

A bilateral perspective on Mexico-U.S. migration

Harriett Romo
Carlos Alberto Garrido de la Calleja
Olivia López
Editors

A BILATERAL PERSPECTIVE ON MEXICO-U.S. MIGRATION

HARRIETT ROMO
CARLOS ALBERTO GARRIDO DE LA CALLEJA
OLIVIA LOPEZ
EDITORS

XALAPA, VERACRUZ. MÉXICO
2012

UTSA

UTSA
MEXICO
CENTER


Universidad Veracruzana


RAEM-UV.
ANEXO AL INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y ESTADÍSTICAS


IETEC
ARANA EDITORES

A Bilateral Perspective on Mexico-U.S. Migration

Primera edición, 2012

Prohibida la reproducción parcial o total de esta obra, bajo cualquier medio, electrónico o mecánico, sin la autorización por escrito de los titulares de la misma.

DR © Universidad Veracruzana (UV) - University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA).

© IETEC- Arana Editores
Av. Ruiz Cortines No. 511
Col. Francisco Ferrer Guardia, C.P. 91020
Xalapa, Veracruz, México
Tel. (01) 228-8-14-18-73
edimpa.arana@hotmail.com

Imagen de la portada: *La Marcha de Lupe Liberty*

Diseño de imagen de la portada: Tony Ortega

Diseño de la portada: Oscar Pérez Ábrego

ISBN: 978-607-9091-16-3

Impreso y hecho en México

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| INTRODUCTION | 9 |
| Harriett Romo, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| Olivia López, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| Carlos Alberto Garrido de la Calleja, Universidad Veracruzana | |
| CHAPTER 1 | |
| An Overview of Issues Surrounding Mexican Migration to the United States | 21 |
| Harriett Romo, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| CHAPTER 2 | |
| El Fracaso de la Política Migratoria de Estados Unidos y el Papel de los Estados: El Caso de Arizona | 39 |
| Patricia de los Ríos Lozano, Universidad Iberoamericana | |
| CHAPTER 3 | |
| Security and International Migration: The Need to Re-Conceptualize U.S.-Mexico Relations from a Regional Perspective | 57 |
| Adriana Sletza Ortega Ramírez, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla | |
| Misael González Ramírez, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla | |
| CHAPTER 4 | |
| NAFTA's Implications for Regional Industrial Concentration and its Collateral Effects on Migration in Mexico | 77 |
| Miguel Flores, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| Cinthya Caamal, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León | |
| Nazrul Hoque, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| CHAPTER 5 | |
| Mexican Transnational Entrepreneurs in San Antonio, Texas: A New Form of Immigrant Citizenship | 93 |
| Luis Xavier Rangel-Ortiz, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| CHAPTER 6 | |
| Uso de la Tarjeta Binacional de Salud de Tuberculosis en Usuarios y Prestadores de Servicios de Salud de Veracruz | 113 |
| Nesly T. Muñoz Cortés, Universidad Veracruzana | |
| CHAPTER 7 | |
| Políticas Públicas: Marketing Social de Salud en Migración | 131 |
| Janet García González, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| CHAPTER 8 | |
| Border Crossing: Geographic Space and Cognitive Shifts in Adolescent Language and Literacy Practices | 147 |
| Rosalind Horowitz, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| CHAPTER 9 | |
| Becoming Visible in Policy and Practice: College Access for Undocumented Students in the United States | 165 |
| Maricela Oliva, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| CHAPTER 10 | |
| Women Immigrants: Labor, Gender Roles and Domestic Violence | 183 |
| Catherine Nolan-Ferrell, The University of Texas at San Antonio | |
| CHAPTER 11 | |
| A Possible Guest Worker Program in a Comprehensive Immigration Reform | 195 |
| Yúriko Garcés Lee, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London | |
| CHAPTER 12 | |
| Mexican Migration to the United States: A Challenge that Requires a Bi-national Approach | 209 |
| Cecilia Imaz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México | |
| CHAPTER 13 | |
| La Reforma Migratoria Integral en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica: Una mirada Binacional y Reflexiones para su Diseño | 217 |
| Carlos Alberto Garrido de la Calleja, Universidad Veracruzana | |
| LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS | 231 |

CHAPTER 3

SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: THE NEED TO RE-CONCEPTUALIZE U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONS FROM A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Adriana Sletza Ortega Ramírez, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla
Misael González Ramírez, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla

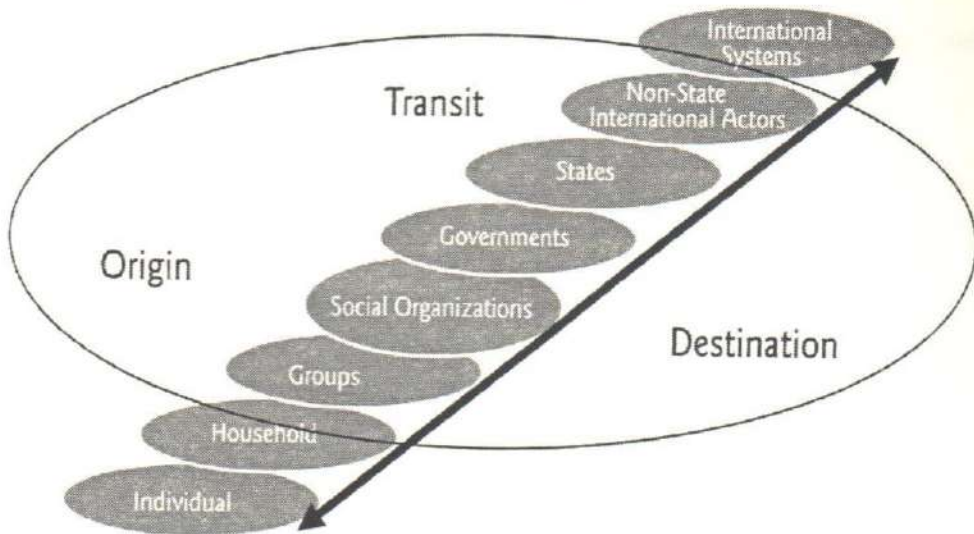
The massacre of 72 migrants in Tamaulipas, Mexico, during August 2010 and the continuous reports of migrant kidnappings, fraud, injuries, and abuse are some of many expressions of the current humanitarian crisis along the Mexico-United States border. All over the world, contemporary international migration appears as an unwanted by-product of globalization that is frequently *securitized* along with other phenomena such as terrorist threats and other transnational crimes that have dominated the international agenda.

In the last three decades there has been an exponential increase in human mobility across national borders because the labor requirements of the world economy cannot be separated from other factors such as the means of production and capital, the circulation and security of which are stimulated and protected by international agreements. Globalization carries a dramatic increase in international migration. The United Nations (2002) reports that more than 213 million people live in a different country from the one in which they were born, 113 million more than three decades ago. Of all international migrants, only 16 million are refugees and asylum seekers whose *security* is at risk. The remaining migrants, 197.6 million people (92.4%), left their countries for "other" reasons, especially employment and family reunification. All over the world, migrant workers annually send more than 300 billion dollars in remittances to their communities of origin and families (United Nations, 2010; World Bank, 2010).

For countries of origin, especially those the UN labels "less" or "least developed," international migration is not only an escape valve but also one of the main sources of foreign currency and a good substitute for development policies that were formerly the State's responsibility.

For host countries, on the other hand, these migrants, especially those considered to be "undocumented," represent an irregular population whose presence contradicts the functionality of their own liberal economic systems. Migration imposes a depreciation of low-qualified jobs and exacerbates the labor and social benefits crisis within the post-industrial model. For transit countries, these migrations import risks, and those who traverse the borders are often criminalized and met by repressive responses.

Figure 7: Origin, Transit, and Destination as Geographical Spaces that Need to be Considered in Migration Policy Research



Source: Self constructed diagram

The Mexican case is illustrative because it shows the contradictions between the Human Development Index and real human security, or rather insecurity, as experienced by those Mexicans who decide to migrate. Mexico is securitizing undocumented immigration from Central America in return for a commitment to action by the United States. However, within the Mexican territory, the decrease in efforts to curb factors that cause migration, including economic, financial, environmental, social, cultural, physical, judicial, technological, functional, and informational security, is eminent. These foundations are the basis of the new conception of Human Security. The lack of progress in these areas condemns Mexico and other countries from which migration originates to continue compromising their own development in favor of labor exportation and remittances.

Notes

¹ *Pocho* is the name given to a Mexican-American or Mexican that lives in the United States who adopts the American way of life and doesn't speak proper Spanish. Because of this, Mexicans don't see *pochos* as true Mexicans.

- Alkire, Sabina. (2002). Conceptual framework for human security. *Human Security-Commission on Human Security*. Retrieved from <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/activities/outreach/frame.pdf>
- Baena Paz, Guillermina, & Raúl Balbi, Eduardo. (2005). Seguridad humana: A la vanguardia de un escenario de convivencia y paz. In Guillermina Baena Paz (Ed.), *Seguridad Humana e Infraestructura Emocional*. México, DF. Retrieved from <http://www.redivu.org/bvcprospectiva/3.pdf>
- Banco de México. (2005). *Informe Anual*. México, DF: Banco de México.
- Banco de México. (2009). *Remesas Familiares en 2008*. Retrieved from <http://www.banxico.org.mx/documents/%7BBB7CBCFAF-AB7D-BE65-F78F-6827D524C418%7D.pdf>
- Binford, Leigh. (2005). *La Economía Política de la Migración Intenacional: Siete Casos de Estudio en Puebla y Veracruz*. Puebla, México: BUAP, CONACYT.
- Cámara de Diputados. (1998). *Ley de Nacionalidad*. Retrieved from <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/53.pdf>
- Cámara de Diputados. (1999). *Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*. Retrieved from <http://www.cddhcu.gob.mx/leyinfo/1/>
- Favier, Paula Eugenia. (2007). Seguridad humana: Un nuevo acercamiento al concepto de seguridad. *Centro Argentino de Estudios Internacionales, Programa Defensa y Seguridad*. Retrieved from <http://www.caei.com.ar/es/programas/dys/22.pdf>
- Fernández de Castro, Rafael. (2002). La migración en la mesa de la negociación. In Rafael Fernández de Castro (Ed.), *Cambio y Continuidad de la Política Exterior de México*. México, DF: Ariel.
- García y Griego, Manuel. (1988). Hacia un nueva visión del problema de los indocumentados en Estados Unidos. In Manuel García y Griego & Mónica Vereá (Eds.), *México y Estados Unidos Frente a la Migración de Indocumentados* (pp. 123-152). México, DF: UNAM, Miguel Ángel Porrúa.
- González Gutiérrez, Carlos. (2000). Los mexicanos de fuera en el futuro de la política exterior de México. In Roberto Lajous (Ed.), *Los Retos de la Política Exterior de México en el Siglo XXI* (pp. 89-108). México, DF: Instituto Matía Romero.
- Instituto Nacional de Migración. (2009). *Estadísticas migratorias*. Retrieved from http://www.inm.gob.mx/?page/Estadisticas_Migratorias
- International Organization for Migrations. (2005). *World Migration 2005: Costs and Benefits of International Migration*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migrations.

- Kochar, Rakesh. (2005). *Survey of Mexican Migrants*. Pew Hispanic Center. Retrieved from <http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/58.pdf>
- Macías Gamboa, Saúl. (2001). Migración laboral en Pueblayork. In Isaías Aguilar Huerta, Saúl Macías Gamboa & Jesús Rivera de la Rosa (Eds.), *Integración y Globalización en América del Norte* (pp. 69-124). Puebla: Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla.
- Passel, Jeffrey S., & Cohn, D'Vera. (2009). *Mexican immigrants: How many come? How many leave?* Pew Hispanic Center. Retrieved from <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=112>
- Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. (2006). *México frente al fenómeno migratorio*. Retrieved from <http://portal.sre.gob.mx/eua/index.php?option=news&task=viewart&sid=25>
- United Nations. (2002). *International Migration Report*. New York: United Nations.
- United Nations. (2010). *International Migrant Stock*. Retrieved from <http://esa.un.org/migration/p2k0data.asp>
- United Nations Development Program. (1994). *Human Development Report: New dimensions of human security*. Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr1994/chapters/>
- United Nations Development Program. (2006). *Human Development Index*. Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>
- Vázquez Mota, Josefina. (2004). El programa de iniciativa ciudadana 3x1. *Foreign Affairs en Español*, 5(3), 37-42.
- Verduzco, Gustavo. (2000). La migración mexicana a Estados Unidos: Estructuras de una selectividad histórica. In Rodolfo Tuirán (Ed.), *Migración México-EU. Continuidad y Cambio*. México, DF: CONAPO. Retrieved from <http://www.conapo.gob.mx/publicaciones/migra3/01.pdf>
- World Bank. (2010). *Outlook for Remittance Flows 2010-11*. Retrieved from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/MigrationAndDevelopmentBrief12.pdf>
- World Bank. (2011). *Migration and Remittances: Top Countries*. Retrieved from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1199807908806/Top10.pdf>

OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHY CONSULTED

- Consejo Nacional de Población. (2002). *La nueva era de las migraciones*. Retrieved from http://www.conapo.gob.mx/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=319&Itemid=15

- Consejo Nacional de Población. (2003). *Flujo de migrantes temporales que se dirigen a Estados Unidos, por periodo del levantamiento de la EMIF 1993-2003*. Retrieved from http://www.conapo.gob.mx/mig_int/series/g13.ppt
- International Monetary Fund. (2005). *World Economic Outlook Globalization and External Imbalances*. Retrieved from <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/01/index.htm>
- Mármora, Lelio. (2002). *Las Políticas de las Migraciones Internacionales*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Paidós.
- Portes, Alejandro. (2000). Globalization from below: The rise of transnational communities. In Don Kalb, Marco van der Land, Richard Staring, Bart van Steenbergen & Nico Wilterdink (Eds.), *The Ends of Globalization: Bringing Society Back* (pp. 253-272). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.