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Mexico

Agricultural Situation

Mexico, NAFTA, and Agriculture, A Snapshot

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Report Highlights:

Mexico implemented a number of reforms during the late 1980s and early 1990s that affected the agricultural sector and culminated with the signing of the North American Free Trade agreement. Mexican agriculture has since undergone a number of changes. Rural poverty rates have declined; exports, area planted, and farm size have increased; diversification into higher value crops has occurred, all suggesting healthy development of the agricultural sector. At the same time, farmer numbers, agricultural employment, and real farm prices have all dropped, while imports have increased, freeing significant supplies of agricultural labor. Unfortunately, Mexico's economy has not grown fast enough to absorb excess agricultural labor. Record remittances from abroad and agricultural subsidies have helped to augment incomes in rural areas, however, the future of rural areas likely lies in economic development rather than agricultural development.

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Summary

Beginning in the late 1980's, Mexico embarked on a series of measures to reform its economic and agricultural sector. These measures included the 1992 modification of Article 27 of the Constitution that allowed farmers to sell or rent their communal lands and culminated in the implementation of the North American Free trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994.

In some respects, the results of those measures could be characterized as textbook examples of what happens when a developing economy with relatively limited natural agricultural resources opens its borders to increased competition from abroad and gains improved access to major markets. Farmers have expanded planted area, increased farm size, increased exports, and improved productivity in some cases, while shifting to higher value crops that take advantage of labor and climatic factors in Mexico. At the same time, real prices for agricultural products, the number of farmers (farmers now make up less than three percent of Mexico's population), agricultural employment, and agriculture's share of the labor force have all declined, while imports have increased.

The results of the reforms would likely have been even more pronounced were it not for certain structural, cultural, and policy variables in Mexico. Despite the ongoing migration of people from rural areas to urban centers in Mexico and the United States, the number of people living in rural areas actually increased over the course of the NAFTA. This can perhaps be attributed to factors such as increased remittances from workers living abroad, agricultural subsidies, strong ties to Mexico's communal land system, and demographic factors such as the aging and feminization of Mexico's rural areas.

Perhaps most importantly, rural poverty rates, after increasing dramatically following the financial crisis of the mid-1990s, are now lower than before the NAFTA. Nevertheless, the majority of Mexico's rural population continues to live in poverty. Unfortunately, other sectors of Mexico's economy have not created enough jobs to absorb what may have been the inevitable increase in surplus labor from the agricultural sector resulting from the reforms of the late 1980s and early 1990s. While poverty was a fact of life in Mexico's rural areas long before the NAFTA, it seems that now more than ever, the route out of poverty for many farmers and workers in the agricultural sector lies not in efforts to raise agricultural productivity, but in opportunities to work in other sectors and either augment their farm income or leave agriculture altogether. End Summary

Mexico, Agriculture, and NAFTA

In recent years, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and its effects, both real and assumed, on Mexican agriculture and Mexican farmers, particularly small farmers and the communities in which they live, have been an important topic of public and policy debate in Mexico. As tariffs and quantitative trade restrictions have been eliminated, farm groups who represent small agricultural producers have questioned the benefits of more open trade with the United States and Canada. Some believe that Mexican rural communities and producers are worse off and require additional protection against imports of certain products. Others believe that the Mexican government has not done enough to reform the agricultural sector, attract private investment or foster competitiveness. Some leaders have called for a renegotiation of NAFTA or an extension of protections on sensitive products, particularly white corn and beans. The NAFTA discussion is likely to continue in the run up to the completion of the final NAFTA transition period on December 31, 2007.

Some Basic Background

Over the past 20 years, Mexico has taken a number of steps to reform its agricultural sector and integrate its agricultural markets with global markets. In 1986, Mexico became a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and by 1990 had largely replaced its import-licensing scheme with a system of tariffs. Starting in 1988, institutional reforms led to the privatization of public fertilizer and seed companies and the eventual elimination of most parastatal purchasing and warehousing companies. Government institutions such as ASERCA (Supports and Services to the Commercialization of Agriculture) were created to deliver supports and services to producers and facilitate development of the agricultural sector. In 1990, guaranteed prices for major grains and oilseeds (except corn and dry beans) were eliminated. During 1992, Article 27 of Mexico's Constitution was reformed to allow communal landholders to sell, purchase, rent, or use their lands as collateral. PROCAMPO (Program of Direct Supports to Rural Areas) was implemented in late 1993 to assist farmers during the NAFTA transition period. In 1994, Mexico, along with the United States and Canada, became a member of the NAFTA. In 1995, the Government of Mexico established the Alliance for the Countryside consisting of programs designed to help producers become more productive.

The NAFTA established transition periods of 9 and 14 years during which tariffs and quantitative restrictions were reduced incrementally to allow for governments and farmers to adjust to increased competition from imports. In the months leading up to the completion of the first transition period on December 31, 2002, opposition political parties seeking rural votes prior to midterm elections pointed to the NAFTA and the U.S. Farm Bill as contributors to rural poverty in Mexico. Farmer-initiated border and road closures, frequent protests in Mexico City, and a continual stream of press articles fueled the intense public debate. In addition to traditional farmer groups such as the Confederacion Nacional Campesina (National Federation of Campesinos), new groups like El Barzon and El Campo No Aguanta Mas (The Countryside Can't Stand Anymore), formed to call for more government support for small farmers and to question the benefits of free trade. The debate culminated in the signing of the Acuerdo Nacional para el Campo (National Agreement on Agriculture) in April of 2003 (see MX3067).

The final NAFTA transition period will end December 31, 2007, when remaining tariff and quantitative restrictions on exports of U.S. corn, dry beans, milk powder, sugar, and orange juice (plus chicken leg quarters after the signing of a July 2003 safeguard agreement) are eliminated. These are some of the most sensitive products in Mexico. In addition, PROCAMPO will terminate at the end of 2007. Congress has begun work on legislation to either replace or at least extend PROCAMPO beyond 2007. However, the Senate and Lower Chamber did not reach an agreement during their most recent and final session and the matter will be taken up when the new Congress convenes in the fall of 2006 following elections. Mexico's constitution prohibits the funding of multi-year public programs, unlike U.S. farm legislation, a limitation which could hinder attempts to implement longer-term support mechanisms. With the election of a new President in 2006 who will take office on December 1, 2006, 2007 will likely prove to be an important year in determining future agricultural policy as it relates to trade and domestic supports.

Production Agriculture Holds Its Own

Area planted to all crops expanded during the NAFTA, climbing from 19.2 million ha in 1993 to a high of 22.1 million ha in 1997, before dropping marginally to 21.9 million ha in 2004 (see Table 1). Area planted to annual crops varied more widely. Reforms in the agricultural sector led to a steady drop in area planted to annual crops from the late 1980s to 1993. Establishment of PROCAMPO in 1994 helped area planted to rebound sharply, climbing from 14.7 million ha to 17.1 million ha in 1997, before declining to 16.1 million ha in 2004. Area planted to higher value perennial crops has climbed steadily since 1985 and gained 1.3 million ha over the course of the NAFTA. There was notable diversification into higher value crops such as fruits and vegetables (see Table 2) where Mexico enjoys climate and labor advantages. Planted area for 33 different crops increased 50 percent or more for a total area gain of 1.5 million ha. Area planted to sorghum and corn for silage also increased significantly, reflecting growing feed demand from Mexico's livestock industry.

As further evidence of the relative stability in the agricultural sector, in terms of value, the significance of Mexico's top 10 crops within the agriculture sector was largely unchanged over the course of the NAFTA transition (see Table 3). Three crops, oranges, bananas, and wheat, dropped from the top 10 and were replaced by sorghum, potatoes, and avocados. Similarly, the top 10 crops accounted for 71 percent of total planted area in 2004 and 62 percent of total revenue, virtually unchanged from 1993.

In a recent survey conducted by a private firm on behalf of the Secretariat of Agriculture, farmers who did not change the crops they planted over the course of the PROCAMPO program cited the following reasons for not shifting to other crops.

1. Lack of financing, 62 percent
2. Tradition or custom, 55 percent
3. Easier to market current crops, 43 percent
4. Soil not suitable for other crops, 39 percent
5. Didn't find any alternatives, 35 percent
6. Better income from current crop, 34 percent
7. Didn't know they could change without losing PROCAMPO supports, 34 percent
8. Didn't know how to produce other crops, 28 percent
9. Didn't have the infrastructure, 27 percent

Despite the overall growth in planted area and diversification into higher value crops, some crops suffered area losses between 1993 and 2004 (see table below). Nevertheless, the number of crops that lost area was less than the number that gained area and many were relatively minor crops at the start of the NAFTA transition period. Among major crops, soybeans, wheat, and cotton lost significant area as imports of these three products increased during the transition.

Crops With Largest Percent Decrease in Planted Area			
	Area Planted 1993	Area Planted 2004	Percent Decline
Almond	151	17	-89
Tobacco	36,662	11,767	-68
Hemp	109,533	35,336	-68
Jojoba	777	310	-60
Soybean	241,390	96,420	-60
Cotton ①	175,000	97,000	-45
Wheat	899,314	535,118	-40
Brussel Sprouts	667	403	-40
Vanilla	1,397	937	-33
Lentils	12,765	8,645	-32
Apricot	592	406	-31
Rye Grass	41,375	29,803	-28
Melon	31,871	23,430	-26
Garlic	7,568	5,612	-26
Grape	45,892	35,442	-23
Apple	71,935	62,673	-13
Copra	171,316	155,554	-9
Total	1,848,205	1,098,873	-41

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture

① Compares three year averages 1993-1995 and 2002-2004

Real Prices on the Decline

One of the most significant developments in Mexican agriculture over the past 25 years has been the drop in real producer prices, a process that began in the late 1970's, well before the NAFTA was signed. Farmers around the world have grappled with this trend, and in Mexico's case, the onset of the NAFTA did little to slow the decline, as real prices for nearly all agricultural commodities dropped steadily during the NAFTA transition period. The effects of the mid-1990's financial crisis and the subsequent high rates of inflation compounded the problem.

In some cases, Mexican producers of crops such as tomatoes, strawberries, green chiles, watermelon, apples, and sorghum were able to offset the drop in real prices by increasing productivity (see table below). Unfortunately, many of Mexico's farmers were not able to make similar gains in improving productivity. Wheat and soybeans, two crops that experienced significant declines in area planted during the NAFTA transition, were hurt by both poor productivity and real price declines. Corn productivity improved, but not enough to offset the drop in real prices.

Percent Change in Average Producer Prices and Yields of Key Products (Real 2002 Pesos per ton)			
	Price Change 1993-2004	Yield Change 1994-2004	Yield vs. Price Offset
Tomato	-2.3	54.3	52.0
Strawberry	-17.9	46.6	28.7
Pineapple	9.3	14.9	24.2
Green Chile	-35.7	55.8	20.1
Watermelon	-44.9	62.5	17.6
Apples	-21.8	22.8	1.0
Sorghum	-26.7	26.0	-0.7
Onion	-47.8	40.0	-7.8
Avocado	-25.1	11.2	-13.9
Rice	-21.2	4.7	-16.5
Corn	-48.4	27.2	-21.2
Barley	-39.4	15.4	-24.0
Wheat	-36.3	4.7	-31.6
Dry Beans	-37.3	0.0	-37.3
Mango	-51.8	9.0	-42.8
Banana	-46.3	-1.6	-47.9
Soybeans	-35.5	-16.0	-51.5

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture, United Nations

Livestock, Meat and Dairy Products See Gains

In real terms, the value of production in all livestock sectors increased during the NAFTA transition (see table below). Poultry meat, eggs, and dairy led the way, increasing 106 percent, 62 percent, and 34 percent respectively. Despite the relative overall success of the livestock sector, key producer elements within the sector have been strong advocates for increased trade protections. The Government of Mexico has imposed dumping duties on U.S. beef and at one point the beef industry was considering requesting a safeguard. Similarly, dumping duties on live U.S. hogs were in place for a time and there have been two dumping investigations of U.S. pork exports, both of which were terminated without the imposition of duties. The most recent case is currently facing a NAFTA panel at the request of Mexican pork producers. The poultry sector entered into a safeguard agreement with the U.S. industry during July of 2003 (see MX3099). The agreement applies to chicken leg quarters and will terminate on December 31, 2007.

Growth in the Value of Animal Products 1990 - 2004 (Billions of 1993 Pesos)				
	1990	1994	2001	2004
Beef	9.3	11.4	12.1	12.9
Pork	5.5	6.4	7.7	7.8
Sheep	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Goat	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Poultry	4.5	6.7	11.7	13.8
Eggs	3.0	3.7	5.6	6.0
Milk	6.6	7.9	10.2	10.6
Total	29.6	36.8	48.1	52.1

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture

Despite the increase in the value of production in meats and animals products during the NAFTA transition, real prices received for meat and dairy products at the retail level also declined between 1994 and 2005. However, the real price decline has been offset by increased productivity within the sector and increased demand from consumers for all types of meat and dairy products.

Percent Change in Average Retail Prices of Meat & Dairy Products 1994-2005					
	Unit	1994	2005	% Change in nominal terms	% Change real terms
Beef	Pesos/kg	16.87	31.85	89%	-55%
Pork	Pesos/kg	17.94	23.58	32%	-68%
Poultry	Pesos/kg	7.77	19.22	147%	-41%
Eggs	Pesos/kg	3.93	12.19	210%	-25%
Milk	Pesos/liter	1.36	3.45	154%	-39%

Source: Servicio Nacional de Información de Mercados, SNIIM; Unión Nacional Avícola, UNA.

Total Meat & Dairy Consumption			
	Total Consumption (1000 tons) 1993	Total Consumption (1000 tons) 2003	Percent Increase
Beef	1369	1831	34
Pork	928	1329	43
Poultry	1172	2449	109
Eggs	1064	1617	52
Milk (whole, fresh)	9990	11885	19

Source: United Nations

Trade on the Rise

Mexico's imports and exports of agricultural, forest, and fishery products (henceforth known as agricultural products for the purposes of this report) increased dramatically between 1995 and 2005. According to Government of Mexico trade data, Mexico's agricultural exports to the world increased 84 percent to \$12.9 billion in 2005, while imports increased 202 percent to \$15.3 billion (see tables 4 and 5). Despite Mexico's success as an agricultural exporter during this period, Mexico shifted from a net exporter of agricultural products to a net importer and currently has an agricultural trade deficit of USD \$2.4 billion. The United States continues to be Mexico's principal agricultural trading partner, consistently accounting for about 85 percent of Mexico's exports from 1995 to 2005. Similarly, the United States is also the primary supplier of agricultural products to Mexico accounting for between 67-77 percent of imports during the same period.

While the importance that NAFTA plays in Mexico's agricultural trade is evident, the Government of Mexico has signed a number of trade agreements with other countries and has worked to develop new markets for agricultural products. Some of those efforts appear to be paying off as agricultural exports to Japan (a trade agreement was completed in 2004) jumped USD \$260 million to USD \$406 million in 2005. Mexico's Secretariat of Agriculture has also focused marketing and technical efforts on the Chinese market and exports to China have also increased considerably, but from a very small base. Exports to

Central America of USD \$400 million in 2005, up from USD \$100 million in 1995, are further evidence of Mexico's importance as a regional agricultural supplier. Mexico also has a trade agreement with the European Union and exported USD \$506 million in agricultural products during 2005, but that there has been little growth in that market for Mexican agricultural products.

Looking at imports, U.S. market share has dropped marginally in recent years, from a high of 76.5 percent in 1998 to 68.7 percent in 2005 as other exporters have begun to chip away at the market. Imports of agricultural products from the European Union more than doubled between 1995 and 2005, climbing to USD \$962 million. Mexico's 2005 agricultural imports from Chile, who also has a trade agreement with Mexico, were USD \$779 million, up from USD \$71 million in 1995. Mexico's agricultural imports from China have also expanded significantly, from less than USD \$10 million in 1995 to USD \$248 million in 2005. Combined, Chile, the European Union, and China now supply 13 percent (USD \$2.0 billion) of Mexico's agricultural imports.

The composition of Mexico's top imports and exports was relatively stable between 1995 and 2005 (see Table 6). Top imports were principally centered on the animal complex and growing consumer demand for animal products; grains and oilseeds to meet the needs of Mexico's growing livestock, poultry, and dairy industries and meat products to augment domestic supplies of meat and milk. Exports tend to reflect Mexico's advantages as producer of high value labor-intensive crops such as fruits and vegetables.

Note: Government of Mexico trade data indicate that Mexico currently had a slight agricultural trade surplus with the United States in 1995. U.S. trade data indicate that the United States exported USD \$9.9 billion in agricultural products to Mexico in 2005 and imported USD \$9.1 billion for a U.S. trade surplus of USD \$800 million. U.S. trade data also indicate that agricultural exports from Mexico to the United States have grown faster than U.S. exports to Mexico since the start of the NAFTA.

Agriculture's Share of GDP and Agricultural Employment Decline

In real terms, Agriculture's share of GDP declined marginally during the NAFTA transition period from 6.0 percent in 1995 to 5.3 percent in 2004. Food processing's share of GDP was stable, dropping slightly from 5.0 percent in 1995 to 4.9 percent in 2003 (see Table 9). Like many developing countries, Mexico continues to have too high a percentage of its labor force working in production agriculture relative to the GDP the sector generates. However, some rationalization of this excess labor supply appears to have taken place over the past 15 years as the percentage of agricultural workers in the labor force declined steadily after 1991, dropping from 26.8 percent in 1991 to 15.1 percent in 2005 (see Table 10). Similarly, the number of agricultural workers dropped significantly from 8.2 million in 1991 to 6.3 million in 2005 as measured by the National Employment Survey. A significant number of agricultural workers, nearly 25 percent in 2002, were underemployed (see Table 11), significantly worse than in 1993 when only seven percent of workers were considered underemployed. If this trend continues, it would provide additional pressure for workers to leave the agricultural sector in search of alternate employment.

Annual agricultural income per worker dropped nearly 17 percent in real terms from 1990 to 2003 (see Table 12). However, among workers whose employers contribute to the social security system (such jobs are presumed to be better paying and more stable than jobs where social security is not paid), average daily salaries increased a modest four percent (significantly less than in other sectors) in real terms over the same period (see Table 13). Agriculture continues to be the poorest paying among major employment categories and wages are just 58 percent of the national average when social security is paid.

The worsening of underemployment and overall decline in agricultural wages would seem to indicate that the Mexican economy is not generating enough alternative employment to absorb workers who are leaving the agriculture sector or draw workers from the sector to better paying jobs. In real terms, Mexico's economy grew at 3.0 percent and 4.3 percent in 2005 and 2004 respectively. Most analysts agree that these growth rates are not high enough to raise millions of Mexican families out of poverty and create enough jobs to absorb new entrants into the job market.

Number of Farmers Also Drops

The number of farmers declined from 4.3 million in 1991 to 2.7 million in 2003 according to the National Employment Survey (see Table 14). Between 1999 and 2003, farmer numbers dropped in all categories except the "Owner Without Land" category (thought to be principally farmers with livestock grazing on rented land), which increased markedly. Data from the Secretariat of Agriculture's PROCAMPO subsidy program suggest that the number of farmers stabilized between 2003 and 2005. The Secretariat had a target farmer population of 2.8 million farmers and was able to deliver program payments to 85 percent of that target or 2.4 million farmers. Farmers now make up less than three percent of Mexico's population. The overall increase in planted area coupled with the drop in farmers resulted in an increase in annual area planted per farmer during the NAFTA, from an estimated average of 4.7 ha planted per farmer to 8.0 ha planted per farmer.

Mexico continues to be a country of primarily small farmers. The 1994 census of agriculture indicated that 29 percent of farmers had less than two hectares, 24 percent had between two and five hectares, and 37 percent had more than five hectares, with 10 percent not reporting (see MX3055). Looking at the size of land parcels registered with the PROCAMPO subsidy program, which covers an estimated 85 percent of farmers, parcel sizes have gotten somewhat larger since 1995, but the vast majority are still small plots of land, with 86 percent plots five hectares or less (see tables below). Corn growers who account for the majority of farmers in Mexico have relatively small land parcels, as 85.5 percent of corn farmers had farms of less than five hectares in 2003.

Farmers continue to divide their land parcels, passing on their land holdings and PROCAMPO benefits to subsequent generations. Between 2002 and 2005 an average of 6,459 parcels with an average size of 9.4 ha were divided annually, creating 21,042 parcels with an average size of 2.8 ha. Consolidation of landholdings is also taking place, but at a slightly slower rate in recent years. Between 2002 and 2005, an average of 6,200 land parcels were consolidated annually to form an average of 2,624 parcels with an average size of 8.9 ha. Nevertheless, the consolidation and dividing of parcels are taking place at very low rates relative to the total number of parcels. The results of a recent study conducted on behalf of the Secretariat of Agriculture suggest that farmers are actively buying and renting land; a factor that may not be fully reflected by looking at parcel consolidation data. In a survey of PROCAMPO participants, half said that they had purchased land since they began participating in the program, nearly a third said that they had rented land, and seventeen percent said they had sold land.

Land Parcel Size for Participants in the PROCAMPO Subsidy Program ②					
	1995	Percent	2004	Percent	Percent Change 95/04
More than 45 ha	14,929	0.35	15,315	0.39	2.59
10-45 ha	143,219	3.40	155,068	3.94	8.27
5-10 ha	363,686	8.64	389,279	9.90	7.04
1-5 ha	2,022,124	48.03	1,938,628	49.31	-4.13
0-1 ha	1,666,362	39.58	1,433,103	36.45	-14.00
Total	4,210,320		3,931,393		

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture

② Reflects number of parcels rather than number of farmers, some farmers have more than one parcel.

Mexican Corn Farmers Registered with PROCAMPO Subsidy Program 2003		
Unit Size	Number Farmers	Percent
More than 10 ha	73,301	3.8
5-10 ha	207,139	10.7
2-5 ha	577,594	29.8
1-2 ha	549,201	28.3
0-1 ha	530,392	27.4
Total	1,937,627	100

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture

For producers of corn, beans, and other lower value crops, the economics of small-scale farming appear to hold little promise of producing an income that would lift a household out of poverty. The following table estimates gross incomes from producing corn in selected major producing states and includes subsidy payments under PROCAMPO. A doubling of corn prices would still leave many corn producers in poverty. These calculations assume that farmers actually market their corn crops. According to data from the Secretariat of Agriculture, only 50-55 percent of Mexico's corn production is marketed. About 280,000 farmers (15 percent of corn farmers) located principally in northern Mexico produce this surplus. Small subsistence farmers grow the balance of Mexico's corn and consume it on farm, primarily as human food (95 percent of Mexico's corn is white corn). Consequently, while some in Mexico view managed trade or restrictions on imports as possible solutions to rural poverty, it is unlikely that such an approach would achieve more than putting a few extra pesos in larger farmers' pockets. For many farmers, it seems that the route out of poverty will require additional sources of income to either augment or replace their current on-farm income.

Estimated Gross Income from Corn Production on Five Hectares ③						
	Percent of National Production	Hectares	Yield MT/HA	PROCAMPO Dollars/HA	Corn Price Dollars/MT	Gross Income Dollars
Chiapas Spring/Summer	8.3	5	2	88.35	140	1,841.75
Guanajuato Spring/Summer	6.3	5	3.5	88.35	140	2,891.75
Jalisco Spring/Summer ④	15.1	5	5	88.35	140	3,941.75
Sinaloa Autumn/Winter	16.1	5	9	88.35	140	6,741.75

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture

③ Major producing states and respective major producing seasons

④ Estimated cost of production in Jalisco in 2004 was USD \$800 per hectare

The Ejido Conundrum

While economic forces are reducing the number of farmers and agricultural employment, one reason for the persistent number of small farmers seems to be the ejido or communal land system. Communal land systems were widely utilized by the Aztecs prior to the arrival of the Spanish in Mexico. During the first part of the 20th century, the Government of Mexico set out to re-distribute the latifundios (large land holdings) to the peasant class. Land and water resources were granted by the Government of Mexico to a group of producers who in turn formed an ejido or community. Each ejidatario (ejido member) received a parcel of land, access to common lands in the ejido, and voting rights in the ejido assembly.

During the presidency of President Salinas de Gortari (1988-1994), Mexico underwent a number of reforms, including the joining of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the signing of the NAFTA agreement and, in 1992, the reforming of Article 27 of the Constitution. The modification of Article 27 created a legal process called PROCEDE whereby titles were assigned to plot holders and individual plot holders, if authorized by the ejido assembly, could sell or rent their land. The reform was very controversial when enacted, as many thought it would end the ejido system. However, it has taken PROCEDE years to identify and settle disputes over plot boundaries. Thus far, 55 percent of ejido lands have been identified and titled under PROCEDE. Legal disputes or unwillingness on the part of ejidos to participate in PROCEDE are key reasons for the lack of progress in titling ejido lands. Less than one percent of lands have been sold, principally in areas with high real estate values. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that renting of ejido lands to a larger producer or neighbor is much more common. The Secretariat of Agrarian Reform has 17,000 requests for titling ejido land holdings pending and that number is growing at 30 percent annually.

Ejidos play a very important cultural and communal role in rural Mexico. Ejido members seem to view the lands as an important part of their ancestral identity that should be cared for and protected for future generations. There are 29,942 ejidos covering 52 percent of Mexico's territory and 70 percent of forested area. Given that only 12 percent of Mexico's territory is arable, the vast majority of ejido lands are not agriculturally productive. Some have turned to activities such as tourism as a means of earning income. 3.5 million people are ejido landholders and in 2003 about 1.3 million (just under half of all farmers) were classified as farmers, down from 1.8 million in 1999. 60 percent of ejido plots are five hectares or less. Of those working in agriculture on ejidos, only five percent have incomes above the minimum wage according to the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform. Only 46 percent of ejido homes have piped water, 16.5 percent are connected to sewers, and 66 percent have electricity. Some ejidos have successfully eliminated plot boundaries to create greater economies of scale, but these are the exception rather than the rule. There are an additional 8.6 million people living in ejidos who do not have access to land. It's estimated that for every landholder, there are six ejido members working at something other than agriculture, further evidence of the importance of alternative income sources in rural areas.

Poverty Rates Drop Modestly, Rural Population Increases Slightly

An estimated 25.3 million people lived in rural areas (defined as towns of 2,500 or less) in 2005, up slightly from 24.1 million in 1991 (see Table 10). In 2004, it was estimated that 27.6 percent (6.9 million people) of Mexico's rural residents were unable to meet their basic nutritional needs, 35.7 percent (9.0 million people) were unable to cover basic necessities such as nutrition, education and health care, and 56.9 percent (14.4 million people) were unable to meet nutritional, educational, transport, clothing, and housing needs (see table

below). Poverty rates in rural areas worsened considerably following the financial crisis of the mid-1990s, but improved between 1996 and 2004 and are now below pre-NAFTA levels. Nationally, poverty rates have also dropped from pre-NAFTA levels and are much lower than during the years following the financial crisis of the mid-1990s (see table below). Nevertheless, nearly 40 percent or 40 million Mexicans lived in poverty in 2002. As might be expected, poverty rates in urban areas are lower than in rural areas.

Percent of Rural Population Living in Poverty								
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	Change 1992-2004
Nutritional ⑤	35.6	36.8	52.4	52.1	42.4	34.8	27.6	-8.0
Necessities ⑥	41.8	46.2	60.2	57.6	50	43.9	35.7	-6.1
Legacy ⑦	65	72	80.8	74.9	69.3	65.4	56.9	-8.1

Source: Secretariat of Social Development, National Survey of Income and Spending, United Nations

⑤ Percent of population whose income is insufficient to cover basic nutritional needs.

⑥ Percent of population whose income is insufficient to cover the basic nutritional, educational, and health needs.

⑦ Percent of population whose income is insufficient to cover basic nutritional, educational, transport, clothing, and housing needs.

Percent National, Urban, and Rural Poverty Levels									
	1984	1989	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	Change 1984-2002
National									
Poverty	42.5	47.7	44.2	45.1	52.9	46.9	41.1	39.4	-3.1
Extreme Poverty	15.4	18.7	16.2	16.8	22	18.5	15.2	12.6	-2.8
Urban									
Poverty	36.1	42.1	36.7	36.8	46.1	38.9	32.3	32.2	-3.9
Extreme Poverty	9.5	13.1	9.6	9	14.3	9.7	6.6	6.9	-2.6
Rural									
Poverty	53.5	56.7	54.9	56.5	62.8	58.5	54.7	51.2	-2.3
Extreme Poverty	25.4	27.9	25.7	27.5	33	31.1	28.5	21.9	-3.5

Source: United Nations

Given the high rates of poverty, the drop in the number of farmers, and the high level of migration to the United States and urban areas in Mexico from rural areas, it is perhaps surprising that the number of rural inhabitants increased between 1991 and 2005. A number of factors appear to have stemmed the flow of people out of rural areas and/or lessened the burden of poverty.

Cultural Significance of Ejido System: As mentioned in the section above, ejidos play a very important cultural and communal role in rural Mexico and many ejido members seem to view the lands as an important part of their ancestral identity that should be cared for and protected for future generations. This cultural significance and the strong ties that many ejido members and landholders feel to their communities and lands may lead them to stay on the land rather than pursue alternative economic activities.

Government subsidies and programs: The Secretariat of Agriculture has a number of programs aimed at facilitating agricultural development and providing additional income to farmers. The three principal programs are PROCAMPO, "Alliance With You" and "Marketing Supports." In 2004, spending under these programs was approximately USD \$2.4 billion. During the 2005/06 fall/winter growing season, PROCAMPO provided farmers who were registered in the program and grew any legal crop on eligible area (defined as area planted to corn, sorghum, beans, wheat, barley, cotton, safflower, soybeans, or rice from 1990-

1993) with payments of USD \$88.35 per hectare. Farmers with farms of one to five hectares received slightly larger payments. "Alliance With You" provides farmers with technical assistance, project grants, and other funding to improve food safety, develop supply chains, and support mechanization. "Marketing Supports for Commercialization" facilitates the movement of goods within Mexico from surplus to deficit areas or areas where processing facilities are located by offsetting transportation costs. A fourth program, "Objective Income" started in 2002 and takes into account market prices and PROCAMPO payments in an effort to ensure that farmers earn a target price for certain crops. During 2003 and 2004, market prices were such that payments under the program were very limited. Except for PROCAMPO, most of the resources under these programs are targeted at farmers who market their crops, rather than subsistence farmers.

In addition to the Secretariat of Agriculture, rural development activities are spread across a number of other secretariats within the Government of Mexico. The following are examples of programs that are currently in place, but is not an exhaustive list of rural development programs. The Secretariat of Agrarian Reform administers the "Dynamic Rural Youth Program" which facilitates the buying or leasing of land by young people and provides technical training to improve productivity. The program also helps older producers with the requirements for transferring land to younger producers. Agrarian reform also operates programs aimed at integrating women into production agriculture. The Secretariat of Environment has a program designed to help rural communities to promote activities such as eco-tourism and sustainable development of natural resources. The Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL) has programs such as the "Temporary Employment Program" which provides job opportunities to the unemployed and underemployed. Other SEDESOL programs include supporting women's groups that facilitate employment and infrastructure improvements in rural communities and providing training, loans, and expertise to rural communities. The Secretariat of Economy has programs aimed at improving competitiveness in a number of sectors. While not specifically focused on rural areas, these programs can benefit employment and investment in rural areas.

Off-farm Income: While data are limited, off-farm income appears to be playing an increasingly important role in rural areas. The fact that for every ejido landholder there are six ejido members who are working in something other than agriculture indicates that many rural residents are dependent on other sources of income. A 1995 University of California at Berkeley study indicated that farmers with less than five hectares earned over half of their income from non-agricultural sources (see MX3055). Anecdotal evidence also suggests that large numbers of small farmers are working off-farm.

In a recent survey of PROCAMPO participants conducted by Grupo de Economistas y Asociados (GEA), 25.9 percent of those surveyed indicated that they derived income from other activities and worked an average of 35 weeks per year for 30 hours per week – 17 percent as an independent businessperson, 16 percent as a day laborer, 14 percent in construction, 13 percent in fishing, and 12 percent as an employee of some kind. In addition, 27.5 percent of those surveyed said they received income from other non-work sources – 14 percent said remittances, 9 percent said other family members, and 4 percent said pensions.

Remittances: Mexicans living abroad, principally in the United States, sent home a record USD \$20 billion in remittances during 2005 (USD \$200 for every Mexican living in Mexico, see Table 15). It's estimated that about half of the Mexican migrants who go to the United States originate in rural areas and that rural areas receive a disproportionate share of remittances. Per capita remittance levels vary widely by state, ranging from a low of \$48 in Yucatan to \$651 in Michoacan. Remittance levels now exceed foreign direct investment (see table below). There are a number of public and private programs in place to try and

leverage these funds to encourage investment and capital improvements in rural areas. However, a 2004 study conducted on behalf of the Mexican Congress indicated that 79 percent of remittance money is spent on basic necessities, eight percent goes to savings, seven percent to education, and one percent to investment.

Mexico: Remittances (Millions of Dollars)			
	Remittances	Percent of GDP	Percent of FDI
1995	3,672	2	38.6
1996	4,223	1.7	46
1997	4,864	1.5	37.9
1998	4,743	1.2	38.5
1999	5,909	1.3	44.8
2000	6,572	1.2	39.6
2001	8,895	1.5	32.3
2002	9,814	1.6	64.8
2003	13,396	1.9	119.1
2004	16,612	2.2	110.8
2005	20,034	NA	112.4

Source: United Nations, Bank of Mexico

Shifting Demographics: Demographic and social factors may also have played a role in stabilizing Mexico's rural population. Most observers of conditions in rural areas seem to agree that migration to the United States and urban areas in Mexico, principally of working age men, has made rural communities older and more feminine. These populations may be more prone to stay in rural areas, especially if a family member is working elsewhere and sending money home. The Secretariat of Agrarian Reform recently referred to the "feminization" of ejidos where there are now nearly 500,000 women (15 percent of the total) who hold title to some form of ejido lands. Similarly, over half of ejido landholders are over 50 years of age and 10 percent are over 65.

Lack of Education: Lack of education and training could well be another factor that limits people's mobility and contributes to poverty levels in rural areas. While Mexico made great strides in raising education levels between 1960 and 2000, in 2000, only about half of Mexicans 15 and over had educations beyond elementary school. Similarly, the recent survey of PROCAMPO participants conducted on behalf of the Secretariat of Agriculture points to relatively low levels of education among those surveyed (see table below).

Education Levels Among PROCAMPO Recipients	
	Percent
None	20.3
Elementary Incomplete	49.3
Completed Elementary	19.3
Middle School Incomplete	3.3
Completed Middle School	3.7
Technical Training	1.3
High School	1.2
Professional	1
Other	0

Source: GEA for Secretariat of Agriculture

Conclusion

Mexico appears to be increasingly becoming a country with two very different agricultural sectors; a modern growing sector capable of meeting the demands of foreign markets and Mexico's rapidly growing supermarket sector, and an impoverished largely subsistence sector dependent on other sources of income for survival. This bifurcation is not a new development; Mexico has grappled with rural poverty and limited opportunities for small-scale farmers for decades. However, Mexico's integration with global markets, while strengthening part of the sector and leading to greater efficiencies, is also freeing up large amounts of labor previously dedicated to agricultural production.

The next few years will likely tell whether agricultural employment and farmer numbers will continue to decline or if factors such as remittances and agricultural subsidies will stay the decline. All indications are that there are still significant numbers of people who could leave the agricultural sector if conditions do not improve. Policy makers now face the challenge of seeing rural development through the prism of economic development rather than linking rural development to agricultural development. Without diversification of rural economies and job creation in regional cities, opportunities in Mexico for small-scale subsistence farmers and their progeny to improve their quality of life appear to be limited.

Table 1 -- Area Planted to All Crops, Annual Crops, and Perennial Crops (million hectares)			
	All Crops	Annual Crops	Perennial Crops
1985	20.2	17.2	3
1986	20.3	16.6	3.7
1987	21	17	4
1988	20.2	16.2	4
1989	19.2	15.5	3.7
1990	19.7	16	3.7
1991	19.3	15.3	4
1992	19.6	15	4.6
1993	19.2	14.7	4.5
1994	21	16.4	4.6
1995	21	16.5	4.5
1996	21.3	16.8	4.5
1997	22.1	17.1	5
1998	22	17.1	4.9
1999	22	16.8	5.2
2000	21.8	16.6	5.2
2001	21.6	16.4	5.2
2002	21.7	16.2	5.5
2003	21.8	16.2	5.6
2004	21.9	16.1	5.8

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture

Table 2 -- Crops With Largest Percent Increase in Planted Area			
	Area Planted 1993	Area Planted 2004	Percent Growth
Raspberries	4	315	7,775
Pitahaya	41	1,730	4,120
Litchi	114	2,218	1,846
Jack Fruit	15	227	1,413
Oregano	8	113	1,313
Achiote	78	1,031	1,222
Artichoke	38	376	889
Oil Palm	3,823	36,374	851
Poinsettia	15	112	647
Blackberry	482	2,197	356
Pineapple	7,870	30,318	285
Sweet Corn	19,128	69,229	262
Parsley	111	396	257
Pistachio	81	269	232
Amarynth	626	2,065	230
Safflower	79,077	223,988	183
Macadamia Nut	558	1,490	167
Tangerine	5,806	14,208	145
Agave	65,962	149,615	127
Jicama	3,106	6,445	108
Grapefruit	8,628	17,667	105
Grain Sorghum	974,280	1,953,720	101
Guanabana	1,009	1,912	89
Cilantro	2,730	5,079	86
Nopal	5,678	10,207	80
Green Peas	8,645	14,811	71
Jamaica	10,675	18,218	71
Corn for Silage	173,764	294,983	70
Lettuce	7,738	13,020	68
Sesame	36,564	59,306	62
Lemon	91,516	142,806	56
Broccoli	15,469	22,909	48
Papaya	14,886	21,935	47
Total	1,523,639	3,097,354	103

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture

Table 3 -- Mexico's Top Ten Agricultural Crops 1993 vs. 2004							
	2004				1993		
	Gross Revenue Billion Pesos	Area Planted Hectares ®	Revenue per ha Pesos		Gross Revenue Billion Pesos	Area Planted Hectares ®	Revenue per ha Pesos
Corn	36.4	8,400,000	4,333	Corn	13.9	8,200,000	1,695
Tomato	16.9	135,300	124,908	Sugar Cane	3.7	620,000	5,968
Sugar Cane	16.1	715,000	22,517	Tomato	3.0	80,600	37,221
Forage/Grass	13.2	1,800,000	7,333	Dry Beans	2.8	2,100,000	1,333
Chile	10.9	146,000	74,658	Chile	2.7	160,000	16,875
Sorghum	9.3	1,900,000	4,895	Wheat	2.2	900,000	2,444
Dry Beans	8.0	1,800,000	4,444	Forage/Grass	2.0	1,300,000	1,538
Alfalfa	7.2	360,000	20,000	Alfalfa	2.0	298,000	6,711
Potato	6.5	67,000	97,015	Orange	1.6	286,000	5,594
Avocado	6.1	101,600	60,039	Banana	1.4	83,000	16,867
Top Ten Total	130.6	15,424,900	NA	Top Ten Total	35.3	14,027,600	NA
Country Total	210.6	21,874,034	NA	Country Total	56.6	19,205,875	NA
Top Ten Percent of Total	62	71	NA	Top Ten Percent of Total	62	73	NA

Source: Secretariat of Agriculture

® Includes perennial, annual, and multiple crops

Table 4 -- Mexico: Total Agricultural Exports 1995-2005													
Ranked According to 2005 Value													
Millions of Dollars													
Rank	Country	1995	%Share	1996	%Share	1997	%Share	1998	%Share	1999	%Share	2000	%Share
--	World --	7,026		7,225		7,995		8,437		8,727		9,235	
1	United States	5,897	83.9	5,627	77.9	6,374	79.7	6,949	82.4	7,342	84.1	7,747	83.9
2	Japan	91	1.3	152	2.1	119	1.5	120	1.4	100	1.1	93	1.0
3	Canada	49	0.7	57	0.8	69	0.9	73	0.9	78	0.9	85	0.9
4	Guatemala	41	0.6	43	0.6	49	0.6	58	0.7	72	0.8	73	0.8
5	United Kingdom	54	0.8	86	1.2	113	1.4	182	2.2	136	1.6	96	1.0
6	Spain	65	0.9	129	1.8	103	1.3	72	0.9	95	1.1	78	0.8
7	Germany	53	0.8	82	1.1	82	1.0	74	0.9	50	0.6	89	1.0
8	Algeria	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1	9	0.1
9	Netherlands	30	0.4	34	0.5	55	0.7	62	0.7	46	0.5	48	0.5
10	Panama	9	0.1	11	0.2	30	0.4	31	0.4	26	0.3	28	0.3
11	China	1	0.0	30	0.4	14	0.2	9	0.1	5	0.1	6	0.1
12	El Salvador	18	0.3	33	0.5	37	0.5	38	0.5	53	0.6	50	0.5
13	Venezuela	19	0.3	25	0.4	34	0.4	35	0.4	43	0.5	40	0.4
14	Costa Rica	13	0.2	19	0.3	21	0.3	27	0.3	27	0.3	32	0.3
15	France	65	0.9	68	0.9	67	0.8	56	0.7	50	0.6	67	0.7
16	Colombia	16	0.2	28	0.4	33	0.4	36	0.4	24	0.3	35	0.4
17	Honduras	12	0.2	17	0.2	24	0.3	24	0.3	26	0.3	26	0.3
18	Australia	6	0.1	9	0.1	15	0.2	14	0.2	13	0.2	13	0.1
19	Cuba	43	0.6	45	0.6	41	0.5	37	0.4	24	0.3	25	0.3
20	Korea	14	0.2	25	0.3	21	0.3	7	0.1	15	0.2	19	0.2
	Other	532	7.6	703	9.7	692	8.7	533	6.3	493	5.7	575	6.2

Source: World Trade Atlas

Includes Harmonized Tariff Schedule Chapters 1-24, 44 plus cotton, hides, and wool

Table 4 cont. -- Mexico: Total Agricultural Exports 1995-2005 Ranked According to 2005 Value Millions of Dollars												
Rank	Country	2001	%Share	2002	%Share	2003	%Share	2004	%Share	2005	%Share	Change 1995-2004
	-- World --	8,797		8,901		9,786		11,180		12,894		84%
1	United States	7,350	83.6	7,472	84.0	8,438	86.2	9,617	86.0	10,762	83.5	83%
2	Japan	97	1.1	127	1.4	99	1.0	146	1.3	406	3.1	346%
3	Canada	100	1.1	108	1.2	113	1.2	148	1.3	180	1.4	270%
4	Guatemala	89	1.0	86	1.0	84	0.9	94	0.8	115	0.9	183%
5	United Kingdom	50	0.6	106	1.2	71	0.7	62	0.6	94	0.7	75%
6	Spain	74	0.8	64	0.7	66	0.7	66	0.6	88	0.7	36%
7	Germany	71	0.8	81	0.9	77	0.8	72	0.6	81	0.6	52%
8	Algeria	15	0.2	10	0.1	8	0.1	13	0.1	81	0.6	80900%
9	Netherlands	55	0.6	57	0.6	55	0.6	53	0.5	80	0.6	165%
10	Panama	26	0.3	34	0.4	32	0.3	54	0.5	77	0.6	741%
11	China	11	0.1	13	0.1	14	0.1	26	0.2	74	0.6	7728%
12	El Salvador	53	0.6	51	0.6	60	0.6	63	0.6	74	0.6	307%
13	Venezuela	101	1.1	50	0.6	24	0.2	44	0.4	58	0.4	205%
14	Costa Rica	35	0.4	37	0.4	46	0.5	45	0.4	52	0.4	315%
15	France	43	0.5	36	0.4	48	0.5	46	0.4	51	0.4	-22%
16	Colombia	29	0.3	32	0.4	29	0.3	33	0.3	46	0.4	196%
17	Honduras	26	0.3	27	0.3	30	0.3	33	0.3	42	0.3	256%
18	Australia	14	0.2	17	0.2	20	0.2	28	0.3	39	0.3	505%
19	Cuba	25	0.3	17	0.2	16	0.2	18	0.2	38	0.3	-11%
20	Korea	18	0.2	22	0.2	21	0.2	15	0.1	29	0.2	107.1%
	Other	515	5.9	454	5.1	436	4.5	504	4.5	427	3.3	

Source: World Trade Atlas

Includes Harmonized Tariff Schedule Chapters 1-24, 44 plus cotton, hides, and wool

Table 5 -- Mexico: Definitive Agricultural Imports 1995 - 2005													
Millions of Dollars, Ranked According to 2004 Value													
Rank	Country	1995	Share	1996	Share	1997	Share	1998	Share	1999	Share	2000	Share
	-- World --	5,079		7,340		7,412		8,330		8,456		9,822	
1	United States	3,770	74.2	5,525	75.3	5,542	74.8	6,375	76.5	6,331	74.9	7,225	73.6
2	Canada	320	6.3	430	5.9	402	5.4	546	6.6	542	6.4	675	6.9
3	Chile	71	1.4	77	1.0	102	1.4	130	1.6	190	2.2	249	2.5
4	New Zealand	67	1.3	120	1.6	141	1.9	139	1.7	127	1.5	133	1.4
5	China	9	0.2	16	0.2	15	0.2	33	0.4	34	0.4	52	0.5
6	Spain	42	0.8	41	0.6	66	0.9	64	0.8	71	0.8	84	0.9
7	Argentina	112	2.2	171	2.3	89	1.2	90	1.1	61	0.7	61	0.6
8	Brazil	26	0.5	23	0.3	58	0.8	80	1.0	59	0.7	103	1.0
9	France	63	1.2	106	1.4	145	2.0	103	1.2	92	1.1	84	0.9
10	Uruguay	12	0.2	29	0.4	21	0.3	13	0.2	25	0.3	51	0.5
	Other	587	11.6	802	10.9	830	11.2	757	9.1	924	10.9	1,105	11.2

Source: World Trade Atlas

Includes Harmonized Tariff Schedule Chapters 1-24, 44, plus cotton, wool, hides.

Table 5 cont. -- Mexico: Definitive Agricultural Imports 1995 - 2005												
Millions of Dollars, Ranked According to 2005 Value												
Rank	Country	2001	Share	2002	Share	2003	Share	2004	Share	2005	Share	% Change 1995-2004
	-- World --	11,339		11,812		12,903		14,299		15,321		202
1	United States	8,263	72.9	8,656	73.3	9,412	72.9	9,601	67.1	10,519	68.7	179
2	Canada	798	7.0	726	6.1	782	6.1	1,222	8.5	1,006	6.6	214
3	Chile	333	2.9	407	3.4	481	3.7	648	4.5	779	5.1	996
4	New Zealand	232	2.0	218	1.8	233	1.8	225	1.6	295	1.9	339
5	China	87	0.8	85	0.7	119	0.9	193	1.3	248	1.6	2,618
6	Spain	120	1.1	146	1.2	173	1.3	188	1.3	214	1.4	413
7	Argentina	104	0.9	74	0.6	160	1.2	170	1.2	207	1.4	85
8	Brazil	124	1.1	117	1.0	166	1.3	370	2.6	173	1.1	570
9	France	71	0.6	122	1.0	89	0.7	120	0.8	134	0.9	112
10	Uruguay	48	0.4	41	0.3	51	0.4	67	0.5	131	0.9	992
	Other	1,160	10.2	1,222	10.3	1,238	9.6	1,495	10.5	1,615	10.5	155

Source: World Trade Atlas

Includes Harmonized Tariff Schedule Chapters 1-24, 44, plus cotton, wool, hides.

Table 6 -- Mexico Top 5 Agricultural Imports and Exports to and from the World by Product Millions of Dollars			
	Imports 1995		Imports 2005
Grains	950	Meats	2,353
Oilseeds	823	Grains	1,861
Animal/Vegetable Oil	571	Oilseeds	1,712
Meats	439	Dairy Products	1,065
Dairy Products	420	Misc. Preparations	890
Top 5 Total	3,203	Top 5 Total	7,881
Total Imports	5,091	Total Imports	15,321
Top 5 Percent of Total	63	Top 5 Percent of Total	51
	Exports 1995		Exports 2005
Vegetables	1,775	Vegetables	3,458
Coffee	782	Beverages & Spirits	2,440
Seafood	628	Fruits	1,614
Fruits	626	Seafood	573
Live Animals	540	Misc. Preparations	563
Top 5 Total	4,351	Top 5 Total	8,648
Total Exports	7,025	Total Exports	12,894
Top 5 Percent of Total	62	Top 5 Percent of Total	67

Table 7 -- Mexico: Top 25 Agricultural Exports to the United States									
Ranked According to 2005 Export Value									
Thousands of Dollars									
	HTS	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	163,030	187,881	237,983	306,601	417,045	551,101	650,431	756,351
FRESH VEGETABLES, OTHER	709	282,057	286,700	351,652	327,355	380,311	523,511	475,748	616,065
TOMATOES, FRESH	702	304,079	315,448	406,081	580,349	517,049	567,443	489,637	411,753
LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	102	429,834	351,896	545,879	121,825	176,635	206,060	292,796	405,564
LIQUEUR, SPIRITS	2208	100,557	105,315	113,047	132,963	153,448	160,954	209,559	374,843
DATES FIGS PINEAPPLE	804	75,665	86,165	103,963	86,085	108,587	119,854	122,614	117,558
CRUSTACEANS	306	221,008	274,675	367,902	357,146	398,599	396,808	402,336	425,083
GRAPES	806	58,637	49,485	89,498	94,541	100,182	154,837	219,848	146,127
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	1704	31,340	54,782	65,561	74,967	90,793	112,557	128,980	133,049
BAKED BREAD, PASTRY	1905	46,403	68,625	77,798	93,007	100,286	105,414	114,386	116,460
CUCUMBERS, GHERKINS	707	79,928	102,858	107,797	118,311	89,114	142,464	122,783	150,118
WATERS, NON-ALCOHOL	2202	23,181	30,175	37,097	48,489	66,077	78,895	107,509	126,210
VEGETABLES FROZEN	710	116,041	114,245	112,780	121,833	132,687	129,633	155,607	149,358
FRESH FRUITS, OTHER	810	31,639	47,776	62,332	75,736	46,334	96,321	96,145	100,941
MELONS, WATERMELONS	807	54,497	73,986	101,650	135,653	134,469	160,972	205,835	159,558
ONIONS, SHALLOTS	703	102,187	126,906	138,041	149,833	124,353	147,322	124,072	128,503
COFFEE, COFFEE HUSKS	901	248,326	320,661	569,159	540,762	637,213	474,567	418,148	432,366
CITRUS FRUIT, FRESH	805	33,422	34,160	34,874	38,269	42,791	42,553	84,218	59,212
NUTS EXCEPT COCONUT,	802	49,199	53,578	63,630	42,774	46,051	83,094	68,475	77,256
FRUIT, NUT, PREPARATIONS	2008	33,671	41,165	49,317	48,814	63,794	69,418	75,621	79,750
SOLID CANE OR BEET	1701	64	126	9,489	14,566	14,835	23,285	34,473	24,924
FOOD PREPARATIONS	2106	3,374	6,013	6,186	12,499	10,514	11,857	15,638	14,350
VEGIE, FRUIT, VINEGAR	2001	33,447	40,459	46,146	49,332	56,630	64,841	62,096	77,530
FRUIT, VEGIE, JUICES	2009	30,583	57,959	80,277	73,877	65,876	93,155	78,201	75,122
PREPARED VEGETABLES	2005	16,679	12,917	10,234	11,378	12,894	16,925	22,191	19,699
OTHER		758,974	682,233	796,408	949,945	1,054,336	1,038,799	1,017,330	809,619
TOTAL		3,327,822	3,526,189	4,584,781	4,606,910	5,040,903	5,572,640	5,794,677	5,987,369

Table 7 cont. -- Mexico: Top 25 Agricultural Exports to the United States Ranked According to 2005 Export Value Thousands of Dollars							
	HTS	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change 1993-2005
BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	877,631	1,003,134	1,067,986	1,163,323	1,340,509	722
FRESH VEGETABLES, OTHER	709	705,659	635,593	693,319	848,856	914,194	224
TOMATOES, FRESH	702	484,943	551,758	760,938	749,607	781,234	157
LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	102	408,412	300,500	470,569	542,802	515,537	20
LIQUEUR, SPIRITS	2208	345,467	421,161	460,452	435,329	488,323	386
DATES FIGS PINEAPPLE	804	129,134	129,379	153,042	162,119	348,460	361
CRUSTACEANS	306	399,818	284,790	308,458	336,146	326,233	48
GRAPES	806	182,061	205,880	228,612	209,909	303,393	417
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	1704	134,922	172,342	213,128	259,448	300,005	857
BAKED BREAD, PASTRY	1905	131,064	162,924	196,877	222,297	255,741	451
CUCUMBERS, GHERKINS	707	165,478	171,180	219,443	279,739	246,481	208
WATERS, NON-ALCOHOL	2202	149,536	168,284	177,501	188,874	215,406	829
VEGETABLES FROZEN	710	156,493	158,767	167,694	188,102	210,281	81
FRESH FRUITS, OTHER	810	92,178	114,321	136,358	183,438	206,609	553
MELONS, WATERMELONS	807	178,352	130,964	134,165	201,572	206,139	278
ONIONS, SHALLOTS	703	144,554	120,212	130,448	158,131	193,935	90
COFFEE, COFFEE HUSKS	901	153,089	146,915	119,246	133,303	153,748	-38
CITRUS FRUIT, FRESH	805	66,621	72,504	93,348	136,780	139,481	317
NUTS EXCEPT COCONUT,	802	32,277	56,333	85,945	139,285	131,748	168
FRUIT, NUT, PREPARATIONS	2008	86,299	91,346	98,607	121,310	129,861	286
SOLID CANE OR BEET	1701	52,323	79,032	12,404	20,297	129,787	202,692
FOOD PREPARATIONS	2106	16,826	23,089	56,201	110,420	126,780	3,658
VEGIE, FRUIT, VINEGAR	2001	93,618	92,308	87,491	106,330	119,209	256
FRUIT, VEGIE, JUICES	2009	58,538	68,239	44,474	66,896	116,572	281
PREPARED VEGETABLES	2005	26,491	24,461	61,362	86,674	104,049	524
OTHER		793,355	801,697	782,875	979,619	1,112,228	
TOTAL		6,065,139	6,187,113	6,960,943	8,030,606	9,115,943	174

	HTS	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
SOLID CANE OR BEET	1701	64	126	9,489	14,566	14,835	23,285	34,473	24,924
SAUSAGES	1601	0	7	52	0	0	0	0	39
MEAT BOVINE FRESH CHILLED	201	174	271	1,851	2,017	1,604	2,697	5,279	7,725
CHEESE AND CURD	406	0	29	125	89	392	2,506	955	775
ANIMAL FEED	2301	40	46	3,756	9,000	7,963	4,661	727	840
PREPARED MEAT	1602	191	1,127	985	4,078	3,986	5,989	6,757	7,230
CEREAL FLOURS OTHER	1102	170	114	3,294	2,305	429	371	931	1,428
FOOD PREPS, OTHER	2106	3,374	6,013	6,186	12,499	10,514	11,857	15,638	14,350
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	2403	0	0	0	0	144	0	8	0
MILK CONCENTRATED	402	0	1,121	1,507	1,901	2,263	2,760	2,823	5,329
COFFEE, TEA, EXTRACT	2101	2,720	12,011	22,814	30,337	29,942	38,570	31,695	38,878
ANIMAL PRODUCTS OTHER	511	1,683	1,552	1,469	1,619	7,483	15,479	18,664	20,620
PREPARED VEGETABLES, OTHER	2004	1,066	1,404	1,873	2,702	1,834	1,551	1,886	3,611
CORN	1005	460	631	1,050	1,423	2,115	3,382	4,999	3,549
PLANTS, PLANT PARTS	1211	2,061	3,053	3,863	3,733	4,356	4,223	4,187	3,439
CHOCOLATE	1806	10,256	9,714	12,141	16,440	19,879	18,759	26,963	29,917
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	1704	31,340	54,782	65,561	74,967	90,793	112,557	128,980	133,049
WATERS, NON-ALCOHOL	2202	23,181	30,175	37,097	48,489	66,077	78,895	107,509	126,210
MOLASSES	1703	2,287	9,340	11,129	19,253	9,745	13,320	6,240	8,340
BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	163,030	187,881	237,983	306,601	417,045	551,101	650,431	756,351
LETTUCE AND CHICORY	705	4,184	2,857	8,434	3,740	5,494	8,420	6,124	6,562
SAUCE, MUSTARD, ETC	2103	11,144	12,526	12,100	14,561	22,989	24,826	26,034	37,492
CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER	704	11,470	10,258	15,085	14,843	23,887	31,081	32,817	38,610
FRESH FRUITS, OTHER	810	31,639	47,776	62,332	75,736	46,334	96,321	96,145	100,941
PREPARED VEGETABLES	2005	16,679	12,917	10,234	11,378	12,894	16,925	22,191	19,699
TOTAL		317,213	405,731	530,410	672,277	802,997	1,069,536	1,232,456	1,389,908

Table 8 cont. -- Mexico: Fastest Growing Exports to the United States 1993-2005 Products for Which 2005 Export Value Exceeds \$5.0 Million Thousands of Dollars							
	HTS	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change 1993-2005
SOLID CANE OR BEET	1701	52,323	79,032	12,404	20,297	129,787	202,692
SAUSAGES	1601	296	1,546	2,221	3,721	6,373	90,943
MEAT BOVINE FR/CH	201	11,582	12,329	22,090	28,945	40,774	23,333
CHEESE AND CURD	406	1,152	1,516	1,907	3,359	6,702	23,010
FLOUR, ANIMAL FEED	2301	4,812	8,267	9,290	4,055	6,535	16,238
PREPARED MEAT	1602	9,727	10,295	11,684	16,902	27,867	14,490
CEREAL FLOURS OTHER	1102	2,795	3,989	5,773	22,553	20,056	11,698
FOOD PREPS, NESOI	2106	16,826	23,089	56,201	110,420	126,780	3,658
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	2403	0	233	2,476	2,868	5,223	3,527
MILK CONCENTRATED	402	4,383	6,983	18,828	23,667	33,507	2,889
COFFEE, TEA, EXTRACT	2101	39,512	43,931	47,172	55,827	66,538	2,346
ANIMAL PRODUCTS NES	511	20,687	16,348	19,173	20,870	25,777	1,432
VEGETABLES NES, PREP	2004	5,066	5,023	7,061	7,022	13,350	1,152
MAIZE (CORN)	1005	3,940	1,968	2,811	8,257	5,381	1,070
PLANTS, PLANT PARTS	1211	5,440	6,896	9,106	11,147	19,943	868
CHOCOLATE	1806	33,825	49,855	65,723	79,723	99,219	867
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	1704	134,922	172,342	213,128	259,448	300,005	857
WATERS, NON-ALCOHOL	2202	149,536	168,284	177,501	188,874	215,406	829
MOLASSES	1703	18,462	18,581	7,919	9,687	19,547	755
BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	877,631	1,003,134	1,067,986	1,163,323	1,340,509	722
LETTUCE AND CHICORY	705	7,326	26,746	17,665	19,998	30,682	633
SAUCE, MUSTARD, ETC	2103	41,207	54,338	55,899	59,569	75,925	581
CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER	704	46,996	51,718	48,447	60,466	74,966	554
FRUITS NES, FRESH	810	92,178	114,321	136,358	183,438	206,609	553
VEGETABLES NES, PREP	2005	26,491	24,461	61,362	86,674	104,049	524
TOTAL		1,607,115	1,905,225	2,080,185	2,451,110	3,001,510	846

Source: U.S. Trade

Table 9 -- Mexico: Gross Domestic Product											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ©
Using constant 1993 prices: (millions of pesos)											
Total Gross Domestic Product	1,230	1,294	1,381	1,451	1,505	1,605	1,604	1,616	1,640	1,709	1,756
Agriculture, Forest, Fishery	74.2	77	77.1	79.4	80.6	80.9	85.7	84.9	86.4	89.9	87.7
Share	6.0%	6.0%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.0%
Food Processing	61.3	63.3	65.4	69.6	72.5	75.3	77	78.5	79.9	NA	NA
Share	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	NA	NA
Using nominal prices: (millions of pesos)											
Total Gross Domestic Product	1,678	2,296	2,873	3,517	4,206	4,983	5,269	5,734	6,244	6,964	7,504
Agriculture, Forest, Fishery	91.9	139.8	159.2	183.5	193.8	201.9	216.9	222.1	239.5	267.7	288.5
Share	5.5%	6.1%	5.5%	5.2%	4.6%	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	NA
Food Processing	90.9	126.4	150.8	180.1	225.4	258.1	286.9	310.5	335	NA	NA
Share	5.4%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.4%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	NA	NA

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics, Mexican national account system.

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Table 10 -- Agricultural and Rural Demographics													
(Thousands of People)													
	1991	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Population	83,265	86,613	90,164	92,159	93,938	95,676	97,586	97,379	100,051	101,398	102,708	104,000	105,288
Rural Population [Ⓜ]	24,094	24,277	24,391	24,568	24,741	24,875	24,867	24,677	25,004	25,092	25,170	25,233	25,280
Percent Rural	28.9	28.0	27.1	26.7	26.3	26.0	25.5	25.3	25.0	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.0
Employed Population	30,534	32,833	33,881	35,226	37,360	38,618	39,069	38,984	39,386	40,302	40,633	42,306	41,321
Employed Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,046	9,157	NA	9,355	9,202	9,381	8,719
Employed Agriculture	8,190	8,843	8,378	7,922	9,020	7,817	8,209	7,061	7,066	7,207	6,814	6,938	6,250
Percent Agriculture in Employed Pop.	26.8	26.9	24.7	22.5	24.1	20.2	21.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	16.8	16.4	15.1
Percent Agriculture in GDP	NA	NA	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	NA
Ratio of Agriculture GDP/Agriculture Emp.	NA	NA	4.12	3.75	4.31	3.68	3.89	3.62	3.38	3.37	3.16	3.09	NA

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Information (INEGI), National Employment Survey United Nations

[Ⓜ] People living in towns with populations of 2,500 or less.

Table 11 -- Rate of "Critical" Employment Conditions [Ⓛ]													
	1991	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
National	22.0	21.8	23.8	23.2	24.0	23.8	15.7	17.6	NA	16.4	15.7	15.8	14.6
Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.3	27.7	NA	32.1	29.3	28.8	24.3
Agricultural Workers [Ⓜ]	10.8	7	25.1	27.4	24.6	31.4	24.4	29.8	NA	23.8	26.7	NA	NA

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Information (INEGI), National Employment Survey United Nations

[Ⓛ] Workforce members working less than 35 hours per week, or who work more than 48 hours per week at the minimum wage, or who work more than 35 hours per week at less than the minimum wage.

[Ⓜ] People who worked harvesting or producing agricultural products at some point during a six-month period.

Table 12 -- Annual Agricultural Income (Real Pesos Per Worker, 2002=100)							
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Change 1990-2003
Agriculture	5,121	4,021	3,456	3,558	3,618	3,613	-29.4
Livestock	23,416	20,284	18,922	19,459	19,768	19,834	-15.3
Forestry	32,980	26,142	23,014	23,497	23,893	23,791	-27.9
Fishery	38,672	30,014	26,418	26,522	26,438	26,259	-32.1
Sector Average	8,118	6,742	6,306	6,534	6,705	6,752	-16.8

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Information (INEGI), System of National Accounts United Nations

Table 13 -- Average Daily Salary by Sector (Real Pesos per Day, 2002=100)										
	1990	1994	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 [ⓐ]	% Change 2000-2005
National	137.1	179.0	151.1	141.8	153.2	157.7	160.7	162.8	166.0	17.1
Agriculture	92.9	107.4	88.7	84.6	90.1	93.2	96.2	96.9	96.7	14.3
Mining	141.7	175.3	150.4	147.6	165.9	168.6	168.5	178.3	189.9	28.7
Manufacturing	137.5	173.6	147.5	140.0	153.3	159.3	162.4	163.6	166.5	18.9
Construction	112.4	140.2	112.6	82.9	112.2	116.1	121.6	126.6	129.2	55.9
Trade	117.7	145.7	119.2	107.0	133.5	136.8	138.3	140.5	145.6	36.1

Source: Secretariat of Labor, Captures Salaries on Which Social Security Payments Are Collected United Nations

[ⓐ] January-June data

	1991	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Farmers	4,318,053	4,074,350	3,879,013	3,756,988	3,405,264	NA	3,455,446	2,728,080	NA	NA
Farmers By Category										
Land Owners	NA	NA	NA	1,151,693	1,046,099	NA	1,145,644	837,456	NA	NA
Ejido/Communal Occupants	NA	NA	NA	1,797,454	1,643,796	NA	1,604,839	1,333,092	NA	NA
Share Cropper/Renter Owners Without Land	NA	NA	NA	335,218	271,147	NA	179,339	154,049	NA	NA
	NA	NA	NA	318,958	263,894	NA	273,986	208,512	NA	NA
	NA	NA	NA	153,665	180,328	NA	251,638	194,971	NA	NA
Total Farm Workers	5,526,967	5,642,897	5,708,186	5,708,186	5,255,760	NA	4,771,471	3,728,209	NA	NA
Workers By Category										
Day Workers	NA	NA	NA	2,516,113	2,347,081	NA	2,407,347	1,927,164	NA	NA
Employees/Managers	NA	NA	NA	163,936	141,143	NA	140,350	131,448	NA	NA
Workers Without Pay	NA	NA	NA	3,028,137	2,767,536	NA	2,223,774	1,669,597	NA	NA
Farmers and Farm Workers ^④	9,845,020	9,717,247	9,587,199	9,465,174	8,661,024	NA	8,226,917	6,456,289	NA	NA
Employed Livestock and Crops ^⑤	8,781,000	7,274,000	6,753,000	7,153,000	6,084,000	NA	6,267,000	5,659,000	NA	NA
Total Employed ^⑥	8,190,000	8,378,000	7,817,000	8,209,000	7,061,000	7,066,000	7,207,000	6,814,000	6,938,000	6,250,000

Source: National Employment Survey

④ Total number of people identifying themselves as farmers or farm workers.

⑤ Of those identifying themselves as farmers or farm workers, number who worked in the production of livestock or crops during a six-month period.

⑥ Total employed in fishing, forestry, livestock and crop production.

	1930	1950	1970	1990	2000	2005	
						Remittance \$ Millions	Per Capita Remittance
United States of Mexico							
Total Population	16,552,722	25,791,017	48,225,238	81,249,645	97,483,412	\$20,034.9	\$205.52
Urban Population	5,540,631	10,983,483	28,308,556	57,959,721	72,759,822		
Rural Population	11,012,091	14,807,534	19,916,682	23,289,924	24,723,590		
Aguascalientes							
Total Population	132,900	188,075	338,142	719,659	944,285	\$317.0	\$335.70
Urban Population	72,735	103,262	215,144	550,697	757,579		
Rural Population	60,165	84,813	122,998	168,962	186,706		
Baja California							
Total Population	48,327	226,965	870,421	1,660,855	2,487,367	\$187.0	\$75.18
Urban Population	26,268	146,391	733,805	1,509,794	2,278,000		
Rural Population	22,059	80,574	136,616	151,061	209,367		
Baja California Sur							
Total Population	47,089	60,864	128,019	317,764	424,041	\$21.0	\$49.52
Urban Population	16,979	20,022	69,056	248,665	344,735		
Rural Population	30,110	40,842	58,963	69,099	79,306		
Campeche							
Total Population	84,630	122,098	251,556	535,185	690,689	\$49.0	\$70.94
Urban Population	38,155	70,069	160,528	374,780	490,309		
Rural Population	46,475	52,029	91,028	160,405	200,380		
Coahuila							
Total Population	436,425	720,619	1,114,956	1,972,340	2,298,070	\$189.0	\$82.24
Urban Population	227,276	413,978	811,094	1,697,321	2,054,753		
Rural Population	209,149	306,641	303,862	275,019	243,317		
Colima							
Total Population	61,923	112,321	241,153	428,510	542,627	\$145.0	\$267.22

Table 15 -- Mexico: Population and Remittances by State							
Urban Population	27,402	67,559	166,930	357,034	464,438		
Rural Population	34,521	44,762	74,223	71,476	78,189		
Chiapas							
Total Population	529,983	907,026	1,569,053	3,210,496	3,920,892	\$655.0	\$167.05
Urban Population	92,627	209,133	435,334	1,296,742	1,791,858		
Rural Population	437,356	697,893	1,133,719	1,913,754	2,129,034		
Chihuahua							
Total Population	491,792	846,414	1,612,525	2,441,873	3,052,907	\$293.0	\$95.97
Urban Population	162,099	373,357	1,055,256	1,889,766	2,519,447		
Rural Population	329,693	473,057	557,269	552,107	533,460		
Mexico City							
Total Population	1,229,576	3,050,442	6,874,165	8,235,744	8,605,239	\$1,452.0	\$168.73
Urban Population	1,135,123	2,884,133	6,644,719	8,213,843	8,584,919		
Rural Population	94,453	166,309	229,446	21,901	20,320		
Durango							
Total Population	404,364	629,874	939,208	1,349,378	1,448,661	\$342.0	\$236.08
Urban Population	94,248	180,486	389,515	774,417	924,055		
Rural Population	310,116	449,388	549,693	574,961	524,606		
Guanajuato							
Total Population	987,801	1,328,712	2,270,370	3,982,593	4,663,032	\$1,715.0	\$367.79
Urban Population	336,663	552,516	1,183,367	2,525,533	3,133,783		
Rural Population	651,138	776,196	1,087,003	1,457,060	1,529,249		
Guerrero							
Total Population	641,690	919,386	1,597,360	2,620,637	3,079,649	\$957.0	\$310.75
Urban Population	97,336	199,251	569,145	1,369,536	1,703,203		
Rural Population	544,354	720,135	1,028,215	1,251,101	1,376,446		
Hidalgo							
Total Population	677,772	850,394	1,193,845	1,888,366	2,235,591	\$718.0	\$321.17
Urban Population	114,933	179,892	336,961	845,718	1,102,694		
Rural Population	562,839	670,502	856,884	1,042,648	1,132,897		

Table 15 -- Mexico: Population and Remittances by State							
Jalisco							
Total Population	1,255,346	1,746,777	3,296,586	5,302,689	6,322,002	\$1,693.0	\$267.79
Urban Population	494,452	836,124	2,258,532	4,340,432	5,345,302		
Rural Population	760,894	910,653	1,038,090	962,257	976,700		
México							
Total Population	990,112	1,392,623	3,833,185	9,815,795	13,096,686	\$1,675.0	\$127.89
Urban Population	202,956	367,679	2,389,903	8,285,207	11,304,410		
Rural Population	787,156	1,024,944	1,443,282	1,530,588	1,792,276		
Michoacán							
Total Population	1,048,381	1,422,717	2,324,226	3,548,199	3,985,667	\$2,595.0	\$651.08
Urban Population	275,330	455,789	1,072,199	2,186,354	2,606,766		
Rural Population	773,051	966,928	1,252,027	1,361,845	1,378,901		
Morelos							
Total Population	132,068	272,842	616,119	1,195,059	1,555,296	\$476.0	\$306.05
Urban Population	33,219	118,354	430,968	1,023,228	1,328,722		
Rural Population	98,849	154,488	185,151	171,831	226,574		
Nayarit							
Total Population	167,724	290,124	544,031	824,643	920,185	\$280.0	\$304.29
Urban Population	58,703	99,008	272,071	511,731	590,428		
Rural Population	109,021	191,116	271,960	312,912	329,757		
Nuevo León							
Total Population	417,491	740,191	1,694,689	3,098,736	3,834,141	\$231.0	\$60.25
Urban Population	172,175	413,911	1,296,843	2,850,657	3,581,371		
Rural Population	245,316	326,280	397,846	248,079	252,770		
Oaxaca							
Total Population	1,084,549	1,421,313	2,015,424	3,019,560	3,438,765	\$1,002.0	\$291.38
Urban Population	195,901	293,953	544,739	1,191,303	1,531,425		
Rural Population	888,648	1,127,360	1,470,685	1,828,257	1,907,340		
Puebla							
Total Population	1,150,425	1,625,830	2,508,226	4,126,101	5,076,686	\$1,174.0	\$231.25

Table 15 -- Mexico: Population and Remittances by State							
Urban Population	319,524	539,233	1,168,048	2,652,779	3,466,511		
Rural Population	830,901	1,086,597	1,340,178	1,473,322	1,610,175		
Querétaro							
Total Population	234,058	286,238	485,523	1,051,235	1,404,306	\$392.0	\$279.14
Urban Population	46,276	69,196	172,808	627,839	948,872		
Rural Population	187,782	217,042	312,715	423,396	455,434		
Quintana Roo							
Total Population	10,620	26,967	88,150	493,277	874,963	\$73.0	\$83.43
Urban Population	2,790	7,247	32,206	364,374	721,538		
Rural Population	7,830	19,720	55,944	128,903	153,425		
San Luis Potosí							
Total Population	579,831	856,066	1,281,996	2,003,187	2,299,360	\$476.0	\$207.01
Urban Population	158,712	260,452	499,944	1,105,023	1,357,631		
Rural Population	421,119	595,614	782,052	898,164	941,729		
Sinaloa							
Total Population	395,618	635,681	1,266,528	2,204,054	2,536,844	\$371.0	\$146.24
Urban Population	90,651	177,522	608,739	1,412,447	1,710,402		
Rural Population	304,967	458,159	657,789	791,607	826,442		
Sonora							
Total Population	316,271	510,607	1,098,720	1,823,606	2,216,969	\$186.0	\$83.90
Urban Population	116,225	231,424	730,775	1,443,067	1,842,117		
Rural Population	200,046	279,183	367,945	380,539	374,852		
Tabasco							
Total Population	224,026	362,716	768,327	1,501,744	1,891,829	\$126.0	\$66.60
Urban Population	38,790	79,558	257,337	745,718	1,016,577		
Rural Population	185,233	283,158	510,990	756,026	875,252		
Tamaulipas							
Total Population	344,039	718,167	1,456,858	2,249,581	2,753,222	\$302.0	\$109.69
Urban Population	147,367	380,281	1,004,435	1,823,704	2,351,929		
Rural Population	196,672	337,886	452,423	425,877	401,293		

Table 15 -- Mexico: Population and Remittances by State							
Tlaxcala							
Total Population	205,458	284,551	420,638	761,277	962,646	\$210.0	\$218.15
Urban Population	56,632	110,315	209,091	582,351	755,263		
Rural Population	148,826	174,236	211,547	178,926	207,383		
Veracruz							
Total Population	1,377,293	2,040,231	3,815,422	6,228,239	6,908,975	\$1,155.0	\$167.17
Urban Population	392,926	679,380	1,797,785	3,501,726	4,079,968		
Rural Population	984,367	1,360,851	2,017,637	2,726,513	2,829,007		
Yucatán							
Total Population	386,096	516,899	758,355	1,362,940	1,658,210	\$80.0	\$48.24
Urban Population	185,867	285,567	492,967	1,071,618	1,348,753		
Rural Population	200,229	231,332	265,388	291,322	309,457		
Zacatecas							
Población total	459,047	665,524	951,462	1,276,323	1,353,610	\$496.0	\$366.43
Población urbana	110,291	166,678	298,312	586,317	722,064		
Población rural	348,756	498,846	653,150	690,006	631,546		

Source: Secretariat of Economy, National Statistics Institute
 2005 Remittances vs. 2000 Population

