International Baccalaureate

Extended essay cover

SAMPLE D

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: Geography

(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay: Is there a relationship between location in the north and south of Mexico and the number of migrants moving to the United States of America, specifically taking into account indices of education, health and income

Candidate's declaration

If this declaration is not signed by the candidate the extended essay will not be assessed.

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

I am aware that the word limit for all extended essays is 4000 words and that examiners are not required to read beyond this limit.

This is the final version of my extended essay.

Candidate's signature: _____ Date: February 10 2009

IB Cardiff use only: A: _____ B: ✓

Supervisor's report

The supervisor must complete the report below and then give the final version of the extended essay, with this cover attached, to the Diploma Programme coordinator. The supervisor must sign this report; otherwise the extended essay will not be assessed and may be returned to the school.

Name of supervisor (CAPITAL letters) _____

Comments

Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

was very enthusiastic throughout the extended essay process. He frequently sought me out to discuss new data he had found during research. The primary data gathering was particularly commendable in that a street survey in Mexico City given the potentially intimidating nature of such an undertaking showed commitment to this essay. Issues raised such as the connection between indigenous populations and migration are very interesting propositions. I found the whole process and the finished proposition to be relevant to modern mexico

I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

I spent 5 hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

Supervisor's signature: _____ Date: 25/2/09

Extended Essay

(Candidate Number:)

)

(IB school code:)

Geography

¿Is there a relationship between location in the north and south of Mexico and the number of migrants moving to the United States of America, specifically taking into account indices of education, health and income?

Word Count: 3726 words.

February 2009.

framing comments on back of EE!

Abstract

Name:

Subject:
Geography

Title:
¿Is there a relationship between location in the north and south of Mexico and the number of migrants moving to the United States of America, specifically taking into account indices of education, health and income?

Abstract:

The purpose of this essay is to research if there is a relationship between location in the north and south of Mexico and the number of migrants moving to the United States of America, specifically taking into account indices of education, health and income. The objective is to find if there is a relationship by using maps, charts, graphs and tables. The essay examines each index in depth, explaining them and discussing the problems linking them to the possible reasons of migration in North America (Mexico and the United States of America). The investigation has two sets of data – primary and secondary. The primary data is the one I personally collected and involves the survey I carried out. The secondary data are all the maps, charts, tables and graphs I made from the information obtained from the web and books. The main sources used were the Census Bureau of Mexico and the United States of America. I chose to do this essay because I believe migration is an important problem in the Mexican society nowadays. The main conclusions of the investigation are that most data shows a tendency that states of northern Mexico are better off than the southern states therefore showing the high levels of inequality and social differences in the country.

Acknowledgements

This Extended Essay could not have been written without the help of Mr. Judd, who not only served as my supervisor but also encouraged and challenged me throughout the 2 years of the IB Diploma Programme

Contents page

¿Is there a relationship between location in the north and south of Mexico and the number of migrants moving to the United States of America, specifically taking into account indices of education, health and income?

Introduction.

Mexico is currently the country with the highest number of emigrants in the world.

Mexican migration is a major problem for the whole Mexican society; it affects its population, the overall economy and local and federal governments, each year the number of emigrants increase suggesting that the opportunities given here in Mexico are scarce or not enough, that is why young Mexicans mainly from rural communities decide to emigrate to the north - risking their lives, leaving their families behind for long periods of time and most of the time facing problems in an unfamiliar environment - because they cannot get enough decent opportunities here in their own country.

Migration is a complex phenomenon in North America due to the historical background of Mexico and the United States of America. As a matter of fact this phenomenon has over a century of existence; perhaps it all began in 1846 in the Mexican-American War which ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which gave total control of Texas to the United States and ceded the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming. All these annexed territories had Mexican families of which some were relocated further south in Mexico but the vast majority remained in the United States creating along with migration what nowadays is known as the "Hispanic community", accounting for more than 12.5% of the United States population in 2000[1].

Migration of Mexicans to the United States has always been a problem of major controversy for U.S.A.-Mexico bilateral relations since 1900s. There have been periods

[1]US Census Bureau. "The Population Profile of the United States: 2000". In Census.gov. Updated 28/08/2008. <http://www.census.gov/population/www/pop-profile/profile2000.html> (accessed 12/11/2008)

of shared interests in promoting migratory flows, but nowadays the United States immigration legislation has become more restraining reflecting the rising concern of Americans for the high levels of Mexican migration and also the high levels of Mexicans living there. Nevertheless, Mexico continues to be the main provider of workers, legally and illegally, into the United States; this is why the approval of a migratory reform is more of a need than a desire.

Both countries cannot ignore migration problems due to various reasons, some of them are explained below:

- The inevitable reality that both countries share the same 3,000 km border.
- This proximity makes each other susceptible to the consequences of domestic events such as earthquakes, terrorist attacks, etc.
- The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has helped both countries, making Mexico the U.S. second largest trading partner.[2]

? relevance to migration

The migration of Mexicans to the United States of America as I said is a phenomenon that shows the economic differences among both countries that continues at present-day a high debatable topic for both countries. For one side it involves the large number of Mexican migrants emigrating to the United States and on the other side it involves the economic impact that the remittances sent by the Mexican migrants have in the overall Mexican economy. In the first semester of 2003 the remittances surpassed the US$6 billion dollars (this is 29% more in relationship to the same period of 2002), this total (US$6 billion) is equivalent to 74.4% of the income by exports of crude oil[3], which is Mexico's main source of income.

Academic context clear

This investigation will try to show if there is a relationship between the north and south of Mexico and the number of migrants moving to the United States. The factors I'll be using are:

- Years of education (education level)

[2] Rodriguez-Scott, Esmeralda. "Patterns of Mexican Migration to the United States" In Appstate.edu. Issued March 2002. <http://www1.appstate.edu/~stefanov/proceedings/rodriguez.htm> (accessed 9/12/2008)

[3] Tiessen Kentzler, Enrique. "Análisis de la migración de Mexicanos a los Estados Unidos". In fundacion-christlieb.org.mx. No date. <http://www.fundacion-christlieb.org.mx/estudios/estudio6.pdf> (accessed 12/11/2008)

- Monthly income
- Health condition

My hypothesis for this investigation is that people from the southern region of Mexico migrate more to the north, especially the U.S., than those from the northern region. This is because, I believe that the North is better off in terms of education and income levels than people from the South; and as a result they migrate more to look for better opportunities.

Table 1, below, shows the Mexican states divided according to my hypothesis.

Table 1

States of the North	States of the South
Aguascalientes (1)	Campeche (14)
Baja California (2)	Chiapas (15)
Baja California Sur (3)	Colima (16)
Chihuahua (4)	Distrito Federal (México City) (17)
Coahuila (5)	Estado de México (18)
Durango (6)	Guanajuato (19)
Nayarit (7)	Guerrero (20)
Nuevo León (8)	Hidalgo (21)
San Luis Potosí (9)	Jalisco (22)
Sinaloa (10)	Michoacán (23)
Sonora (11)	Morelos (24)
Tamaulipas (12)	Oaxaca (25)
Zacatecas (13)	Puebla (26)
	Querétaro (27)
	Quintana Roo (28)
	Tabasco (29)
	Tlaxcala (30)
	Veracruz (31)
	Yucatán (32)

Map 1, below, shows the division by state according to my hypothesis. The red line clearly separates the north from the south. The red line represents how the country is going to be divided throughout this investigation; this means that when I refer to the South or the North the following Map must be taken into consideration.

Map 1

The generation of data and estimations about migrants is a complicated due to the space and mobility, the origin and destination of the migrants is wide and it doesn't necessarily follow a pattern making it even more difficult to track with exactness. Nonetheless, in the last few years both countries have been designing and applying new methods of investigation to explore this phenomenon, also both countries have carried out unique efforts to establish a constructive dialogue in migratory matters. The results of this approach, although important are still modest, and that is clearly reflected in the arising migration levels. The need of a migratory reform that establishes the rules among both countries has never been as urgent as is it now, due to the rapid expansion of globalization and the needs that it requires to keep it efficient.

All the information of charts, graphs, tables, maps, etc. used throughout this investigation is based mainly from the Census Bureau of Mexico and the Census Bureau of the United States. In order to keep the investigation in the same context, most of the information and data presented is from the last census of both countries – year 2000.

Results and analysis of the investigation.

According to Table 2, below, the states with higher education are those from the north, except for Mexico City (Distrito Federal), the capital of the country. In contrast the states with the lowest education levels are Oaxaca and Chiapas and both are from the south. As a result, these two states are the poorest states and consequently both of them have high negative rates of internal emigration, which means that their population is decreasing.[4]

[4] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Población inmigrante y emigrante y saldo neto migratorio, por entidad federativa según lugar de nacimiento, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob58&s=est&c=8368> (accessed 13/11/2008)

Table 2

Rank	State	Average years of education
1	Distrito Federal	9.6
2	Nuevo León	8.8
3	Coahuila de Zaragoza	8.4
4	Baja California Sur	8.3
5	Baja California	8.2
6	Sonora	8.2
7	Aguascalientes	8
7	México	8
7	Tamaulipas	8
10	Quintana Roo	7.8
11	Colima	7.7
11	Chihuahua	7.7
11	Morelos	7.7
14	Sinaloa	7.6
14	Tlaxcala	7.6
16	Querétaro Arteaga	7.5
16	Jalisco	7.5
18	Durango	7.3
18	Nayarit	7.3
20	Tabasco	7.2
21	Campeche	7
22	San Luis Potosí	6.9
23	Yucatán	6.8
24	Puebla	6.7
24	Hidalgo	6.7
26	Zacatecas	6.5
27	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	6.4
27	Guanajuato	6.4
29	Michoacán de Ocampo	6.2
30	Guerrero	6.1
31	Oaxaca	5.6
32	Chiapas	5.3
	Average years of education in Mexico	7.34

Source: INEGI[5]

Tables 3 and 4, below, have the same information as the table above but divided for both regions. Although the difference in average years of education is not huge, it is quite considerable, and as expected the north has a higher average of years of education than the south. The difference between both regions is 0.74 years but if I exclude from

[5] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Promedio de escolaridad de la población de 15 y más años por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000 y 2005" In inegi.gob.mx. Updated 11/01/2007. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=medu14&s=est&c=3282> (accessed 13/11/2008)

the south the capital of the country (Distrito Federal) the average reduces to 6.90, making the difference to be almost 1 year, making the difference more considerable.

Table 3

North	Aguascalientes	8
	Baja California	8.2
	Baja California Sur	8.3
	Chihuahua	7.7
	Coahuila de Zaragoza	8.4
	Durango	7.3
	Nayarit	7.3
	Nuevo León	8.8
	San Luis Potosí	6.9
	Sinaloa	7.6
	Sonora	8.2
	Tamaulipas	8
	Zacatecas	6.5
	Average years of education in the north of Mexico	7.78

Source: INEGI[6]

[6] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Promedio de escolaridad de la población de 15 y más años por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000 y 2005" In inegi.gob.mx. Updated 11/01/2007. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=medu14&s=est&c=3282> (accessed 13/11/2008)

Table 4

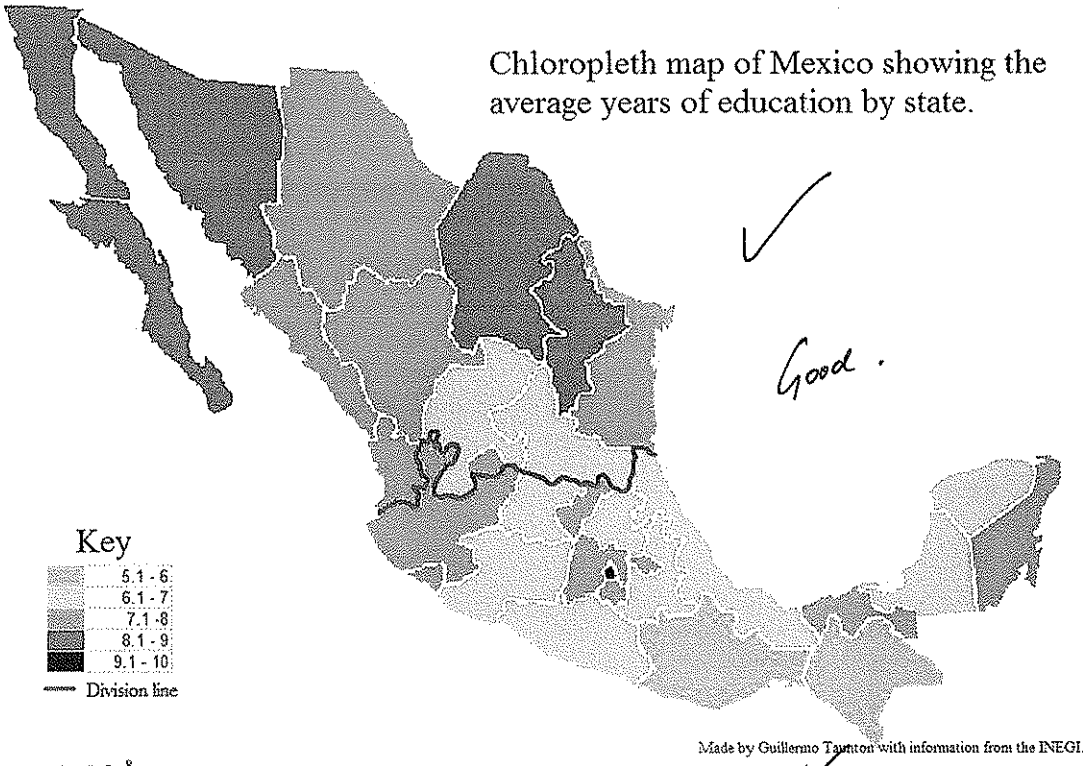
	Campeche	7
	Chiapas	5.3
	Colima	7.7
	Distrito Federal	9.6
	México	8
	Guanajuato	6.4
	Guerrero	6.1
	Hidalgo	6.7
	Jalisco	7.5
	Michoacán de Ocampo	6.2
	Morelos	7.7
	Oaxaca	5.6
	Puebla	6.7
	Querétaro Arteaga	7.5
	Quintana Roo	7.8
	Tabasco	7.2
	Tlaxcala	7.6
	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	6.4
South	Yucatán	6.8
	Average years of education in the south of Mexico	7.04

Source: INEGI[7]

Map 2, below, is a chloropleth map, in which areas are shaded in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map, in this case population density. The map shows the years of average education by state. As the color darkens the average education level increases.

[7] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Promedio de escolaridad de la población de 15 y más años por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000 y 2005" In inegi.gob.mx. Updated 11/01/2007. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=medu14&s=est&c=3282> (accessed 13/11/2008)

Map 2



Chloropleth map of Mexico showing the average years of education by state.

Source: INEGI[8]

Map 2 clearly illustrates the differences in terms of education of Mexico because most of the states with darker colors (with higher rates of education) are located in the north, while the lightest states are in the south.

Table 5, below, shows the number of Mexican migrants going to the U.S. in 2000 per state (and region) and as a percentage of the population.

[8] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Promedio de escolaridad de la población de 15 y más años por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000 y 2005" In inegi.gob.mx. Updated 11/01/2007. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=medu14&s=est&c=3282> (accessed 13/11/2008)

Table 5

	State	Total number of emigrants, 2000	Total population, 2000	As a % of the population
N	Aguascalientes	25 766	944 285	2.7
	Baja California	22 613	2 487 367	0.9
	Baja California Sur	2 360	424 041	0.6
O	Chihuahua	49 722	3 052 907	1.6
	Coahuila de Zaragoza	21 581	2 298 070	0.9
	Durango	42 307	1 448 661	2.9
R	Nayarit	25 303	920 185	2.8
	Nuevo León	33 066	3 834 141	0.9
	San Luis Potosí	61 757	2 299 360	2.7
T	Sinaloa	34 662	2 536 844	1.4
	Sonora	13 676	2 216 969	0.6
	Tamaulipas	32 665	2 753 222	1.2
H	Zacatecas	65 631	1 353 610	4.9
	Total Population in the North		26 569 662	- 27.26%
S	Campeche	2 192	690 689	0.3
	Chiapas	9 275	3 920 892	0.2
	Colima	12 581	542 627	2.3
	Distrito Federal	59 368	8 605 239	0.7
	México	127 425	13 096 686	1
O	Guanajuato	163 338	4 663 032	3.5
	Guerrero	73 215	3 079 649	2.4
	Hidalgo	60 817	2 235 591	2.7
	Jalisco	170 793	6 322 002	2.7
U	Michoacán de Ocampo	165 502	3 985 667	4.2
	Morelos	44 426	1 555 296	2.9
	Oaxaca	55 839	3 438 765	1.6
	Puebla	69 775	5 076 686	1.4
	Querétaro Arteaga	24 682	1 404 306	1.8
T	Quintana Roo	2 496	874 963	0.3
	Tabasco	3 597	1 891 829	0.2
	Tlaxcala	8 541	962 646	0.9
	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	78 347	6 908 975	1.1
H	Yucatán	5 839	1 658 210	0.4
	Total Population in the South		70 913 750	- 72.74%
	United Mexican States	**1 569 157**	**97 483 412**	**1.6**

Source: INEGI[9][10]

[9] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Población emigrante a Estados Unidos de América por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob67&s=est&c=3244> (accessed 14/11/2008)

[10] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Porcentaje de población emigrante a Estados Unidos de América por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003.

As seen from Table 5, in 2000, 1.6% of the total Mexican population migrated to the U.S.

Table 6, below, shows the total number of emigrants leaving per state in 2000. The first 7 states belong to the Southern region.

<http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob68&s=est&c=3245> (accessed 14/11/2008)

Table 6

Rank	State	# of emigrants
1	Jalisco	170 793
2	Michoacán de Ocampo	165 502
3	Guanajuato	163 338
4	México	127 425
5	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	78 347
6	Guerrero	73 215
7	Puebla	69 775
8	Zacatecas	65 631
9	San Luis Potosí	61 757
10	Hidalgo	60 817
11	Distrito Federal	59 368
12	Oaxaca	55 839
13	Chihuahua	49 722
14	Morelos	44 426
15	Durango	42 307
16	Sinaloa	34 662
17	Nuevo León	33 066
18	Tamaulipas	32 665
19	Aguascalientes	25 766
20	Nayarit	25 303
21	Querétaro Arteaga	24 682
22	Baja California	22 613
23	Coahuila de Zaragoza	21 581
24	Sonora	13 676
25	Colima	12 581
26	Chiapas	9 275
27	Tlaxcala	8 541
28	Yucatán	5 839
29	Tabasco	3 597
30	Quintana Roo	2 496
31	Baja California Sur	2 360
32	Campeche	2 192

Source: INEGI[11]

Could have shown Southern / Northern States in different colours

Tables 7 and 8, below, show the number of emigrants that go to the U.S. in 2000. The Northern region migrates in a much lower proportion than the Southern region. This is remarkable because in terms of proximity, the states from the north region are much closer to the border.

[11] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Población emigrante a Estados Unidos de América por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob67&s=est&c=3244> (accessed 14/11/2008)

Table 7

N	Zacatecas	65631
	San Luis Potosí	61757
	Chihuahua	49722
O	Durango	42307
	Sinaloa	34662
	Nuevo León	33066
R	Tamaulipas	32665
	Aguascalientes	25766
	Nayarit	25303
T	Baja California	22613
	Coahuila de Zaragoza	21581
	Sonora	13676
H	Baja California Sur	2360
	TOTAL	431109

Source: INEGI[12]

Table 8

S	Jalisco	170793
	Michoacán de Ocampo	165502
	Guanajuato	163338
	México	127425
	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	78347
O	Guerrero	73215
	Puebla	69775
	Hidalgo	60817
	Distrito Federal	59368
U	Oaxaca	55839
	Morelos	44426
	Querétaro Arteaga	24682
	Colima	12581
	Chiapas	9275
T	Tlaxcala	8541
	Yucatán	5839
	Tabasco	3597
	Quintana Roo	2496
H	Campeche	2192
	TOTAL	1138048

Source: INEGI[13]

Chart 1, below, shows in terms of percentages the number of migrants that emigrate to the U.S. in terms of regions. It is important to say that according to Table 5, the North has 27.26% of the population while the South has 72.74% in 200, but nonetheless Chart

[12] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Población emigrante a Estados Unidos de América por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob67&s=est&c=3244> (accessed 14/11/2008)

[13] Ibid

1 shows that 72.50% of the migrants were from Southern region while only 27.50% were from Northern region. In general terms it be can said that for every Northern migrant there are 3 Southern migrants, to a ratio of 3:1.

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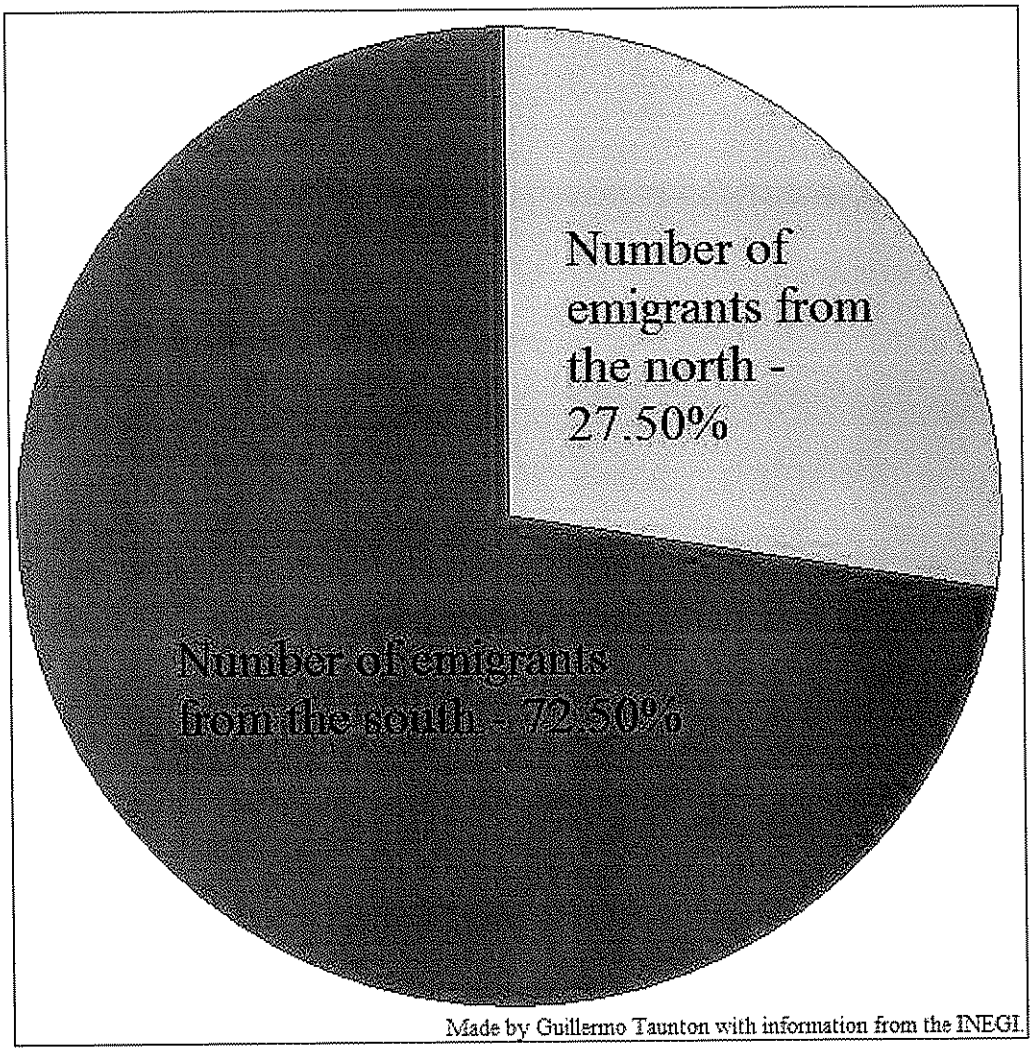
Chart 1

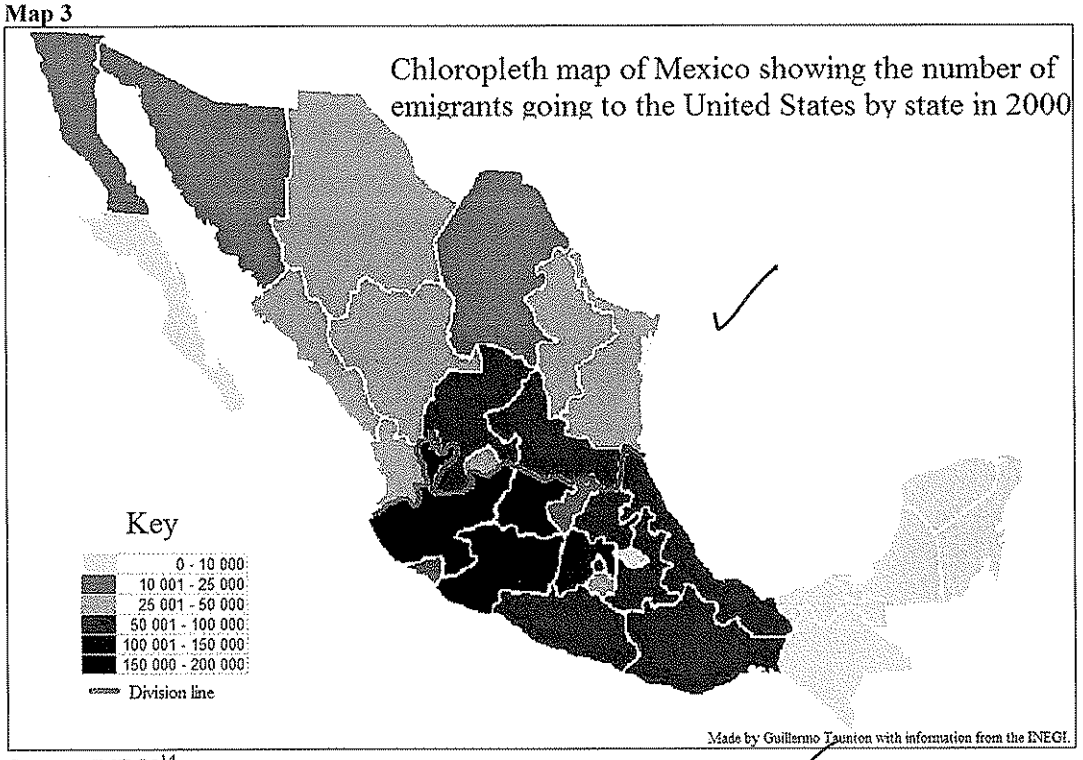


Not really necessary - stated clearly in tables and text

Sources: Table 7 and 8

Map 3, below, shows a chloropleth map with the number of migrants by state. As the color darkens, the number of migrants increases.

Map 3



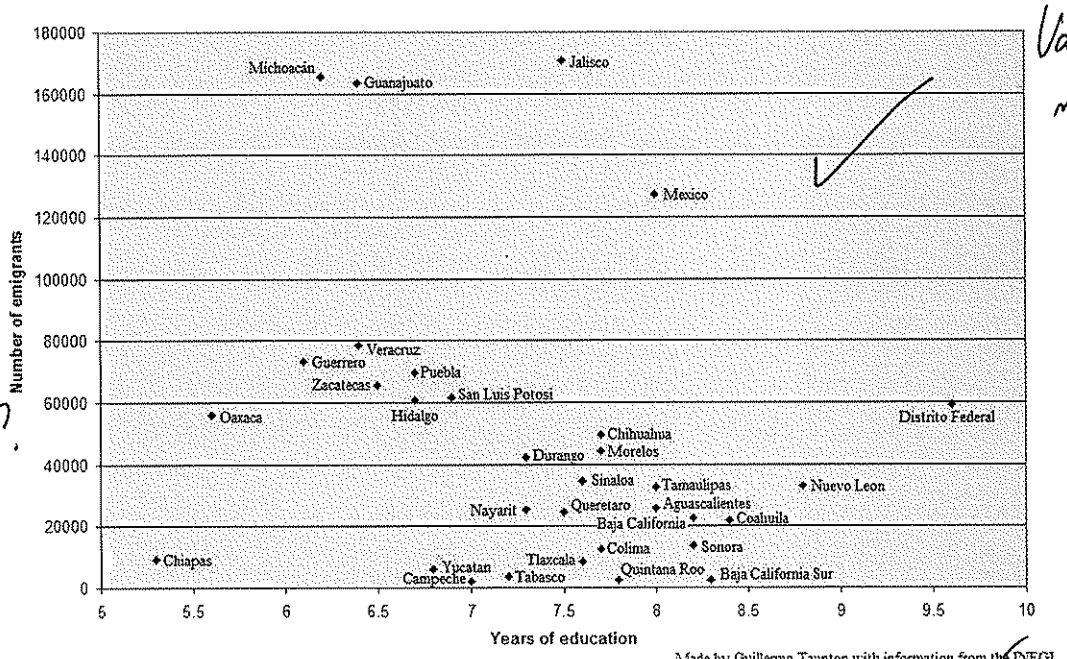
Source: INEGI[14]

Map 3 clearly illustrates the levels of migration by state, by looking at the map you can clearly see that the states with the highest emigrations levels are Jalisco, Guanajuato and Michoacán, which all belong to the south.

Graph 1, below, is a correlation graph. A correlation graph is a way of seeing if there is a relationship between two variables. In the graph there seems to be no correlation at all in most states but in some such as Michoacán and Guanajuato there seems to be a correlation, because as the average years of education decreases the number of migrants increases.

[14] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Población emigrante a Estados Unidos de América por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob67&s=est&c=3244> (accessed 14/11/2008)

Graph 1



Source: INEGI[15][16]

Although, according to Table 6, Guanajuato and Michoacán are the second and third states with most migration, and according to Table 2, they occupy the 27th and 29th place in average years of education. The curious fact is that the last two presidents of Mexico – Vicente Fox and Felipe Calderon – are from these two states suggesting that they are opportunities everywhere in the country.

Map 4, below, shows from Graph 2 (below Map 4) the states of Michoacán (#23) and Guanajuato (#19), the states that do seem to have a correlation.

[15] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Promedio de escolaridad de la población de 15 y más años por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000 y 2005" In inegi.gob.mx. Updated 11/01/2007. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=medu14&s=est&c=3282> (accessed 13/11/2008)

[16] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Población emigrante a Estados Unidos de América por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob67&s=est&c=3244> (accessed 14/11/2008)

Map 4

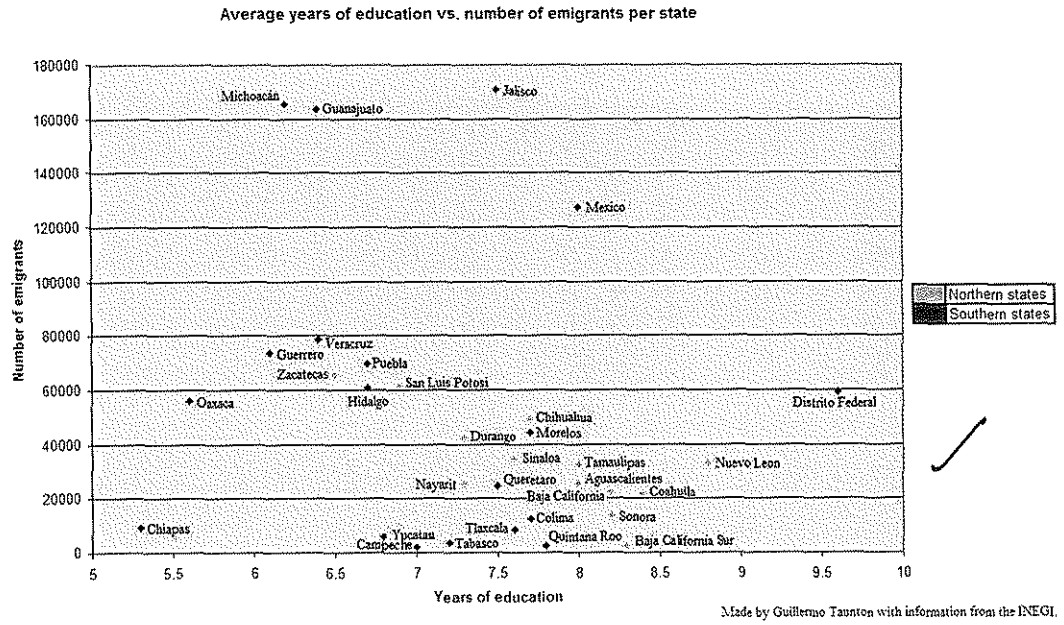
Source: INEGI[17]

Graph 2, below, is the same as the one used earlier but separated in regions. The yellow points represent the northern states while the blue points represent the southern states. The northern states seem to be all in a small region in the graph suggesting that all the states have equality while the southern states tend to have results spread all over the graph suggesting that there is inequality.

Presumably inequality between the

[17] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Población emigrante a Estados Unidos de América por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob67&s=est&c=3244> (accessed 14/11/2008)

Graph 2



Source: INEGI[18][19]

The information given below is perhaps the most important statistic that I've used on this investigation, because summarizes and relates to the research question, also this statistic makes much more emphasis to the research question than other figures. The statistic uses the Human Development Index (HDI), which is a summary composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Health is measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge is measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio; and standard of living by GDP per capita (PPP US$)[20]. With this statistic we can determinate whether or not, or to what extended my hypothesis is correct and to what degree has is valid.

[18] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Promedio de escolaridad de la población de 15 y más años por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000 y 2005" In inegi.gob.mx. Updated 11/01/2007. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=medu14&s=est&c=3282> (accessed 13/11/2008)

[19] INEGI (Mexican Census Bureau). "Población emigrante a Estados Unidos de América por entidad federativa según sexo, 2000" In INEGI.gob.mx. Updated 11/06/2003. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mpob67&s=est&c=3244> (accessed 14/11/2008)

[20] "What is the human development index (HDI)?" In Undp.org/. No date. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/faq/question,68,en.html> (accessed 12/12/2008)

Table 9, below, shows the HDI ranked per state as of year 2000.

Table 9

Rank	State	HDI
1	Distrito Federal	0.881
2	Nuevo León	0.842
3	Chihuahua	0.827
4	Baja California	0.826
5	Coahuila de Zaragoza	0.825
6	Baja California Sur	0.823
7	Quintana Roo	0.821
8	Sonora	0.819
9	Aguascalientes	0.818
10	Campeche	0.812
11	Tamaulipas	0.811
12	Colima	0.805
13	Jalisco	0.800
14	Querétaro Arteaga	0.799
15	Durango	0.790
16	Morelos	0.788
17	Sinaloa	0.785
18	México	0.782
19	Yucatán	0.774
20	Tabasco	0.772
21	San Luis Potosí	0.769
22	Nayarit	0.769
23	Tlaxcala	0.765
24	Guanajuato	0.764
25	Puebla	0.759
26	Hidalgo	0.752
27	Zacatecas	0.752
28	Michoacán de Ocampo	0.746
29	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	0.745
30	Guerrero	0.727
31	Oaxaca	0.717
32	Chiapas	0.701
	National Average	0.786

Source: Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007[21]

[21] "Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007. Migración y desarrollo humano" In Cinu.org.mx. Issued June 2007. <http://www.cinu.org.mx/prensa/especiales/2007/IDH/Comunicado_IDHMx2007_1.pdf> (accessed 18/11/2008)

Table 9 shows that Guerrero, Chiapas and Oaxaca are the worst states of the country in terms of the HDI.

Tables 10 and 11, below, have the same information as the table above but divided into regions.

Table 10

N	Nuevo León	0.842
	Chihuahua	0.827
	Baja California	0.826
O	Coahuila de Zaragoza	0.825
	Baja California Sur	0.823
	Sonora	0.819
R	Aguascalientes	0.818
	Tamaulipas	0.811
	Durango	0.790
T	Sinaloa	0.785
	San Luis Potosí	0.769
	Nayarit	0.769
H	Zacatecas	0.752
	TOTAL	0.804

Source: Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007[22]

Top 5 Southern states have HDI above bottom 5 northern states (see p. 22 also)

[22] "Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007. Migración y desarrollo humano" In Cinu.org.mx. Issued June 2007. <http://www.cinu.org.mx/prensa/especiales/2007/IDH/Comunicado_IDHMx2007_1.pdf> (accessed 18/11/2008)

Table 11

S	Jalisco	0.800
	Distrito Federal	0.881
	Quintana Roo	0.821
	Campeche	0.812
O	Colima	0.805
	Querétaro Arteaga	0.799
	Morelos	0.788
	México	0.782
	Yucatán	0.774
U	Tabasco	0.772
	Tlaxcala	0.765
	Guanajuato	0.764
	Puebla	0.759
	Hidalgo	0.752
T	Michoacán de Ocampo	0.746
	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	0.745
	Guerrero	0.727
	Oaxaca	0.717
H	Chiapas	0.701
	TOTAL	0.774

Source: Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007[23]

Both tables above show that the North in average has a HDI of .804 while the South has a HDI of .774. The differences, although minimal, are quite significant because the region with the HDI closest to 1 (North) it is said to be better off.

Table 12, below, shows the HDI average on the 4th column as of year 2004.

data tables should be in appendix.

[23] "Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007. Migración y desarrollo humano" In Cinu.org.mx. Issued June 2007. <http://www.cinu.org.mx/prensa/especiales/2007/IDH/Comunicado_IDHMx2007_1.pdf> (accessed 18/11/2008)

Table 12

State	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI
Distrito Federal	0.840	0.903	0.908	0.884
Nuevo León	0.837	0.863	0.853	0.851
Baja California	0.844	0.876	0.798	0.839
Coahuila de Zaragoza	0.832	0.868	0.807	0.836
Chihuahua	0.837	0.860	0.806	0.834
Baja California Sur	0.836	0.875	0.788	0.833
Quintana Roo	0.837	0.827	0.825	0.830
Aguascalientes	0.835	0.865	0.782	0.827
Campeche	0.824	0.816	0.839	0.826
Sonora	0.831	0.869	0.776	0.825
Tamaulipas	0.830	0.870	0.774	0.825
Colima	0.834	0.848	0.748	0.810
Querétaro Arteaga	0.825	0.829	0.772	0.809
Jalisco	0.833	0.838	0.746	0.806
Durango	0.824	0.856	0.734	0.804
Morelos	0.835	0.838	0.731	0.801
Sinaloa	0.831	0.847	0.710	0.796
México	0.826	0.841	0.694	0.787
San Luis Potosí	0.826	0.822	0.708	0.785
Yucatán	0.823	0.810	0.716	0.783
Tabasco	0.819	0.844	0.678	0.780
Guanajuato	0.826	0.805	0.704	0.778
Nayarit	0.833	0.832	0.661	0.775
Tlaxcala	0.828	0.843	0.653	0.775
Zacatecas	0.828	0.833	0.655	0.772
Puebla	0.811	0.804	0.688	0.767
Hidalgo	0.821	0.815	0.657	0.764
Michoacán de Ocampo	0.823	0.793	0.656	0.758
Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	0.809	0.797	0.666	0.757
Guerrero	0.800	0.765	0.651	0.739
Oaxaca	0.811	0.775	0.615	0.734
Chiapas	0.801	0.752	0.602	0.719
National Averages	0.827	0.834	0.731	0.797

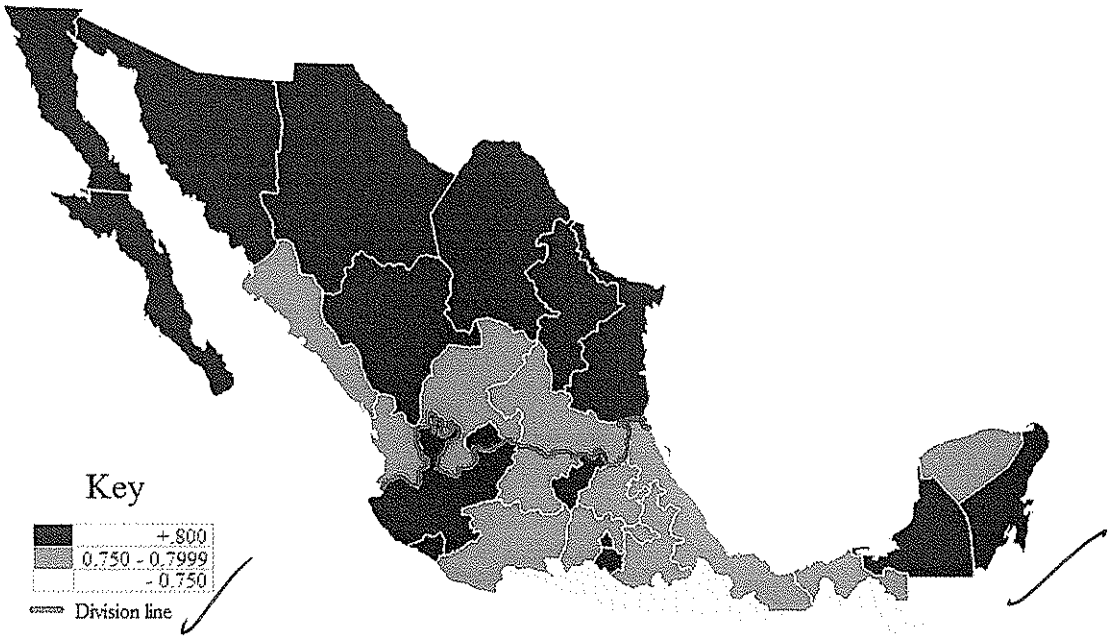
Source: Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007[24]

[24] "Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007. Migración y desarrollo humano" In Cinu.org.mx. Issued June 2007. <http://www.cinu.org.mx/prensa/especiales/2007/IDH/Comunicado_IDHMx2007_1.pdf> (accessed 18/11/2008)

Table 12 shows how well the states scored on each variable. Overall the best states are the Distrito Federal and Nuevo Leon with .884 and .851 respectively, while the worst states are Chiapas and Oaxaca with .719 and .734 points suggesting that northern states are better off than southern states.

Map 5, below, is a chloropleth map clearly illustrating the differences between all states in the country. The states colored yellow are the worst off and as expected they are located in the south region. By looking at it you can see that as you go down, the HDI decreases.

Map 5



Map made by Guillermo Taunton with information from "Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007"

Source: Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007[25]

Table 13, below, shows the HDI ranked by state and separated by high, medium and low. According to the Table they are only 9 states with high HDIs, and 6 out of 9 of the states are from the north. In contrast the only 3 states with low HDIs are from the south.

[25] "Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007. Migración y desarrollo humano" In Cinu.org.mx. Issued June 2007. <http://www.cinu.org.mx/prensa/especiales/2007/IDH/Comunicado_IDHMx2007_1.pdf> (accessed 18/11/2008)

Table 13

Rank	State	HDI
High Human Development (+.800)		
1	Federal District	0.8837
2	Nuevo León	0.8513
3	Baja California	0.8391
4	Coahuila	0.8356
5	Chihuahua	0.834
6	Baja California Sur	0.8332
7	Quintana Roo	0.8296
8	Aguascalientes	0.8271
9	Campeche	0.8263
10	Sonora	0.8253
11	Tamaulipas	0.8246
12	Colima	0.8097
13	Querétaro	0.8087
14	Jalisco	0.8056
15	Durango	0.8045
16	Morelos	0.8011
Medium Human Development (0.750 - 0.7999)		
17	Sinaloa	0.7959
18	México State	0.7871
19	San Luis Potosí	0.785
20	Yucatán	0.7831
21	Tabasco	0.78
22	Guanajuato	0.7782
23	Nayarit	0.7749
24	Tlaxcala	0.7746
25	Zacatecas	0.772
26	Puebla	0.7674
27	Hidalgo	0.7645
28	Michoacán	0.7575
29	Veracruz	0.7573
30	Guerrero	0.739
31	Oaxaca	0.7336
32	Chiapas	0.7185

Source: Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007[26]

[26] "Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano, México 2006-2007. Migración y desarrollo humano" In Cinu.org.mx. Issued June 2007.

Table 14, below, shows the Mexican population living in the United States in 2000. 3 out of the 4 states with biggest Mexican population are border-states. This is mainly because of the proximity with Mexico. In contrast, the 2 states with least Mexicans (Vermont and Maine) are the farthest from the border. California, the state with the biggest Mexican population by far has over 40% of the 20 999 811 Mexicans living in the United States.

Table 14

State	Mexican Population in the United States, 2000
California	8 455 926
Texas	5 071 963
Illinois	1 144 390
Arizona	1 065 578
Colorado	450 760
Maryland	399 000
Florida	363 925
New Mexico	330 049
Washington	329 934
Nevada	285 764
Georgia	275 288
New York	260 889
North Carolina	246 545
Michigan	220 769
Oregon	214 662
Indiana	153 042
Kansas	148 270
Utah	136 416
Oklahoma	132 813
Wisconsin	126 719
New Jersey	102 929
Minnesota	95 613
Ohio	90 663
Idaho	79 324
Missouri	77 887
Tennessee	77 372
Virginia	73 979
Nebraska	71 030
Arkansas	61 204
Iowa	61 154
Pennsylvania	55 178
South Carolina	52 871

<http://www.cinu.org.mx/prensa/especiales/2007/IDH/Comunicado_IDHMx2007_1.pdf> (accessed 18/11/2008)

Alabama	44 522
Louisiana	32 267
Kentucky	31 385
Connecticut	23 484
Massachusetts	22 288
Mississippi	21 616
Wyoming	19 963
Hawaii	19 820
Alaska	13 334
Delaware	12 986
Montana	11 735
South Dakota	6 364
Rhode Island	5 881
District of Columbia	5 098
New Hampshire	4 590
West Virginia	4 347
North Dakota	4 295
Maine	2 756
Vermont	1 174
TOTAL	20 999 811

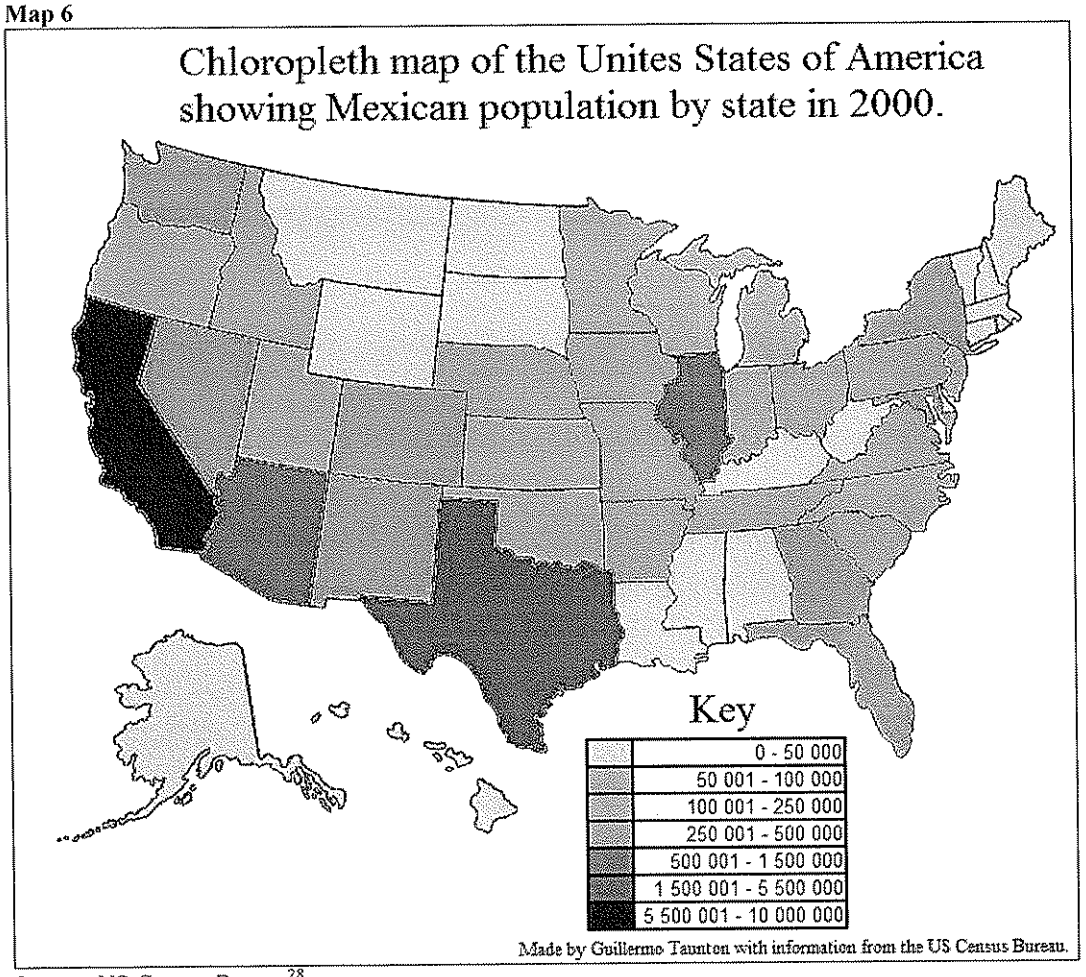
Source: US Census Bureau[27]

Map 6, below, is a chloropleth map of the United States of America that shows the density of the Mexican population by state in 2000. The states with the highest density (population) of Mexicans are the border-state of California and Texas with over 64% of the total Mexican population in 2000.

doesn't show density - just totals

[27] US Census Bureau. "The Hispanic Population" In Census.gov. Issued May 2001. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-3.pdf> (accessed 15/11/2008)

Map 6



Source: US Census Bureau[28]

Presentation of primary data and its results.

Below all the primary data collected is presented, it is called "primary data" because I collected it and I am the only one who has it.

I carried out a survey in the Alameda Central (Mexican Central Park) in Mexico City where I interviewed 150 people, Table 15, below, shows the questions that were asked. The significance of this data is important because it shows specific things about domestic and international migration, although the people polled were not international

[28] US Census Bureau. "The Hispanic Population" In Census.gov. Issued May 2001. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-3.pdf> (accessed 15/11/2008)

migrants (moving from one country to another), yes, they were/are domestic migrants (moving from one state to another within the country).

Table 15

In which state were you born?						
In which delegation do you live now?						
Have you ever been to the United States?		Yes	No			
IF YES	To which state did you go?					
	Why did you go?	Work	Visit	Family	Vacation	Other
How would you classify your monthly income?		Less than 5000	5000 – 10000	More than		
What level of education do you have?		None	Primary	Secondary	Preparatory	Degree

Table 15 shows the questionnaire which includes questions that are simple and concise.

Table 16, below, shows where the people that I interviewed were born. Out of the 150 people, 141 were from the south and just 9 were from the north.

Table 16

In which state were you born?		
	Aguascalientes	0
	Baja California	1
	Baja California Sur	0
	Chihuahua	0
	Coahuila	2
	Durango	0
	Nayarit	0
	Nuevo León	0
	San Luis Potosí	1
	Sinaloa	2
	Sonora	2
	Tamaulipas	1
NORTH	Zacatecas	0
	TOTAL	**9**
	Campeche	0
	Chiapas	7
	Colima	0
	Distrito Federal	47
	Estado de México	22
	Guanajuato	3
	Guerrero	3
	Hidalgo	7
	Jalisco	1
	Michoacán	1
	Morelos	4
	Oaxaca	6
	Puebla	17
	Querétaro	0
	Quintana Roo	0
	Tabasco	1
	Tlaxcala	1
	Veracruz	21
SOUTH	Yucatán	0
	TOTAL	**141**

Graph 3, below, shows the born-state of the people surveyed, 47 of the 150 are from Mexico City (Distrito Federal), so they didn't migrate, but the remaining 103 did.

Graph 3

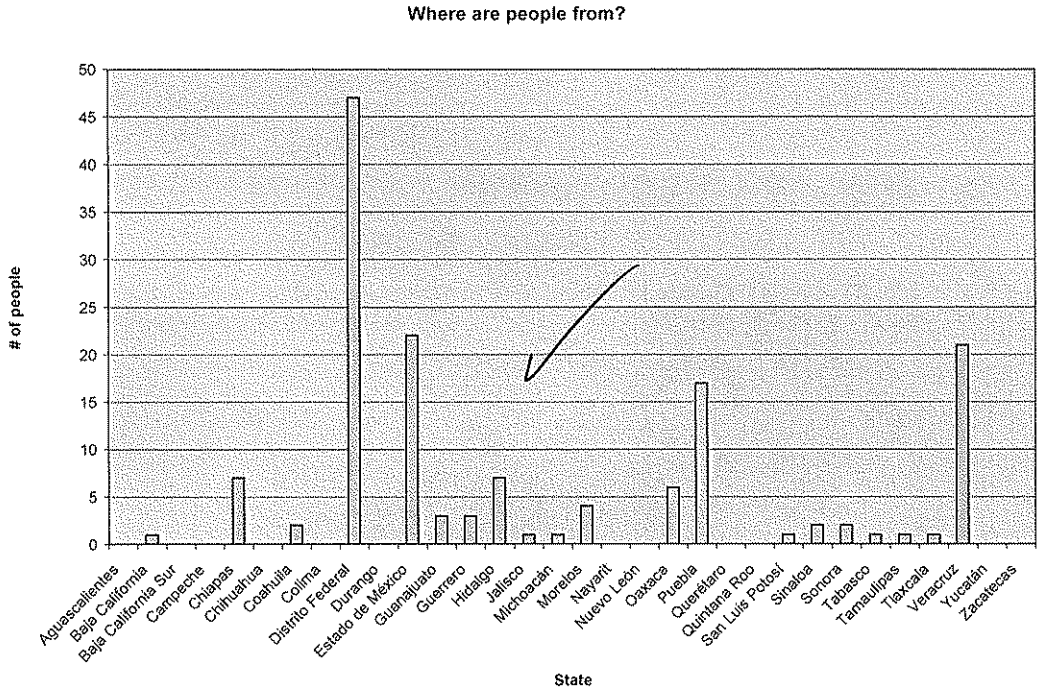


Table 17, below, shows where the people were born and where they live now. Those rows colored purple are from people who haven't migrated anywhere. In order to find out where the people were born and where they live now, you have to do the check both axis; the vertical axis represents the state where they were born while the horizontal axis represents the delegation/municipality in which they live now, so for example, only 2 persons were born in Puebla in currently live in Cuajimalpa.

This would be better next to the table on P32

Table 17

WHERE THEY WERE BORN			WHERE THEY LIVE: Distrito Federal — ALVARO OBREGON	AZCAPOTZALCO	BENITO JUAREZ	COYOACAN	CUAJIMALPA	CUAUHTEMOC	GUSTAVO A MADERO	IZTACALCO	IZTAPALAPA	LA MAGDALENA CONTRERAS	MIGUEL HIDALGO	MILPA ALTA	TLAHUAC	TLALPAN	VENUSTIANO CARRANZA	XOCHIMILCO	Estado de Mexico — ATIZAPAN DE ZARAGOZA	ECATEPEC DE MORELOS	CIUDAD NEZAHUALCOYOTL	COACALCO	CUAUTITLAN IZCALLI	NAUCALPAN DE JUAREZ	TLALNEPANTLA DE BAZ	TOLUCA	LA PAZ	HUIXQUILUCAN	TEXCOCO	NICOLAS ROMERO	COACALCO	Other — NOT SPECIFIED
	NORTH	Aguascalientes							1																							
		Baja California																														
		Baja California Sur																														
		Chihuahua						1									1															
		Coahuila																														
		Durango																														
		Nayarit																														
		Nuevo León										1																				
		San Luis Potosí											2																			
		Sinaloa			1																											
		Sonora													1																	
		Tamaulipas																														
		Zacatecas																														
	SOUTH	Campeche																														
		Chiapas						1	1		2									3				2								
		Colima																														
		Distrito Federal	2	0	0	1	0	4	11	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	1	3	4	1		2	1	1	1					1
		Estado de México				1		1											0	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2
		Guanajuato						1					1								1											
		Guerrero	1					1												1												
		Hidalgo	1						2								1				1						1					
		Jalisco							1																							
		Michoacán																			1											
		Morelos								1			1														1					
		Oaxaca	1					1			2		1																			1
		Puebla	2			1	2	2					1			1								1	1	2						4
		Querétaro																														
		Quintana Roo																														
		Tabasco		1																												
		Tlaxcala											1																			
		Veracruz	3	1				9	1		4				1				1	1												9
		Yucatán																														

Graph 4, below, shows the number of people that live in each delegation/municipality. The place with the highest density is Cuauhtémoc, but this might be because the survey was carried out in the Alameda Central, which is located in Cuauhtémoc.

Graph 4

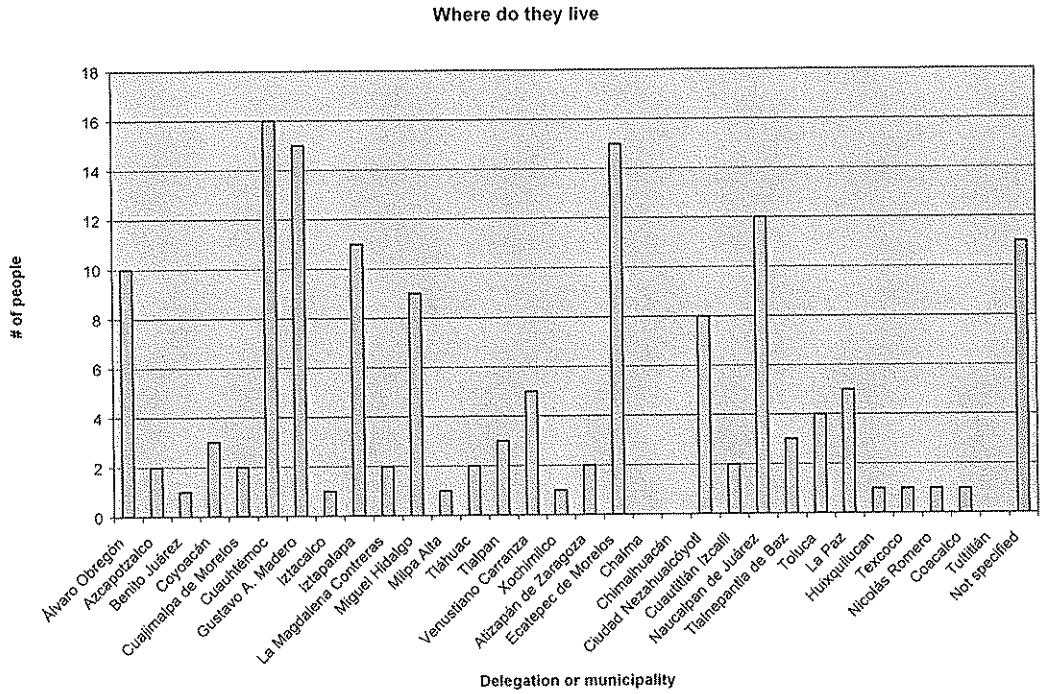


Table 18, below, shows that out of the 150 people interviewed only 31 have been to the United States, as shown most of the people who went to the U.S. are from southern states suggesting that they went as migrants looking for better opportunities or perhaps jobs.

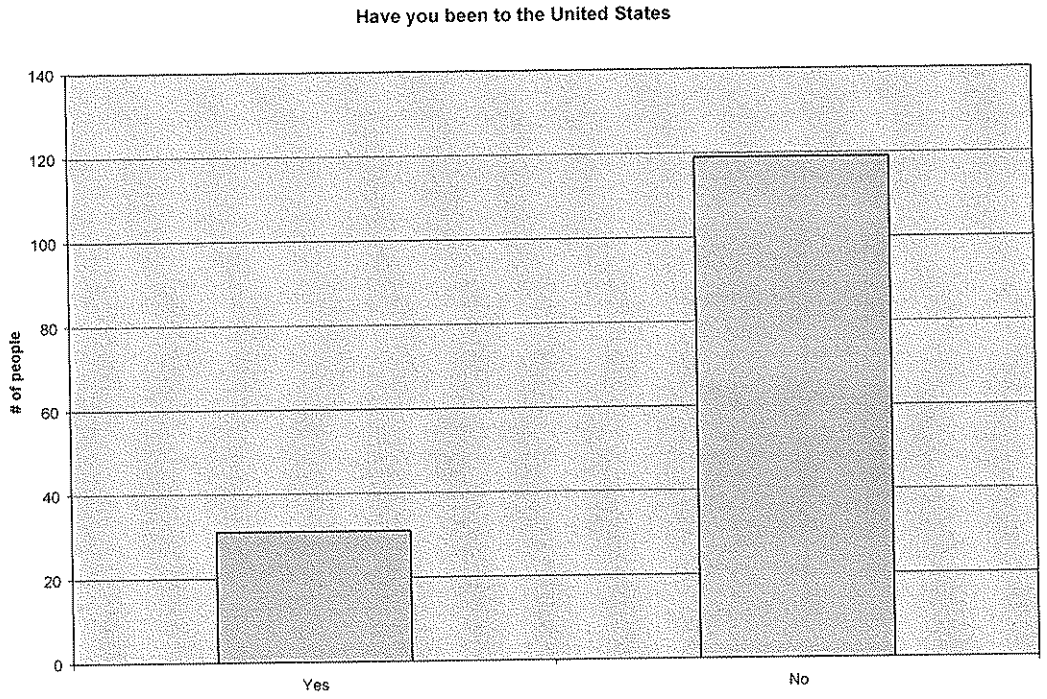
Table 18

Have you ever been to the United States?

		Yes	No
NORTH	Aguascalientes	0	0
	Baja California	1	0
	Baja California Sur	0	0
	Chihuahua	0	0
	Coahuila	1	1
	Durango	0	0
	Nayarit	0	0
	Nuevo León	0	0
	San Luis Potosí	0	1
	Sinaloa	2	0
	Sonora	1	0
	Tamaulipas	0	1
	Zacatecas	0	0
SOUTH	Campeche	0	0
	Chiapas	2	5
	Colima	0	0
	Distrito Federal	10	37
	Estado de México	4	18
	Guanajuato	2	1
	Guerrero	1	2
	Hidalgo	2	6
	Jalisco	0	1
	Michoacán	0	1
	Morelos	1	3
	Oaxaca	2	4
	Puebla	0	17
	Querétaro	0	0
	Quintana Roo	0	0
	Tabasco	0	1
	Tlaxcala	0	1
	Veracruz	3	18
	Yucatán	0	0

Graph 5, below, clearly expresses the number of people out of the 150 that had been to the United States.

Graph 5



Better just stated in text

Table 19, below, shows to which state the migrants go and why. The most visited states were California and Texas, which are also the states with the highest Mexican population according to Table 14. On Table 19, the vertical axis represents the origin and the horizontal axis represents the destination. Table 19 also shows that the most common reason to go to the U.S. was work.

Table 19

		To which state did you go?																		Why did you go?				
		ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA	FLORIDA	ILLINOIS	LOUISIANA	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA	NEVADA	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK	NORTH CAROL	OHIO	PENNSYLVANIA	PUERTO RICO	TEXAS	VIRGINIA	WASHINGTON	WORK	VISIT	FAMALY	VACATION	OTHER
NORTH	Baja California	1	1						1							1			1	1	1		
	Coahuila															1				1			
	Sinaloa			1								1						1	1			1	
	Sonora															1				1			
SOUTH	Chiapas	1	1																1			1	
	Distrito Federal	2	4	1		1		1		1	1		1	1	1	4			6			3	1
	Estado de México		3							1									3				1
	Guanajuato		1		1														1	1			
	Guerrero		1																1				
	Hidalgo						1									1			2				
	Morelos															1			1				
	Oaxaca															1		1					2
	Veracruz		2														1		1	1		1	

Table 20, below, shows the level of income of the people interviewed, 56% of them earn less than MX$5,000 monthly, 38% earn from MX$5,000 – MX$10,000 monthly and only 6% (9 persons) earn more than MX$10000 monthly. As of February 3, 2009; the exchange rate was 1 USD = 14.56 MXN.

Table 20

How would you classify your monthly income?

		Less than 5000	5000 - 10000	More than
NORTH	Aguascalientes	0	0	0
	Baja California	0	0	1
	Baja California Sur	0	0	0
	Chihuahua	0	0	0
	Coahuila	2	0	0
	Durango	0	0	0
	Nayarit	0	0	0
	Nuevo León	0	0	0
	San Luis Potosí	1	0	0
	Sinaloa	1	0	1
	Sonora	0	1	0
	Tamaulipas	0	0	1
	Zacatecas	0	0	0
SOUTH	Campeche	0	0	0
	Chiapas	4	2	1
	Colima	0	0	0
	Distrito Federal	22	23	2
	Estado de México	19	4	0
	Guanajuato	2	1	0
	Guerrero	1	2	0
	Hidalgo	5	2	0
	Jalisco	0	1	0
	Michoacán	1	0	0
	Morelos	1	3	0
	Oaxaca	2	3	1
	Puebla	8	9	0
	Querétaro	0	0	0
	Quintana Roo	0	0	0
	Tabasco	1	0	0
	Tlaxcala	1	0	0
	Veracruz	11	8	2
	Yucatán	0	0	0

Graph 6, below, shows how as the income increases, the people who earn it decreases. If you use the exchange rate given above, you can see how much poverty there is in the country, and why and how this has contributed to migration.

Graph 6

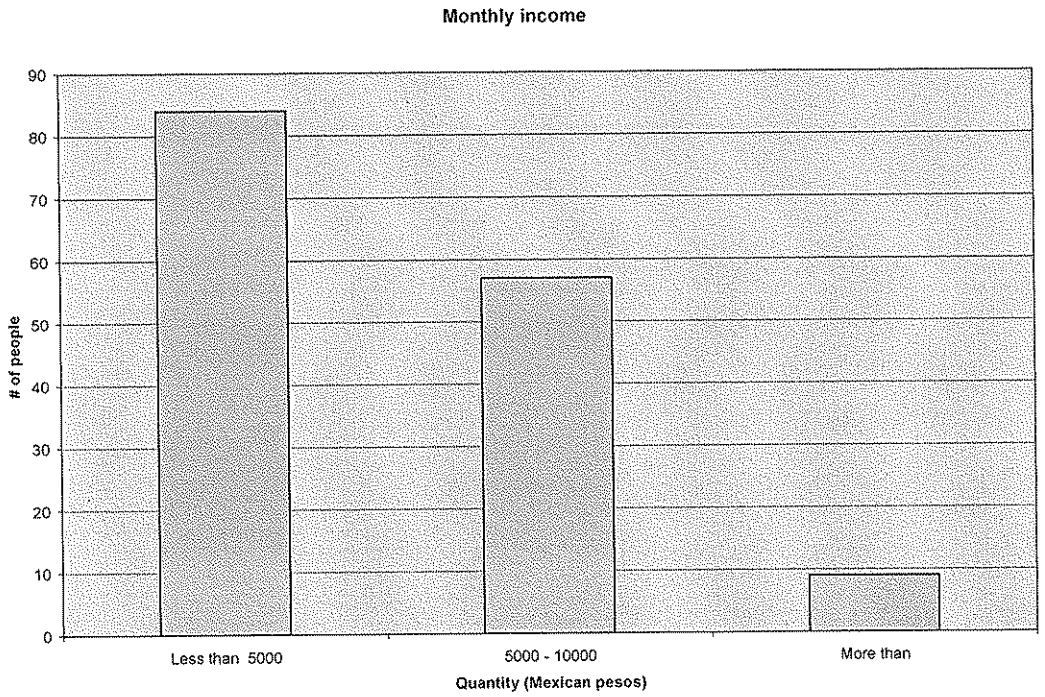


Table 21, below, shows the level of education that the people interviewed have. Out of the 150, 10 persons have no education at all, 48 have primary, 30 have secondary, 38 have preparatory, 23 have a degree and only one person has a masters, and surprisingly that person is from the state of Oaxaca, one of the poorest states in the country.

Table 21

What level of education do you have?

		None	Primary	Secondary	Preparatory	Degree	Masters
	Aguascalientes	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Baja California	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Baja California Sur	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chihuahua	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Coahuila	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Durango	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nayarit	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nuevo León	0	0	0	0	0	0
	San Luis Potosí	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Sinaloa	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Sonora	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Tamaulipas	0	1	0	0	0	0
NORTH	Zacatecas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Campeche	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chiapas	0	1	0	6	0	0
	Colima	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Distrito Federal	2	10	10	13	12	0
	Estado de México	2	6	9	1	4	0
	Guanajuato	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Guerrero	0	2	0	1	0	0
	Hidalgo	1	4	1	1	0	0
	Jalisco	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Michoacán	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Morelos	0	1	0	1	2	0
	Oaxaca	0	3	1	1	0	1
	Puebla	1	6	3	6	1	0
	Querétaro	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Quintana Roo	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tabasco	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Tlaxcala	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Veracruz	2	10	4	3	2	0
SOUTH	Yucatán	0	0	0	0	0	0

Graph 7, below, shows the number of people that have what level of education, primary education being the mode, and a master's degree being the least.

Graph 7

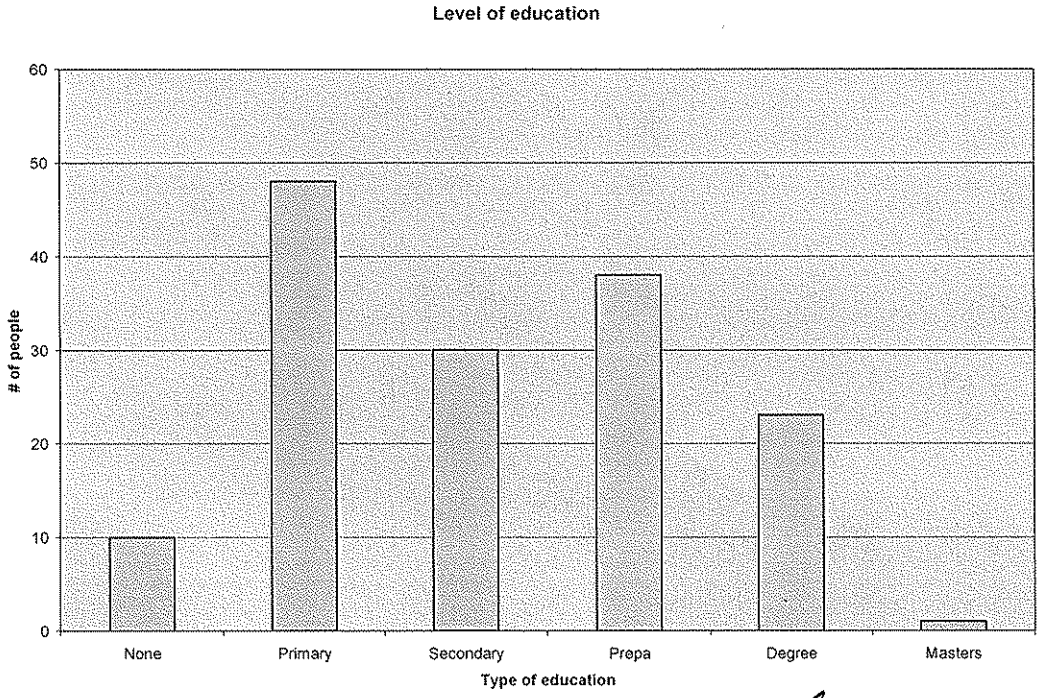


Table 22, below, shows the population of Mexicans in 21 US cities. El Paso, Texas and Santa Ana, California are the two most occupied cities by Mexicans, in average accounting for over 60% of the population of those cities.

Table 22

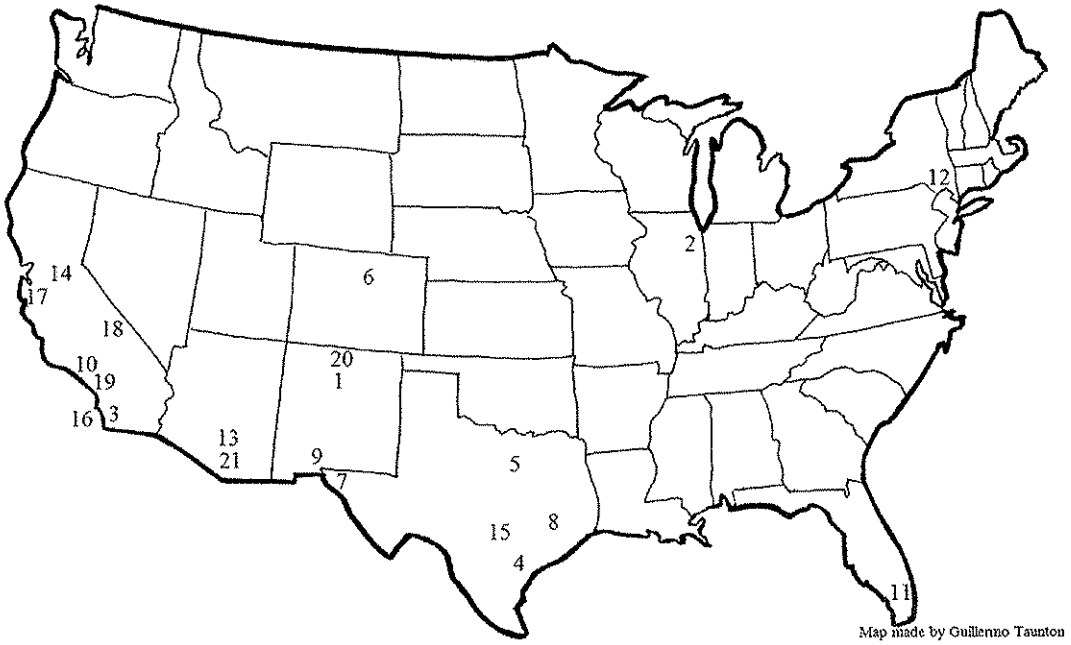
US City	US State	Location # on Map 7	Population	Mexican Population	%
Albuquerque	New Mexico	1	384,736	70,145	18.2
Chicago	Illinios	2	2,783,726	348,040	13.7
Chula Vista	California	3	135,163	45,182	33.4
Corpus Christi	Texas	4	257,453	119,864	46.5
Dallas	Texas	5	1,006,831	183,430	18.2
Denver	Colorado	6	467,610	74,555	15.9
El Paso	Texas	7	515,342	340,871	66.1
Houston	Texas	8	1,630,672	357,508	21.9
Las Cruces	New Mexico	9	62,126	25,319	40.7
Los Angeles	California	10	3,485,398	925,141	26.5
Miami	Florida	11	358,548	1,981	0.5
Nueva York	New York	12	7,322,564	55,698	0.76
Phoenix	Arizona	13	983,403	177,534	18
Sacramento	California	14	369,365	47,884	13
San Antonio	Texas	15	935,927	483,307	51.6
San Diego	California	16	1,110,549	193,080	17.3
San Francisco	California	17	723,959	38,326	5.2
San José	California	18	782,225	171,200	21.8
Santa Ana	California	19	293,742	174,797	59.5
Santa Fé	New Mexico	20	55,993	8,622	15.3
Tucson	Arizona	21	405,390	107,857	26.6

Source: E-local[29]

Map 7, shows a map of the U.S. showing the 21 most populated cities by Mexicans as of year 2000. The location number is related from the Table 22.

[29] E-local. "Mexico: Tierra de migrantes" In e-local.gob.mx.No date. <http://www.e-local.gob.mx/wb2/ELOCAL/ELOC_La_Migracion_a_Estados_Unidos_Mapas_y_Estadis> (accessed 16/11/2008)

Map 7



Source: E-local[30]

Conclusion and Evaluation

All the information and data presented above demonstrates through reliable sources that people from the south migrate more to the U.S. than people from the north, suggesting that my hypothesis is correct.

Should not introduce new ideas in the conclusion

According to Ravenstein there are a number of laws and theories which relate to patterns of migration. Out of all of his theories there are only a few that could be used to describe the migration of Mexicans to the United States.

1. Long distance migrants are more likely to move to large cities this is because people will only know about the opportunities in large cities of far away countries. This theory applies to the migration of Mexicans to the United States because most of the migrants are from the south, so that makes them long distance migrants and they usually emigrate to large cities where there are lots of opportunities.

[30] E-local. "Mexico: Tierra de migrantes" In e-local.gob.mx.No date. <http://www.e-local.gob.mx/wb2/ELOCAL/ELOC_La_Migracion_a_Estados_Unidos_Mapas_y_Estadis> (accessed 16/11/2008)

2. Urban dwellers are less migratory than men over short distances because there are fewer opportunities in rural areas. This theory applies to the migration of Mexicans to the United States because most of the migrants are from the south which is in comparison to the north much more rural.
3. Migration increases with advances in technology because transports, communications, and the spread of information are much more accessible. This theory applies to the migration of Mexicans to the United States because during the last years there has been an increase in migration of Mexicans to the United States.[31]

So which conclusions can be drawn from the points above? Well, firstly, the vast majority of the information shows a tendency that recognizes that in terms of economic, health and income indices the north is better off than the south, but in order to make this investigation wider I should have included other factors such as levels of investment to see, if the North indeed has greater levels of investments, and if yes, how much more is it compared with the South region. Also I talked about opportunities, this factor could have been added to the investigation in order to make it more reliable and extensive, but the problems with this factor is that the opportunities that each state has varies tremendously and they are a little bit hard to quantify in terms of money, also, opportunities is more like a perceptional factor; although the general perception is that the north has more and better opportunities. But that again is something that cannot be quantified; therefore it cannot be really used.

An important point in the investigation are the number that the statistics show, the numbers in most cases are worrying and shocking, the levels of education of some states as well as the indices of health and income pretty much shows why there is so much migration, and at some degree, it reflects the cruel reality that Mexico and us as a society are facing. The number of emigrants for example from Table 5 show that 1,569,157 people migrated to the north in year 2000, today is 2009 and I would like to think that this figure would be smaller nowadays but the true is that I think that instead of going down, this figure continues to arise each year.

[31] Nagle, Garrett. Advanced Geography. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press. 2000.

According to Tables 2, 5, 9, 12 and 13, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas are the worst states in the country, they have low average years of education, low health programmes and low paid jobs; also according to the statistics, they are amongst the states with the highest migration levels, but curiously they are also the states with more indigenous population, in some of them accounting for over 50% of their population.

To conclude I could say that:

- Table 2 clearly shows that 7 out of 8 states with the highest education levels are from the North.
- Map 1 shows the inequality of education between both regions.
- Table 5 shows shocking migration figures.
- Table 6 supports the hypothesis, because the first 7 migrating states belong to the Southern region.
- Chart 1 reveals that for every northern migrant there are 3 southern migrants.
- Map 3 clearly illustrates that states form the southern region have more migration.
- Tables 10 and 11 show that the south is much worse than the north in terms of health, education and income, suggesting that is why the southern states migrate more.
- Table 13 shows the worst states of the country; all of them are from the southern region.
- Table 16 suggests that the hypothesis is right.
- Table 18 shows that most of the people that went to the U.S. are from the south.
- Table 19 shows that the commonest reason to go to the U.S. is work, therefore supporting my hypothesis.

What makes this essay different to others is the primary and secondary data that it contains; all the information that is provided here comes from reliable sources making the investigation to be studied in depth and in a real aspect. Also the analytical process and the uses of maps, tables and charts provide a good and easy understanding of the figures and most importantly of this phenomenon called migration.

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Appendix

Table 23

In which state were you born?						
In which delegation do you live now?						
Have you ever been to the United States?		Yes	No			
IF YES	To which state did you go?					
	Why did you go?	Work	Visit	Family	Vacation	Other
How would you classify your monthly income?		Less than 5000	5000 – 10000	More than		
What level of education do you have?		None	Primary	Secondary	Preparatory	Degree

A 2/2

B 2/2

C 3/4 Good. Only 1° & 2° source - but some primary data as well, although how collected - would have been useful - ie in part - but how chosen.

D 3/4 V. strong - put into context re Mexican/US relations. Perhaps more contemp mig models could have been attached to.

E 4/4 - Well presented evidence.

F ~~4/4~~ 3/4 Relevant correlation ~~[illegible]~~ using scatter graphs. Excellent student generated maps. Excellent presentation of both 1° & 2° data. Some awareness of limitation of data expressed.

G 4/4

H 2/2

I 3/4 Lots + lots of data tables - should be in appendix. Otherwise excellent. Well referenced.

J 2/2 All present.

K 4/4 - Based on teacher comments!

33/36

An interesting read. Good example of successful GE using only 2° data (& data indicated) ~~do not use~~ but unnecessary. Well written. Definately spatial.

Assessment form (for examiner use only)

Candidate session number	0	0	

Assessment criteria		Achievement level: First examiner	maximum	Second examiner
	A research question	2	2	2
	B introduction	2	2	2
	C investigation	3	4	3
	D knowledge and understanding	3	4	3
	E reasoned argument	4	4	4
	F analysis and evaluation	4	4	4
	G use of subject language	4	4	4
	H conclusion	2	2	2
	I formal presentation	3	4	3
	J abstract	2	2	2
	K holistic judgment	4	4	4
	Total out of 36	33		33

Name of first examiner: _____ Examiner number: _____
(CAPITAL letters)

Name of second examiner: _____ Examiner number: _____
(CAPITAL letters)