Emigration’s Impacts on Mexico: A Sociology of Dissimilation

CHAPTER · JANUARY 2013

READS
12

1 AUTHOR:

David Scott FitzGerald
University of California, San Diego

24 PUBLICATIONS   551 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE
A Tale of Dissimilation

Immigrant Impacts in Mexico

### Table 6.1: Taxonomy of Migration Studies Perspectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perspectives</th>
<th>Assimilation</th>
<th>Transnationalization</th>
<th>Convergence</th>
<th>Diversity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>German/Italian</td>
<td>Mexican/US</td>
<td>Mexican-American</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mass migration from Mexico is a century-long history and continues to shape the lives of those who stay behind. The reasons are complex and multifaceted, involving economic, political, and social factors. The United States has been a primary destination for Mexican migrants, with significant numbers of people, especially young men, seeking better opportunities. This has led to a large Mexican-American population in the United States, with significant cultural and economic impacts on both countries.
Chapter 6: Immigrant Impact in Mexico

Cultural Distillation

According to common view in Mexico, the local economic policies of the Mexican government have resulted in a highly heterogeneous and culturally diverse population. Other than being a result of immigration, the diverse population of Mexico also includes deep religious traditions that distinguish their inhabitants from the rest of Mexico. The diversity of the population is further enhanced by the fact that many indigenous cultures and beliefs are not fully assimilated into the mainstream society. As a result, assimilation processes may be segmented and varied across different regions.

Methods

The chapter draws on research in six migrant-origin in the United States at least once. It includes data on the percentage of migrants who have migrated to the United States, the characteristics of the migrants, and the economic impacts of migration. The study found that migrants from Mexico are more likely to migrate to the United States than those from other countries. The economic impacts of migration on the Mexican economy are also discussed, with a focus on the contributions of migrants to the labor market and the overall economy.

Table 6.2: Mexican Communities in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Very Low</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Very High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>59,316</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>1,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>59,909</td>
<td>1,669</td>
<td>1,993</td>
<td>2,704</td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>60,493</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>2,097</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>60,987</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>2,049</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td>1,029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table shows the number of migrants from Mexico living in the United States in the years 2006 to 2009, categorized by income level.
in short, the Catholic Church stopped trying to dissuade untouched
residents from participating in the U.S. Census, the next
wave of the decennial process. Instead, they focused their astration efforts on
monitoring the population, which in turn encouraged the growth of the congregations.
Dying these strategies, the Church focused on the economic and cultural benefits
of having a larger population. The book provides a sophisticated
sociological explanation for why the Church concentrated on
increasing its membership to achieve economic and cultural goals.

In contrast, the book by Radin provides a detailed analysis of the
political and economic factors that contributed to the growth of the
Church in the United States. By analyzing the role of the Church in
the political landscape, Radin shows how it was able to influence
public policy decisions. This book is highly recommended for
those interested in the history of religion and politics in the United States.
Chapter 6. Impediments to Education and Development in Mexico

The chapter is about the challenges and impediments to education and development in Mexico. It discusses the factors that contribute to low educational attainment and the economic consequences of these challenges.

One of the primary challenges highlighted is the lack of access to quality education, particularly in rural and low-income areas. The chapter mentions the need for increased investment in education infrastructure and teacher training to improve educational outcomes.

Another significant issue is the high dropout rate, particularly among indigenous and rural youth. The chapter argues that these dropout rates are not only a result of economic factors but also reflect deeper structural issues, such as discrimination and lack of opportunities.

The chapter also highlights the role of gender in educational attainment, with girls facing additional barriers such as early marriage and domestic responsibilities. It calls for policies that address these issues and ensure equal educational opportunities for all.

Overall, the chapter emphasizes the need for a multi-faceted approach to address the impediments to education and development in Mexico, involving not only educational reforms but also social and economic policies.
Chapter 6: Immigrant Impacts in Mexico

Chapter 6: Immigrant Impacts in Mexico

David Scott FitzGerald

Text continues...
CHAPTER 6: IMPLICATIONS IN MEXICO

As Mexican workers begin to press for better policies, the political landscape in Mexico is shifting. The national government, através of the National Institute of Labour, is working to address the needs of the working class. However, the challenges are numerous, and the path forward is uncertain. The political landscape in Mexico is complex, marked by a history of political instability and economic challenges. The country is facing significant issues, including poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. The government is under pressure to address these issues, and the parties are divided on how to proceed.
CHAPTER 6. Immigrant Impacts in Mexico

Our own experience with cross-border policy differences and the Mexican government’s resistance to U.S. policies has raised questions about the effectiveness of U.S. interventions in the Mexican context. This chapter will examine the impact of U.S. policies on Mexican citizens, particularly those living in border states. We will explore the ways in which U.S. policies have affected Mexican migration patterns, labor markets, and political stability.

The Mexican government has responded to U.S. policies in various ways. Some measures have been successful, while others have had unintended consequences. For example, the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994 led to increased economic integration between the two countries. However, this integration also led to increased competition for jobs, which contributed to social unrest and political instability.

In order to address these challenges, the Mexican government has taken a number of steps. These include increased border controls, stricter immigration laws, and efforts to develop alternative economic opportunities in border states. While these measures have had some success, they have also had negative impacts on the lives of many Mexican citizens.

The challenge for the future is to find a way to balance the goals of economic development and social well-being. This will require a coordinated effort between the governments of the United States and Mexico, as well as the active participation of civil society organizations and the private sector.

In conclusion, the impact of U.S. policies on Mexican citizens is complex and multifaceted. While some measures have been effective, others have had unintended consequences. The key to success will be a committed and collaborative approach that takes into account the needs and perspectives of all stakeholders.
The conventional wisdom that the Mexican economy is a "family economy" is not accurate. The traditional family model of the Mexican economy is based on the idea that families are the main units of production and consumption. However, this is not the case anymore. The Mexican economy is now more diversified and complex, with a significant presence of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and a growing number of multinational corporations. The traditional family model is outdated and does not reflect the current economic reality of Mexico.

Moreover, the Mexican government has implemented policies aimed at improving the business environment and promoting entrepreneurship. These policies have led to a significant increase in the number of SMEs and start-ups in the country. The Mexican government has also invested in education and training programs to improve the skills of the workforce and increase innovation.

The Mexican economy has also become more integrated with the global economy. Mexico is a member of several trade agreements, including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which has helped to increase exports and foreign direct investment. This integration has led to a more open and competitive economy that is better able to compete in the global marketplace.

In conclusion, the Mexican economy is a complex and dynamic system that is constantly evolving. The traditional family model of the Mexican economy is no longer accurate, and the government has implemented policies aimed at improving the business environment and promoting entrepreneurship. The Mexican economy is now more diversified and complex, and it is poised to continue growing and developing in the years to come.
3.5 In the context of a broader understanding of the American political landscape, it is clear that the effects of U.S.-Mexican immigration and trade policies have significant implications for the future of the region, with particular attention to the role of NAFTA and its impact on the economies of both countries. The integration of Mexican labor into the U.S. market has led to significant economic changes, particularly in the areas of manufacturing and agriculture. The effects of this integration have been uneven, with some sectors experiencing growth while others struggle. The ongoing debate over immigration policy reflects the complexity of these issues, with arguments for both the benefits and drawbacks of increased Mexican labor force participation. The consequences for the Mexican economy, particularly in the southern regions, have been significant, with the potential for sustained economic growth depending on the ability to integrate this labor into the national economy.

4. The current debate over immigration policy in the United States highlights the ongoing challenges of managing the flow of workers between the two countries. The economic benefits of immigration are clear, but the costs of absorbing large numbers of immigrants into the labor market must also be considered. The debate over immigration policy is often framed around the question of national security, but the economic implications of immigration cannot be ignored. The integration of Mexican labor into the U.S. market has led to significant economic changes, particularly in the areas of manufacturing and agriculture. The effects of this integration have been uneven, with some sectors experiencing growth while others struggle. The ongoing debate over immigration policy reflects the complexity of these issues, with arguments for both the benefits and drawbacks of increased Mexican labor force participation. The consequences for the Mexican economy, particularly in the southern regions, have been significant, with the potential for sustained economic growth depending on the ability to integrate this labor into the national economy.
Chapter 6: Limitations in Mexico

In the chapter's focus on the challenges Mexican society faces, the discussion delves into the limitations experienced by Mexican citizens. The chapter highlights the economic struggles and social inequalities that continue to persist in the country. It points out the difficulties in achieving educational parity and the impact of these challenges on the overall development of Mexican society.

The chapter mentions the importance of educational reform to address the inequalities in access to education. It cites examples of successful educational initiatives in other countries that have demonstrated the potential for improvement. The text also emphasizes the need for increased investment in human capital as a means of overcoming the limitations.

Overall, the chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges Mexico faces in its quest for economic and social development, and it calls for continued efforts to address these limitations.

---

References:
