

Dealing with the Causes: Mexico's Economic Policy and Migration *A Continental Perspective*

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	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
■ Population (millions)	33	111	308
■ Per capita GDP _(PPP)	38,000	14,000	48.000
■ Gini Coefficient	32	48	45
■ % Below \$2 / Day	--	7	--
■ % Population 0 – 14	17	30	20

Foreign-born as % of Total Population in Selected Countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>% of Total Population</u>
Australia	23.4
Canada	19.8
Switzerland	18.6
United States	12.5
Germany	10.2
France	8.1
Britain	4.1
Mexico	0.5

Canada and the United States

Foreign-Born as % of Total Population

<u>Year</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1900	13.6	13.5
1920	13.2	23.7
1940	8.8	17.2
1960	5.4	15.3
1980	6.2	16.1
1990	7.9	16.4
2009	12.5	19.8

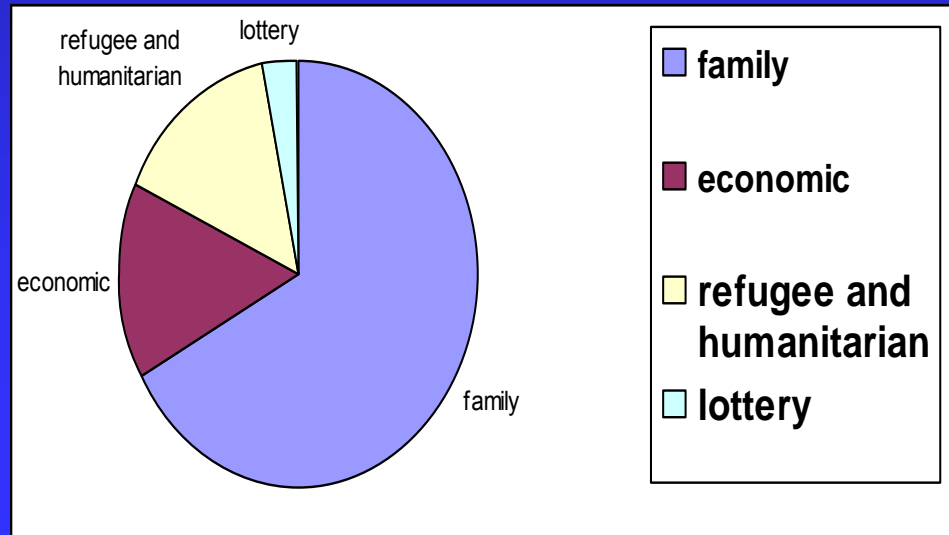
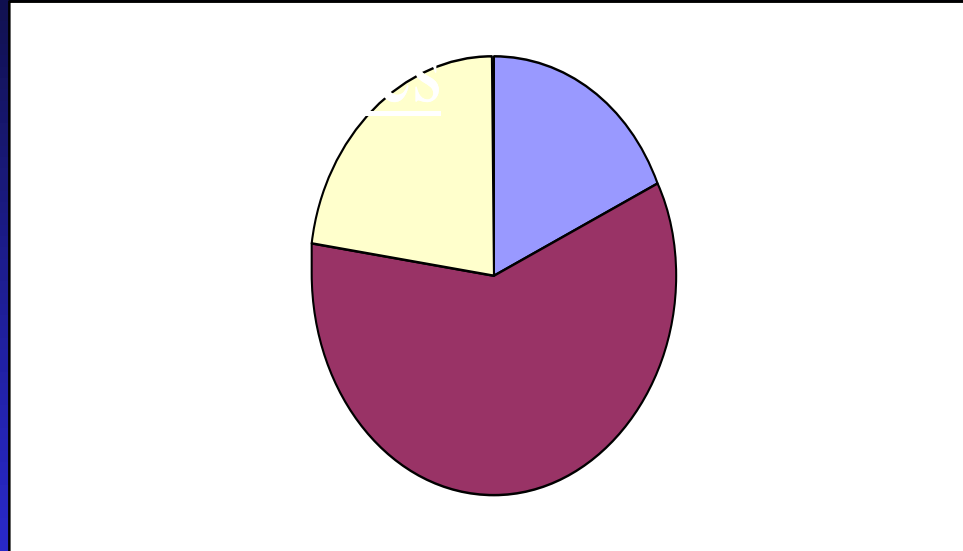
U.S. Immigrant Population by Region of Origin - %

<u>Region</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Annual Flow</u>
Canada	2.2	1.5
Mexico	29.8	15.8
Cent /S America	12.9	14.0
Caribbean	9.6	12.3
Europe	14.0	12.2
E and S Asia	23.1	35.5
Middle East	3.0	2.6
Africa	1.9	10.7

Canadian Immigrant Population by Region of Origin-%

<u>Region</u>	<u>Foreign – Born</u>	<u>Annual Flow</u>
United States	4.4	2.4
Cen & S America	5.6	8.0
(Mexico)	0.9	0.8
Caribbean	5.4	4.5
Europe	42.9	18.7
Africa	5.1	7.3
Middle East	5.2	8.9
East & SE Asia	31.3	50.6

Immigration Composition



Canada Points Grid

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Points</u>
Education	25
Language	24
Experience	21
Age	10
Arranged Employment	10
Adaptability	10
Total	100

Immigrant Laborers to Canada and the United States
1965-2005

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>United States</u>
1965	5.0	3.4
1975	1.3	4.2
1985	0.8	8.4
1995	0.6	7.2
2005	0.5	11.5

Characteristics of U.S. Immigrants and Native-Born in the Workforce - 2005

Category	<u>Year Entry</u>						
	Native Born	All Immigrants	Pre - 1970	1970- 79	1980 - 89	1990 - 2005	
Less than H.S.	7.6	30.3	17.3	27.6	29.3	35.6	
H.S. Only	32.4	24.9	25.6	22.6	25.8	25.1	
Some College	30.0	16.7	22.6	18.9	19.1	13.1	
Bachelor	20.2	17.7	18.8	20.0	17.2	16.8	
Graduate/ Prof'l	9.8	10.4	15.6	10.8	8.6	9.4	

U.S. Immigrant Near-Poverty and Adult High-School Drop-Out Rates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Near Poverty</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Adult Drop-outs</u> <u>(%)</u>
Mexico	62.1	65.5
China/Taiwan/H.K	30.1	14.1
India	15.3	9.2
El Salvador	57.9	63.5
Korea	29.0	10.2
Haiti	47.0	32.7
United Kingdom	17.4	5.9
Guatemala	51.5	49.1
Poland	25.2	14.0

Immigrants Take up Permanent Residence for Purposes of:

- A new job
- To reunify with family
- To seek safe haven (refugees)

Non-Immigrants Reside for a Temporary Time Period

- Foreign students
- Temporary workers
- Business Visitors
- Tourists

Undocumented U.S. Immigration

- Estimated at about 11 million (was 12)
- 1/3 of foreign –born are undocumented
- 35% arrived since 2000
- 60% from Mexico, 80% Latin American
- 75% with no high school

Documented and Undocumented Populations

	Canada	Mexico	USA
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Documented	19.8	0.5	12.5
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(% of total population)

Total Population	33	111	308
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(millions)

Annual Entries of

Undocumented	---	150 -200	350-500
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(thousands)

Mexicans Arriving in Canada

Immigrant Category	% of Category 2009
Permanent Residents	0.8
Temporary Workers	28.0 (up from 12.0)
Foreign Students	2.5
Refugee Claimants	34.0 (up from 5.0)

Canadian Temporary Worker Programs

- Flagship is SAWP, and now TFWP (Pilot program to Western provinces)
- Best practice case study (World Bank)
- Mexicans third largest group
- Key is coordinated administration

Options for the United States

1. Help Improve Mexican Economy

- i) Increase imports (preferential treatment, location of industry, reduction of corn subsidies – what NAFTA did not deliver)
- ii) More effective channeling of remittances
- iii) Can't be anti-aid and anti-immigration

2. The War on Drugs

--- Key to success is on the demand side

3. Immigration Reform

--- Pilot 'well-run' temporary programs

--- Points system in selection

Options for Mexico

1. Channel remittances more effectively to construction and jobs-creating sectors (6 times ODA)
2. Continue focus on Southern border
3. Pilot temporary worker programs with U.S.
4. Focus on lifting population out of poverty (Brazil's example)