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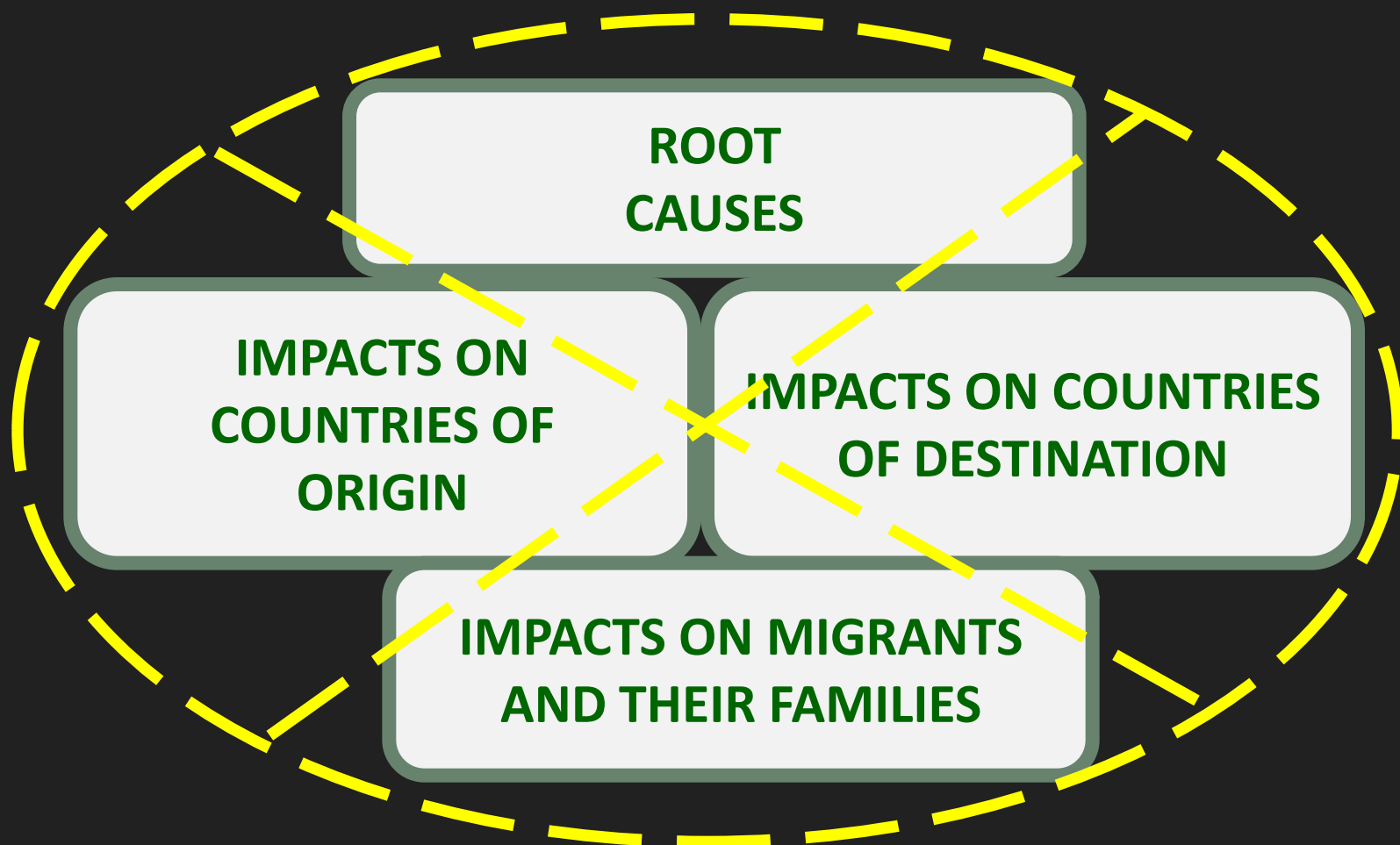
Mexico-US Regional Integration and Migration

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Content

1. Key dimensions for a comprehensive approach
2. Root causes of Mexico-US migration
3. Implications of migration for the US and Mexico
4. Concluding remarks

Key dimensions

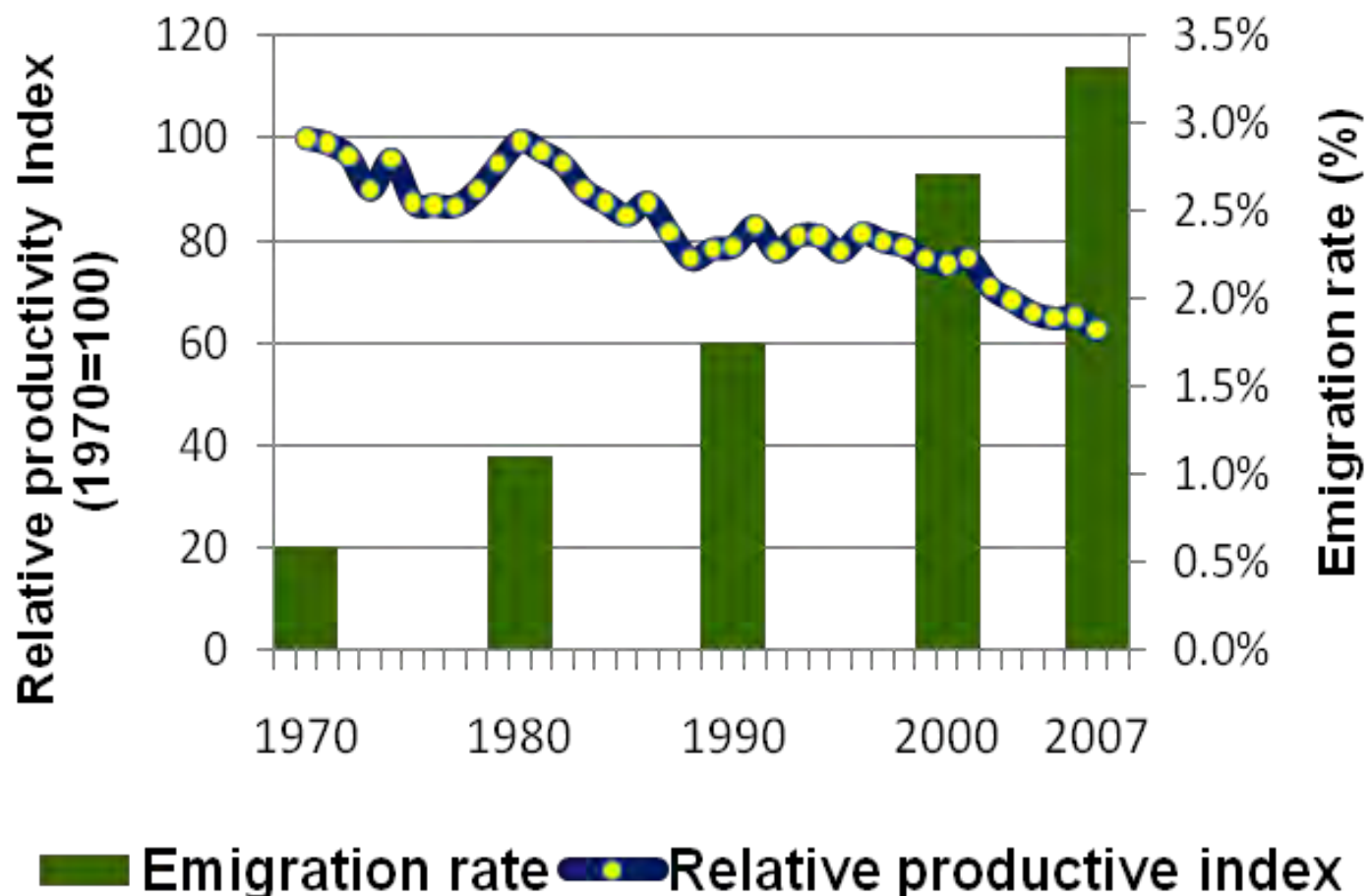


Regional re-Integration

- *The internationalization of capital.*
Subcontracting chains/enclaves
- *Growing asymmetries among countries and regions*
- *Increase in social inequalities*
- *New migratory dynamic*

Growing asymmetries 2000-2008

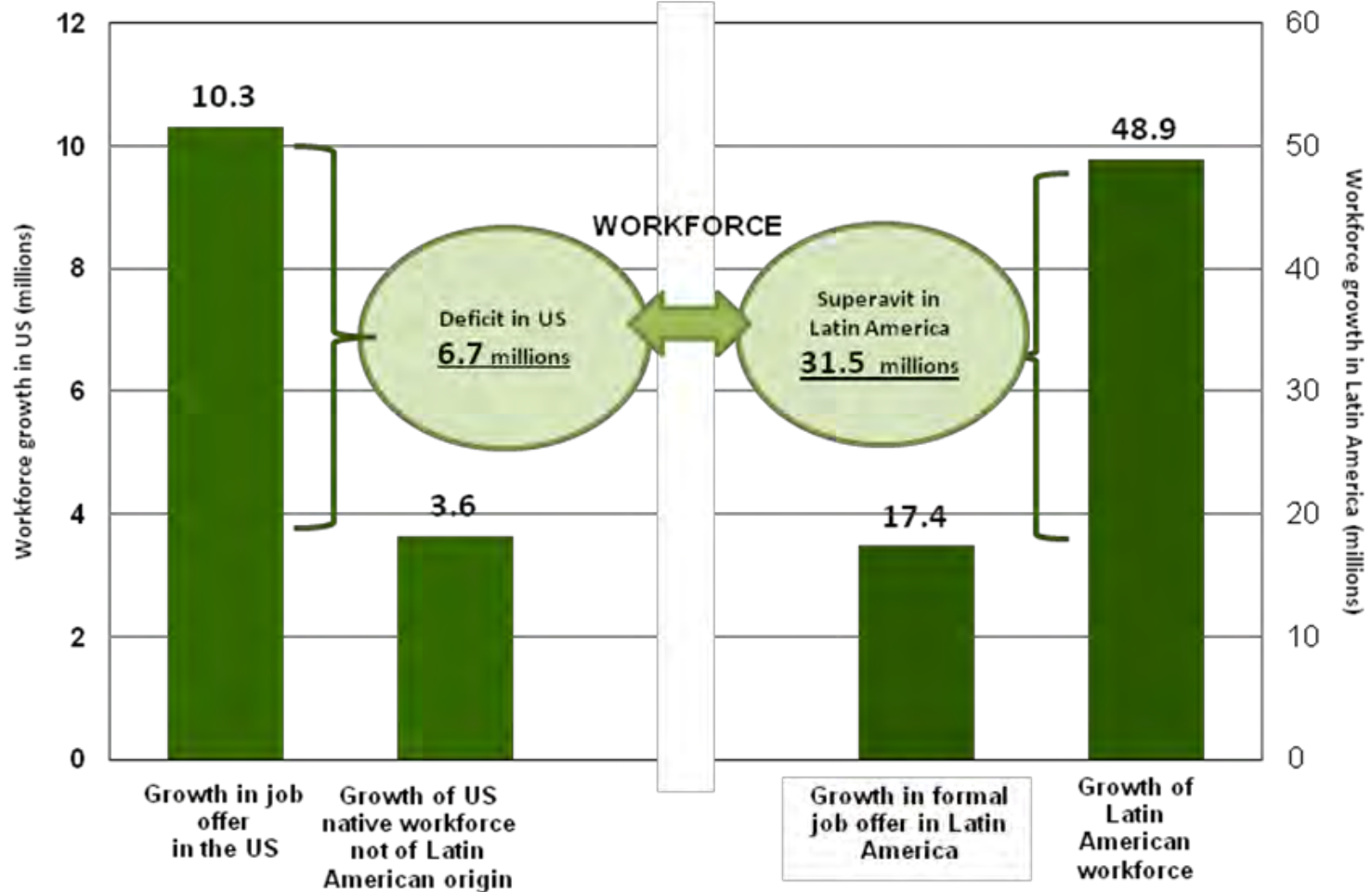
Root Causes



Source: ECLAC (CEPALIST) US CENSUS and CPS

Labor market imbalances 2000-2008

Root Causes



Regional re-Integration

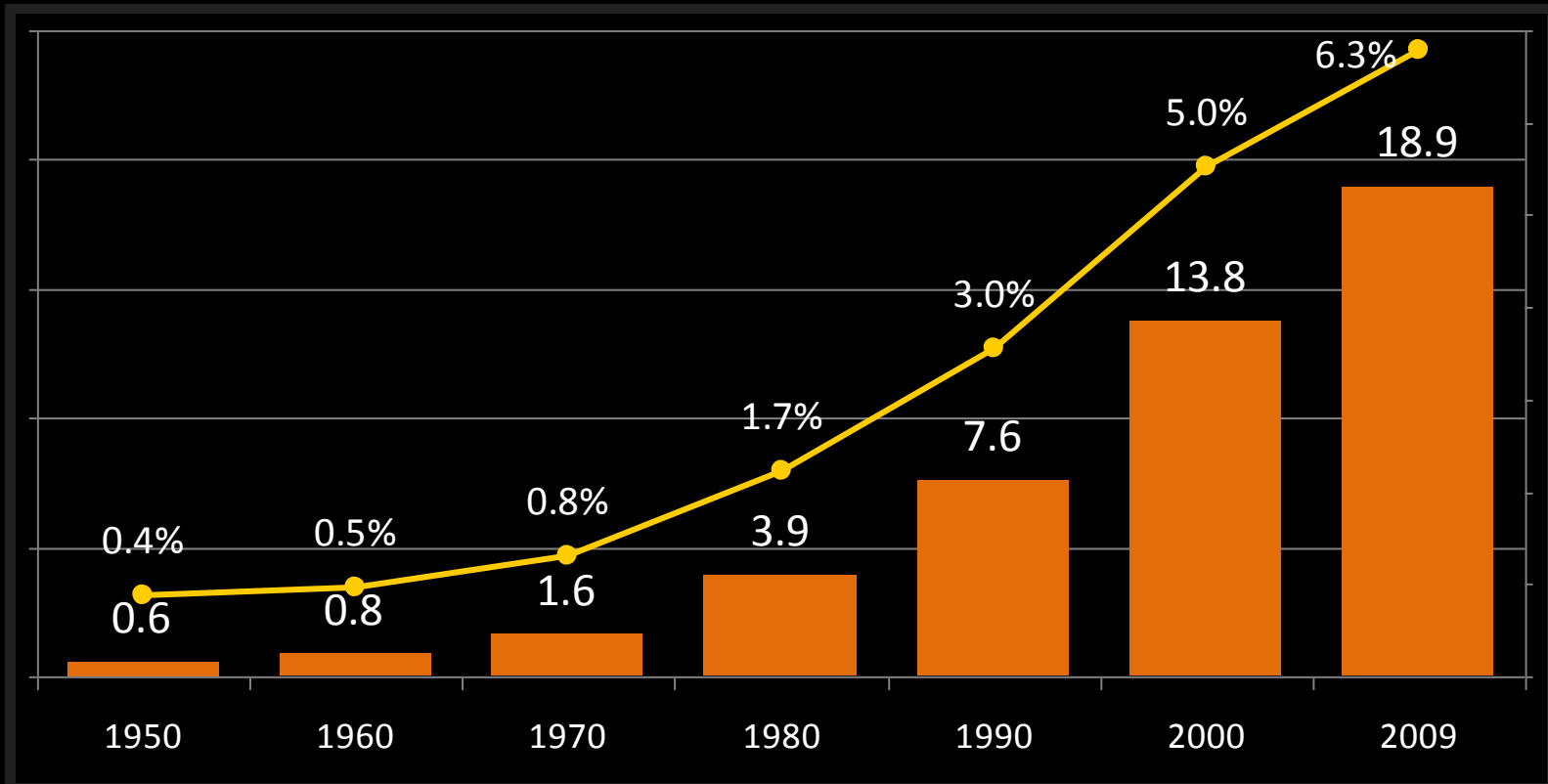
NAFTA's underlying objective for the Mexican economy is the export of cheap labor to the US through the linkage and combination of three mechanisms:

1. the *maquila* industry,
2. the *disguised maquila* sector, and
3. the *emigration* of Mexican labor to the U.S.

New migration: forced population movement

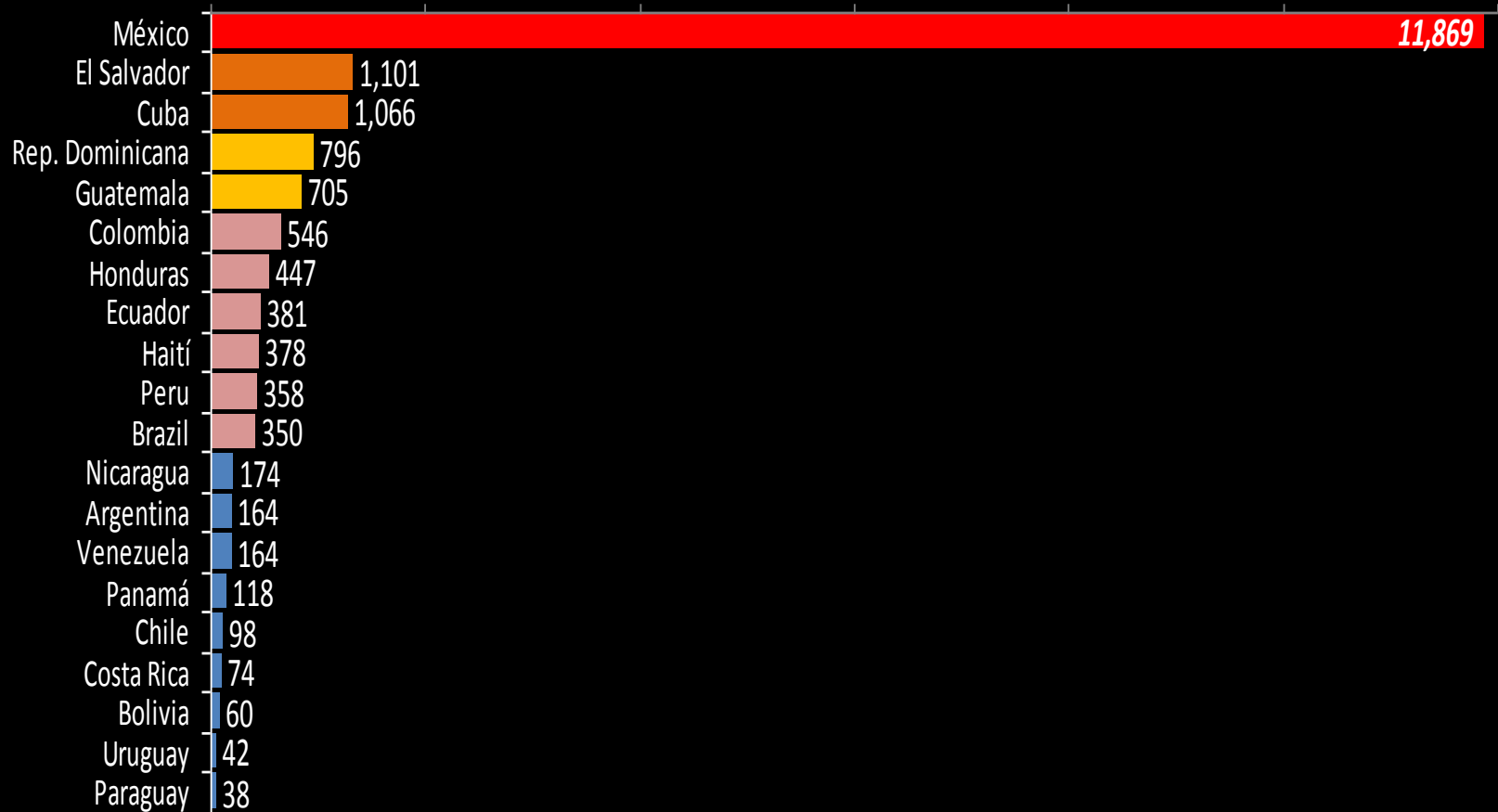
1. *Expulsion processes* triggered by the dismantling of the production apparatus.
2. Restrictions to the mobility (criminalization) of migrant workforce, which depreciate it and subject it to conditions of *high vulnerability, social exclusion, precariousness and extreme exploitation*.

US: Latin American immigrants (millions)



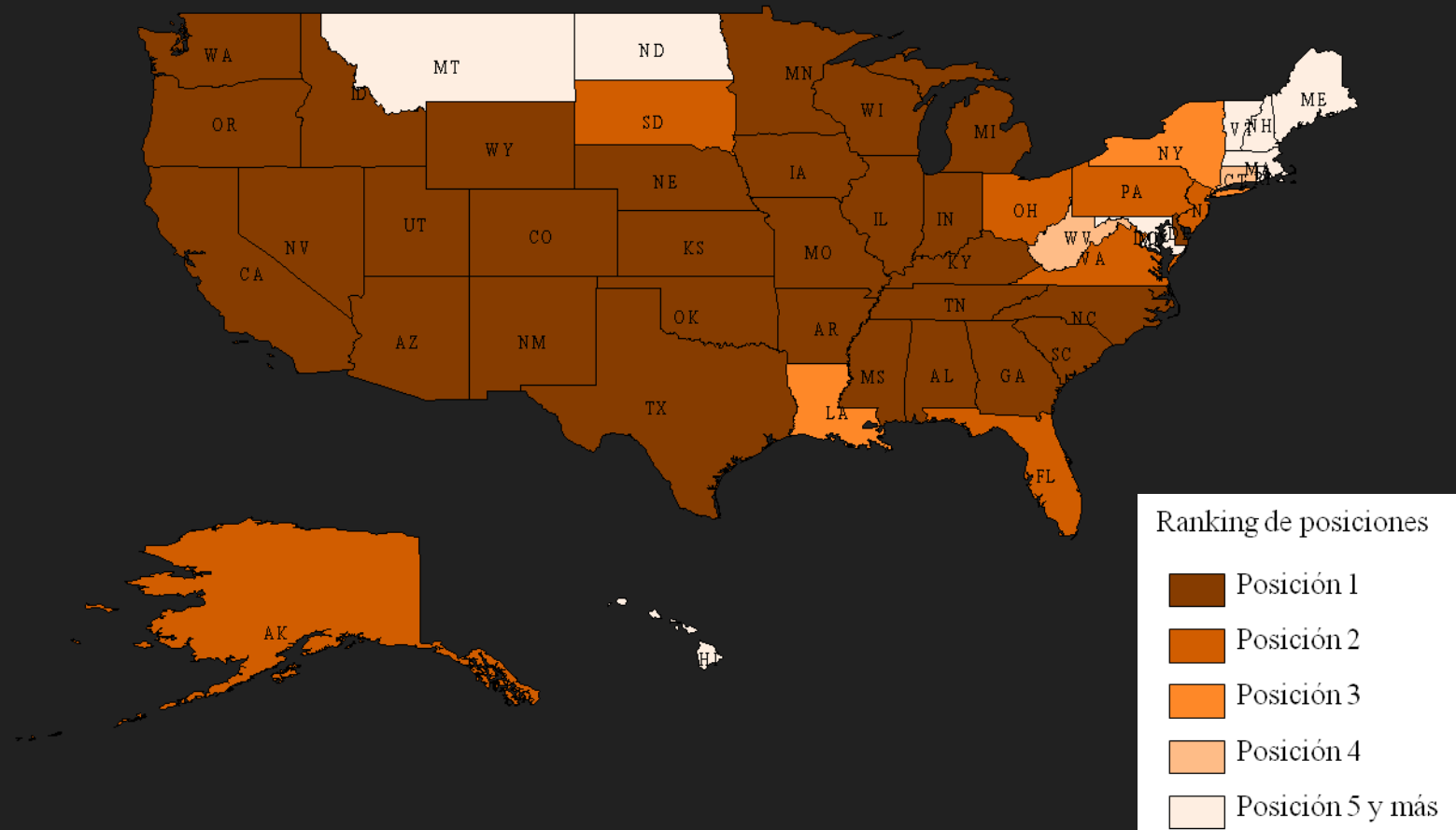
Source: SIMDE 1950 y 1960, Population Census Bureau, 1%, sample
1970 a 1990, CELADE, IMILA
2000 y 2009, Current Population Survey, March Supplement.

US: Latin American immigrants (Thousands)



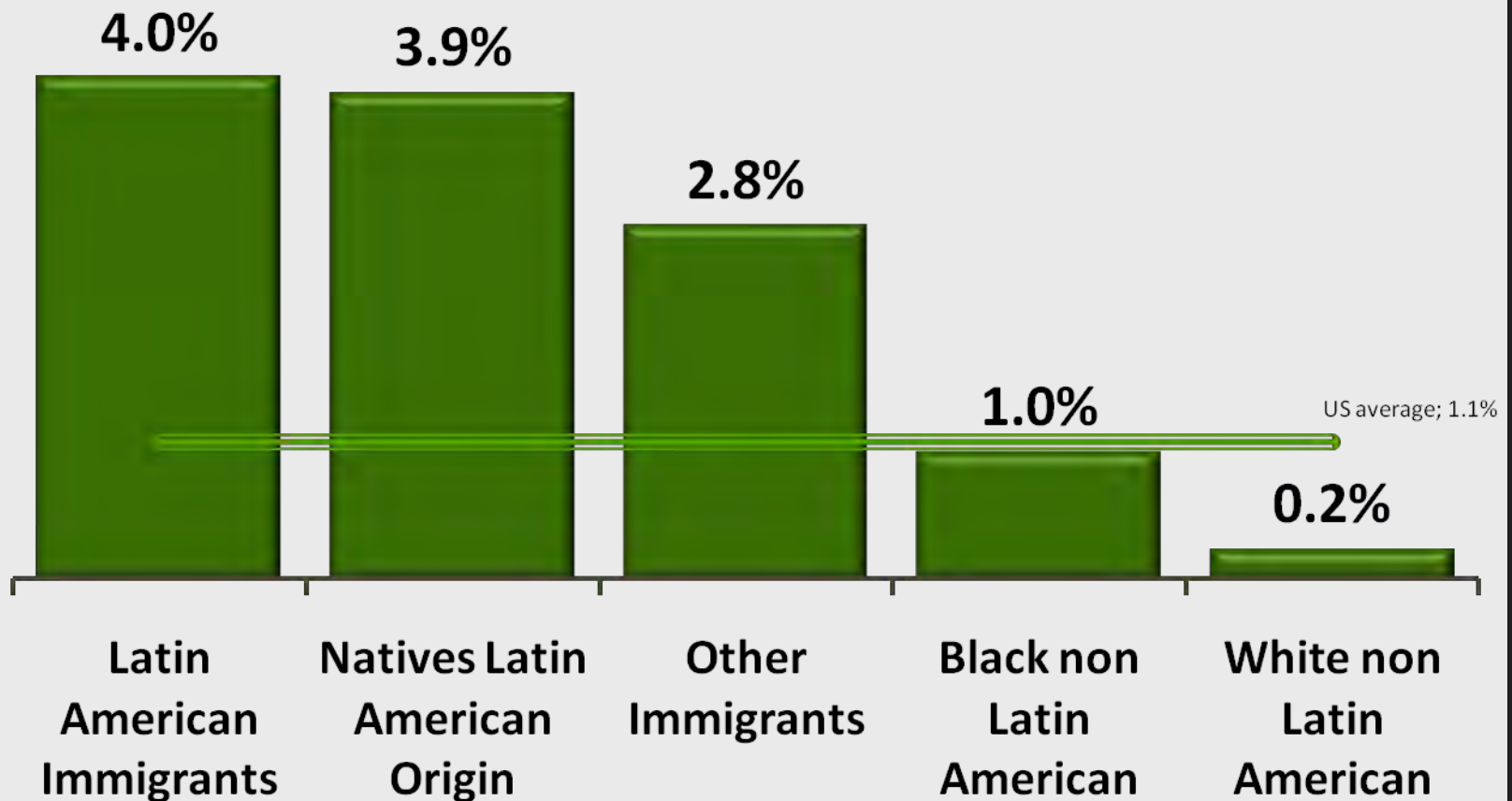
Source: SIMDE based on CPS March supplement

Mexican immigrants ranking



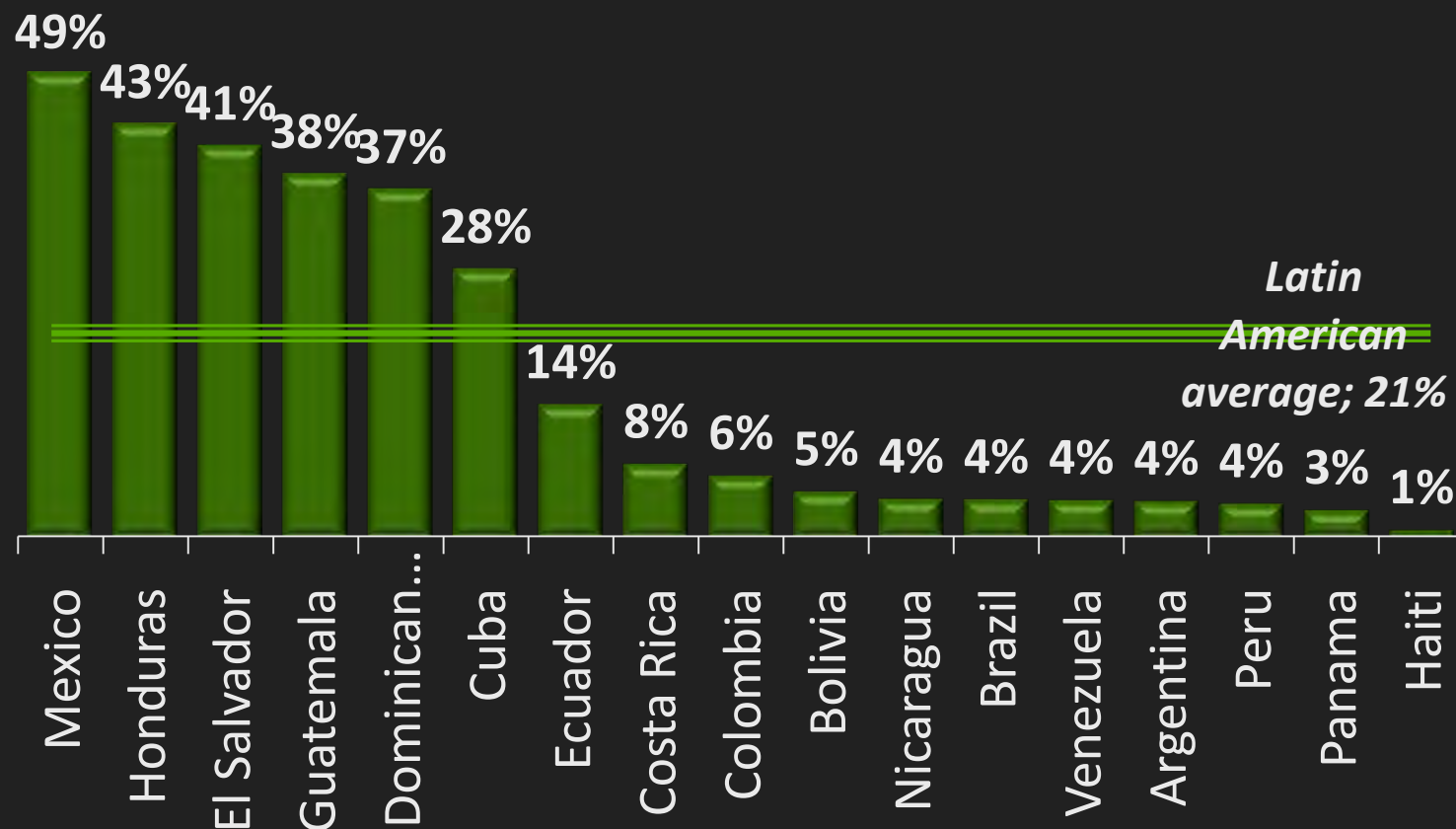
Source: **SIMDE**, based on the *American Community Survey*, 2009

Demographic growth rates in the US 2000-2008



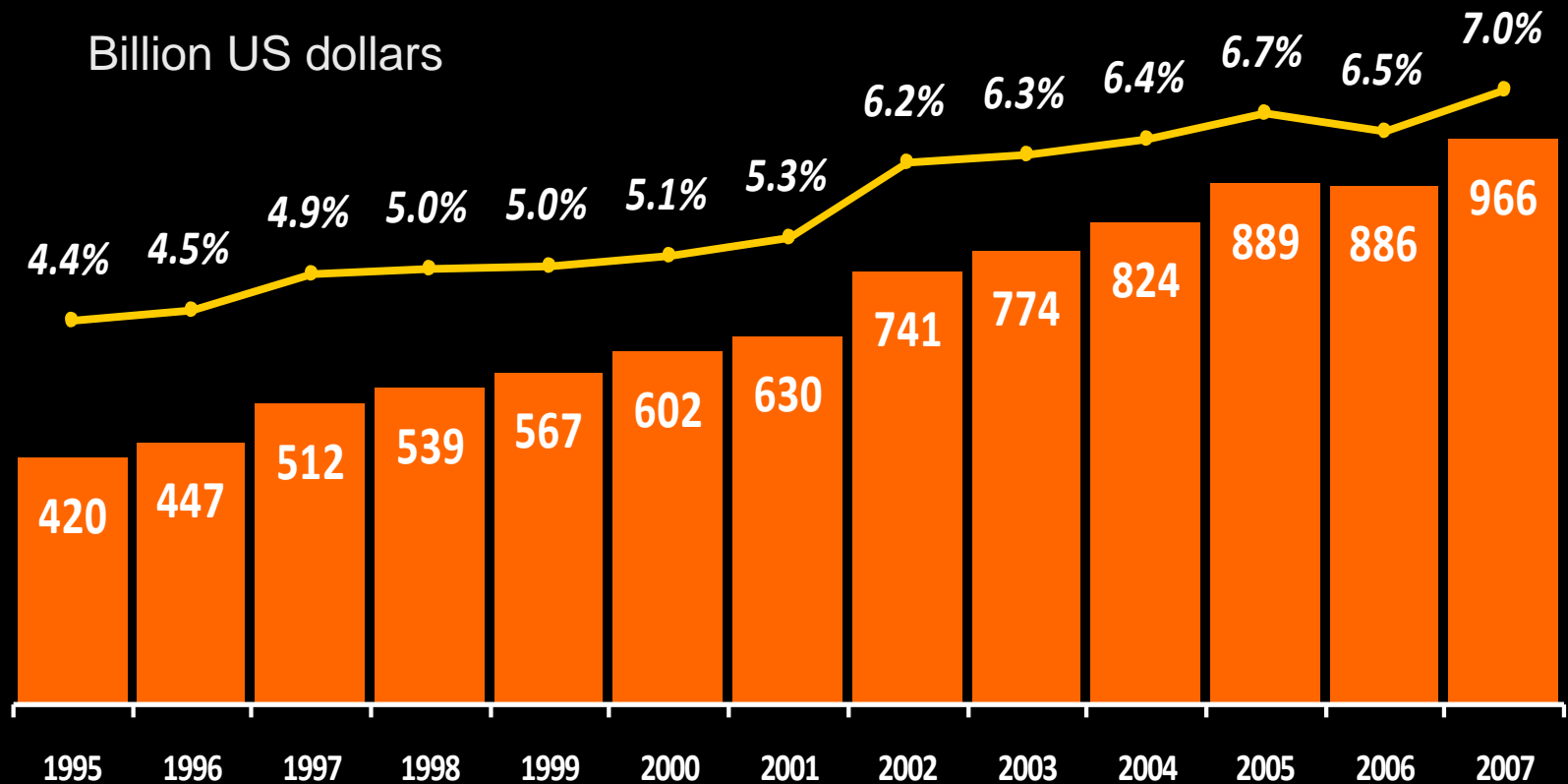
Source: SIMDE based on CPS, March supplements

Demographic dividend export to the US



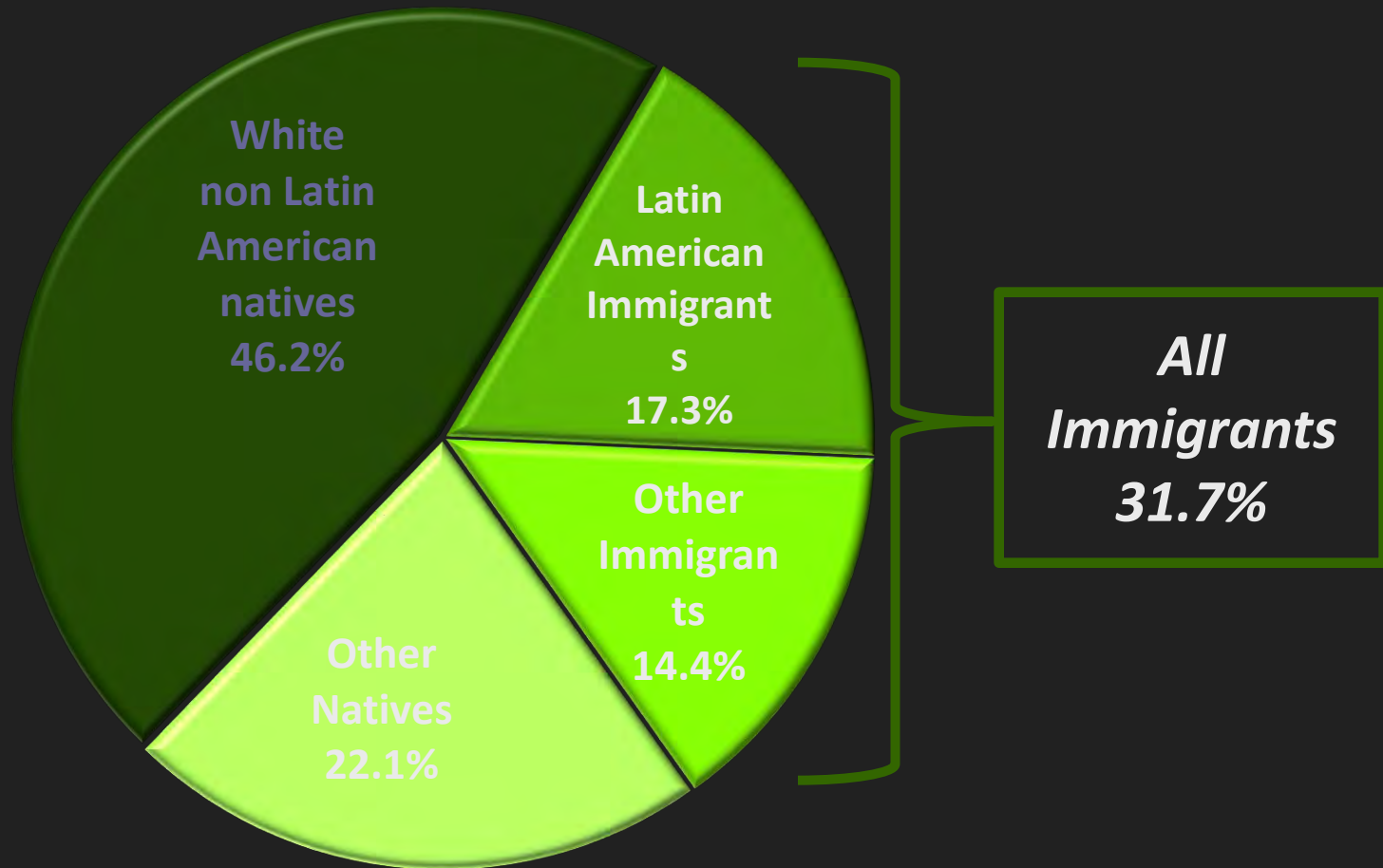
Sources: SIMDE based on CEPALSTAT, *Estadísticas de América Latina y el Caribe*; and US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, 2000 and 2008.

Contribution of Latino immigrants to US GDP



Sources: SIMDE based on BEA, Gross Domestic Product by Industry Accounts and the Current Population Survey, March Supplement

Contribution to US GDP *Growth* 2000-2007

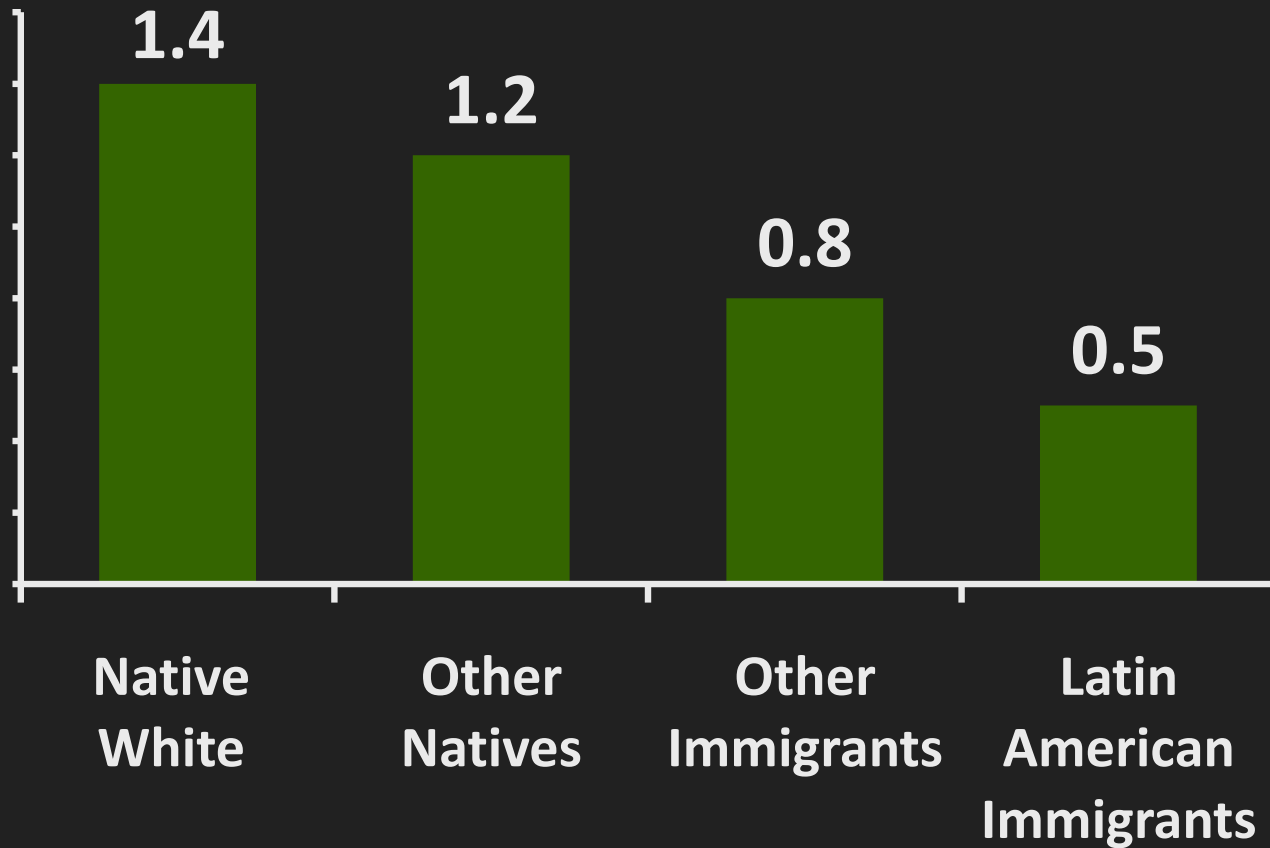


Wage transferences 2005-2007

	Value (Million de US dollars)			Average wage (US dollars per year)		
	Observed	Estimated According to productivity	Transferred	Observed	Estimated According to productivity	Transferred
Total US	6,193,948	6,193,948	0	40,916	40,916	0
Latin American immigrants	322,963	419,329	-96,366	26,571	34,500	-7,928
Non-Latino whites	4,448,329	4,226,643	221,686	43,881	41,694	2,187

Source: SIMDE estimation based on BEA, *National Income*, 2005 a 2007, and CPS, *March Supplement*

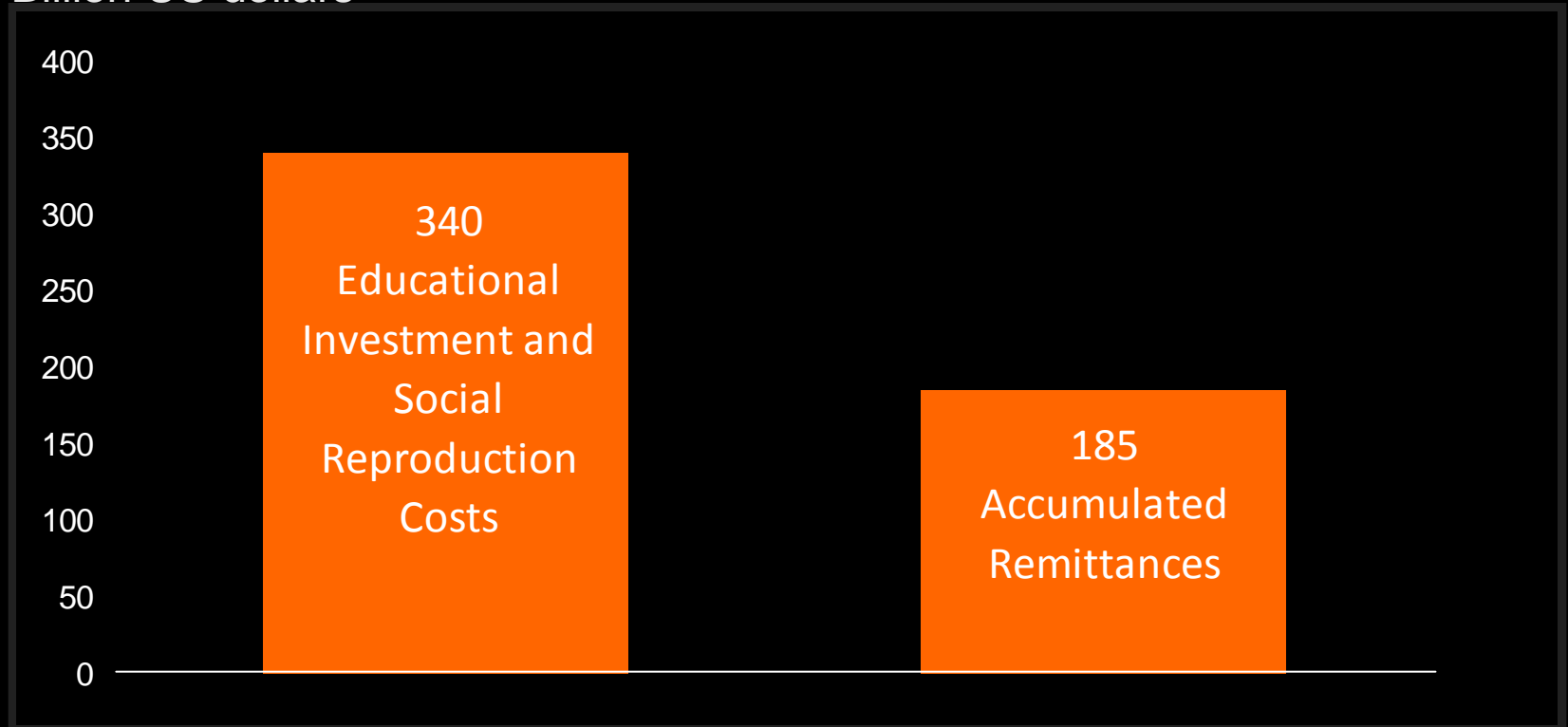
Ratio between taxes to benefits received from public social services in the US (2008)



Source: SIMDE based on US Bureau of Census, *Current Population Survey, March Supplement*, 2008

Cost of emigration for Mexico vs Remittances 1994-2008

Billion US dollars



Source: SIMDE

Concluding remarks

1. *Human mobility* in the context of NAFTA has little to do with a “free choice” option and mainly adopts the form of a *forced* population displacement
2. The exportation of labor becomes a key element of the *Mexico-US regional integration process*
3. Mexican migrants significantly contribute to the satisfaction of *demographic and labor needs* as well as *economic growth* in the US

Concluding remarks

4. Migrants contribute to the fiscal and social security systems in the US while living in conditions of *social exclusion* and *criminalization*
5. Migration implies an important transference of value (a S-N *subsidy*) from the sending countries which is not compensated by the flow of remittances
6. The current global multidimensional crisis could and should be envisaged as an *opportunity for change*. This demands a new way of conceiving and addressing the relationship between migration & development