

US-MEXICO RELATIONS TODAY

LAW, SOCIETY & BUSINESS

Seattle University School of Law

Jorge Madrazo

July 2011

THE COMPLEXITY OF A BILETERAL AGENDA

- Antiterrorism strategy implementation;
- Economic recession in the US;
- Migration flows;
- Immigration reform;
- Drug trafficking, violence & transnational crime activity;
- Local-State threats. Racial profiling;
- Electoral processes 2012;
- Border issues;
- NAFTA. New developments & old challenges;
- **Mexicans and Amerindians in Washington State**

EU rediseña su plan antinarco

Napolitano acepta que se debe ir contra corrupción interna

Viernes 08 de julio de 2011

J. Jaime Hernández/ Corresponsal | El Universal
politica@eluniversal.com.mx

WASHINGTON.— En un nuevo cierre de filas de Estados Unidos en la lucha que libra México contra los cárteles de la droga, la secretaria de Seguridad Nacional, Janet Napolitano y el zar antidrogas, Gil Kerlikowske, se trasladaron ayer a la frontera sur para desvelar desde ahí la estrategia antinarco que se pondrá en marcha a lo largo de esa franja fronteriza para desmantelar y romper las posibles alianzas entre los cárteles de la droga mexicanos con organizaciones criminales y terroristas.

“Mediante esta estrategia, la administración Obama continuará reforzando nuestros esfuerzos coordinados para desmantelar las organizaciones de traficantes y romper sus vínculos con el terrorismo y el crimen organizado”, aseguró Napolitano durante el acto celebrado en la ciudad de Nogales, Arizona.

La ambiciosa estrategia antinarco, dada conocer ayer por representantes del gabinete de seguridad y de la lucha antinarco de la administración Obama reposa, principalmente, en un mayor intercambio de información de inteligencia y de cooperación judicial con México para frenar el tráfico ilegal de drogas, armas, dinero, así como de personas.



(Foto: ARCHIVO EL UNIVERSAL)

Comunidades fuertes

De igual forma, la estrategia apuesta por el “desarrollo y fortalecimiento de las comunidades” fronterizas y promover estilos de vida saludables con el fin de desarrollar los anticuerpos que resistan el embate de las organizaciones criminales.

Durante el evento, el zar Kerlikowske reconoció que “la demanda de drogas ilegales en Estados Unidos está detrás de la violencia, la adicción y el crimen hacia ambos lados de nuestra frontera”, y señaló que EU invertirá 10 mil millones de dólares en iniciativas de educación preventiva y tratamiento.

“Por eso, tenemos que proseguir con nuestros esfuerzos en dismantelar a estas organizaciones criminales transnacionales que han hecho presa de nuestras comunidades (fronterizas), al tiempo que seguimos apoyando programas e iniciativas para reducir el consumo de droga tanto en México como en EU”, dijo.

A su vez, el procurador de Justicia de EU, Eric Holder, aseguró en este mismo acto que “los cárteles de la droga son los principales responsables de la mayoría de los devastadores actos de violencia y por la actividad criminal a lo largo de la frontera”.

Para ser eficaces, “debemos actuar de forma agresiva en el empleo de nuestros recursos a nivel local, federal, estatal e internacional”, añadió Holder.

La estrategia de EU contra el combate fronterizo de las drogas se da a conocer un año después de que la administración Obama hiciera pública su nueva estrategia nacional de lucha antinarcóticos, un esquema que ha roto con los viejos supuestos de la fallida guerra antidrogas que nació durante la presidencia de Richard Nixon y que, bajo la dirección del zar antidrogas, Gil Kerlikowske, ha puesto un mayor énfasis en la prevención y en el tratamiento.

Arranca plan para permitir paso de camiones mexicanos a EU

El programa piloto busca resolver el litigio camionero con México a través de acceso recíproco a todo el país, a fin de cumplir con sus obligaciones bajo el TLC

Washington | Miércoles 06 de julio de 2011

Notimex | El Universal

12:59

Estados Unidos anunció hoy la puesta en marcha del nuevo programa piloto para resolver el litigio camionero con México, a través de acceso recíproco a todo el país, a fin de cumplir con sus obligaciones bajo el TLC y poner fin a las sanciones mexicanas.

El Departamento de Transporte dio a conocer la notificación en el Diario Oficial (Federal Register) donde señala que el programa de tres años busca demostrar la capacidad de empresas domiciliadas en México de operar con seguridad más allá de la franja comercial fronteriza.

'Los acuerdos firmados son una victoria para la seguridad carretera y son una victoria para el comercio', señaló el secretario de Transporte, Ray LaHood, quien suscribió los documentos en México con el secretario mexicano de Comunicaciones y Transporte, Dionisio Arturo Pérez-Jácome.

Se trata de un memorando de entendimiento entre el Departamento de Transporte de Estados Unidos y la Secretaría mexicana de Comunicaciones y Transporte, así como el acuerdo para el fin de las sanciones entre la Secretaría mexicana de Economía y la Representación Comercial de la Casa Blanca.

POPULATION, MEXICO

Crece México 1.5 millones de habitantes cada año: INEGI

Con sus 112.3 millones de habitantes censados, México ocupa el lugar 11 en el mundo y el tercero de América, superado por Estados Unidos y Brasil

Ciudad de México | Viernes 08 de julio de 2011

Redacción | El Universal

08:26

En el marco del **Día Mundial de Población** que se celebra el 11 de julio, la Organización de Naciones Unidas (ONU) estima que en el 2010, el monto de la población mundial ascendió a 6.9 mil millones de personas, siendo China, India y Estados Unidos los tres **países más poblados** del mundo y juntos concentran 41.7% del total de residentes en el planeta.

Con sus 112.3 millones de habitantes censados, México ocupa el lugar 11 en el mundo y el tercero de América, superado por Estados Unidos y Brasil, con un crecimiento de 1.5 millones de personas en promedio cada año, según datos del censo de población realizado por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) el año pasado.

El informe del instituto señala que de 1990 a 2010 la población de México se incrementó en 31 millones de personas.

Los resultados del censo confirman que México es un país de jóvenes, en el cual la mitad de los residentes tienen 26 años o menos y la proporción de niños (de 0 a 14 años de edad) es de 29.1%.

CENSUS 2010, MEXICO

- Total Population: 112,336,538
- Male: 48.8%
- Female: 51.27%
- Growth Rate 1.4%
- Average # of children per woman 1.7
- Illiteracy rate 6.9%

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

■ Average # of years in school 8.6

Percent of population enrolled in:

■ Preschool 54%

■ Elementary School 95%

■ High School 40.4%

■ People with health insurance: 64.6%

RELEVANT INFORMATION CONT.

- Mexico City. Metro 19.2 million
- Ecatepec. State of Mexico 1,688 258 m
- Greater Guadalajara 4,095,853 m

RELEVANT INFORMATION CONT.

Religion in Mexico:

■ Catholics	83.9%
■ Protestants	5.2%
■ Non biblical Evangelicals	2.1%
■ Jews	0.05%
■ Non-religious	2.5%

IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN MEXICO

- Foreign born residents 0.85%...961,121
- Mexico is the country with the largest number of American citizens outside of the U.S. This population represents approximately 25% of all Americans living abroad.
- 200,000 Americans have their permanent residence in San Miguel de Allende in Guanajuato, Mexico

IMMIGRATION

Table 1. Central American and Mexican Population in the US by Decade

	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico
1960	6,310	5,381	6,503	575,902
1970	15,717	17,356	19,118	759,711
1980	94,447	63,073	39,154	2,199,221
1990	465,433	225,739	108,923	4,298,014
2000	817,336	480,665	282,852	9,177,487
2009	1,149,895	798,682	467,943	11,478,413

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2009.

Table 2

U.S. Hispanic Population Growth, by Country of Origin, 2000-2010

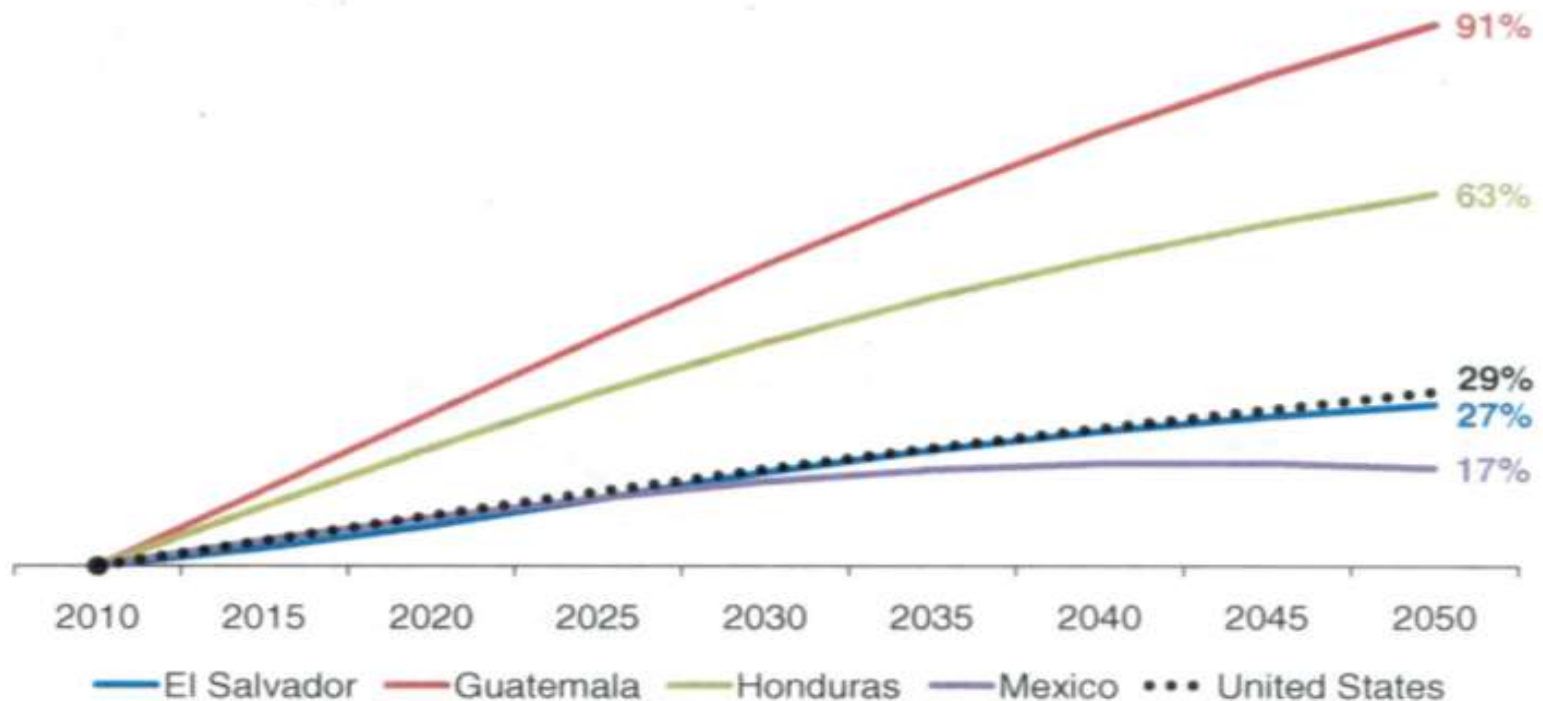
	POPULATION		GROWTH	
	2010	2000	Number	%
All Hispanics	50,478	35,306	15,172	43.0
Guatemalan	1,044	372	672	180.3
Salvadoran	1,649	655	994	151.7
Colombian	909	471	438	93.1
Dominican	1,415	765	650	84.9
Mexican	31,798	20,641	11,158	54.1
Cuban	1,786	1,242	544	43.8
Puerto Rican	4,624	3,406	1,218	35.7

Notes: Hispanic population growth among country of origin groups with a population of 900,000 or more in 2010. Growth rates are computed from unrounded data.

Source: 2010 Census and 2000 Census ([Ennis, Rios-Vargas and Albert, 2011](#))

PEW HISPANIC CENTER

Projected Population Growth, 2010 to 2050



Note: 2010 base year.

Source: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CEPAL/CELADE), Population Estimates and Projections, 2008 revisions. United States: US Census Bureau, National Population Projections, 2009 revisions, constant net international migration series.

Foreign-born population by immigration status and by country/region of origin, 2009



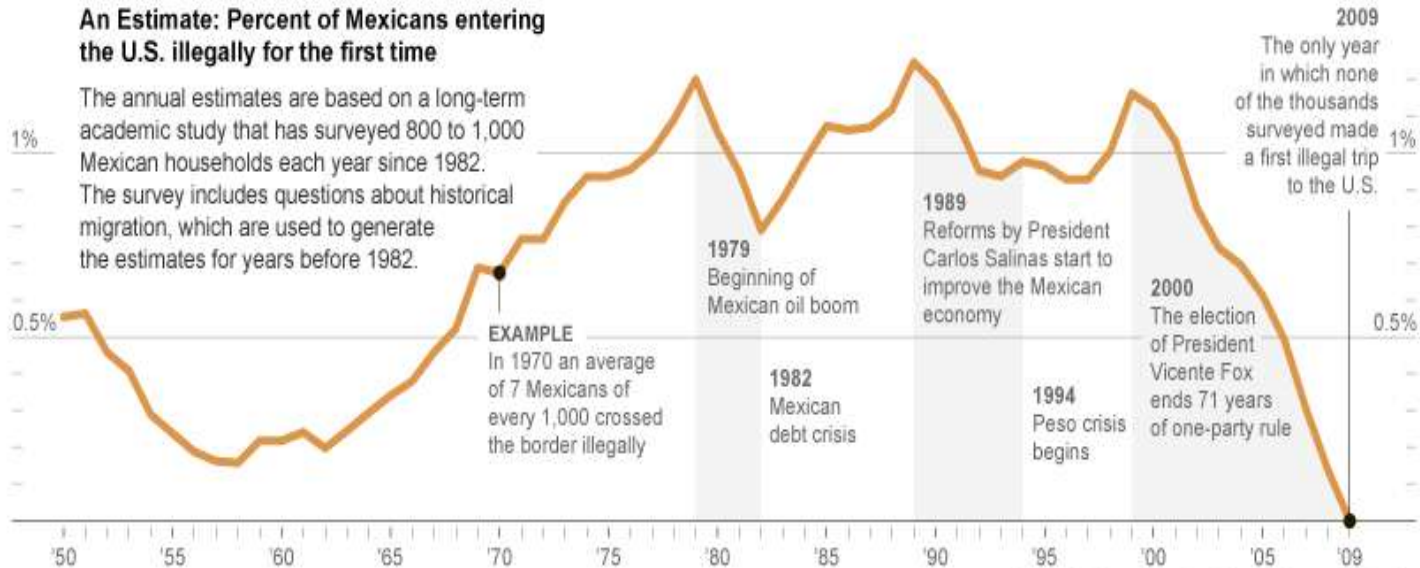
Note: Number of LPRs is missing data from Honduras.

Sources: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.; Department of Homeland Security, Estimates of the Legal permanent Resident Population in 2009, http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/lpr_pe_2009.pdf; Department of Homeland Security, Estimates of the Unauthorized Population, http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois_ill_pe_2009.pdf.

IMMIGRATION FLOW, MEXICANS IN THE U.S.

An Estimate: Percent of Mexicans entering the U.S. illegally for the first time

The annual estimates are based on a long-term academic study that has surveyed 800 to 1,000 Mexican households each year since 1982. The survey includes questions about historical migration, which are used to generate the estimates for years before 1982.



Source: Mexican Migration Project, Princeton University

The number of Mexicans illegally entering the U.S. has dropped sharply.

IMMIGRATION UPENDED | CHANGES AT HOME

Better Lives for Mexicans Cut Allure of Going North

Economic, demographic and social changes in Mexico are suppressing illegal immigration as much as the poor economy or legal crackdowns in the United States.

Q. and A. With the
Reporter
on the Lede Blog



▼ Photo: Orozco Family



Tyler Hicks/The New York Times

Antonio Orozco, center, with his sons Andrés, left, and Samuel, in Agua Negra, Mexico. Many Orozcós have crossed the border for work. [View the Slide Show »](#)

▶ Video: Angel Orozco

▶ Graphic: Mexican Migration

▶ Photo: Border Crossing

By DAMIEN CAVE
Published: July 6, 2011

AGUA NEGRA, Mexico — The extraordinary Mexican migration that delivered millions of illegal immigrants to the United States over the past 30 years has sputtered to a trickle, and research points to a surprising cause: unheralded changes in Mexico that have made staying home more attractive.

A growing body of evidence suggests that a mix of developments — expanding economic and educational opportunities, rising border crime and shrinking families — are suppressing illegal traffic as much as economic slowdowns or immigrant crackdowns in the United States.

Here in the red-earth highlands of Jalisco, one of Mexico's top three states for emigration over the past century, a new dynamic has emerged. For a typical rural family like the Orozcós, heading to El Norte without papers is no longer an inevitable rite of passage. Instead, their homes are filling up with returning relatives; older brothers who once crossed illegally are awaiting visas; and the youngest Orozcós are staying put.

"I'm not going to go to the States because I'm more concerned with my studies," said Angel Orozco, 18. Indeed, at the new technological institute where he is earning a degree in industrial engineering, all the students in a recent class said they were better educated than their parents — and that they planned to stay in Mexico rather than go to the United States.

COMMENTS
(166)

E-MAIL

PRINT

SHARE

CLOSE

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

- In the world: 370 million in 90 countries (United Nations)
- In the U.S: 562 Tribal Governments, representing 0.9% of the US population, or 2,932,248 people.
- In Mexico: 14.9% of the Mexican population, or 15.7 million people, is indigenous.
- Number of people, in Mexico, who speak an indigenous language: 6.6 million
- Number of people, in Mexico, who self identify as Indigenous: 9.1 million

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS CONT.

- 6.6 million Mexicans speak an indigenous language.
- 1,463,094 people understand an indigenous language, but do not speak it.
- 980,894 people speak an indigenous language, but do not speak Spanish.
- 5,610,000 indigenous language speakers also speak Spanish. This represents 85% of all indigenous language speakers in Mexico.

INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES, MEXICO

Catalog of National Languages, January 14, 2008

Among indigenous languages in Mexico, there are:

- 11 Linguistic Families
- 68 Linguistic groups
- 364 Linguistic variations

INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES, MEXICO CONT.

- 1.-Nahuatl
 - 2.-Maya
 - 3.-Mixteco
 - 4.-Tzeltal
 - 5.-Zapoteco
 - 6.-Tzotzil
 - 7.-Otomi
 - 8.-Totonaca
 - 9.-Mazateco
 - 10.-Chol
- 1.-Oaxaca
 - 2.-Yucatan
 - 3.-Chiapas
 - 4.-Quintana Roo
 - 5.-Guerrero
 - 6.-Hidalgo
 - 7.-Campeche
 - 8.-Puebla
 - 9.-San Luis Potosi
 - 10.-Veracruz

MEXICANS IN THE US

- Mexican citizens (born in Mexico) residing in US: 11.4 million
- Total population of Mexican origin (foreign born, born in the U.S., born in a 3rd country, and naturalized citizens) in US: 31,798,258.
- 75% of this population resides in the following states: California, Texas, Illinois, Arizona, Colorado

MEXICANS IN THE US CONT.

- New destinations include: Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, New York, Washington, Florida

MEXICANS IN THE US CONT.

- 31% of Mexicans (foreign born), came to the US after 2000;
- 32% came during the 1990-1999 decade;
- 20% came during 1980-1989 decade.
- Mexicans have been coming from 3 major states: Michoacán (12.6%); Jalisco(10.8%), and Guanajuato (8.8%).
- The Mexican population in the U.S. has quintupled since 1980

State Name	County Name	E FIPS Code	FIPS Number	Y FIPS Code	Population, 2010				Population, 2000				Population Change, 2000 to 2010			
					Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic Share of Total	Total	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic Share of Total	Total Change	Total Change (%)	Hispanic Change	Hispanic Change (%)
Washington		53			6,724,540	5,968,750	755,790	11%	5,894,121	5,452,612	441,509	7%	830,419	14%	314,281	71%
Washington	Adams County	53	1	53001	18,728	7,629	11,099	59%	16,428	8,696	7,732	47%	2,300	14%	3,367	44%
Washington	Asotin County	53	3	53003	21,623	20,980	643	3%	20,551	20,150	401	2%	1,072	5%	242	60%
Washington	Benton County	53	5	53005	175,177	142,481	32,696	19%	142,475	124,669	17,806	12%	32,702	23%	14,890	84%
Washington	Chelan County	53	7	53007	72,453	53,740	18,713	26%	66,616	53,785	12,831	19%	5,837	9%	5,882	46%
Washington	Clallam County	53	9	53009	71,404	67,777	3,627	5%	64,525	62,322	2,203	3%	6,879	11%	1,424	65%
Washington	Clark County	53	11	53011	425,363	393,197	32,166	8%	345,238	328,990	16,248	5%	80,125	23%	15,918	98%
Washington	Columbia County	53	13	53013	4,078	3,824	254	6%	4,064	3,806	258	6%	14	0%	-4	-2%
Washington	Cowlitz County	53	15	53015	102,410	94,435	7,975	8%	92,948	88,717	4,231	5%	9,462	10%	3,744	88%
Washington	Douglas County	53	17	53017	38,431	27,418	11,013	29%	32,603	26,170	6,433	20%	5,828	18%	4,580	71%
Washington	Ferry County	53	19	53019	7,551	7,297	254	3%	7,260	7,055	205	3%	291	4%	49	24%
Washington	Franklin County	53	21	53021	78,163	38,159	40,004	51%	49,347	26,315	23,032	47%	28,816	58%	16,972	74%
Washington	Garfield County	53	23	53023	2,266	2,175	91	4%	2,397	2,350	47	2%	-131	-5%	44	94%
Washington	Grant County	53	25	53025	89,120	54,957	34,163	38%	74,698	52,222	22,476	30%	14,422	19%	11,687	52%
Washington	Grays Harbor County	53	27	53027	72,797	66,525	6,272	9%	67,194	63,936	3,258	5%	5,603	8%	3,014	93%
Washington	Island County	53	29	53029	78,506	74,211	4,295	5%	71,558	68,715	2,843	4%	6,948	10%	1,452	51%
Washington	Jefferson County	53	31	53031	29,872	29,024	848	3%	25,953	25,418	535	2%	3,919	15%	313	59%
Washington	King County	53	33	53033	1,931,249	1,758,871	172,378	9%	1,737,034	1,641,792	95,242	5%	194,215	11%	77,136	81%
Washington	Kitsap County	53	35	53035	251,133	235,447	15,686	6%	231,969	222,360	9,609	4%	19,164	8%	6,077	63%
Washington	Kittitas County	53	37	53037	40,915	37,794	3,121	8%	33,362	31,694	1,668	5%	7,553	23%	1,453	87%
Washington	Klickitat County	53	39	53039	20,318	18,147	2,171	11%	19,161	17,665	1,496	8%	1,157	6%	675	45%
Washington	Lewis County	53	41	53041	75,455	68,928	6,527	9%	68,600	64,916	3,684	5%	6,855	10%	2,843	77%
Washington	Lincoln County	53	43	53043	10,570	10,331	239	2%	10,184	9,993	191	2%	386	4%	48	25%
Washington	Mason County	53	45	53045	60,699	55,855	4,844	8%	49,405	47,044	2,361	5%	11,294	23%	2,483	105%
Washington	Okanogan County	53	47	53047	41,120	33,893	7,227	18%	39,564	33,876	5,688	14%	1,556	4%	1,539	27%
Washington	Pacific County	53	49	53049	20,920	19,243	1,677	8%	20,984	19,932	1,052	5%	-64	0%	625	59%
Washington	Pend Oreille County	53	51	53051	13,001	12,610	391	3%	11,732	11,491	241	2%	1,269	11%	150	62%
Washington	Pierce County	53	53	53053	795,225	722,376	72,849	9%	700,820	662,199	38,621	6%	94,405	13%	34,228	89%
Washington	San Juan County	53	55	53055	15,769	14,912	857	5%	14,077	13,739	338	2%	1,692	12%	519	154%
Washington	Skagit County	53	57	53057	116,901	97,192	19,709	17%	102,979	91,443	11,536	11%	13,922	14%	8,173	71%
Washington	Skamania County	53	59	53059	11,066	10,513	553	5%	9,872	9,474	398	4%	1,194	12%	155	39%
Washington	Snohomish County	53	61	53061	713,335	649,086	64,249	9%	606,024	577,434	28,590	5%	107,311	18%	35,659	125%
Washington	Spokane County	53	63	53063	471,221	449,961	21,260	5%	417,939	406,378	11,561	3%	53,282	13%	9,699	84%
Washington	Stevens County	53	65	53065	43,531	42,346	1,185	3%	40,066	39,327	739	2%	3,465	9%	446	60%
Washington	Thurston County	53	67	53067	252,264	234,477	17,787	7%	207,355	197,963	9,392	5%	44,909	22%	8,395	89%
Washington	Wahkiakum County	53	69	53069	3,978	3,870	108	3%	3,824	3,726	98	3%	154	4%	10	10%
Washington	Walla Walla County	53	71	53071	58,781	47,188	11,593	20%	55,180	46,526	8,654	16%	3,601	7%	2,939	34%
Washington	Whatcom County	53	73	53073	201,140	185,384	15,756	8%	166,814	158,127	8,687	5%	34,326	21%	7,069	81%
Washington	Whitman County	53	75	53075	44,776	42,736	2,040	5%	40,740	39,521	1,219	3%	4,036	10%	821	67%
Washington	Yakima County	53	77	53077	243,231	133,761	109,470	45%	222,581	142,676	79,905	36%	20,650	9%	29,565	37%

LATINOS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Total Latino population...755,790

Total Mexican population.... 573,000

Mexicans born in the US, residing in WA... 372,000

Mexicans born in Mexico, residing in WA...201,000

LATINO GROWTH, SEATTLE TIMES



LATINO BUYING POWER IN WASHINGTON

Washington State's Latino buying power keeps growing.

According to the Selig Center's for Economic Growth Study, Multicultural Economy, Washington State ranked 13th in Latino Buying power in 2010.

It has grown from 9.5 billion in 2006 to 14.6 billion in 2010, positioning the State among the most attractive Latino markets despite its size, 755,960 people.

El Mundo Newspaper, 6/27/11

CENSUS 2010, QUESTIONS 5 & 6

- 460,098 people answered that they were Mexicans of indigenous descent. This represents 1.4% of the Mexican population in the U.S.
- 31,197 people from Guatemala residing in the U.S. said that they were of indigenous descent. This is approximately 3% of the Guatemalan population in the US.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON

Mexico and Central America:

- 10,000 Indigenous workers
- 1,500 from Guatemala
- 1,200 Mam. (Todos los Santos, Guatemala)
- 5,500 Mixtecos

Dan Ford, Matt Geyman, et al. Indigenous Workers in Washington State.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON

A conservative estimate indicates that we have
30,000 indigenous people in Washington State.

MAIN ISSUES FOR THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY

- Immigration
- Language barriers
- Lack of reciprocal understanding
- Legal Systems- Customary Law
- Cultural hurdles
- Distrust of authority
- Social and political isolation

DAN FORD, MATT GEYMAN, ET AL: INDIGENOUS WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE

...transnational indigenous migrants from Guatemala and Mexico are contributing socially and economically to the state [of Washington] and creating increasingly communities. In order to effectively served these indigenous communities, social, legal and medical services providers must collaborate with the communities, with each other and with colleagues across borders. with cooperation, patience, and persistence, we can improve the lives of indigenous people, wherever they reside.