

- Over a quarter (27%) of the 670,000 Mexican immigrants with college degrees in the U.S. resided in Texas in 2017.
- Educational attainment of Mexican immigrants has increased faster in the border cities of El Paso, McAllen, and San Antonio than in metropolitan areas further from the border, such as Dallas and Houston, possibly indicating movement of Mexican professionals from U.S. cities near the border.
- The share of Mexican immigrants in Texas with a college degree has jumped from one in ten in the year 2000 to one in five in the year 2017.
- Significant shares of highly skilled Mexican immigrants are not employed in professional occupations, sometimes because of lack of English-language proficiency or legal status, but in other cases because it is too difficult to get their credentials recognized.



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