



INSTITUTO ELECTORAL Y DE PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA DEL ESTADO DE JALISCO



Democratic
PASSPORT

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Name:

Age:

Place of birth:

Municipality:

Place of residency:

Years living abroad:

Years lived in Mexico:



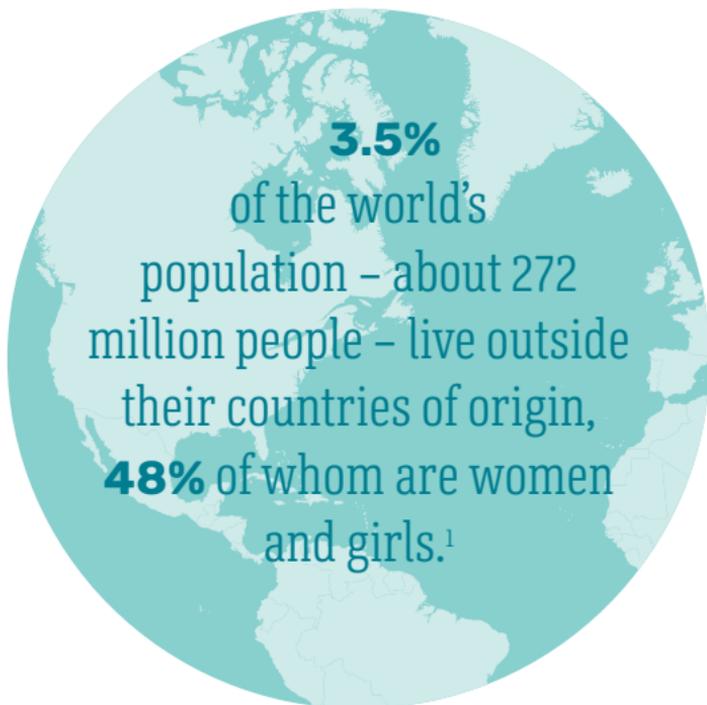
From the furthest areas, a deep bond connects us to our beloved land, **Jalisco**. Despite distance, we have never ceased to be part of the land where we were born. Today, we have the opportunity to make an impact in our state through an action that transcends borders: **our vote**.



Despite the kilometers that separate us, our decisions intertwine with those of our compatriots, generating a network made of dreams and hopes that spreads throughout Mexico. As jaliscienses living abroad, we now have the opportunity to vote and decide who will represent us, because even though we reside overseas, part of our identity remains in our beloved Jalisco.

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Migrants are those who **leave their place of origin or residence to move to a different place**, either within their own country or to a different nation.



Currently, there are approximately **12 120 633** Mexicans living outside their country, **97.2%** of whom live in the United States.²

The **cause** of migration varies, **from war situations, diseases, social conflicts, natural disasters, changes in borders,** to the **pursuit of new opportunities.**

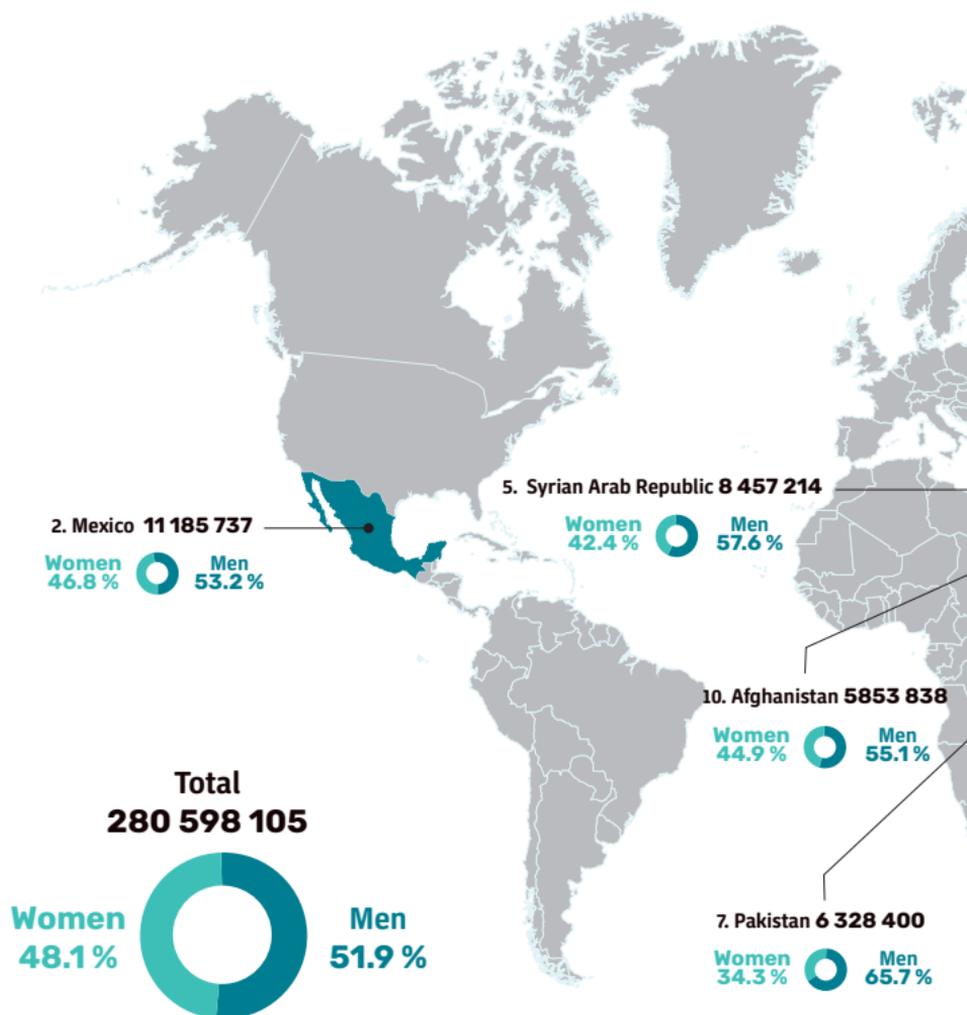


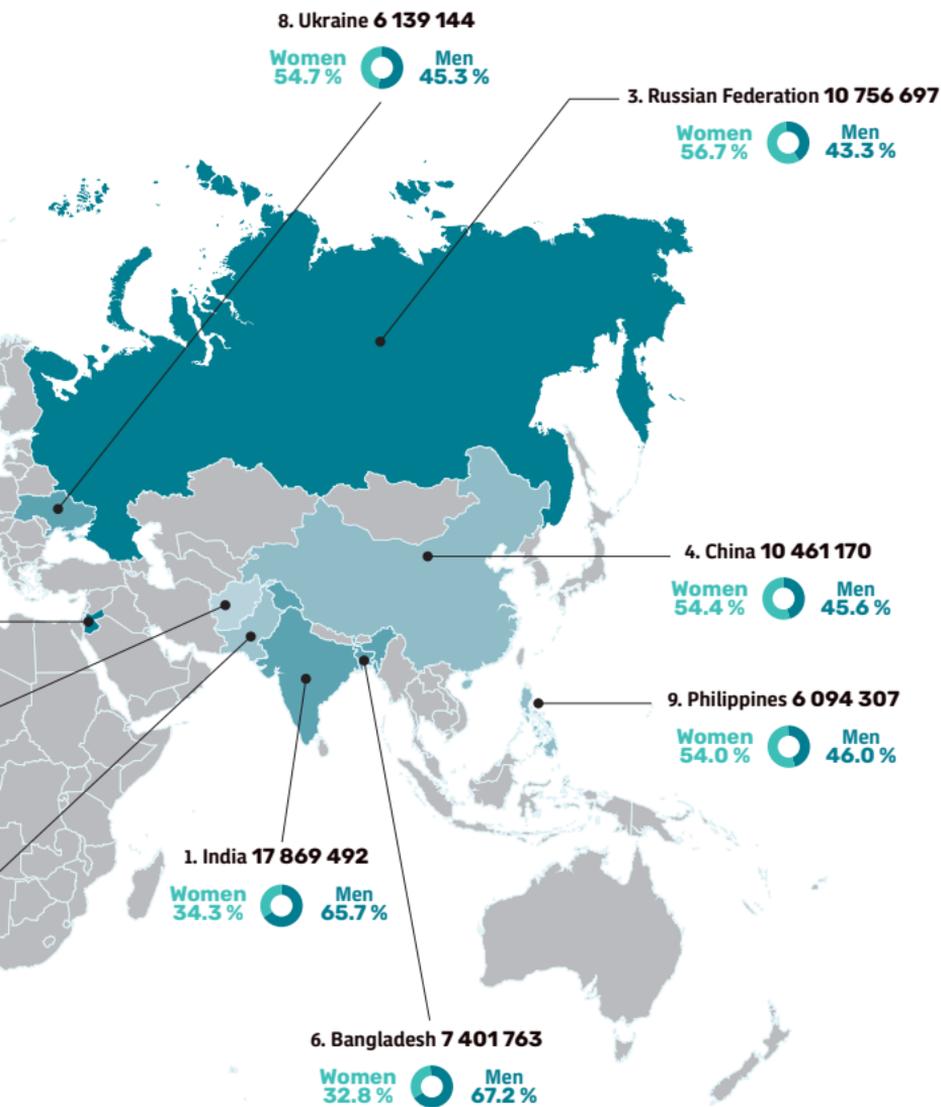
As migrants, we are also part of Mexico, for which we have political rights and a voice to decide what we want for our birthplace.

Mexican migrants: How many and where are we?

Mexican Migrancy Overseas

Mexico ranked second with most migrant population, with **11 185 737** people, of which **46.8 %** are women and **53.2% men**.³





Top 10 Countries with mexican citizens

Mexican emigrants by country of destination, 2020

Country	Emigrants
United States	10 853 105
Canada	86 780
Spain	60 854
Germany	20 266
Guatemala	18 872
France	14 390
Bolivia	10 606
Chile	10 558
Italy	9 884
United Kingdom	9 726

The United States is the main mexican migrancy country receiver, receiving 97% of this population. In 2020, there were 10,853,105 new Mexicans in the United States, sharing borders may answer one of the reasons why this event occurs.

In second place we find Canada, with 86,780 Mexicans, also located in North America. Europe also has some countries with significant Mexican migration, such as Spain, Germany, France, Italy, and the United King-

dom, in the respective order. Although the percentages are lower, there is also mexican immigrancy mobility in some Latin American countries such as Guatemala, Bolivia, and Chile.⁴

Mexican Migrancy in the United States of America

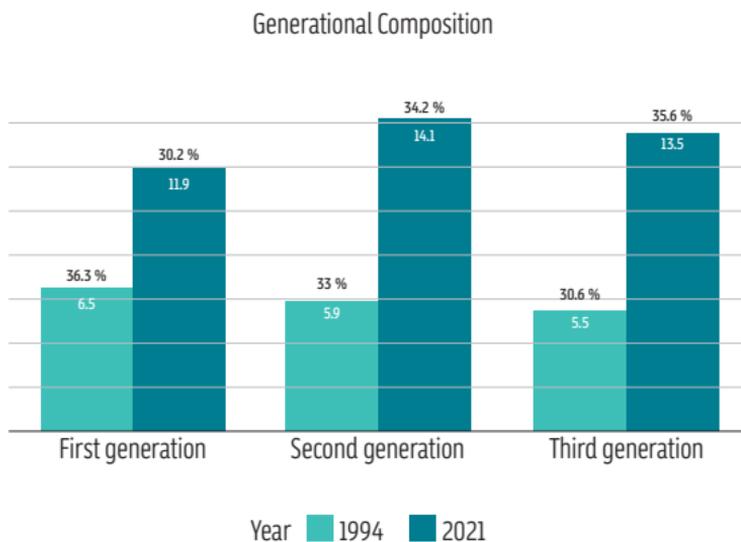
Mexican migrancy in the U.S.A. in 2021

Type of population	Rate	Percentage (%)
Total Population	331 893 745	100 %
Hispanic Population	60 072 557	18.10 %
Population of Mexican-Origin	37 235 886	11.22 %
Immigrants	45 270 103	13.64 %
Mexican Immigrants	10 697 374	3.22 %
Latin American Immigrants	22 691 727	6.84 %
African American Population	40 194 304	12.11 %

According to the 2021 census conducted by the American Community Survey in the United States, there are 37,235,886 Mexicans living in the country, representing 11.22% of the total population, with only a 1% difference from the African American population.⁵

Generational Composition

The growth of migrant populations residing in the United States has been exponential and in constant change over time. This can be seen in the comparison between the generations born there from 1994 and 2021.

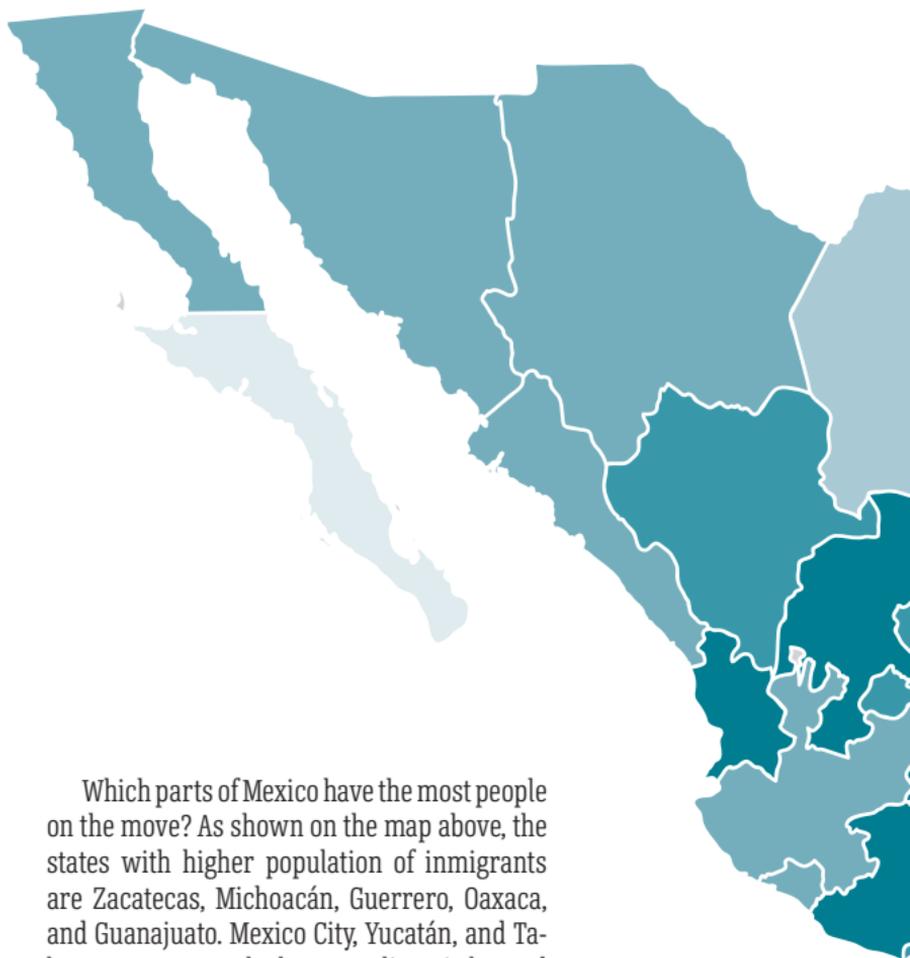


14.1% of this migrant population, reside there as a second-generation, and 13.5% belong to the third generation, in 2021. Compared to 1994 when second-generation individuals barely reached 5.9% of the migrant population in the United States.⁶

Did you know that the main reason for people from Jalisco to migrate is reuniting with their families in the U.S.?

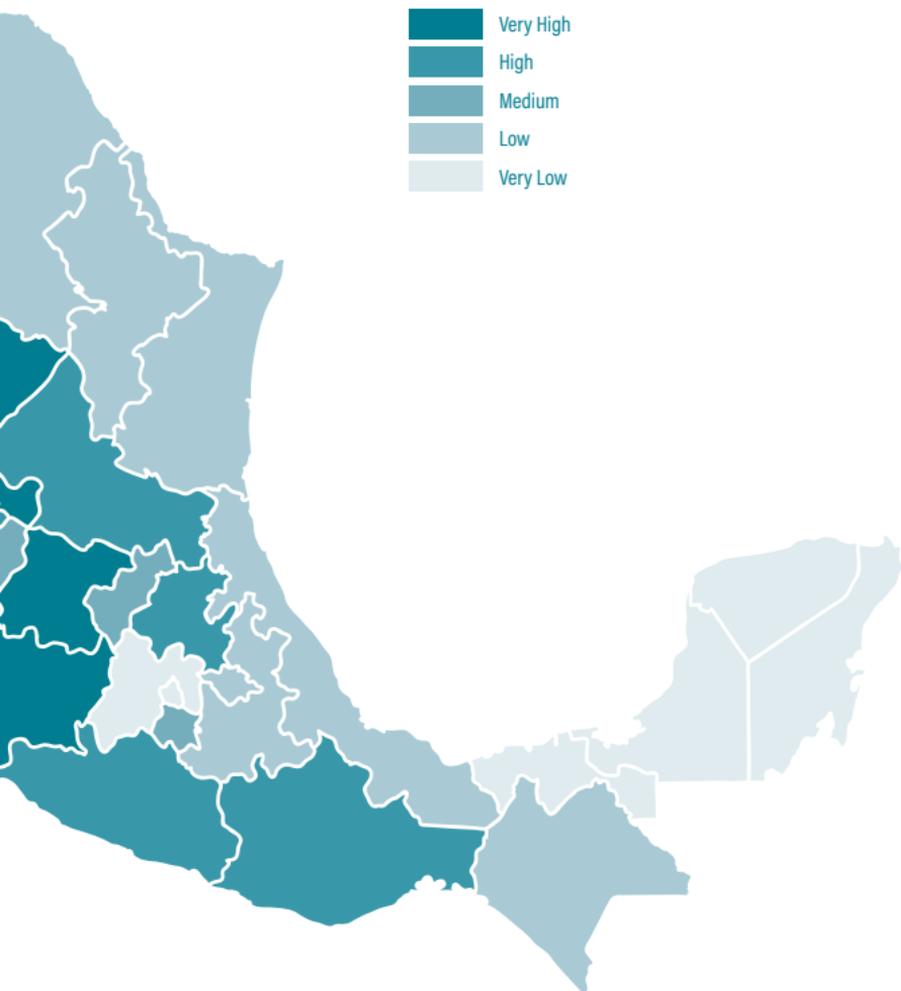


Migrant density by Federal Entity



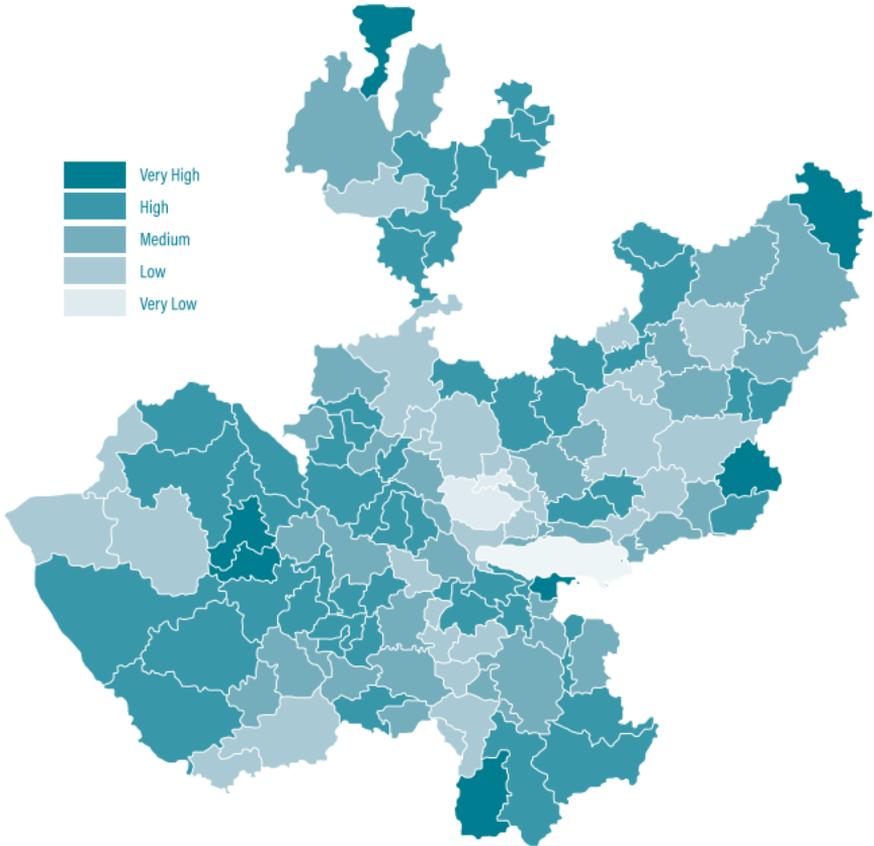
Which parts of Mexico have the most people on the move? As shown on the map above, the states with higher population of immigrants are Zacatecas, Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Guanajuato. Mexico City, Yucatán, and Tabasco are among the lowest. Jalisco, is located in the 20th place, reaching a medium percentage on the map.⁷

Density of migrant activity according to the degree by federal entities in, 2020

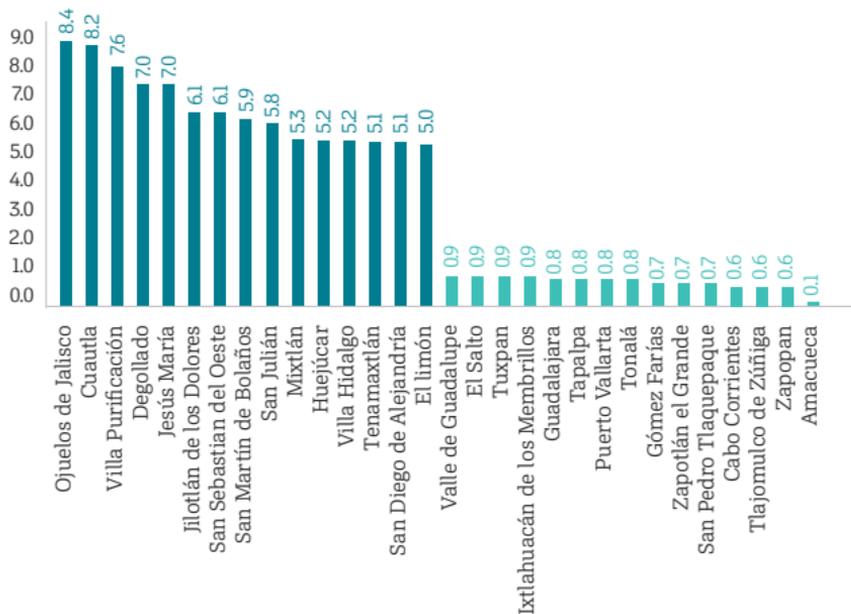


Migrant density by Municipalities

Degree of migrant density from Mexico to the United States of America
by Jalisco's municipalities in 2020



Jalisco's municipalities in 2020, with the highest and lowest percentages of households with migrants bound for the United States residing in the United States



Ojuelos de Jalisco can be identified as one of the municipalities with the highest migrant density, followed by Cuautla, Villa Purificación, Degollado, and Jesús María. Those with the lowest percentages are Amacueca, Zapopan, Tlajomulco, Cabo Corrientes, and San Pedro Tlaquepaque, three of which belong to Guadalajara's Metropolitan Area.⁸

Main cities where Jalisco's population resides

According to the 2010 census conducted by the American Community Survey, the Jalisco's main communities in the United States are located in California, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Nevada, Wisconsin, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Washington.

Electoral Participation

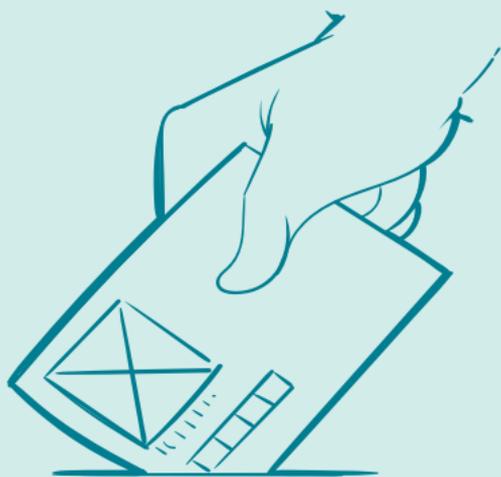
For the 2017-2018 elections

There were **181 873** registered citizens to vote from abroad.

Of these, **81 232** were women (44.7%) and **100 641** were men (55.3%).

A total of **98 470** votes were received for the presidency of the Republic, with 54.14% participation rate.

For the Senate, a total of **98 742** votes were received, representing 54.29% of participation rate.



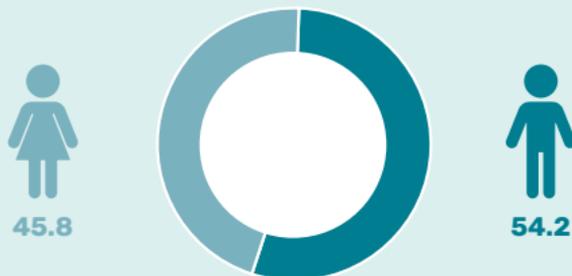
Foreign Voting Modalities in the 2021 Elections

For the elections held in 2021, voting participation was carried out through the postal system and internet modalities, the last one being the most used with 66.8%. Additionally, there was a higher rate of men participation, reaching over 54.2%.⁹

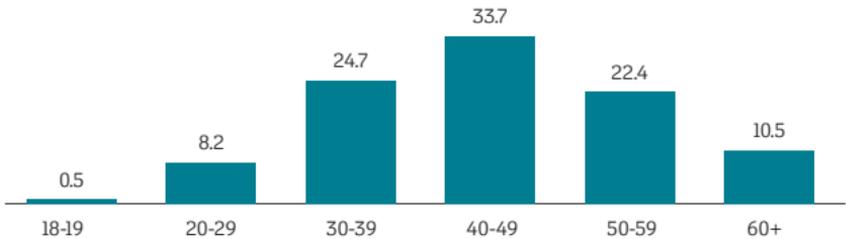
Percentage by voting modalities



By gender (%)



Participation per Age Group



People aged 40 to 49 had the highest participation rate at 33.7%, followed by individuals in the 30 to 39 age range. It is worth noting that the groups aged 18 to 29 collectively reached 8.7% of participation rate.¹⁰



Participation in the 2021 Elections by Federal Entity

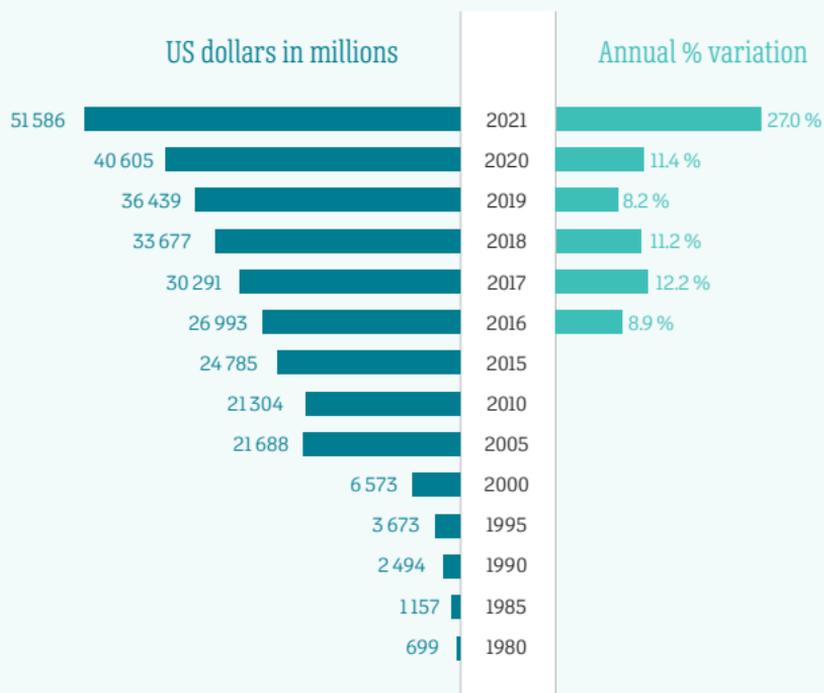
By federal entity	People	Total of Votes	%
Baja California Sur	151	84	55.6 %
Colima	689	260	37.7 %
Chihuahua	1 970	1 089	55.3 %
Ciudad de México	12 226	8 906	72.8 %
Guerrero	2 656	1 118	42.1 %
Jalisco	5 317	2 642	49.7 %
Michoacán	3 979	1 564	39.3 %
Nayarit	994	383	38.5 %
Querétaro	992	638	64.3 %
San Luis Potosí	1 689	715	42.3 %
Zacatecas	1 640	654	39.9 %
Total	32 303	18 053	55.9 %

The foreign voters who participated the most, were those from Mexico City (72.8%), Querétaro (64.3%), Baja California Sur (55.6%), Chihuahua (55.3%), and Jalisco (49.7%), all statistics related to their voter list with an approximate participation of half or slightly more of the population.¹¹

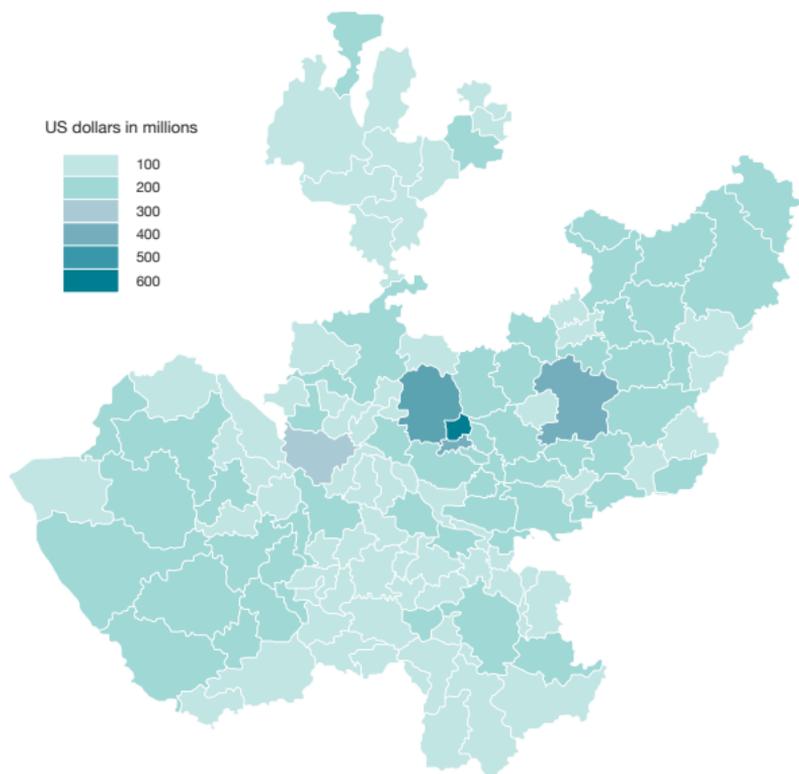
Remittances for Mexican Families



From 1980 to 2021, there has been a growth of 73.7%, receiving 51,586 million dollars solely from this activity.¹²



Remittances Sent to Jalisco



In Jalisco, the municipalities with the highest income of remittances are Guadalajara (12%), Zapopan (7.8%), Tlaquepaque (3.3%), Tepatitlán (3.1%), and Ameca (2.5%). Three of these mu-

nicipalities belong to Guadalajara's Metropolitan Area, which also has the lowest migratory Density.¹³

How to **Participate** from Abroad?

You have the opportunity to be an active citizen in Mexican democracy no matter where you live or reside! Distance does not define our passion for Mexico, that is why we provide you the essentials to exercise your rights as a transnational citizen.



For Which Positions will You be able to Vote?

Until this day, 22 states of the Mexican Republic have included in their regulations the right to vote from abroad for the governorship, and also in 9 of them for local proportional representation deputies.

Position	Entity of origin
Presidency	All entities
Senate	All entities
Governorship	Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Morelos, Puebla and Yucatán
Head of Government	Mexico City
Migrant Deputy	Mexico City and Oaxaca
Proportional Representation Deputy	Jalisco



Mexican Citizenship Residing Abroad

Did you know...?



Mexican nationality is acquired by birth or naturalization.

You can exercise your citizenship both inside and outside of Mexico.



Voting is both an obligation and a political right.

To strengthen democracy in Mexico, stay informed and actively participate.

How to get Your Mexican ID, also known as INE (National Electoral Institute) from Abroad?

Identify yourself and participate in Mexico's most important decisions.

If you reside abroad and you don't have your Voting Card yet, or if it has expired, apply for it free of charge at your closest embassy or consulate and vote.

You are allowed to request it from the country where you reside; you only need to be 18 years old and have an honest living arrangement.

Mexican citizens residing are guaranteed the to exercise their electoral political rights. A key element to exercise these rights is your Mexican voting ID.



To obtain your Mexican ID or INE, follow these steps

1. Prepare your documents

During your appointment, you must submit three identification documents: a photo identification; and a document address.

2. Schedule an appointment

Call toll-free from the United States and Canada at 1(424) 309 0009 or through their online system: citas.sre.gob.mx and once the date has been set, go to the nearest consulate.

3. During the appointment

Check all of your information is correct and sign the application. You will be given a receipt with a folio number; it is important that you save it, as this number will allow you to check the status of your process in the System.

4. Confirm of receipt

Once your application is validated, we will mail you the ID card to your address. You must confirm that you have received it, and once confirmed, it will be valid for you to vote and identify yourself.



Need Help?

Call INEtel

From anywhere in the country toll-free: 800 433 2000

From the United States toll-free: 1 (866) 986 8306

From other countries collect call: +52 (55) 5481 9897

Available Monday to Friday from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Email: inetelmx@ine.mx

Hours: 24 hours. Response time: the next business day after receiving the request.

Important Dates for 2024

You have until **January 22, 2024**, to apply for your voter ID card.

If you **turn 18 before June 2, 2024**, you can apply for your ID; before January 22, 2024.

You have from **September 1, 2023, to February 20, 2024**, to inform the National Electoral Institute (also known as INE) that you want to vote.



votoextranjero.ine.mx

There are three voting modalities

Mexican residents abroad can vote through three modalities according to Article 329 of the General Law of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (LGIPE by its acronym in Spanish):

1. Online e-voting. Access codes are sent to the registered email address.



2. Postal voting. The Postal Electoral Package is sent by mail to your address, you vote, and then return it back to the INE.



3. In-person voting. The citizen goes in person to vote at the participating consular headquarters.



Process your INE

“It is crucial that all eligible voters in age living abroad have the accessibility to freely exercise their vote, ensuring their participation.”



1. Online e-voting

In 2024, citizens residing abroad will be able to vote securely through the Internet Electronic Voting System (SIVEI for its acronym in Spanish).

To do so, citizens must register starting from September 1, 2023. Once registered in the Voter list Residing Abroad, the user and access key to the system will be sent to the provided email.



We share the steps to follow so that you are able to vote online.

Below, citizens can see the steps to cast their vote and have an idea of how this process works:

1

First-time login to SIVEI:

- Via SMS: You will receive a message with a six-digit code, which you will need to enter in the corresponding box within SIVEI.
- Via QR code: For this option, you must download the app on your mobile phone.

2

Cast your vote:

- Once the initial access to the system is completed and the password is defined, you can vote!

3

Verify the issuance of your vote:

- After you have voted, you can verify it on the same page.

Through this method, you can vote **from May 18 to June 2, 2024.**

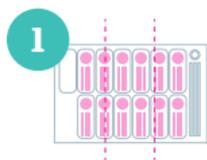


2. Postal voting

You will receive a package that will contain the following:

- **The ballot paper**, which will be used to exercise your right to choose the gubernatorial office if you are from Mexico City, Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Morelos, Puebla, or Yucatán.
- **Two sets of instructions:** one explaining how to mark your preference properly, and the second on how to send back your vote.
- **A small envelope of the same color as the ballot paper**, in which you should place inside the marked ballot paper.
- **An envelope with the prepaid guide in order to send your small envelope containing your vote to the INE**, at no cost to you. This envelope is ready and pre-filled for its return to Mexico.

These are the steps you must follow to send your vote once you have cast it:



1 Fold the ballot paper into three parts without marking the folds.



2 Place the ballot paper in the small envelope of the same color.



3 Seal the small envelope containing the ballot paper to ensure the secrecy of your vote.



4 Insert the small envelope into the envelope that already has the prepaid guide for its shipment back to the INE, at no additional cost to you, and make sure to seal it securely.

Source: <https://www.votoextranjero.mx/web/vmre/voto-postal>

The return of your vote back to the INE has been prepaid, so they should not request any additional payment from you. If you encounter any issues with the shipment, contact us at 1(866) 986 8306 from the United States or +52(55) 5481 9897 from the rest of the world.

The deadline for the INE to receive your vote and count it for the election is **June 1, 2024**, at 8:00 am (Central Mexico Time). Therefore, we recommend that you consider the following shipping deadlines:

Country or region	Time for the package to arrive
Africa	9 days
Asia	9 days
Europe	8 days
Central America, the Caribbean, and South America	8 days
United States and Canada	7 days



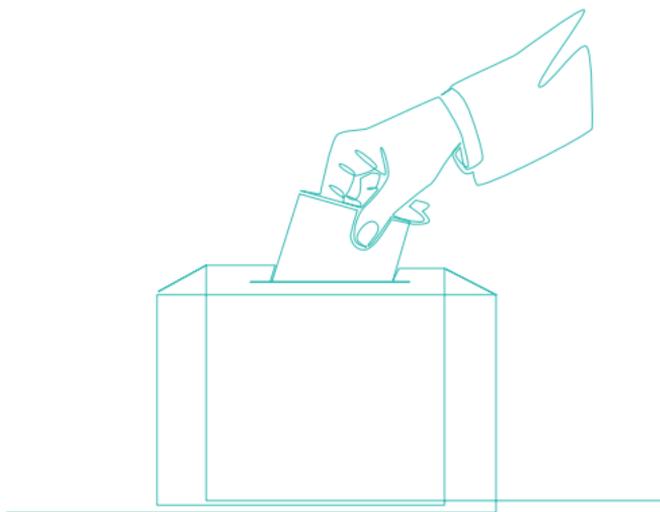
3. In-person voting

The INE, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (SRE by its acronym in Spanish) will implement the second pilot test of in-person voting at the consulates to allow citizens residing abroad to cast their votes.

Voting Reception Modules will be set up at some consulate headquarters.

In these modules, citizens with the following characteristics will be able to exercise their right to vote:

- With a valid voter ID card issued in Mexico that has been registered to vote in person;
- With a valid voter ID card issued abroad, proving they have not registered to vote and chosen the electronic or postal voting method.



To cast a vote through this method, citizens must go to one of the Voting Reception Modules with their voter ID card and follow these steps:

Step 1

Identify oneself with the Voter ID card in front of the officials at the Voting Reception Module, who will verify that the citizen is on the Voter list of Electors Residing Abroad and, if applicable, provide access information to the voting system.



Step 2

Once provided with access information, citizens should proceed to the voting station and perform the following:

- Scan the opening code;
- View the electoral offer; and
- Select their preferred option, confirm the selection, and cast their vote.

Step 3

The official at the Voting Reception Module will apply indelible ink on the right thumb, then mark the Voter ID card, and hand it over to the citizen.



Participate from Abroad

Migrant Candidates

In Mexico City, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas, not only the right to vote has been recognized but also the right to stand for election, this meaning they can run for a position of political representation through the colloquially known “migrant deputy” designation.

In Jalisco, political parties will have to postulate at least one fórmula of jaliscienses residing abroad for a local deputy in the mayoría relativa form; or a candidacy should be for jaliscienses residing abroad on the first ten places of the representación proporcional diputancies list.

For further information, please consult the Jalisco Vota Extranjero page <https://www.iepcjalisco.org.mx/JaliscoVotaExtranjero/>.

Mechanisms for Citizen Participation from Abroad

Mechanisms for citizen participation are non-electoral ways to engage in public life by proposing new laws, public policies, or conducting popular consultations. Among these mechanisms are citizen initiatives, referendums, plebiscites, popular consultations, or recall elections. For more information, please refer to the citizen participation section on the IEPC Jalisco website.



How can I participate from abroad?

The IEPC Jalisco has regulated the participation of Jalisco's residents from abroad in these mechanisms through the following means:

- Expressing their opinion in consultative sessions;
- Jalisco's residents from abroad will have the right to act as a common representative for citizen participation mechanisms requests in the state and
- Supporting and signing a request for a citizen participation mechanism.

To facilitate their participation, IEPC Jalisco will have a platform meant for requesting mechanisms from anywhere.

Unlock your memories...

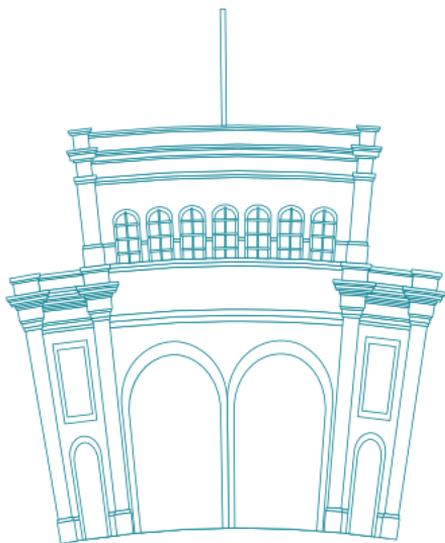
Do you remember... Family Sundays?

Do you remember how the smell of your grandma's chilaquiles would wake you up on Sundays? And after cleaning the plate with your salty birote, the family would go for a stroll downtown. After visiting the Hospicio Cabañas museum, they would go shopping at the San Juan de Dios market. And if the heat and mood allowed it, they would head over to Plaza de los Mariachis to enjoy some well-deserved drinks and sing some lively tunes. To top it off, the night wouldn't be complete without enjoying some street food a corn on the cob, and freshly made hot de churros for dessert.



Do you remember... the outings?

How could we forget the chilly and foggy mornings in the mountain villages, accompanied by a steaming cup of coffee from the pot? The long walks through the forests, listening to the sound of the wind and birds. Feeling hungry during the afternoons and, snacking on 'cueritos' in the portals, accompanied by a delicious fruit punch. Or during the Holy Week going to the beach with family and friends, strolling along the boardwalk with an artisanal ice cream (the classic Nieve de Garrafa) was the perfect plan. Or simply the boat rides, which, if lucky, will allow you to catch the day's meal. Couldn't get any fresher!



Do you remember... the traditions?

Anyone who hasn't been to the Romería doesn't know Jalisco. Rising early and hearing the sound of bells and whips all around, warming up with the crowd's warmth that gathers, and ending up at the Basilica of Zapopan is something unforgettable. Do you recall the unforgettable camaraderie of walking to Talpa? The landscapes, reflections, and feelings of making a tremendous pilgrimage.

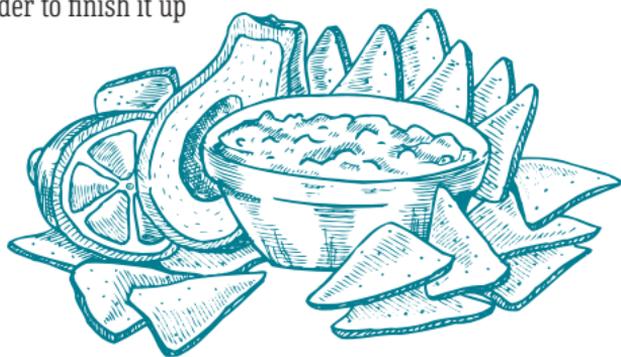
Although it is easier to visit the seven temples because you always end up devouring some delicious empanadas(at least seven hehehe).

And as a true Jalisciense, you know what it's like to experience real rain. You'll remember getting soaked wet while jumping through therain.



Do you remember... the food?

Indeed, when it comes to eating, we sing the rancheras quite well because just for breakfast, we prepare a *Torta Ahogada* (or drowned sandwich), then we follow it up with some crispy *barbacoa* tacos or goat *birria*. For the sacred snack, some sweet potatoes can't be missed, and if it's hot, a well-chilled *Tejuino* with lemon ice cream. We continue with the *Carne en su Jugo* (meat in its juice) with its respective beans. And for dinner, the options are many: a small *pozole*, *enchiladas*, or *sopes*, and in case we are on a diet, some cooked vegetables with chili, salt, and lime. And of course, the delicious *Jericalla* can never miss in order to finish it up with a top score.

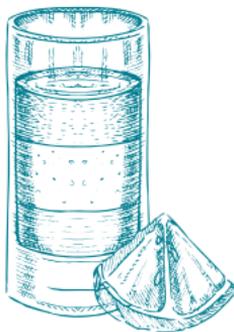


Do you remember... the fun?

One of the most enjoyable things is going to the Jalisco 's Stadium to watch a Chivas versus Atlas match. I think I have hardly ever shouted so much; it even feels like the stadium is shaking.

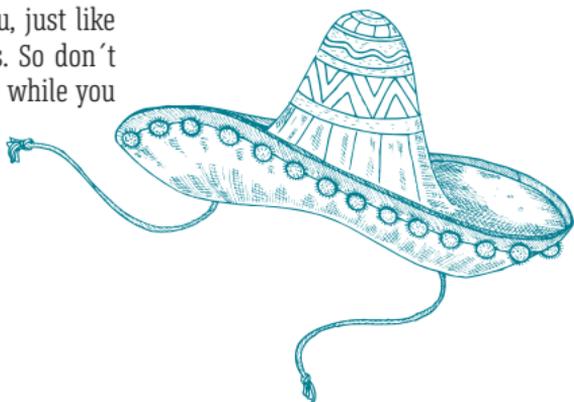
For our less adventurous relatives, something more relaxed is hitting the road and enjoying the beautiful agave landscape, then visiting the surrounding towns, having some 'Cantaritos,' and getting to know their friendly people and rich culture.

And when possible, spending the day at a rodeo, accompanied by some delicious tequilas while watching all the competitions. And at the end of the day, if possible, dancing some 'quebra-ditas' until your body can take no more.



Even if you weren't born in Jalisco, you're from Jalisco; even if you have been outside of Jalisco for more than ten years, you're from Jalisco—we miss you. Jalisco will always be close to you, whether you are listening to Chente (Vicente Fernández), watching a Guillermo del Toro movie, cheering for Canelo (Álvarez) in his victories, putting on Checo's cap (Sergio "Checo" Pérez's cap), and hugging your loved ones; because, no matter what happens, or wherever you are, Jalisco will always be your homeland.

Your place at the dining table, in the Romería, or at the Jalisco Stadium will always be reserved for you, just like your place in the elections. So don't forget to send us your vote while you are away!





I miss
Jalisco!

Y con mi voto allí estaré



Referencias de consulta

- ¹ Organización de las Naciones Unidas. Informe sobre las migraciones en el mundo 2020.
- ² Población mexicana en el mundo 2020. Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores/ Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior.
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Esta obra se produjo para la difusión de los valores democráticos, la cultura cívica y la participación ciudadana, por lo tanto, es gratuita.

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