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The Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare

Volume 36
Issue 1 *March*

Article 18

2009

Review of *Mexican Immigration to the United States*. George J. Borjas, Editor. Reviewed by Michelle Johnson.

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Recommended Citation

Johnson, Michelle (2009) "Review of *Mexican Immigration to the United States*. George J. Borjas, Editor. Reviewed by Michelle Johnson.," *The Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*: Vol. 36: Iss. 1, Article 18.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15453/0191-5096.3421>

Available at: <https://scholarworks.wmich.edu/jssw/vol36/iss1/18>

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conomic and political context of each community in the post-World War II. Chapters three through eight are focused on the individual case study communities and the ways in which community discourses of sustainable development complement or contradict those of dominant institutions, such as the World Bank and other international financial institutions. The final two chapters utilize a comparative framework to summarize findings across the three case studies and contextualize these findings within the broader theoretical debate over the meaning of sustainable development. Detailed indices are provided to elucidate the author's data collection methodology and analysis techniques.

Horton's book is an important contribution to scholarly literature on sustainability in the developing world. The book is intended for sociologists, anthropologists and others who study the theory and practice of sustainable development. Given the academic nature of this book, prior knowledge regarding sustainable development discourse would be helpful to the reader. One of its major strengths lies in its detailed descriptions of the transactional manner in which state and local governmental and non-governmental policies affect the individual communities of study. The impact of these policies, including neoliberal economic reforms, expansion of environmental regulations, and implementation of specific sustainable development projects are dissected and evaluated under a framework that highlights empowerment and disempowerment of local communities. The result is a thoughtful, nuanced analysis of sustainable development policies and practices in Central America at the grassroots level.

Ian W. Holloway, University of Southern California

George J. Borjas (Ed.), *Mexican Immigration to the United States*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2007. \$60.00 hardcover.

The large-scale immigration of Mexican-born persons to the U.S. continues to fuel a number of contentious policy debates that are rooted in economic and cultural concerns. The growing

research literature on immigration's economic consequences mirrors the debates. "Mexican Immigration to the United States" consists of a collection of papers that reflect the fourth in a series of research conferences on immigration sponsored by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Collectively, the authors place Mexican immigration in historical context and address several interrelated policy questions connected to the economic assimilation of Mexican immigrants over time and across the generations.

In Chapter 1, George Borjas and Lawrence Katz document the evolution of the Mexican-born workforce in the U.S. labor market and analyze its economic performance over the course of the 20th century. Major findings highlight the importance of educational attainment in explaining the wage disadvantage experienced by Mexican immigrants as well as the wage gap that persists between U.S.-born workers of Mexican descent and non-Mexican descent. Importantly, these findings also demonstrate the ways in which the rising influx of low-skill Mexican workers has affected the U.S. wage structure and workforce. Next, Francine Blau and Lawrence Kahn examine trends related to gender and Mexican American assimilation into the U.S. labor market, both within and across generations for the period 1994 to 2003. Later, Brian Duncan and Stephen Trejo use 2000 Census data to determine whether the understudied factors of intermarriage and ethnic identification bias measures of economic assimilation for later generations of Mexican Americans.

Casting linguistic assimilation as a prerequisite for economic assimilation, Edward Lazear addresses the question of why Mexican immigrants gain English fluency more slowly than other immigrant groups, again using 2000 Census data. He concludes that U.S. immigration policy, which admits large numbers of Mexicans on a family basis versus job basis, contributes to the formation of ethnic enclaves that lower the linguistic assimilation rate of Mexican immigrants. In an examination of the recent geographic diffusion of Mexican immigrants over the 1990s, David Card and Ethan Lewis find that ethnic enclaves have the effect of raising the relative supply of low-skill workers in a city, raising questions of how communities adapt to these demographic shifts.

Four additional studies incorporate data from Mexico to compare populations and examine the impacts of U.S. immigration policy on migration. Robert Fairlie and Christopher Woodruff use the 2000 PUMS and 2000 Mexico Census to examine differences in self-employment rates between Mexicans and Mexican immigrants in the U.S. by industrial sector and gender. Pablo Ibarra and Darren Lubotsky use similar data in Chapter 5 to compare the educational attainment of Mexican migrants to that of non-migrants, the latter of whom they find to be more educated. In Chapter 8, Susan Richter, J. Edward Taylor, and Antonio Yunez-Naude use the 2003 National Mexico Rural Household Survey to test the effects of the the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, the North American Free Trade Agreement, and increased border enforcement on the flow of migrant labor from rural Mexico to the United States. They find that while policies and macroeconomic effects significantly influence migration, these effects are small when compared to the effects of migration networks. Gordon Hanson's examination of how Mexican emigration has affected regional labor supply and regional earnings in Mexico also highlights the salience of the strength of migration networks for the economic outlook of certain Mexican states.

In a political climate strong on opinion about Mexican immigration but weak on viable policy solutions, this data driven collection is one that should be of interest to academic audiences, policymakers, and students of immigration generally. An important limitation of many of the studies is the undercount for undocumented Mexican immigrants in analyses based on U.S. Census data. Though undocumented individuals participate in the Census, undercount estimates have ranged from 6 to 40 percent depending on the year. Despite this caveat, the papers enhance knowledge of the economic consequences of immigration for both Mexico and the U.S. and point to important directions for future research.

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