

MIGRATION AND MOVILITY IN U.S.A. AND MEXICO

GLOBAL OPPORTUNITY
YOUTH NETWORK: CIUDAD DE MÉXICO
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Barriers

- Most migration reports and statistics lack data on young people.
- They only distinguish between people under and over 18 years old.
- There is a lack of data and information to fully understand the causes, consequences, and needs of the youth migrants



The immigration situation in the United States

- By 2023, the United States was home to **51.5 million immigrants, 26.3 million more than in 1995.**
- **50%** of immigrants in the U.S.A. come from Latin America and the Caribbean.
- **12 million** being of Mexican origin.
- Between 2015 and 2023, more than **60% of migration growth from Latin America and the Caribbean to the U.S. resulted from increased migration from Venezuela, Honduras and Colombia.**
- By 2023, an estimated **10.5 million immigrants were in the U.S. without legal status**, including **4.1 million from Mexico** and 2.2 million from Central America.

Where do the immigrants live?

Mapa 3.1. Población inmigrante en Estados Unidos según principales estados de residencia, 2023 (Miles y %)
Map 3.1. Top States of Residence in the United States of Immigrants from Selected Countries, 2023 (Thousand and %)



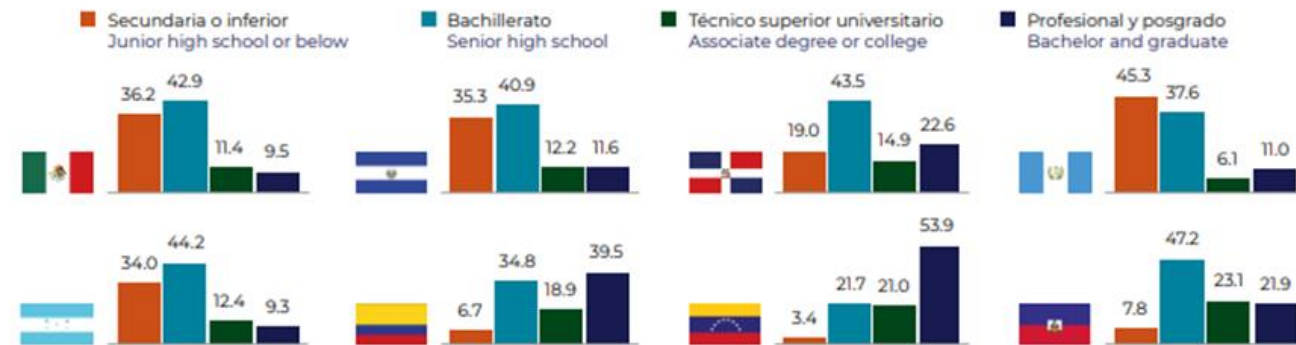
Datos / data: www.migracionyremesas.org/tb/7a=CE180F

Education level and salaries

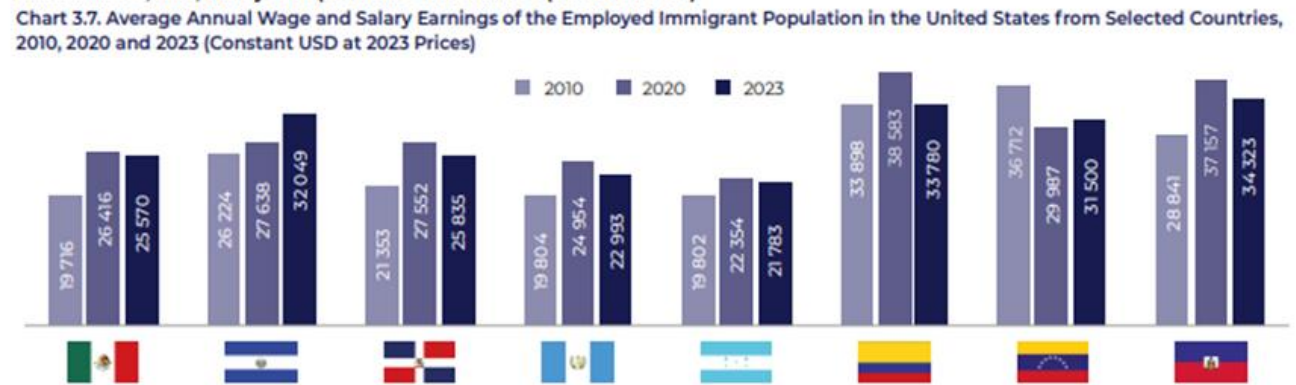
The most common education level among migrants from Mexico, El Salvador, and Honduras is high school.

Mexican immigrants have an average annual salary of \$25,000, a lower amount compared to immigrants from the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Venezuela, Colombia, or Haiti.

Gráfica 3.6. Nivel educativo¹ de la población inmigrante de 25 años o más en Estados Unidos de países seleccionados, 2023 (%)
Chart 3.6. Educational Attainment¹ of the Immigrant Population Aged 25 Years or Older in the United States from Selected Countries, 2023 (%)



Gráfica 3.7. Ingresos anuales promedio por sueldos y salarios de la población inmigrante empleada en Estados Unidos de países seleccionados, 2010, 2020 y 2023 (US dólares constantes a precios de 2023)
Chart 3.7. Average Annual Wage and Salary Earnings of the Employed Immigrant Population in the United States from Selected Countries, 2010, 2020 and 2023 (Constant USD at 2023 Prices)



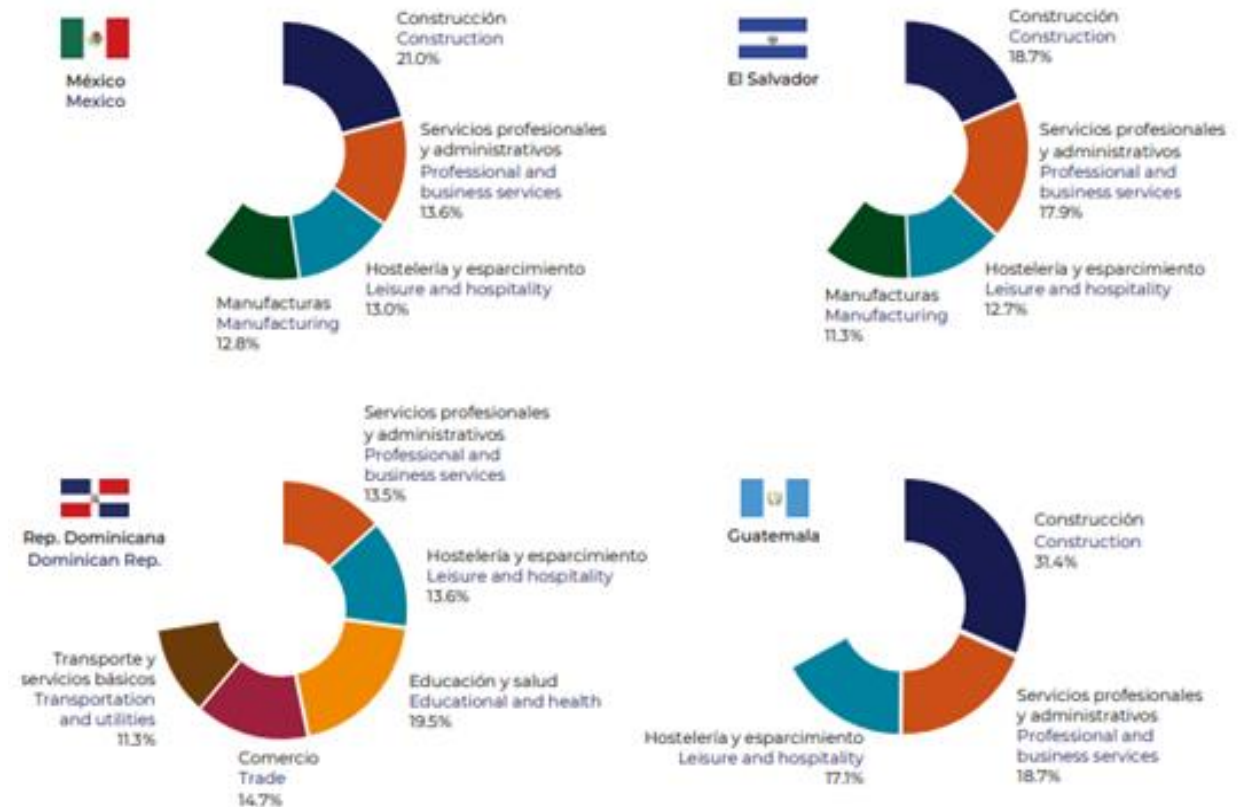
Nota: ¹ Las categorías incluyen niveles completos e incompletos. / Note: ¹ The categories include complete and incomplete levels.

Datos / data: www.migracionyremesas.org/tb/?a=3F913B, www.migracionyremesas.org/tb/?a=B4A8E6

Sectors where immigrants are employed

The three main economic sectors employing Mexican immigrants in the U.S. are construction, professional and administrative services, and hospitality and recreation.

Gráfica 3.8. Principales sectores de actividad económica de la población inmigrante ocupada en Estados Unidos de países seleccionados, 2023 (%)
Chart 3.8. Main Economic Sectors of the Employed Immigrant Population in the United States from Selected Countries, 2023 (%)



Datos / data: www.migracionymesas.org/?b?ta=CD7981

The immigration situation in Mexico

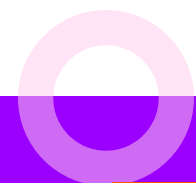
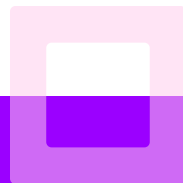
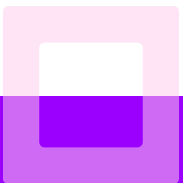
- From January to November 2024, **190,000 foreigners obtained or renewed temporary or permanent residency in Mexico.** The primary nationalities included:
 - - American (26K)
 - - Colombian (19K)
 - - Honduran (18K)

Irregular Migration

In 2024, **925,000 individuals in irregular migration situations were intercepted and processed in Mexico**—a 132% increase from 398,000 in 2023.

The primary nationalities among intercepted migrants included:

- Venezuelan (29%)
- Ecuadoran (10%)
- Honduran (8%)

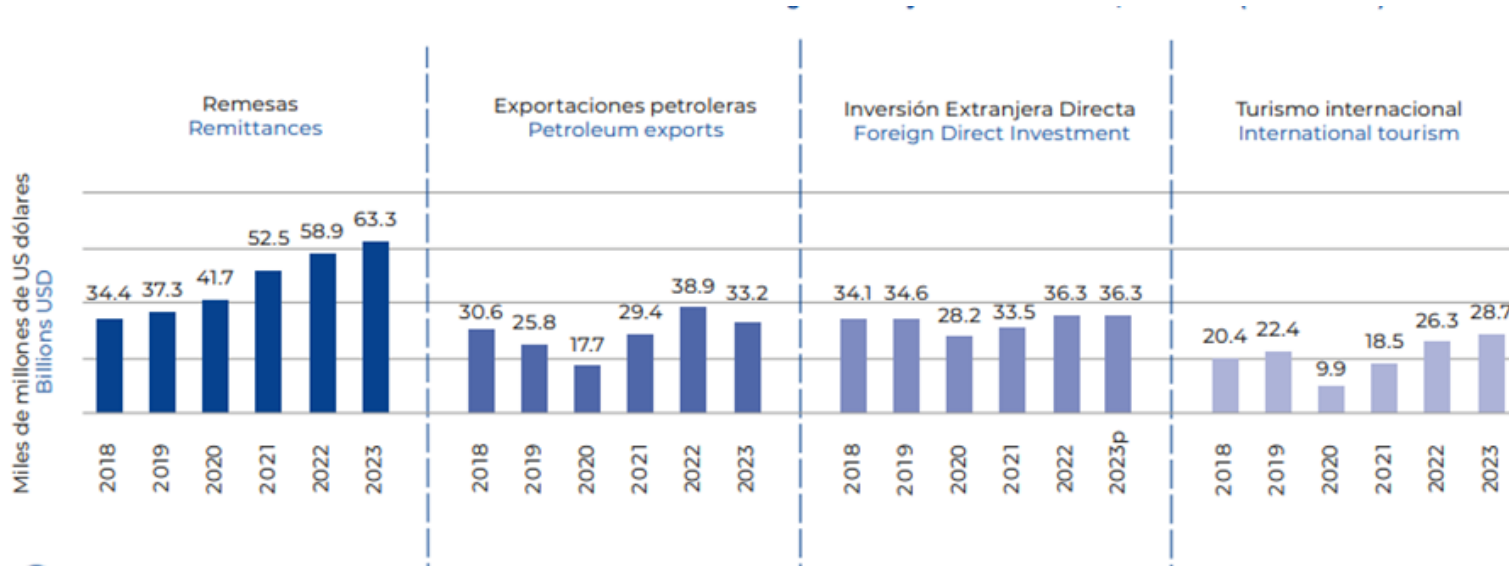


Repatriation of Mexicans from the United States

- In 2024, **190,000 Mexican nationals were repatriated from the U.S.** Of these cases, 85% involved adults, while 15% involved minors under 18 years old.
- Among repatriated adults, 79% were men, and 21% were women.
- The Mexican states with the highest number of repatriation events were:
 - Sonora (65K)
 - Tamaulipas (45K)
 - Baja California (40K)



Economic impact of the remittances from the United States



Remittances are one of Mexico's primary sources of foreign currency, reaching **\$63.3 billion**

Foreign Direct Investment: \$36.3 billion

Oil exports: \$33.2 billion

Tourism revenues: \$28.7 billion

Challenges

- The bilateral relationship with the United States is vital for the development of both nations. Beyond sharing a border of over 3,000 kilometers, cultural expressions, traditions, and family ties connect the two countries
- The current approach to migration management has not been effective.
- It is essential to discuss and analyze labor options for young migrants and repatriated Mexican youth in the coming years.
- We must promote mechanisms for educational and labor integration in Mexico to foster sustainable prosperity.

Sources:

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