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Migration Outlook

Mexico

November 2012
Economic Analysis

- Mexican immigrants in the U.S., with lower educational and income levels than immigrants from other regions with a significant presence in the country
- Asian immigrants outnumber Mexican immigrants in jobs in U.S.
- Employment trend of Mexican immigrants decoupled from Hispanics ones
- The U.S. demands mainly highly qualified workers, while Mexican immigrants supply low-skilled work positions
- In 2012, the cumulative remittances to Mexico could be lower than 2011 inflows

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The publication ***Mexico Migration Outlook*** is a joint project of BBVA Bancomer Foundation and Mexico Economic Studies Department of BBVA Research, which seeks to provide new contributions every six months in the field of Migration studies in order to have a better understanding of this important social movement.

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1. Summary

Working-age Mexican immigrants have the lowest educational levels on average, compared with other major immigrant groups in the U.S.

Although the educational levels of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. have risen in recent years, they are still below other immigrant groups with a major presence in the U.S. Thus, while 43% of Mexican immigrants between 15 and 64 years-old have less than 10th grade of educational attainment, no more than 10% of the immigrants from Canada, South America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Europe and Oceania, are at that educational level. Central Americans are the immigrant group with an educational level similar to that of Mexicans, but on average they have higher educational attainment, 37% of them between 15 and 64 years-old have less than 10th grade and 10% have professional and post-graduate studies; while in this last group there are 6% of Mexican immigrants.

On average, Mexican immigrants receive lower income than other immigrant groups in the U.S.

Mexican immigrants in the U.S. receive, on average, a lower income than other immigrants with a major presence in the U.S., such as those from Canada, Central America, South America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Europe and Oceania. This situation is due to the generally low educational levels of Mexican immigrants. On the other hand, among workers with low educational attainment levels, Mexican male workers are better paid than immigrants of other nationalities in the U.S., but in the higher educational levels jobs, Mexican immigrants receive lower wages than immigrants from other regions.

Among Mexican immigrants with low school attainment, wages of men is significantly higher than that of women, but at higher educational levels, women's wages, in some cases, surpass those of men

Comparing Mexican immigrants with less than 10th grade of educational attainment by sex in the U.S. we find that the average salary for men is more than three times higher than that of women and goes up to four times greater when considering persons between 15 and 29 years old. Nevertheless, among those persons with a professional or post-graduate educational level, the wage difference between men and women is only 1.3 times, but among the younger age groups, it is the women who earn more.

Employment trend of Mexican immigrants decoupled from other Hispanics ones

Up until the first half of 2010 in the U.S., employment of Mexican immigrants followed a course similar to that of the rest of the Hispanic groups; it increaed when the economy grew and was reduced when the economy contracted. As of the second half of 2010, employment of Mexican immigrants began to follow a different trajectory and up to date have a different trend from that of other Hispanics. While Hispanics have already recovered all the jobs lost as a result of the economic crisis and their employment is at its maximum historic level, Mexican immigrants' employment levels are still considerably below their maximum levels reached prior to the economic recession. We believe that the main factor that led to this **decouple** from Hispanic employment are the different actions against undocumented immigrants in the U.S., which began in a more specific manner with the "Arizona Law", a situation that affected Mexicans more than other immigrant groups, since 60% of undocumented immigrants in the U.S., are Mexican, and because more than 50% of Mexican immigrants are undocumented.

Accumulated revenue from remittances in 2012 could be lower than in 2011

In the second half of 2012, two factors led to a change in the upward trend in remittances, which broke the growing trajectory of these inflows since the second half of 2010: a reduction in the exchange rate (pesos per dollar) and employment losses among Mexican immigrants in the U.S. Between June 2012 and October 2012, the exchange rate fell 8%, while employment among Mexican immigrants fell, in seasonally adjusted terms, nearly 5% between the first and third quarters of 2012. Thus, at the end of the year, we expect a change in remittances of between -2.5 % and -0.5% in dollar terms, compared to 2011. For 2013, we expect remittances to grow between 1% and 3%, with which the maximum remittance inflow levels of 2007 will still not be reached.

One out of five Mexican immigrants in the U.S. have part-time employment

Among Mexican immigrants prior to 2007, less than 15% of their jobs were part-time, but between 2009 and 2010, this percentage rose to more than 25%, surpassing the national average by four percentage points, whereas before the crisis, the percentage was around 5% below the national average. For 2012, a convergence is seen between the part-time employment percentages among the Hispanics, Mexican immigrants and U.S. national level, at nearly 21%,. Nevertheless, the reasons for part-time employment are different. While at the national level in the United States, 28% of part-time workers attribute their status to the economic situation, for the group of Mexican immigrant workers, the percentage is 61%.

The United States demands more employment in higher qualified work positions, Mexicans continue to offer their labor force in lower skilled jobs

Mexican immigrants have an important share of the total jobs in the United States that require low educational levels. In 2012, of the nearly 6.2 million workers in the U.S. with less than 10th grade of educational attainment 46.6% were Mexican immigrants. While native-born U.S. workers and the group of other immigrants in general have been gradually increasing their share in the highly-qualified, high-income group, Mexican immigrant workers continue to a great extent offering their labor force in low-skilled, low-paying jobs. This labor supply of low-skilled Mexican immigrants is not compatible with labor demand in the U.S. where only 4.3% of total jobs are for persons with less than 10th grade of school attainment.

Asian immigrants surpass Mexican immigrants in employment positions

Up until 2011 no group of immigrants had surpassed Mexican immigrants in terms of the number of jobs held in the U.S. However, in recent months, Asian immigrants seem to have surpassed Mexican immigrants in this sense. Although it is true that the group of Asian immigrants includes several countries, while Mexican immigrants are from one country only, it should be noted that while Mexicans' share in the job market has not grown in terms of total employment that of other groups seems to have done so.

2. What is happening with the employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. and with the remittances to Mexico?

The exchange rate and employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S., the main factors that explain the recent decline in remittances

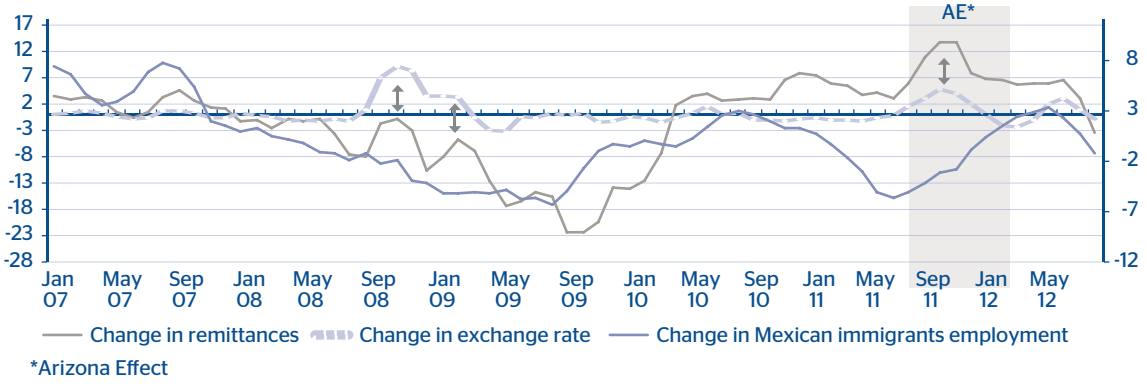
Recently in ***Mexico Economic Watch on Migration*** of October 17, we reported that the two factors that have mainly led to the reduction of remittances toward Mexico are the Mexican peso per dollar exchange rate and employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S.

The exchange rate is a variable that explains the short-term variations in remittances. When the exchange rate (Mexican pesos per dollar) rises compared to the previous month, the incentives to send remittances increase and therefore, remittances tend to rise. In contrast, when the exchange rate is lower, remittances also tend to be lower. In recent months, a certain appreciation of the peso is seen with respect to the dollar, which has led to a lower flow of remittances.

The long-term trend of remittances is explained mainly by employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. When it increases, there are greater incentives to send remittances and therefore, they tend to grow. But when employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. is lower, remittances also tend to lessen. In recent months, employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. has also shown a declining trend, which has also led to lower remittances to Mexico.

Graph 1

Annual rate of changes in remittances to Mexico (%)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from Banco de México and the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Seasonally adjusted 3-months average figures based on Tramo seats

Since employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. is the variable that mainly determines the long-term course of remittances, and it has recently tended to decline, it is important to know what is happening recently with this variable. In the following sections, we analyze employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. more in depth.

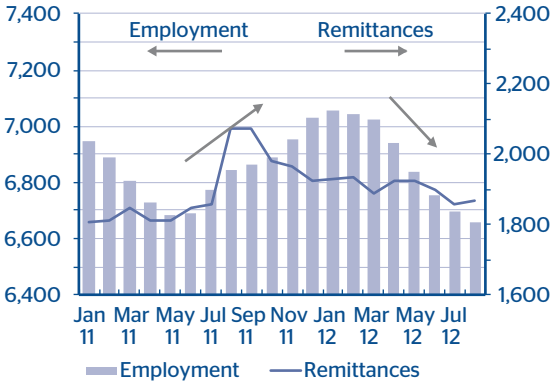
Employment of Mexican immigrants is not linked to that of other Hispanics in the U.S.

Before the past economic crisis in the U.S., employment of Mexican immigrants and of Hispanics as a whole followed a very similar trajectory. In both cases, a notable expansion was seen between 2005 and the end of 2007, with growth surpassing average national employment. During the period of the economic crisis from December 2007 to June 2009,[1] a declining trajectory in employment was seen in these two groups.

[1] According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) in these months the most recent economic crisis in the United States occurred

Graph 2

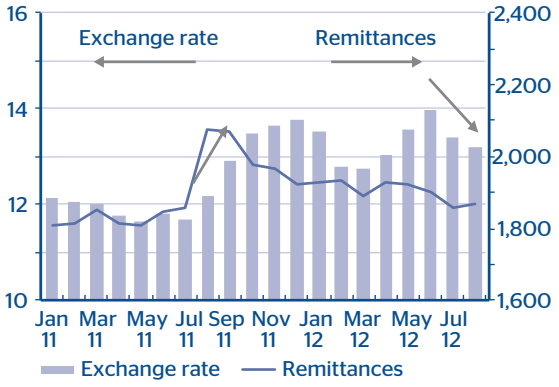
Employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. and remittances to Mexico (Thousands of persons and millions of U.S. dollars)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from Banxico and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey
Note: Seasonally adjusted figures based on Tramo seats

Graph 3

The exchange rate and remittances to Mexico (pesos per dollar and millions of U.S. dollars)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from Banxico
Note: Remittance figures are seasonally adjusted based on Tramo seats

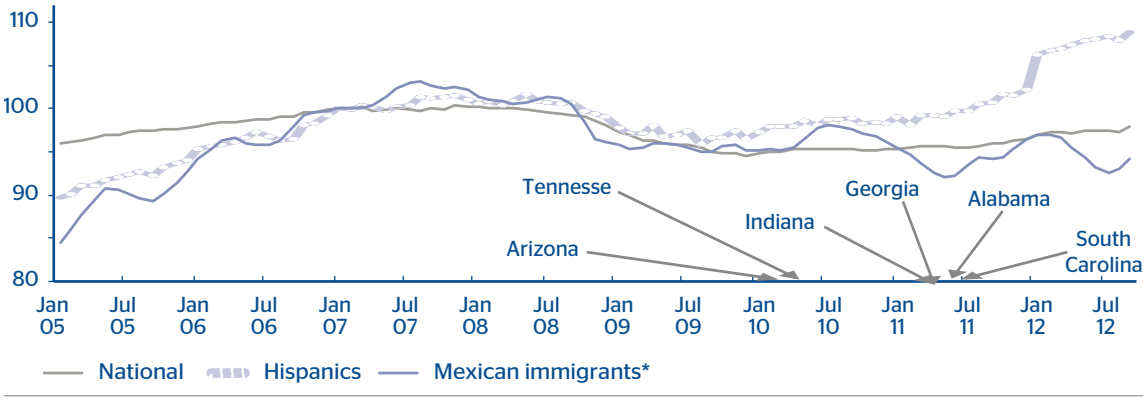
After the economic recession, Hispanics as a whole began to obtain jobs and a short time later Mexican immigrants also, giving the impression that employment in both groups would continue a similar course. However, as of the second half of 2010, employment of Mexican immigrants began to show a different trajectory and to date this group maintains a different trend. While Hispanics have recovered all the jobs lost with the economic crisis and are at their maximum historic levels, Mexican immigrants are still very much below their maximum levels prior to the economic recession.

The factor that generated the employment trend of Mexican immigrants to separate from that of Hispanics is what we have called the "Arizona Effect"; that is, the series of actions against immigrants, mainly undocumented workers, carried out in various states, including the enactment of various anti-immigrant laws that began with the "SB1070" Law in the state of Arizona. Contrary to other Hispanics, Mexican immigrants were strongly affected for being those with the greatest presence in those states, with close to 60% of the undocumented immigrants in the U.S. and because more than 50% of Mexican immigrants are undocumented (Pasel and Cohn, 2011).

Between the second half of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, employment of Mexican immigrants once again resumed an ascending course, which culminated between April and May of 2012 when it began to decline again, becoming more accentuated in July and August, a situation that contributes, as we noted previously, to a decline in remittances to Mexico during those months. .

In the following paragraphs we analyze in particular what has happened recently in employment of immigrants in the U.S. Preliminary figures seem to indicate that in September there was a gain in employment of Mexican immigrants. But, it is necessary to wait in order to have more information that will confirm whether a growth trend is beginning, since as illustrated in the Graph, there is great volatility in this variable.

Graph 4
U.S.: National employment, of Hispanics and of Mexican immigrants
(January 2007=100)



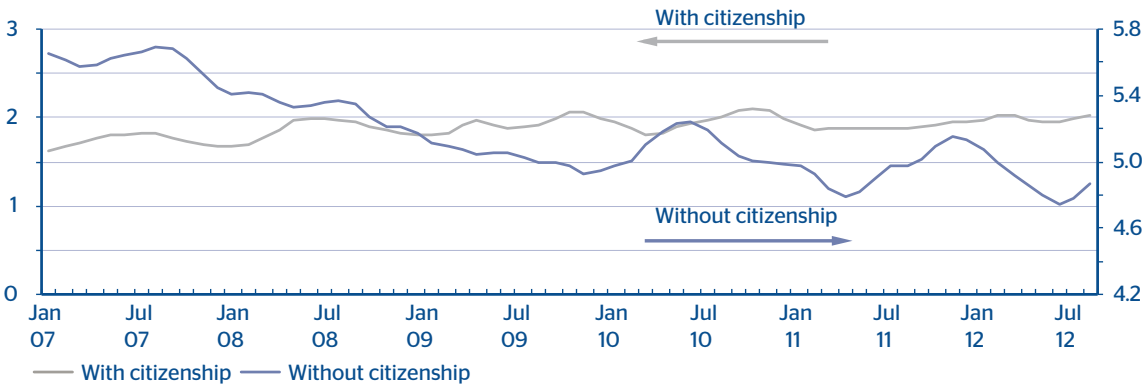
*Seasonally adjusted figures based on Tramo seats
Note: The graph indicates the states that approved anti-immigrant laws and the month these laws were passed.
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Mexican immigrants without citizenship, those that are most affected in the search for jobs in the U.S.

Of the nearly seven million Mexicans employed in the U.S., slightly less than 30% have citizenship. This group in general did not see great declines in employment with the economic crisis. Moreover, since 2012, their employment level shows an ascending trend. In contrast, Mexican immigrants without citizenship were the most affected by the economic crisis, those who suffered most from the actions against immigrants that began with the passing of the "SB1070" Law in Arizona and therefore, those most affected by the recent declines in employment.

It is possible that in the U.S. actions will continue against undocumented immigrants and that this situation, in addition to factors that might be considered temporary, as we shall see below, will come together to generate difficulties in obtaining jobs, and consequently affect remittances to Mexico.

Graph 5
U.S.: Employment of Mexican immigrants, by citizenship
(Millions)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Seasonally adjusted figures based on Tramo seats

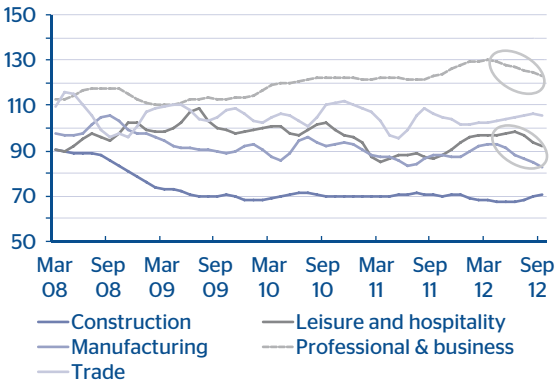
In what sectors do Mexican immigrants lose jobs and in which do they gain employment?

Let us see the behavior of employment among Mexican immigrants by industries. To this end, we join economic sectors into three groups according to their concentration of Mexican immigrants. The first group, which we will consider to be one of high concentration includes construction, leisure and hospitality, manufacturing, professional services and business and wholesale and retail trade, which jointly employ 70% of Mexican immigrants. The medium concentration group, which employs 25% of Mexican immigrants, includes educational and health services, agriculture, livestock and forestry, transportation and other services, while the low concentration group, with 5% of Mexican immigrant workers, is comprised of financial activities, public administration, mining and information services.

In the first group, where there is a greater concentration of Mexican immigrants, a certain decline was observed in recent months in the number of Mexican immigrants employed in manufacturing, leisure and hospitality and in professional and business services. In the construction sector, although in September and October, Mexican immigrants seem to have gained jobs, but the level is lower than that at the beginning of the year.

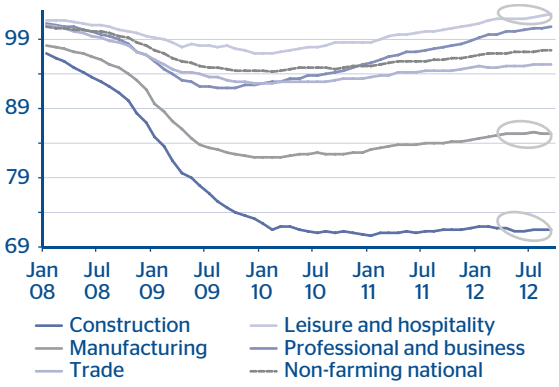
The loss of employment among Mexican immigrants in those sectors seems to be due to the economic cycle at the national level. Construction and manufacturing are the sectors that suffered strong declines due to the economic crisis and have not been able to recover. Recently, construction in the U.S. has lost jobs; in September 2012 there were nearly 40,000 fewer employees than at the beginning of the year. In manufacturing, in August and September a decline in employment of more than 30,000 jobs was seen. The wholesale and retail trade sector has shown a growing trend at a rate close to that of the national median; in this sector, Mexican immigrants also seem to show an ascending trend. Professional and business services have been growing more than the national median. This is also one of the sectors where employment of Mexican immigrants is growing more, although in recent months it has shown a certain lag. Leisure and hospitality is one of the sectors that has grown more than the national median since the last crisis and that recently has continued growing, despite a decline in its employment rate, from more than 30,000 jobs that were created month to month in the first half of 2012, to less than 15,000 in recent months.

Graph 6
U.S.: Mexican immigrants employed in high concentration sectors
(January 2007=100)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey
Note: Seasonally adjusted figures based on Tramo seats

Graph 7
U.S.: National employment in sectors with a high concentration of Mexican immigrants
(January 2007=100)

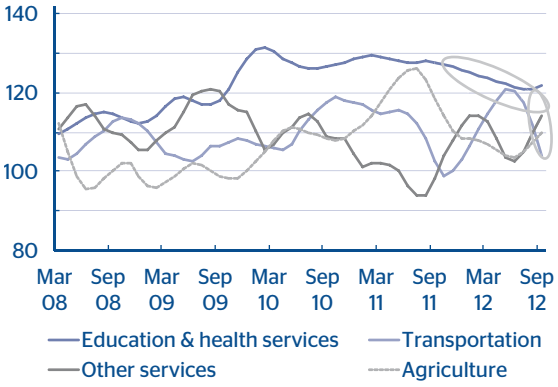


Source: BBVA Research with figures from theBureau of Labor Statistics

The sectors of the second group, with a medium concentration of Mexican immigrants, in general maintain an ascending trend in employment at the national level. The sectors of other services and agriculture and livestock have grown above that of the national median since 2007 and that of educational and health services has grown above that of those two sectors. In this group, employment of Mexican immigrants has shown significant declines in the transportation and agricultural sectors.

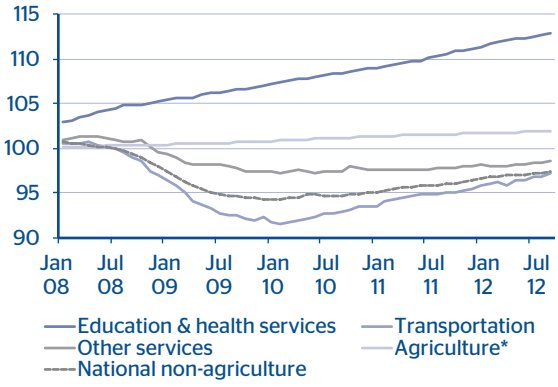
In the latter case although the agricultural sector on a national level is growing, the decline seen in employment of Mexican immigrants could be attributed to the drought that has affected some states where there is a high concentration of Mexican immigrants such as Texas and Colorado. In September, according to preliminary figures, employment of Mexican immigrants in agriculture seems to have increased.

Graph 8
U.S.: Mexican immigrants employed in medium concentration sectors
(January 2007=100)



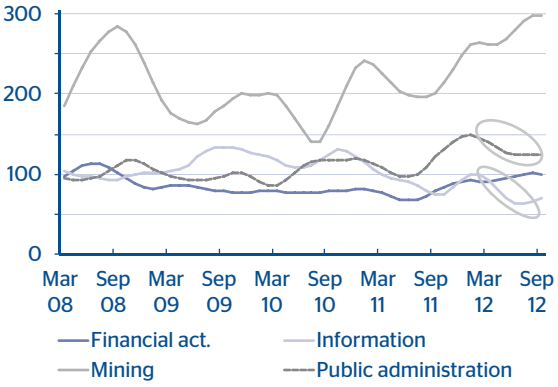
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey
Note: Seasonally adjusted figures based on Tramo seats.

Graph 9
U.S.: National employment in sectors of medium concentration of Mexican immigrants
(January 2007=100)



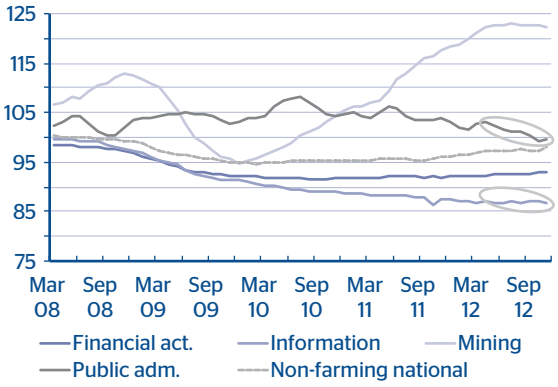
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Figures obtained from the Current Population Survey and seasonally adjusted based on Tramo seats

Graph 10
U.S.: Mexican immigrants in low concentration sectors
(January 2007=100)



Note: Seasonally adjusted figures based on Tramo seats
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

Graph 11
U.S.: National employment in sectors with a low concentration of Mexican immigrants
(January 2007=100)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Figures obtained from the Current Population Survey and seasonally adjusted based on Tramo seats

In the third group, where Mexican immigrants have a low concentration, at a national level it is seen that mining and public administration sectors have grown above the non-farming national average since the past crisis, although public administration shows a slight decline recently. A similar situation is seen in the employment of Mexican immigrants in both economic activities. The information services sector, which has grown below the national average, also shows a slight descent recently, a situation that also occurs with the employment of Mexican immigrants.

The following chart shows the employment level by sector at the third quarter of 2012, compared with the same quarter the previous year. The figures allow comparing current employment with that of a

year ago, but do not show the recent trend, which is presented in the previous graphs. Compared with the employment level a year ago, the sectors in which Mexican immigrants have lost more jobs are agriculture and livestock, construction, educational and health services, trade, professional services and manufacturing. Most of these belong to the first sector, with a high concentration of Mexican immigrants. In turn, the sectors in which employment shows the greatest change compared to that of a year ago are: leisure and hospitality, other services (excluding government), and mining, the last two sectors with a low concentration of Mexican immigrants.

Chart 1
U.S.: Jobs gained and lost by Mexican immigrants 2011-3Q-2012-3Q, by sector (Thousands of jobs)

Sector	2011 3Q	2012 3Q	Annual % change	Sector	2011 3Q	2012 3Q	Annual % change
Leisure and hospitality	976	1,053	+78	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	501	430	-71
Other services, excluding. government	382	442	+60	Construction	1,247	1,203	-43
Mining, oil and gas	39	57	+18	Educational and health services	608	574	-34
Financial activities	155	172	+17	Trade	814	783	-31
Information services	27	29	+2	Professional and business services	941	910	-31
				Manufacturing	974	945	-29
				Transportation and utilities	233	227	-6
				Public administration	92	87	-4

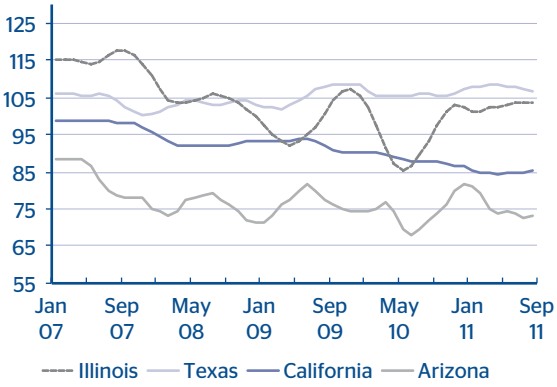
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

Thus, Mexican immigrants in the U.S. are concentrated mainly in sectors that have shown lags and have little presence in sectors that have shown expansion since the past crisis, so their employment level, in general, has been affected.

How has employment of Mexican immigrants behaved in the main states where they are concentrated?

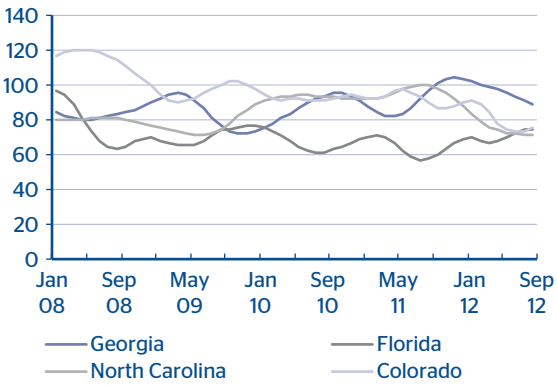
Upon analyzing employment by states, it is seen that those states with a greater concentration of Mexican immigrants, have shown declines in employment: California, Arizona, Georgia, North Carolina, with a slowdown in Texas. It is possible that in states such as Texas and California, the decline in employment is due to the drought that has recently sharpened in those states, while in states such as Arizona and Georgia, the drop could be the consequence of the actions taken against immigrants as a result of the anti-immigrant laws passed. It is likely that in other states, the concentration of undocumented immigrants is being discouraged, such as that of Mexican immigrants without citizenship (many of whom are also undocumented) who have greater difficulty in obtaining work. In turn, those states in which Mexican immigrants seem to be gaining employment are Illinois and Florida.

Graph 12
U,S,: Mexican immigrants employed in states with a high concentration (January 2007=100)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey
Note: Seasonally adjusted figures based on Tramo seats

Graph 13
U.S.: National employment in states with a medium concentration of Mexican immigrants (January 2007=100)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Note: Seasonally adjusted figures based on Tramo seats

Employment perspectives for Mexican immigrants in the U.S.

As was shown previously, in the United States there are sectors that are expanding and some that are showing a low generation of jobs and even losses. The sectors with employment gains are allowing, in general terms, a positive trend in the national employment level, so that the unemployment rate in the U.S. has tended to decline and by past September was 7.8%, the lowest since the beginning of 2009. Although from August to September the number of unemployed declined by slightly more than 400,000, there was an increase in the number of part-time workers attributed to the economic situation (involuntarily), which increased by almost 600,000 during the same period.

Additionally, the percentage share in the labor force in the United States has been falling significantly in recent years, from levels of 66% in 2008 to 63.6% last September, levels that had not been seen since 1981, which could be related to the slow process in hiring, which has led some to stop looking for work and be counted in the denominator for calculating the unemployment rate.

Mexican immigrants are concentrated mainly in the sectors that have shown the greatest lags in the U.S. since the crisis. Moreover, they have a strong presence in states with problems of drought, which could explain the decline in agricultural employment.

An important element in these trends are the actions against undocumented immigrants that have undoubtedly generated a considerable impact on employment of Mexican immigrants, mainly among those that don't have citizenship, who are the majority. These actions have led to the separation of the employment trend for Mexican immigrants from that of other Hispanics, since these actions have emerged in states with a greater concentration of Mexican immigrants where the majority of these are undocumented.

In the U.S. it is possible that as a result of the various anti-immigrant laws undocumented workers are being replaced by documented ones. In view of this, there has perhaps been a structural change in the employment of Mexican immigrants and that, in the future; it will be difficult for the trend in employment to continue in line with that of Hispanics as a whole.

Although Mexicans continue to face a flexible labor market (which is observed in the changes in employment that Mexican immigrants have experienced in the different sectors and states in recent years), it is probable that the laws and different actions against undocumented immigrants have imposed certain restrictions to the entry of undocumented workers, where Mexicans are most affected, because they are the majority.

We believe that these restrictions could continue until there is a strong economic expansion in the United States. For next year, according to the base scenario of BBVA Research, we expect the U.S. economy to grow (1.8%), although at a lower level than this year (2.1%). With this, there could be a certain expansion in employment for Mexican immigrants, but this will not be enough to eliminate the restrictions imposed and that are affecting them principally, so that the employment of Mexican immigrants could continue growing, although at a lower level than that of the rest of Hispanics and of other immigrants in the U.S. as a whole.

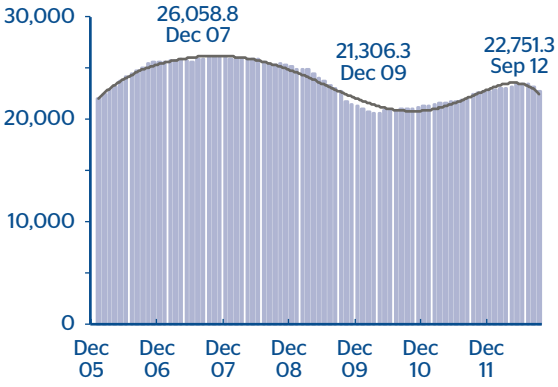
Perspectives for remittances to Mexico

In the first half of 2012, remittances posted an annual growth rate of 6% in dollars. However, the strong declines that occurred in remittances during some months in the second half of 2012, could cause accumulated revenue from remittances to be close to those of 2011. Therefore, we believe that the change in dollars in remittances for 2012, will be between -2.5 % and -0.5% at an annual rate.

Given that the level of employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. seems to be lower and that this variable is the one that mainly determines the long-term course of remittances, it is foreseeable that the level of remittances will also be lower and it will therefore be complicated, at least during the next two years, to reach the maxiumum remittance levels seen in 2007. We believe that for 2013, remittances could grow between 1% and 3% in dollars.

Graph 14

Accumulated remittance inflows to Mexico in 12months (Millions of dollars)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from Banxico

Chart 2

Remittances to Mexico estimates in dollars

Year	Range of variation %
2012	-2.5 to -0.5
2013	1 to 3

Source: BBVA Research estimates

Conclusions: It will be some years for remittances to reach their maximum levels

After 21 consecutive months of growth at an annual rate, remittances to Mexico posted their first decline in dollars in July 2012. In August and September they fell again, but at higher rates. This situation was due mainly to the combination of a downward trend in the exchange rate (pesos per dollar) and also in employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S., but in addition, to a comparison effect, since in those months of the previous year remittances were bolstered by a contrary combination of the exchange rate and employment, both of which had shown growth trends.

The lower employment of Mexican immigrants occurred as a result of various factors: a slowdown in sectors with a strong presence of Mexican immigrants, drought in some states and continued actions against immigrants. This last factor seems to have imposed restrictions to the entry in the labor market of undocumented workers, a group where Mexican immigrants represent the majority, and for this reason they have been the most affected by these policies.

This seems to have had, among its consequences, a change in the employment level of Mexican immigrants, a situation resulting from the passing of anti-immigrant laws in some states in the U.S., after which employment of Mexican immigrants began to show a different behavior from that of other Hispanic groups.

While the U.S. economy does not achieve a strong expansion and with it an important increase in demand for immigrant labor, the restrictions imposed by anti-immigrant policies will be an important impediment for Mexican immigrants to obtain higher employment levels. At least for next year we don't expect a strong economic expansion in the U.S. so that although employment of immigrants could grow, it will be at relatively low rates and perhaps below that of Hispanics as a whole, as occurred during the last two years.

If employment of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. has changed at a lower level, and given that this is the variable that explains the long-term performance of remittances, it is reasonable to assume that the level of remittances to Mexico has also changed and that, at least in the next two years, it will be complicated to reach the maximum levels of 2007.

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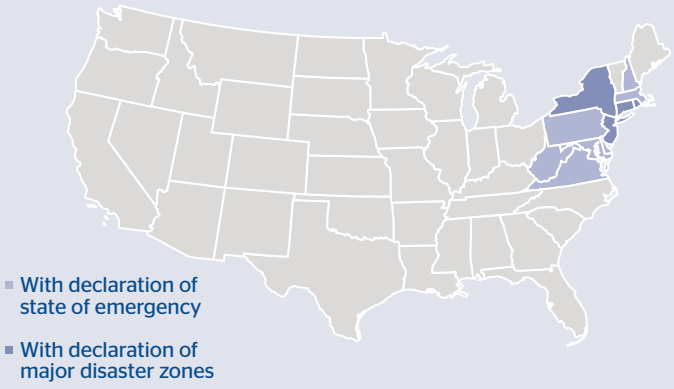
Box 1: In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, will there be effects on Mexican immigration? And in remittances to Mexico?

In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy on the northeast coast of the United States in late October of this year, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) declared major disaster areas in four U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.[1]

In addition to the losses and damage to properties and infrastructure by Hurricane Sandy, we must add the non-recoverable costs of the halt of economic and productive activity in the affected areas. Preliminary estimates indicate that the losses and damage from Hurricane Sandy could cost the U.S. economy between 20 to 50 billion dollars (Source: IHS Global Insight, preliminary report). Thus, Hurricane Sandy is among the 10 costliest hurricanes to have hit the United States in at least the last 150 years, according to current estimates.

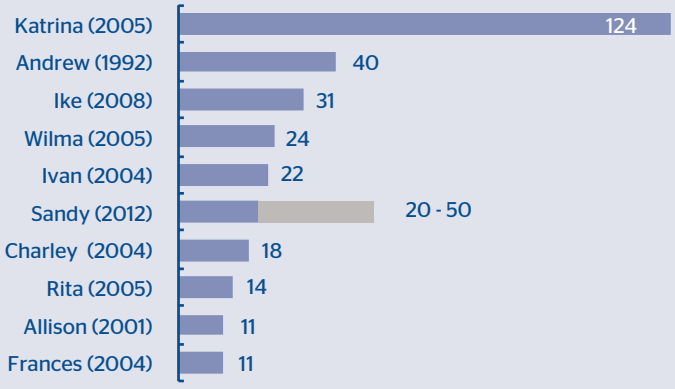
A question that has arisen among the public is what effects did the hurricane have on Mexican immigrants in the affected states? And, what is expected in the following months in terms of migratory flows to these states and the evolution of remittances?, considering that Mexican immigrants have an important weight in the construction sector and could possibly be hired for reconstruction efforts in the areas affected by Hurricane Sandy.

Graph 15
States with Emergency and Major Disaster Declaration due to Hurricane Sandy in 2012



Source: BBVA Research with data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) at November 10, 2012.

Graph 16
Costliest hurricanes in the U.S. since 1851 (Billions of dollars at 2012 prices)



Source: BBVA Research with estimates from the National Hurricane Center and IHS Global Insight.

When analyzing total employment of Mexican immigrants and in the construction sector after previous similar incidents in states with major disaster declarations prompted by hurricanes, the results are mixed. In Florida, which was hit by Hurricane Wilma in 2005, there was an increase in total employment, and specifically in the construction industry for Mexican immigrants. The number of new jobs in the construction industry grew by close to 24,000 in the six months after the hurricane. It is likely that these jobs were created by the need for reconstruction of the affected areas, but as can be seen in the following cases, this is not an ironclad rule.

In Louisiana, the number of Mexican immigrants living in that state was minimal before the arrival of Hurricane Katrina. During the 12 months following the hurricane there was no significant growth of Mexican immigrants, which did not take place until the second year, when on average, 19,000 Mexican immigrants were then working in the state, of whom 13,000 were in the construction sector.

In the states of Texas and Louisiana, which were affected in 2008 by Hurricane Ike, no important changes were noted in total employment of Mexican immigrants or in the construction sector in the months after the storm or two years later.

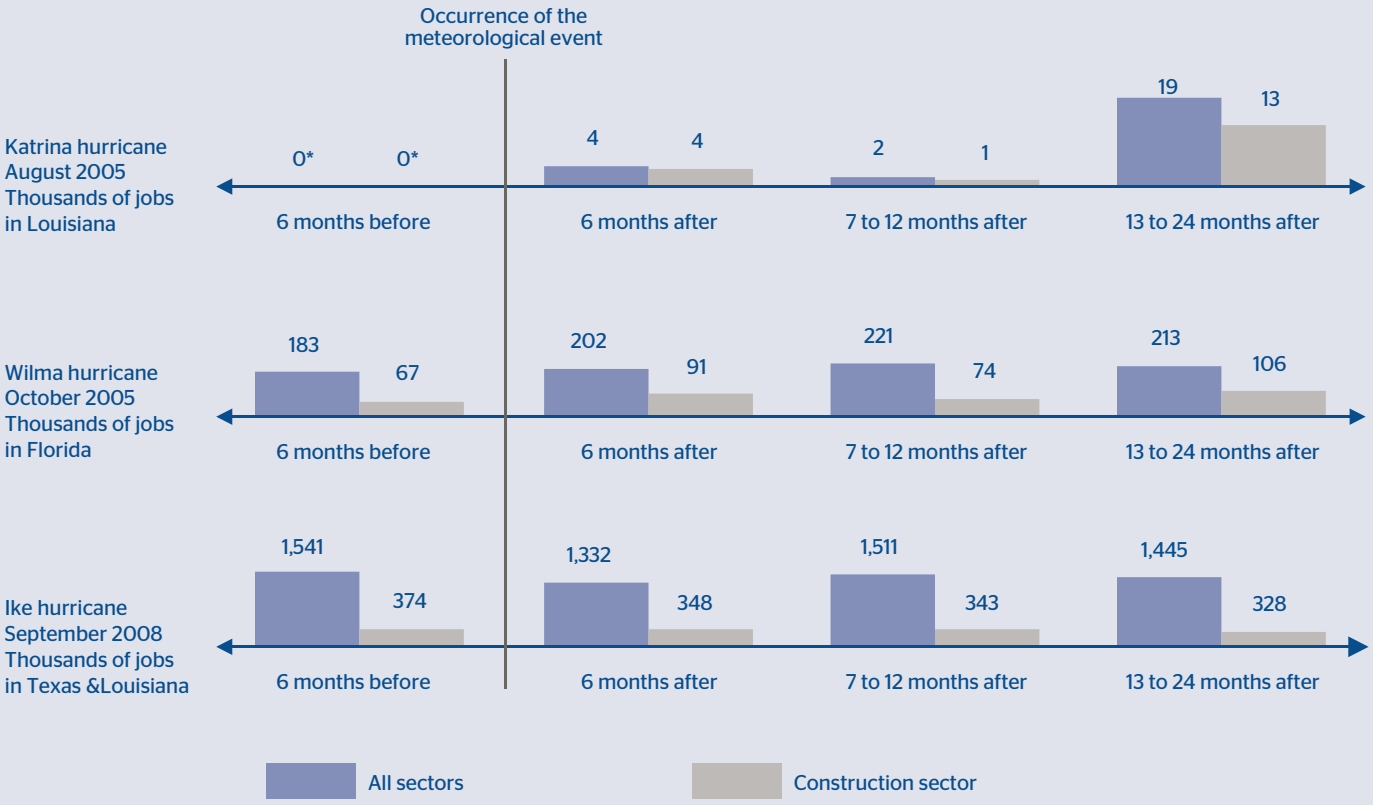
[1] Major Disaster Declarations 4085, 4086, 4087, and 4089, respectively.

Thus, it is possible that an increase in the Mexican immigrant population in the states affected by Hurricane Sandy could occur due to reconstruction efforts, but it is not expected to grow significantly nor are important changes in migratory flows to these states anticipated. In 2012, the four states with major disaster declarations as a result of Hurricane Sandy had about 410,000 Mexicans immigrants, most of whom live in the states of New York and New Jersey, and of whom slightly more than 270,000 were employed, mainly in the hospitality and leisure, construction, professional and management services, and retail sectors.

Only about 3.5% of Mexican immigrants in the United States live in the four states affected by Hurricane Sandy, and while the volume of remittances from these states might decrease, no major changes are expected in overall remittances to Mexico from the United States on a national level.

Graph 17

Employment of Mexican immigrants in selected states with Hurricanes Major Disaster Declarations, recently, before and after the incident



Note: Employment is calculated on the basis of the average in the months under consideration.
* During these months, the number of Mexican workers in this state was minimal.
Source: BBVA Research with data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey.

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Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) http://www.fema.gov/

IHS Global Insight

3. How are Mexican immigrants' wages compared to other immigrants in U.S.?

Various studies have analyzed the different wages between native-born workers and immigrant workers, and an attempt has been made to measure whether immigration affects the wages of the former (see, for example, Camarota, 1998, Orrenius and Zavodny, 2007, Borjas, 1994, Adsera and Chiswick, 2007). In some of these analysis, the immigrants are not differentiated by regions or countries of origin, even when, despite having certain similar characteristics such as age, gender or educational level, their productivities are not necessarily the same since they come from different educational systems or have different skills, given the peculiarities of their respective economies. In general, little is known about the differences in productivity among the immigrants from different regions or countries. One variable that could capture productivity is workers' wages.

This article of ***Mexico Migration Outlook*** seeks to contribute in this sense to this end; the wages of the Mexican immigrants living in the United States are compared with those of other major immigrant groups in the U.S. who come from Canada, Central America, South America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

The main information source is the March 2012 Supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS) that is prepared by the United States Census Bureau, together with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The segment analyzed includes persons between 15 and 64 years old.

Broadly, Mexican immigrants in U.S. offer low-skill jobs. In principle, it could be expected that in immigrants with greater affinity with the Mexicans, the difference in wages could be low, while that of immigrants with high labor qualification, the differences in income could be higher, which is why the comparison of average income without considering this situation, could be somewhat inaccurate. Due to this, in addition to presenting the differences in average earning among the different immigrant groups, salaries are compared between men and women for the following sub-groups: persons with low educational level and by age groups, persons with high educational level and by age groups, persons with citizenship, and persons without citizenship.

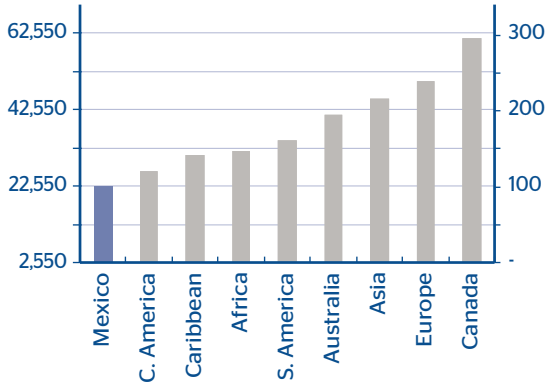
Once the wage differences are presented, the immigrants are classified according to their educational levels so as to review whether those with higher levels are being recognized by receiving higher wages and vice versa.

Total wage differences

According to the Current Population Survey (CPS) figures, when comparing separately the average annual wage of immigrant men and women of Mexico with that of other groups considered in this study, it is found that, in both cases, the Mexicans are the ones who receive the lowest wages. In men, the lowest difference is with the Central Americans who, on average, earn 1.2 times what the Mexicans get, and the highest difference is with Canadians who receive on average 2.7 times the wages of Mexicans. In women, the lowest difference is also observed with the Central Americans, who on average receive 1.4 times what the Mexicans get, and the highest difference is with the Europeans whose wage is 2.7 times that of Mexicans. Thus, the immigrant groups that receive the highest wages are the Canadians, the Europeans and the Asians, and those receiving the lowest wages are the Central Americans and the Mexicans.

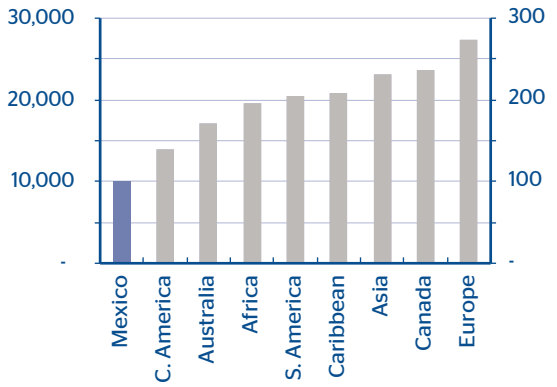
As was mentioned previously, considering the total differences can be somewhat inaccurate, because the workers of each region could have different characteristics. In the following sections, immigrant wages are compared, considering educational levels, age and gender. What could be expected is that, when comparing workers with more similarities, the differences in earning could reduce, since the productivity would have to be similar. We will see if this occurs.

Graph 18
U.S.: Average annual wage for male immigrants (current dollars)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.

Graph 19
U.S.: Average annual wage for female immigrants (current dollars)



Source: BBVA Research figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.

Wage differences by age groups

For the analysis of this section, three age groups were considered: 1) from 15 to 29; 2) from 30 to 44; and 3) from 45 to 64 years old. In the wage comparisons of the Mexican immigrants versus other immigrants, we take as a base the wage of the Mexicans and t-tests[1] were made on the difference in mean earning so as to evaluate whether the differences may be accepted as valid statistically, since in some cases the incomes can be very close, and in others, although there are large differences, the number of observations can be relatively low, so that the comparison is inadequate.

In each one of the age groups considered, higher income is observed for the other immigrants compared to that of Mexicans. The youngest age group (from 19 to 25 years old) is where the differences are the lowest. There, the only significant differences found were with respect to the Asians, the South Americans and the Europeans; this last group is where the highest wage appears and on average, is 1.4 times what the Mexicans earn.

In the group of 30 to 44 year-old immigrants, significant differences are found in all cases, the highest being with the Canadians and the lowest with the Central Americans, who on average earn 3 and 1.2 times, respectively, what the Mexicans earn.

In the 45 to 64 year-old age group, the only group with which the Mexicans' income does not seem to be statistically different is that of the Central Americans. The lowest difference in income is with the South Americans who, on average, earn 1.5 times what the Mexicans get and the highest is also with the Canadians who on average receive an income 2.6 times that of Mexican immigrants.

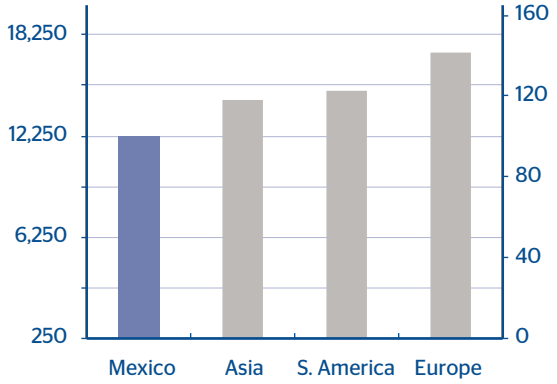
In the following cases, so as to have more comparable groups, the men and women are separated, taking into account the same age ranges, but let us first see whether the income between men and women immigrants is different. According to the CPS figures, it is observed that men earn double what women get, although in groups of the same age, the differences seem to be lower.

Statistically significant results are found in men as well as in women when comparing Mexican immigrants with other immigrants, which suggests lower wages for Mexican immigrants in the different age groups.

In general, the greater differences are observed in the group of the 30 to 40 year old, and in most of the cases, the wage differences between the other immigrants and the Mexicans are greater in the case of women. For example, in the groups of the 30 to 40 year old, while Asian men earn 130.5% more than Mexican men; Asian women earn almost 170% more than Mexican women. Similarly, when comparing with the Europeans in the same age range, the wage difference for men is 156% and for women it is more than 300%.

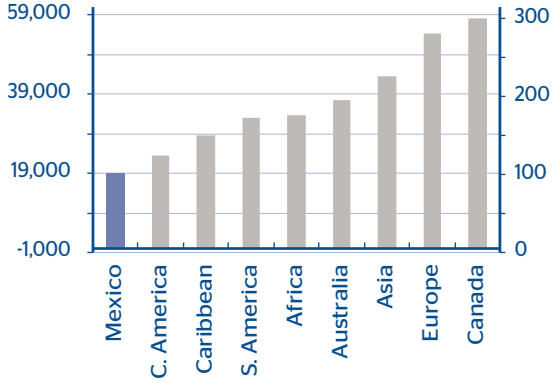
[1] The "t" or "Student t" test is a statistical test to verify if a hypothesis is true. In this article, it is used to verify if the differences in wages are statistically significant.

Graph 20
U.S.: Average annual wage for immigrants between 15 and 29 years old (current dollars)



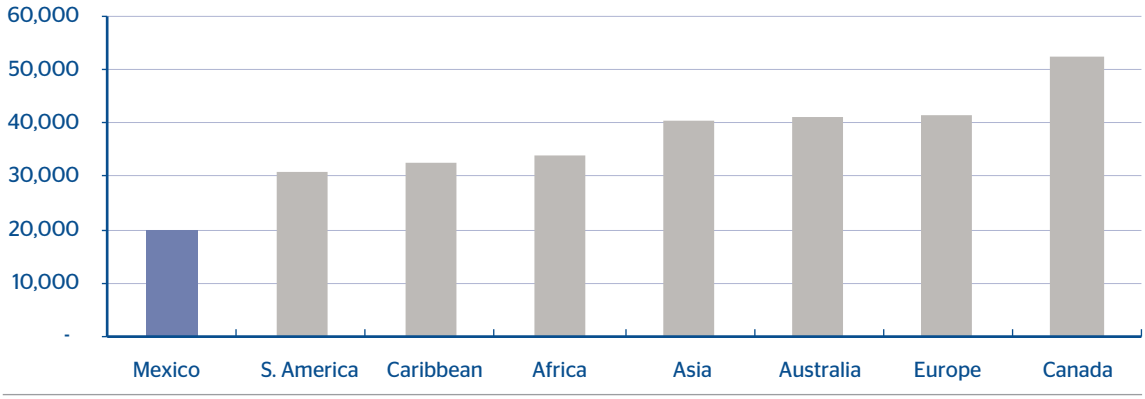
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.
Note: It is only reported the results of which the differences regarding the wage of immigrants from Mexico are statistically significant.

Graph 21
U-S.: Average annual wage for immigrants between 30 and 44 years old (current dollars)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.
Note: It is only reported the differneces regarding the wage of immigrants from Mexico are statistically significant

Graph 22
U.S.: Average annual wage for immigrants between 45 and 64 years of age (current dollars)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.
Note: It is only reported the results of which the differences regarding the wage of immigrants from Mexico are statistically significant

It is probable that the educational levels influence the differences observed; due to this in the following sections we make this analysis considering two groups: low educational levels (less than 10th grade) and high educational levels (professional and post-graduate).

Chart 3
Wage differences among men

Age groups	Annual wage of Mexicans in current dollars	Difference compared to Mexicans' wages (%)															
		Canada		Central America		South America		The Caribbean		Africa		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Total	22,543	171.3	**	17.0	*	52.4	**	35.7	**	40.6		101.3	**	121.1	**	82.9	**
From 15 to 29 years of age	16,356	-13.8		0.8		14.2		-12.2		-3.7		3.9		37.1	**	4.9	
From 30 to 44 years of age	25,812	247.5	**	21.2	*	65.9	**	34.9	**	46.2		130.5	**	156.0	**	100.2	**
From 45 to 64 years of age	26,663	175.8	**	28.6		50.6	**	51.3	**	61.5		109.0	**	118.0	**	156.5	

** Statistically significant at the level of 5% or less, * Statistically significant at the level of 10% or less
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.

Chart 4
Wage differences among women

Age groups	Annual wage of Mexicans in current dollars	Difference compared with Mexicans' wages (%)																			
		Canada		Central America		South America		The Caribbean		Africa		Asia		Europe		Oceania					
Total	9,987	136.0	**	38.9	**	104.2	**	108.1	**	96.3	**	131.2	**	174.1	**	71.3	**				
From 15 to 29 years of age	7,112	-34.4		11.9		46.5	**	51.1	**	53.3		69.2	**	68.1	**	-18.4					
From 30 to 44 years of age	10,885	189.1	**	43.3	**	134.7	**	99.6	**	170.0	**	169.7	**	305.9	**	147.3	**				
From 45 to 64 years of age	12,305	141.8	**	36.0	**	81.4	**	115.6	**	78.2	**	120.5	**	111.7	**	28.0					

** Statistically significant at the level of 5% or less. * Statistically significant at the level of 10% or less.
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey,of March 2012.

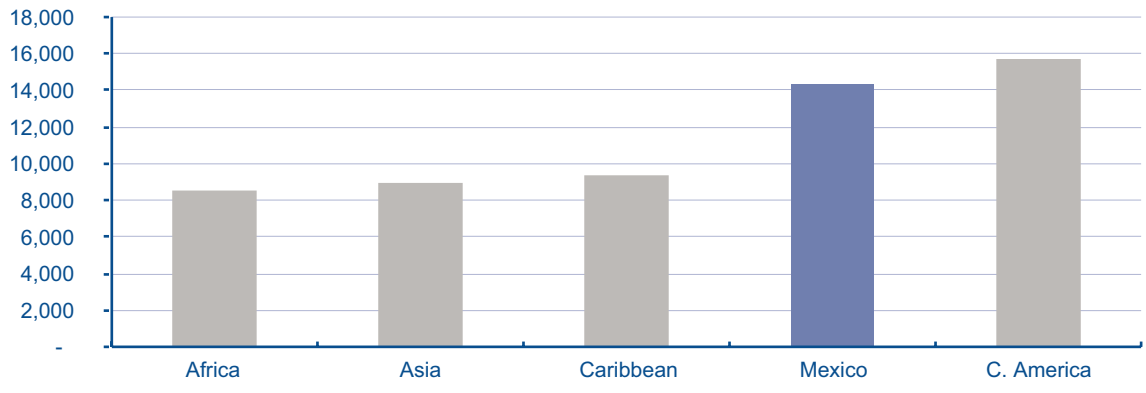
Wage differences in low educational levels, considering sex and age

Without differentiating by sex and age, the average wage earned by immigrants with less than 10th grade of educational attainment was calculated for the regions considered in this analysis. In this case, a more favorable situation is seen for the Mexicans: they earn on average more than the Africans, Asians and Caribbeans and their wage is only slightly below that of the Central Americans.

In order to make the comparison among the more similar groups, a separation was made between men and women and by age groups. This analysis is presented immediately. We also compared Mexican men vs. Mexican women with less than 10th grade of education, and we found a larger wage gap. In this case, men wages are three times higher than women, and grow up to four times with the youngest workers, between 15 and 29 years old.

When analyzing differences in wages between male immigrants with less than 10th grade of educational attainment, all statistically significant results show that Mexicans earning is higher than others groups of immigrants, except for Central Americans, who with in general have wages higher than Mexicans. Those differences are larger with the youngest; for example, within immigrants with less than 10th grade of education, on average, a South American earns 27% less than a Mexican, but if the comparison is made among persons between the ages of 15 and 29, the difference rises to 41%. Similarly, on average, a Caribbean earns 41% less than a Mexican, a figure that is doubled in the age ranges of 15 to 29.

Graph 23
U.S.: Average annual wage for immigrants with less than 10th grade of educational attainment (current dollars)



Source: BBVA Research with figure from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.
Note: It is only reported the results of which the differences regarding the wage of immigrants from Mexico are statistically significant

In women, no statistically significant wage differences are found in favor of Mexican women immigrants as occurs with men. On the contrary, the statistically significant results, although few, suggest that Mexican women receive lower wages, even when comparing them with Central American women, with whom they could have greater similarity in their qualifications.

Based on these results, it could be inferred that in jobs of lower qualifications, Mexican labor is better paid than that of other nationalities in the case of men, which is why there could be a greater preference for it. The following section deals with what happens at high educational levels.

Chart 5

Wage differences among men with less than 10th grade of educational attainment

Age groups	Annual wage of Mexicans in current dollars	Difference compared with Mexicans' wages (%)																			
		Canada		Central America		South America		The Caribbean		Africa		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Total	20,882	-68.6	**	-1.9		-27.4	**	-41.1	**	-39.2	**	-39.5	**	-22.1		-72.4	**
From 15 to 29 years of age	15,135	-21.1	**	4.0		-41.2	**	-85.4	**	-94.4		-90.7	**	-72.7	**	-	
From 30 to 44 years of age	20,607	-		11.9		16.9		-38.3	**	-24.4	**	-14.6		59.5		16.5	
From 45 to 64 years of age	23,644	-		-6.7		-45.1	**	-31.3	*	-9.8		-31.6	**	0.9		-51.5	**

** Statistically significant at the level of 5% or less, * Statistically significant at the level of 10% or less.
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.

Chart 6

Wage differences among women with less than 10th grade of educational attainment

Age groups	Annual wage of Mexicans in current dollars	Difference compared with Mexicans' wages (%)																			
		Canada		Central America		South America		The Caribbean		Africa		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Total	6,816	-		44.2	**	47.2	*	-2.2		-18.6		-7.7		45.2		94.3	
From 15 to 29 years of age	3,348	-		68.1	**	132.0		17.8		-56.5		-63.4		-75.8		-	
From 30 to 44 years of age	7,044	-		54.0	**	8.4		-25.6		5.5		13.9		186.1	**	-83.5	
From 45 to 64 years of age	7,780	-		39.7	**	57.2		-1.9		-9.0		-4.9		126.5	*	137.9	**

**Statistically significant at the level of 5% or less, * Statistically significant at the level of 10% or less.
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement

Wage differences in high educational levels considering sex and age

For this section, immigrants with a professional or post-graduate education were compared. In this case, only with the Central Americans no statistically significant differences were found; the rest of the immigrant groups earn on average more than what the Mexicans earn. The Africans, the group with which there is less difference, earn on average 27% more than the Mexicans, while those of Europe, the Australian Continent and Canada have salaries at least 75% over what the Mexican receive.

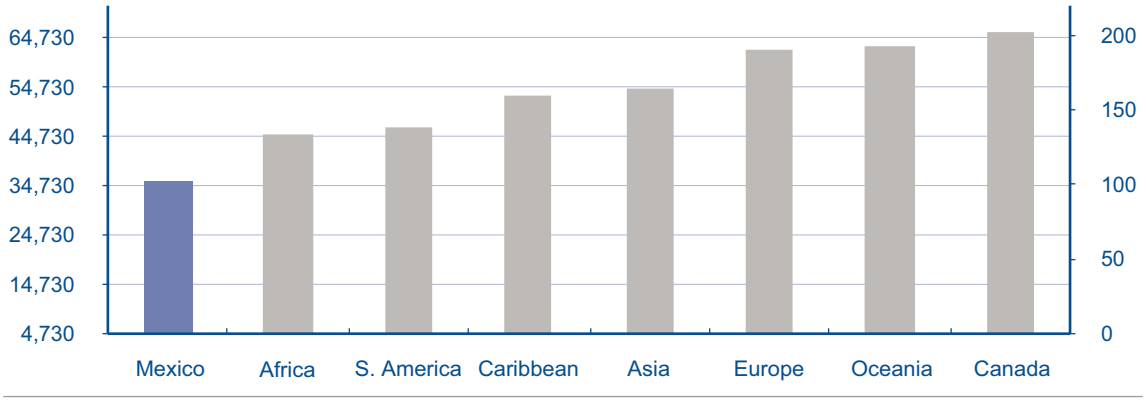
Here also, with the aim of making comparisons among groups with greater similarity, there was differentiation by sex and age. When comparing between Mexican men and women, unlike what was happening at the lower educational levels where the wage differences between men and women of Mexico were important in favor of the men, in this case, the results indicate that in general the men earn 1.3 times what the women earn, but among the youngest group, the women earn more.

Comparing Mexican immigrants with the immigrants of other regions, it is observed that, in general, Mexican men earn less and the differences are greater than in the low educational levels, since in some cases, they are more than double and this seems to be higher among the youngest group. For example, with professional or post graduate education, an Asian man on average earns 80% more than a Mexican man, but among persons between 15 and 29 years of age, the wage difference is more

than double. Within this same group, it is found that, on average, a European earns double what a Mexican earns. But, when making the comparison between persons between 15 and 29 years of age, the difference rises to 182%.

Graph 24

U.S.: Average wage for immigrants with professional or post graduate education (current dollars)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.
Note: It is only reported the results of which the differences regarding the wage of immigrants from Mexico are statistically significant

Chart 7

Wage differences among men with profession or post graduate schooling level

Age groups	Annual wage of Mexicans in current dollars	Difference compared with Mexicans' wages (%)																	
		Canada		Central America		South America		The Caribbean		Africa		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Total	40,319	141.3	**	17.5		47.8	**	55.1	**	27.6	**	80.5	**	101.7	**	125.6	**
From 15 to 29 years of age	17,230	93.2		225.6		172.1	**	36.1		26.4		108.1	**	182.1	**	136.1	
From 30 to 44 years of age	52,228	102.7	**	-23.5	**	15.2		28.1		-3.8		48.1	**	66.0	**	88.2	
From 45 to 64 years of age	41,166	143.7	**	24.3		51.3	**	75.7	**	44.0		93.9	**	104.5	**	173.9	**

** Statistically significant at the level of 5% or less * Statistically significant at the level of 10% or less.
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement

In the case of women, it is also observed in general that Mexican women earn less than other immigrants, but the differences are lower than in the case of men. Only in comparison with European women in the age range of 30 to 44, a difference of more than double is observed.

Chart 8

Wage differences among women with professional and post-graduate schooling level

Age groups	Annual wage of Mexicans in current dollars	Difference compared with Mexicans' wages (%)																	
		Canada		Central America		South America		The Caribbean		Africa		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Total	30,740	10.9		-12.3		16.2		46.2	**	18.6		23.0		46.8	**	-3.7	
From 15 to 29 years of age	32,989	-78.0		-53.4		-46.9		-27.8		-64.1		-31.3		-30.6		-99.4	
From 30 to 44 years of age	28,622	41.9	*	-13.9		43.9		37.2		66.3	*	40.7	*	111.0	**	43.6	
From 45 to 64 years of age	32,151	15.9		1.7		12.4		63.8	*	6.8		30.8		18.0		-17.9	

** Statistically significant at the level of 5% or less, * Statistically significant at the level of 10% or less.
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement

Thus, according to these results, among workers with high labor qualifications, Canadian, Asian, and European immigrants and those from Oceania, the wage difference compared to that of Mexican immigrants is more than double in the case of men, while in that of Mexican women, no important differences in income are observed, compared to women of other nationalities, which is why they seem to be competing better than Mexican men, compared with immigrants of other nationalities.

Differences in wages considering sex and citizenship

A recent study by Sumption and Flam (2012) indicates that those immigrants with citizenship earn more than those that do not have it; they have less probability of being unemployed and have a higher presence in jobs that have better labor qualifications. According to this study, the greater difference in income of those who have citizenship and those that do not is due to the fact that the former have better educational levels, better language abilities and more labor experience in the U.S. Nevertheless, even when controlling these differences, there is evidence that there is an award for citizenship, which tends to be higher for the Latin population and for the women.

The results that we found based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) also show differences in the income of those with citizenship and those without. In the case of Mexican immigrants, the difference is 1.5 times for men and a little more than double for women. .

When comparing the income of Mexican immigrants with that of other immigrants with a great presence in the U.S., considering citizenship, it is found that in general the Mexicans earn less. In some cases the gap is higher among men. For example, a Canadian man with U.S. citizenship earns, on average, twice as much as a Mexican man with citizenship, but in the case of women, the gap is 54%. Compared with the Asians, the gap is 80% for the men and 75% for the women.

In other cases, the gap is wider among the women, compared with immigrants of other regions. Such is the case of the South Americans, the Caribbeans, the Africans and the Europeans.

Chart 9

Wage differences among men according to U.S. citizenship

Age groups	Annual wage of Mexicans in current dollars	Difference compared with Mexicans' wages (%)																	
		Canada		Central America		South America		The Caribbean		Africa		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Total	22,543	171.3	**	17.0	*	52.4	**	35.7	**	40.6		101.3	**	121.1	**	82.9	**
With citizenship	29,772	110.0	**	30.2		45.1	**	39.4	**	31.1		80.1	**	67.1	**	59.3	**
Without citizenship	20,117	197.1	**	11.2		33.7	**	-1.7		24.1		75.3	**	148.5	**	83.7	

** Statistically significant at the level of 5% or less, * Statistically significant at the level of 10% or less
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.

Chart 10

Wage differences among women according to U.S. citizenship.

Age groups	Annual wage of Mexicans in current dollars	Difference compared with Mexicans' wages (%)																	
		Canada		Central America		South America		The Caribbean		Africa		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Total	9,987	136.0	**	38.9	**	104.2	**	108.1	**	96.3	**	131.2	**	174.1	**	71.3	**
Con ciudadanía	16,472	53.9	**	13.0		53.6	**	69.4	**	40.3	**	74.8	**	70.5	**	12.1	
Sin ciudadanía	7,628	183.3	**	48.7	**	108.3	**	59.7	**	122.6	**	106.9	**	243.5	**	110.5	*

** Statistically significant at the level of 5% or less. * Statistically significant at the level of 10% or less.
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement.

With immigrants that have no citizenship, it can also be observed in general that there is a lower income for the Mexicans and in some cases the differences are higher compared to what happens with immigrants with citizenship. For example, in the case of the men, this occurs when compared with the Canadians and the Europeans, and in the case of the women, in addition to the Canadians and the Europeans, compared with the South Americans, the Africans, the Asians and those from Oceania.

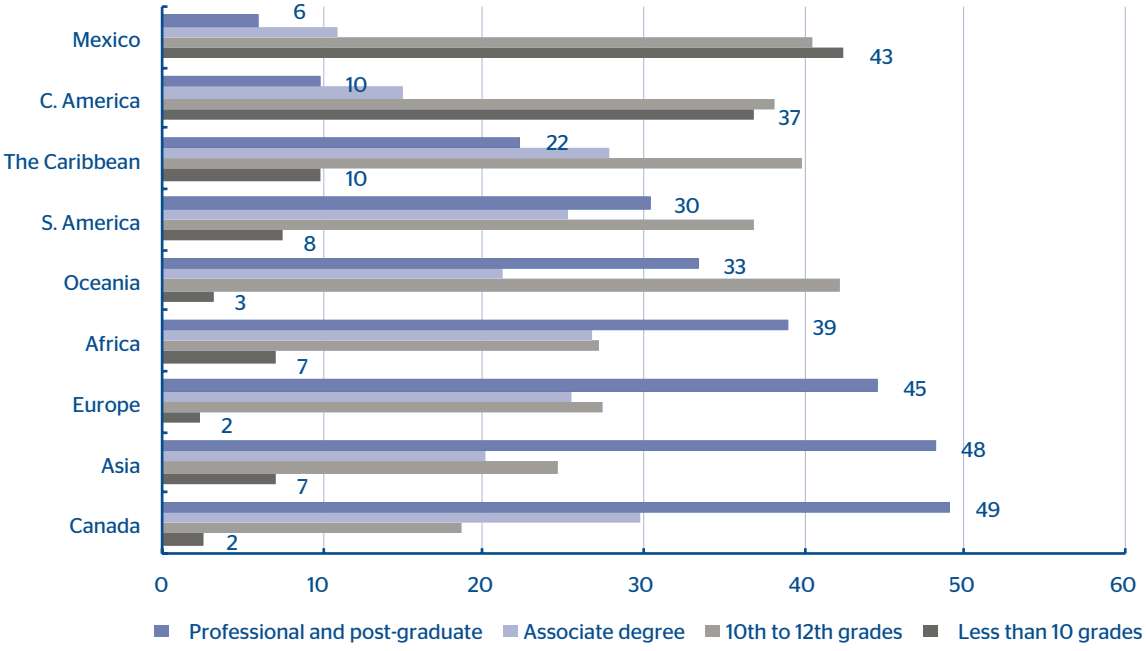
The immigrants with whom Mexicans could have a greater similarity are the Central Americans and the South Americans. In the case of women, the differences in income compared to that of the Mexicans are higher among immigrants without citizenship, and in the case of men, no significant differences are found with the Central Americans, but with the South Americans the differences are higher among those that have citizenship.

Mexican immigrants in working-age have lower educational levels compared with the most important groups of immigrants in the U.S.

In prior issues of ***Mexico Migration Outlook***, we have documented that the educational levels of Mexican immigrants have been increasing. For example, in 1995, over 60% of the Mexican immigrants 25 years of age or more have less than 10th grade of educational attainment; in 2012 this figure is 47%. In the same period, the proportion of Mexican immigrants 25 years old or over with a professional or post-graduate education rose from 4.0% to 6.1% (see statistical appendix). Despite these advances, the educational levels of Mexican immigrants are below those of other groups with a great presence in the U.S.

While 43% of Mexican immigrants between the ages of 15 and 64 have had less than 10th grade of educational attainment, 37% of the Central Americans place in this educational level, and no more than 10% of the immigrants from Canada, South America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Europe and the Australian Continent. As opposed to this, only 6% of Mexican immigrants have a professional or post-graduate education as a maximum educational level. Also in this situation are 10% of the Central.

Graph 25
U.S.: Average educational attainment of immigrants
(% according to educational level)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 2012 supplement

Americans, 22% of the Caribbeans, 20% of the South Americans, 33% of those from the Australian Continent, 39% of the Africans, 45% of the Europeans, 48% of the Asians and 49% of the Canadians.

Central Americans are the immigrant groups with the closer educational attainment level to Mexicans, however, the former have higher education level, on average.

It is probable that the differences in income observed among Mexican immigrants and other immigrant groups are explained to a great extent by the differences in educational levels. As has been shown before, the immigrant groups that tend to receive higher income are precisely those who have higher educational levels, like the Canadians, Europe and Asians, while the Central Americans and the Mexicans with lower educational levels, are the ones who receive lower income on average.

In this sense, being that migration is an option that some Mexicans choose, it is desirable to raise their educational levels at a greater speed, so they can obtain better wages and consequently a better living standard. Certain steps have already been taken in this direction through formal educational programs, such as the one called: "Community Jobs" of the Institute of Mexicans Abroad (IME for Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Extranjero) which seeks to teach reading and writing to Mexicans immigrant abroad or allow them to finish their elementary and junior high school studies. It would also be advisable to carry out actions directed toward training for jobs so that immigrants improve their labor skills.

Conclusions: Higher educational levels and with greater educational quality in Mexico; key elements for Mexican immigrants to be better paid

The results of this study provide evidence that, in general, in the United States, Mexican immigrants receive lower wages than other immigrants with a great presence in the U.S., such as those from Central America, South America, the Caribbean, Africa, and the Australian Continent Asia, Europe and Canada. The differences are higher when the educational levels are higher, and among those groups in the range between 30 and 44 years old. Also, on average, higher wage differences among other immigrant groups and Mexicans were found when the comparison is made among women.

Mexican male immigrants seem to be preferred by the labor market in jobs of lower labor qualifications, since in these employments they do receive higher wages than immigrants of other nationalities. However, in high qualification jobs, the Canadians, the Asians, the Europeans and those from Oceania earn more than double that of Mexicans in some cases. In turn, Mexican women seem to compete better than Mexican men in high labor qualification jobs, since when comparing their wage with that of immigrant women of other nationalities, only in one case was there a difference higher than double the income.

The same as in previous works, it is found that immigrants with U.S. citizenship earn more than those without citizenship. When comparing Mexican immigrants with citizenship against immigrants of other regions also with citizenship, it was found that Mexicans also earn less.

The fact that Mexican immigrants receive less income than other immigrants, is due to a great extent to the educational differences between Mexicans and another immigrants. While 43% of Mexican immigrants between the ages of 15 and 64 have less than 10th grade of educational attainment, no more than 10% of the immigrants from Canada, South America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Europe and the Australian Continent are in this educational level. Although the Central Americans are the group with a greater similarity to Mexican immigrants, their average educational levels are higher; 37% of Central Americans between the ages of 15 and 64 have less than 10th grade of educational attainment and 10% have a professional and post-graduate education; 6% of Mexican immigrants are in this last group.

The quality of education is also important; this infers that in some cases the wage comparisons were made among groups that are relatively similar in their school years. Nevertheless, the wages of Mexicans are considerably below those of immigrants from other regions when comparisons are made among

immigrants with a high educational level. The results of the PISA[2] tests have shown that greater progress is required in this sense. For example, in 2009, the most recent year in which the PISA test was given. Mexico ranked 51st, out of 65, in mathematics.

As long as we do not manage to raise the educational levels in Mexico and raise the quality of education, Mexican immigrants will continue to be only slightly competitive in higher qualified jobs and will continue to offer their work in jobs with lower wages.

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[2] The Program for International Student Evaluation (PISA) is an international study that seeks to help in the evaluation of educational systems worldwide by means of examinations of abilities and knowledge of 15-year-old students in the participating countries or economies. The study is conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); it started in the year 2000 and it is done every three years.

4. The demand for jobs in the United States and the labor supply of Mexican immigrants

A previous article of this issue of ***Mexico Migration Outlook***, it shows that in recent years, the employment patterns of Mexican immigrants have behaved differently from the rest of Hispanic immigrants as a whole, even though previously they had similar trajectories. In previous studies we have presented evidence that the measures taken against undocumented immigrants in some U.S. states have particularly affected Mexicans and imposed restrictions on them in terms of finding employment. This situation has had the effect of a reduced correlation in employment patterns between the two immigrant groups. These measures are not necessarily driven by market behavior, which, in turn, has its own dynamics, which also affect employment and which could move in the same direction, and thus imposing more constraints to Mexican immigrant employment, or move in the opposite sense, and boost their jobs.

This article discusses some of the recent changes that are occurring in the employment structure of the United States; in addition to focusing on immigrants as a whole, the case of Mexican immigrants is specifically addressed. The discussion of this latter point aims to determine the types of workers who are currently in demand in the U.S. economy and whether Mexican immigrants are workers who, generally speaking, meet these characteristics. If the latter is the case, it could be argued that the market itself could help minimize the effects of the measures aimed against immigrants; but, on the contrary, if Mexican immigrants in general lack the main characteristics that the market demands, the difficulties for them to obtain employment will be greater.

The estimates are based on figures from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and range from the years prior to the recent economic crisis to the period following it, with the aim of determining whether there were changes that have affected the characteristics of the labor market for Mexican immigrants.

Demand for jobs according to educational level

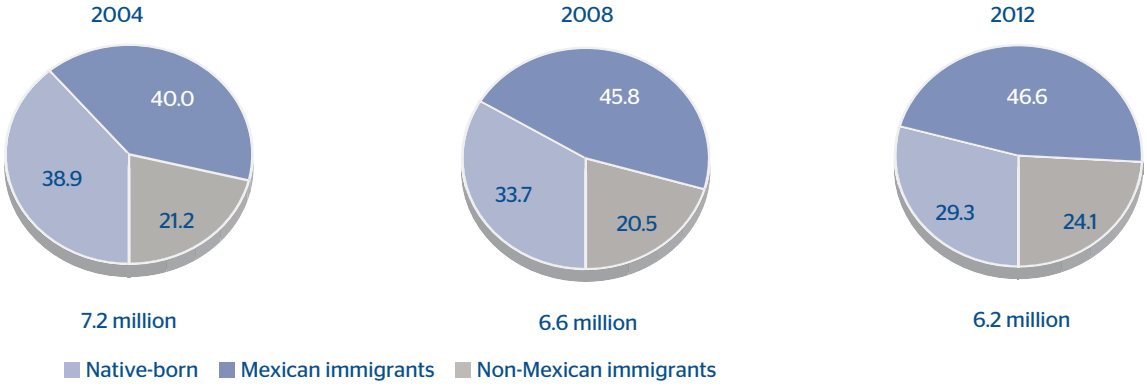
Mexican immigrants cover a large percentage of jobs in the United States that require very little schooling.

Both, in absolute and relative terms, workers with less than a 10th-grade education (equivalent to junior high school or less) have been steadily decreasing in the United States. The jobs that they held are associated with low-wages and/or low-skill works. In 2004, there were about 7.2 million workers employed who had less than 10th-grade educational attainment, which represented 5.2% of all jobs, while in 2012, this figure fell to 6.1 million workers, equivalent to 4.3% of total jobs.

Mexican immigrants have a large share meeting the demand for workers with less than 10th-grade education. In 2004, 4 out of 10 jobs for workers with less than 10th-grade educational attainment were met by Mexican immigrants. In 2012, in contrast to the declining importance of these low-skilled jobs, the percentage share of Mexican immigrant workers holding jobs with less than 10th-grade education in U.S. total employment increased to 46.6%.

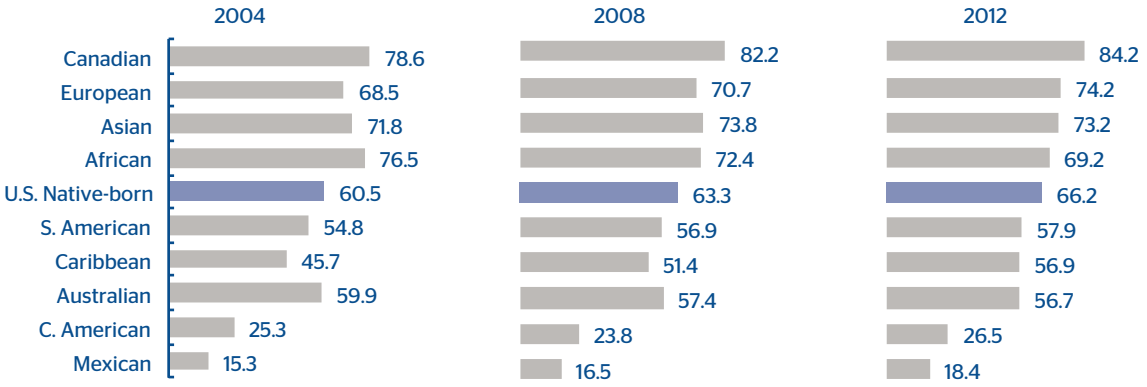
Unlike Mexicans and Central Americans, in 2012, over 50% of immigrants from other regions of the world who work in the United States have associate, bachelor or postgraduate degree education. In fact, some immigrant groups, such as those from Canada, Europe, Asia and Africa, have a high educational level, which, on average, is above that of the native born U.S. population. Only 18.4% of Mexican immigrants working in the United States have some collage, associate, bachelor or postgraduate level of education, with this percentage exceeded by Central Americans with the corresponding figure of 26.5% in the same period. Therefore, of the immigrant groups considered, Mexicans are those with the lowest educational levels.

Graph 26
Breakdown of workers in the U.S. with less than 10th-grade educational attainment, %



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Graph 27
Percentage of native-born and immigrant workers with some collage or associate, bachelor and postgraduate educational levels in the U.S., %



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Most of the jobs in the United States are held by workers with relatively high educational levels. CPS data for 2012 indicate that 29.4% of workers had some collage or associate degree and 34.3% professional or postgraduate level education. The labor supply of other immigrant groups in the United States (excluding Mexicans) follows a similar trend, toward employing workers with high educational levels. In contrast, Mexican immigrant workers are concentrated almost entirely in lower educational levels.

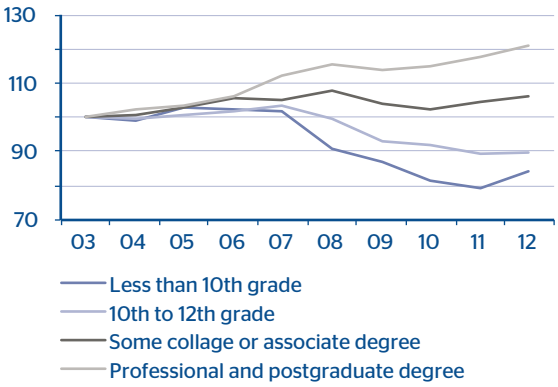
An article published by Autor (2010) discusses how in the past three decades there has been an increasing polarization in the United States in the demand for labor on two blocks: relatively low-skilled jobs with low wages, and high-skilled jobs with high wages.[1] Among the most important reasons that can explain employment polarization are: routine tasks replacing technological change, and international trade and offshoring of goods and services.

The percentage of high-skilled jobs with high wages held by native-born Americans and in general Non-Mexican immigrants has been gradually increasing, while Mexican immigrant workers are largely offering their labor force in low skilled jobs with low wages.

[1] In addition, Autor points out that this phenomenon is not unique to the United States, but is commonly present in the developed countries.

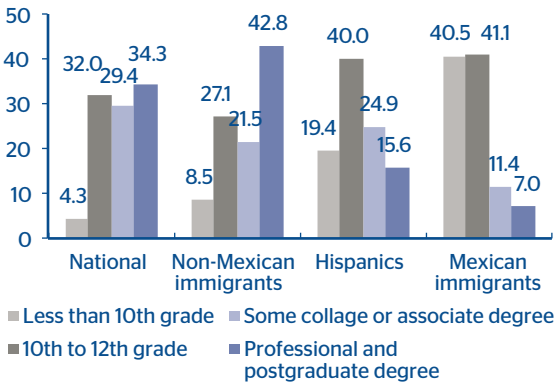
This may be a reason that could explain why the number of Mexican immigrants and Mexican immigrant workers has remained almost stagnant for several years, as was noted in the November 2011 issue of ***Mexico Migration Outlook***, which also offers an analysis of trends in recent Mexican immigration to the United States. In this regard, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of those with a professional education or higher, while Mexican immigrants with less than 6th grade of education have seen a decline in their percentage share of the total. This could, to a certain extent, be attributed to the adjustments that have taken place in the demand for immigrant workers in the United States.

Graph 28
Jobs in the U.S. by educational attainment, 2003-2012 (Index, 2003= 100)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Graph 29
Level of educational attainment of workers in the U.S., 2012 (% breakdown)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Part-time Jobs

One of five Mexican immigrants in the United States is employed part-time

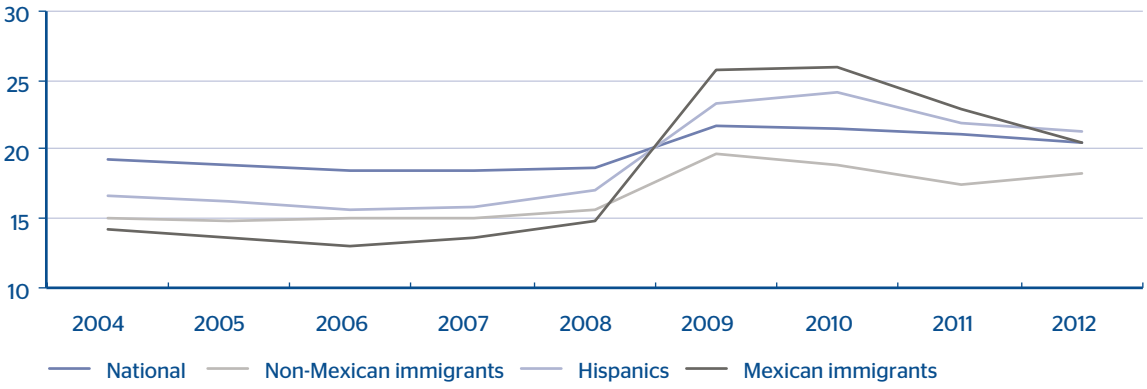
Following the effects of the latest economic crisis in the United States, since 2009 a very clear change has taken place in the percentage composition of the labor market in terms of full and part time jobs. Between 2004 and 2008, of total employment in the United States, on average 18.8% corresponded to part time jobs, and by 2009 this percentage had reached 21.7%. In the 2009 to 2012 period, part time jobs accounted for 21.2% of total employment, on average.

Within the population groups under consideration, Mexicans were the most affected by this change in structure between full and part time work. Before 2007, of the jobs held by Mexican immigrants, less than 15% were part time, but between 2009 and 2010 this percentage had risen to over 25%, exceeding the national average by four percentage points, while before the crisis the corresponding figure was about five points below.

Hispanic employment as a whole showed a similar behavior, although not as pronounced as in the case of Mexican immigrants. Although the rest of the immigrant groups in the United States (excluding Mexicans) also experienced a relative increase in part time jobs, they have been able to adequately overcome the effects of the economic crisis and in the entire period from 2004 to 2012 they have been between two and four percentage points below the national average in terms of their percentage share of part time jobs.

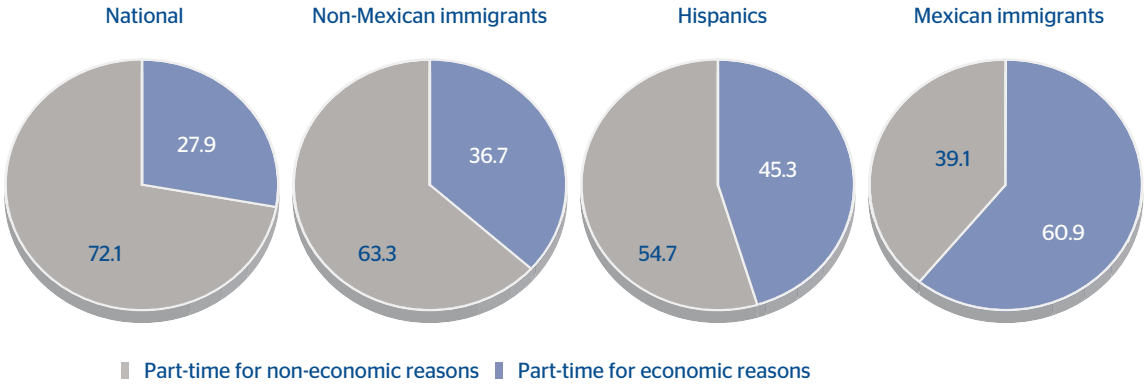
That is, before the crisis, Mexicans had a relatively low share of part time jobs, while following the effects of the recession, they have had to accept, on the one hand, a reduction in working hours for those who already had jobs (and thus a decline in their total income), and, on the other, those seeking work have had to accept part-time work.

Graph 30
Part time jobs in the U.S. as a percentage share of total jobs, 2004-2012, %



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Graph 31
Reasons why workers have part time jobs in the U.S. in 2012, %



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

For 2012, we are already seeing a convergence between the percentages of part time jobs held by the U.S. total workers, Hispanics, and Mexican immigrants, at about 21%. Of particular importance is the evolution of the category of other immigrant groups (excluding Mexicans) as it continues to remain below the national average in this variable, at close to 18%.

But behind this apparent convergence, the reasons why the above mentioned population groups have part-time jobs are different. Nationwide in the United States 28% of part-time workers attribute their job status to the economic situation, with the remaining 72% non-economic reasons explain by personal or family matters, enrollment in school, voluntarily choice and others. But for Mexican immigrants, 61% of those who work parttime attribute their status to the economic situation in the country.

In which U.S. states have jobs been created after the crisis for Mexican immigrants?

Mexican immigrants are mainly concentrated in two U.S. states: California and Texas. In 1996, 71% of Mexican immigrants were living in California and Texas and although this percentage share has experienced a downtrend over the years, in 2012 the concentration in both states still remains very high, at 59%, that is, almost 6 out of every 10 Mexican immigrants. If we add to these states Mexican immigrants living in Illinois and Arizona, each of which account for slightly over 5% of the total, 70% of Mexican immigrants live in four states.

One question that arises is whether the social networks that in the last 20 years have led more than 7 million Mexicans to immigrate to the United States and which have become strongly rooted in these states, have been a positive or negative factor in the migration of Mexicans following the economic crisis. It might be expected that given the existence of the social networks, employment of Mexican immigrants would grow mainly in the states in which they are most concentrated.

In analyzing the evolution of the employment of Mexican immigrants between 2009 and 2012, it can be seen that both in the four main states with an important presence of the Mexican diaspora, as well as in the others with little such presence, there has been an aggregate increased in the employment of Mexican immigrants.

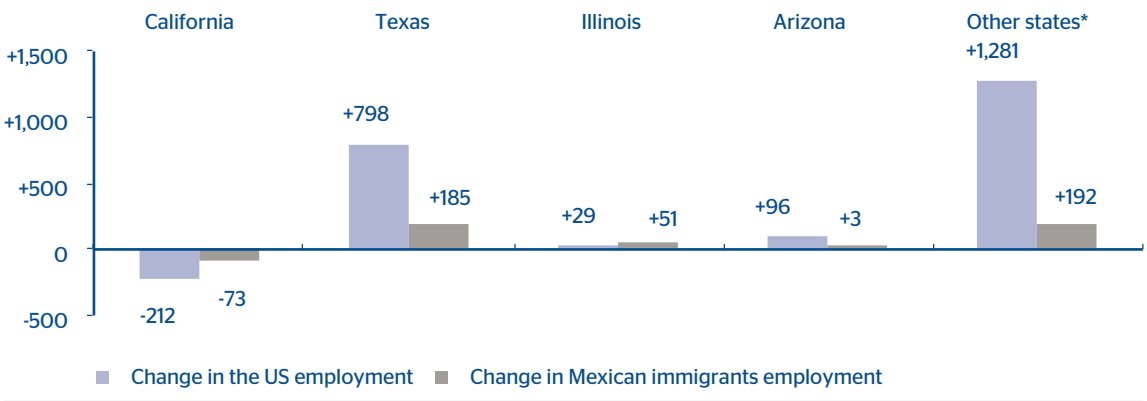
In the four major states in which Mexican immigrants are concentrated, which account for about 70% of this population group, there was a 166,000 aggregate increase in jobs from 2009 to 2012. Texas, Illinois, and Alabama saw an increase in the employment of Mexican immigrants, but in California the opposite occurred, with job losses for this population group.

However, the largest increase in the number of jobs for Mexican immigrants in this period took place in states with little presence of the Mexican diaspora in the United States. In 2009 these states together accounted for slightly less than 30% of the Mexican immigrant population, but the number of jobs they held increased by 192,000 in the same period.

These data would suggest that following the effects of the economic crisis, the competition among Mexican immigrants themselves for jobs in the major states in which they are concentrated intensified. This led to their labor supply spreading to other U.S. states. Therefore, if there is no improvement in the employment situation of Mexican immigrants, particularly in the state of California, the growth in the number of Mexican immigrants in coming years could depend on how well they can adapt and create social networks in other states without tradition of Mexican immigration, in which in the past few years the growth rate in jobs for Mexican immigrants has been higher. However, data for coming years should be analyzed in order to adequately understand this phenomenon. In subsequent issues of ***Mexico Migration Outlook***, we will follow up on these issues.

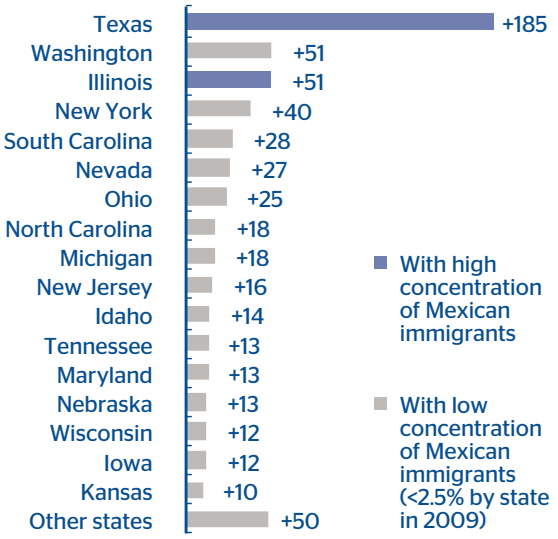
Graph 32

Change in the total number of employed workers between 2009 and 2012 (Thousands of workers)



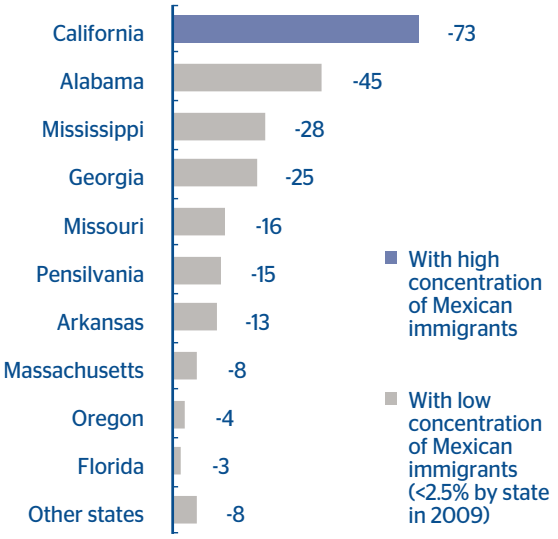
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Graph 33
Main U.S. states in which the number of jobs held by Mexican immigrants has increased between 2009-2012 (Thousands of jobs)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Graph 34
Main U.S. states in which the number of jobs held by Mexican immigrants has declined between 2009-2012 (Thousands of jobs)

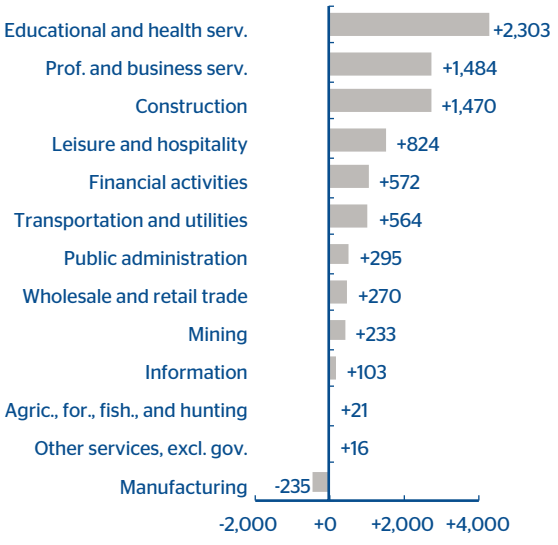


Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Has there been a change in the sectors in which Mexican immigrants obtain jobs following the crisis?

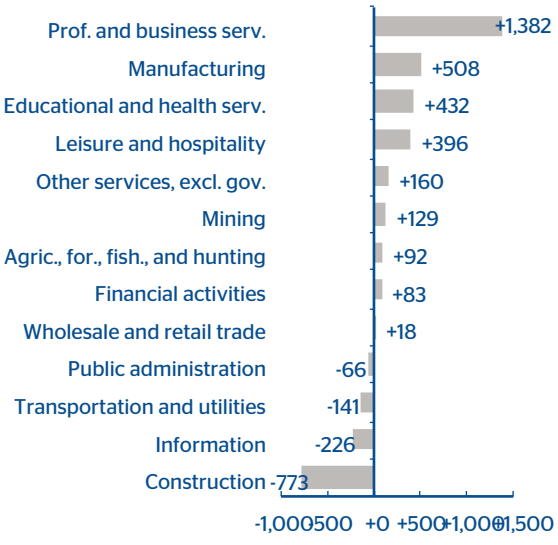
While it is true that a greater dispersion of Mexican immigrants among U.S. states has significantly contributed to their insertion in the labor market in the face of a still slow recovery of the U.S. economy in recent years, among the questions posed are in what economic sectors have most jobs been created for them in the past few years? Are they concentrated in the same economic activities as before the economic crisis? Are they hired following the sectors where at a national level U.S. economy is creating jobs?

Graph 35
Change in the total number of jobs in the U.S. between 2004-2007, by sector (Thousands of jobs)



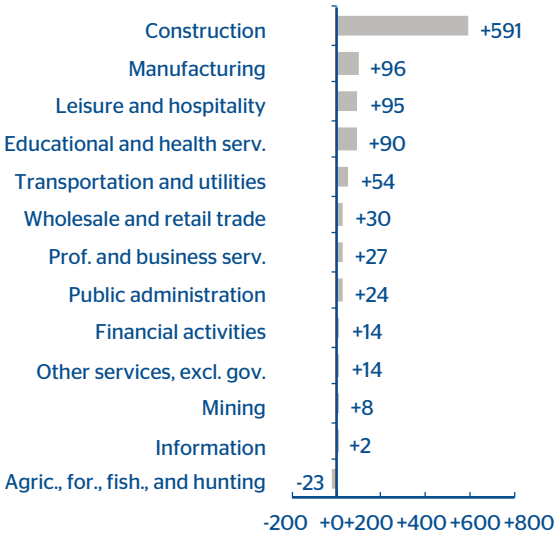
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Graph 36
Change in the total number of jobs in the U.S. between 2009-2012, by sector (Thousands of jobs)



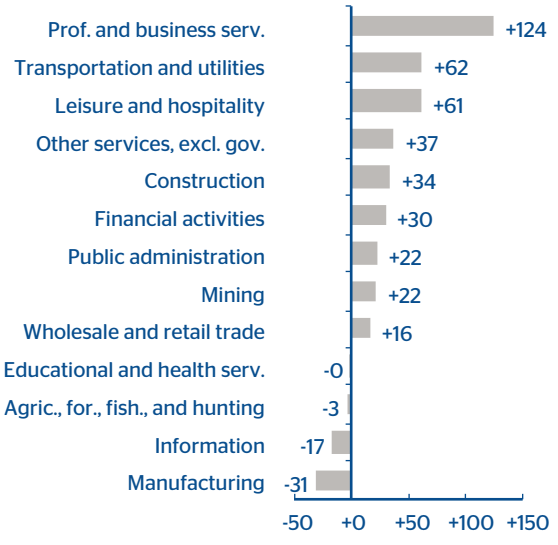
Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Graph 37
Change in employment patterns of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. between 2004-2007, by sector (Thousands of jobs)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

Graph 38
Change in employment patterns of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. between 2009-2012, by sector (Thousands of jobs)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey, March supplement

When comparing the trends in Mexican immigrant employment patterns before the crisis, it can be seen that more than half of the jobs created between 2004 to 2007 (591,000 of slightly more than one million jobs) were in the construction sector, while from 2009 to 2012 the growth in jobs numbered only 34,000.

Manufacturing and educational and health services sectors, which in the three years prior to the crisis together created more than 180,000 jobs, after the crisis experienced stagnation or loss of jobs in the same number of years. In both periods, before the crisis and in the economic recovery, it can be seen that the number of jobs for Mexican immigrants has increased in the leisure and hospitality sector.

Thus, between 2009 and 2012, Mexican immigrant employment increased by 357,000 jobs, most of them have been in three economic sectors: professional and business services, transportation and utilities, and leisure and hospitality. That is, the employment of Mexican immigrants has increased in the past few years, mainly in sectors other than those posting job growth between 2004 and 2007.

In analyzing whether the growth in jobs held by Mexican immigrants in recent years can be attributed to such occupations corresponding to the fastest growing sectors in the United States in terms of employment, the results are mixed. On one hand, there are sectors in which between 2008 and 2012 jobs held by both Mexican immigrants as well as the general U.S. population have grown. This is the case with professional and management services, hospitality and leisure, and other services, among others. But on the other hand, in this same period major growth in national employment was registered in sectors along with, at the same time, a loss in jobs held by Mexican immigrants, like in the manufacturing industry; and sectors in which Mexican immigrants have gained jobs but with a contraction in national employment figures, such as transportation and utilities, construction, and the government sector.

Prior to the crisis, no causal relationship between the growth in national employment and jobs held by Mexican immigrants in seen when analyzed by sector of economic activities. The major increases in jobs recorded in educational and health services, and professional and business activities from 2004 to 2007 at a national level, did not correspond to a rise in such jobs for Mexican immigrants in such sectors, because they were mainly employed in the construction industry.

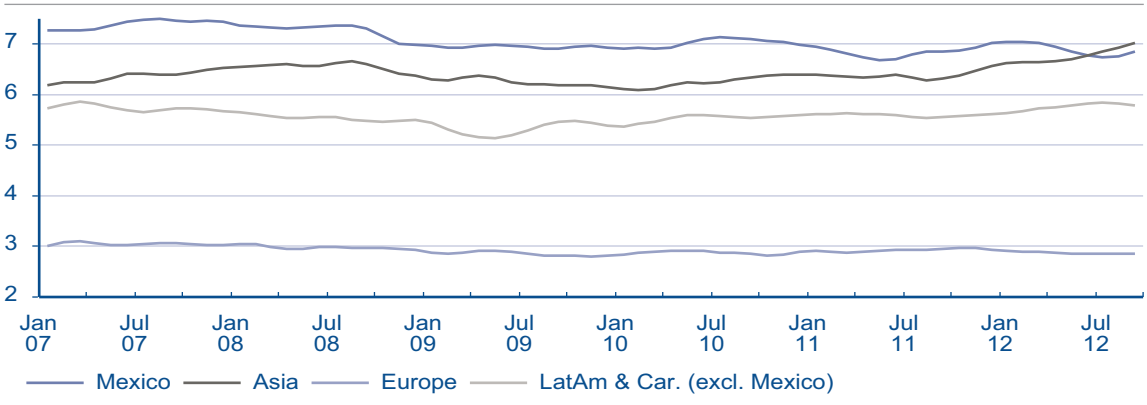
Based on these considerations, the data suggest that there is often a relationship between growth in U.S. total employment and jobs held by Mexican immigrants by industry, but this behavior does not necessarily occur across the board. As the data indicates, combinations of these two situations can take place at the same time, in which Mexican immigrant employment in certain economic sectors shows a behavior that is opposite to the U.S. employment trend for these same sectors.

Asian immigrants outnumber Mexican immigrants in jobs held

Until 2011 no immigrant group held a higher number of jobs than Mexicans. However, in the past few months, Asians seem to have surpassed Mexican immigrants. While it is true that the category of Asian immigrants includes different nationalities and Mexicans come from a single country –Mexico– the point is that while Mexicans are not increasing their share of the labor force in terms of U.S. total employment, other groups appear to be doing so. The rest of the immigrant groups from Latin America and the Caribbean seem to be increasing their percentage share in the labor market. Europeans, in turn, are a group that is relatively stable in this regard.

These dynamics could be attributed to Mexicans being one of the groups that has been most affected by the economic crisis and anti-immigrant measures. But it is also likely that recent changes in the U.S. labor market structure are leading to demand workers with greater educational attainment, and Mexicans, being the group within the immigrant population with a considerable presence in the United States with the lower levels of schooling are finding it more difficult to compete.

Graph 39
U.S.: Jobs held by immigrants, by region of origin
(Millions)



Source: BBVA Research with figures from the Current Population Survey

Conclusions: The United States demands more employment in higher qualified work positions, Mexicans continue to offer their labor force in lower skilled jobs

In the United States, Mexican immigrants have a large share in the jobs requiring very little schooling. In 2012, of the close to 6.2 million workers in the United States with less than 10th grade educational attainment, 46.6% were Mexican immigrants. While native-born Americans and Non-Mexican immigrants groups in general have gradually been increasing the numbers of high-skilled, high-paid jobs that they hold, Mexican immigrant workers in a large extent continue to offer their labor in low-skilled jobs with low wages.

This supply of low-skilled Mexican immigrant labor force is not very compatible with the demand of jobs in the United States, in which only 4.3% of jobs are for workers with less than 10th grade educational attainment.

The latest economic crisis in the United States not only generated job losses for Mexican immigrants –an issue that was addressed in the November 2011 edition of ***Mexico Migration Outlook***– but also led to a significant increase in Mexican immigrants who are hired on a part time basis. This latter category includes, on the one hand, those who already had jobs and had to accept a reduction in their working hours, and on the other, those seeking employment and who were only able to obtain a part-time job. In 2012, of the Mexican immigrants who had a part time job, 61% indicated that it was due to economic reasons.

In response to this lack of jobs, Mexican immigrants in the United States and those who have migrated to this country in recent years have had to adapt to the current conditions of the country's labor market. This has led some to seek for work in other U.S. states and other economic sectors where "traditionally" Mexicans immigrants did not have much presence. Thus, while net jobs created in California, Texas, Illinois, and Arizona, which in 2009 concentrated 70% of Mexican immigrants, totaled 166,000 between 2009 and 2012, in the other states that are home to the remaining 30% of Mexican immigrants, 192,000 jobs were created during the same period.

Also to be noted is a change in the employment structure of Mexican immigrants by industries of economic activity. In analyzing whether the sectors in which employment has increased for Mexican immigrants in recent years are the same ones in which they "traditionally" work, we find that it is only the case of the leisure and hospitality sector that the growth in jobs has continued both before and after the crisis. While from 2004 to 2007, more than 50% of the growth in jobs held by Mexican immigrants corresponded to the construction industry, after the crisis, professional and business services, transportation and utilities, and leisure and hospitality industry were generating more jobs for Mexican immigrants between 2009 and 2012.

A high concentration of jobs held by Mexican immigrants in a few states and in a few sectors creates a dependency, in which when these states and sectors grow, it is seen as beneficial, but when they are stagnant or in recession, they affect the entire group as a whole. Job numbers for the Mexican immigrant population in the United States have been stagnating for five years. The future growth of this migration flow will depend, among other factors, on: 1) the recovery of the U.S. economy, 2) the supply of Mexican labor adapting to the needs of the U.S. market, which is currently demanding jobs with higher skill levels, and 3) the flexibility and capacity of Mexican immigrants to diversify their supply of labor in other states and other economic sectors that are not "traditional" and where they can be more competitive. Meeting some of these requirements depends to a large extent on the training in Mexico of the country's labor force, and for this to occur, it is essential to make further progress in raising educational attainment to higher levels in Mexico and also increase the quality of education.

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5. Statistical Appendix

Chart 11

International immigrants (Millons)

	Total					Women					Men				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
World	155.5	166.0	178.5	195.2	213.9	76.4	81.8	88.3	96.1	104.8	79.1	84.2	90.2	99.2	109.1
By type of country of destiny															
Developed countries	82.4	94.1	104.4	117.2	127.7	42.8	48.7	54.1	60.5	65.7	39.6	45.5	50.3	56.7	62.0
Developing countries	73.2	71.8	74.1	78.1	86.2	33.6	33.1	34.2	35.6	39.1	39.6	38.7	39.9	42.5	47.2
By region of destiny															
North America	27.8	33.6	40.4	45.6	50.0	14.2	17.1	20.4	23.0	25.1	13.6	16.5	20.0	22.6	25.0
Lat. Am & the Caribbean	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.5	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7
Europe	49.4	54.7	57.6	64.4	69.8	26.0	28.7	30.4	33.8	36.5	23.4	26.0	27.2	30.6	33.3
Africa	16.0	17.9	17.1	17.7	19.3	7.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.5	9.1	9.4	10.3
Asia	50.9	48.8	51.9	55.1	61.3	23.1	22.1	23.7	24.8	27.3	27.8	26.7	28.2	30.3	34.0
Oceania	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9

Source: BBVA Research with figures from United Nations Population Division

Annual inflow of remittances (Billions of dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e	2011p	2012p	2013p	2014p
World	276.9	320.9	393.9	457.2	428.5	453.1	500.6	533.0	571.0	615.0
Developed countries	90.0	99.5	115.8	133.2	120.2	120.9	128.4	134.0	141.0	148.0
Developing countries	186.9	221.4	278.1	324.0	308.3	332.1	372.2	399.0	430.0	467.0
East Asia and Pacific	48.7	55.8	71.4	84.8	86.3	95.4	107.5	115.0	125.0	135.0
South Asia	33.9	42.5	54.0	71.6	75.1	82.2	97.2	104.0	113.0	122.0
Lat. America and the Caribbean	49.8	58.9	63.0	64.4	56.8	57.2	61.7	66.0	72.0	77.0
Europe and Central Asia	19.7	24.9	38.7	45.3	36.4	36.6	41.2	45.0	49.0	55.0
Middle East and North Africa	25.1	26.5	32.1	36.0	33.6	40.2	42.4	45.0	47.0	50.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.7	12.8	18.8	21.7	20.1	20.5	22.2	24.0	25.0	27.0

e: WorldBank estimated
p: WorldBank forecast
Source: BBVA Research with figures from WorldBank.

Immigration to the United States (Millons)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total population	274.1	276.5	282.1	285.9	288.3	291.2	293.8	296.8	299.1	301.5	304.3	306.1	308.8
Immigrants	30.3	31.8	34.4	35.7	36.7	37.4	37.9	39.5	39.6	38.9	39.9	40.5	42.2
By sex													
Men	15.1	15.9	17.3	17.9	18.4	18.9	19.1	19.9	19.9	19.4	20.0	20.1	20.7
Women	15.2	15.9	17.1	17.8	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.6	19.7	19.5	19.9	20.4	21.5
By age group													
Under 15	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
Between 15 and 64	24.7	26.0	28.5	29.5	30.4	30.9	31.4	32.8	32.7	32.2	32.9	33.4	35.0
Over 64	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2
By region of origen													
Latin America & the Caribbean	14.9	15.5	17.5	18.4	18.9	19.4	19.7	20.7	20.5	20.3	20.9	21.0	21.5
Asia and Oceania	7.8	8.1	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.4	12.5
Europe	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5
África	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8
Canada	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Not specified	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: BBVA Research estimations from Current Population Survey (CPS).

Chart 12

Labor situation of Hispanics and Mexicans in the U.S. (Figures in thousands)

	2009	2010				2011				2012		
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Total population*												
Pop. 16 years old & over	236,739	236,997	237,506	238,104	238,712	238,852	239,316	239,871	240,431	242,436	242,968	243,564
Civilian labor force	153,582	153,707	154,132	153,913	153,788	153,314	153,510	153,679	153,960	154,658	154,845	154,907
Employed	138,325	138,667	139,261	139,273	139,077	139,549	139,607	139,770	140,567	141,912	142,189	142,432
Unemployed	15,257	15,040	14,871	14,640	14,711	13,766	13,903	13,908	13,393	12,746	12,656	12,475
Labor force participation rate	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.0	63.8	63.7	63.6
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.1
Hispanics*												
Pop. 16 years old & over	33,291	33,333	33,580	33,837	34,101	34,078	34,311	34,555	34,806	36,383	36,627	36,881
Civilian labor force	22,486	22,645	22,699	22,796	22,852	22,639	22,790	22,910	23,248	24,127	24,470	24,442
Employed	19,612	19,800	19,893	20,011	19,917	20,006	20,117	20,324	20,625	21,593	21,836	21,960
Unemployed	2,874	2,845	2,806	2,785	2,935	2,633	2,673	2,586	2,624	2,534	2,634	2,482
Labor force participation rate	67.5	67.9	67.6	67.4	67.0	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.8	66.3	66.8	66.3
Unemployment rate	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.8	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.2
Hispanics												
Pop. 16 years old & over	33,291	33,333	33,580	33,837	34,101	34,078	34,311	34,555	34,806	36,383	36,627	36,881
Civilian labor force	22,528	22,581	22,637	22,886	22,890	22,557	22,733	23,008	23,292	24,075	24,472	24,496
Employed	19,713	19,526	19,942	20,139	20,016	19,729	20,163	20,459	20,724	21,368	21,928	22,066
Unemployed	2,815	3,055	2,695	2,747	2,874	2,829	2,570	2,549	2,568	2,707	2,543	2,430
Labor force participation rate	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.6	67.1	66.2	66.3	66.6	66.9	66.2	66.8	66.4
Unemployment rate	12.5	13.5	11.9	12.0	12.6	12.5	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.2	10.4	9.9
Mexicans												
Pop. 16 years old & over	20,913	21,284	21,182	21,170	21,433	21,249	21,315	21,731	21,780	22,585	22,667	22,622
Civilian labor force	14,168	14,468	14,322	14,361	14,462	14,117	14,149	14,524	14,651	15,026	15,178	15,107
Employed	12,398	12,471	12,642	12,745	12,632	12,285	12,558	12,935	13,011	13,258	13,576	13,626
Unemployed	1,771	1,997	1,680	1,616	1,831	1,832	1,591	1,589	1,639	1,768	1,602	1,481
Labor force participation rate	67.7	68.0	67.6	67.8	67.5	66.4	66.4	66.8	67.3	66.5	67.0	66.8
Unemployment rate	12.5	13.8	11.7	11.3	12.7	13.0	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.8	10.6	9.8
U.S.-born Mexicans												
Pop. 16 years old & over	10,031	10,493	10,211	9,911	10,363	10,339	10,498	10,574	10,741	11,514	11,745	11,653
Civilian labor force	6,417	6,818	6,582	6,432	6,629	6,518	6,727	6,843	6,897	7,359	7,637	7,592
Employed	5,543	5,907	5,677	5,546	5,698	5,615	5,864	5,946	6,000	6,430	6,729	6,714
Unemployed	873	912	904	886	930	903	863	897	897	929	908	878
Labor force participation rate	64.0	65.0	64.5	64.9	64.0	63.0	64.1	64.7	64.2	63.9	65.0	65.2
Unemployment rate	13.6	13.4	13.7	13.8	14.0	13.9	12.8	13.1	13.0	12.6	11.9	11.6
Mexican immigrants												
Pop. 16 years old & over	10,882	10,791	10,971	11,258	11,059	10,910	10,817	11,157	11,039	11,071	10,922	10,969
Civilian labor force	7,752	7,650	7,740	7,929	7,834	7,599	7,422	7,681	7,754	7,667	7,541	7,515
Employed	6,854	6,564	6,965	7,198	6,934	6,670	6,694	6,989	7,011	6,828	6,847	6,912
Unemployed	897	1,085	776	731	900	929	728	692	743	839	694	603
Labor force participation rate	71.2	70.9	70.5	70.4	70.8	69.7	68.6	68.8	70.2	69.3	69.0	68.5
Unemployment rate	11.6	14.2	10.0	9.2	11.5	12.2	9.8	9.0	9.6	10.9	9.2	8.0

* Seasonally Adjusted.
Source: BBVA Research with figures from Bureau of Labor Statistics and estimations from Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006-2012

Chart 13

Mexican Immigrants in the United States

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Mexicans in the U.S. (Millions)	23.2	24.0	25.5	26.7	26.9	28.1	29.3	30.3	30.7	31.7	32.3	32.5	33.7
Mexican immigrants	8.1	8.5	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.9
2nd & 3rd generation	14.4	14.9	16.0	16.8	16.6	17.5	18.2	18.5	18.9	19.8	20.4	20.9	21.8
Demographic characteristics of Mexican immigrants													
Sex (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	53.9	54.1	55.4	55.1	55.2	55.4	55.2	56.0	55.5	55.0	55.1	53.9	53.6
Women	46.1	45.9	44.6	44.9	44.8	44.6	44.8	44.0	44.5	45.0	44.9	46.1	46.5
Age groups (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
From 0 to 14 years old	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.3	4.4
From 15 to 29 years old	32.6	31.4	33.1	31.9	32.3	31.3	30.2	28.6	27.9	25.8	25.0	24.3	21.9
From 30 to 44 years old	36.1	35.6	36.9	37.5	37.4	37.0	37.3	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.7	37.6	38.5
From 45 to 64 years old	17.3	18.8	16.8	17.4	17.3	18.6	20.1	20.8	22.1	24.2	25.0	26.6	28.8
From 65 years or over	4.6	4.9	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.4
Average age (years)	33.9	34.4	33.6	34.3	34.2	34.5	35.2	35.2	35.8	36.7	37.2	38.6	39.6
State of residence (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
California	47.8	44.5	42.5	39.3	38.3	42.1	39.5	39.5	40.2	39.7	39.9	38.2	37.3
Texas	19.0	21.0	20.3	23.0	21.4	20.3	19.4	19.2	19.5	20.3	20.0	22.5	21.6
Illinois	5.8	5.5	4.9	6.5	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	6.1
Arizona	5.3	4.7	5.6	6.0	6.2	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4
Washington	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2
New York	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2
Georgia	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0
North Carolina	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9
Nevada	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8
Florida	2.4	3.0	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
Colorado	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
New Jersey	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
New Mexico	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other states	8.6	10.3	10.4	10.5	12.6	12.0	12.6	13.3	12.7	14.8	13.6	12.7	13.8
Period of entry (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1975	17.3	15.5	13.5	13.5	12.3	11.8	10.6	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.3	9.7	8.9
From 1975 to 1985	24.4	22.6	20.9	20.9	19.0	16.6	17.0	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.3	15.3	15.5
From 1986 to 1995	39.2	36.9	35.8	35.8	30.2	29.7	28.9	28.3	27.4	26.6	27.4	27.1	26.4
From 1996 to 2007	19.1	25.0	29.9	29.9	38.5	41.9	43.6	45.5	44.0	44.2	42.8	43.0	43.3
2008 onwards	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.9	5.8

Continued on next page

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mobility condition in the last year (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-migrants	91.6	91.9	91.2	92.3	93.2	89.7	93.1	94.9	95.5	95.6	96.3	97.2	96.4
Internal migrants[1]	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.4	5.3	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.7
International migrants[2]	3.5	3.5	3.9	2.7	2.4	5.0	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Social characteristic of the Mexican immigrants													
Education[3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 10 grades	56.2	56.7	54.7	54.1	52.7	52.6	51.0	47.0	50.0	49.2	46.0	47.0	47.0
From 10 to 12 grades	29.9	28.7	30.6	31.4	32.9	32.9	34.3	38.0	35.0	35.2	37.2	36.8	37.0
Higher technical	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.3	9.9
Professional & postgraduate	4.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.9	6.1
Citizenship in the U.S. (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
U.S. citizen	22.6	22.6	21.4	21.8	21.3	20.4	21.3	21.5	22.7	24.1	25.8	27.0	27.9
Non - U.S. citizen	77.4	77.4	78.6	78.2	78.7	79.6	78.7	78.5	77.3	75.9	74.2	73.0	72.1
Poverty condition[4] (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poor	25.7	24.7	24.6	25.4	25.7	26.2	25.7	22.1	24.8	27.1	28.8	29.9	27.7
Not poor	74.3	75.3	75.4	74.6	74.3	73.8	74.3	77.9	75.2	73.0	71.3	70.2	72.3
Type of health coverage (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public	12.7	12.3	11.7	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.1	12.7	14.1	15.0	16.7	16.0	16.8
Private	33.2	33.1	33.6	32.3	30.3	29.8	29.6	28.3	28.5	28.5	25.5	27.4	26.6
Both	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
None	52.1	52.7	53.0	52.6	55.0	53.4	54.1	56.4	55.4	54.2	55.4	54.3	54.1
Labor characteristics of Mexican immigrants (%)													
Population 15 years old or over (Millions)	7.3	7.7	9.0	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.4
Economically-active pop.	5.0	5.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.8
Employed	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0
Unemployed	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Economically-inactive pop.	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Weekly hours worked (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
34 or less	9.3	9.7	11.6	11.1	10.3	11.0	9.5	10.5	12.4	16.4	20.2	19.7	18.7
From 35 to 44 hours	76.8	75.3	75.2	75.1	76.1	75.2	76.1	75.1	74.8	71.0	68.6	70.0	69.1
45 or more	13.9	14.9	13.2	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.4	14.4	12.8	12.6	11.2	10.4	12.2

Continued on next page

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual wage (U.S. dollars) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 10 000	21.0	17.5	17.5	15.0	14.4	13.4	12.8	11.1	11.7	13.0	13.4	12.6	11.9
From 10 000 to 19 999	44.1	42.4	40.0	39.9	40.9	39.9	37.1	34.4	32.5	31.0	34.0	32.8	30.6
From 20 000 to 29 999	20.1	22.0	24.6	24.3	23.9	24.0	26.2	27.5	27.0	25.3	24.3	25.9	26.7
From 30 000 to 39 999	7.8	9.9	9.3	10.7	11.2	11.4	12.4	13.7	13.2	14.5	13.4	13.4	14.4
From 40 000 or more	7.0	8.2	8.7	10.1	9.6	11.3	11.5	13.3	15.6	16.1	14.9	15.4	16.4
Sector of activity (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	12.1	9.5	8.3	4.4	5.0	5.7	4.2	4.0	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.9
Secondary	36.6	36.5	35.8	35.8	36.1	36.9	39.6	40.6	37.2	33.2	30.9	32.3	31.8
Tertiary	51.2	54.0	55.9	59.8	58.9	57.4	56.2	55.4	57.7	61.7	63.6	62.8	63.3
Industry (%)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	15.8	19.1	21.1	22.5	24.5	22.2	18.2	17.4	18.1	17.0
Leisure and hospitality	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	16.1	14.7	14.5	15.9	14.4	14.4	16.1	15.8	14.7	16.0
Manufacturing	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	19.2	16.7	15.7	16.7	15.4	15.1	16.1	13.8	14.2	14.3
Professional & business services	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	10.0	11.1	11.2	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.3	12.4	12.8	12.8
Wholesale and retail trade	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	12.2	12.6	11.5	10.5	11.0	10.7	10.6	11.3	11.5	10.5
Educational and health services	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.7	7.3	8.5	8.8	9.5	8.3
Other services, excl. government	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	6.1	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	5.4	6.3	6.4	4.9	4.5	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.4	5.9
Transportation and utilities	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.1
Financial activities	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.5
Public administration	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Mining	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Information	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5

Notes: 1/ It refers to the population that resided, the year prior to the interview, in a county other than the current one.
2/ It refers to the population that resided, the year prior to the interview , in Mexico.
3/ Population 25 years or over.
4/ Methodology for poverty in the U.S.. Individuals are classified as below the poverty level using a poverty index adopted by a Federal Inter Agency Committee in 1969, slightly modified in 1981. For more information, refer to http://www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/.
n.a.: not available.
Source: BBVA Research with CONAPO estimations based on the Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), March 1994-2007 and BBVA Research estimations from Current Population Survey (CPS), March 2008-2012.

Chart 14

Remittances' average total cost for sending US$200 dollars to top 10 receiving-remittances countries worldwide (Cost as % of amount sent)

Global ranking *	Country	Estimated remittances inflow in 2010 * (Millon of US$)	2008	2009 Q1	2009 Q3	2010 Q1	2010 Q3	2011 Q1	2011 Q3	2012 Q1	2012 Q3 p/
1	India	55,000.0	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.3	8.1	7.7	6.9	8.7	8.6
2	China	51,000.0	12.9	13.6	13.7	12.6	11.0	12.6	11.9	12.1	12.3
3	Mexico	22,571.8	5.8	6.8	5.9	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.6
4	Philippines	21,310.7	8.7	7.6	6.8	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.5
5	France	15,938.7	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
6	Germany	11,558.9	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
7	Bangladesh	11,050.2	7.1	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4
8	Belgium	10,445.8	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
9	Spain	10,245.4	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
10	Nigeria	9,974.7	8.7	8.2	10.0	7.9	8.1	9.1	9.9	11.2	10.9

Chart 15

Remittances' average total cost for sending US$200 dollars to top 10 receiving-remittances countries in Latin America and the Caribbean(Cost as % of amount sent)

Global ranking *	Country	Estimated remittances inflow in 2010 * (Millon of US$)	2008	2009 Q1	2009 Q3	2010 Q1	2010 Q3	2011 Q1	2011 Q3	2012 Q1	2012 Q3 p/
3	Mexico	22,571.8	5.8	6.8	5.9	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.6
24	Brazil	4,277.1	8.8	9.3	8.5	14.0	10.9	10.4	13.1	10.7	12.5
25	Guatemala	4,255.2	6.6	5.8	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.7	6.0
27	Colombia	3,942.4	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.0	5.0	6.7	7.3	7.3
30	El Salvador	3,648.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.3
34	Dom. Rep.	3,373.4	9.8	7.6	7.8	7.0	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.4
39	Honduras	2,661.5	4.7	6.0	5.8	4.4	6.7	6.4	5.1	5.7	7.7
40	Ecuador	2,548.3	5.3	5.4	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.6
42	Peru	2,494.0	10.1	8.2	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.3	6.4	5.8
48	Jamaica	2,020.0	10.6	11.2	9.7	8.9	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.1

p/ preliminary figures
* According to World Bank estimations
Note: To calculate the average total cost we exclude data where the exchange rate is not transparent and Russia remittance-corridors due to not providing information on exchange rate, since the actual cost may be higher if data were complete. World Bank does not have information on remittance-senders market shares, so the total average cost is calculated as a simple average of the available information, as indicated by the World Bank.
Source: BBVA Research base on World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) 2012

Chart 16

Remittance fee for sending US$300 from the United States to Mexico (in dollars)

	Chicago	Dallas	Houston	Indianapolis	Los Angeles	Miami	New York	Sacramento	San Jose	Average
1999	12.4	12.5	11.8		11.2	16.7	11.5			12.7
2000	11.8	11.9	11.6		11.7	15.6	11.3	10.3		12.0
2001	11.4	11.1	11.1		11.1	14.6	11.1	10.5	11.5	11.6
2002	11.3	11.6	12.0		11.6	11.7	11.2	10.7	11.3	11.4
2003	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.4	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.3	10.6
2004	10.0	11.1	10.8	10.0	9.9	10.7	10.5	9.6	9.7	10.3
2005	9.5	11.7	11.2	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.2	9.7	10.2
2006	9.4	11.6	11.5	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	8.9	10.1	10.2
2007	9.1	10.9	11.5	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.5	7.6	9.6	9.7
2008	8.0	9.9	11.0	10.0	8.6	8.7	8.1	6.8	8.2	8.8
2009	7.0	9.0	10.4	9.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	5.9	7.4	7.9
2010	5.7	8.0	10.0	8.6	5.9	5.5	6.7	4.9	6.4	6.9
2011	6.5	8.9	10.7	9.5	7.5	7.1	7.9	7.0	7.3	8.0
2012 **p/**	6.3	9.1	10.8	9.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.2

p/ 2012 preliminary figures updated to October 15th 2012.
Source: BBVA Research estimations based on PROFECO weekly database

Chart 17

Annual Remittance Inflows at the National Level

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 p/
Million dollars										
Total	**15,138.7**	**18,331.7**	**21,688.3**	**25,566.8**	**26,058.8**	**25,145.0**	**21,306.3**	**21,303.9**	**22,803.0**	**17,266.8**
Electronic transfers	13,212.4	16,228.5	19,667.2	23,854.0	24,802.7	24,113.7	20,547.5	20,583.3	22,228.9	16,853.2
Money Orders	254.6	233.6	273.2	353.2	396.5	432.6	372.6	330.9	367.3	266.7
Cash and payment in kind	1,665.3	1,869.7	1,747.9	1,359.7	859.7	598.6	386.2	389.7	206.8	146.8
Personal checks	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thousands of transactions										
Total	**47,985.9**	**57,013.4**	**64,921.7**	**74,184.6**	**75,651.5**	**72,627.7**	**67,109.6**	**67,535.6**	**69,860.9**	**54,160.2**
Electronic transfers	43,132.7	52,087.9	60,509.4	70,697.7	73,278.7	70,478.0	65,381.4	65,930.0	68,553.1	53,275.0
Money Orders	348.3	322.7	345.4	642.3	786.9	796.3	861.8	789.4	880.5	586.7
Cash and payment in kind	4,498.0	4,602.8	4,066.9	2,844.6	1,585.9	1,353.3	866.4	816.1	427.3	298.5
Personal checks	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average remittance (dollars)	**315.1**	**321.0**	**333.6**	**344.4**	**344.3**	**346.2**	**317.6**	**315.2**	**326.2**	**318.4**

Chart 18

Annual Remittance Inflows by State (Million Dollars)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 p/
National	**15,138.7**	**18,331.7**	**21,688.3**	**25,566.8**	**26,058.8**	**25,145.0**	**21,306.3**	**21,303.9**	**22,803.0**	**17,266.8**
Michoacán	1,787.5	2,281.4	2,442.4	2,503.7	2,435.8	2,448.9	2,132.3	2,144.5	2,245.1	1,695.0
Guanajuato	1,407.5	1,728.0	1,904.8	2,311.2	2,389.0	2,317.7	1,944.9	1,981.3	2,155.8	1,647.0
Jalisco	1,335.1	1,462.2	1,695.7	1,975.5	1,996.7	1,914.8	1,695.1	1,755.6	1,895.8	1,442.5
Estado de México	1,106.5	1,445.8	1,764.9	2,079.1	2,167.0	2,066.7	1,700.8	1,637.6	1,658.4	1,204.1
Puebla	853.9	1,009.1	1,182.1	1,482.6	1,617.6	1,615.7	1,374.9	1,371.2	1,469.6	1,070.7
Oaxaca	787.1	948.9	1,080.2	1,360.2	1,517.4	1,522.2	1,298.5	1,296.5	1,427.4	1,065.7
Guerrero	877.4	1,018.3	1,174.6	1,455.7	1,489.6	1,435.5	1,200.3	1,201.5	1,262.4	934.8
Veracruz	999.2	1,168.1	1,373.5	1,680.8	1,775.7	1,618.3	1,296.3	1,237.4	1,273.1	913.2
Distrito Federal	814.8	921.7	1,312.6	1,490.4	1,058.6	1,083.9	965.9	999.3	1,151.9	827.3
Hidalgo	608.4	725.6	815.0	982.8	1,092.2	961.0	752.1	715.5	762.7	562.9
San Luis Potosí	403.5	469.2	562.3	714.5	778.4	760.8	626.8	629.5	700.8	560.3
Zacatecas	402.4	484.6	540.5	667.7	687.4	681.6	573.3	581.7	625.5	499.1
Chiapas	435.1	587.5	765.3	940.8	921.2	811.1	609.7	574.5	594.8	445.4
Morelos	373.2	433.2	505.2	588.0	635.4	622.6	548.1	554.9	586.8	430.1
Sinaloa	320.5	374.0	451.1	503.2	523.0	487.7	456.7	470.2	511.8	385.8
Tamaulipas	234.5	284.1	425.3	496.7	516.7	500.5	415.0	402.3	445.3	373.3
Chihuahua	236.7	279.4	389.2	473.9	460.2	474.8	407.8	397.8	419.3	356.5
Baja California	142.0	165.0	256.6	302.1	334.6	334.3	322.1	348.0	396.8	336.9
Durango	262.5	329.7	384.3	428.5	453.1	442.0	374.8	379.1	416.6	329.1
Querétaro	283.3	353.4	405.9	484.1	475.1	436.4	360.2	354.5	383.3	292.7
Nuevo León	189.2	295.9	284.0	342.6	327.1	323.8	293.0	284.0	308.9	259.3
Nayarit	227.5	262.4	302.7	348.2	375.2	376.5	341.6	337.4	356.4	257.5
Aguascalientes	260.3	314.8	322.6	379.4	373.0	332.3	282.2	293.9	306.3	257.5
Sonora	128.3	170.4	294.7	326.0	332.3	311.0	278.7	292.0	326.9	251.7
Coahuila	139.8	180.0	240.8	275.3	293.2	278.4	234.2	234.0	247.0	212.9
Tlaxcala	149.2	185.1	221.1	270.7	303.3	305.2	258.9	258.5	274.5	196.0
Colima	103.7	134.3	165.1	183.1	199.7	184.7	164.8	171.5	183.8	139.1
Yucatán	60.4	75.7	94.1	122.1	136.8	136.1	109.9	112.7	117.8	90.2
Tabasco	85.9	105.3	156.5	187.8	182.8	156.0	114.4	111.3	111.7	86.5
Quintana Roo	52.8	67.5	85.0	99.5	98.5	97.3	85.6	86.8	92.1	70.7
Campeche	51.6	53.3	65.7	82.0	80.4	72.8	55.8	55.1	57.8	43.1
Baja California Sur	18.9	17.8	24.5	28.5	32.0	34.7	31.9	33.7	36.7	30.2

p/ Preliminary figures accumulated to 2012 Q3
Source: BBVA Research with figures from Banxico

Chart 19

Annual Remittance Inflows at the National Level (Breakdown %)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 p/
Million dollars										
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electronic transfers	87.3	88.5	90.7	93.3	95.2	95.9	96.4	96.6	97.5	97.6
Money Orders	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Cash and payment in kind	11.0	10.2	8.1	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9
Personal checks	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thousands of transactions										
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electronic transfers	89.9	91.4	93.2	95.3	96.9	97.0	97.4	97.6	98.1	98.4
Money Orders	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
Cash and payment in kind	9.4	8.1	6.3	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Personal checks	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chart 20

Annual Remittance Inflows by State (Breakdown %)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 p/
National	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Michoacán	11.8	12.4	11.3	9.8	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.8
Guanajuato	9.3	9.4	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.5
Jalisco	8.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4
Estado de México	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0
Puebla	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2
Oaxaca	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2
Guerrero	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4
Veracruz	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3
Distrito Federal	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8
Hidalgo	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
San Luis Potosí	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Zacatecas	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9
Chiapas	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6
Morelos	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Sinaloa	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Tamaulipas	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2
Chihuahua	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
Durango	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0
Baja California	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Querétaro	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sonora	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Nayarit	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Nuevo León	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Aguascalientes	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Coahuila	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Tlaxcala	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Colima	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Yucatán	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tabasco	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Quintana Roo	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Campeche	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Baja California Sur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

p/ Preliminary figures accumulated to 2012 Q3
Source: BBVA Research with figures from Banxico

Chart 21

Monthly Remittance Inflows to Mexico (Million Dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Jan	399.6	456.2	655.0	711.0	1,051.3	1,081.9	1,367.6	1,758.3	1,872.9	1,781.7	1,573.0	1,323.8	1,403.2	1,506.4
Feb	388.9	447.2	637.7	718.9	979.8	1,171.8	1,428.4	1,823.2	1,856.8	1,859.7	1,810.8	1,553.5	1,651.1	1,788.3
Mar	464.9	494.5	718.1	744.5	1,139.1	1,480.2	1,691.6	2,152.8	2,186.5	2,116.3	2,115.1	1,954.8	2,055.9	2,090.8
Apr	469.2	498.8	734.8	805.9	1,202.5	1,513.5	1,753.3	2,072.7	2,166.6	2,184.7	1,794.8	1,794.8	1,880.9	2,031.0
May	571.6	590.7	798.2	912.2	1,351.0	1,770.4	2,057.3	2,534.6	2,411.8	2,371.6	1,905.5	2,146.2	2,168.5	2,342.7
Jun	521.9	541.6	747.8	860.0	1,351.2	1,684.7	1,923.3	2,340.3	2,300.6	2,264.6	1,934.0	1,894.9	2,022.3	2,096.3
Jul	506.7	557.6	796.6	843.1	1,361.4	1,654.4	1,840.3	2,191.6	2,369.5	2,183.2	1,850.2	1,874.4	1,906.7	1,860.2
Aug	532.1	608.1	789.3	849.1	1,401.2	1,786.8	2,059.2	2,334.3	2,412.1	2,097.6	1,799.4	1,957.7	2,143.9	1,887.3
Sep	490.5	568.5	772.1	860.6	1,365.5	1,586.8	1,886.0	2,141.0	2,186.1	2,113.8	1,747.2	1,719.0	2,086.0	1,663.7
Oct	474.5	559.5	792.8	848.3	1,391.0	1,529.9	1,862.3	2,316.5	2,367.6	2,637.7	1,696.0	1,731.0	1,912.6	
Nov	502.0	583.1	693.8	741.4	1,203.7	1,506.2	1,887.0	1,962.8	1,958.5	1,752.2	1,510.8	1,631.9	1,785.9	
Dec	587.7	666.8	759.0	919.4	1,341.1	1,565.1	1,932.1	1,938.7	1,969.8	1,781.9	1,569.5	1,721.8	1,786.0	
Total	**5,909.6**	**6,572.7**	**8,895.3**	**9,814.4**	**15,138.7**	**18,331.7**	**21,688.3**	**25,566.8**	**26,058.8**	**25,145.0**	**21,306.3**	**21,303.9**	**22,803.0**	

Monthly Remittance Inflows to Mexico (Annual % Change)

Jan	4.5	14.2	43.6	8.6	47.8	2.9	26.4	28.6	6.5	-4.9	-11.7	-15.8	6.0	7.4
Feb	6.1	15.0	42.6	12.7	36.3	19.6	21.9	27.6	1.8	0.2	-2.6	-14.2	6.3	8.3
Mar	8.8	6.4	45.2	3.7	53.0	29.9	14.3	27.3	1.6	-3.2	-0.1	-7.6	5.2	1.7
Apr	6.6	6.3	47.3	9.7	49.2	25.9	15.8	18.2	4.5	0.8	-17.8	0.0	4.8	8.0
May	9.8	3.4	35.1	14.3	48.1	31.0	16.2	23.2	-4.8	-1.7	-19.7	12.6	1.0	8.0
Jun	3.7	3.8	38.1	15.0	57.1	24.7	14.2	21.7	-1.7	-1.6	-14.6	-2.0	6.7	3.7
Jul	2.5	10.1	42.9	5.8	61.5	21.5	11.2	19.1	8.1	-7.9	-15.2	1.3	1.7	-2.4
Aug	9.3	14.3	29.8	7.6	65.0	27.5	15.2	13.4	3.3	-13.0	-14.2	8.8	9.5	-12.0
Sep	3.0	15.9	35.8	11.5	58.7	16.2	18.9	13.5	2.1	-3.3	-17.3	-1.6	21.4	-20.2
Oct	4.4	17.9	41.7	7.0	64.0	10.0	21.7	24.4	2.2	11.4	-35.7	2.1	10.5	
Nov	9.0	16.2	19.0	6.9	62.3	25.1	25.3	4.0	-0.2	-10.5	-13.8	8.0	9.4	
Dec	-4.3	13.5	13.8	21.1	45.9	16.7	23.5	0.3	1.6	-9.5	-11.9	9.7	3.7	
Total	**5.0**	**11.2**	**35.3**	**10.3**	**54.2**	**21.1**	**18.3**	**17.9**	**1.9**	**-3.5**	**-15.3**	**0.0**	**7.0**	

12-month Remittance Inflows to Mexico (Million Dollars)

Jan	5,644.0	5,966.2	6,771.5	8,951.3	10,154.7	15,169.3	18,617.4	22,079.0	25,681.5	25,967.6	24,936.3	21,057.2	21,383.2	22,906.2
Feb	5,666.4	6,024.5	6,962.0	9,032.5	10,415.6	15,361.3	18,874.0	22,473.8	25,715.0	25,970.5	24,887.3	20,799.8	21,480.8	23,043.4
Mar	5,704.1	6,054.0	7,185.6	9,059.0	10,810.1	15,702.4	19,085.4	22,935.1	25,748.7	25,900.3	24,886.1	20,639.6	21,581.9	23,078.4
Apr	5,733.3	6,083.7	7,421.5	9,130.1	11,206.8	16,013.4	19,325.2	23,254.5	25,842.6	25,918.5	24,496.2	20,639.6	21,668.0	23,228.4
May	5,784.5	6,102.9	7,629.0	9,244.0	11,645.5	16,432.9	19,612.1	23,731.8	25,719.8	25,878.3	24,030.1	20,880.3	21,690.3	23,402.6
Jun	5,802.9	6,122.5	7,835.3	9,356.2	12,136.7	16,766.4	19,850.6	24,148.8	25,680.1	25,842.3	23,699.5	20,841.1	21,817.7	23,476.7
Jul	5,815.3	6,173.5	8,074.3	9,402.7	12,655.0	17,059.4	20,036.6	24,500.1	25,857.9	25,656.0	23,366.6	20,865.3	21,850.0	23,430.2
Aug	5,860.8	6,249.4	8,255.5	9,462.5	13,207.1	17,445.0	20,309.0	24,775.2	25,935.8	25,341.4	23,068.4	21,023.7	22,036.2	23,173.6
Sep	5,874.9	6,327.5	8,459.1	9,551.0	13,712.0	17,666.3	20,608.1	25,030.2	25,980.9	25,269.1	22,701.8	20,995.4	22,403.2	22,751.3
Oct	5,894.8	6,412.5	8,692.4	9,606.5	14,254.7	17,805.3	20,940.5	25,484.4	26,032.1	25,539.2	21,760.1	21,030.5	22,584.8	
Nov	5,936.1	6,493.6	8,803.1	9,654.1	14,717.0	18,107.7	21,321.2	25,560.3	26,027.8	25,332.8	21,518.7	21,151.6	22,738.8	
Dec	5,909.6	6,572.7	8,895.3	9,814.4	15,138.7	18,331.7	21,688.3	25,566.8	26,058.8	25,145.0	21,306.3	21,303.9	22,803.0	

12-month Remittance Inflows to Mexico (Annual % Change)

Jan	15.0	5.7	13.5	32.2	13.4	49.4	22.7	18.6	16.3	1.1	-4.0	-15.6	1.5	7.1
Feb	14.6	6.3	15.6	29.7	15.3	47.5	22.9	19.1	14.4	1.0	-4.2	-16.4	3.3	7.3
Mar	14.3	6.1	18.7	26.1	19.3	45.3	21.5	20.2	12.3	0.6	-3.9	-17.1	4.6	6.9
Apr	14.6	6.1	22.0	23.0	22.7	42.9	20.7	20.3	11.1	0.3	-5.5	-15.7	5.0	7.2
May	14.8	5.5	25.0	21.2	26.0	41.1	19.3	21.0	8.4	0.6	-7.1	-13.1	3.9	7.9
Jun	14.1	5.5	28.0	19.4	29.7	38.1	18.4	21.7	6.3	0.6	-8.3	-12.1	4.7	7.6
Jul	13.1	6.2	30.8	16.5	34.6	34.8	17.5	22.3	5.5	-0.8	-8.9	-10.7	4.7	7.2
Aug	12.8	6.6	32.1	14.6	39.6	32.1	16.4	22.0	4.7	-2.3	-9.0	-8.9	4.8	5.2
Sep	12.1	7.7	33.7	12.9	43.6	28.8	16.7	21.5	3.8	-2.7	-10.2	-7.5	6.7	1.6
Oct	11.7	8.8	35.6	10.5	48.4	24.9	17.6	21.7	2.1	-1.9	-14.8	-3.4	7.4	
Nov	10.1	9.4	35.6	9.7	52.4	23.0	17.7	19.9	1.8	-2.7	-15.1	-1.7	7.5	
Dec	5.0	11.2	35.3	10.3	54.2	21.1	18.3	17.9	1.9	-3.5	-15.3	0.0	7.0	

Source: BBVA Research with figures from Banxico

Chart 22

Intensity of Migration and Remittance Inflows Indicators, by State

	Households in 2000				Households in 2010					
State	Receiving remittances (%)	With immigrant in US in the previous five years (%)	With circular immigrant in US in the previous five years (%)	With returnee migrant from US in the previous five years (%)	Receiving remittances (%)	With immigrant in US in the previous five years (%)	With circular immigrant in US in the previous five years (%)	With returnee migrant from US in the previous five years (%)	Remittance dependency indicator 2010*	Remittance dependency degree**
National	**4.4**	**4.1**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**3.6**	**1.9**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**2.3**	
Guerrero	7.9	6.8	0.8	1.1	6.6	3.2	1.0	3.5	14.6	Very high
Michoacán	11.4	10.4	2.8	2.3	9.3	4.4	2.0	4.9	9.4	Very high
Oaxaca	4.1	4.8	0.6	0.7	4.9	4.1	0.9	3.1	9.3	Very high
Hidalgo	5.1	7.1	1.6	0.9	4.3	3.5	1.6	4.1	8.2	Very high
Zacatecas	13.0	12.2	3.3	2.5	11.0	4.5	2.3	5.7	6.9	Very high
Nayarit	9.6	6.8	2.0	2.0	9.1	2.1	2.3	4.4	6.0	Very high
Morelos	6.4	7.5	1.3	1.1	5.4	2.5	1.1	3.6	5.3	Very high
Tlaxcala	2.2	2.7	0.5	0.4	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.8	5.1	High
Puebla	3.3	4.0	0.5	0.7	3.8	3.0	1.0	2.1	4.4	High
Guanajuato	9.2	9.6	2.2	1.6	7.7	5.3	2.3	4.3	4.3	High
San Luis Potosí	8.2	7.4	1.3	1.2	6.6	3.1	1.3	3.3	3.7	High
Durango	9.7	7.3	1.8	1.6	6.5	2.4	1.3	3.4	3.3	High
Colima	7.3	5.6	1.4	2.1	5.2	1.8	1.1	4.2	3.3	High
Chiapas	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	3.3	High
Aguascalientes	6.7	6.7	2.7	1.5	4.8	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.8	Medium
Veracruz	2.7	3.2	0.5	0.2	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.0	2.7	Medium
Sinaloa	4.6	3.6	0.9	0.6	3.3	1.0	0.7	1.9	2.4	Medium
Querétaro	3.7	4.8	1.4	0.7	3.3	3.0	1.6	2.6	2.1	Medium
México	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	Medium
Baja California	4.0	2.4	0.4	2.3	3.7	1.1	0.5	4.2	1.5	Low
Tamaulipas	3.6	3.0	0.6	0.7	3.0	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.4	Low
Chihuahua	4.3	3.7	1.0	1.3	4.4	1.7	0.7	2.8	1.4	Low
Sonora	3.2	1.6	0.3	0.9	2.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	1.3	Low
Jalisco	7.7	6.5	1.8	1.7	5.4	2.2	1.3	3.0	1.2	Low
Yucatán	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	Very low
Coahuila	3.4	2.2	0.8	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	Very low
Distrito Federal	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	Very low
Quintana Roo	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	Very low
B. California Sur	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.6	Very low
Nuevo León	2.5	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	Very low
Tabasco	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	Very low
Campeche	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	Very low

Note: For 2010, CONAPO estimated migration intensity indicators by house. To make data comparable between 2000 and 2010, for this last year was estimated information directly from databases.
* Remittances / GDP*100. Preliminary figures
** Classification by BBVA Research. The cutoff points were established based on standard deviations in the sample.
Source: For 2000, CONAPO estimation based on the sample of ten percent of the XII Censo General de Población y Vivienda 2000. For 2010, BBVA Research estimations based on the sample of ten percent of Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010. For dependency index, BBVA Research based on INEGI and Banxico.

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