence in the US were prorated (men, 4.46%, and women, 5.41%).

Unspecified documents to enter the US were prorated; under the condition of time of residence (up to 6 months, 1.28%, and greater than 6 months, 0.81%).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

<sup>2</sup> The "With documents" category includes permission to reside, green card, tourist visa, student visa, being a US citizen and other document.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based INEGI, ENADID, 2014.

**Cross-border migrant in northern Mexico** is a person who resides in a municipality of the northern border of Mexico and crosses into the US for working or studying.

Cross-border migrant, in southern Mexico is a person who resides in Guatemala that worked for a short period in Mexico and then returned to their country.

The northern and southern Mexico borders are ancestral spaces bounded by economic and social aspects constructed in everyday geographical proximity. The construction of these spaces is the product of daily life of men and women, as Fernanda and Guadalupe narrate:

“I’m not malinchist<sup>1</sup> or any of those things, I also like celebrating the 16th of September, but sometimes I need to work that day, so I go to work. I like the 4th of July since I feel that I don’t have to please no one; neither heaven nor hell. That’s the way I was raised here on the border, so I celebrate the celebrations of the two countries. Although I owe everything I have to the United States, I would rather say that I owe everything to my work and I just happen to work in this country, as others work in Mexico City or in a textile factory in Ciudad Juarez, Mexicali or Tijuana ... “

Fernanda, Mexicali, Baja California, 2007<sup>2</sup>

“The first time I crossed, I was 16 years old; I wanted to earn my own money and no longer work in the field. My dad told me that the only job there was in the house, was planting corn, and that if I didn’t like it I could go work as a maid in Tapachula, like all the others (...) Now I travel home to see my mom at the end of every month, but I don’t cross alone [the frontier bridge ], I go with my cousin and we take care of each other, in case someone wants to hurt us (...)”

Guadalupe, Tapachula, Chiapas, 2012<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Person that prefer s foreign values, goods and people, over national ones, thinking them superior, of better quality and worthy of imitation

<sup>2</sup> Interview. “Población commuter de la frontera norte: el caso de Mexicali-Calexico y Tijuana-San Diego” (2016) in Estudios Demográficos, El Colegio de México, vol. 31, no. 1 Mexico, pp. 207-238.

<sup>3</sup> Interview. “La movilidad transfronteriza México-Guatemala desde la representación cotidiana de los trabajadores centroamericanos” in Estudios Fronterizos, vol. 17, no. 34, pp. 21-40.

# Cross-border migrants



Historical series



Socio-demographic characteristics



States and municipalities of residence



Commutes and means of transportation



Historical series



Socio-demographic characteristics



Labor characteristics

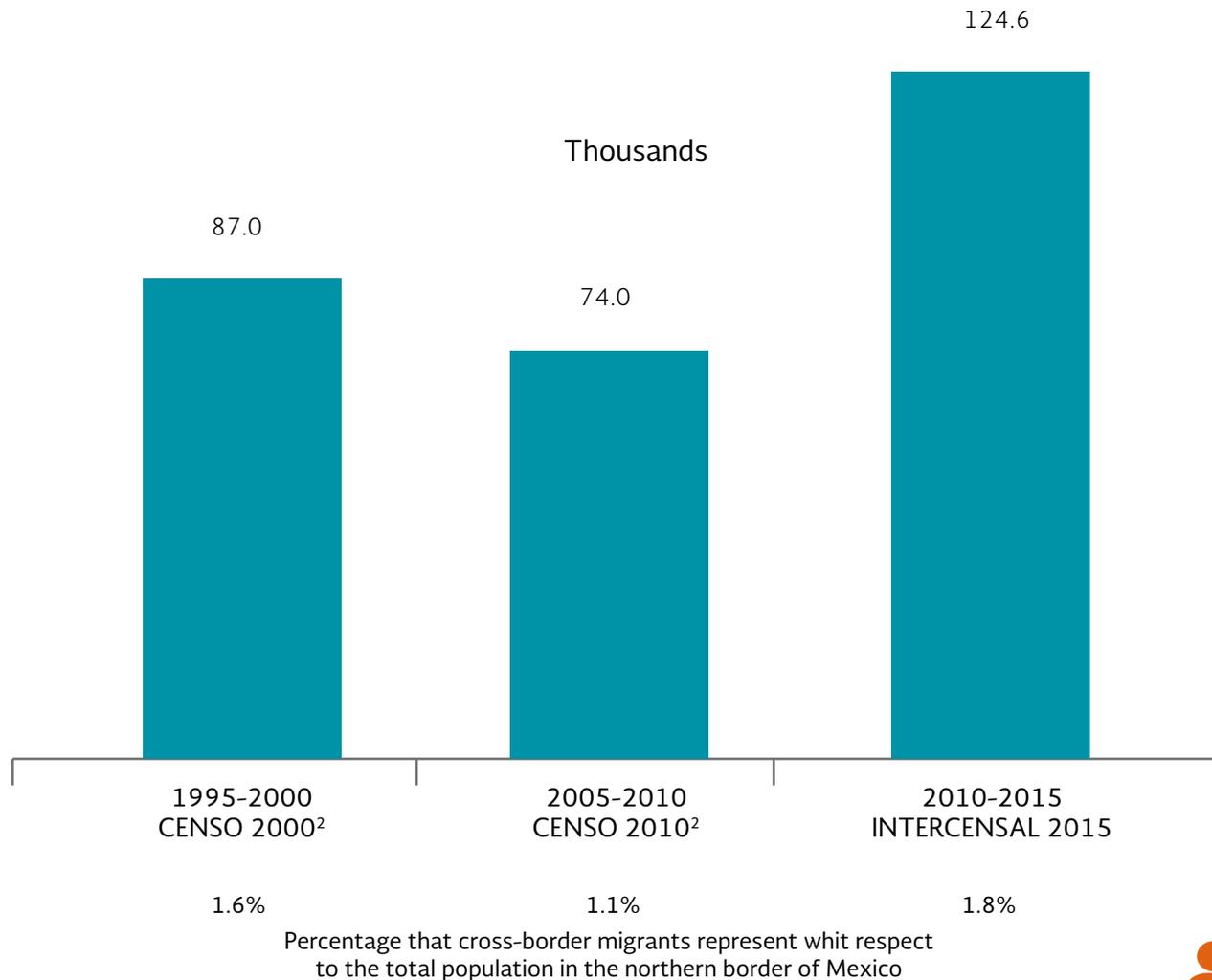


Origin and destination

Northern border

Southern border

Figure 4.1. . Total cross-border migrants in the north<sup>1</sup>, by period and the source of information 2000-2015



**Cross-border migrants have been a little bit over 1.0% of the total population of the northern border of Mexico.**

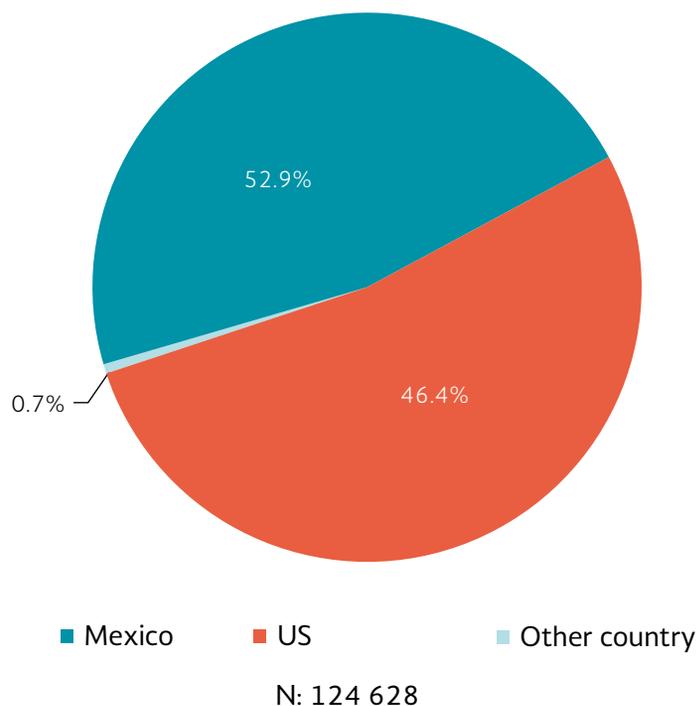


<sup>1</sup> The northern border comprises three municipalities of Baja California, ten municipalities of Sonora, seven municipalities of Chihuahua, seven municipalities of Coahuila, a municipality of Nuevo Leon and ten municipalities of Tamaulipas. The border municipality General Plutarco Elías Calles in Sonora is excluded.

<sup>2</sup> In 2000 and 2010 only cross-border labor can be obtained.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *XII Censo General de Población y Vivienda 2000*, 10% sample; *Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010*, 10% sample, and *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

**Figure 4.2. Total cross-border migrants in the north, by country of birth, 2015**



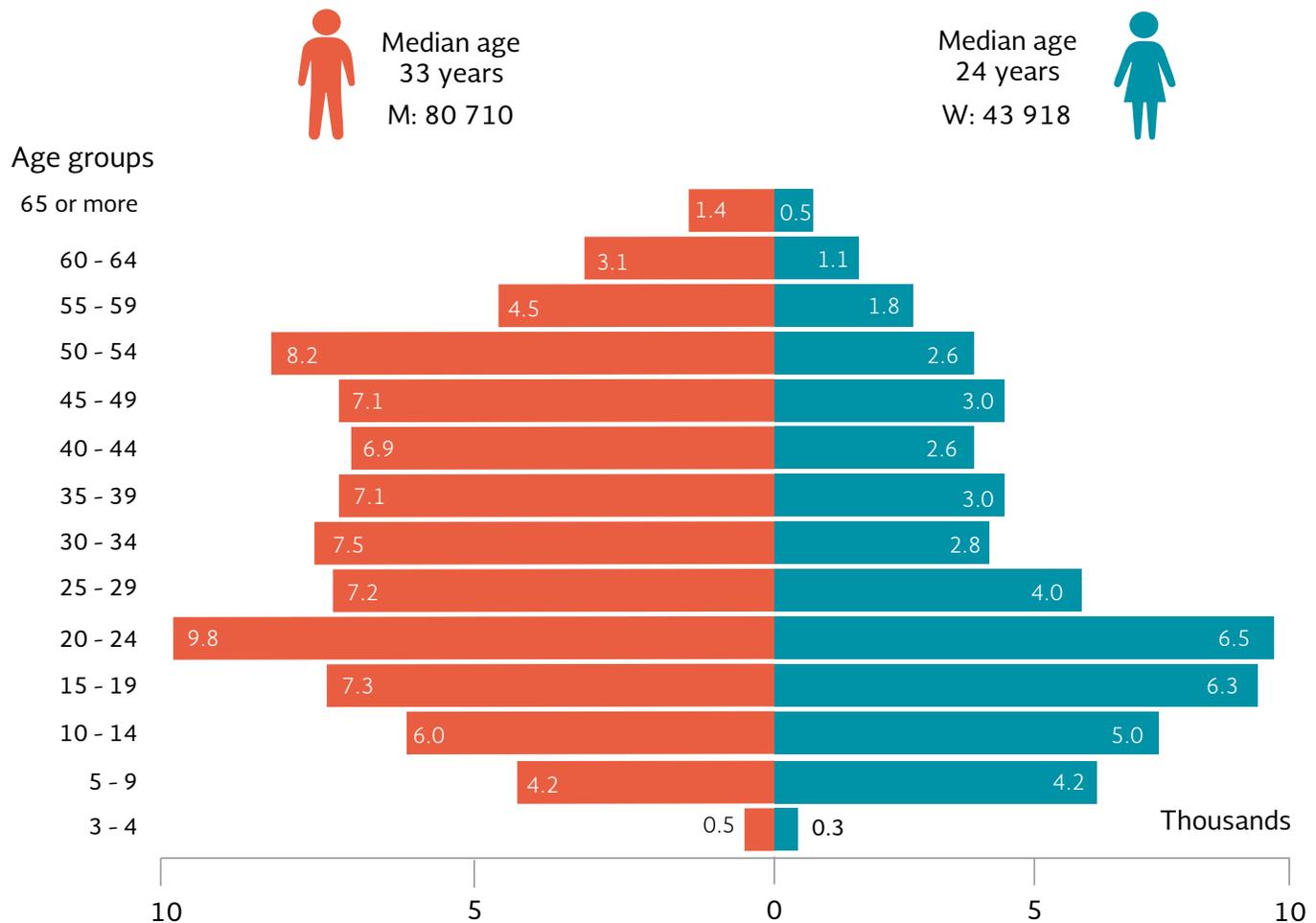
**Figure 4.3. Total cross-border migrants in the north, by sex, 2015**



**52.9% (65,933) of cross-border migrants in the northern part of the country was born in Mexico and 6 out of 10 are men.**

**Note:** unspecified country of birth (men 0.23% and women 0.15 percent) were prorated.  
**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Figure 4.4. Structure by age and sex of cross-border migrants in the north, 2015

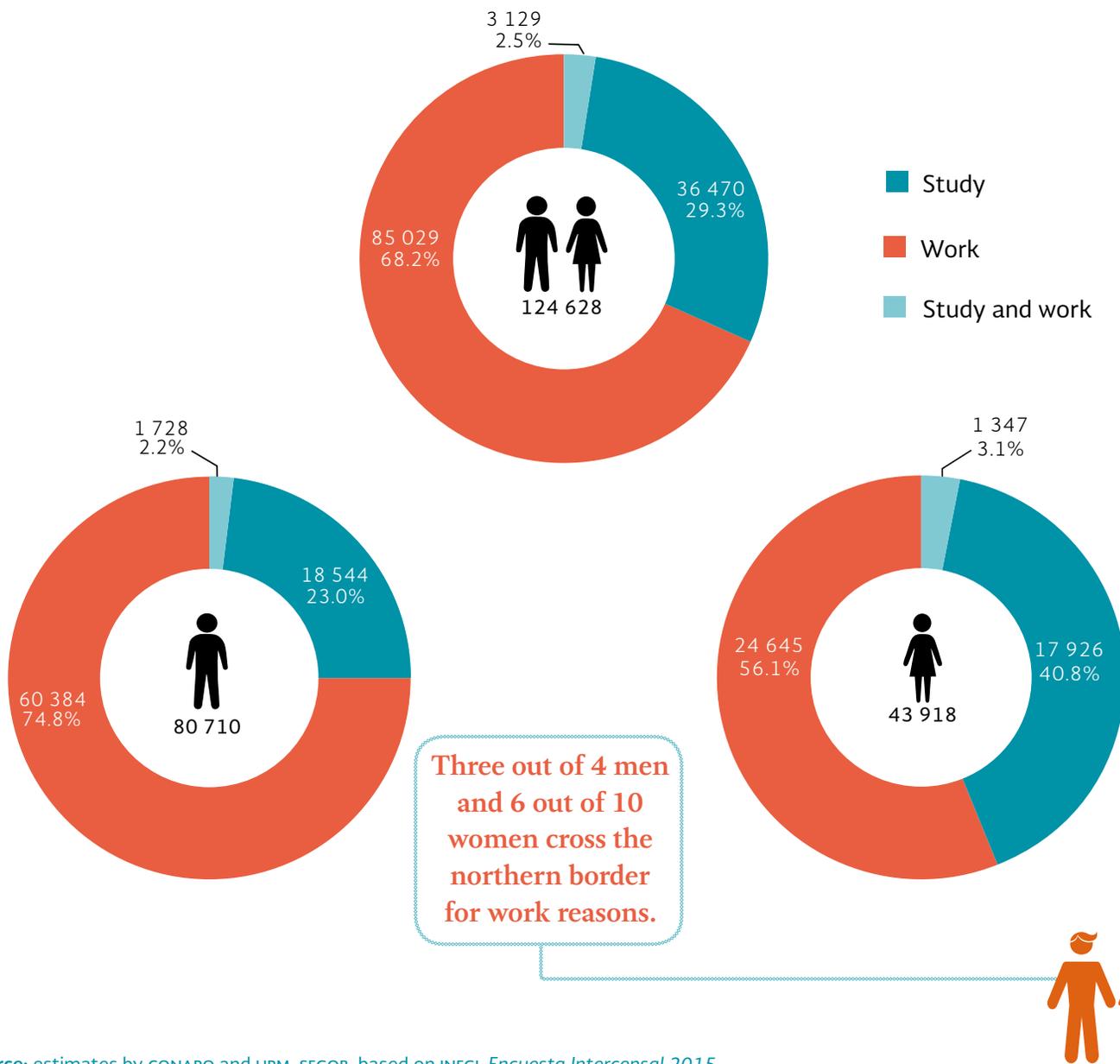


Three out of 10 cross-border migrants in the north are between 15 and 29 years old (41,081).



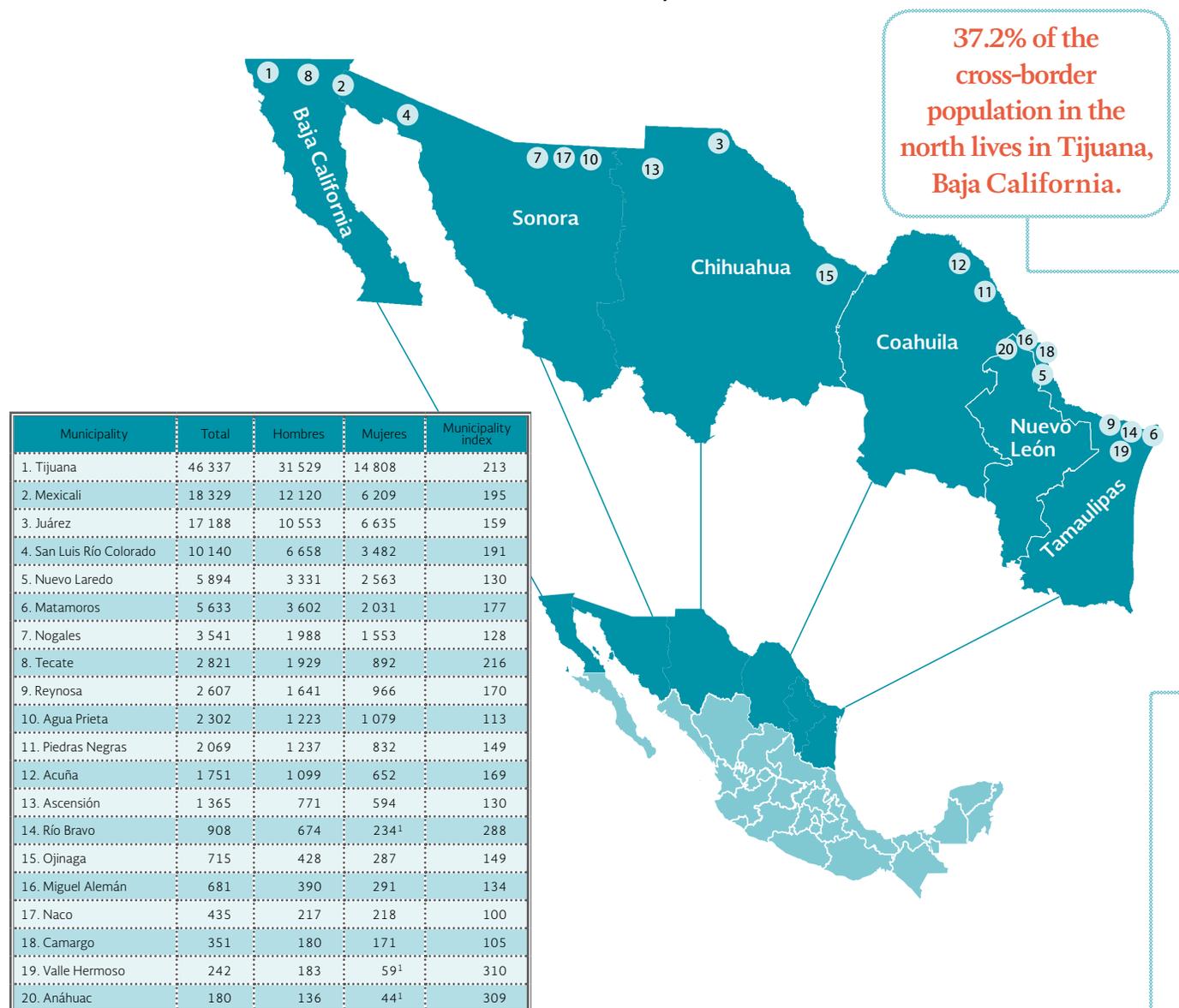
Note: unspecified age (men 0.04% and women 0.06 percent) were prorated.  
Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Figure 4.5. Cross-border migrants in the north, by reason for crossing and sex, 2015



Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

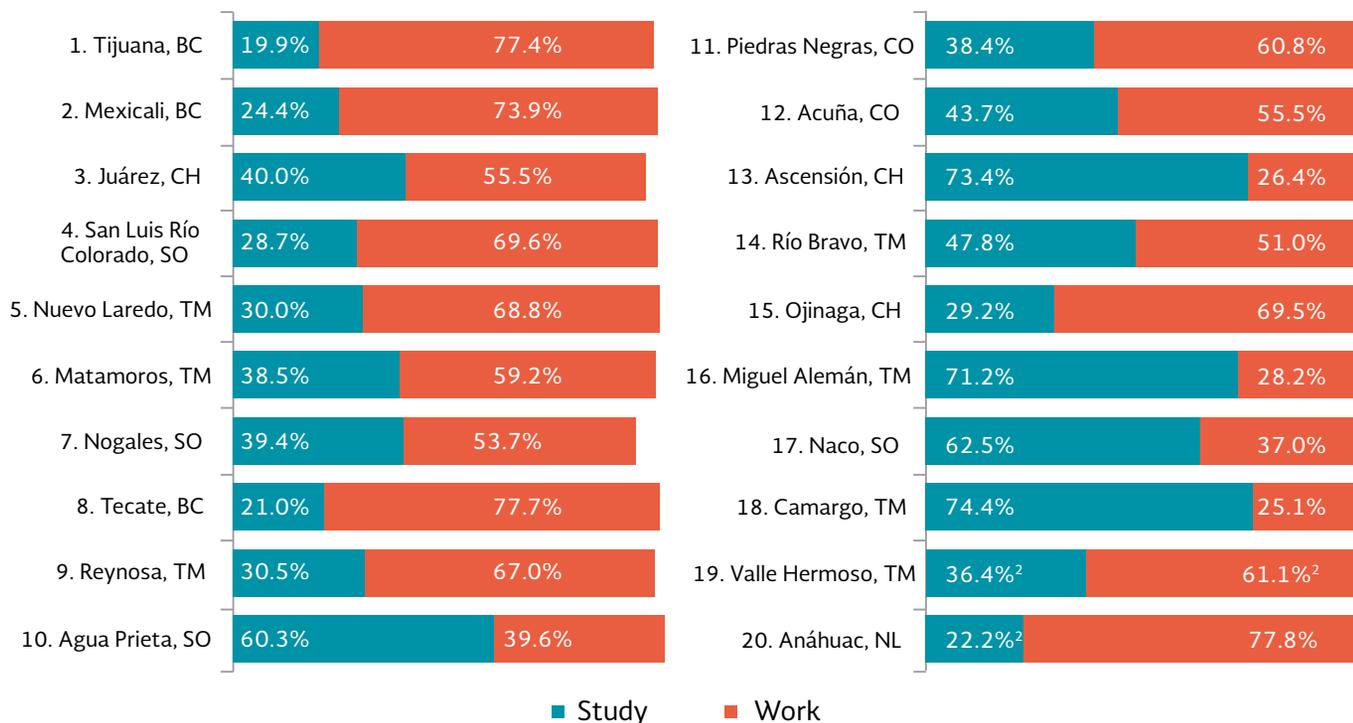
Map 4.1. Cross-border migrants in the north, by main municipalities of residence in Mexico and sex, 2015



<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

**Figure 4.6. Cross-border migrants in the north, by main municipalities of residence<sup>1</sup> and reason for crossing, 2015**



**In the Anahuac, N.L. (77.8%); Tecate, B.C. (77.7%), and Tijuana, B.C. (77.4%) municipalities, cross-border population travels for work reasons. Among the municipalities where the population moves for study reasons, stand out: Camargo, Tamaulipas (74.4%); Ascensión, Chihuahua (73.4%), and Miguel Alemán, Tamaulipas (71.2 percent).**

**Note:** the sum is less than 100.0% because those who study and work at the same time in the US are not shown.

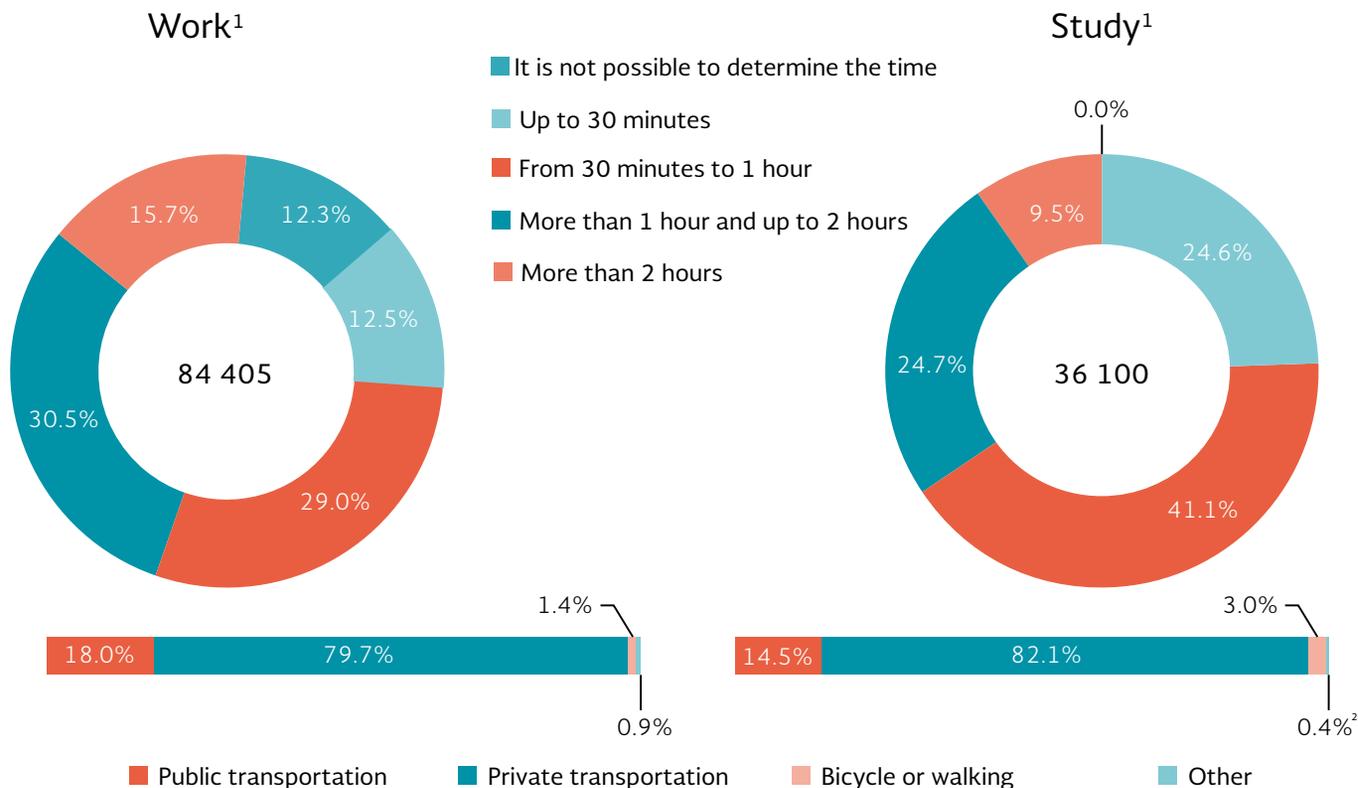
<sup>1</sup> Current residence is understood as where they resided in March 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.



**Figure 4.7. Cross-border migrants in the north, by reason for crossing and time or means of transportation, 2015**



**Commute times for work reason become longer: 15.7% of the cross-border population reported more than two hours; whereas, for study reasons, only 9.5% stated the same lapse.**

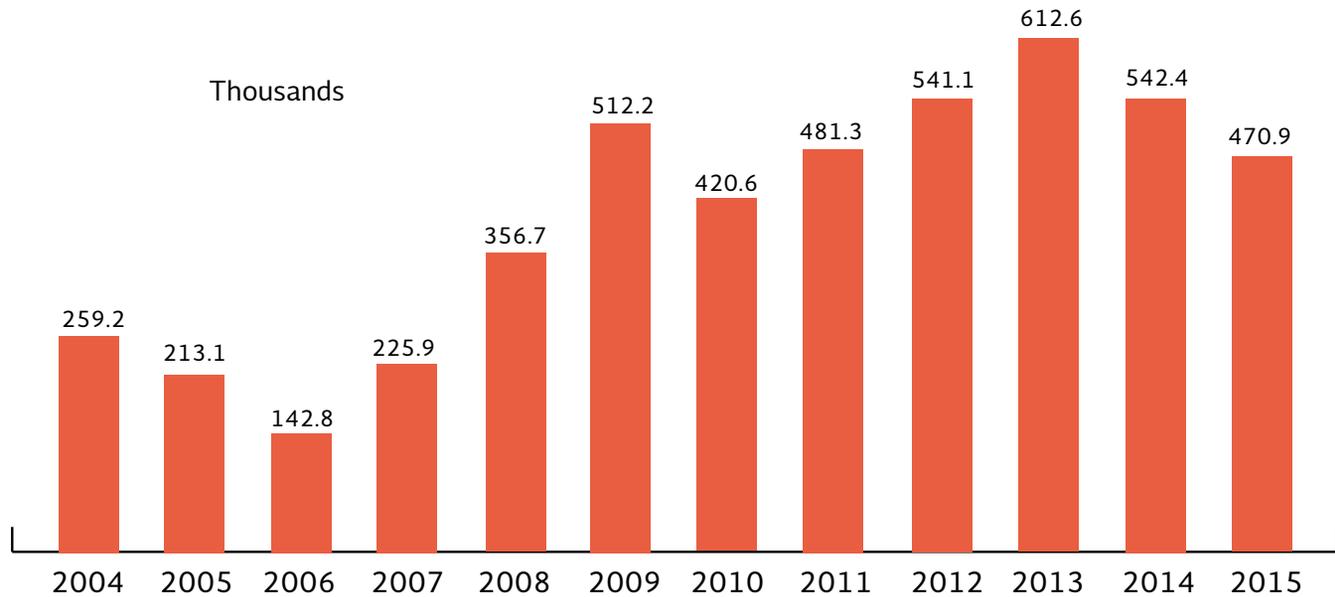
**Note:** unspecified commute time were prorated (0.40% and 1.41%, work and school, respectively). Unspecified means of transportation were prorated (4.93% and 2.04%, work and school, respectively).

<sup>1</sup> People who stated they do not move as well as those who work and study simultaneously, were excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

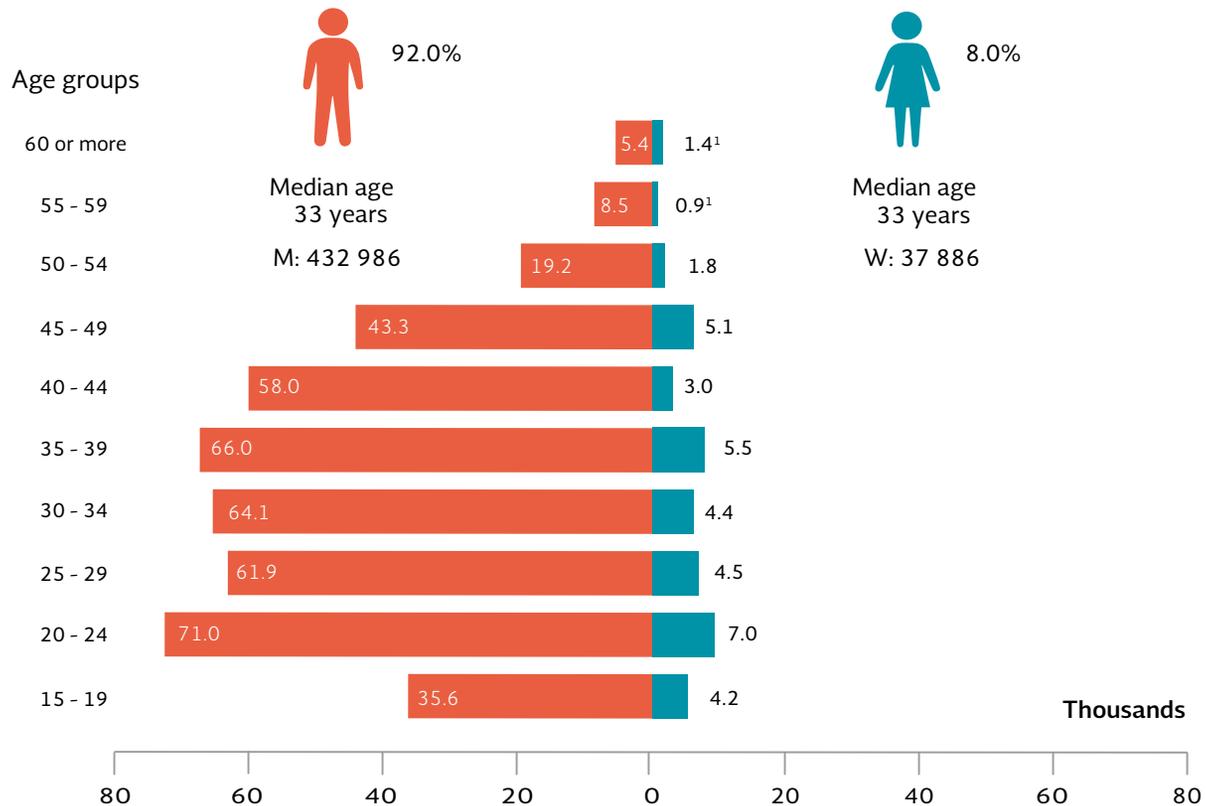
**Figure 4.8. Flow of cross-border migrants in the south, who worked on their last trip to Mexico, by year of crossing, 2004-2015**



**In 2015, crossing events of Guatemalans working in Mexico declined compared to 2014, from 542,400 to 470,871.**

**Source:** estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Sur de México (EMIF SUR)*, 2004-2015. Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.

Figure 4.9. Flow of cross-border migrants in the south, by structure of age and sex, 2015

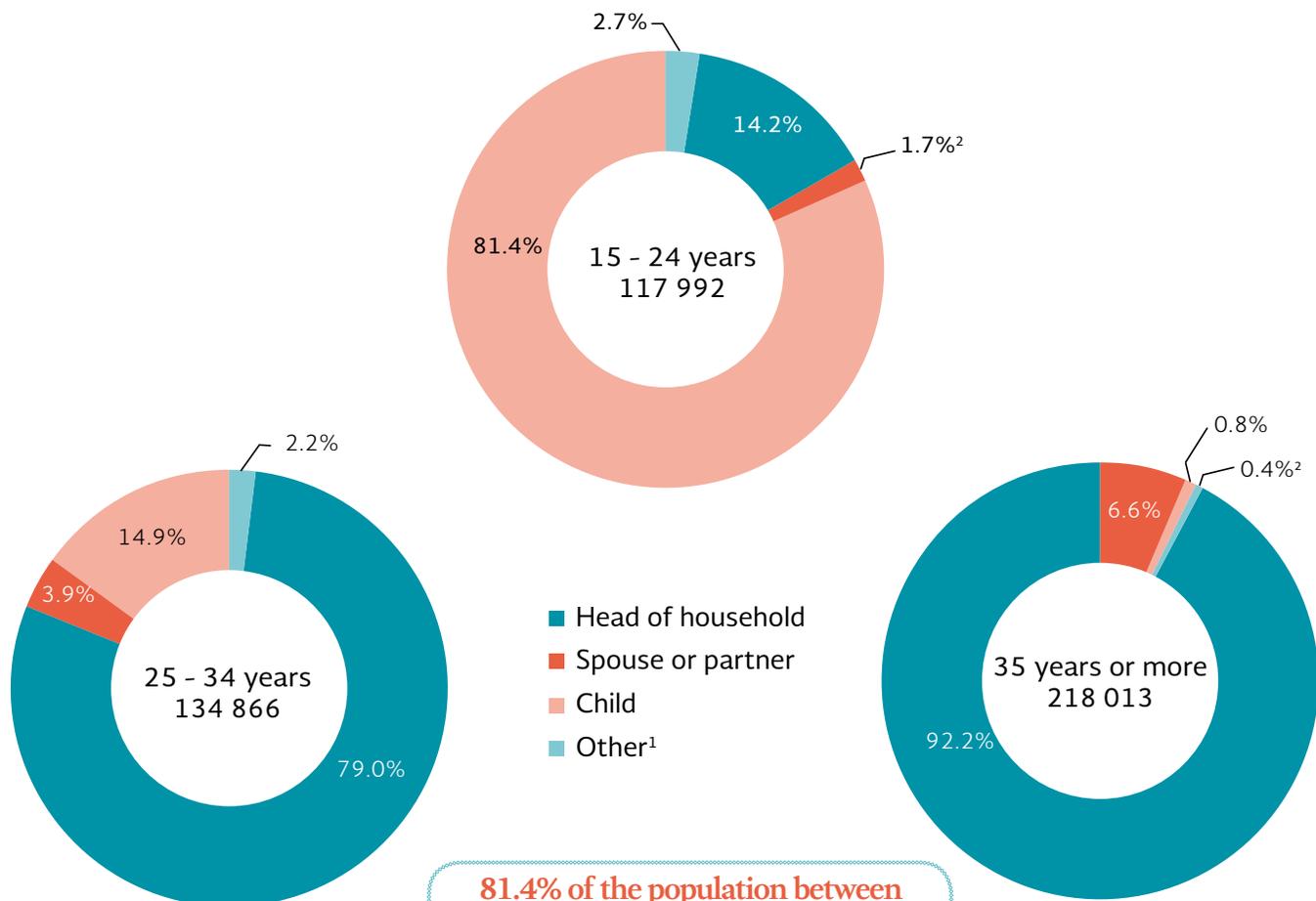


92.0% of the flow of Guatemalan workers is men, mostly 20 to 24 years old.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

Source: estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, EMIF SUR, 2015. Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala

**Figure 4.10. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by age group and kinship to head of household, 2015**



**81.4% of the population between 15 and 24 years old, are offspring (son or daughter), and 79.0% of the population between 25 and 34 years old are head of household.**

**Note:** unspecified kinship with the head of household aged 35 or older (0.01%), were prorated.

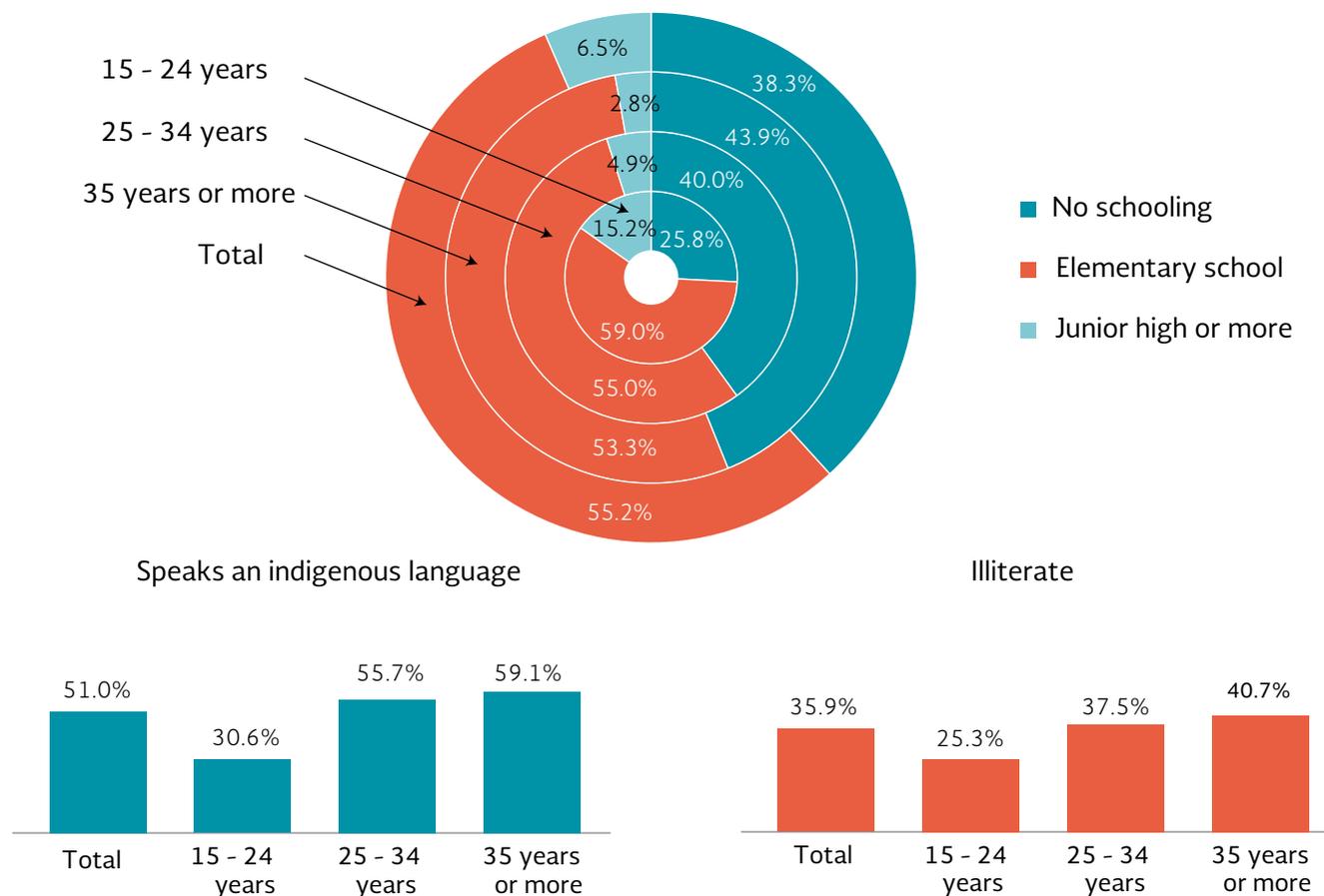
<sup>1</sup> The “Other” category includes parents, daughter-in-law or son-in-law, mother in-law and other kinship and without kinship.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF. EMIF SUR, 2015. Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.



**Figure 4.11. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by age group, educational level, speakers of indigenous languages and illiteracy, 2015**

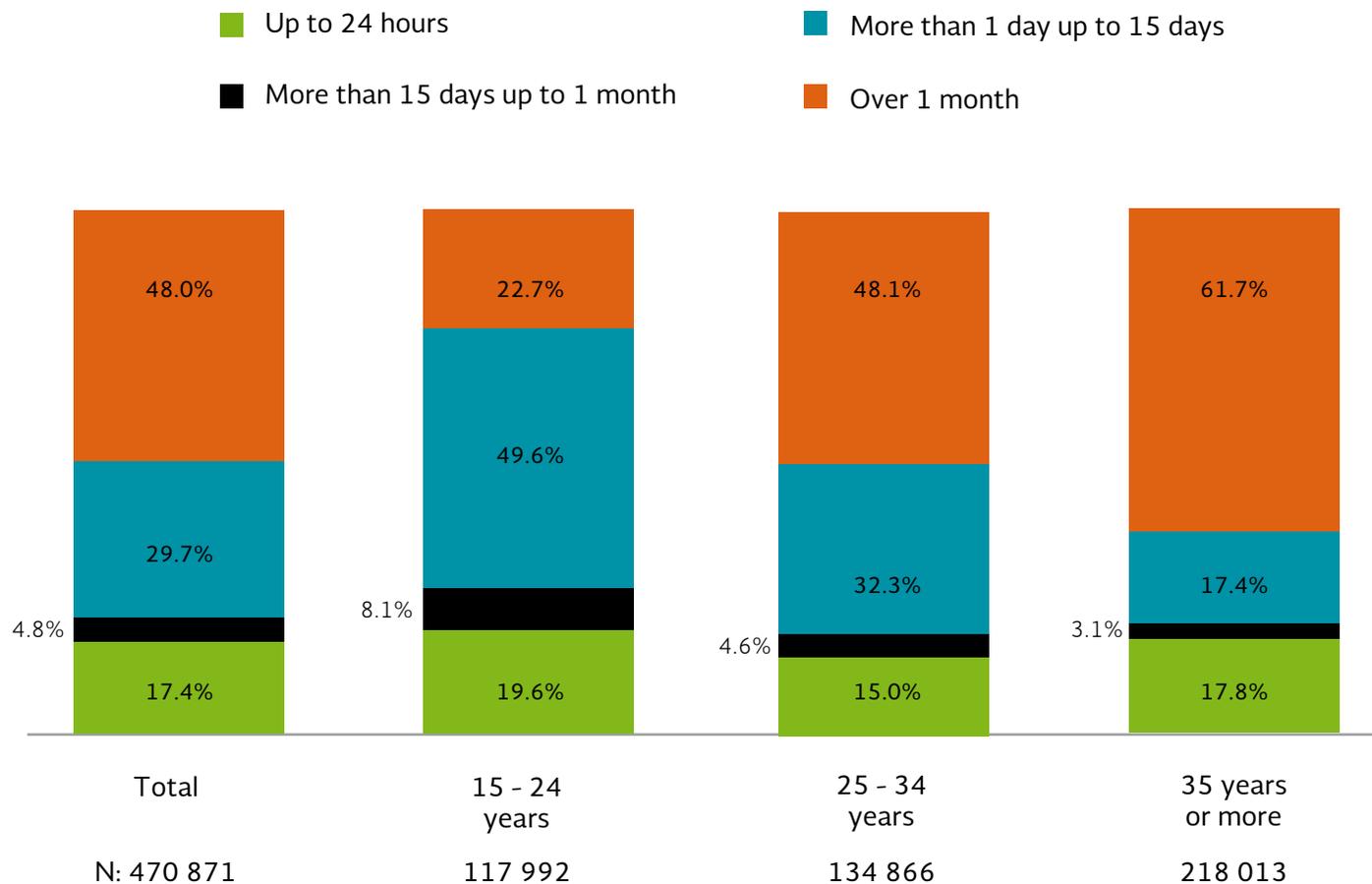


**59.0% of the population between 15 and 24 years old has complete primary education, and 30.6% speaks an indigenous language. Those aged 35 or older show the highest percentage of speakers of indigenous languages and illiteracy (59.1% and 40.7%, respectively).**

**Note:** unspecified level of education for each age group, were prorated (15 to 24 years old 0.04% 25 to 34 years old, 0.06%, and aged 35 or older, 0.19 percent).

**Source:** estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF. *EMIF SUR*, 2015. Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.

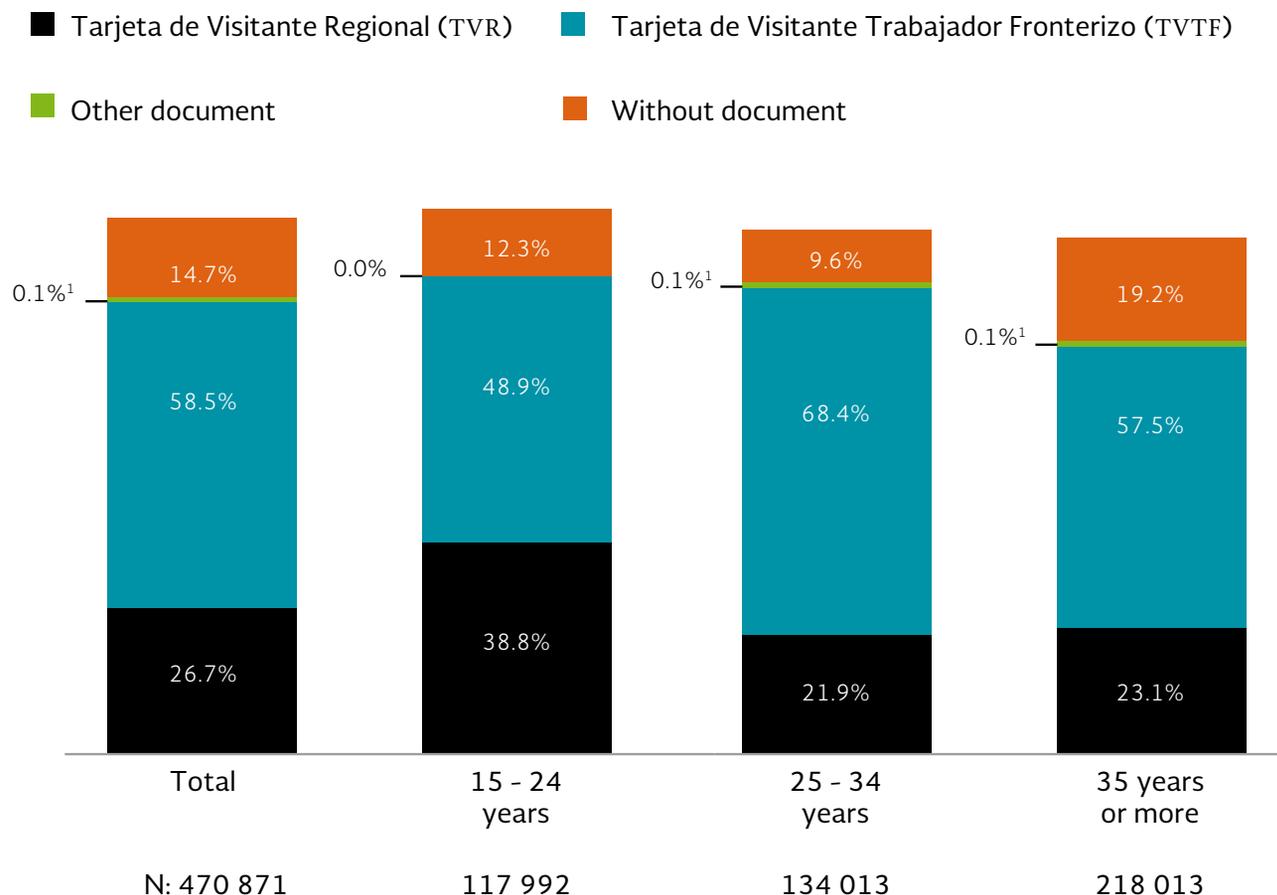
**Figure 4.12. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by age group and length of stay in Mexico, 2015**



**49.6% of the population between 15 and 24 years old stay between 16 days and up to 1 month in Mexico; in contrast, 48.1% of those who are between 25 and 34 years old and 61.7% of those who are aged 35 or older, stay more than a month in Mexico.**

Source: estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF. EMIF SUR, 2015. Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.

**Figure 4.13. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by age group and migratory document, 2015**



**Most Guatemalans working in Mexico report having some document to enter or work in the country.**

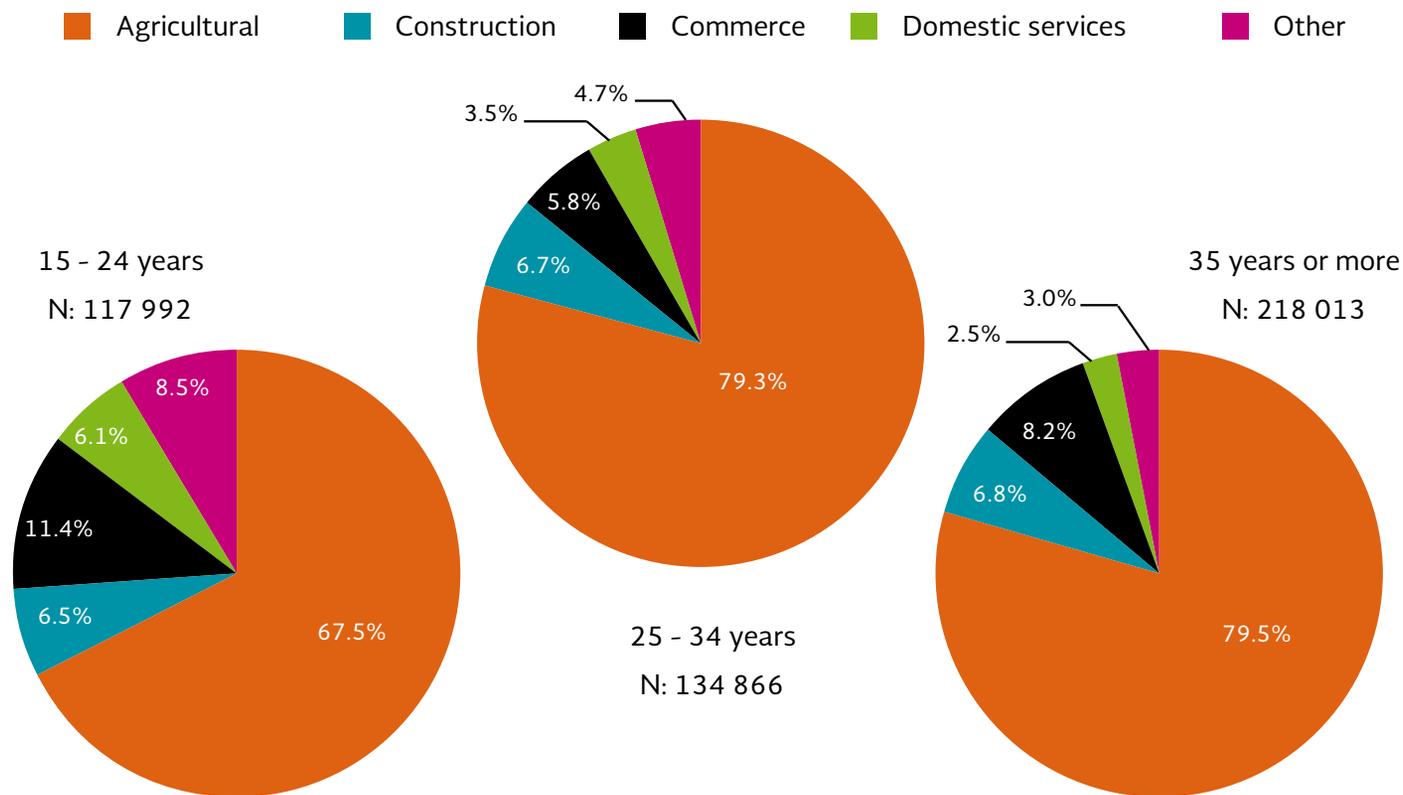
**Note:** unspecified migratory document for each group of age, were prorated (from 15 to 24 years old, 0.03%, and 25 to 34 years old, 0.01 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF. *EMIF SUR*, 2015, Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.



**Figure 4.14. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by age group and activity sub-sector, 2015**

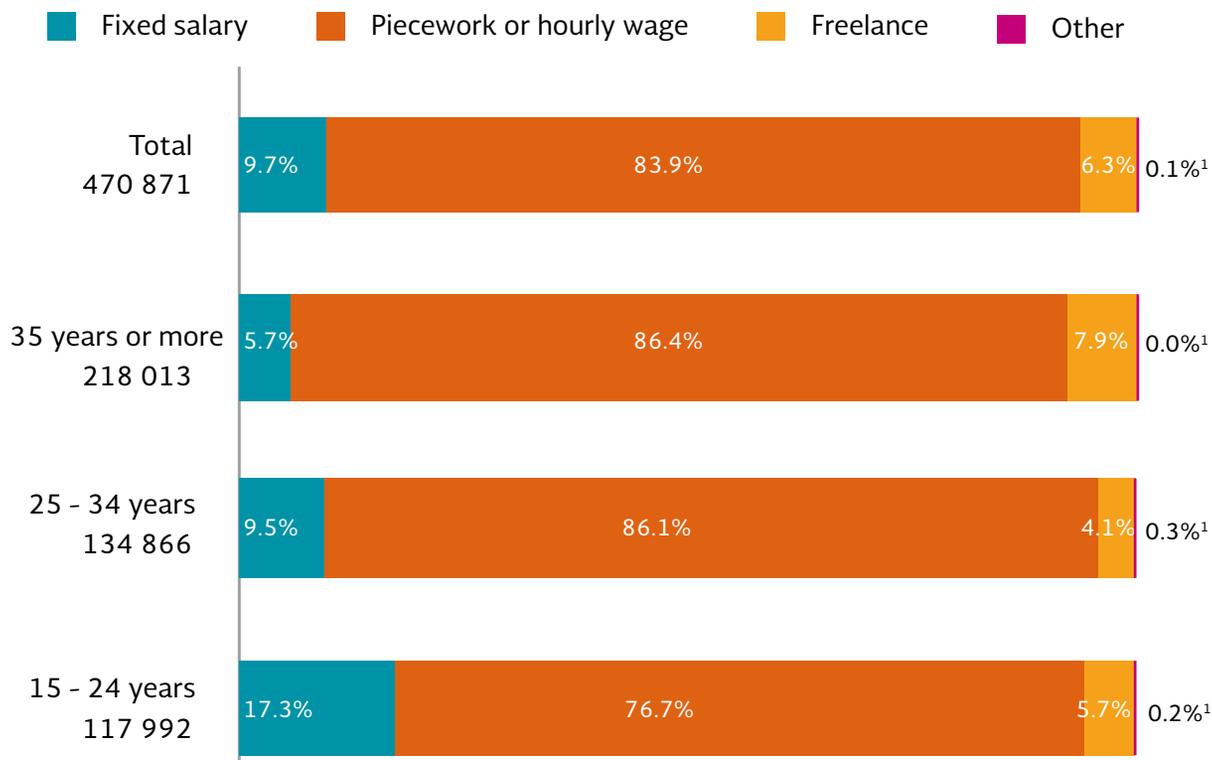


The Guatemalan population working in Mexico does it mainly in the agricultural subsector. Also stands out that 11.4% of those aged 15 to 24 and 8.2% of those aged 35 years and older work in trade. In the group of 25 to 34 years old, the second subsector in which they enter is construction (6.7 percent).

**Note:** unspecified activity subsector for each age group were prorated (15 to 24 years old, 0.65% from 25 to 34 years old, 0.97%, and aged 35 or older, 1.11 percent).

**Source:** estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF. EMIF SUR, 2015. Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.

**Figure 4.15. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by age group and wages, 2015**



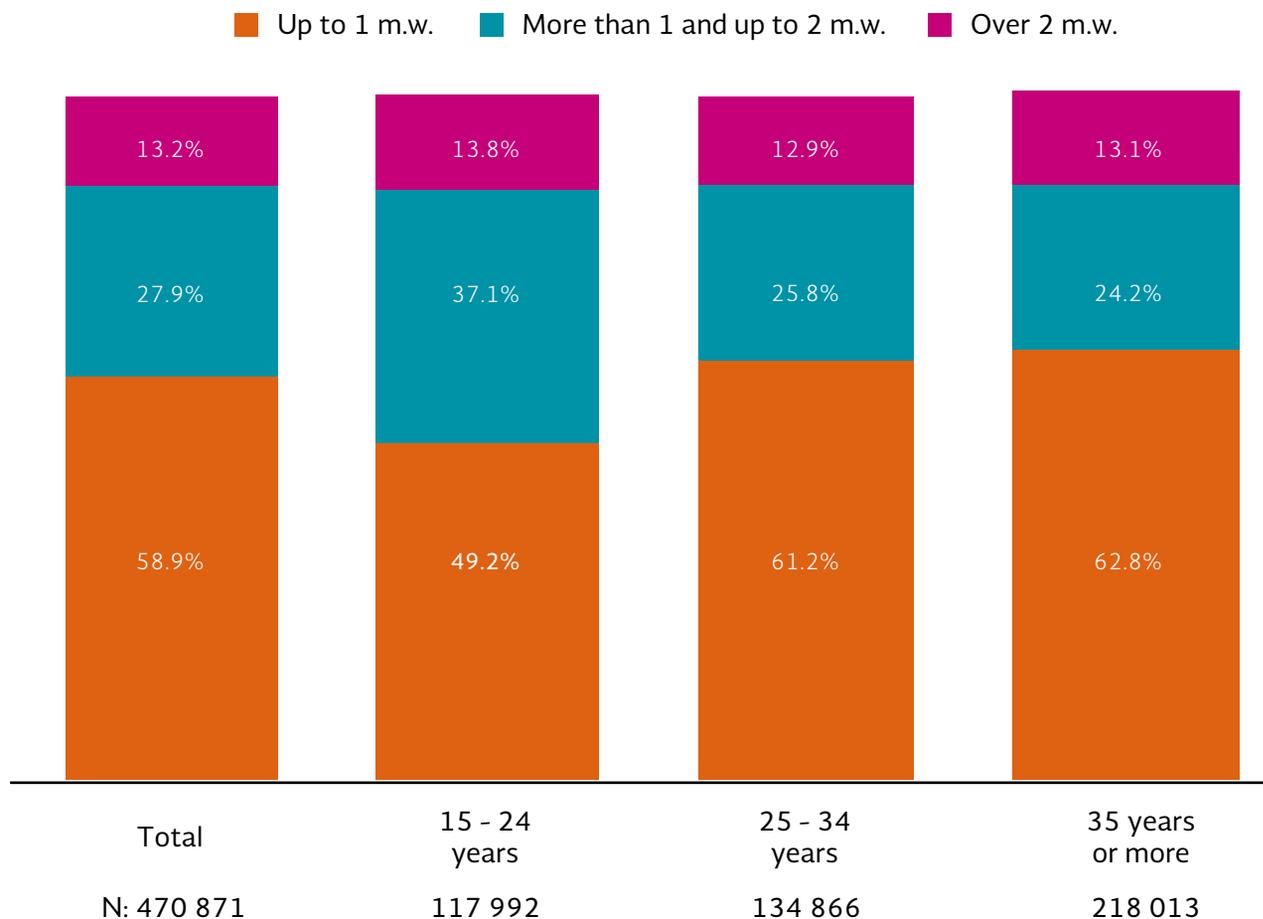
Regardless of age, most guatemalans working in Mexico do piecework or by project. Stands out that 17.3% of young people (15 to 24 years old) receive a fixed salary.

**Note:** unspecified wages for each age group were prorated (from 25 to 34 years, 0.01 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015. Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.

**Figure 4.16. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by age group and incomes in minimum wages,<sup>1</sup> 2015**



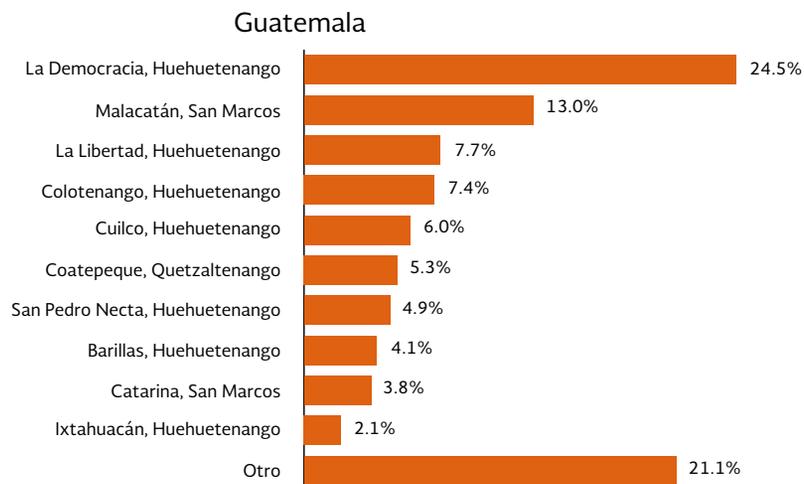
**Nine out of 10 Guatemalans working in Mexico earn 2 minimum wages or less.**

**Note:** unspecified income ranges for each age group were prorated (15 to 24 years old 0.28% 25 to 34 years old, 0.33%, and aged 35 or older, 0.10 percent).

<sup>1</sup> To generate minimum wages multiples, these were homologated to Mexican pesos. The prevailing wage in 2015 in the state of Chiapas was 66.45 pesos per day, from January 1<sup>st</sup> - March 31<sup>st</sup>; of 68.28 pesos per day, from April 1<sup>st</sup> - September 30<sup>st</sup>, and 70.10 pesos a day, from October 1<sup>st</sup> - December 31<sup>st</sup>.

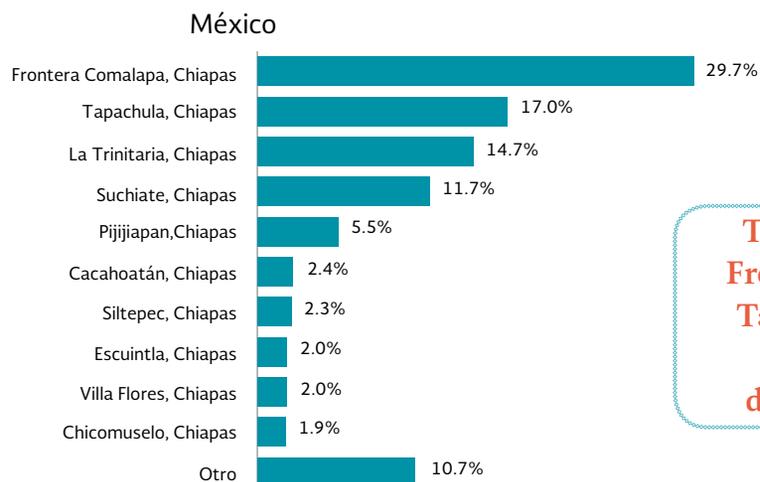
**Source:** estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015, Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.

**Figure 4.17. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by main municipalities of residence in Guatemala and work municipalities in Mexico, 2015**



N: 470 871

The Democracy, in the Department of Huehuetenango, and Malacatán in San Marcos, are the main municipalities of residence of Guatemalans working in Mexico in 2015.



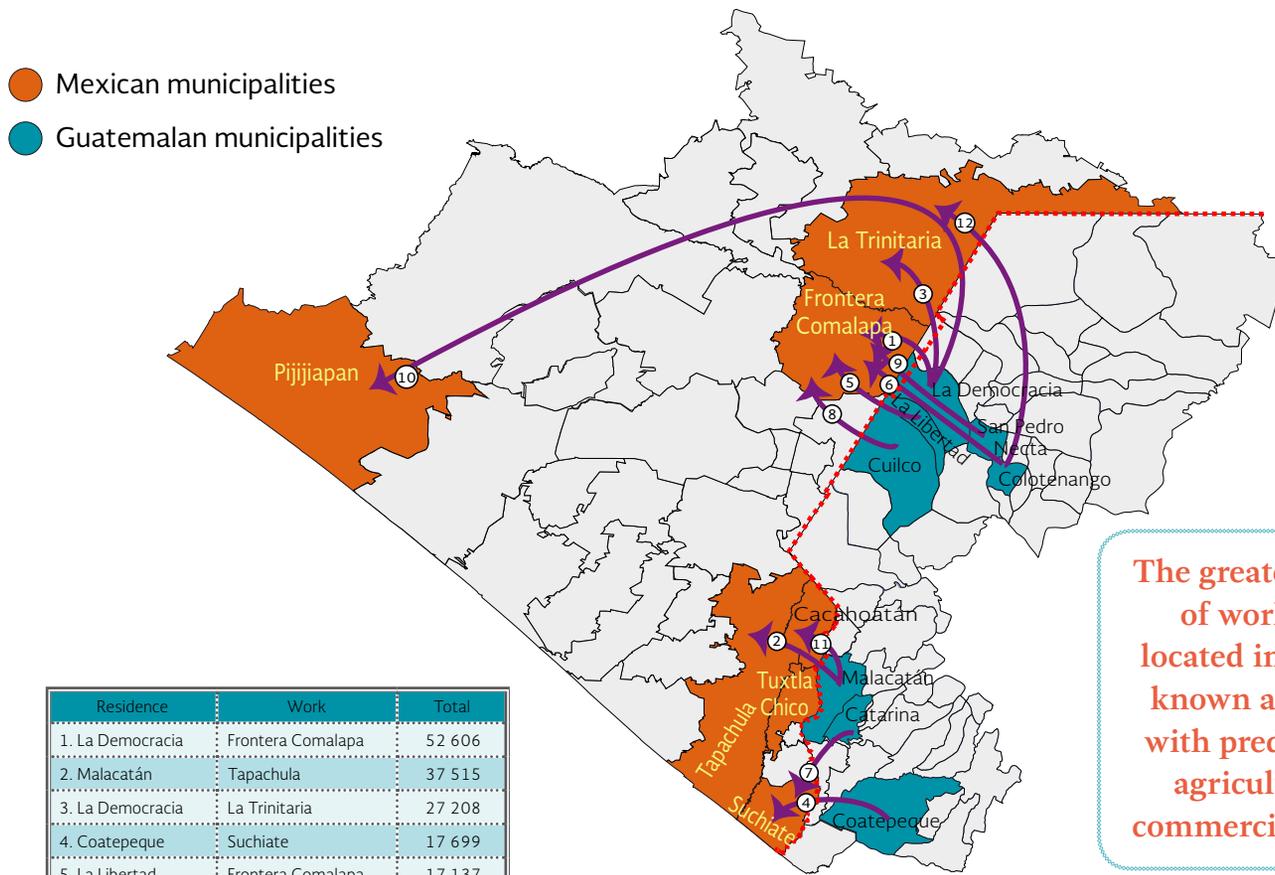
The municipalities of Frontera Comalapa and Tapachula in Chiapas, are the main work destinations in 2015.

**Notes:** unspecified municipalities of residence for each age group were prorated (15 to 24 years old 0.40% 25 to 34 years old, 0.28%, and aged 35 or older, 0.20 percent).

Unspecified work municipalities for each age group were prorated (from 15 to 24 years old, 0.11%, and aged 35 or older 0.00 percent).

**Source:** estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, EMIF SUR, 2015, Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.

**Map 4.2. Cross-border flow of migrants in the south, by municipalities of residence in Guatemala and work municipalities in Chiapas, Mexico, 2015**



The greatest diversity of workflows is located in the region known as Frontera, with predominantly agricultural and commercial activities.

Residence	Work	Total
1. La Democracia	Frontera Comalapa	52 606
2. Malacatán	Tapachula	37 515
3. La Democracia	La Trinitaria	27 208
4. Coatepeque	Suchiate	17 699
5. La Libertad	Frontera Comalapa	17 137
6. Colotenango	Frontera Comalapa	16 639
7. Catarina	Suchiate	15 511
8. Cuilco	Frontera Comalapa	12 940
9. San Pedro Necta	Frontera Comalapa	11 256
10. La Democracia	Pijijiapan	10 284
11. Malacatán	Cacahoatán	8 420
12. Colotenango	La Trinitaria	8 231

Source: estimates by UPM and CONAPO, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, EMIF SUR, 2015, Cuestionario de los Procedentes de México a Guatemala.

**F**oreign born is the group of people born outside of Mexico that, at some point, established their place of residence in this country.

While the process of adjusting to a new context, in this case Mexico, is not always easy, as it is described in the experience of a child accompanying her parents “returning” to the country, there are also more fortunate experiences like in the second case.

“When I came to Mexico it was very difficult for me because nobody understood me. The only one who understood me was my teacher, who spoke English, because I could not speak Spanish. “  
Elementary student, Tijuana, Baja California, 2012<sup>1</sup>”

Elementary student, Tijuana, Baja California, 2012<sup>1</sup>

“It might sound vain or harsh, but I believe, without a doubt, that coming to Mexico is one of the best decisions I’ve made in life... I couldn’t say what I like most about living here, I couldn’t name just one thing, because the truth is I have been very lucky, I have managed to adapt to these new experiences, regional music, the food is fantastic, but above all else is the people, they are amazing. I think, best of all, has been managing to embrace a new culture and having this new culture embrace me back.”

Alex Rigol, 2015<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Interview, “Infancia migrante y educación transnacional en la frontera de México-Estados Unidos” (2013) in *Revista sobre la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, no. 4 March, Spain, pp. 40-41.

<sup>2</sup> Interview Campaign “Soy migrante” (2015), UPM, UN Women and IOM

# Foreign born



Historical series



Main countries of birth



Structure by age and sex



State of residence



Sociodemographic characteristics



Causes of migration



Ancestry



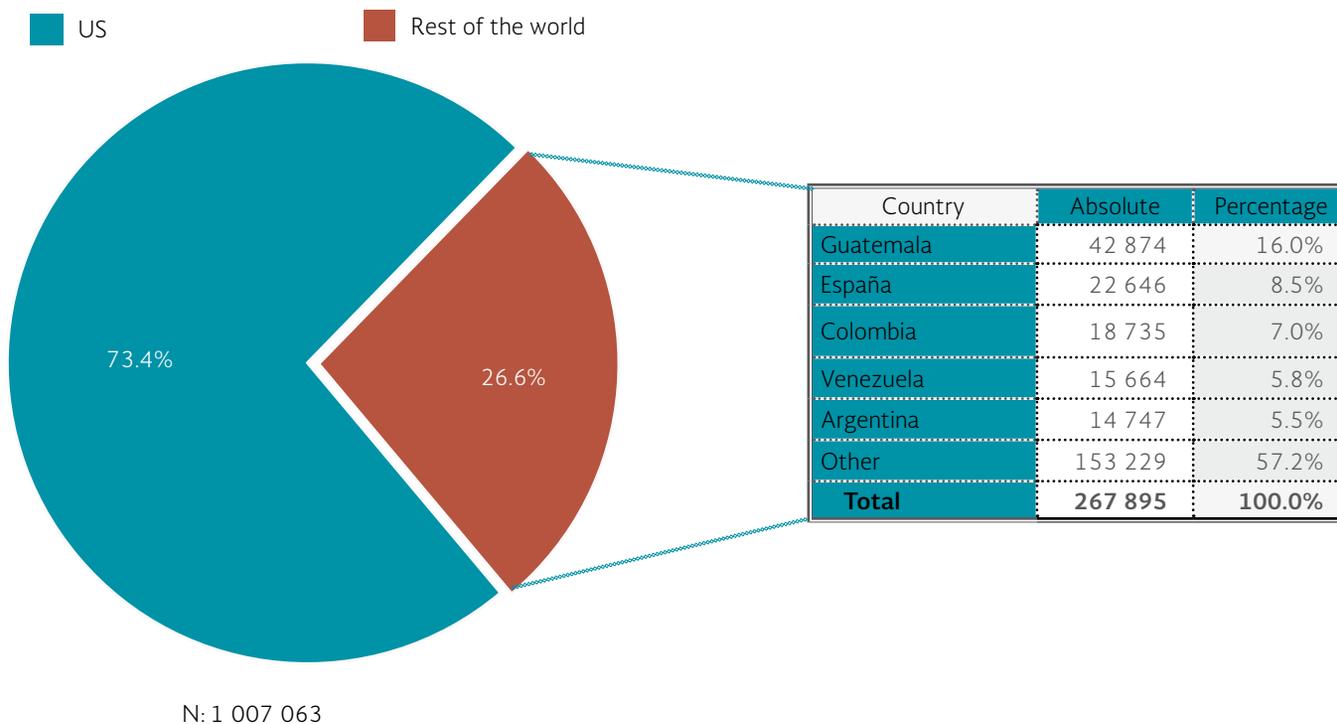
### Figure 5.1. Foreign born population resident in Mexico, 1992-2015



**The presence of people born in another country has increased since 2000; however, this population has never represented more than 1.0% of the population living in Mexico.**

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on INEGI, *Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica 1992, 1997, 2009 and 2014*; *XII Censo General de Población y Vivienda 2000*, 10% sample; *Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010*, 10% sample, and *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

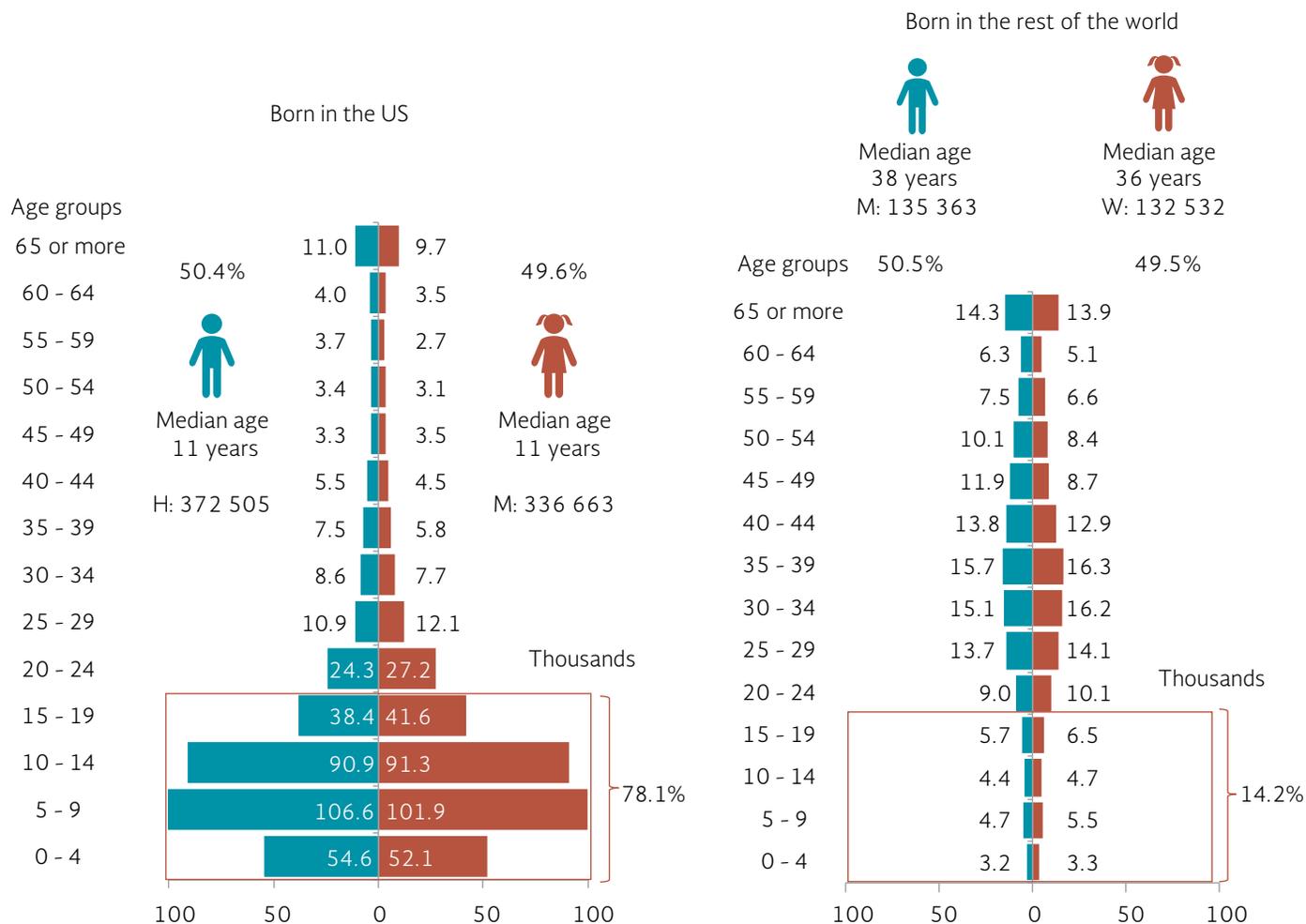
Figure 5.2. Foreign born population resident in Mexico, by birthplace, 2015



Of the foreign population, 7 out of 10 are of US origin and 3 out of 10 are from the rest of the world in origin.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

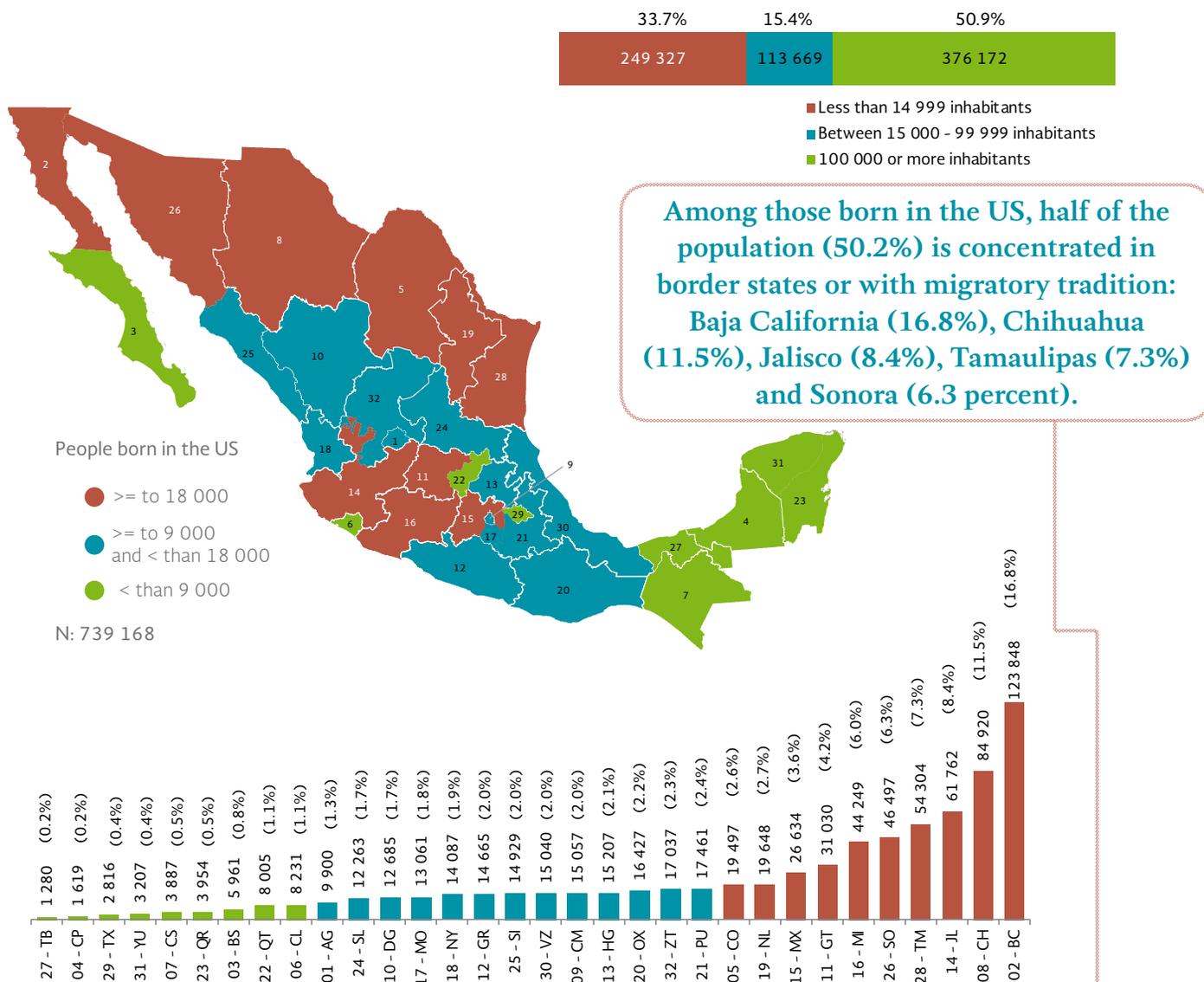
**Figure 5.3. Structure by age and sex of the US born population and from the rest of the world that lives in Mexico, 2015**



**Eight out of every 10 US born were between 0 and 19 years old, while among those born in the rest of the world, only 1 in 10 was in this age range.**

**Note:** Unspecified were prorated (born in the US 0.04%; born in the rest of the world, 0.09 percent).  
**Source:** Estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

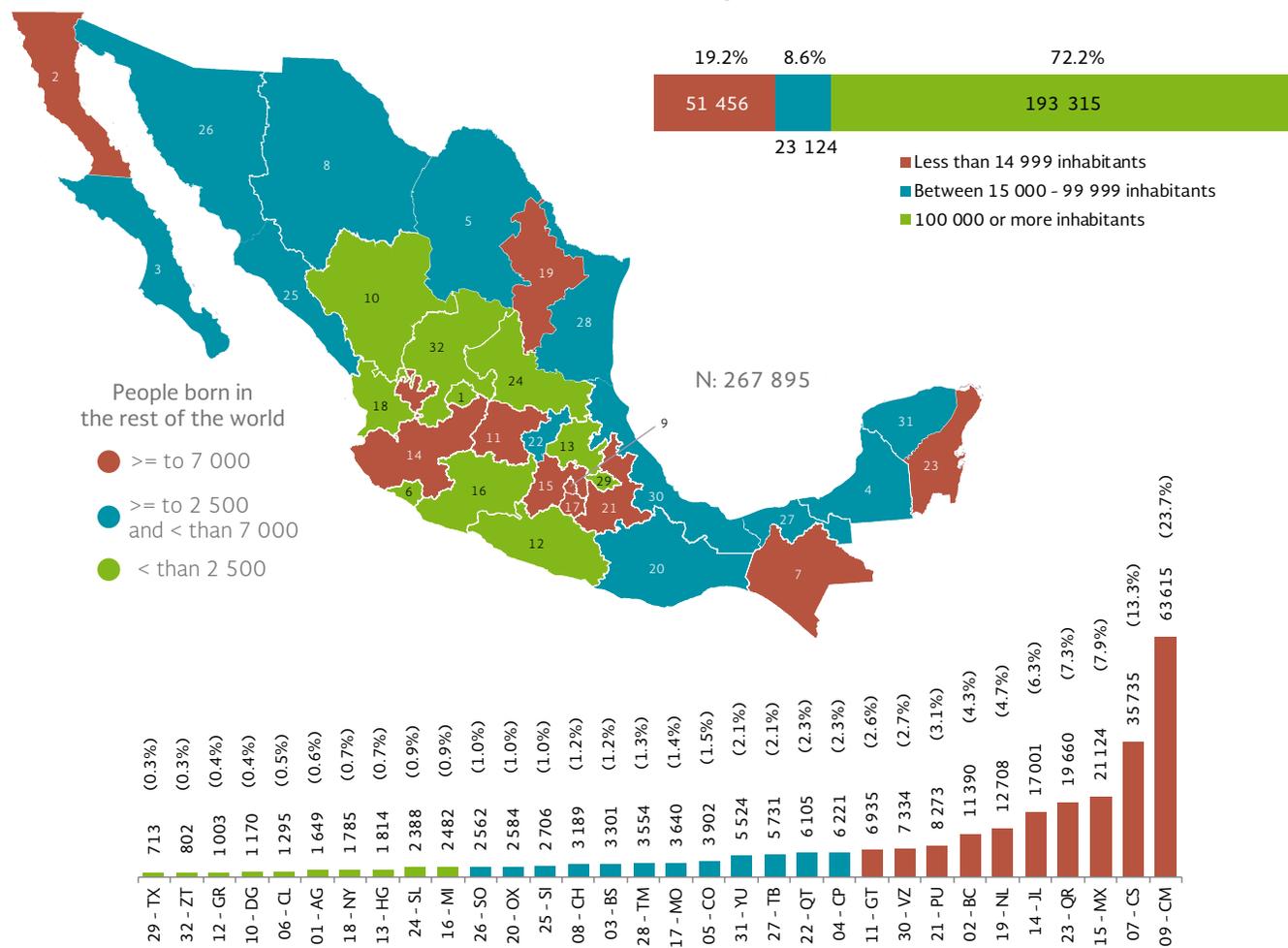
### Map 5.1. US born population, resident in Mexico by state of residence and size of locality, 2015



Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, Encuesta Intercensal 2015.



Map 5.2. Population born in the rest of the world, by state of residence in Mexico and size of locality, 2015

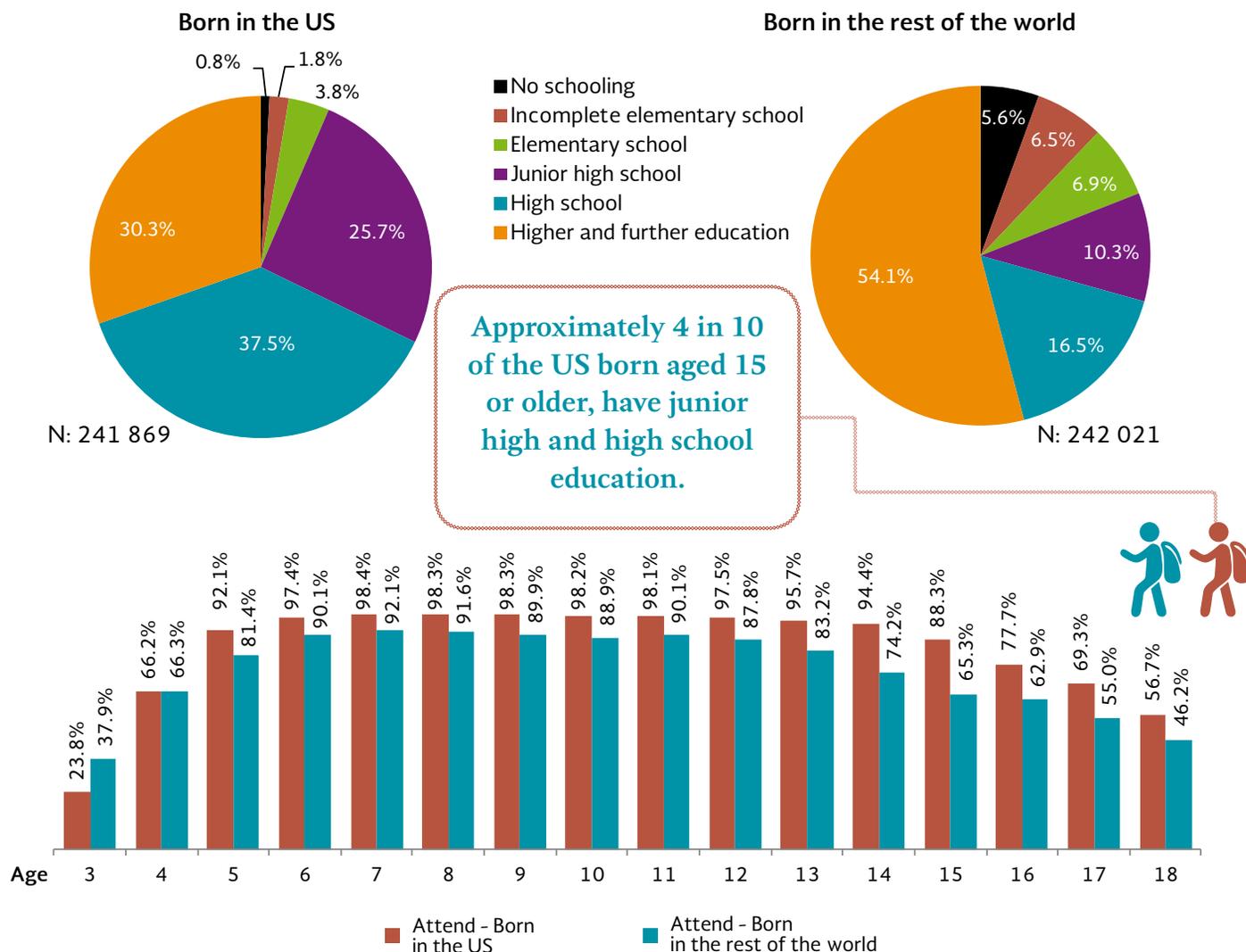


Among the population born in the rest of the world, 6 out of every 10 people have settled down in states such as Mexico City (23.7%), Chiapas (13.3%), State of Mexico (7.9%), Quintana Roo (7.3%) and Jalisco (6.3 percent).

Source: Estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.



**Figure 5.4. Population born in another country resident in Mexico by education level<sup>1</sup> and school attendance by disaggregated age, 2015**



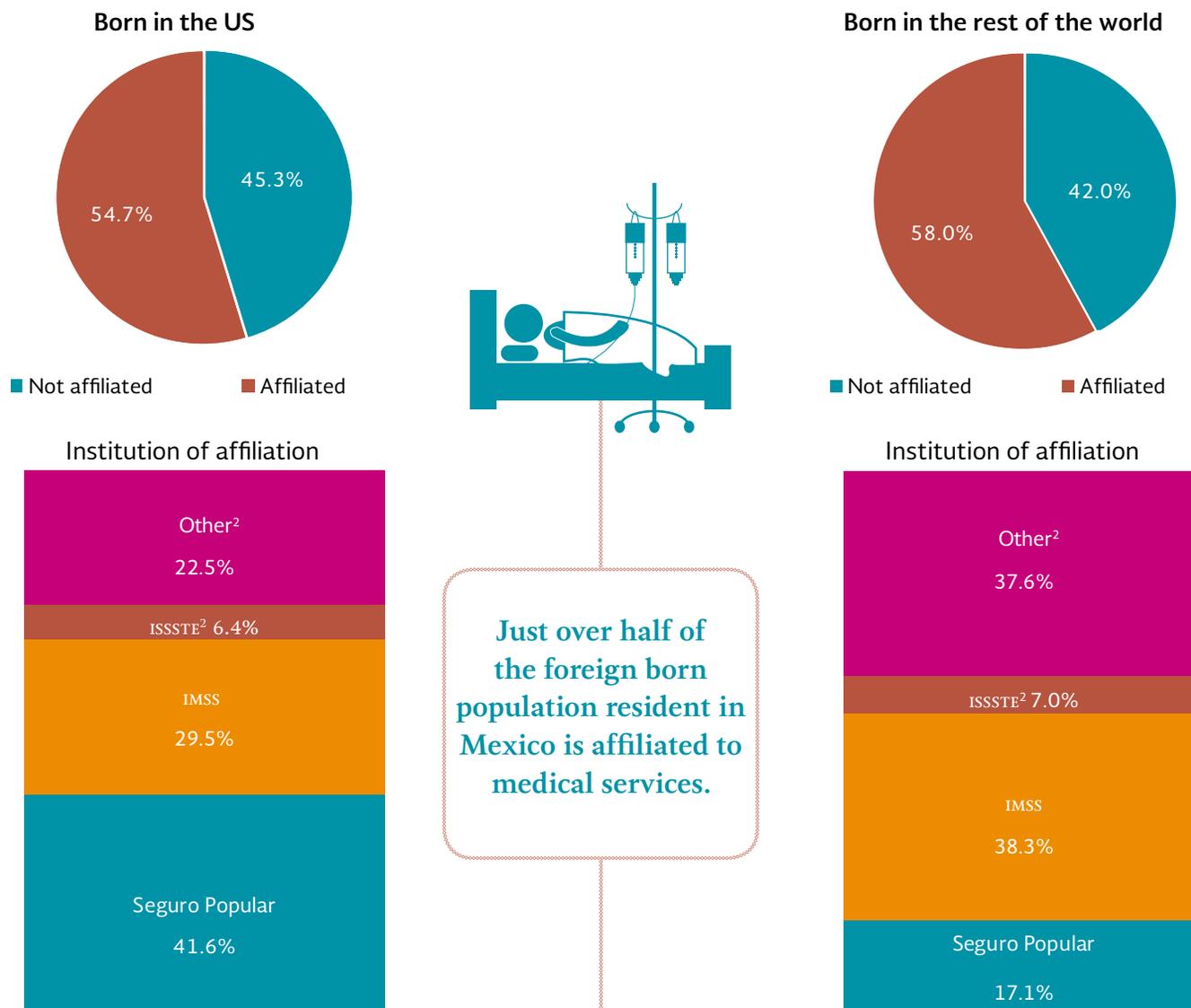
**Notes:** unspecified education level were prorated (US 0.44% and 0.54% for the rest of the world).

Unspecified school attendance were prorated (US: 3 years, 2.59%; 4 years, 0.60%; 5 years, 0.45%; 6 years, 0.17%; 7 years, 0.14%; 8 years, 0.12%; 9 years, 0.04%; 10 years, 0.03%; 11 years, 0.12%; 12 years, 0.08%; 13 years, 0.03%; 14 years, 0.02%; 15 years, 0.14%; 16 years, 0.04%; 17 years, 0.43%; 18 years, 0.01%. Rest of the world: 3 years, 1.56%, 5 years, 0.45%; 7 years, 0.20%; 8 years, 0.10%; 9 years, 0.37%; 11 years, 0.37%; 15 years, 0.22%; 16 years, 0.69%, and 18 years, 0.10 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Population aged 15 or older.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Figure 5.5. Foreign born population, resident in Mexico by affiliation to health services and institution of affiliation,<sup>1</sup> 2015



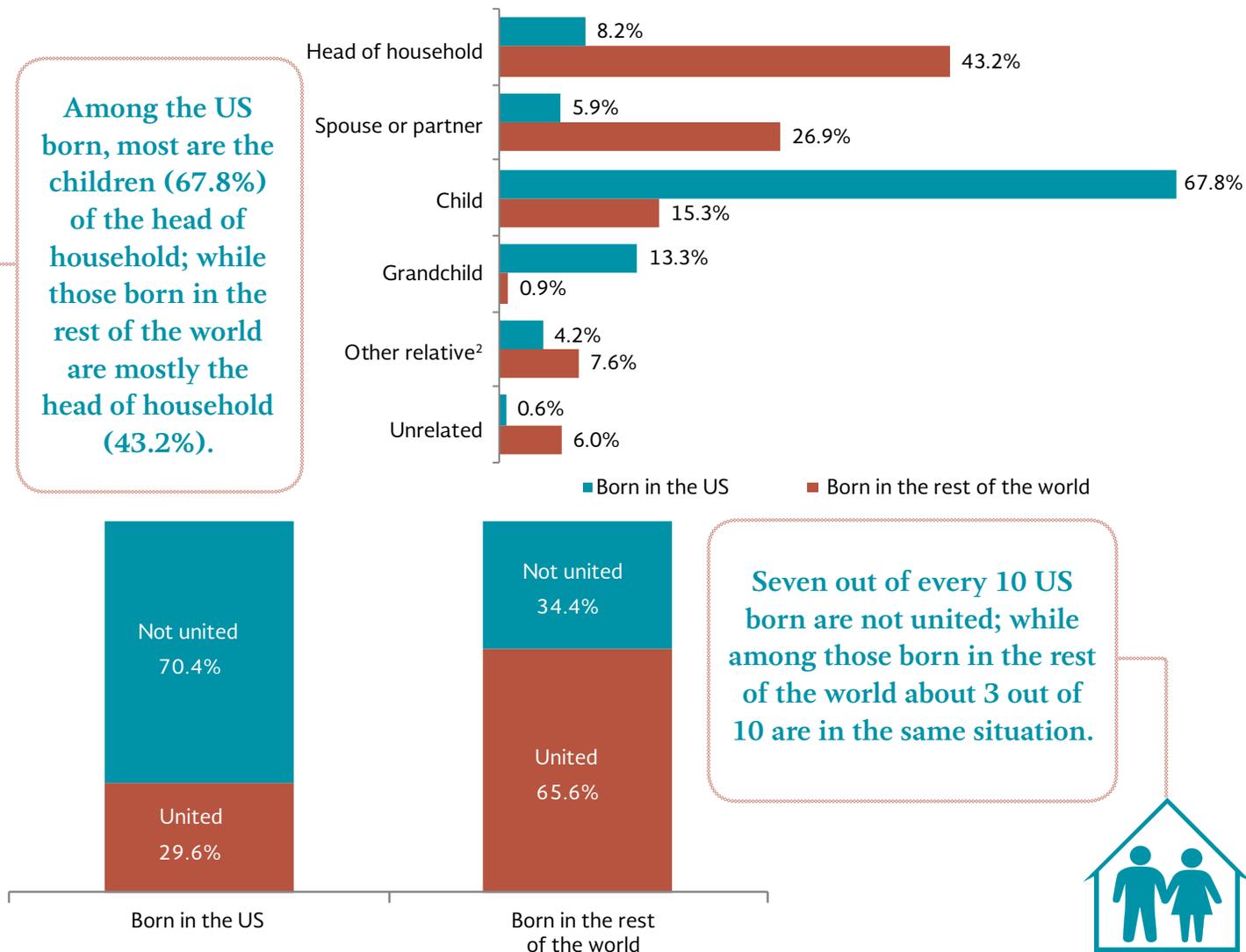
**Note:** unspecified affiliation to health services were prorated (US, 0.60%; rest of the world 0.57 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Institution of affiliation is determined from the first option of answer.

<sup>2</sup> category "ISSSTE" includes issste, state ISSSTE, medical services for employees of: Pemex, Secretaría de Defensa Nacional (National Defense), Secretaría de Marina Nacional (National Marine); the "Other" category includes private insurance or another.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

**Figure 5.6. Foreign born population, resident in Mexico by kinship to the head of household and marital status,<sup>1</sup> 2015**



**Note:** unspecified kinship to the head of household were prorated (US, 0.43%; rest of the world 0.52 percent).

Unspecified marital status were prorated (US, 0.50%; Rest of the world, 0.31 percent).

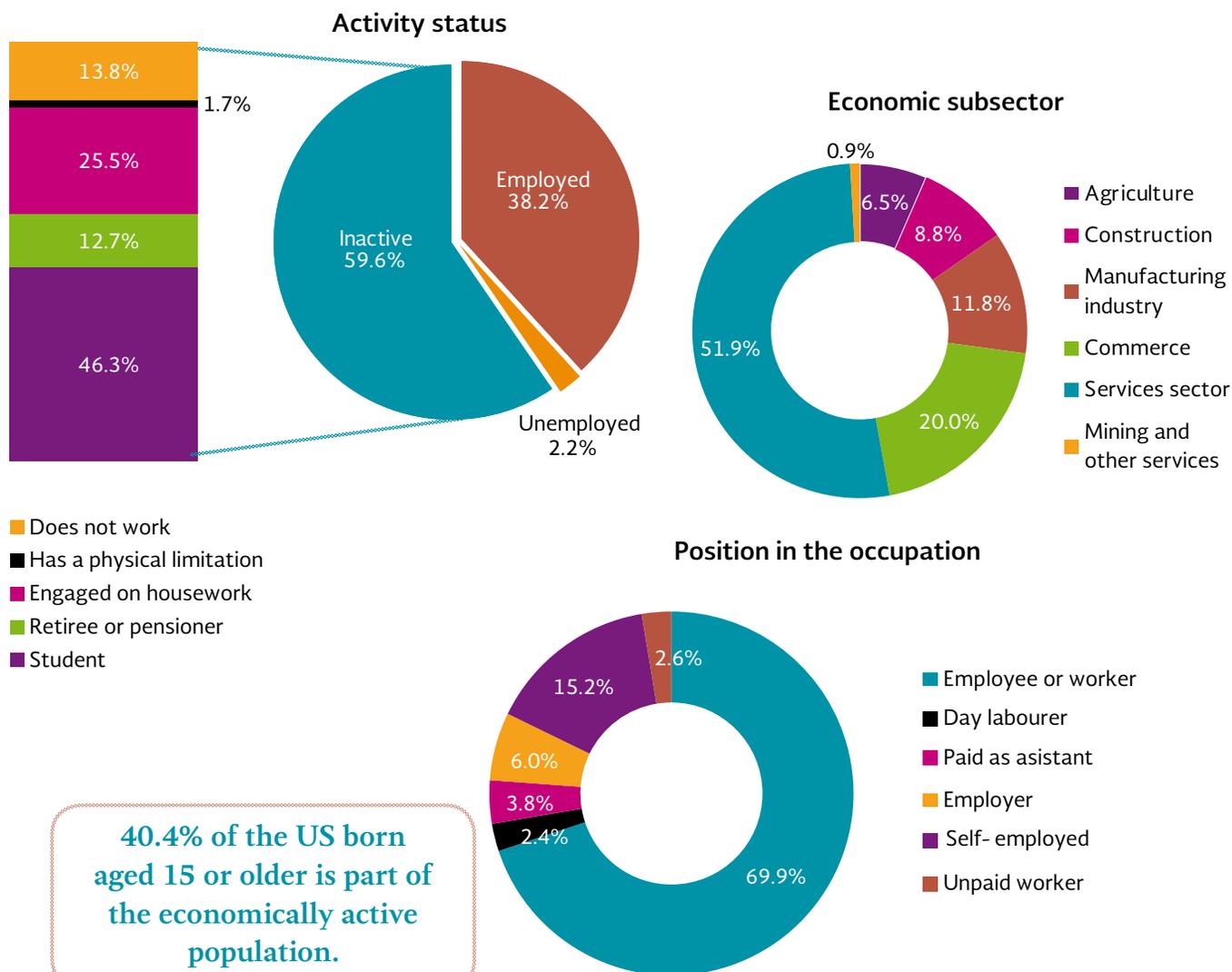
The “Not united” category includes singles, widowed, divorcees and separated. “United” includes marriages and cohabitation.

<sup>1</sup> Information for population 12 years old and more (US born, n = 340,912; born in the rest of the world, n = 247,998).

<sup>2</sup> The category of “Other relative” includes mother or father, daughter or son-in-law, mother-in-law and other kinship.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

**Figure 5.7. US born population resident in Mexico, by activity status,<sup>1</sup> position in economic subsector and occupation, 2015**

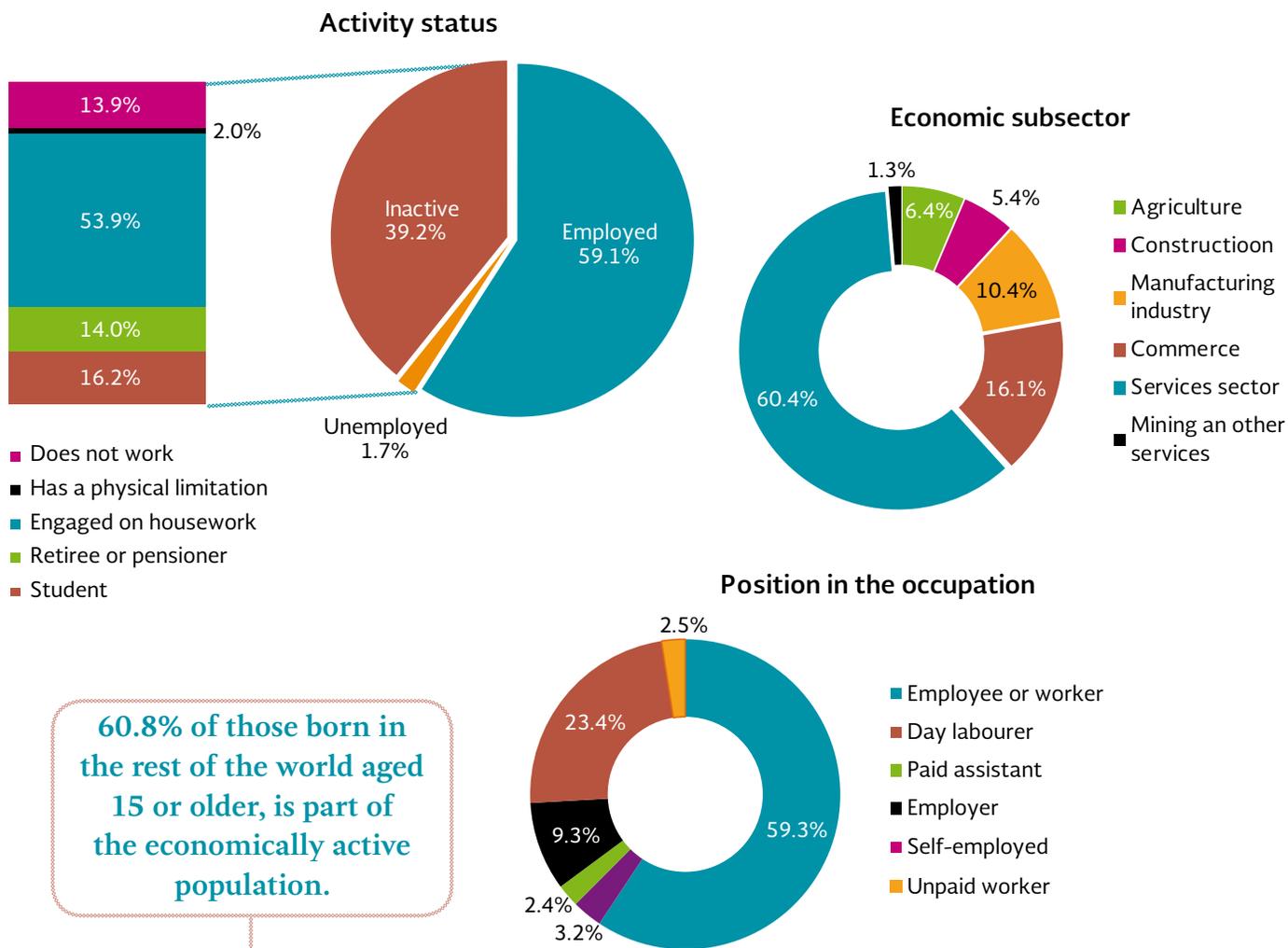


**Note:** unspecified activity status were prorated (US, 0.30 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Information for population aged 15 or older (US, 241,869).

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

**Figure 5.8. Foreign born population, resident in Mexico by activity status<sup>1</sup> economic subsector and position in the occupation, 2015**

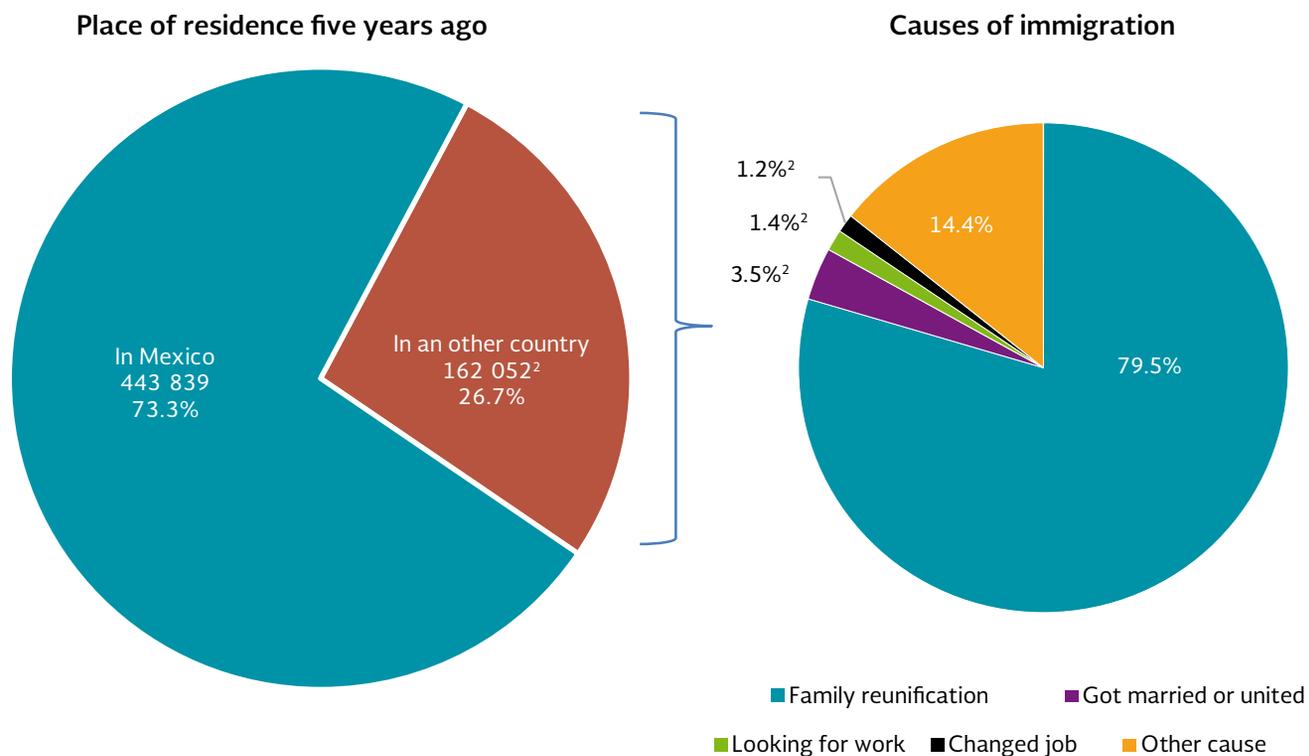


**Note:** unspecified activity status (rest of the world 0.29 percent) were prorated.

<sup>1</sup> Information for population aged 15 or older (rest of the world, 242,021).

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

Figure 5.9. US born population resident in Mexico, by place of residence five years ago,<sup>1</sup> and causes of immigration, 2014



**Seven out of 10 people born in the US resided in Mexico five years ago. Among those who were not living in Mexico already, reuniting with family was the main cause of migration (8 of 10).**

**Note:** in ENADID 2014 the total foreign born population was 980,874; of which 710,587 were US born.

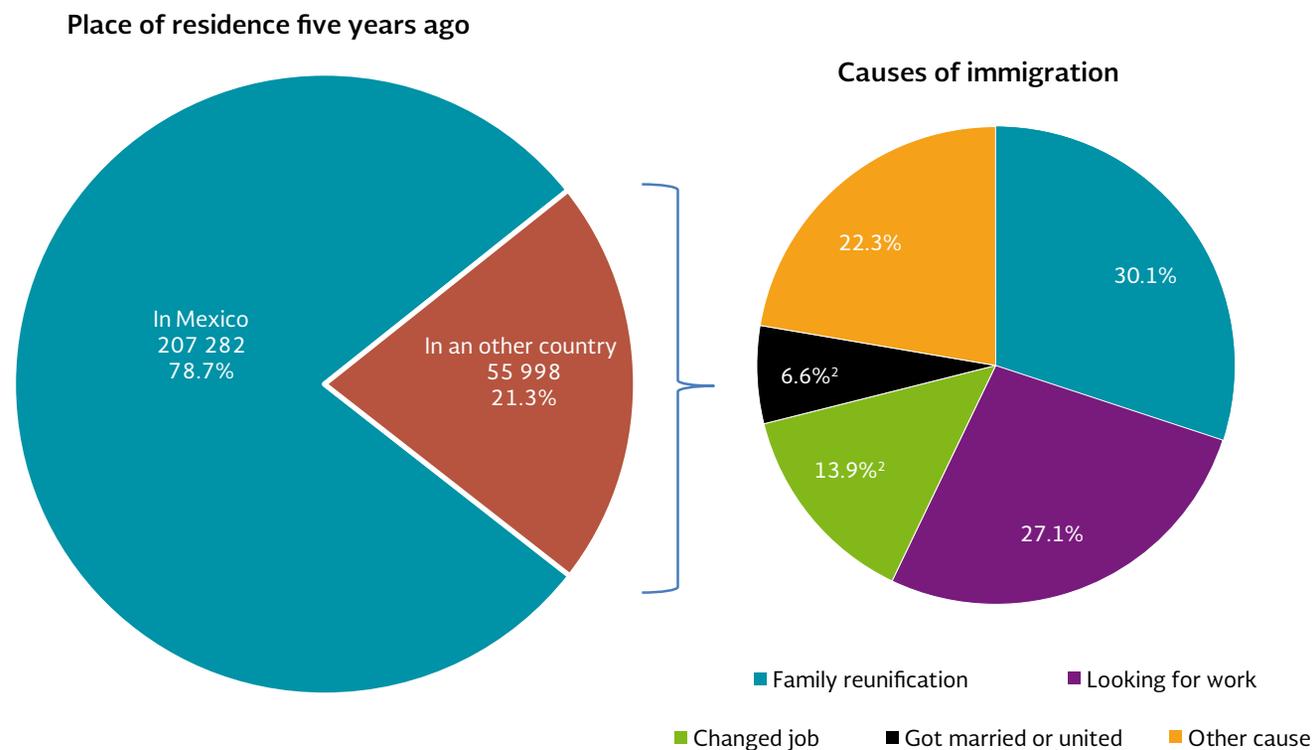
<sup>1</sup> Information for population with five or more years (605 768).

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014



**Figure 5.10. Population born in the rest of the world, resident in Mexico by place of residence five years ago,<sup>1</sup> and causes of immigration, 2014**



**Eight out of 10 people born in the rest of the world resided in Mexico five years ago. Among those still living in Mexico, reuniting with family was the main cause of migration (3 of 10).**

**Note:** in ENADID 2014 the total foreign born population was 980,874; of which 270,287 were born in a country other than the US.

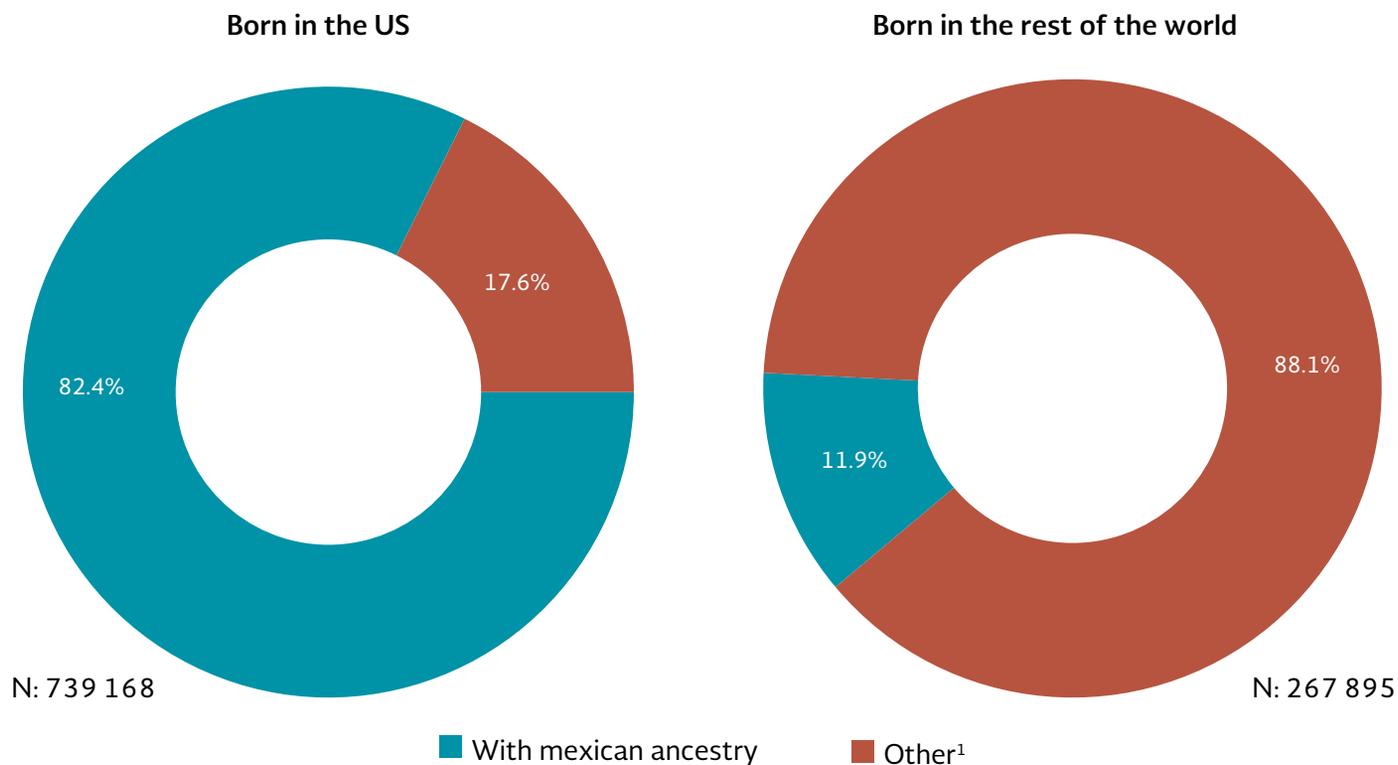
<sup>1</sup> Information for population with five or more years (263,274).

<sup>2</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, ENADID, 2014.



Figure 5.11. Foreign born population, resident in Mexico, by ancestry,<sup>1</sup> 2015



Eight of every 10 US born and 1 in 10 born in another country have Mexican ancestry.

<sup>1</sup> The population with Mexican ancestry was estimated based on the criterion of nationality of the parents, in other words, cases where at least one parent has Mexican nationality (without distinction of possessing Mexican nationality by place of birth, naturalization or grant) [US, n = 567,704.; rest of the world, n = 21,851]. Cases where it was not possible to identify whether the parents were Mexican nationals, were rescued when the foreign born was the son or grandson of the head of household with Mexican nationality (without distinction of possessing Mexican nationality by place of birth, naturalization or bestowal) [US, n = 43,065.; rest of the world, n = 10,073].

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.

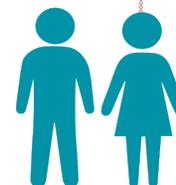
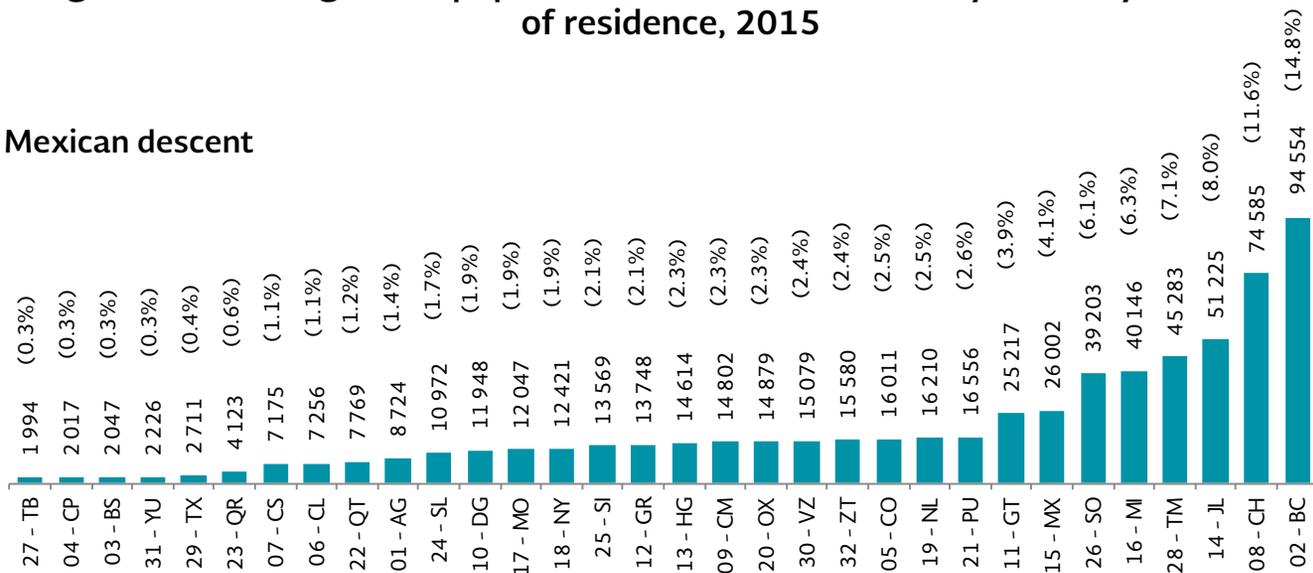


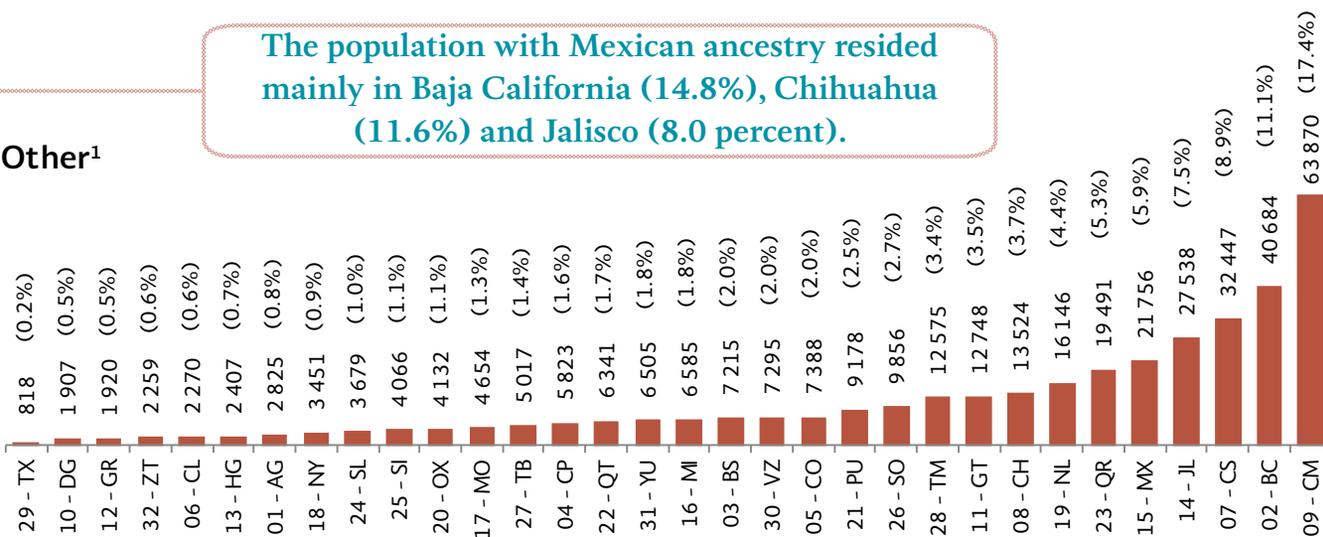
Figure 5.12. Foreign born population, resident in Mexico by ancestry and state of residence, 2015

Mexican descent



The population with Mexican ancestry resided mainly in Baja California (14.8%), Chihuahua (11.6%) and Jalisco (8.0 percent).

Other<sup>1</sup>

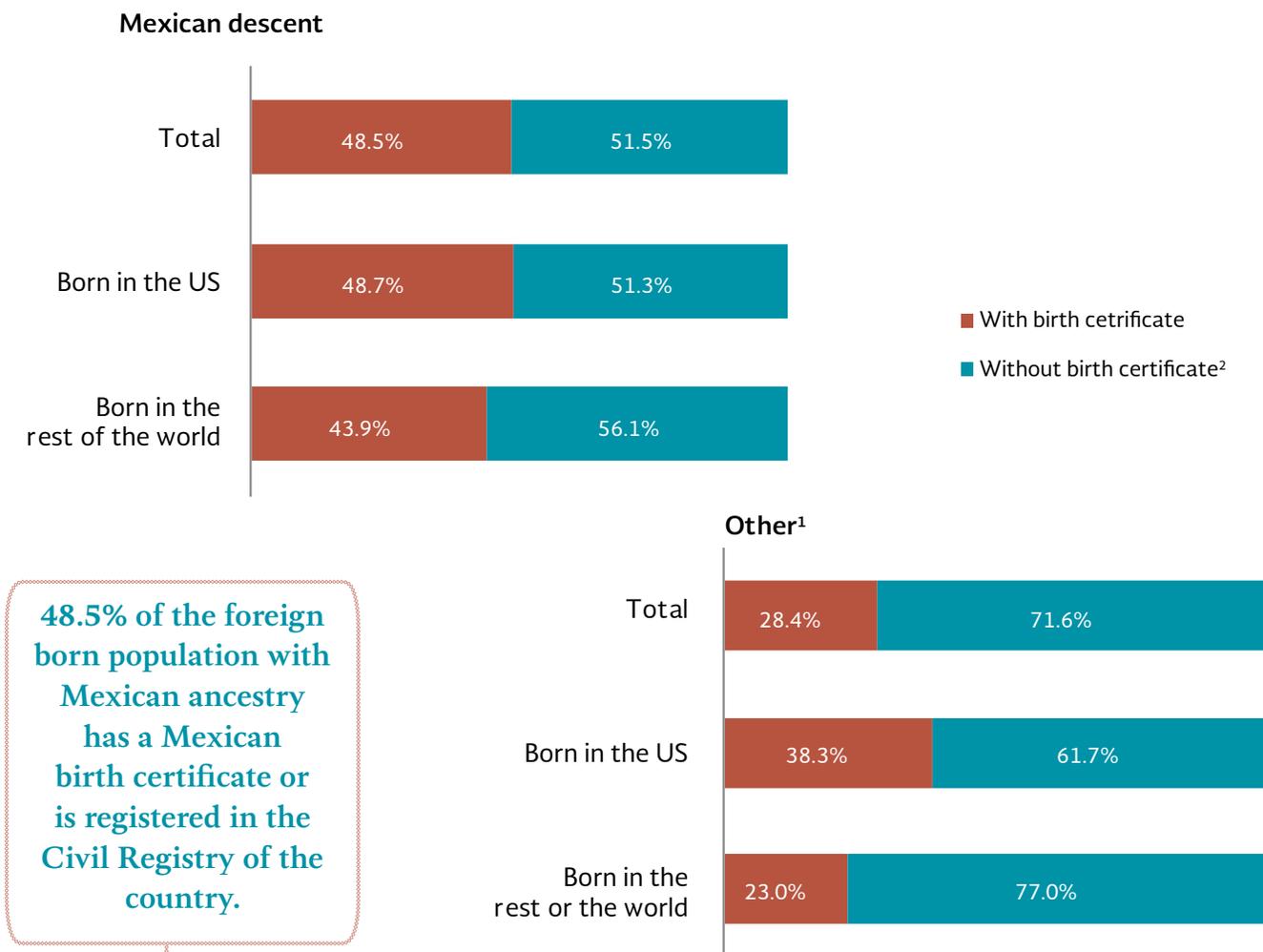


<sup>1</sup> "Other" includes cases where none of the parents of the foreign born have Mexican nationality, or when it was not possible to identify the nationality of the parents.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.



**Figure 5.13. Foreign born population that resides in Mexico, by possession of a birth certificate or registration in the Civil Registry in Mexico by ancestry, 2015**



**Note:** unspecified on possession of a birth certificate or registration in the Civil Registry in Mexico were prorated (with Mexican ancestry: US, 0.82%; rest of the world 0.98% Other: the US, 0.85%; rest of the world, 0.84 percent).

<sup>1</sup> The "Other" category includes cases where none of the parents of the foreign born have Mexican nationality, or when it was not possible to identify the nationality of the parents.

<sup>2</sup> Do not possess a Mexican birth certificate, or is registered in another country.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on INEGI, *Encuesta Intercensal 2015*.



**F**oreigners is a person who was born in another country and does not have Mexican nationality. The Migration Act defines that foreigners may remain in national territory as visitors, temporary residents or, well, as permanent residents. The latter two conditions are generally associated with long stay migration.

Foreigners who wish to obtain Mexican nationality can process their naturalization certificate. Temporary and permanent residence, as well as naturalization, are mechanisms that the Mexican government has implemented for the full integration of people into Mexican society, as is confirmed by these stories:

“It was 1979 and Tehran was living the effervescence of the Iranian revolution... It was then, like divine intervention, that I was offered to come and work in Mexico; I practically fled the country with my wife and two children, even leaving most of our belongings.”

Hafez Yousef Daoud Barsoum, an Egyptian immigrant, 2000.<sup>1</sup>

“Mexico is my country. Before, I was Lebanese. I came to Mexico 31 years ago. I fell so much in love with the country that I didn’t hesitate a second in adopting its traditions, customs, language, mentality. Then I decided to acquire the Mexican nationality. Now I feel very proud of having it”

Chedraoui Antonio Tannous, naturalized Lebanese immigrant, 2000.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Interview. *Aquí escogimos vivir*. Vol. II. México; SEGOB-INM, México, 2000, p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Interview. *Aquí escogimos vivir*. Vol. I. México; SEGOB-INM, México, 2000, p. 61.

# Foreigners and naturalized in Mexico



Historical series: Residents and Naturalized



Residents and Naturalized



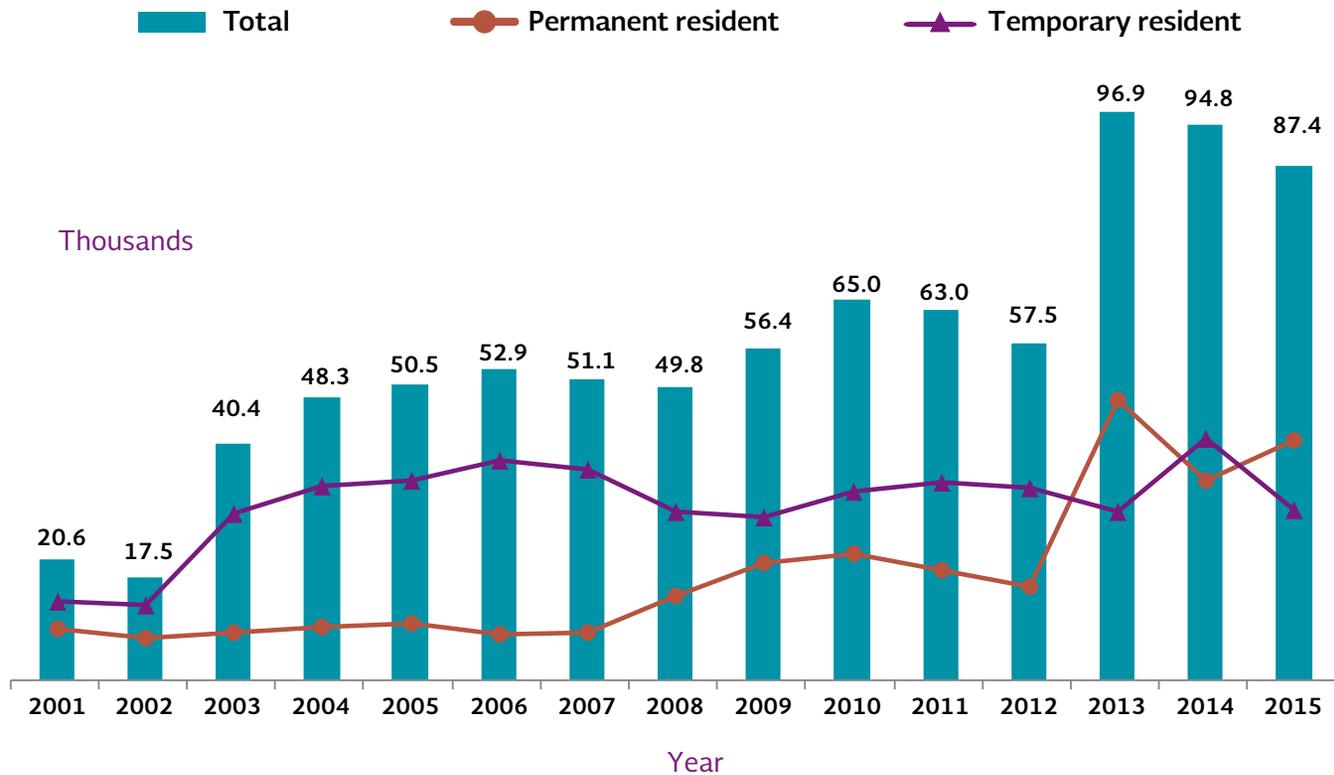
Characteristics of temporary and permanent residents



Characteristics of naturalized persons



Figure 6.1. Total foreigners who came to reside temporarily or permanently in Mexico, by year of documentation, 2001-2015



From 2013 there was an increase in the issuance of documents for foreign residents in Mexico.

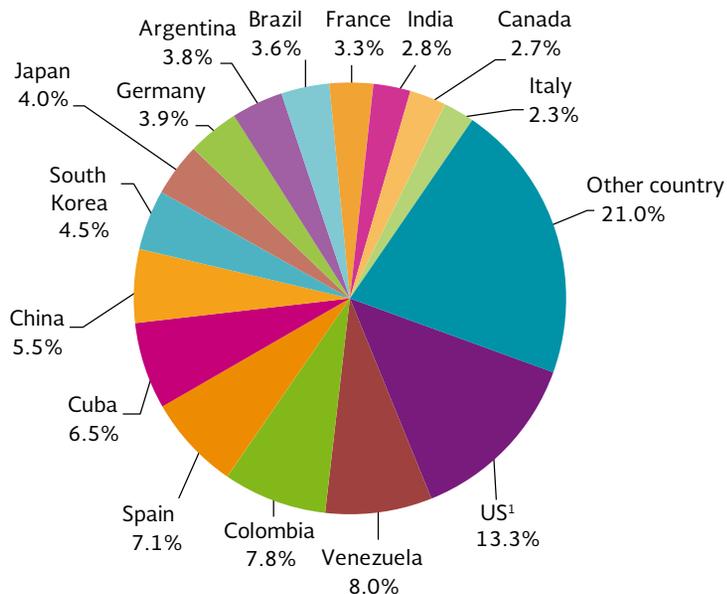


**Note:** migratory statistics drawn from administrative records.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on UPM, SEGOB, *Serie Históricas* Document expedition for Nonimmigrants (FM3) and Immigrants (FM2), 2001-2012; and *Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias* 2013-2015.

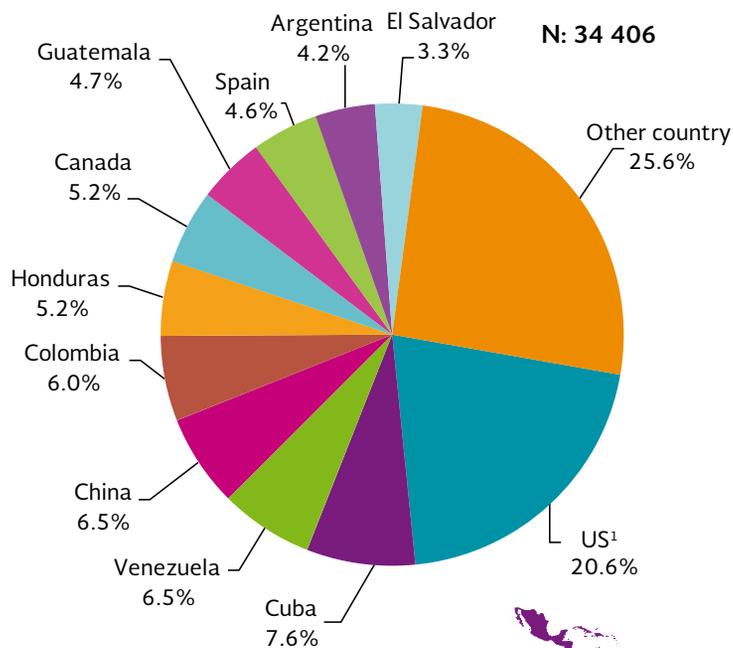
**Figure 6.2. Foreigners who were granted temporary residence in Mexico in 2015, by country of nationality**

N: 53 020



**Figure 6.3. Foreigners who were granted permanent residence in Mexico in 2015, by country of nationality**

N: 34 406



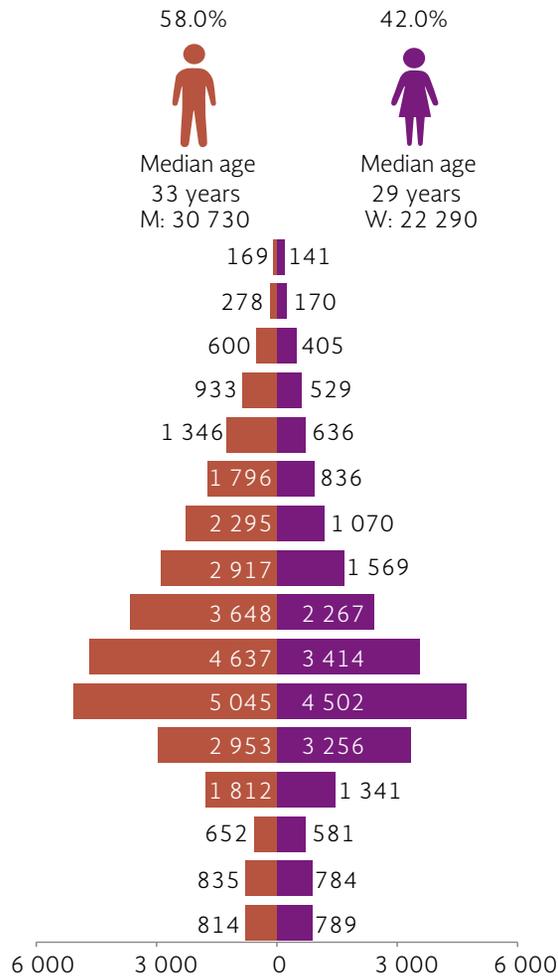
**13.3% of temporary residents are US nationals.  
2 out of 10 permanent residents are US nationals.**

Note: migratory statistics drawn from administrative records.

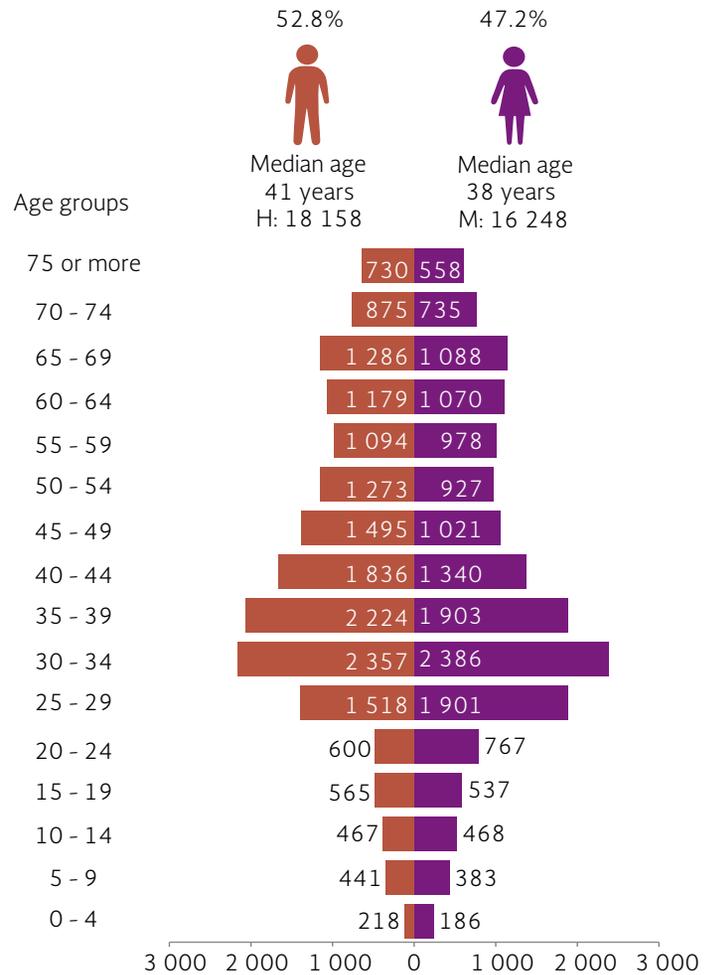
<sup>1</sup> Includes those born in Puerto Rico.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on UPM, SEGOB, *Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias 2015*.

**Figure 6.4. Structure by age and sex of foreigners who were granted temporary residence in Mexico, 2015**



**Figure 6.5. Structure by age and sex of foreigners who were granted permanent residence in Mexico, 2015**

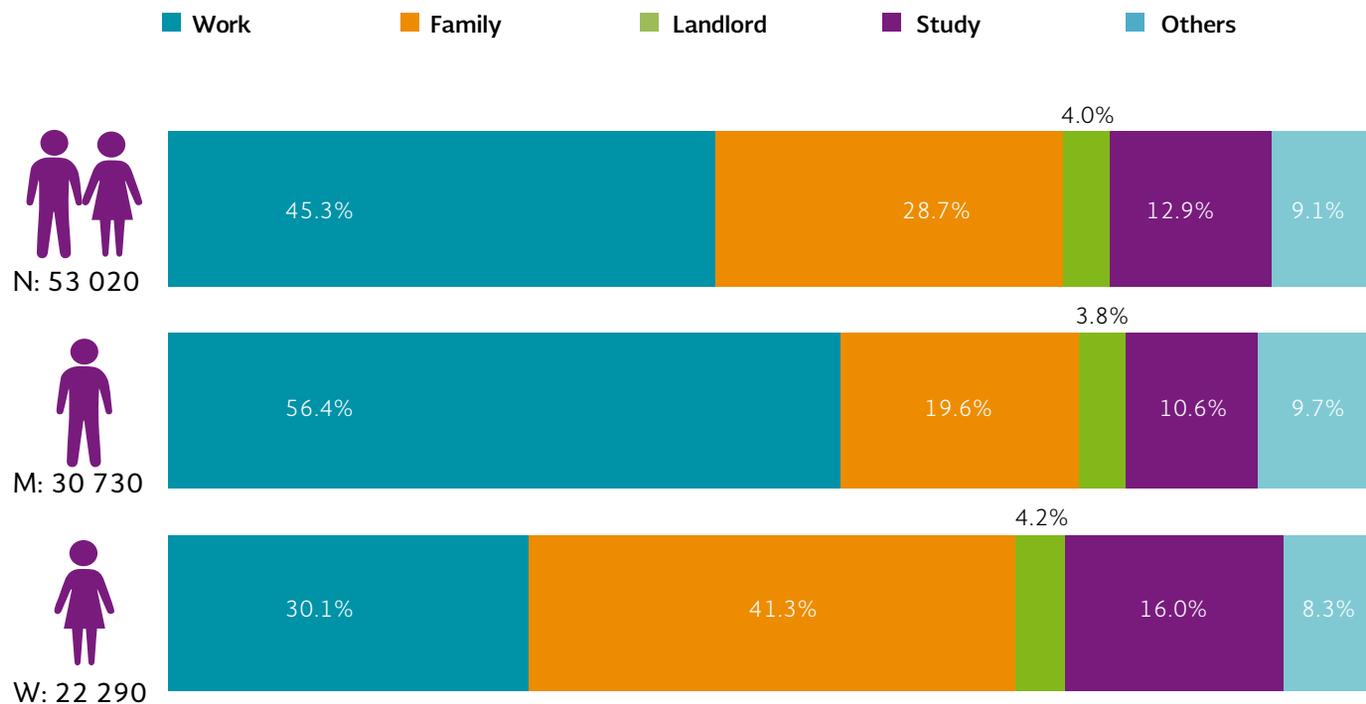


18.0% (9547) of temporary residents and 9.9% (3 419) of permanent residents are between 25 and 29 years old.

**Note:** migratory statistics drawn from administrative records.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on UPM, SEGOB, *Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias* 2015.

Figure 6.6. Foreigners who were granted temporary residence in Mexico, by immigration category,<sup>1</sup> 2015



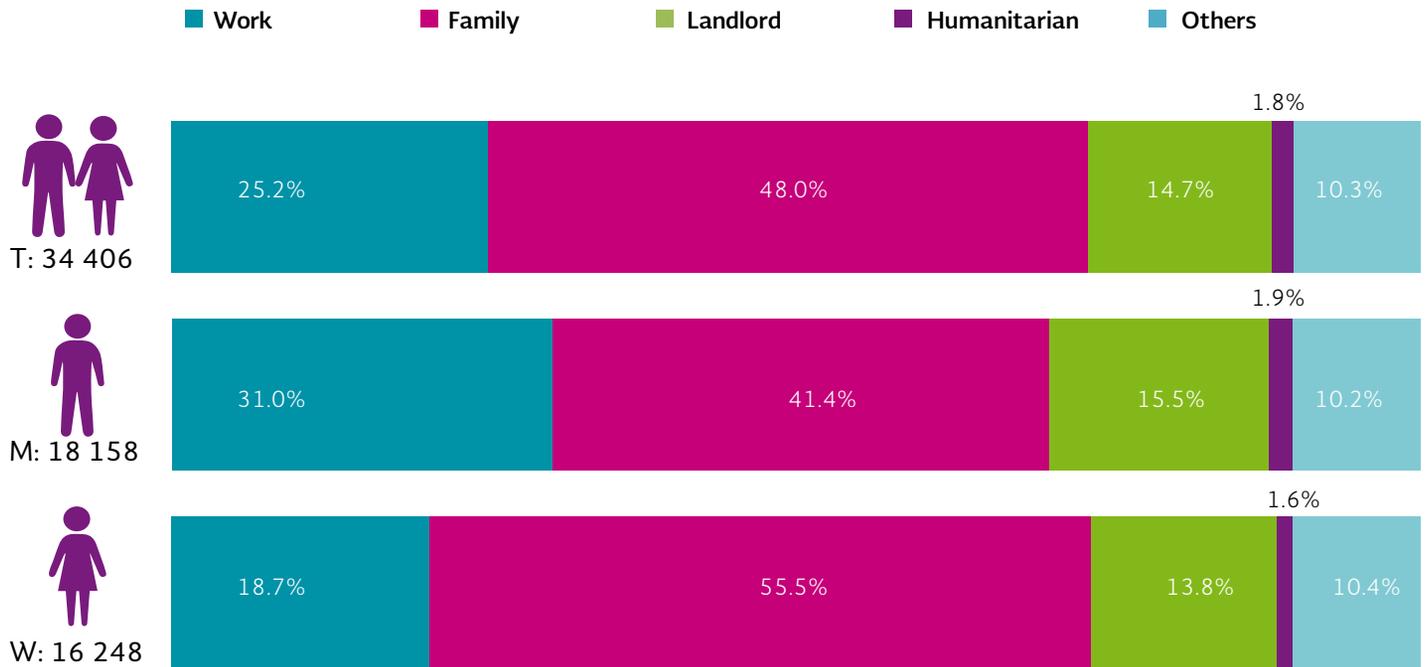
Six out of 10 men with temporary residence arrived for work reasons, while 4 in 10 women came for family reasons.

Note: migratory statistics drawn from administrative records.

<sup>1</sup> The "Family" category includes financial dependants; "Work" includes foreigners whose reason for stay is work or job offer; "Landlord" includes owners of movable and immovable assets, investors, retirees or pensioners; The "Student" and "Others" categories include those whose reason to stay is for scientific research projects, public interest and others.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on UPM, SEGOB, *Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias* 2015.

Figure 6.7. Foreigners who were granted permanent residence in Mexico, by immigration category,<sup>1</sup> 2015



Four out of 10 men and 6 out of 10 women obtained permanent residence for family reasons.

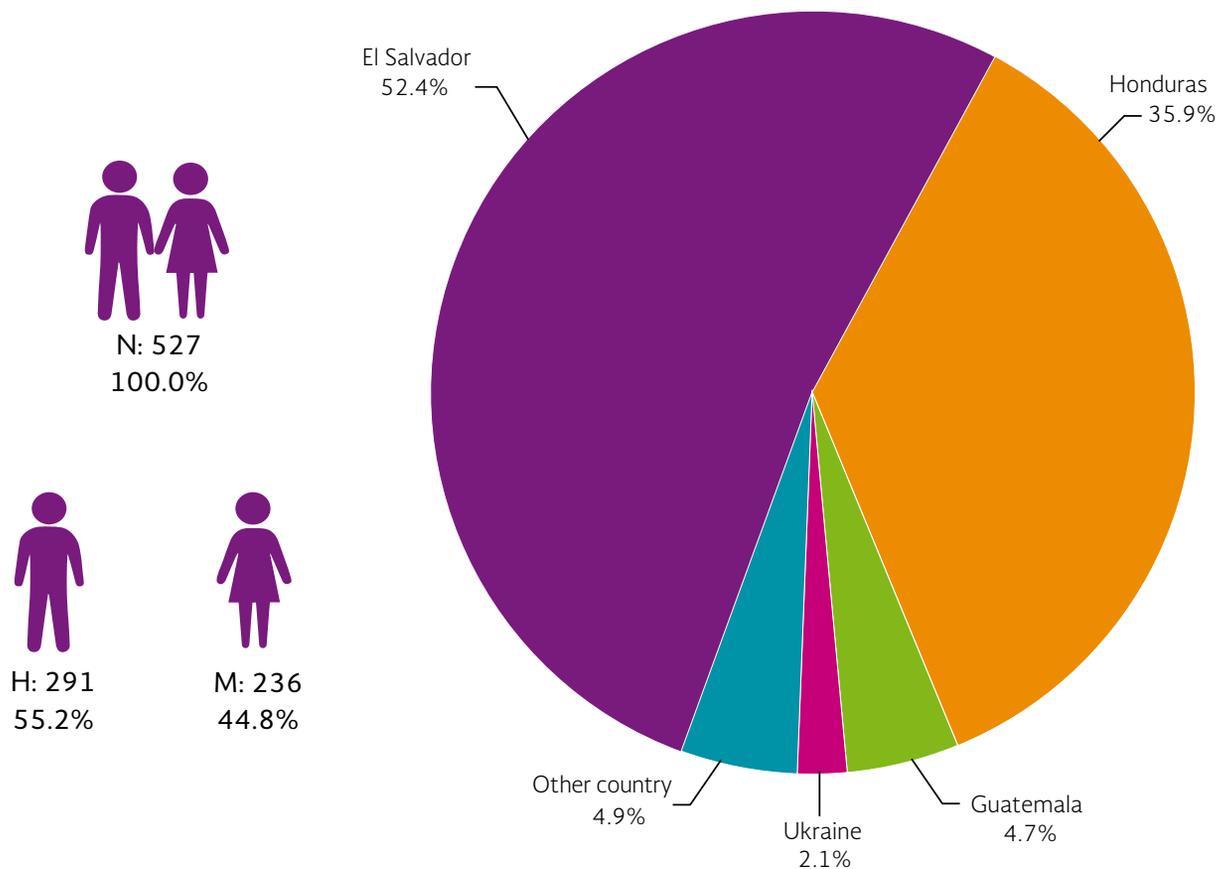
**Nota:** migratory statistics drawn from administrative records.

<sup>1</sup> The “Family” category includes financial dependants; “Work” includes foreigners whose reason for stay is work or job offer; “Landlord” includes owners of movable and immovable assets, investors, retirees or pensioners; The “Student” and “Others” categories include those whose reason to stay is for scientific research projects, public interest and others.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on UPM, SEGOB, *Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias* 2015.



**Figure 6.8. Foreigners who were granted permanent residence in Mexico (refugees), by country of nationality, 2015**



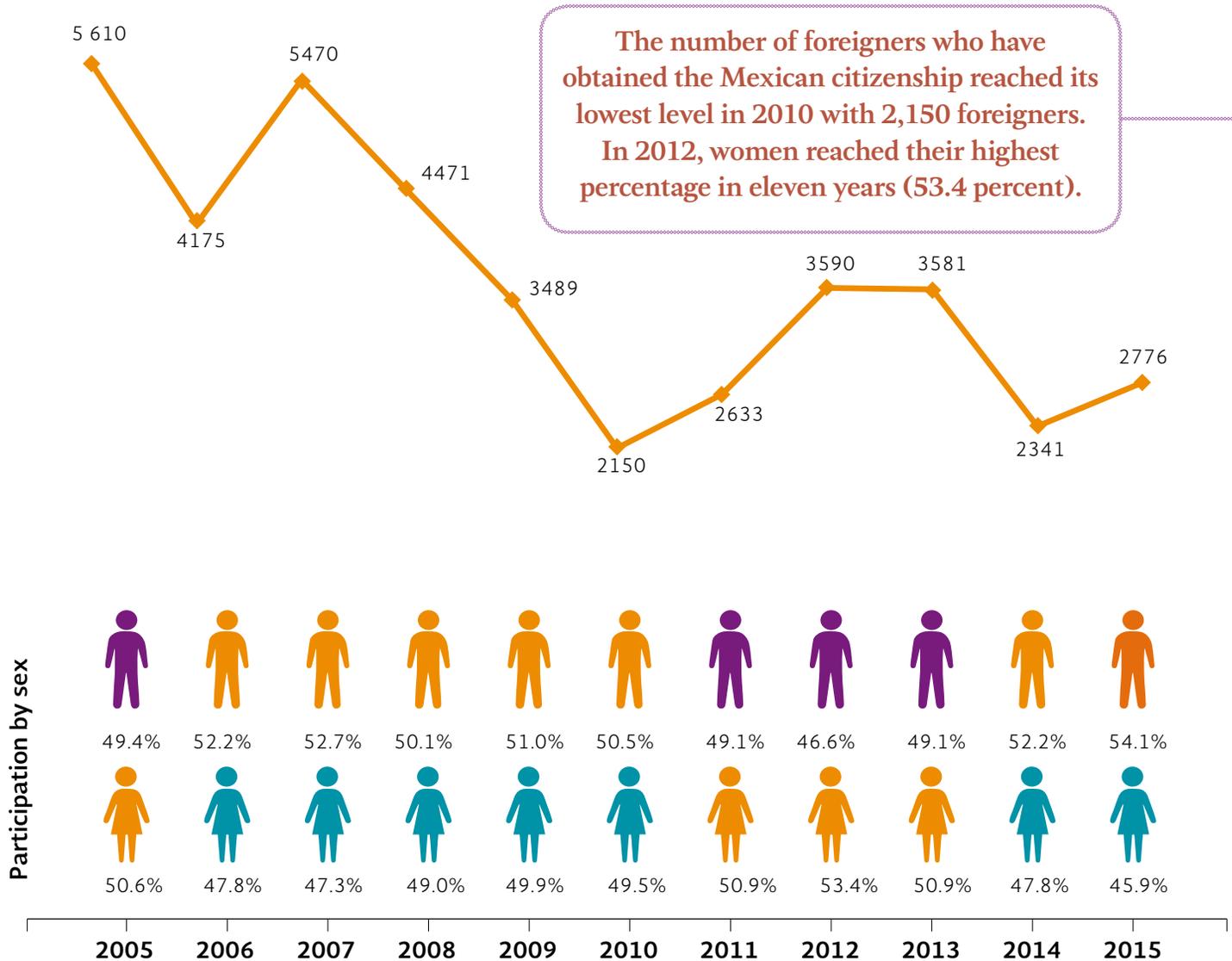
**52.4% (276) of refugees who obtained permanent residence in 2015 are nationals of El Salvador.**

**Note:** migratory statistics drawn from administrative records.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB based on UPM, SEGOB, *Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias* 2015.



Figure 6.9. Foreigners who obtained Mexican nationality, by year of occurrence and sex, 2005-2015

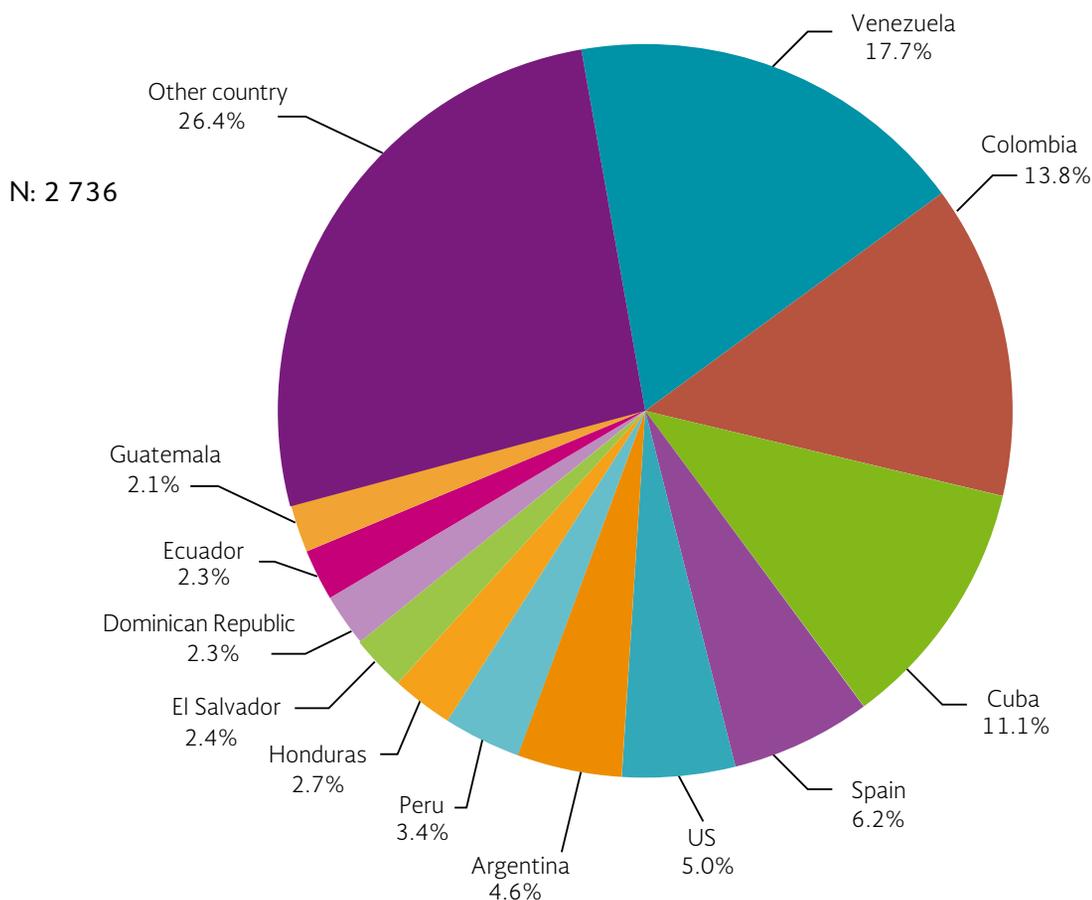


Note: migratory statistics drawn from administrative records.

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on estimations of UPM, SEGOB, drawn from Administrative records of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs 2005-2015.

**Figure 6.10. Foreigners who obtained a certificate of Mexican naturalization, by country of previous nationality, 2015**

Three out of 10 naturalized foreigners were nationals of South American Country. Among the nations with a migratory tradition in Mexico: Spain (6.2%), US (5.0%) and Guatemala (2.1 percent), stands out.



**Note:** migratory statistics drawn from administrative records.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on estimations of UPM, SEGOB, drawn from Administrative records of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs 2005-2015.

**T**ransit migrant refers to a person who left their country of habitual residence with the intention of reaching another country, either for work or residential purposes, but requires going through a third one, or more, country, without the intent of settling in any of them.

The immigration status of people in transit may be regular or irregular; this chapter will emphasize on the latter. Movements can happen differently according to age, sex and country of origin; An example of this are the following testimonies:

“What I want most in life is for my children to have what I couldn’t have: my studies. [...] that was what motivated me to travel to the United States, and I know I’ll get there. [...] My son always said he wanted a motorbike, a small motorcycle, and I told him: ‘Look, my love, when I get to the United States I’m going to buy it for you.’ And, well, my first salary won’t be to buy the bike for him, but I have a promise and I’ll do it.”

Anonymous (Female),<sup>1</sup> Mexico, 2009

“I wanted to study in Kansas City, where my uncle is. I called him and asked if he would support me with the trip and he said yes. There I left school because I had a friend who was with a gang and they thought I was too. So I was threatened and better left... because I want to continue studying...”

Nancy,<sup>2</sup> Mexico, 2014

<sup>1</sup> Interview, 2009. *Viajes de esperanza y temor. Migrantes en movimiento en México*. International Amnesty (2010).

<sup>2</sup> Interview, 2014. Salvadoran 16 years old girl. *Arrancados de raíz*. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ( ), p. 20.

# Transit migrants through Mexico



Historical series



Countries of origin



Sociodemographic characteristics

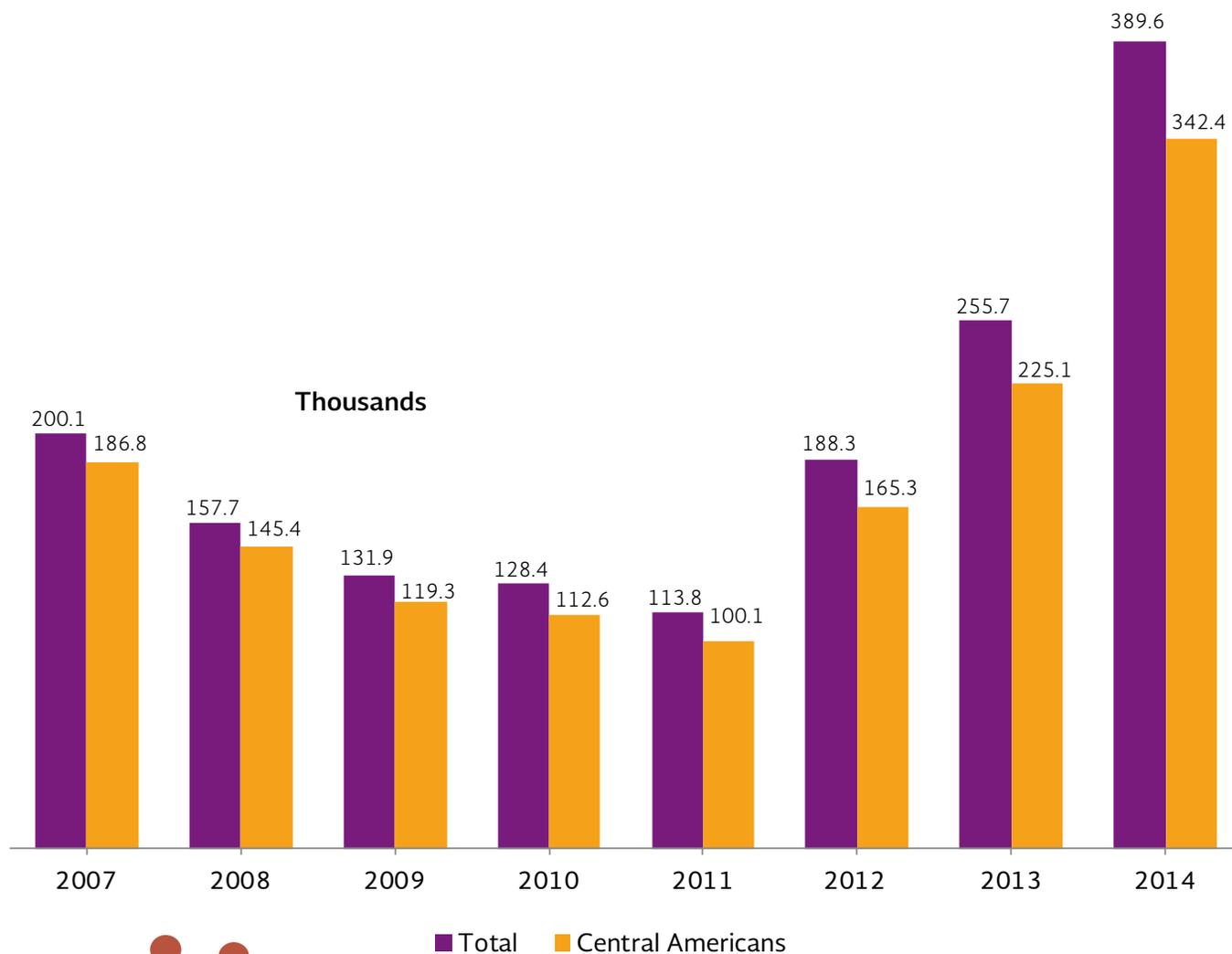


Transit conditions



Crossing cities

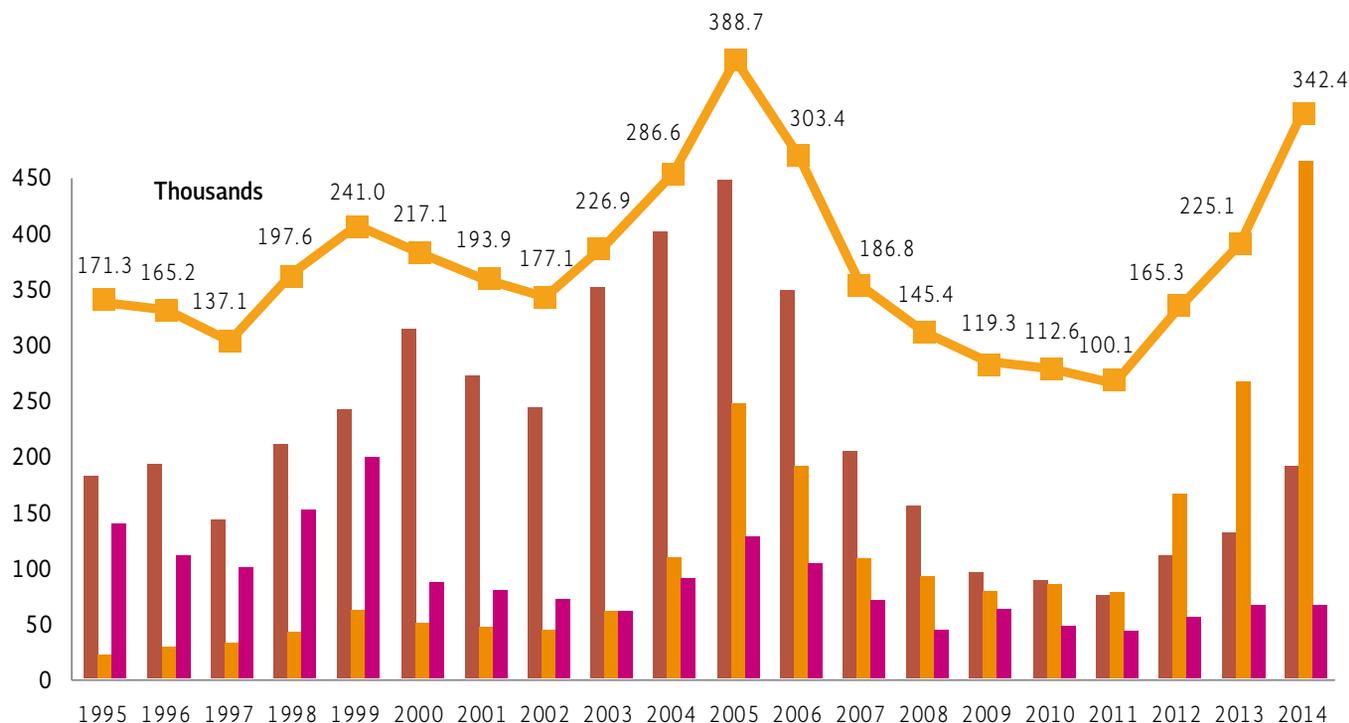
Figure 7.1. Estimated flow of irregular transit migrants through Mexico, 2007-2014



Since 2011, a steady increase in the flow of irregular migrants has been seen.

**Note:** to learn about the methodology used, reviewing Rodríguez, Ernesto, et al. (2011) and Berumen, Salvador, et al. (2012) is suggested.  
**Source:** estimates by UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, *Boletines estadísticos*, information from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, and U.S. Border Patrol; and U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), several years.

**Figure 7.2. Estimated flow of Central American Migrants (CAM) in irregular transit through Mexico, 1995-2014**

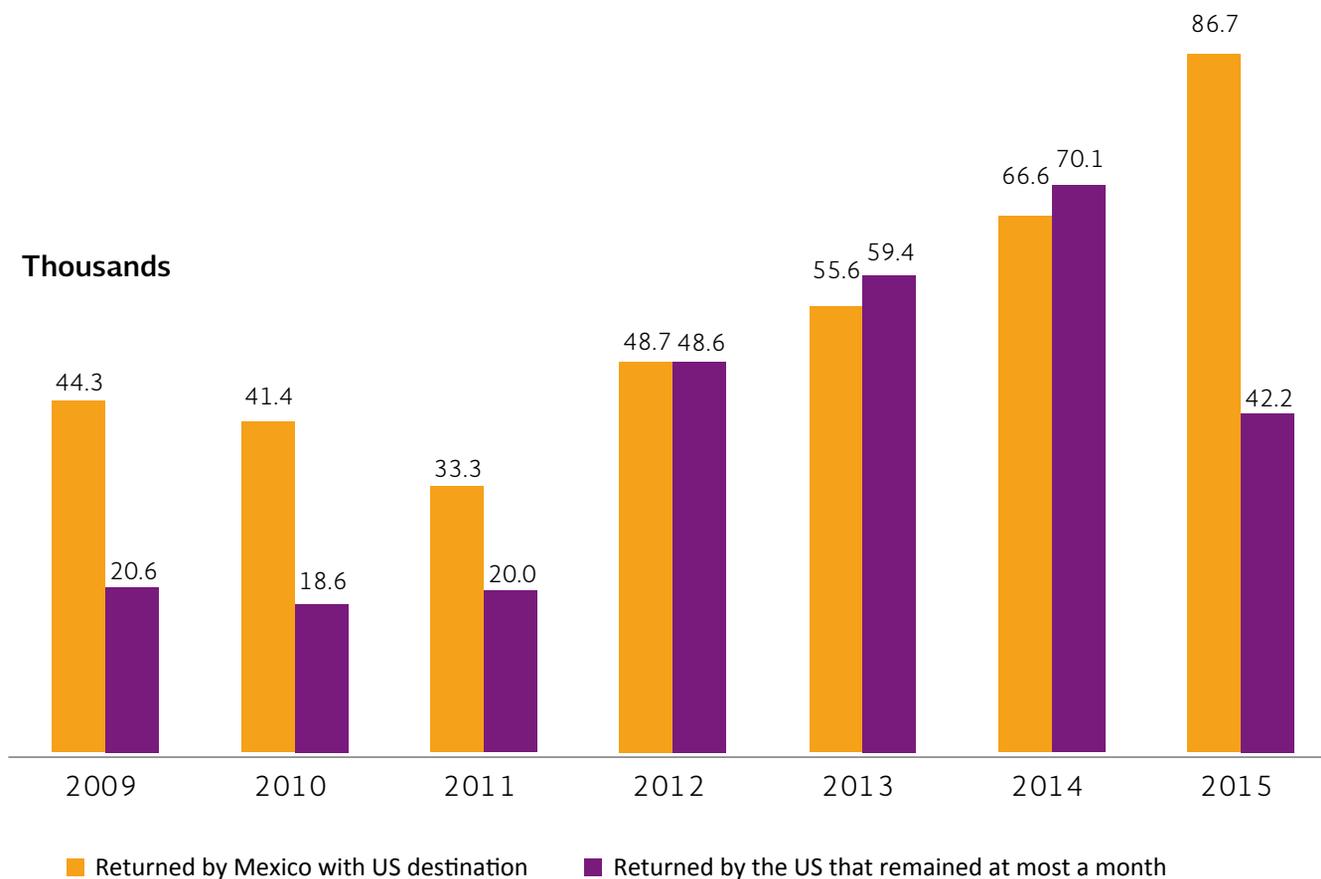


- CAM detained by the INM
- CAM detained by the US Border Patrol. Southwest Sector
- CAM that managed to reach the US through Mexico
- CAM in transit

**In 2014, 342 384 Central American migrants in irregular transit through Mexico were estimated.**

**Note:** to learn about the methodology used, reviewing Rodríguez, Ernesto, et al. (2011) and Berumen, Salvador, et al. (2012) is suggested.  
**Source:** estimates by UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, *Boletines estadísticos*, information from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, and U.S. Border Patrol; and U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), several years.

**Figure 7.3. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned from Mexico and the US, 2009-2015**

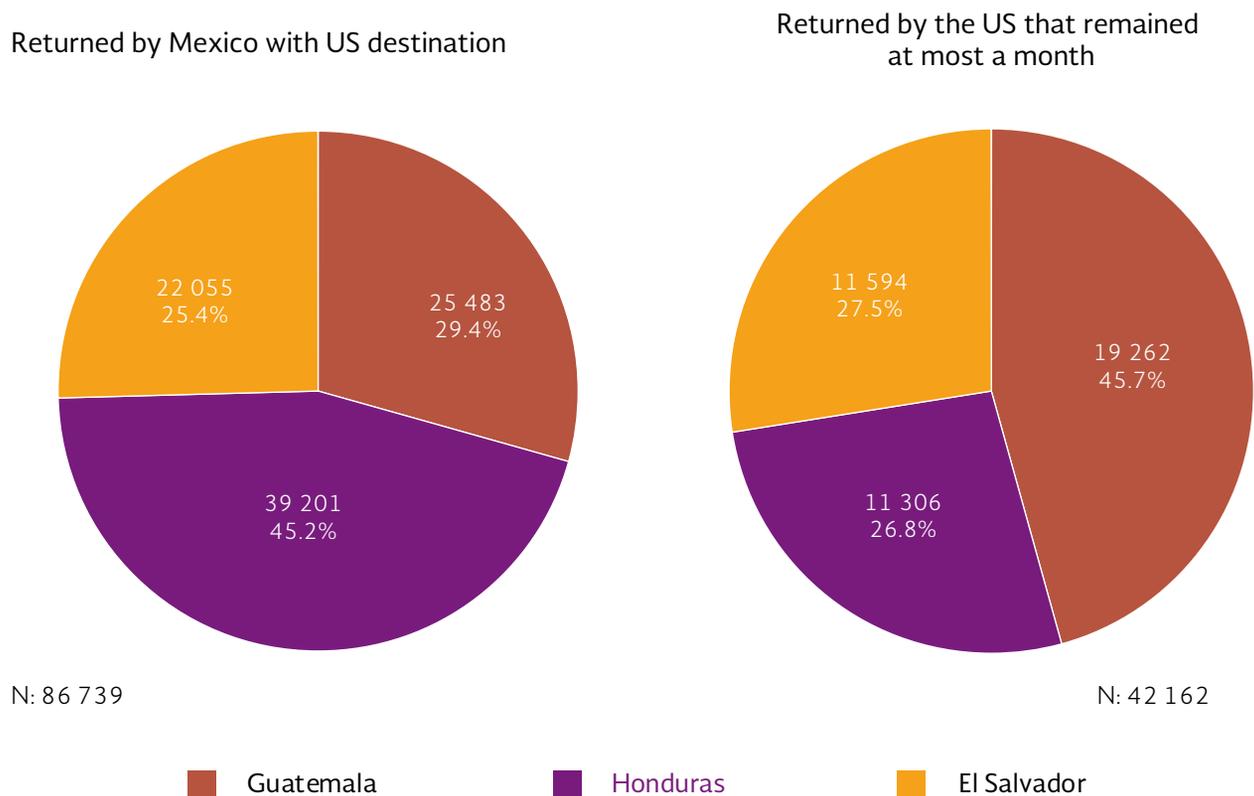


Flows of Guatemalans, Hondurans and Salvadorans who used Mexico as a transit country and were returned to their country of origin by Mexican immigration authorities have maintained a steady growth since 2012.



**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Sur de México (EMIF SUR)*, 2009-2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Mexicanas a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador and Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

**Figure 7.4. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned from Mexico and the US, by country of origin, 2015**

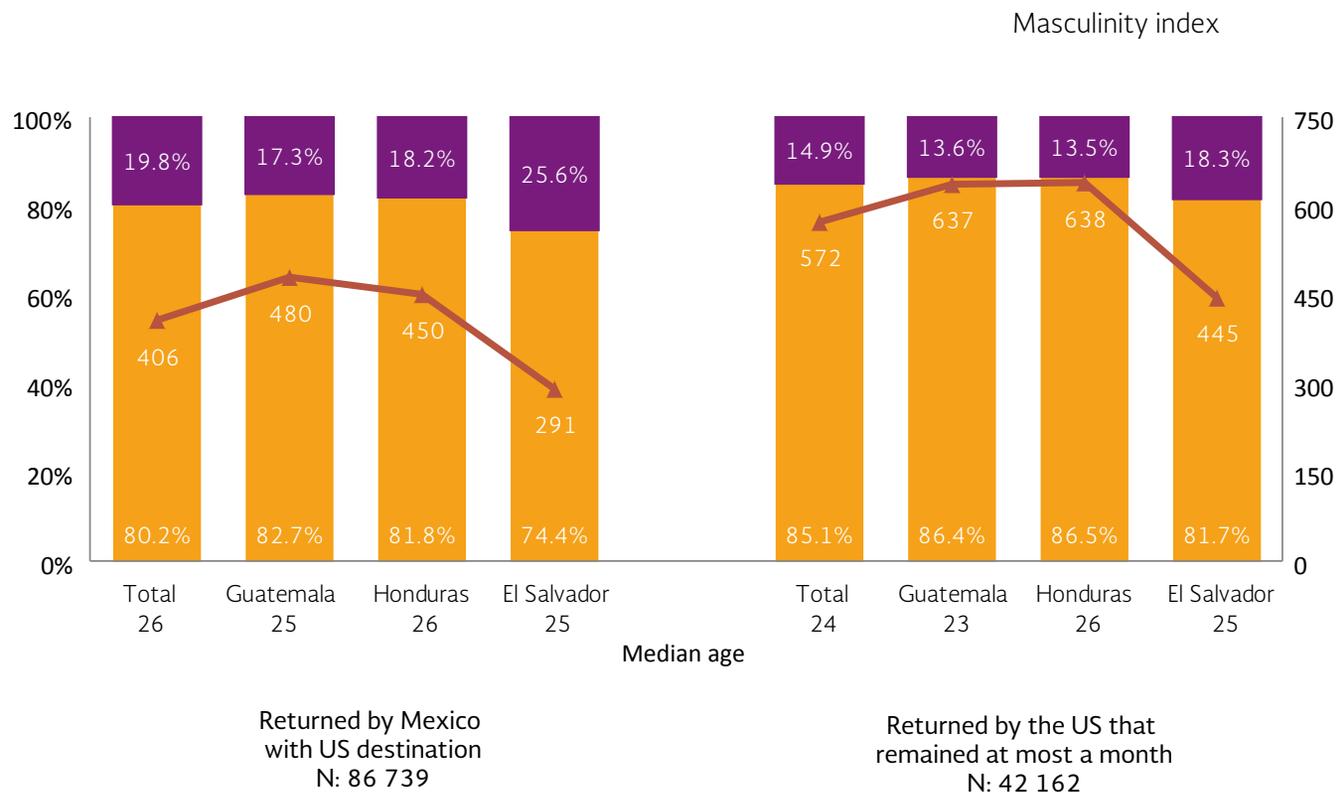


**Of the flows of returnees by the Mexican immigration authorities, Hondurans had the largest share (45.2%); however, in the returned by the US, Guatemalans were the ones more oftenly (45.7%) deported to their country of origin in 2015.**

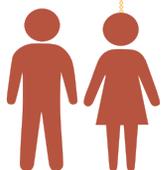


**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Mexico a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador and Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

**Figure 7.5. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned from Mexico and the US, by country of origin, sex, median age and masculinity index, 2015**



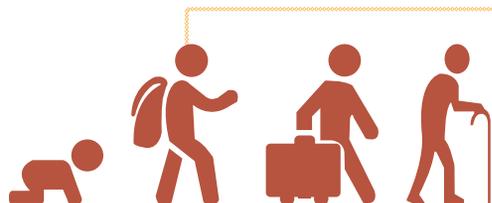
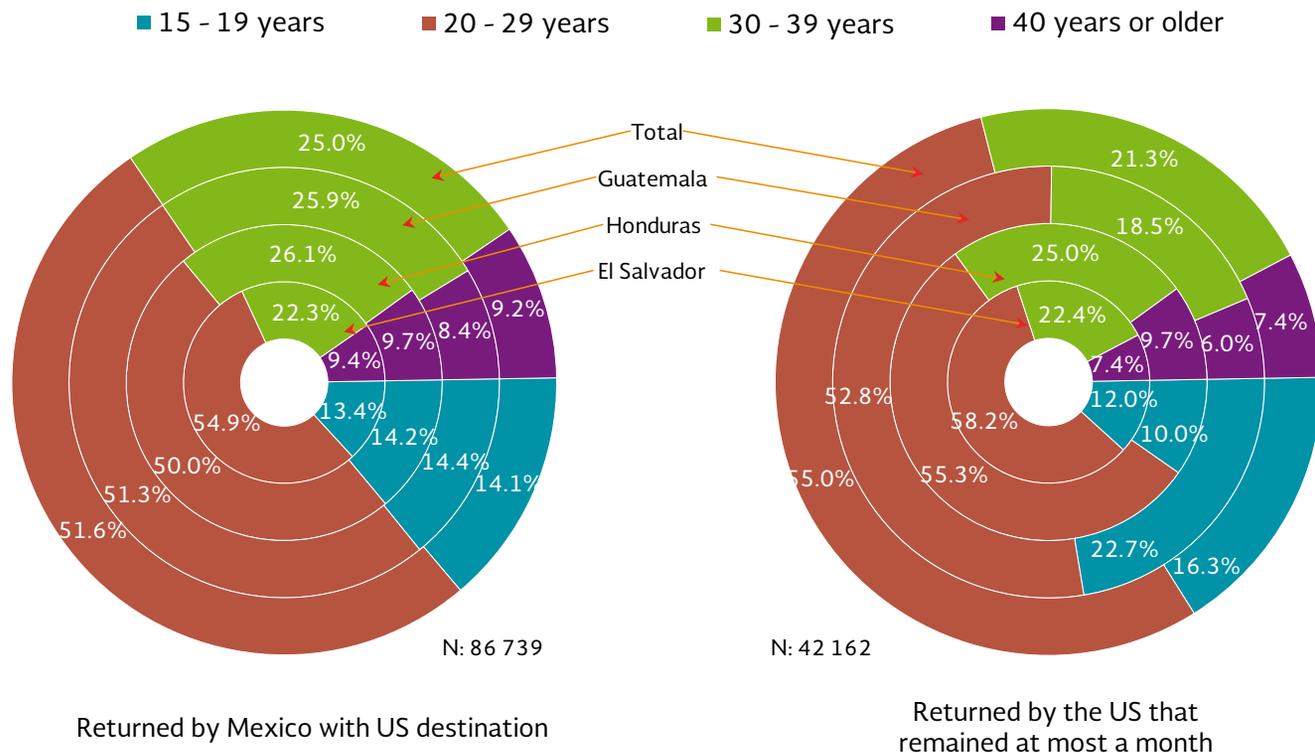
Men Women Masculinity index



**Approximately 80% of irregular transit migration flows through Mexico that were returned were men.**

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Mexicanas a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador and Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

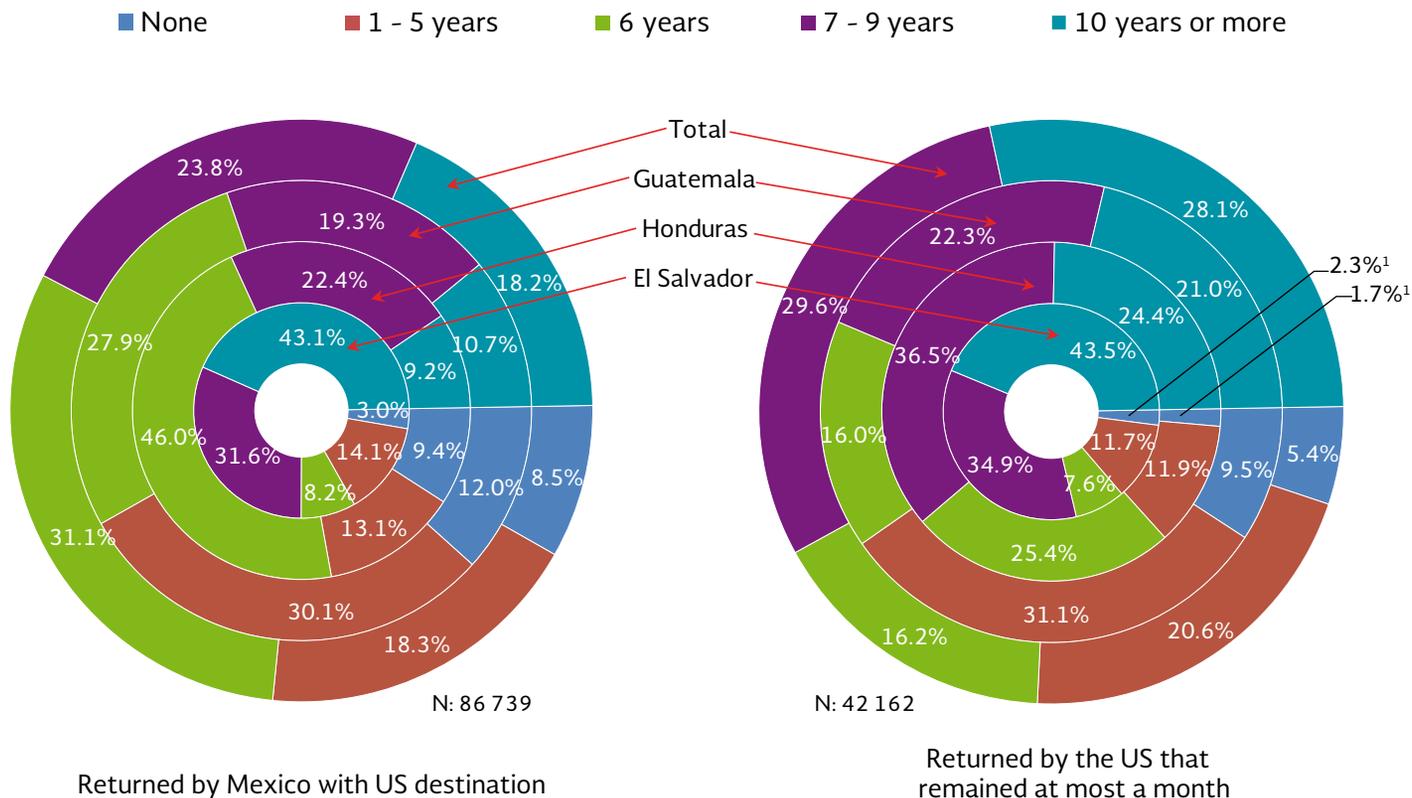
**Figure 7.6. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned by Mexico and the US, by country of origin and age group, 2015**



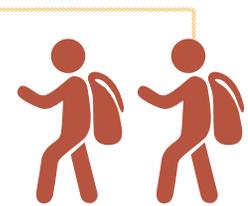
**More than 50% of transit migrants returned to Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador were between 20 and 29 years of age, regardless of the immigration authorities that sent them back.**

Source: estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, EMIF SUR, 2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Mexicanas a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador and Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

**Figure 7.7. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned by Mexico and the US, by country of origin and years of schooling, 2015**

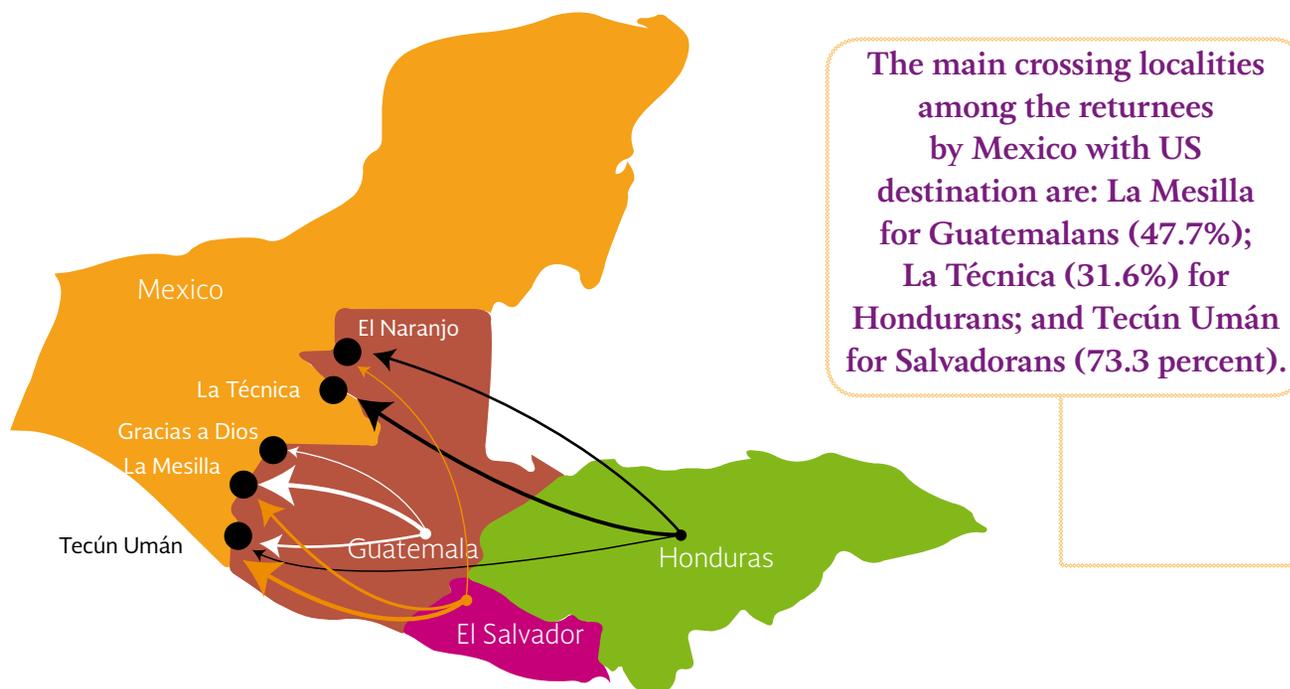


**In average, more than 18% of Central American migrants in transit to the US, returned to their country of origin, had 10 years or more of schooling.**



<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.  
**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, EMIF SUR, 2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Mexicanas a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador and Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

**Map 7.1. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned by Mexico with US destination, by Guatemalan city of crossing into Mexico, by country of origin, 2015**



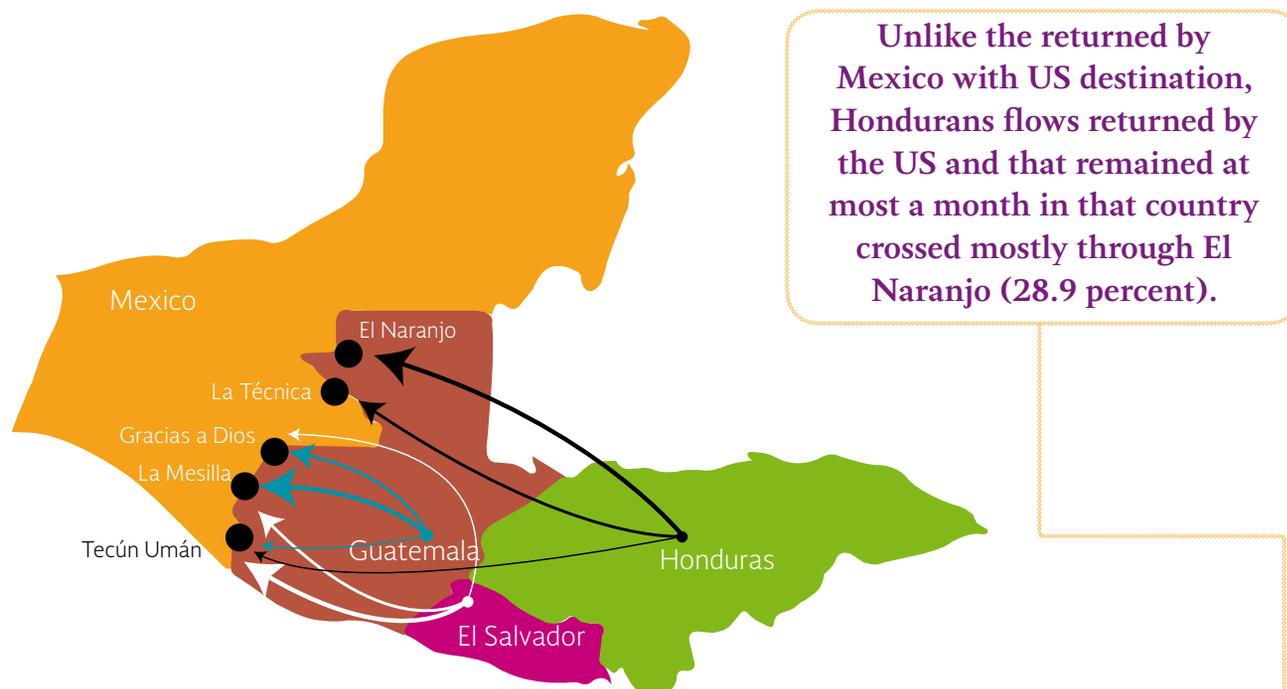
Crossing	Guatemala		Honduras		El Salvador		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tecún Umán	3 833	15.0%	8 774	22.4%	16 161	73.3%	28 769	33.2%
La Mesilla	12 143	47.7%	1 558	4.0%	3 106	14.1%	16 807	19.4%
La Técnica	159 <sup>1</sup>	0.6%	12 381	31.6%	394	1.8%	12 933	14.9%
El Naranjo	475 <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	9 925	25.3%	817	3.7%	11 216	12.9%
El Ceibo	1 223	4.8%	6 563	16.7%	572	2.6%	8 359	9.6%
Gracias a Dios	3 469	13.6%	--	--	639	2.9%	4 108	4.7%
Other city	4 181	16.4%	--	--	366	1.7%	4 547	5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 483</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>39 201</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>22 055</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>86 739</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** unspecified Guatemalan crossing city were prorated (Guatemala, 2.41% Honduras, 1.67%, and El Salvador, 5.72 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Mexicanas a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador and Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

**Map 7.2. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned by the US who remained at most a month in that country, by Guatemalan city of crossing into Mexico, by country of origin, 2015**



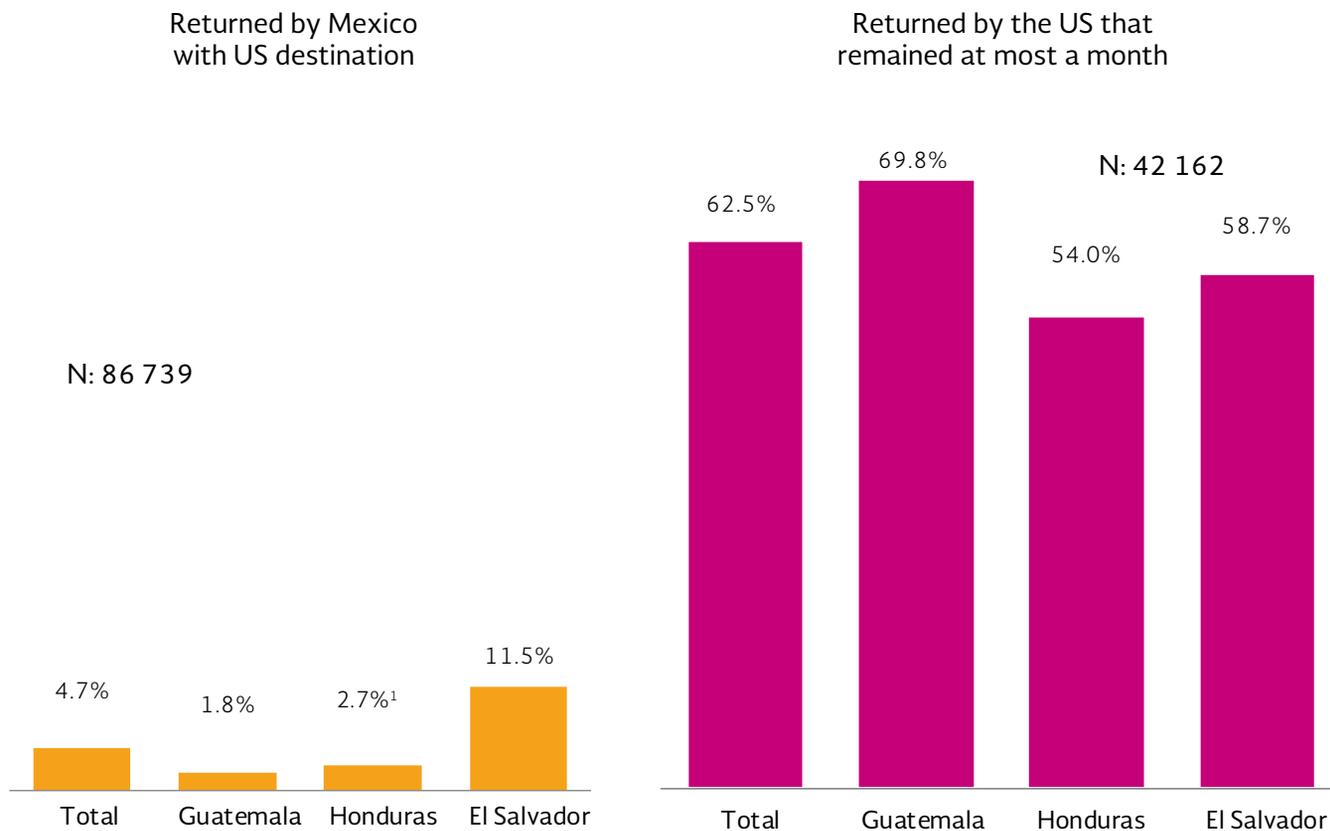
Crossing	Guatemala		Honduras		El Salvador		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tecún Umán	2 329	12.1%	1 898	16.8%	7 217	62.2%	11 444	27.1%
La Mesilla	7 207	37.4%	1 876	16.6%	1 943	16.8%	11 025	26.1%
Gracias a Dios	3 765	19.5%	158 <sup>1</sup>	1.4%	1 109	9.6%	5 032	11.9%
El Naranjo	972	5.0%	3 270	28.9%	574	5.0%	4 816	11.4%
La Técnica	355 <sup>1</sup>	1.8%	3 089	27.3%	263 <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	3 708	8.8%
El Ceibo	1 172	6.1%	1 015	9.0%	221 <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	2 407	5.7%
Other city	3 123	16.2%	--	--	267 <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	3 390	8.0%
Enter Mexico by air or by sea	340 <sup>1</sup>	1.8%	--	--	--	--	340 <sup>1</sup>	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 262</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11 306</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11 594</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>42 162</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:** unspecified Guatemalan city of crossing were prorated (Guatemala, 5.51% Honduras, 6.76%, and El Salvador, 6.68 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

**Figure 7.8. Migratory flow returned by Mexico and the US that used “assistance” (*pollero*) to transit through Mexico, by country of origin, 2015**



During 2015, according to the statistical data, the use of polleros increased; among those who managed to reach the US, even if they were returned, more declared having used *polleros* to transit through Mexico.

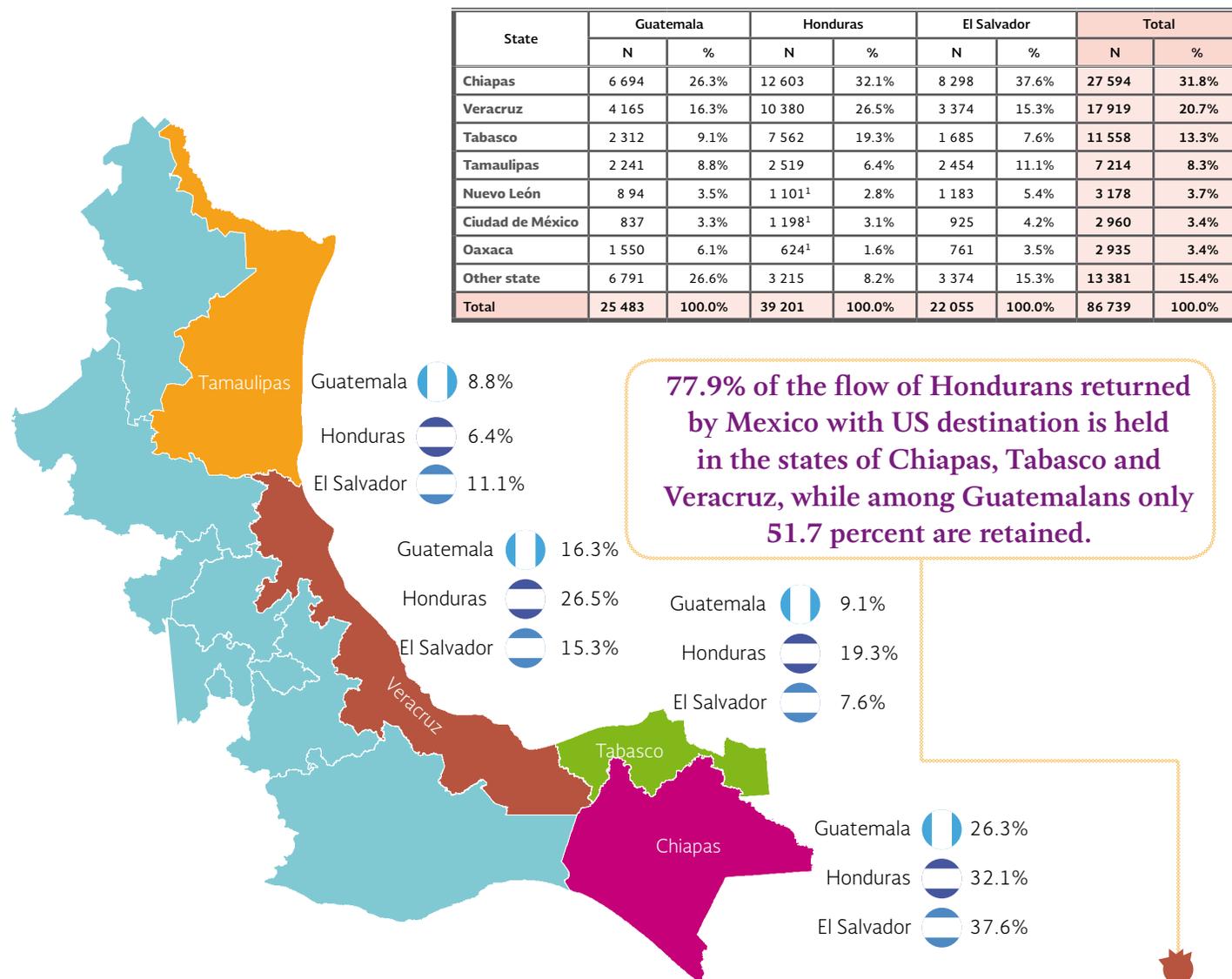


**Note:** unspecified use of “assistance” (smuggler) to transit through Mexico were prorated (for returned by Mexico with US destination to: Guatemala, 1.10%, and Honduras, 1.06%; and for those returned by the US who stayed no more than one month: Guatemala, 0.35%, and Honduras, 0.12 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Mexicanas a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador and Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

Figure 7.3. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned by Mexico with US destination, by state of detention, by country of origin, 2015



**Note:** unspecified state of detention were prorated (Guatemala, 7.91% Honduras, 7.51%, and El Salvador, 0.03 percent).

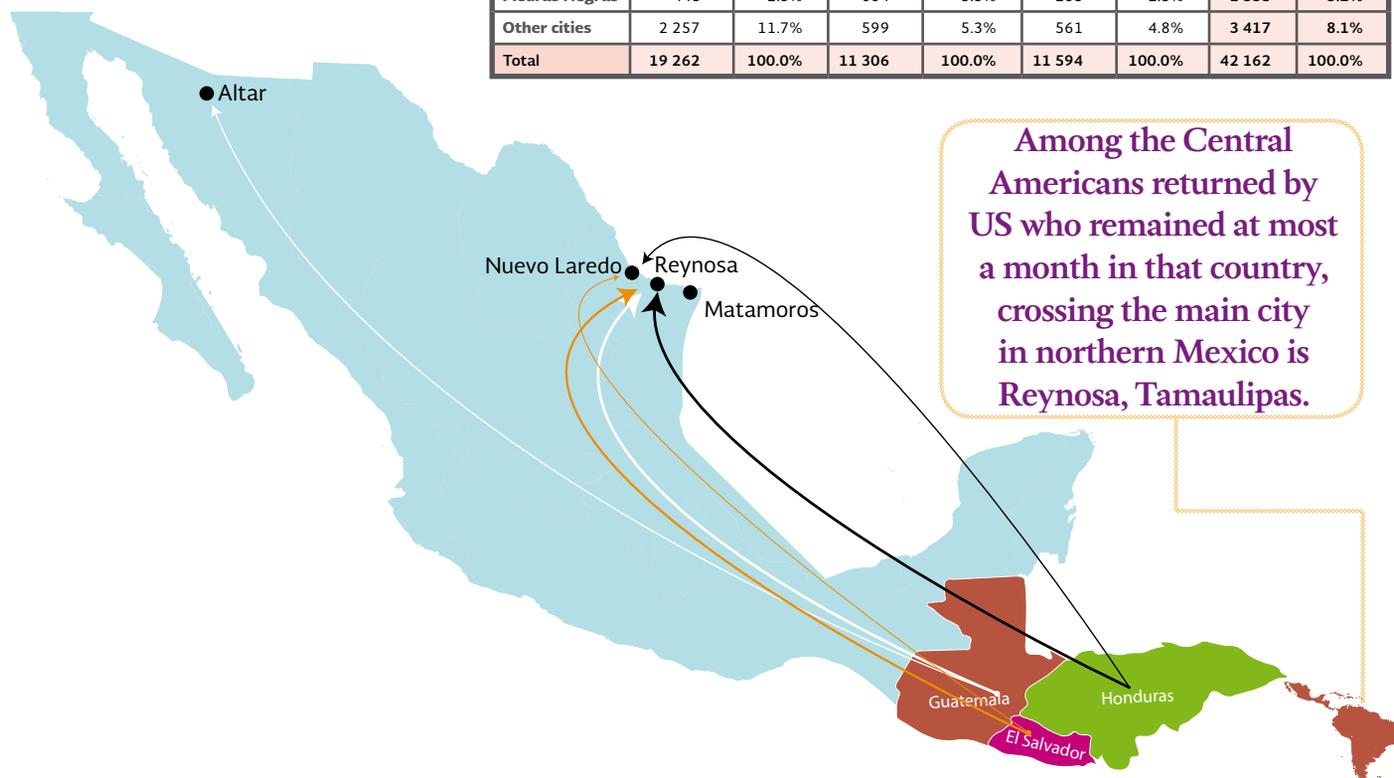
<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015.  
**Cuestionario:** Devueltos por Autoridades Mexicanas a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.



**Map 7.4. Migratory flow of Central Americans returned by the US who remained at most a month in that country, by Mexican city of crossing into the US, by country of origin, 2015**

Destination	Guatemala		Honduras		El Salvador		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Reynosa	10 336	53.7%	8 309	73.5%	9 663	83.3%	28 308	67.1%
Altar	3 111	16.2%	259 <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	92 <sup>1</sup>	0.8%	3 462	8.2%
Nuevo Laredo	1 236	6.4%	658	5.8%	388	3.3%	2 281	5.4%
Matamoros	798	4.1%	652	5.8%	278 <sup>1</sup>	2.4%	1 728	4.1%
Miguel Alemán	1 078	5.6%	226 <sup>1</sup>	2.0%	327	2.8%	1 631	3.9%
Piedras Negras	445 <sup>1</sup>	2.3%	604	5.3%	285	2.5%	1 335	3.2%
Other cities	2 257	11.7%	599	5.3%	561	4.8%	3 417	8.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 262</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11 306</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11 594</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>42 162</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Note:** unspecified Mexican border town for crossing into the US were prorated (Guatemala, 4.43% Honduras, 0.31%, and El Salvador, 0.09 percent).

<sup>1</sup> Less than 30 sample cases.

**Source:** estimates by CONAPO and UPM, SEGOB, based on UPM, CONAPO, CONAPRED, SRE, SEDESOL, STPS and EL COLEF, *EMIF SUR*, 2015. Cuestionario: Devueltos por Autoridades Estadounidenses a Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador.

## DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE MIGRANT POPULATION

In addition to the statistical information contained in the Compendium on International Mobility and Migration. Dimensions of the phenomenon in Mexico, the interested users can visit [http://www.politicamigratoria.gob.mx/es\\_mx/SEGOB/prontuario](http://www.politicamigratoria.gob.mx/es_mx/SEGOB/prontuario), where they can access the Directory of Institutional Programs for the Assistance of the Migrant Population, which are currently operated by various agencies of the Federal Government.

Among the relevant information that may be consulted are: the objectives of each program, its main characteristics and the migrant population to which it is addressed, as well as contact details of each program.

## GLOSSARY

**Ancestry:** Group of ancestors, or provenance or origin of something or someone. In a direct line first degree of consanguinity: father or mother, and second degree: grandfather, grandmother. (Based on RAE and Código Civil Federal, 1928)

**Census:** Study of a given area resulting in the enumeration of the entire population and the collection of demographic, social and economic information concerning this population at a given time. (Haupt and Kane, 2003)

**Deportation:** Action of the State in the exercise of its sovereignty by which a foreigner is sent outside its territory, to another place, after refusing admission or the authorization to remain in that State has expired. (IOM, 2006)

**Emigration:** For a given territory, this word refers to the migration of a person from this territory to the outside, in order to settle down into this new territory. (Pressat, 1987 and IOM, 2006)

**Median age:** The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups, for example, half the population is younger and half is older than the median. (Haupt and Kane, 2003)

**Survey:** Research conducted on a sample of subjects representative of a wider population, carried out in the context of everyday life, using standard interrogation procedures in order to obtain quantitative measurements of a variety of objective and subjective characteristics of the population. (Garcia, 1992)

**Structure by age and sex:** the composition of a population according to the number or proportion of males and females in each age category. The structure by age and sex of a population is the cumulative result of retrospective trends in fertility, mortality and migration. (Haupt and Kane, 2003)

**Expatriate:** Person who temporarily or permanently reside in a country other than their country of birth. The term comes from Ex (“out of”) and patrie (“country”, “native land”). (Based on Castree et al, 2013)

**Foreigner:** Person who is not a national of a particular State or comes from a country of another sovereignty. The Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos stipulates that foreigner is a person who does not possess all the qualities determined in Article 30 of the Constitution, “those who are not Mexican by birth or naturalization. (Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas and Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación, 2012, 2012 and IOM, 2006)

**Migratory flow:** Number of migrants moving to or from a country in a given period, usually over a calendar year. (Based on OIM, 2006)

**Border:** Line separating two jurisdictions or territories, usually nation-states, but also some subnational administrative districts. (Based on Castree, et al, 2013)

**Masculinity Index:** Number of men per 100 women. (INEGI 2016)

**Immigration:** For a given territory, this word refers to the migration of a person from the outside to the territory, in order to settle down there. (Pressat, 1987 and IOM 2006)

**Circular migration:** Movement of people who, within a certain period, emigrated to another country and returned to their country of origin. (CONAPO, 2014)

**Return migration:** Movement of people returning to their country of origin or habitual residence usually after spending some time in another country. This return may be voluntary or not. (Based on OIM, 2006)

**Irregular migration:** People moving outside the rules of the states of origin, transit or destination. It is not synonymous to illegal migration, as this term relates to cases of migrants smuggling and human trafficking. (IOM, 2006)

**International labor migration:** Movement of people from one country to another, in order to work or seek work. (IOM, 2006)

**Migrant:** Person who moves from place of origin or residence to a certain destination at a certain time and involves a change of habitual residence. (Based on OIM, 2011)

**Returned migrants by US authorities by air:** Individuals who used the Mexican territory to reach the US, and who testified before the immigration authorities of that country that they were born in Guatemala, Honduras or El Salvador, who entered or resided in US territory without proper documentation and were detained and returned to their country of origin by the international airport of mentioned country. (*EMIF SOUTH, 2015*)

**Migrants returned by Mexican authorities by land:** Individuals who testified before the Mexican immigration authorities that they were born in Guatemala, Honduras or El Salvador, who were in Mexican territory without the required documentation and were detained and returned to their country by land. (*EMIF SOUTH, 2015*)

**Cross-border migrants:** (See border worker and/or student)

**Irregular transit migrants:** Migrant that uses a country different from the one they were born in, to move to a third country and does not comply with immigration regulations of the transit country. (Programa Especial de Migración, 2014).

- International migration:** Movement of people who leave their country of origin or habitual residence to settle down temporarily or permanently in a country other than their own. (IOM, 2006)
- International mobility:** movement of people involving crossing borders between countries, whatever the duration, cause and physical distance. This notion does not replace the traditional definition of migration, but includes other forms of mobility that are not necessarily linked to residence. (Based on Flores, 2000)
- Foreign born:** It refers to a resident of a country that was born in another country. Under certain circumstances, foreign born residents can change their status and become citizens by naturalization. (IOM, 2006)
- National:** People that by birth or naturalization are part of a political community, to which they owe allegiance and in which they enjoy all civil, political and protection rights. Member of the State entitled to all the privileges inherent to their condition. (IOM, 2006)
- Mexican nationality:** In pursuant to the provisions of section A of article 30 of the Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Mexicans by birth are: I) Those born in the territory of the Republic, regardless of their parents' nationality; II) Those born abroad, children of Mexican parents born in the national territory, of a Mexican father born in national territory, or Mexican mother born in national territory; III) Foreign born, children of Mexican parents by naturalization, of a Mexican father by naturalization or Mexican mother by naturalization, and IV) Those born on board Mexican vessels or aircrafts, whether war or merchant. In addition, Mexican citizenship by naturalization can be obtained by any foreigner who meets the requirements set forth in articles 19 and 20 of the Ley de Nacionalidad. (Upm and sre, 2013) requisitos previstos en los artículos 19 y 20 de la Ley de Nacionalidad. (UPM y SRE, 2013)
- Naturalization:** Granting nationality by a State to a foreigner through an individual formal act. (IOM, 2006)
- Country of destination:** Country to which migrants (regular or irregular) head to. (IOM, 2006)
- Country of origin:** Country which is the source of migratory flows (regular or irregular). (IOM, 2006)
- Transit country:** Country through which the person or the migrant group crosses over to get to their destination. (IOM, 2006)
- Economically Active Population (PEA):** People aged 15 and older who, in the reference period, had a link with economic activity or sought to get it. (Based on INEGI, s/f. Glossary online)
- Not Economically Active Population (PNEA):** People aged 15 and older who, in the reference period, only carried out non-economic activities and did not seek work. (Based on INEGI, s/f. Glossary online)
- Those going from Mexico/US to Guatemala:** Individuals not born in the US or Mexico, departing from one of these countries, who moved to them motivated by work or the search for work, or to stay for over a month. This flow also includes people living in either of these two countries returning to visit their country of origin. (EMIF SOUTH, 2015)
- Refugee:** Person who “because of well-founded fears of being persecuted for reasons /on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of their nationality and is unable, or, because of such fears, unwilling to avail of the protection of their country of origin”. (IOM, 2006)

**Administrative records:** A series of data on a type of subject, action, fact or event, obtained through a process of data capture, under a framework of functions and faculties formally established in legal, regulatory or policy instruments. (INEGI, 2012)

**Remittances:** Sum of money earned or acquired by non-nationals, transferred to their country of origin. (IOM, 2006)

**Habitual residence:** It is the specific place of accommodation (dwelling or living quarters) that a person has to sleep, eat, prepare food or protect themselves from the environment. (INEGI, s/ f. Glossary online)

**Permanent residence in Mexico:** Condition of stay in Mexico which authorizes the foreigner to stay in the country indefinitely, with permission to work in exchange for remuneration. (Migration Act, 2011)

**Temporary residence in Mexico:** Condition of stay in Mexico which authorizes the foreigner to remain in the country for no longer than four years, with the possibility of obtaining a permit to work in exchange for remuneration, entitled to the preservation of the family unit. (Migration Act, 2011)

**Involuntary return:** It is the result of the deportation order issued by the authorities of the state of destination. (IOM, 2006)

**Voluntary return:** It is defined as the process of return - in a well-attended and independent way - to the country of origin, transit or to a third country,, carried out freely by the returnee. (Sanchez and Fernandez, 2010)

**Mexico Residence Card:** Document issued by the Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM) with which foreigners accredit their regular migration status of temporary or permanent residence. (Migration Act, 2011)

**Worker and/or border student:** Every worker and/ or migrant student who retains their habitual residence in a neighboring State to which normally they return every day or at least once a week. (IOM, 2006)

**PRONTUARIO**  
sobre **movilidad**  
y **migración**  
**internacional**  
Dimensiones del fenómeno  
en México

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	American Community Survey	ISSSTE	Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado (Institute of Social Security and Services for State Workers)
CAM	Central American Migrants	M	Men
CEM	Centro de Estudios Migratorios (Migratory Studies Centre)	N	Total of the population
CONACULTA	Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes (National Council for Culture and Arts)	PEA	Población Económicamente Activa (Economically Active Population)
CONAPO	Consejo Nacional de Población (National Population Council)	PEMEX	Petróleos Mexicanos
CONAPRED	Consejo Nacional para Prevenir la Discriminación (National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination)	PNEA	Población No Económicamente Activa (Not Economically Active Population)
COLEF	El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (The North Border College)	RAE	Real Academia Española (Royal Spanish Academy)
THE COLMEX	El Colegio de México (The College of Mexico)	SEDESOL	Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (Secretariat of Social Development)
EMIF NORTE	Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Norte de México (Survey on Migration in the Northern Border of Mexico)	SEGOB	Secretaría de Gobernación (Secretariat of Government)
EMIF SUR	Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Sur de México (Survey on Migration in the Southern Border of Mexico)	SRE	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (Secretariat of Foreign Affairs)
ENADID	Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (National Survey of Demographic Dynamics)	STPS	Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (Secretary of Labor and Welfare)
FM2	Forma Migratoria para Inmigrantes (Migratory Form for Immigrants)	TVTF	Tarjeta de Visitante Trabajador Fronterizo (Border Worker Visitor Card)
FM3	Forma Migratoria para No Inmigrantes (Immigration Form for Nonimmigrants)	TVR	Tarjeta de Visitante Regional (Regional Visitor Card)
IME	Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior (Institute for Mexicans Abroad)	UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (National Autonomous University of Mexico)
IMSS	Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (Mexican Social Insurance Institute)	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (National Institute for Statistics and Geography)	UN	United Nations
INMUJERES	Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (National Institute for Women)	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
INM	Instituto Nacional de Migración (National Institute of Migration)	UPM	Unidad de Política Migratoria (Migration Policy Bureau)
IOM	International Organization for Migration	US	United States of America
		W	Women

**Note:** The acronyms and abbreviations of the names of the Mexican institutions were fully respected in their Spanish spelling, since they are the official names; nonetheless, for translation purposes and to get a clearer understanding of the terms, an English equivalent meaning was used (in parentheses), without detriment of the official names of the government agencies and academic institutions.

## ABBREVIATIONS OF THE MEXICAN STATES

01 AG	Aguascalientes
02 BC	Baja California
03 BS	Baja California Sur
04 CP	Campeche
05 CO	Coahuila de Zaragoza
06 CL	Colima
07 CS	Chiapas
08 CH	Chihuahua
09 CM	Ciudad de México (Distrito Federal)
10 DG	Durango
11 GT	Guanajuato
12 GR	Guerrero
13 HG	Hidalgo
14 JL	Jalisco
15 MX	Estado de México
16 MI	Michoacán de Ocampo
17 MO	Morelos
18 NY	Nayarit
19 NL	Nuevo León
20 OX	Oaxaca
21 PU	Puebla
22 QT	Querétaro
23 QR	Quintana Roo
24 SL	San Luis Potosí
25 SI	Sinaloa
26 SO	Sonora
27 TB	Tabasco
28 TM	Tamaulipas
29 TX	Tlaxcala
30 VZ	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave
31 YU	Yucatán
32 ZT	Zacatecas

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