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Integration and descendants of migrants

Socioeconomic characteristics of international immigrant and descendants in Mexico

Note by National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico*

Abstract

International migration in Mexico is a phenomenon in continuous transformation. The prevailing discourse is that —due to the contemporary policy of the United States of America—, Mexico will transform from being both a transit and migrant-sending country, into one of destination of return migration flows and receptor of migrants from the rest of the American continent and even Europe, which would place Mexico as a migratory alternative and towards a new era of this demographic phenomenon. This paper presents part of the statistics obtained from Mexican censuses and intercensal counts on the amount of sociodemographic and economic characteristics of the international immigrant population, both for accumulated immigration and for recent immigration.

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I. Introduction

1. The conceptual frameworks of population counts undertaken by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) provide information on international accumulated immigration, which is determined by the birthplace of the population; therefore, all people born in country other than Mexico are considered accumulated international immigrants, regardless of the date of arrival or their age.
2. These statistical events also allow to inquire about recent international immigration, which is determined by the place of residence five years before the population count, so that those who were residing in a different are considered recent international immigrants; this without considering their place of birth, but their age, which would correspond to five years or older.
3. The main sociodemographic and economic characteristics of accumulated international and recent immigrants are described below, with emphasis on the statistical results of the Intercensal Survey 2015 (EIC 2015) -whose source of information updates the 2010 census results for the country. The main demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of those who identify themselves as children of these immigrants are also discussed.

II. Accumulated migration

A. Demographic characteristics

4. The population born abroad doubled between 2000 and 2015, from 492,617 to 1,007,063 international accumulated immigrants. In relative terms, they respectively represented 0.5% of inhabitants and 0.8% of the population living in inhabited private dwellings. This increase in the number of people born abroad is a consequence of the crisis in the United States of America (USA), since many Mexican parents have returned to this country accompanied by their children who were born there.
5. The main countries of birth for the accumulated immigrants have not changed in over 15 years of observation; the USA tops the list, since 73.4% of these immigrants were born there, followed by Guatemala, with 4.3%, and Spain, whose current ratio is 2.2%, contrasting with the data of 2000, when those born in the Iberian country represented 4.3% of the accumulated immigrants.
6. As far as the current residence of immigrants is concerned, less than one fifth resided in localities of up to 2,499 inhabitants at the time of the population count; consequently, eight out of ten of the accumulated international immigrants resided in localities of 2,500 or more inhabitants.
7. According to distribution by sex, in 2015 the total number of men born in another country was 507,868, while the total number of women born abroad was 499,195. The increment in this figures in relation to the ones of 2010 was of 4.2% and 5.4%, respectively. However, the greatest increase for both cases occurred between the 2000 and 2010, a period in which the immigrant population born in another country practically doubled. The composition by age and sex shows that among the international accumulated immigrants in 2015, the percentage of the 0 to 4 years of age group has been halved in relation to the two previous periods, from 11.0% for each sex, to less than 6.0%. In the 10 to 14 years of age group, the average

percentages for each sex have increased, 4.6% for 2000, 6.5% for 2010, while for the last year of observation there is a 9.5% increase for each one. In the other quinquennial groups the proportions are similar.

8. In reproductive matters, based on the 2014 age-specific fertility rates (TEF) for 2014 -estimated with the results of the EIC 2015-, females born abroad show a pattern of extended fertility, which starts at age 20, which implies that from the 30 to 34 years of age group and thereafter, TEFs are higher among immigrant women than among those born in Mexico. A highlight is the difference of 14.2 births registered for every thousand women, for the 15 to 19 years of age group, i.e. a TEF 29.2% higher amongst women born in Mexico than of those born abroad.

9. Global fertility rates (TGF) indicate that for 2009 and 2014 the reproductive behavior of women born abroad has a higher average of children than the one of women born in Mexico.

10. It should be mentioned that in the 2015, 190,810 international immigrants were counted and included in the total number of international accumulated immigrants, as well as in the total number of recent international immigrants; that is, they were born in another country and also resided out of Mexico five years earlier, accounting for 18.9% of international accumulated immigration and 27.7% of recent international immigration.

B. Social characteristics

11. Marital status of people 12 years of age or older, is related on one hand, with biological reproduction, and on the other with changes in the composition of the population by age and sex, as well as their socioeconomic status. In this regard, the percentage of single (or never in-union) population among those born abroad represents 48.5%, a figure 18.3 percent higher than the registered by the population born in Mexico. As a result, there are fewer married immigrants among international immigrants, as only 30.2% are in this situation, while the percentage rises to 39.5% among the Mexican population, although the percentage of those who are united (married or in-union) among immigrants and those who were once united (separated, divorced or widowed) are lower than those among the population born in Mexico.

12. Literacy, on the other hand, is of great importance in public policies and international programs; however, no great progress has been made in equitably satisfying the learning needs of all young people and adults. As of the EIC 2015, the highest percentages of illiteracy were recorded amongst women; however, for both sexes the proportion of illiterates among the accumulated immigrants is less than half of those born in Mexico. Also, for the immigrant accumulated population, the percentage of non-attendance to school represents about half of what is registered with respect to the population born in Mexico, although the gap between the two groups remains about one percentage point higher for women.

13. The average educational level of women born abroad is 2.8 grades higher than the one for women born in Mexico, while amongst men the difference is 3.0 grades in favor of accumulated immigrants.

14. Use of health services among the population is another important aspect to be considered. Slightly more than half of the accumulated immigrants resort to care in public health institutions, while the population born in Mexico that uses these public institutions represents 22.4%.

C. Economic characteristics

15. Population in working age (15 years or older) is the one who may or may not be engaged in an economic activity and on whom a large part of the country's productivity falls. In 2015, 48.0% (483,572) of those born abroad were old enough to work and represented 0.6% of the national population in the same age range. In turn, the percentage of male foreigners was slightly higher compared to those born in Mexico.

16. Most of the occupied population are paid workers, practically seven out of every ten; therefore 27.8% of those occupied and born in another country are employers or freelancers, in contrast with the 22.9% registered amongst those born in Mexico. A highlight is that percentages of being an employer or an unpaid worker differ only a few percentage tenths between those born in Mexico and accumulated international immigrants.

17. A high percentage of accumulated international immigrants who are professionals and technicians, this is, at least 3 of every 10, belong to this kind of occupation. It is important to point out that men work mainly as officers, directors and managers, workers in agricultural activities and crafts, industrial machinery operators, assemblers, and drivers, whilst women work in a bigger proportion than men as professionals and technicians, as well as in auxiliaries in administrative activities, traders, sales women and managers, workers in personal services and surveillance, and workers in elemental and support activities.

18. The majority of international immigrants are employed in the tertiary sector, i.e. in offering services and commerce, whose percentage determines a relation of seven to ten, while amongst those born in Mexico the relationship is six to ten.

19. Regarding the Not Economically Active Population (PNEA), approximately 70% of the people are either studying or engaged in household chores. It is worth noting that the percentage of immigrants who attend school is 12.5 percentage points higher than for those born in Mexico, whereas for those who are devoted to household chores it is 17.4 percentage points higher than for those born in Mexico.

D. Households and dwellings

20. The main socioeconomic characteristics of household and dwellings are presented, based on the results of the EIC 2015. The census household concept refers to the unit formed by one or more people related or not by ties of kinship and who usually reside in the same private dwelling. Generally, households are classified in two main types: family and non-family. The main characteristic of a family household is that at least one of the members is related to the head of the household (man or woman), while in the non-family households none of the members are related. Family households are divided in three classes: nuclear, extended and composite, whereas non-family ones comprise two classes: individual and co-resident households.

21. To this end, if at least one member of the household or resident of the dwelling meets the immigration status (international accumulated immigrants), the household will be referred to as "with at least one person born in another country"; otherwise, if all household members are born in Mexico, the household will be referred as "without people born in another country".

22. In 2015, a total of 31.9 million inhabited private dwellings and the same number of census households were recorded. Of these, in 665,926 (2.1%) at least one accumulated international immigrant resides. However, it is important to mention that 144,682 households with international immigration presence were counted, and are included in both the total number of households with at least one born abroad and in the total number of households with recent immigrants; that is, in these households, there is at least one person born in another country and at least one person who was living out Mexico five years earlier -this might even be the same person-, representing 21.7% of households with accumulated immigration and 30.1% of households with recent immigration.

23. In the following descriptive analysis, the corresponding distinction is made to exemplify the influence that the most recent flow exerts on the contemporary dynamics of international immigration. By 2015, there were 28.4 million family households (88.9%) and 3.5 million non-family households (10.8%). The proportion of family households is higher among households where at least one person born in another country resides.

24. Family households include composite households, that is, households made up of a nuclear or extended household, and with at least one unrelated member of the head of the household; the percentage is significantly higher among households with presence of at least one person born in another country. The opposite occurs in individual non-family households, whose percentage is about half of what is recorded in the case of households without the presence of accumulated immigrants.

25. The average number of occupants per dwelling provides an approach to the use of space without considering its dimensions. According to the results of the EIC 2015, 31.3 million dwellings have no members born in another country, in these homes the average number of occupants is 3.7 persons, while in dwellings with at least one member born in another country the average occupancy is 4.1 people.

26. The distribution by sex of the head of the household does not reflect significant differences between households with or without the presence of accumulated immigrants. In both cases, seven out of ten households have a male head.

27. For many households, a very important economic contribution -which sometimes is the main or only source of subsistence-, is the monetary income that is not earned from a job or economic activity. Among households with at least one person born abroad, the percentage of those receiving international remittances is higher than in households without accumulated immigrants; it also should be pointed out that this percentage is equal to the percentage of households that receive government transfers.

28. Assets in the households of migrants are another socioeconomic feature of international immigration. In this sense, the figures reflect a better condition among those dwellings with the presence of at least one international immigrant. For example, 42.9% of dwellings without members born abroad have a car or truck, in contrast to 67.7% of the total of dwellings with at least one member born in another country. This represents a difference of 24.8 percentage points in favor of those dwellings with accumulated immigration.

29. Internet access at home is an indicator of well-being and access to the media for recreational purposes or information search and knowledge expansion. At national level, around 10.5 million dwellings have an Internet connection,

representing 32.9% of the national total. Of these, 10.2 million correspond to those with members born in Mexico, which represents 32.5% of the total number of dwellings without residents born in a different country; the other 363 thousand, that is, with at least one member born in another country, represent 54.5% of the dwellings with at least one accumulated immigrant.

III. Recent Migration

A. Demographic Characteristics

30. In regards to the population of recent international immigrants, the number and proportion has varied during the last fifteen years of observation. In 2000, there were 343,790 people who, five years prior to the census, lived in another country, which represented 0.4% of the total population in Mexico; while in 2010 there were 1,080,654 people, equivalent to 1.1% of that year's population. This percentage practically triples the one registered in 2000 and doubles the one registered in 2015; since, in the latter, the estimated amount of this type of immigrants is 688,327, that is, 0.6% of the total population of five years of age or older.

31. For recent immigration, the USA is still the main country of origin of these immigration flows; nevertheless, it stands out in percentage terms, since in 2000 that country accounted for 85.3% of the flow, in 2010 it represented 92.0%, and in 2015 it decreased to 81.2 percent. However, by 2015, seven out of ten international migrants were returning migrants, this means they arrived from abroad, but had been born in Mexico.

32. This variation in both the amount and percentage of recent immigrants is due to the return of Mexicans after the financial crisis in the USA at the end of the last decade and, more recently, because of the USA immigration policy that has forced them to return to Mexico.

33. Recent international migrants report lower percentages of current residence in localities with less than 2,500 inhabitants, compared to international accumulated immigrants. By 2015, 74.0% of recent immigrants reside in this area, compared with 82.1% among international immigrants.

34. In 2015, the total number of men who five years earlier resided in another country increased to 429,033, while the number women residing in another country was of 259,294. This amount of men decreased by 41.7% compared to the amount registered in 2010. On the other hand, the decrease in women was of 24.8% in the same period. However, between 2000 and 2010, the greatest increase in this type of immigrants is observed, when men who had been living in another country rose from 204,129 to 735,915 and women from 139,661 to 344,739.

35. In the case of the age composition of recent international immigrants, it can be observed that the pyramid is considerably asymmetrical, with higher percentages of men, mainly in productive age groups. It is important to note that the base of the pyramid, i.e. population under 20 years of age, the percentages between men and women are practically equal, which also happens for the groups of 65 or more years of age.

36. The TEF of recent immigrant women show the largest difference from non-migrant women in the 30 to 34 years of age group, with 13.2 more children for every

thousand women. It is noteworthy that in the 15 to 19 years of age group there is also a difference; in this case, 14.3 births for every thousand women, that is, 18.6% more births among non-immigrant women in respect of the TEF of those who five years earlier lived in another country. At the same time, the overall fertility rates of recent immigrant women in all of the observed years are higher than for non-immigrant women.

B. Social characteristics

37. According to qualitative analyses carried out in other Latin American countries, it turns out that families have to adjust to economic situations, so they make different family arrangements. Among recent immigrants, 60.6% are united (married or in-union), 9.8% were once united (separated, divorced, widowed), and 29.8% never united (single); being the population that once was united the one above among the registers of the non-immigrant population.

38. Among recent immigrants, the illiteracy gap between men and women is halved from that of the accumulated immigrant group. However, in the case of recent immigration, the situation of non-school attendance is greater, not only regarding the accumulated immigration, but also with regard to the non-immigrant population. The sex gap in the recent immigrant population is 3.7 percentage points in favor of men.

39. The recent flow of international immigration shows a higher average level of schooling. In the case of recent immigrant women, it is 1.5 years above non-immigrant women, however, it is lower in comparison to the accumulated immigrants.

40. In the case of recent immigration, the percentage of those who attend public health care institutions is just over 40%, while the population with previous residence in Mexico remains at 22.8%.

C. Economic characteristics

41. The proportion of men among recent immigrant population is significantly higher (64.7%) than among non-immigrants (47.7%). In this context, authors point out that the presence of immigrants raises in the native populations the question of their influence in matters of their daily life, such as cultural and social standards. The integration of these immigrant masses is still a matter of debate in the host countries, leading to the search for policy design more or less favorable to human mobility.

42. However, it should be noted that among the recent immigrant flow, the population has a lower percentage of occupation than the non-immigrant population. Women are the ones with the highest percentage of employment. According to research on Central American women in migration, the fact that women's participation in the labor force has increased so considerably in recent decades is not only due to the achievements women have made in this field. There is also, and sometimes, above all, the interest of companies in hiring cheaper labor, and preferably female.

43. For the case of recent international immigrants, the condition of being an employer decreases in relation to the international immigration accumulated flow. However, it stays over the number registered amongst non-immigrant population. It stands out that the percentage of unpaid workers is higher in relation to non-

immigrants, amongst occupied population who five years earlier resided in another country, stands out.

44. For recent immigrants, a high percentage of women are occupied in professional and technical work, as traders employed in sales and sales agents, this is, two of every ten; in a smaller proportion but still being a majority, they work as officers, directors and managers, auxiliary workers in administrative activities, workers in personal services and surveillance, and workers in elemental and support activities. While the male population works in agricultural and craft activities, industrial machinery operators, assemblers and drivers. The proportion and difference are significant in men and women, being the minimum difference of 1.8 percentage points and the maximum of 14.5 points.

45. It is important to point out that in the flow of recent international immigrants, higher percentages of occupied population in the primary sector –dedicated to agriculture, livestock, forestry use, fishing and hunting– are registered, as well as in the secondary sector –industry, transformation and construction. This, regarding accumulated international migration, but also in respect to non-immigrant population.

46. The level of unemployment among the recent flow of immigrants is higher in both sexes, regarding non-immigrant population. According to research, the experiences of socioeconomic integration of migrants from different places of origin and different education and employment profiles are directly associated with the type of employment or, as the case may be, unemployment. Among the PNEA that recently arrived in Mexico, 47.7% is dedicated to household chores, a proportion 6.4 percentage points lower than that registered among the non-immigrant population.

D. Households and dwellings

47. For households with at least one member who resided in another country five years earlier, the proportion of family households is slightly lower than households where no recent immigrant resides. Additionally, the percentage of individual households with recent international immigrants is only higher than households without immigrants; it should be noted that in the case of immigrant households the proportion of extended households is even higher than that for international accumulated immigration.

48. In the 481 thousand dwellings with at least one recent immigrant, it is noted that the average number of occupants is 3.8, an similar one to those without immigrants. While in the case of households with at least one recent immigrant, the percentages of female heads of the household are lower than among those with no recent immigration.

49. Meanwhile, for the recent immigrant flow, the percentage of households receiving remittances is almost four times higher than those with no recent immigration; however, this percentage is lower than the percentage of households receiving government transfers, since one in every five households with at least one person who resided in another country five years earlier benefits from government programs. It is noted that for all households, with or without accumulated or recent immigration, the difference in the percentage of retirement or pension income is up to 2.9 percentage points in favor of those without international immigration.

50. Dwellings without recent international immigration that own a car or a truck total 13.6 million, representing 43.3% of the total of dwellings without immigrants, while those with at least one recent immigrant are around 254,000, representing 52.9% of the total with presence of at least one occupant who five years before resided in another country.

51. On the other hand, 10.3 million (32.9%) of the total number of homes without recent international immigrants have Internet access, while the total number of dwellings with internet where at least one recent immigrant resides reaches 179 thousand, 37.2% of the total of dwellings with recent immigrants.

IV. The descendant population

A. Of the accumulated immigrants

52. Of 1,007,063 international immigrants accumulated by 2015, 10.0%, that is, 100 thousand females were identified as mothers; and another 7.9%, that is, 80 thousand men were identified as fathers of at least one other member of the census household of which they are part. According to the EIC 2015, 290 thousand people identified that 17.9% of accumulated immigrants as their mother or father, which means that, in average, these immigrants have 1.6 children who live with them. These descendants represent 0.2% of the total population of the country.

53. The main country of birth of the descendants is Mexico, with 67.5%. However, among the descendants who were born in another country, the majority are from the USA, with almost 57 thousand estimated cases or 19.6% of the descendants. In addition, the birthplaces of another 25 thousand descendants include 70 countries, in addition to Guatemala and Venezuela.

54. The impact of migration is closely linked to the age and sex of individuals. Most migrants are teenagers and young adults, which correspond to life stages where people are more likely to make changes and decisions that can change their lifestyle. For this reason, the number of children under the age of ten, who are descendants of accumulated immigrants, accounted for little over 50% of all descendants, while about 30% are between 10 and 19 years of age; therefore, almost 20% of the descendants are older than 20 years.

55. There are 85 thousand descendants of accumulated immigrants in working age. This figure represents 29.4% of this type of descendants and 0.1% of the total resident population in Mexico. Among working-age descendants of international accumulated immigrants, 42.7% are PEA, including the highest proportion of men, which represent 59.8%. As a result, the highest percentage of PNEA are women and represent 55.0%. While among the descendants belonging to PNEA, an average of eight out of ten are students or are devoted to household chores.

56. From the descendants of accumulated immigrants belonging to the Economically Active Population, we have that 3 of every 10 women are professionals and technicians, while 2 of every 10 men are devoted to this occupation. It is important to highlight that men work mainly in agricultural activities, as craft workers, industrial machinery operators, assemblers and drivers; and in elemental and support activities. On the other hand, women work in a bigger proportion than men as officers, directors and managers, professionals and

technicians, auxiliaries in administrative areas, traders, sales workers and managers, and workers in personal and surveillance services.

B. Of recent immigrants

57. Increasing development opportunities for all family members is one of the points taken into consideration when a family migrates; some of the scenarios in which the descendants of the migrant population may be affected include the parents leaving their children in their place of origin; migration of children along with their families; migration of unaccompanied children; the birth of a child -during transit or in the destination country- whose parents are in a situation of irregular migration; as well as children applying for refugee status or those who already have it. In these scenarios, international immigration is developed, so it is important to stay informed of most recent migratory dynamics.

58. Of the 688,000 recent immigrants of the last year of observation, 16.4% were identified as mothers (113,000 women) and 23.6% were identified as fathers (162,000 men); in average, they reside with 1.6 children and their descendant population reach 436 thousand people, representing 0.4% of the total of inhabitants in the country.

59. Mexico is a traditional source for migration to the USA, although the main country of birth of the descendants of those who resided five years earlier in another country is Mexico (63.2%). At the same time, 35.8% of the descendants of recent immigrants are accumulated immigrants.

60. In recent years, migration has become the main factor affecting the size and composition of the population in Mexico; therefore, its knowledge represents a basic input for the design and formulation of regional development policies aimed at different sectors or age groups, and for land planning. A little over 50% of the children of recent immigrants are under 10 years of age, while about 30% are between 10 and 19 years old; hence, almost 20% of the descendants are over 20 years old.

61. The descendants of recent immigrants who are of working age represent 26.0% of their total. Among the descendants of working age, 43.4% belong to PEA, with a higher proportion of men representing 65.5%. Consequently, the highest percentage of PNEA are women and represent 57.0 percent. Similarly, among the descendants belonging to PNEA of recent immigrants, the percentage of students is 7.3 percentage points lower than for the case of descendants of accumulated immigrants, this despite the fact that the structures by age and sex between the two types of descendants are similar.

62. From the descendants of recent immigrants belonging to the Economically Active Population, men work mainly in agricultural and craft activities, as industrial machinery operators, assemblers, drivers, and workers in elemental and support activities, while women work in a bigger proportion than men as officers, directors and managers, professionals and technicians, auxiliary workers in administrative activities, traders, sales workers and managers and as workers in personal and surveillance services.

V. Conclusions

63. Based on the results of the censuses and the EIC 2015 undertaken by INEGI, it is possible to learn about the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of international immigration in Mexico, at population, housing and census household levels. In this paper, some of these characteristics were presented, as well as the differences according to age groups, sex, birth status, previous residence status, and census or intercensal year, amongst others.

64. Also, derived from the results of the EIC 2015, the main demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the people who identified a group of international immigrants as a mother or father were presented, namely, for the descendants of accumulated immigrant population and for the descendants of recent immigrants.

65. A continuous information collection on Mexico's international migratory phenomenon, based on census and intercensal accounts, will contribute to the establishment of levels and trends that will serve to expand knowledge and support hypotheses and inferences about the past, present and future of this demographic component.

VI. Sources

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Annex

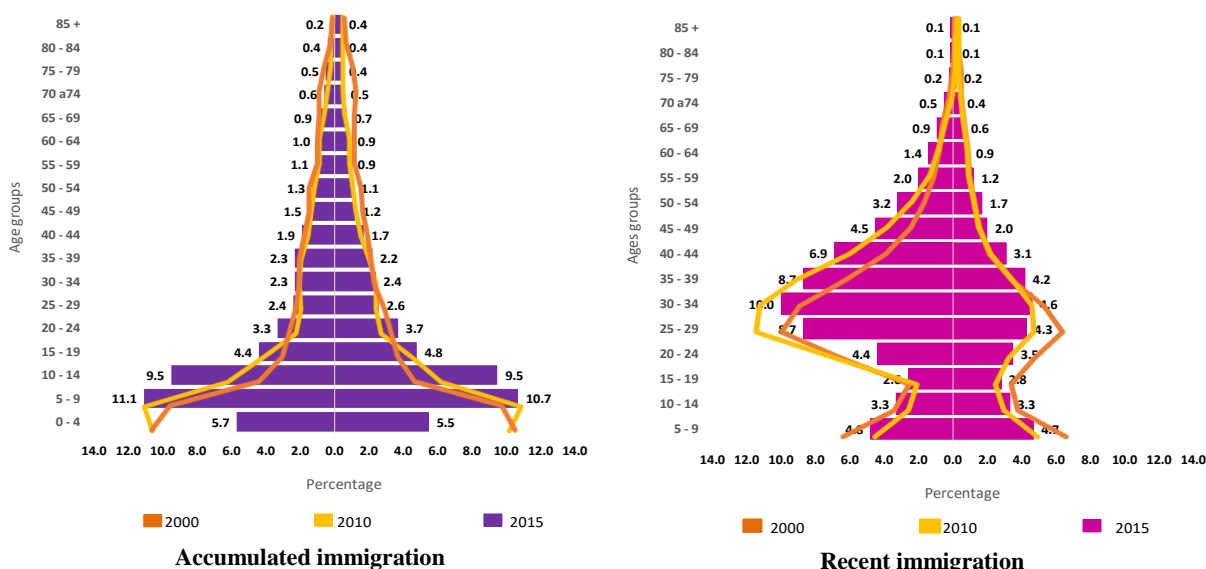
A. Demographic characteristics

Table 1. Total population according to country of origin, 2000, 2010 and 2015

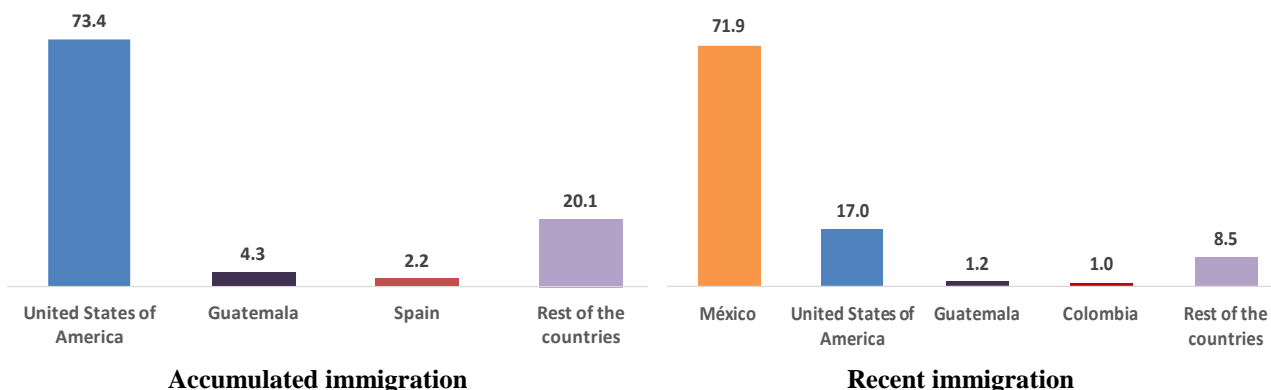
Place of birth	2000		2010		2015	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Total	97 483 412	100.00	112 336 538	100.0	119 530 753	100.0
México	94 925 622	97.4	109 666 082	97.6	117 921 623	98.7
Other country	492 617	0.5	961 121	0.9	1 007 063	0.8
Not specified	2 065 173	2.1	1 709 335	1.5	602 067	0.5

Place of residence at 5 years in the past	2000		2010		2015	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Population aged 5 and over	84 794 454	100.0	100 410 810	100.0	108 917 845	100.0
México	84 149 983	99.2	98 724 287	98.3	107 396 355	98.6
Other country	343 790	0.4	1 080 654	1.1	688 327	0.6
Not specified	300 681	0.4	605 869	0.6	833 163	0.8

Graph 1. Percentage distribution of immigrated population by sex and age groups, 2000, 2010 and 2015

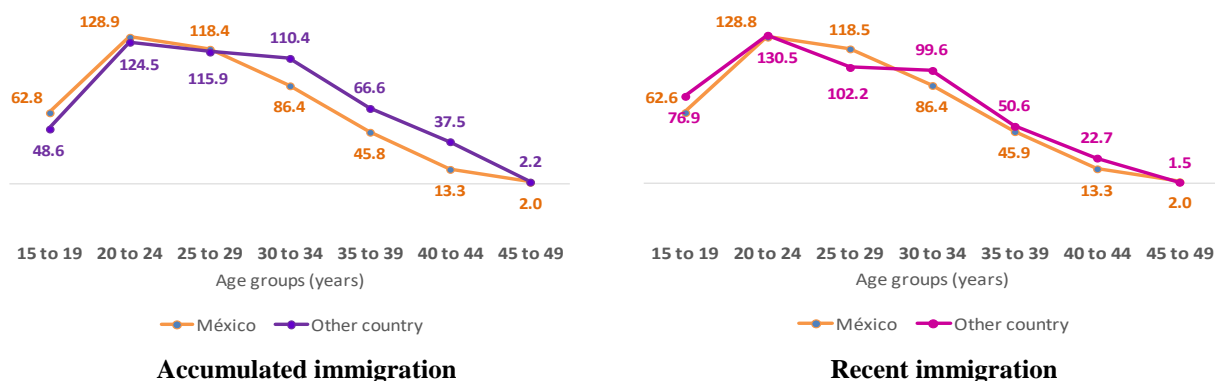


Graph 2. Percentage distribution according to country of birth by immigratory flow, 2015



Note: Percentage distribution does not add 100% because Not Specified figure is not shown.

Graph 3. Age-specific fertility rates according to immigratory flow, 2014

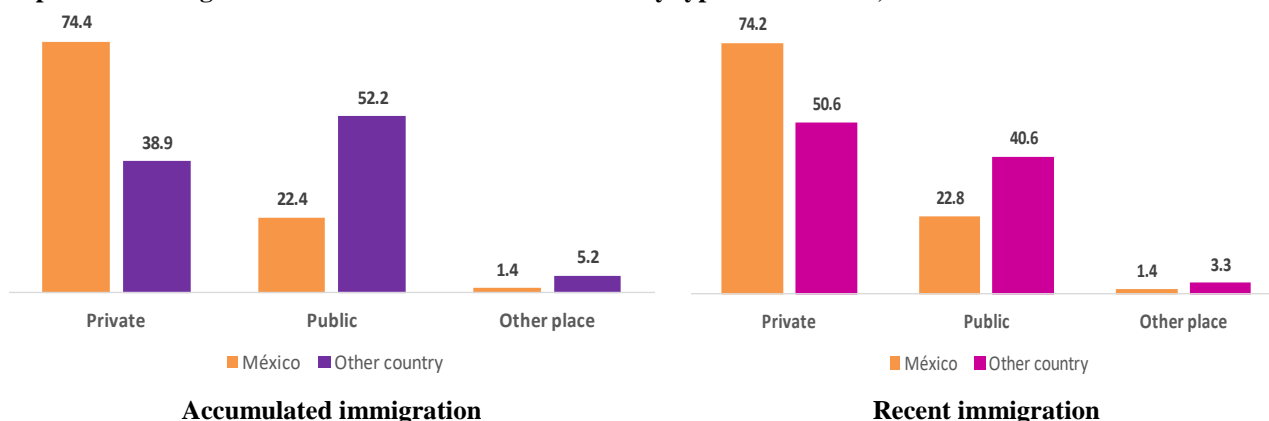


Graph 4. Global fertility rates according to year by immigratory flow 1999, 2009, 2014



B. Social Characteristics

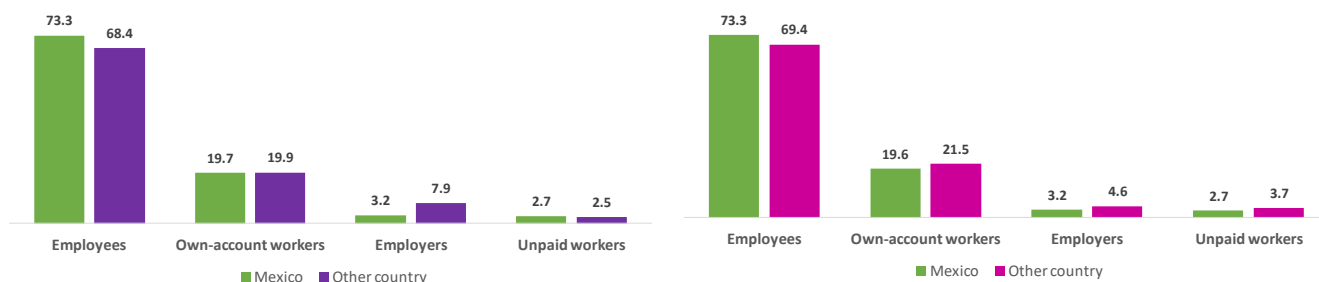
Graph 5. Percentage distribution of health services users by type of institution, 2015



Note: Percentage distribution does not add 100% because Not Specified figure is not shown.

C. Economics Characteristics

Graph 6. Percentage distribution of Economically Active Population according to position at work, 2015

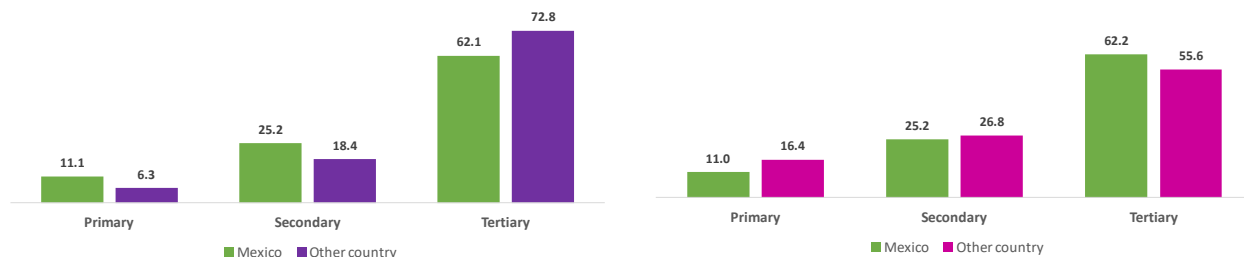


Accumulated immigration

Recent immigration

Percentage distribution does not add 100% because Not Specified figure is not shown.

Graph 7. Percentage distribution of Economically Active Population according to sector of activity, 2015

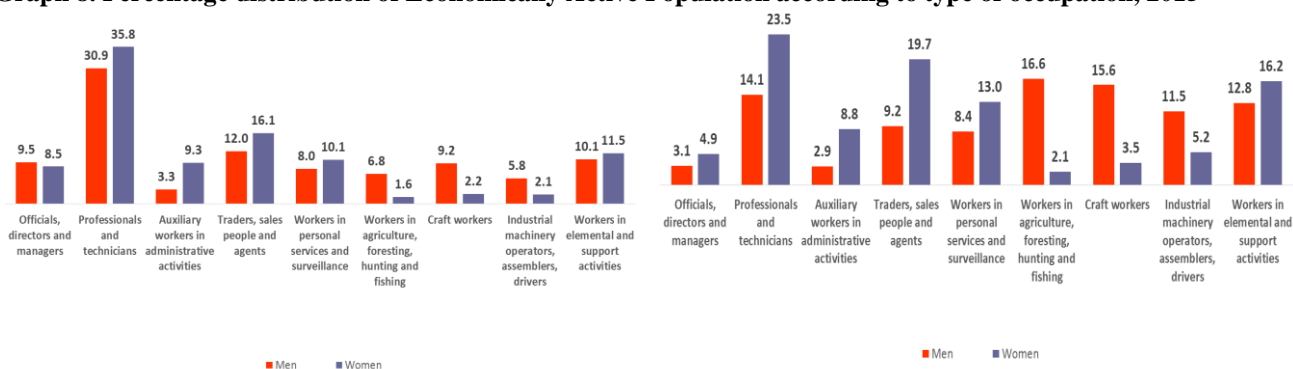


Accumulated immigration

Recent immigration

Percentage distribution does not add 100% because Not Specified figure is not shown.

Graph 8. Percentage distribution of Economically Active Population according to type of occupation, 2015

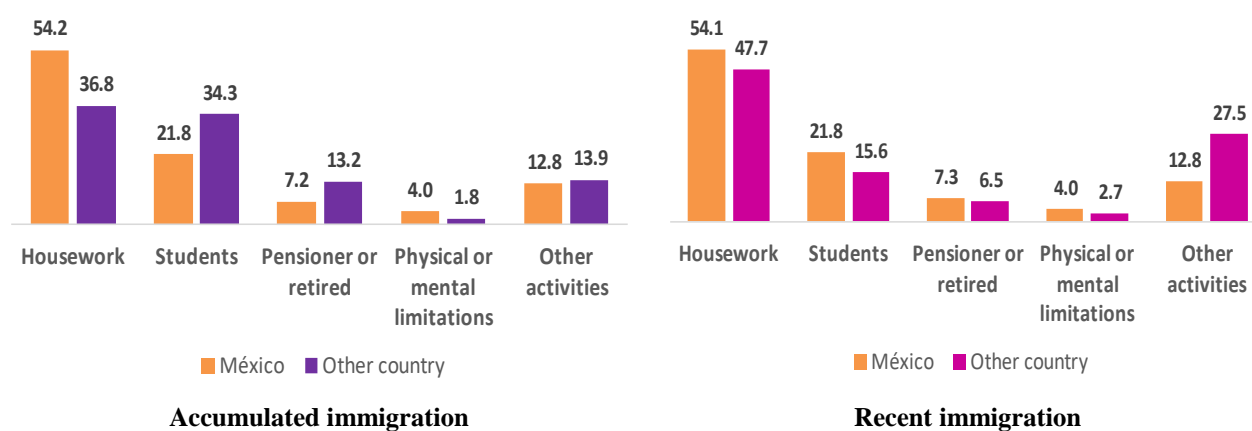


Accumulated immigration

Recent immigration

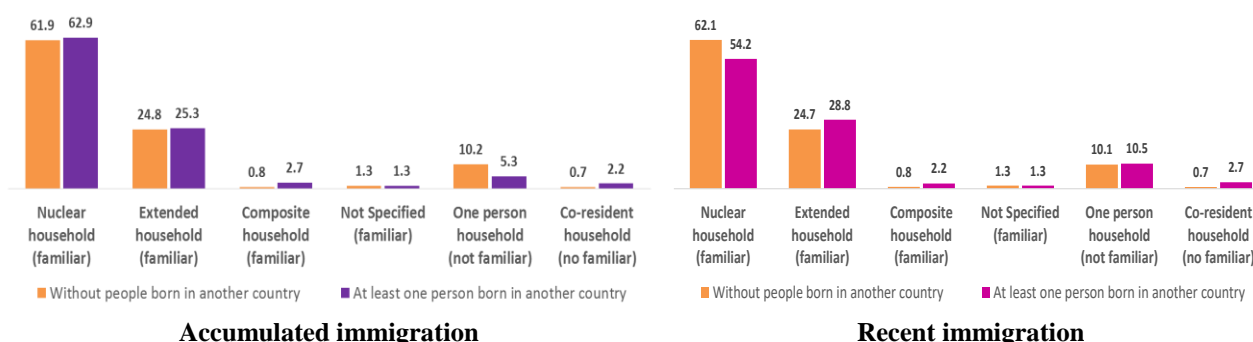
Percentage distribution does not add 100% because Not Specified figure is not shown.

Graph 9. Percentage distribution of Non-Economically Active Population according to type of activity by immigratory flow, 2015



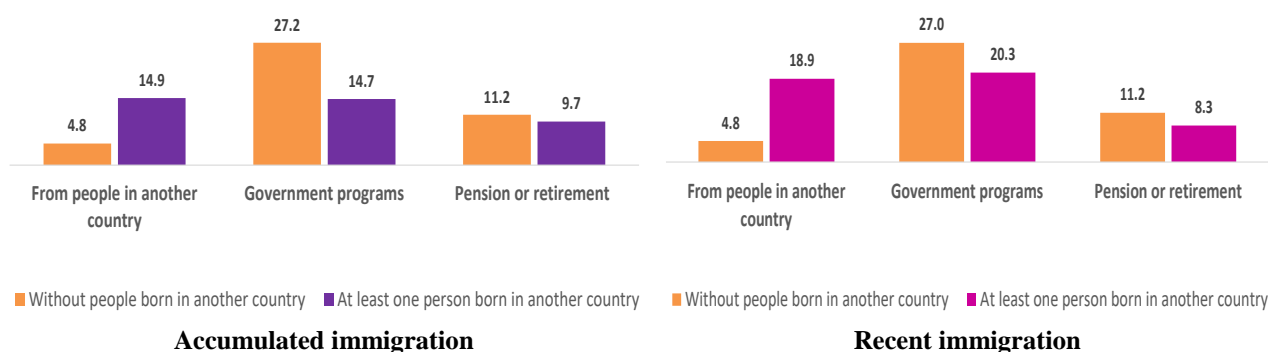
D. Households and dwellings

Graph 10. Percentage distribution of classification of household type by immigratory flow, 2015



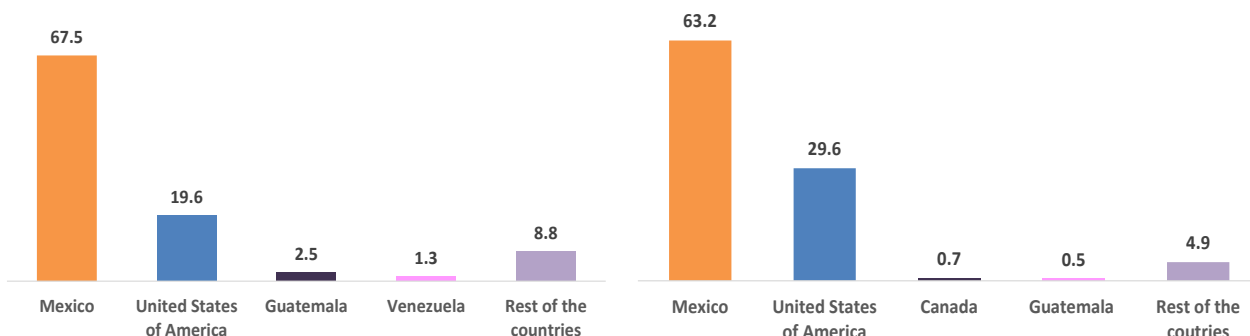
Percentage distribution does not add 100% because Not Specified figure is not shown.

Graph 11. Percentage of households according to other sources of monetary income by immigratory flow, 2015



E. Descendant population

Graph 12. Percentage distribution of descendant population according to country of origin by immigratory flow, 2015

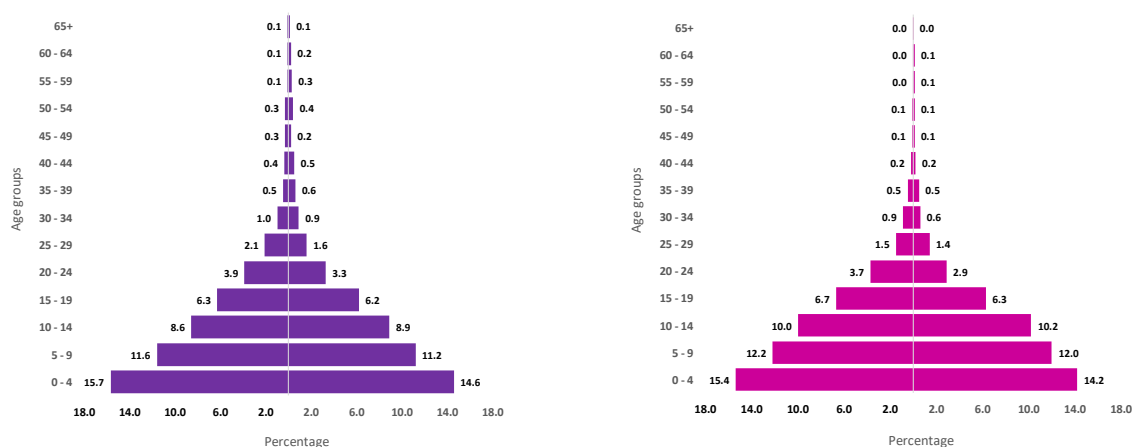


Accumulated immigration

Recent immigration

Percentage distribution does not add 100% because Not Specified figure is not shown.

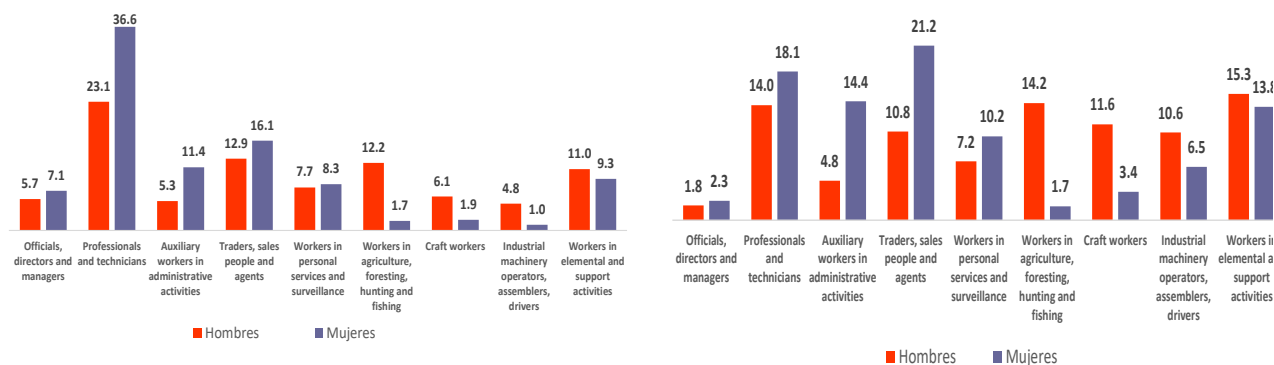
Graph 13. Percentage distribution of descendants by sex and age groups according to migratory flows, 2015



Accumulated immigration

Recent immigration

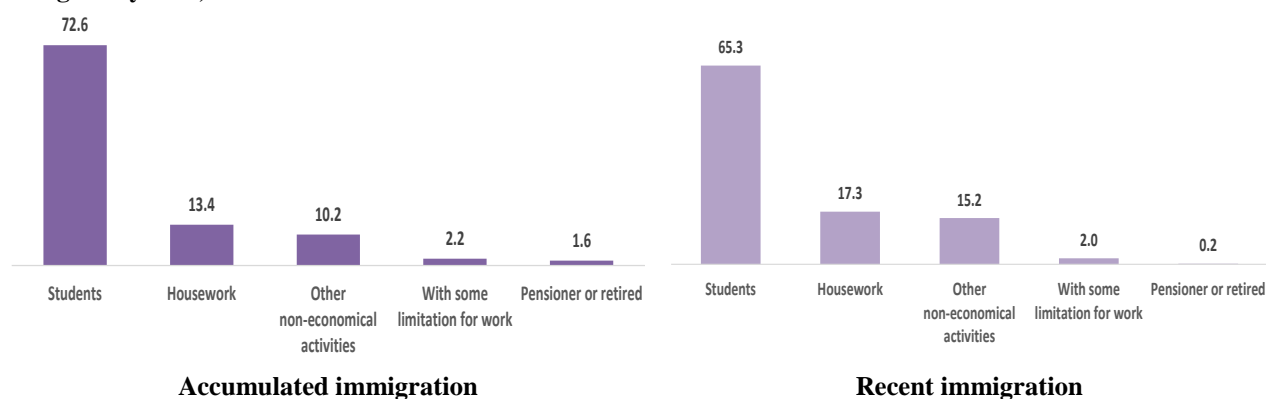
Graph 14. Percentage distribution of descendant economically active population by type of occupation, 2015



Migración acumulada

Migración reciente

Percentage distribution does not add 100% because Not Specified figure is not shown.

Graph 15. Percentage distribution of descendant population according to type of non-economical activity by immigratory flow, 2015**Table 2. Percentage of population according selected characteristics and type of immigration, 2015**

	Percentage			
	Accumulated immigration		Recent immigration	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Social characteristics				
Illiterate population aged 15 and over	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.4
Population aged 6 to 24 that does not attend to school	16.0	17.1	35.8	32.1
Average schooling of population aged 15 and over	12.3	11.8	9.5	10.5
Population aged 12 and over by marital status*				
Single	50.0	46.9	30.1	28.5
Married	31.4	29.0	35.9	38.7
Married by common law	13.8	14.9	25.2	20.9
Divorced	3.1	4.7	7.7	8.6
Widowed	1.2	4.2	0.9	3.2
Economic characteristics				
Occupied population aged 15 and over	95.6	97.2	94.2	96.7
Unoccupied population aged 15 and over	4.4	2.8	5.8	3.3
Household (Head of the household)				
Without people born in another country	71.0	29.0	70.9	29.1
At least one person born in another country	71.1	28.9	74.5	25.5
Descendant population				
Economically active population aged 15 and over	59.8	40.2	65.5	34.5
Non-economically active population aged 15 and over	45.0	55.0	43.0	57.0

Source: INEGI. 2015 Intercensal Survey.

*Percentual distribution does not add 100%. Not Specified Data is not shown