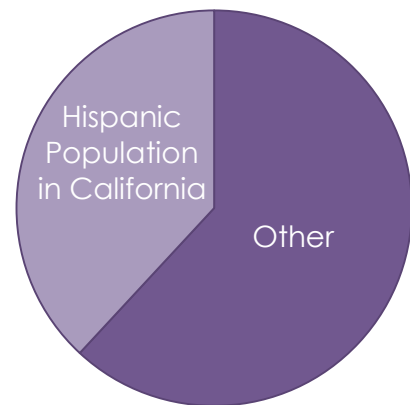


# FOURTH CALIFORNIA-MEXICO ADVOCACY DAY: “STRENGTHENING CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO HIGHER EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS”

## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE CALIFORNIA-MEXICO RELATION

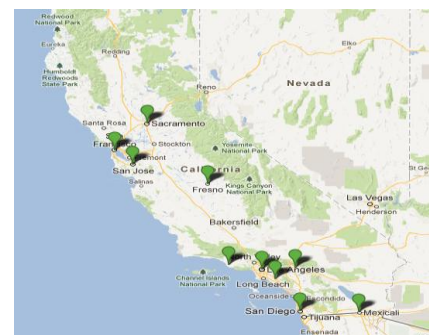
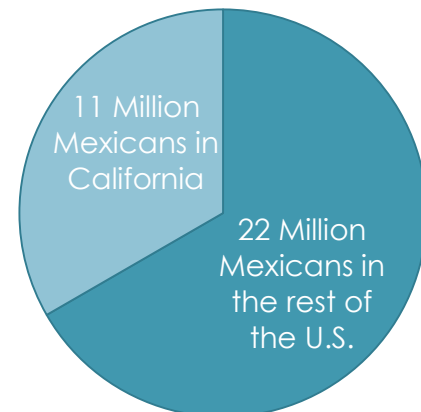
### STRONG FAMILY AND SOCIAL TIES

- California is the state with the largest Hispanic population in the U.S.: over 14 million people or 38.1% of its total population (31.4% change from 2000 to 2011).<sup>1</sup>
- Out of the more than 33 million Hispanics of Mexican origin that lived in the U.S. in 2012,<sup>2</sup> more than 11 million lived in California.<sup>3</sup>
- These 11 million Hispanics of Mexican origin living in California account for 30% of the population, and 80% of all Hispanics in the state.<sup>4</sup> It is estimated that 6.7 million were born in the U.S. and 4.3 million are foreign-born.<sup>5</sup>
- Mexico has 10 Consulates in California: Calexico, Fresno, Los Angeles, Oxnard, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose and Santa Ana.



### ECONOMIC TIES GENERATING MUTUAL PROSPERITY

- In 2012 California's exports to Mexico reached \$26.3 billion dollars, an increase of \$19.7 billion since 1993. California's exports to Mexico have grown at an annual average rate of 7.6% in the 19 years under NAFTA.
- Since NAFTA came into effect, California's exports to Mexico have increased by 303%, while those to the rest of the world rose 130%. This means that the export growth rate to Mexico is 2.3 times higher than the export growth rate for the rest of the world.
- In 2012, California ranked 2nd among all U.S. states as an exporter of goods to Mexico. That same year Mexico was the largest market for California, up from 3rd in 1993, illustrating the impact NAFTA has had on business and job creation in California. Mexico accounted for 16.3% of California's exports worldwide in 2012.



<sup>1</sup> "Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States, 2011," Pew Hispanic Center, February 2013.

<sup>2</sup> "A Demographic Portrait of Mexican-Origin Hispanics in the United States," Pew Hispanic Center, May 2013.

<sup>3</sup> "Mexican Immigrants in the United States," Migration Policy Institute, February 2013.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey.

<sup>5</sup> Pew Hispanic Center. Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States, 2009. 2011.

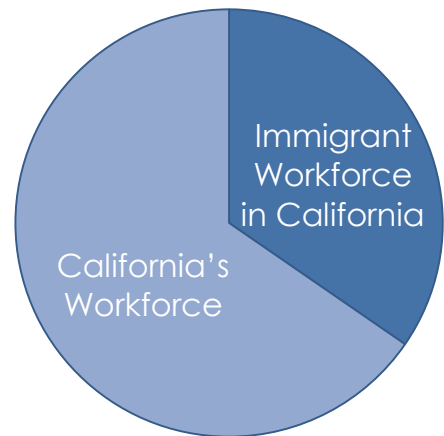
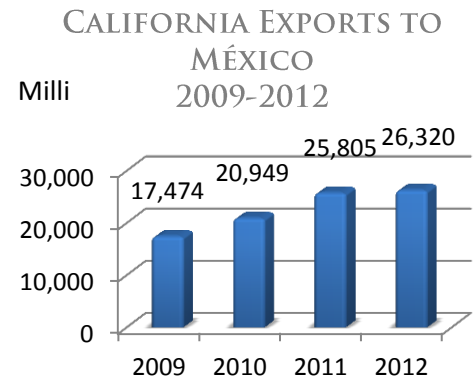
<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census with adjustments made by the World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER) and SE-NAFTA, 2012.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

- According to UNESCO, the number of engineers, architects and other disciplines related to manufacturing graduating from Mexican Universities has doubled since 1999.
- Mexico's INEGI and the National Association of Universities and Higher Education Institutions (ANUIES) estimate that over 700,000 students were enrolled in engineering undergraduate programs in Mexico during the 2010-2011 academic year.

## IMMIGRANT WORKERS, ENTREPRENEURS AND TAXPAYERS ARE INTEGRAL TO CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY AND FINANCES<sup>7</sup>

- Immigrants comprised 34.6% of the state's workforce in 2010 (6.5 million workers), according to the U.S. Census Bureau. They figure prominently in key economic sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and services. Immigrants provide leadership and labor for the expansion of California's growing economic sectors, from telecommunications and information technology, to health services and housing construction.
- Immigrants in California pay \$30 billion in federal taxes, \$5.2 billion in state income taxes, and \$4.6 billion in sales taxes each year. In California, the average immigrant-headed household contributes a net \$2,679 annually to Social Security, which is \$539 more than the average U.S.-born household.



## A GROWING AND DYNAMIC BORDER

- Mexico and California share a 145-mile border. Mexico and California have seven crossings along the border.
- San Diego and Tijuana are increasingly intertwined. Both cities, together, have become a hub for manufacturing with a strong presence of high technology businesses.

## MEXICAN FARM LABOR<sup>8</sup>

- Mexico is the major supplier of hired labor to U.S. farms. Only 2% of California's hired farm workers are U.S. born.
- The supply of Mexican labor available to work in the U.S. has fallen due to a sharp decrease in Mexico's total fertility rate and employment growth in Mexico.

The 4th California-Mexico Advocacy Day will provide a platform for dialogue and mutual understanding. Thanks for helping us strengthen bilateral higher education partnerships that will foster a better understanding between our nations.

<sup>7</sup> California Immigration Policy Center, "New Americans in California", January 2012.

<sup>8</sup> Taylor, Edward, and Diane Charlton, *The End of Farm Labor Abundance*, UC Davis Dept. of Agriculture and Resource Economics.