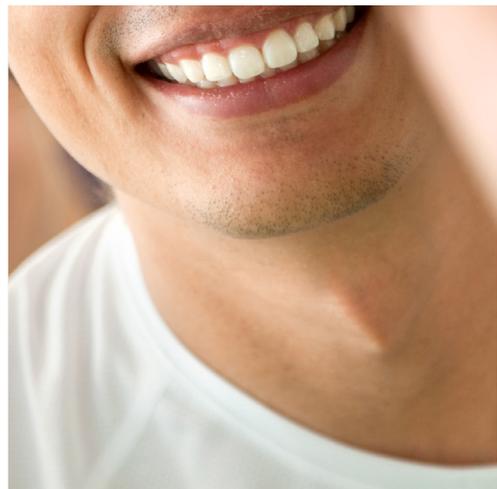


Mexicans in The United States.
Most recent data as of
March 2019

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Presentation

In this issue we will present the most recent public information about the Mexican community in the United States. At Mexa Institute we believe in the importance of processing and disseminating data in a timely manner. Therefore, we have processed data from the recently published "Current Population Survey 2018" of the US Census Bureau (February 2019). This survey is the most robust for the variables that we present in this document. For more information visit: <https://www.census.gov/en.html>

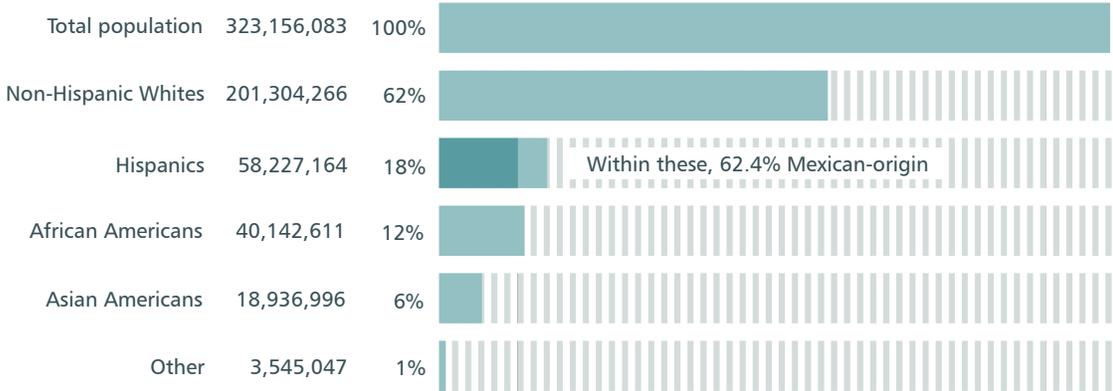
Given the data we can conclude that Mexicans in the United States have increased as a proportion of the total population, that they are the youngest in comparison to other racial groups, that they are vital for the economy, that the number of Mexican immigrants in the US has stabilized and most of them have a documented presence in this country. If you want additional information, please do not hesitate to request it at difusion@mexainstitute.org.

General

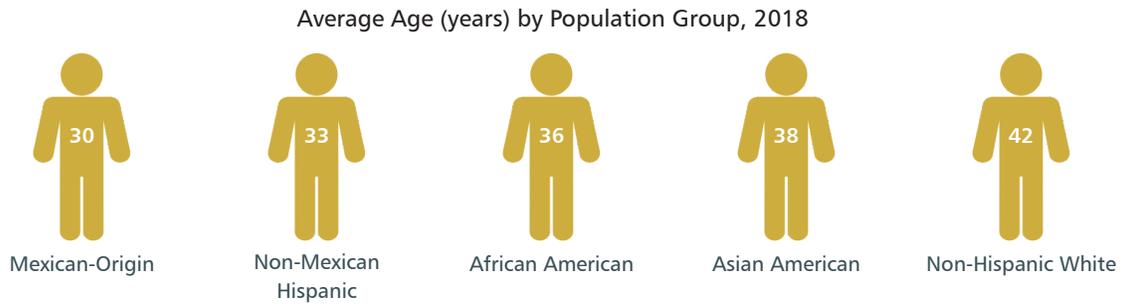
- Two out of every ten inhabitants of the United States are of Hispanic origin and one out of ten is of Mexican origin.



- By size, the Hispanic population is the second most numerous group in the United States just after non-Hispanic whites. Within Hispanics, Mexicans represent the majority (62%).

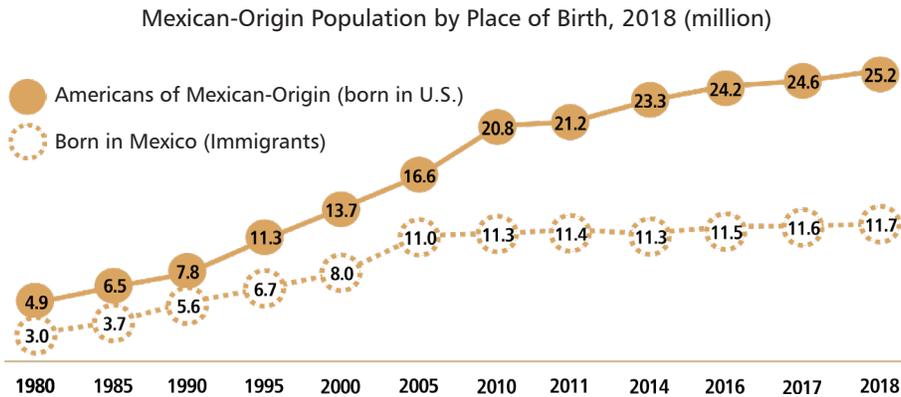


- Mexicans are the youngest population group in the United States.



Mexicans in the United States can be divided into two groups: immigrants (11.7 million) and Americans (born in the United States) of Mexican origin (25.2 million). In other words, seven out of ten persons of Mexican origin living in the United States were born there.

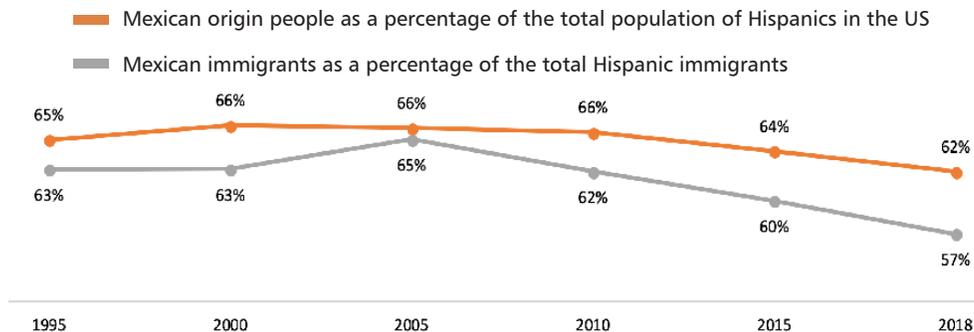
The number of Mexican immigrants has nearly stabilized since 2005, despite what some people in the United States, (and in Mexico as well) may say, Mexicans are no longer leaving Mexico in large numbers and recent data show this trend continuing.



The following graph shows that the Hispanic community in the United States is diversifying rapidly. Although the majority of Hispanics are of Mexican origin, the percentage that the latter represents with respect to the Hispanic population has decreased over time. In 2005, Mexicans represented 65% of the Hispanic immigrants and in 2018 the percentage

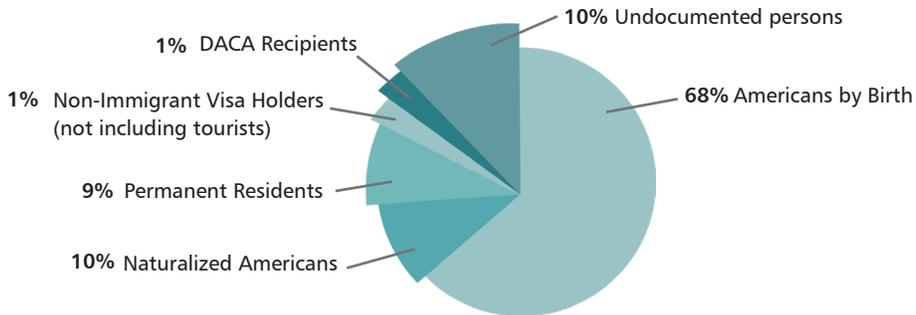
was reduced to 57%, which confirms that the arrival of Hispanic immigrants is no longer of Mexicans but from other Latin American countries, mostly Central America. Given this reality, a new policy focused more in integration rather than in immigration is required in Mexico and the United States.

Percentage represented by Mexicans in the total Hispanic community and in total Hispanic immigrants (1995-2018)



The vast majority of the Mexican-origin population (9 out of 10) is fully authorized to be in the United States. Again, to identify the Mexican-origin populace as an “illegal” community does not correspond with reality.

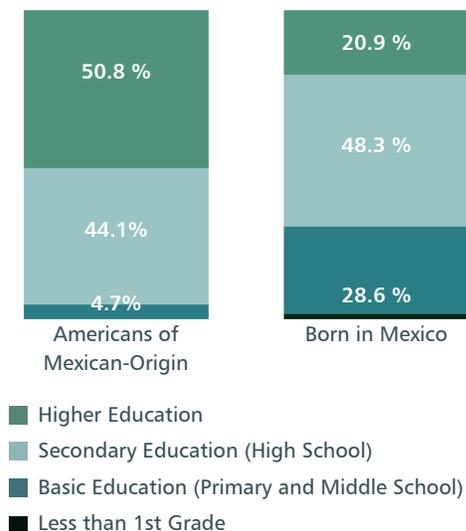
Migratory Status of the Mexican-Origin Population in the United States, 2018



Education

Mexican immigrants 25 years or older need more support to make it to college, as only one fifth of them have some college studies. On the other hand, nearly half of 25 years or older Americans of Mexican origin born in the United States makes it to college. The real challenge is how to support them so that they can succeed. Recent data show that there is still much to do in this sphere.

Percentage Distribution of the Mexican-Origin Population, 25 Years or Older, who Have Finished at Least One Grade of the Indicated Educational Level, by Place of Birth, 2018



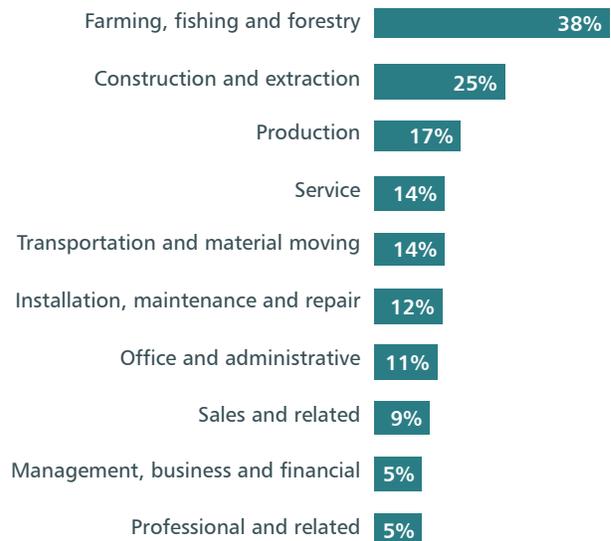
Work

Recent data show that several sectors of the U.S. economy depend upon Mexican labor.

Mexicans are essential in the fields of agriculture, construction, production and services, as they make up a significant percentage of the workers.

For example, 4 out of 10 agricultural workers, 1 out of 4 construction workers and 1 out of 6 people working in production and service are of Mexican origin.

Percentage of Total Workers Who Are of Mexican Origin in Each Occupational Category, 2018



The geographic presence of working people of Mexican origin in the U.S. is expanding. The most recent data show that they are increasingly located in more U.S. states.

Several U.S. states are reliant on Mexican workers, for example:

- In Arizona and Nevada, 9 out of 10 agricultural workers are of Mexican origin, while in California it is 8 out of 10 and in the state of Washington, 7 out of 10.
- In the construction field, Mexicans occupy 6 out of 10 positions in Arizona, Texas and California, and 5 out of 10 in New Mexico.

- In service occupations, 4 out of 10 workers in Arizona, California, Texas and 3 out of 10 in Nevada and New Mexico are of Mexican origin.
- In production of goods, Mexicans represent 5 out of 10 workers in California and Texas, and 4 out of 10 in Arizona and Illinois.

What changed between 2017 and 2018?

In 2017 there were 36.2 million people of Mexican origin in the United States, by 2018 there were nearly 37 million, in other words, the population grew by 2.1%.

From 2017 to 2018 the non-Hispanic White population grew by barely 0.1%, the number of African Americans grew by 1.4% and the Mexican-origin group grew by 2.1%.

Currently, Mexicans in the United States represent 11.4% of the total population; in 2017 they represented 11.3%.

For example, if we compare the percentage distribution of the U.S. population between the years 2013 and 2018, we can see that the non-Hispanic white demographic shrunk (their population decreased by 2.2 percentage points), while the rest of the groups increased.

Comparative Analysis between the Total Numbers, Distributions and Difference in Percentage Points of the U.S. Population by Group, 2013 and 2018

Population Group	Population 2013		Population 2018		Change from 2013 to 2018	
	Totals	Percentage Distribution	Totals	Percentage Distribution	Difference (totals)	Difference (percentage points)
Mexican Origin	34,339,170	11.0%	36,973,719	11.4%	2,634,549	0.4
Non-Mexican Hispanics	18,890,474	6.1%	22,253,445	6.9%	3,362,971	0.8
Non-Hispanic whites	200,601,097	64.5%	201,304,266	62.3%	703,169	-2.2
African Americans	38,053,834	12.2%	40,142,611	12.4%	2,088,777	0.2
Asian Americans	16,011,421	5.1%	18,936,996	5.9%	2,925,575	0.7
Others	3,220,174	1.0%	3,545,047	1.1%	324,873	0.1
Total	311,116,170	100.0%	323,156,083	100.0%	12,039,913	

This demonstrates how the Mexican community in the United States continues growing, not only in absolute numbers, but also in the percentage of the U.S. population that it represents.

The growth of the Mexican-origin population is mainly due to an increase in those born in the United States.

From 2017 to 2018, the total number of Americans of Mexican origin grew by 2.4%, going from 24.6 to 25.2 million, while the population of those born in Mexico went from 11.6 to 11.7 million. In other words, they grew very little. This shows that there are fewer and fewer Mexicans migrating to the United States.

From 2017 to 2018, the percentage of people of Mexican origin with some level of higher education

increased. Among Mexicans born in the U.S., it went from 49.7% to 50.8%, whereas among the Mexican-born population it went from 18.4% to 20.9%. Nevertheless, people of Mexican origin are still at a disadvantage compared to other groups, since 72% of Asian Americans, 67% of non-Hispanic whites and 56% of African Americans have at least some higher education.

With respect to occupations, in 2017 Mexicans represented 37.8% of those working in agriculture, fishing and forestry, by 2018 the percentage increased slightly to 38%. Likewise, in occupations such as construction and extraction, Mexicans represented 24.3% of the total workforce in 2017, and by 2018 they represented 24.6%. This data shows that Mexicans are indispensable in certain sectors of the U.S. economy.

Mexa Institute is a nonprofit and nonpartisan organization whose mission is to develop and disseminate concrete, relevant, and trustworthy information, which reflects the reality, contributions and challenges of the Mexican-origin and Hispanic communities in the United States.

The Mexa Institute team of experts has studied and worked with the Mexican-origin and Hispanic communities in the US for over 25 years. It is the only group of its kind to approach these communities from both an academic and practical perspective, designing and implementing programs to benefit them in different areas, working in partnership with over 200 institutions.

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For more information and data about the Mexican community living in the United States, please visit:
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