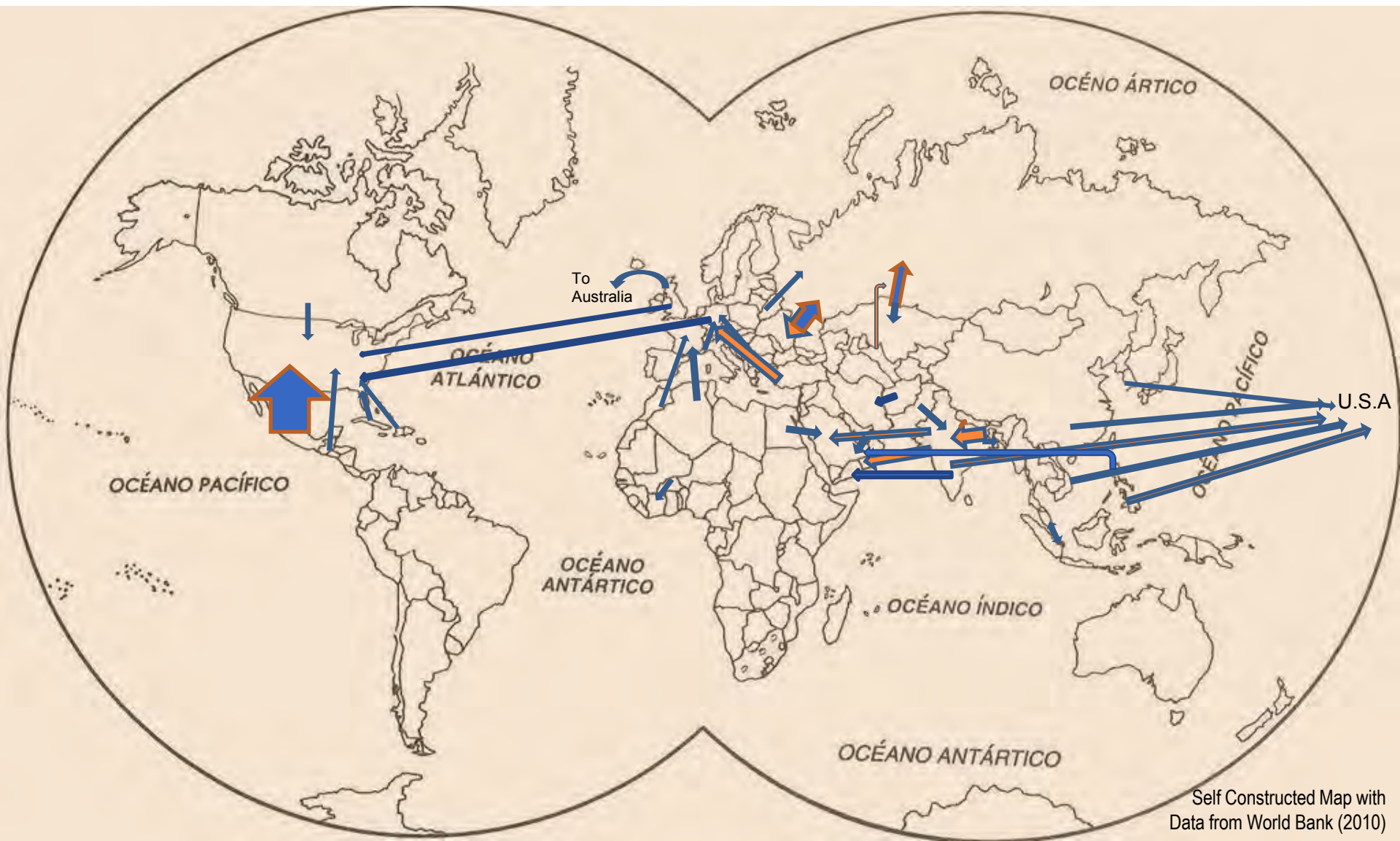


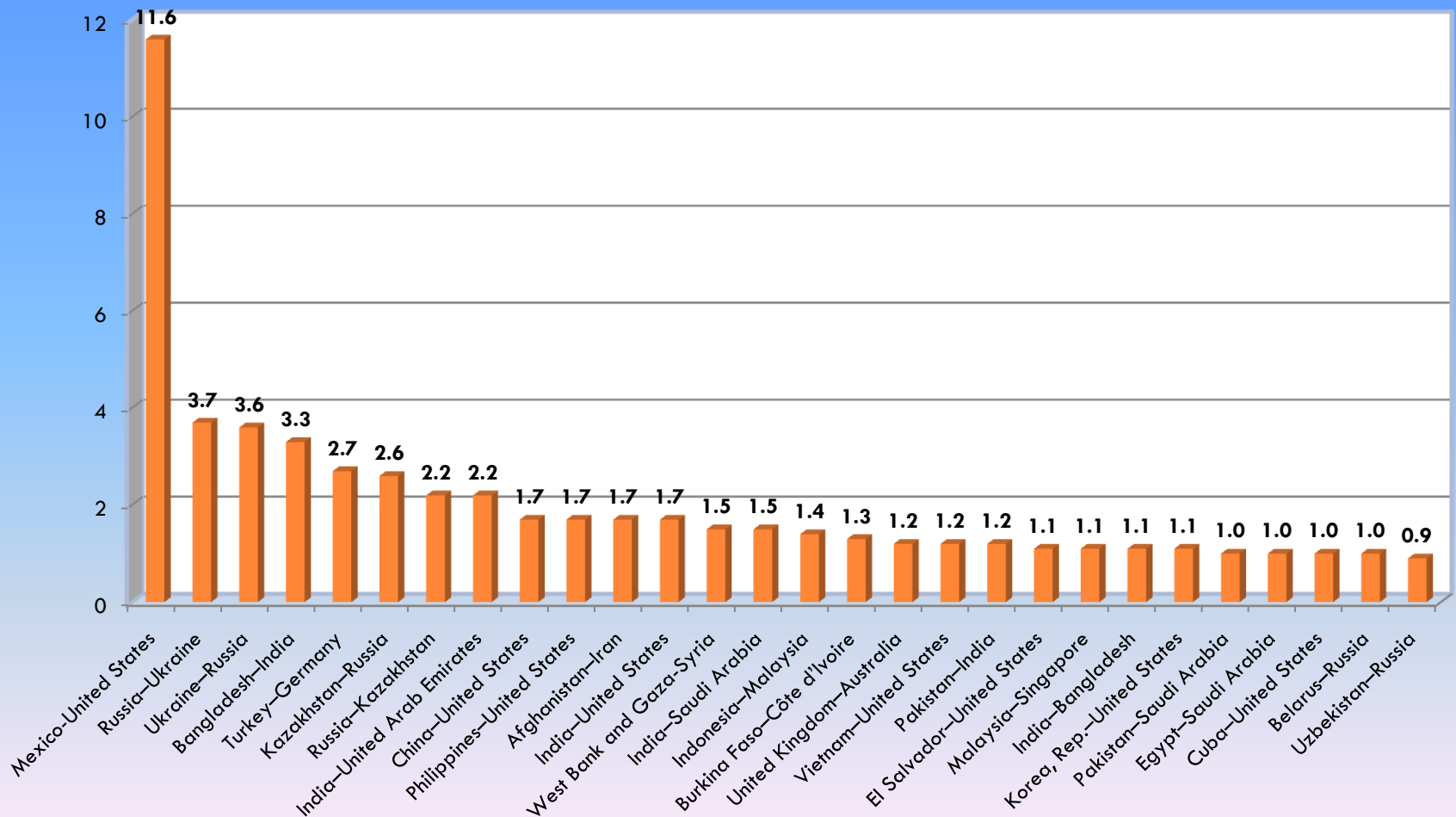
# MEXICO: MIGRANT COUNTRY

*Prof. Adriana Sletza Ortega R.*  
Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla  
asletza@gmail.com

# Top International Migration Corridors



# Top International Migration Corridors\*



\* Number of migrants, millions.

Source: World Bank 2010

# Mexico: top sending migration country, 2010

<b>Sending Countries</b>	<b>Emigrés*</b>	<b>Total Popul.*</b>	<b>% Emigr.</b>	<b>Annual average migratory balance* (2005-2010)</b>
México	11,5	108	10,6	-486,0
Russia	11,5	141	8,2	50,0
India	10	1129	0,9	-200,0
China	7,3	1321	0,6	-346,2
Ukraine	6,1	46	13,3	-16,0
Bangladesh	4,9	150	3,3	-114,0
Turkey	4,4	71	6,2	-8,9
UK	4,2	60	7,0	189,5
Germany	4,1	82	5,0	110,0
Kazakhstan	3,7	15	24,7	-20,0
Philippines	3,6	91	4,0	-180,0
Italy	3,5	58	6,0	330,0
Pakistan	3,4	164	2,1	-283,1
Morocco	2,7	33	8,2	-85,0
Egypt	2,4	80	3,0	-68,0

\*Numbers of migrants and total population in millions.

\*\*Annual migratory balance in thousands.

Self constructed table with data from UN Population Division 2008, national census updated to 2005 y estimations to 2010.

# World irregular immigration

From 214 million world migrants, only 10 to 15% are irregular (21 to 32 million).  
From all the irregular migrants in the world, Mexicans comprised approx. 6 million.

## USA

- 11 million unauthorized immigrants.
- Mexico accounted for 60% of unauthorized immigrants and 20% more are coming from the rest of Latin America (Pew Hispanic 2010)

## European Union (EU 27)

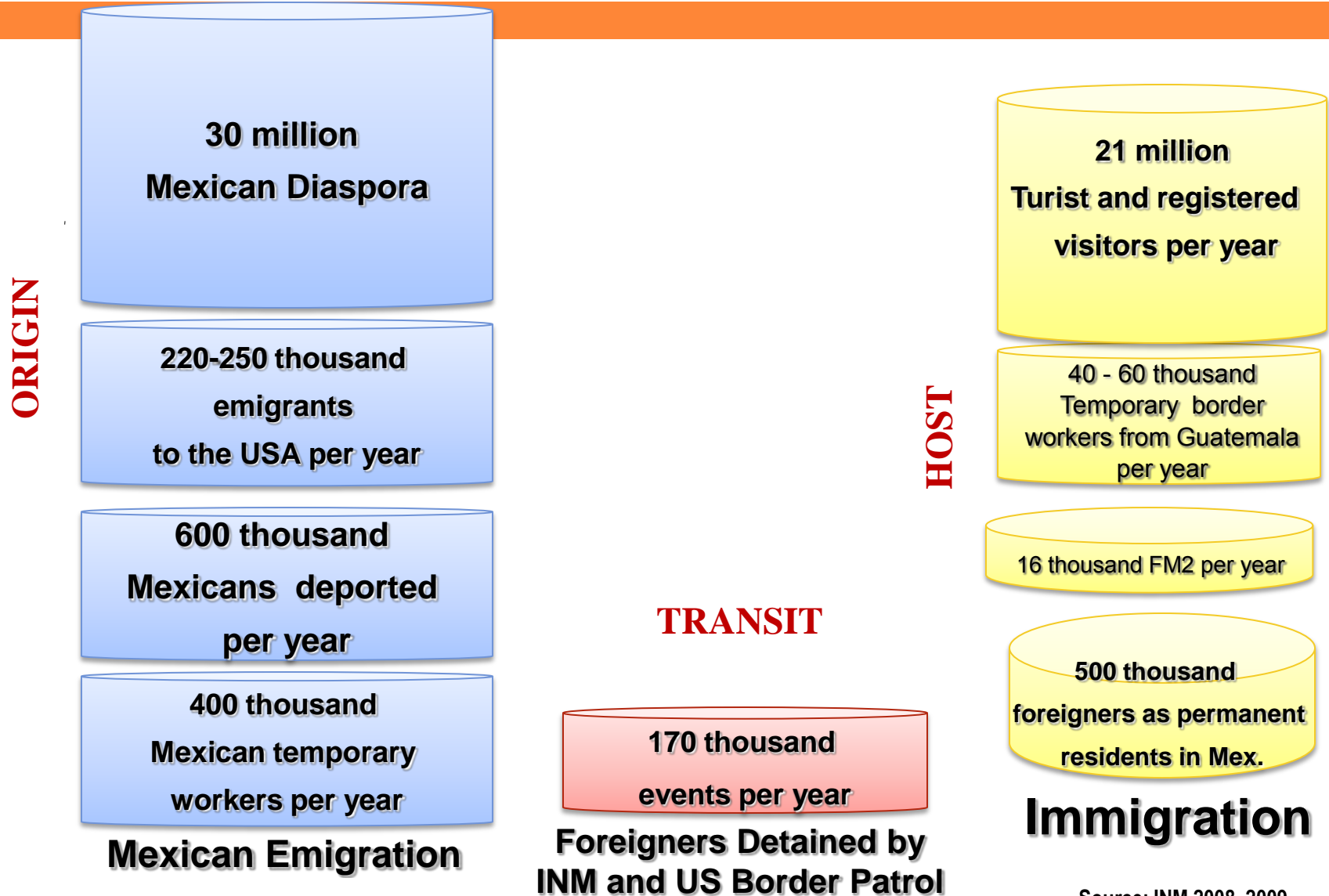
- 1.9 to 3.8 million irregular foreign immigrants
- Between 0.39% 0.77% of total population (Clandestine Project 2008)

# Mexican Policy & programs for Emigrants

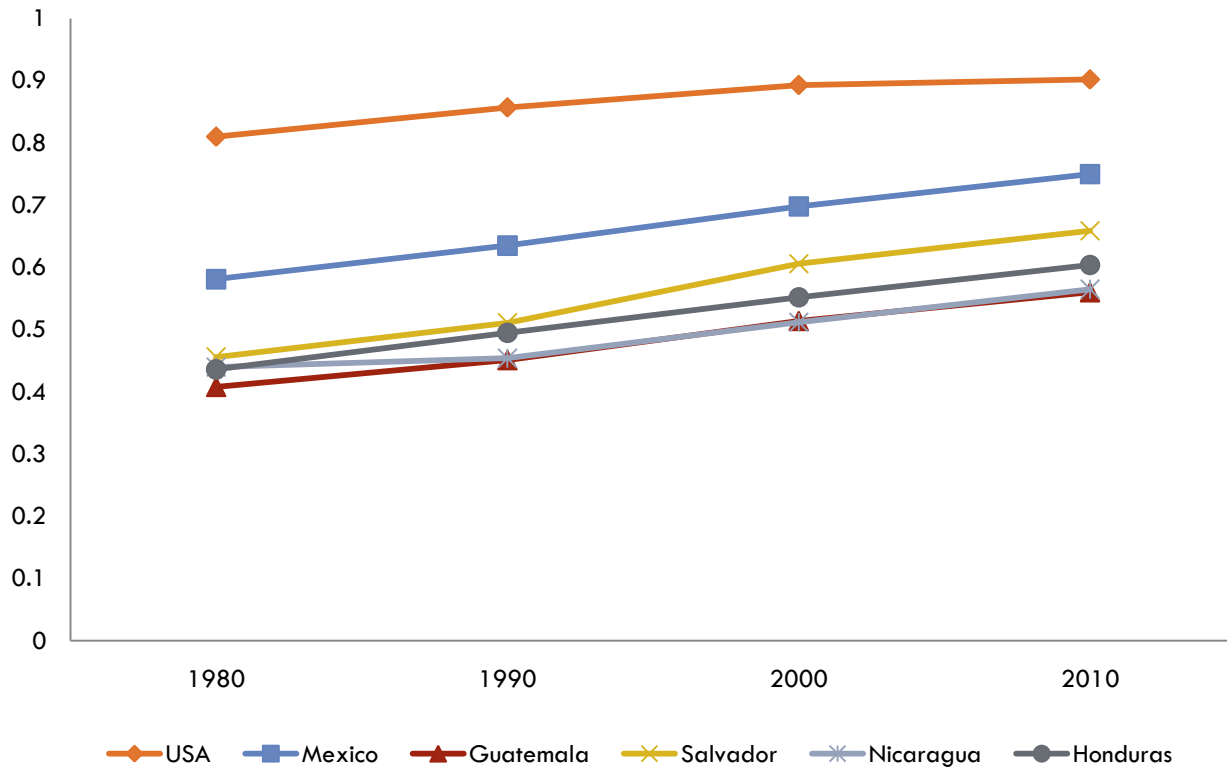
- Two major impacts in Foreign Policy:
  - ▣ Policy towards the construction of a “Mexican diaspora” since 1990s
  - ▣ “Consularization” of Mexican Foreign Policy (Pellicer 2008)
- Programs:
  - ▣ Protection and Security
  - ▣ Remittances Investment
  - ▣ Health&Education

Mexican Federal Programs	Year	Target population
Programa de Trabajadores Agrícolas Temporales con Canadá	1974	Trabajadores agrícolas, migrantes temporales
Programa Paisano	1988	Migrantes circulares, rodinos como turistas
Programa de Comunidades en el Extranjero	1989	Mexicanos emigrados
Grupos Beta	1989	Migrantes en situaciones de riesgo
Seguro de salud para migrantes (Seguro Facultativo Familiar)	1990	Migrantes y familiares en México
Programa Solidaridad Internacional 2x1	1993	Comunidades expulsoras de migrantes y clubes de oriundos
Programa Binacional de Educación Migrante (Probem)	2001	Niños y jóvenes escolares migrantes
Programa 3x1	2002	Organizaciones de migrantes (clubes)
Vete sano, regresa sano (actualmente Programa de Salud Migrante)	2001	Potenciales migrantes y migrantes
Programa de Repatriación Segura, Ordenada, Digna y Humana	2004	Migrantes deportados
Seguro Popular (Salud)	2004	Migrantes y familiares en México
Fondo de Apoyo a Migrantes (FOMI)	2009	Migrantes retornados/deportados

# Mexico Migration flows



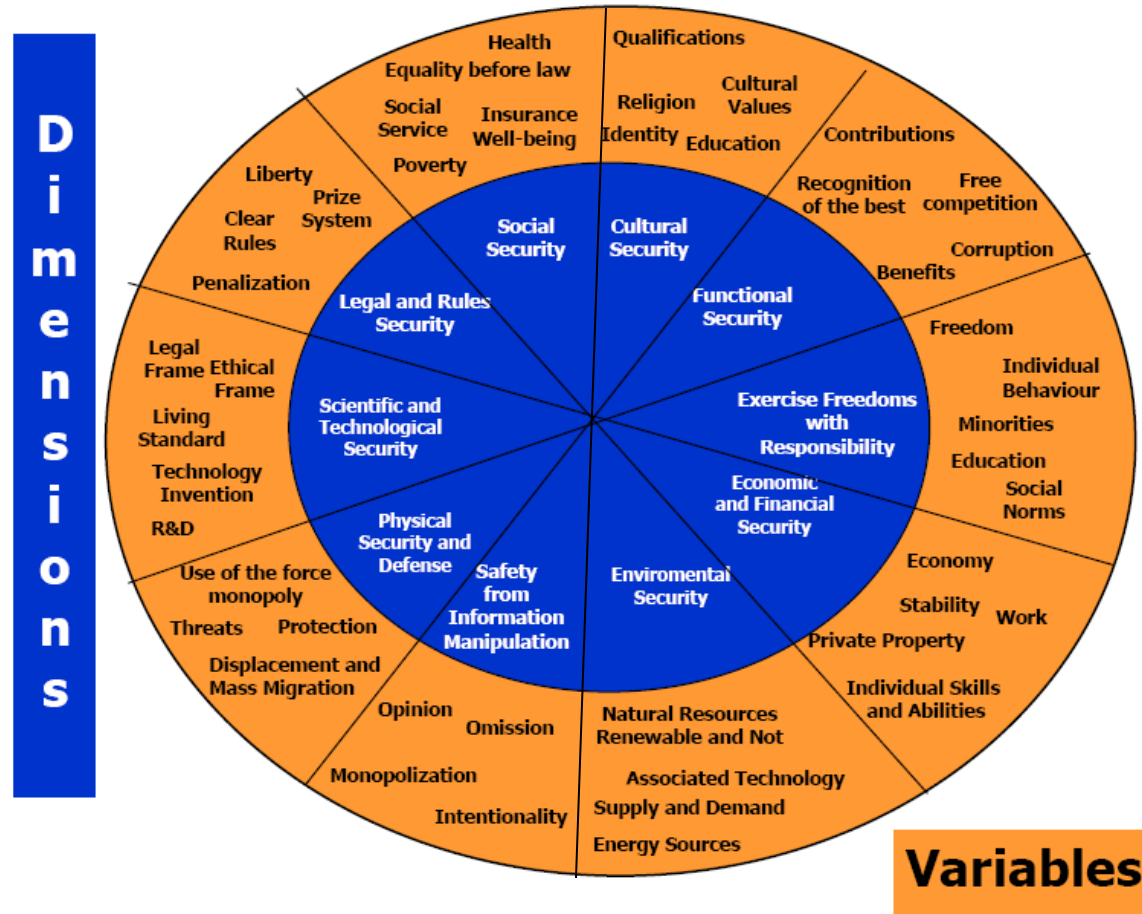
# Human Development Index



Source: UNDP (2010)



# Human Security



\*Self constructed diagram, based on Baena y Ralbi (2005).

# Alternatives for the region

- A regional migration management system
- Agreements and Mobility Partnership
  - Multilateral
  - Bilateral
  - General or thematic
- Temporary workers
  - Visas or Programs?
- Migrant differentiation:
  - Low risk migrants as investors and high skilled workers (TN visas)
  - “Invisible” and “disposable” low skilled workers
- Shared responsibility



- To built Regional Human Security or deal with the consequences?