



BORDER LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

The U.S. – Mexico Border Region Presents: Sonora



If it weren't for neighboring Chihuahua, Sonora would be considered the largest state in Mexico. Known for its prime coastal position, ample desert, and elevations reaching as high as 8,600 feet, Sonora offers something for everyone. In 2017, the population was over 3 million¹. Among the state's inhabitants there are eight groups of indigenous Sonoran's: The Mayo, Yaqui, Pima, Seri, Cucapá, Papago, and Guarijio, with unique customs and traditions².

Sonora – U.S. Border

The state of Sonora has several ports of entry with the United States, including: San Luis, Arizona with San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora; Lukeville, Arizona with Sonoita, Sonora; Nogales, Arizona with Nogales, Sonora; Naco, Arizona with Naco, Sonora; and Douglas, Arizona with Agua Prieta, Sonora.

Sonora Economy

The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía or INEGI by its name in Spanish) is a Mexican Government agency dedicated to collect, coordinate and report on statistical and geographical information across the nation, such as the population Census every decade³. According to INEGI, in 2016 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Sonora was \$32 billion, which was 3.5% of Mexico's national GDP. The Secondary Activities, that include mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction and manufacturing contributed 48% of the State's GDP⁴.

Arizona-Mexico Commission

For nearly six decades, the Arizona-Mexico Commission (AMC), a cross-border nonprofit organization, has worked to strengthen Arizona's ties to Mexico by building a cross-border community and network of professionals. Alternating between Arizona and Sonora, the AMC binational committees meet four times a year and are led by Arizona Governor Doug Ducey and Sonora Governor Claudia Pavlovich with the shared goal of improving the quality of life in the region through cross-border collaboration. For more information on the AMC, click [HERE](#).

¹ Retrieved from http://mim.promexico.gob.mx/work/models/mim/Documentos/PDF/mim/FE_SONORA_vfi.pdf

² Retrieved from <https://explore-sonora.com/indigenous-peoples-of-sonora/>

³ Retrieved from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography <https://www.inegi.org.mx/>

⁴ Retrieved from http://mim.promexico.gob.mx/work/models/mim/Documentos/PDF/mim/FE_SONORA_vfi.pdf



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Sonora Legislature

The Sonora Legislature is a unicameral assembly of representatives of the people, called the State Congress. The State Congress is formed by Deputies who work full-time and are elected every three years. There are twenty-one districts in the Sonora State Congress where twenty-one Deputies are elected through citizen votes, and twelve Deputies are elected by proportional representation, totaling thirty-three state legislators⁵. In Mexico, the state election dates differ depending on the state and aren't necessarily held at the same time with the federal elections. In Sonora, the Deputies are serving from September 16, 2018, through September 15, 2021.

Currently, the legislature consists of 55% male and 45% female Deputies, thirty-two committees, including a Border Affairs committee, and eight political parties. Established as a political party in 2014, the leftist National Regeneration Movement (MORENA) holds the majority in Sonora. MORENA was led by three-time presidential candidate and current President of Mexico, Andrés Manuel López Obrador and holds the majority in both Chambers of Mexico's federal Congress⁶. The remaining political parties are The National Action Party (PAN), Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Labor Party (PT), Citizens Movement (MC), New Alliance (PNA or PANAL), Green Ecological Party (PVEM), and Social Encounter Party (PES).

Along the U.S. – Sonora border, the districts and their respective Deputies are District I, San Luis Rio Colorado, Dip. Jesús Alonso Montes Piña; District II, Puerto Peñasco, Dip. Lázaro Espinoza Mendivil; District III, Caborca, Dip. María Alicia Gaytán Sánchez; District IV, Nogales Norte, Dip. Luis Armando Colosio Muñoz; District V, Nogales Sur, Dip. Leticia Calderón Fuentes; and District VII, Agua Prieta, Dip. Carlos Navarrete Aguirre. For more information on the Sonora State Legislature, click [HERE](#).

⁵ Retrieved from http://www.ieesonora.org.mx/elecciones/procesos_electorales/2018

⁶ Retrieved from <https://www.wsj.com/articles/mexico8217s-left-may-be-divided-further-by-a-new-political-party-1390597246?tesla=y>



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United States- Mexico Border Region Infographic: Sonora

Sonora Demographics

Capital City: Hermosillo
Population 2017: 3,026,511

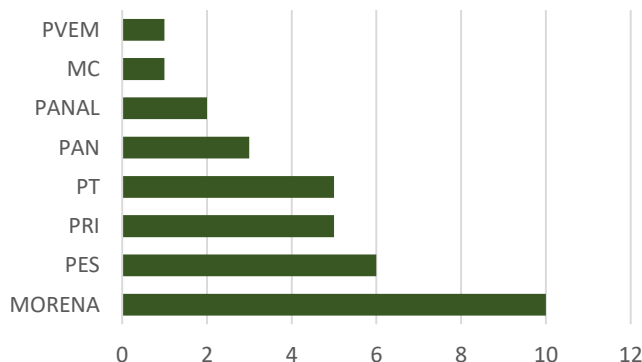
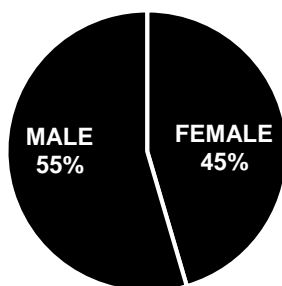


The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016 in the state reached **\$32,000,000,000** which was **3.5%** of Mexico's GDP

Sonora Political Parties



Sonora Legislative Demographics



Sonora – U.S. Border State Legislative Districts

District I, San Luis Rio Colorado, Dip. Jesús Alonso Montes Piña
District II, Puerto Peñasco, Dip. Lázaro Espinoza Mendívil
District III, Caborca, Dip. María Alicia Gaytán Sánchez
District IV, Nogales Norte, Dip. Luis Armando Colosio Muñoz
District V, Nogales Sur, Dip. Leticia Calderón Fuentes
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The following resources were used:

- http://mim.promexico.gob.mx/work/models/mim/Documentos/PDF/mim/FE_SONORA_vfi.pdf
- <http://www.congresoson.gob.mx/Legislativa/Diputados>
- http://www.ieesonora.org.mx/elecciones/estadistica_y_cartografia_electoral/division_distrital

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