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Journal of Borderlands Studies

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The *Journal of Borderlands Studies* welcomes manuscript submissions from all social science, humanities, and business disciplines focusing on borderlands issues. The border emphasis is global. Work from any discipline that illuminates border problems, characteristics, issues, and realities in any part of the world is acceptable for manuscript review. **It is important that the manuscript deals in a substantive way with the border-related aspect of the topic.** Manuscripts should not just be the results of a study in a region near a border without significant consideration of border or trans-border influences and characteristics.

Manuscripts are blind reviewed by at least two qualified readers.

Manuscripts or inquiries should be sent to:

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Manuscripts with a clear geographical focus on the Americas should be sent to J. Michael Patrick, whereas the ones with a European or Near Eastern focus (including North Africa) should be sent to Henk van Houtum and Martin van der Velde. Other manuscripts can be sent to either address.

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Editors' Note of Appreciation

We wish to extend our gratitude and thanks to the many colleagues who have provided reviews of manuscripts submitted for publication consideration in the *Journal of Borderlands Studies*. Many of the articles that appear in Vol. 19, Nos.1 & 2 of the *JBS* were substantially improved by the critiques and suggestions provided by the reviewers. In particular, we acknowledge the efforts of the following colleagues: James Anderson, Peter Andreas, Phil Bellfy, Joachim Blatter, Mellisa Binder, Jeff Bremer, Stephen Brooks, Azenett A. Garza-Cabellero, Irasema Coronado, James Curtis, Chad Day, Nicole Ehlers, Elizabeth Ellis, James Gerber, Manfred Janssen, Lloyd Brown-John, Greg Bucken-Knapp, Vladimir Kolossov, Olivier Kramersch, Jean Melious, David Molina, Stephen Mumme, Vera Pavlakovich, Jim Peach, Markus Perkmann, Tony Popp, Barry Rabe, Kathrine Richardson, Michael Schack, James Scott, Arthur Silvers, Matthew Sparke, Kathleen Staudt, Christy Teranishi, Susan Tiano, Rick Van Schoik, Pablo Vila, and Robert Williams.

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A Human Development Index for the United States-Mexico Border

Joan Anderson and Jim Gerber*

Abstract: *This paper presents a Border Human Development Index, which is a modified version of the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index, in order to compare the development levels of the U.S. counties and Mexican municipios that touch the U.S.-Mexico Border. The paper presents the methodology used for constructing this index, along with results of the HDI's three sub-indices of income, education and health, and the full Border HDI for 1990 and 2000. The sub-index of health shows the smallest gap, while that of education is by far the largest both in 1990 and 2000. A key finding is the importance of the education gap because it has significant implications for an approach to closing the human development gap in the border region, and more generally between the United States and Mexico. A focused effort to increase secondary education would lead to increased productivity which would increase per capita income.*

Introduction

Nearly everyone would agree that human welfare and human development are dependent on more than just material wealth or income. As economists and social scientists, we would like to affirm this point while, at the same time, we would like to have standards for measuring human development and welfare that are comparable across countries and through time. This is a tall order, since “The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people’s choices” (ul Haq 2003), and no simple numerical measurement can possibly portray the level of development in all of its dimensions and complexity. Nevertheless, simple, comparable measures are very useful to policy makers, as well as to academics who are trying to understand the effects of economic changes on the quality of life. The purpose of this paper is to present a human development index that attempts to compare changes in the quality of life over time and between border communities in both the U.S. and Mexico. Our Border Human Development Index covers all U.S. counties and Mexican *municipios* that touch the U.S.-Mexico border.

Economists and other social scientists have long used gross domestic product (GDP), usually in real per capita terms, as a crude indicator of the level of well-being in society and as a means to compare the same place at different points in time, and different places at the same time. This widely used indicator for economic development is simple to interpret and, since it is based on statistics that nearly every nation produces, is relatively easy to obtain. In addition, the connection between material well-being and

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⁴ This assumption may overstate regional product in counties where there are proportionately fewer businesses and indirect business taxes make up a smaller share of total economic activity. However, since income is but one of three components of the index, and all counties are aggregated when we construct the overall border index, the bias on the Border HDI is likely to be small.

⁵ A more complex question relates to regional price variations within each country. That is, prices along the U.S. border are not adjusted for local price differences between U.S. regions. Similarly, prices along the Mexico border are not adjusted for differences between Mexican *municipios*. To our knowledge, there is no way to make such adjustments.

⁶ The discrepancy in youngest age is due to the difference in the data as reported in the U.S. and Mexican censuses. Since the enrollment is divided by population over the same age range, it was felt that the year's difference in starting age would not cause a large bias. Basically the U.S. data starts with kindergarten and the Mexican data with first grade.

⁷ The type of data gathered by a country's census is highly influenced by the level of its economic development. The differences in development levels between the U.S. and Mexico add to the difficulties in getting compatible data.

⁸ A description of the use of infant mortality as one proxy for quality of life is fairly standard in texts on economic development. For example, see Todaro and Smith (2003) Some of the early statistical estimations of the relationship between infant mortality and other quality of life variables was done by Chenery and Syrquin (1975).

⁹ Mexican income data at the state level (from which we derive income in the *municipios*) is available for 1970, 1980, 1985, 1993, and annually thereafter. In order to have comparable U.S. and Mexican data, we use 1993 income for both the U.S. and Mexico as our proxy for 1990.

¹⁰ The data for individual counties/*municipios* are combined to give summary border region statistics. This was done by adding the raw numbers and then using the same formulas for the region as for the individual counties. For example, total income for each county touching the border was added and then divided by the sum of population in those counties to obtain per capita income. Then this region figure was transformed into the GRP index, using Equation 4. This same procedure was followed for all the border region statistics.

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Appendix A

Table A.1
Index for Per Capita Real GRP, Ranked Highest to Lowest

	1989		1999
Mexico	0.720	Mexico	0.731
Mex. Border Region	0.761	Mex. Border Region	0.786
United States	0.936	United States	0.966
U.S. Border Region	0.877	U.S. Border Region	0.896
	1989		1999
SD	0.926	SD	0.953
Pima	0.896	Pima	0.920
Terrell	0.886	Terrell	0.907
Hidalgo, NM	0.874	Brewster	0.893
Imperial	0.871	Cochise	0.879
Cochise	0.870	Yuma	0.876
Yuma	0.870	Grant	0.869
Brewster	0.859	El Paso	0.867
Grant	0.855	Imperial	0.867
Dona Ana	0.852	Hidalgo, NM	0.865
El Paso	0.849	Dona Ana	0.865
Jeff Davis	0.844	Santa Cruz, AZ	0.858
Santa Cruz, AZ	0.838	Val Verde	0.854
Val Verde	0.836	Culberson	0.842
Luna	0.836	Jeff Davis	0.839
Kinney	0.824	Kinney	0.836
Cameron	0.822	Cameron	0.836
Webb	0.819	Luna	0.834
Hidlago, TX	0.806	Webb	0.834
<i>Acuna</i>	0.799	Hudspeth	0.830
Culberson	0.795	Hidlago, TX	0.824
Presidio	0.794	<i>Acuna</i>	0.824
Hudspeth	0.789	Zapata	0.813
<i>Juarez</i>	0.786	<i>Juarez</i>	0.805
Zapata	0.785	<i>Tijuana</i>	0.798
<i>Nava</i>	0.782	<i>Nava</i>	0.798
<i>Nogales</i>	0.777	<i>Nogales</i>	0.790
<i>Piedras Negras</i>	0.772	<i>Piedras Negras</i>	0.790
<i>Tijuana</i>	0.768	Maverick	0.789
Maverick	0.761	Presidio	0.788
<i>Ascension</i>	0.759	<i>Mexicali</i>	0.787
<i>Cananea</i>	0.757	<i>Cananea</i>	0.780
<i>Mexicali</i>	0.756	<i>Anahuac</i>	0.774
<i>Nuevo Laredo</i>	0.747	<i>Tecate</i>	0.771
<i>Caborca</i>	0.745	<i>Ojinaga</i>	0.770
<i>Puerto Penasco</i>	0.744	<i>Nuevo Laredo</i>	0.768
<i>Tecate</i>	0.743	<i>Reynosa</i>	0.765
<i>Matamoros</i>	0.743	<i>Agua Prieta</i>	0.765
<i>Agua Prieta</i>	0.741	<i>Jimenez</i>	0.761
<i>SLR Colorado</i>	0.739	<i>Puerto Penasco</i>	0.759
<i>Anahuac</i>	0.738	<i>SLR Colorado</i>	0.758
<i>Reynosa</i>	0.738	<i>Caborca</i>	0.757
<i>Ojinaga</i>	0.737	<i>Guadalupe</i>	0.757
Starr	0.736	<i>Matamoros</i>	0.756
<i>Naco</i>	0.730	Starr	0.751
<i>Jimenez</i>	0.729	<i>Miguel Aleman</i>	0.748
<i>Miguel Aleman</i>	0.725	<i>Guerrero</i>	0.744
<i>Guadalupe</i>	0.716	<i>Ascension</i>	0.743
<i>Camargo</i>	0.712	<i>Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>	0.742
<i>Santa Cruz, Son</i>	0.712	<i>Ocampo</i>	0.737
<i>Ocampo</i>	0.712	<i>Naco</i>	0.734

Table A.1 (cont.)

	1989		1999
<i>Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>	0.711	<i>Camargo</i>	0.730
<i>Rio Bravo</i>	0.710	<i>Mier</i>	0.728
<i>Gustavo Díaz Ordaz</i>	0.709	<i>Hidalgo, Coa</i>	0.728
<i>Altar</i>	0.708	<i>Rio Bravo</i>	0.728
<i>Mier</i>	0.700	<i>Gustavo Díaz Ordaz</i>	0.727
<i>Valle Hermoso</i>	0.699	<i>Valle Hermoso</i>	0.725
<i>Hidalgo, Coa</i>	0.695	<i>Manuel Benavides</i>	0.725
<i>Guerrero</i>	0.693	<i>Janos</i>	0.724
<i>Manuel Benavides</i>	0.693	<i>Altar</i>	0.721
<i>Guerrero, Tam</i>	0.690	<i>Guerrero, Tam</i>	0.720
<i>Saric</i>	0.690	<i>Saric</i>	0.695
<i>Janos</i>	0.689	<i>Santa Cruz, Son</i>	0.695

Table A.2
Index for Education Ranked Highest to Lowest

	1990		2000
Mexico	0.448	Mexico	0.453
Mex. Border Region	0.381	Mex. Border Region	0.453
United States	0.791	United States	0.845
U.S. Border Region	0.763	U.S. Border Region	0.800
	1990		2000
SD	0.812	Pima	0.860
Cochise	0.798	SD	0.858
Pima	0.796	Brewster	0.843
Jeff Davis	0.768	Grant	0.836
Grant	0.758	Cochise	0.835
Hidalgo, NM	0.752	Jeff Davis	0.816
Terrell	0.749	Terrell	0.814
Dona Ana	0.736	Hidalgo, NM	0.768
Brewster	0.728	Kinney	0.764
El Paso	0.716	El Paso	0.750
Yuma	0.711	Yuma	0.743
Luna	0.690	Dona Ana	0.733
Kinney	0.681	Santa Cruz, AZ	0.720
Santa Cruz, AZ	0.658	Imperial	0.705
Val Verde	0.657	Val Verde	0.698
Imperial	0.650	Culberson	0.680
Culberson	0.642	Cameron	0.680
Zapata	0.636	Webb	0.664
Cameron	0.632	Zapata	0.660
Webb	0.623	Hidalgo, TX	0.644
Hudspeth	0.611	Luna	0.623
Hidalgo, TX	0.609	Hudspeth	0.618
Presidio	0.586	Presidio	0.612
Maverick	0.528	Maverick	0.589
Starr	0.520	Starr	0.539
<i>Mexicali</i>	0.420	<i>Cananea</i>	0.504
<i>Tijuana</i>	0.403	<i>Mexicali</i>	0.502
<i>Nogales</i>	0.400	<i>Nogales</i>	0.492
<i>Naco</i>	0.397	<i>Reynosa</i>	0.483
<i>Gustavo Diaz Ordaz</i>	0.396	<i>Matamoros</i>	0.466
<i>Nuevo Laredo</i>	0.392	<i>Nuevo Laredo</i>	0.457
<i>Reynosa</i>	0.385	<i>Tijuana</i>	0.449
<i>Matamoros</i>	0.383	<i>Tecate</i>	0.445
<i>Piedras Negras</i>	0.382	<i>Caborca</i>	0.439
<i>Juarez</i>	0.377	<i>Juarez</i>	0.439
<i>SLR Colorado</i>	0.376	<i>SLR Colorado</i>	0.433
<i>Agua Prieta</i>	0.369	<i>Miguel Aleman</i>	0.422
<i>Tecate</i>	0.361	<i>Agua Prieta</i>	0.421
<i>Caborca</i>	0.347	<i>Valle Hermoso</i>	0.416
<i>Miguel Aleman</i>	0.347	<i>Mier</i>	0.416
<i>Cananea</i>	0.332	<i>Rio Bravo</i>	0.407
<i>Rio Bravo</i>	0.328	<i>Puerto Penasco</i>	0.402
<i>Acuna</i>	0.323	<i>Gustavo Diaz Ordaz</i>	0.402
<i>Mier</i>	0.320	<i>Piedras Negras</i>	0.401
<i>Valle Hermoso</i>	0.314	<i>Acuna</i>	0.390
<i>Guerrero, Tam</i>	0.312	<i>Ojinaga</i>	0.389
<i>Nava</i>	0.299	<i>Altar</i>	0.367
<i>Altar</i>	0.295	<i>Nava</i>	0.367
<i>Ocampo</i>	0.293	<i>Anahuac</i>	0.363
<i>Camargo</i>	0.287	<i>Camargo</i>	0.352
<i>Anahuac</i>	0.283	<i>Guerrero, Tam</i>	0.348
<i>Puerto Penasco</i>	0.250	<i>Ocampo</i>	0.336

Table A.2 (cont.)

	1990		2000
<i>Ojinaga</i>	0.248	<i>Naco</i>	0.325
<i>Santa Cruz, Son</i>	0.247	<i>Ascension</i>	0.321
<i>Hidalgo, Coa</i>	0.243	<i>Santa Cruz, Son</i>	0.308
<i>Saric</i>	0.232	<i>Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>	0.288
<i>Guerrero, Coa</i>	0.223	<i>Guadalupe</i>	0.285
<i>Guadalupe</i>	0.221	<i>Saric</i>	0.283
<i>Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>	0.206	<i>Jimenez</i>	0.257
<i>Janos</i>	0.206	<i>Guerrero, Coa</i>	0.254
<i>Manuel Benavides</i>	0.199	<i>Janos</i>	0.246
<i>Jimenez</i>	0.195	<i>Hidalgo, Coa</i>	0.246
<i>Ascension</i>	0.159	<i>Manuel Benavides</i>	0.217

Table A.3
Index for Infant Survivability Ranked Highest to Lowest

	1990		2000
Mexico	0.976	Mexico	0.986
Mex. Border Region	0.977	Mex. Border Region	0.985
United States	0.991	United States	0.993
U.S. Border Region	0.993	U.S. Border Region	0.995
	1990		2000
<i>Santa Cruz, Son</i>	1	<i>Saric</i>	1
Hudspeth	1	<i>Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>	1
Culberson	1	<i>Manuel Benavides</i>	1
Jeff Davis	1	<i>Hidalgo, Coa</i>	1
Terrell	1	<i>Guerrero, Tam</i>	1
Kinney	1	Culberson	1
<i>Guadalupe</i>	0.999195	Jeff Davis	1
<i>Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>	0.997899	Presidio	1
Starr	0.995641	Terrell	1
Hidalgo, TX	0.994439	Zapata	1
<i>Valle Hermoso</i>	0.993837	Cameron	0.996392
<i>Camargo</i>	0.99375	Santa Cruz, AZ	0.996241
Imperial	0.993715	<i>Valle Hermoso</i>	0.996034
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Val Verde	0.993562	Val Verde	0.995501
Maverick	0.993485	Imperial	0.995334
Cameron	0.99315	Dona Ana	0.995041
Grant	0.993007	Hidalgo, TX	0.994987
El Paso	0.992879	Yuma	0.994679
Webb	0.992572	SD	0.994059
SD	0.992552	Maverick	0.993976
<i>Anahuac</i>	0.992233	Webb	0.993941
Yuma	0.992147	Pima	0.993926
Dona Ana	0.992053	<i>Mier</i>	0.993865
Pima	0.991959	Starr	0.993831
Cochise	0.99176	Cochise	0.993667
Presidio	0.991525	<i>Miguel Aleman</i>	0.993432
Santa Cruz, AZ	0.990679	<i>Nava</i>	0.992982
<i>Rio Bravo</i>	0.990044	<i>Rio Bravo</i>	0.992751
<i>Guerrero, Tam</i>	0.989899	Brewster	0.991304
Zapata	0.989848	<i>Janos</i>	0.991124
Hidalgo, NM	0.989583	<i>Anahuac</i>	0.991091
<i>Miguel Aleman</i>	0.989432	Grant	0.990476
<i>Gustavo Diaz Ordaz</i>	0.987203	<i>Nuevo Laredo</i>	0.990176
<i>Ascension</i>	0.987013	<i>Gustavo Diaz Ordaz</i>	0.990123
<i>Janos</i>	0.985915	<i>Guadalupe</i>	0.989418
<i>Naco</i>	0.985612	<i>Matamoros</i>	0.988328
<i>Matamoros</i>	0.984986	<i>Ascension</i>	0.98797
<i>Manuel Benavides</i>	0.983051	<i>Ocampo</i>	0.987952
<i>Nuevo Laredo</i>	0.982843	<i>Piedras Negras</i>	0.987607
Brewster	0.981982	<i>Naco</i>	0.9875
<i>Reynosa</i>	0.981449	<i>Camargo</i>	0.987406
<i>Nava</i>	0.980723	<i>Acuna</i>	0.987165
<i>Puerto Penasco</i>	0.98041	Hidalgo, NM	0.987013
<i>Piedras Negras</i>	0.977754	<i>Caborca</i>	0.986577
<i>Acuna</i>	0.977586	<i>Reynosa</i>	0.986232
<i>Mexicali</i>	0.977376	<i>Tecate</i>	0.985159
<i>Ojinaga</i>	0.97686	<i>SLR Colorado</i>	0.984058
<i>Caborca</i>	0.975439	<i>Cananea</i>	0.983689
<i>Guerrero, Coa</i>	0.975	<i>Santa Cruz, Son</i>	0.983607
<i>Ocampo</i>	0.974684	<i>Altar</i>	0.983402
<i>Tecate</i>	0.974328	<i>Mexicali</i>	0.981839
<i>Jimenez</i>	0.972868	<i>Tijuana</i>	0.981574

Table A.3 (cont.)

	1990		2000
<i>SLR Colorado</i>	0.97134	<i>Jimenez</i>	0.9801
<i>Altar</i>	0.970588	<i>Ojinaga</i>	0.979927
<i>Nogales</i>	0.970495	<i>Juarez</i>	0.979649
<i>Tijuana</i>	0.969573	<i>Puerto Penasco</i>	0.979144
<i>Saric</i>	0.96875	<i>Luna</i>	0.979003
<i>Cananea</i>	0.968254	<i>Nogales</i>	0.978592
<i>Juarez</i>	0.959424	<i>Guerrero, Coa</i>	0.977778
<i>Agua Prieta</i>	0.956853	<i>Agua Prieta</i>	0.973333
<i>Mier</i>	0.954545	<i>Kinney</i>	0.972973
<i>Hidalgo, Coa</i>	0.931034	<i>Hudspeth</i>	0.967742

Table A.4
Human Development Index, Ranked from Highest to Lowest

	1990		2000
Mexico	0.715	Mexico	0.724
Mex. Border Region	0.706	Mex. Border Region	0.741
United States	0.906	United States	0.934
U.S. Border Region	0.877	U.S. Border Region	0.896
	1990		2000
SD	0.910	SD	0.935
Pima	0.895	Pima	0.924
Cochise	0.887	Brewster	0.909
Terrell	0.878	Terrell	0.907
Jeff Davis	0.871	Cochise	0.903
Grant	0.869	Grant	0.899
Dona Ana	0.860	Jeff Davis	0.885
Yuma	0.858	Yuma	0.871
Brewster	0.856	El Paso	0.871
El Paso	0.853	Kinney	0.858
Luna	0.840	Imperial	0.855
Imperial	0.838	Val Verde	0.849
Kinney	0.835	Culberson	0.840
Val Verde	0.829	Cameron	0.837
Cameron	0.816	Webb	0.830
Culberson	0.812	Hidalgo, NM	0.828
Hidalgo, NM	0.812	Zapata	0.825
Webb	0.812	Hidalgo, TX	0.821
Zapata	0.804	Luna	0.812
Hidalgo, TX	0.803	Hudspeth	0.805
Hudspeth	0.800	Santa Cruz, AZ	0.804
Presidio	0.790	Presidio	0.800
Santa Cruz, AZ	0.787	Maverick	0.791
Maverick	0.761	Dona Ana	0.789
Starr	0.751	Starr	0.761
<i>Mexicali</i>	0.718	<i>Mexicali</i>	0.757
<i>Nogales</i>	0.716	<i>Cananea</i>	0.756
<i>Tijuana</i>	0.714	<i>Nogales</i>	0.753
<i>Piedras Negras</i>	0.711	<i>Reynosa</i>	0.745
<i>Juarez</i>	0.707	<i>Tijuana</i>	0.743
<i>Nuevo Laredo</i>	0.707	<i>Juarez</i>	0.741
<i>Naco</i>	0.704	<i>Nuevo Laredo</i>	0.738
<i>Matamoros</i>	0.704	<i>Matamoros</i>	0.737
<i>Reynosa</i>	0.701	<i>Tecate</i>	0.734
<i>Acuna</i>	0.700	<i>Acuna</i>	0.734
<i>Gustavo Diaz Ordaz</i>	0.697	<i>Caborca</i>	0.728
<i>SLR Colorado</i>	0.695	<i>Piedras Negras</i>	0.726
<i>Tecate</i>	0.693	<i>SLR Colorado</i>	0.725
<i>Caborca</i>	0.689	<i>Miguel Aleman</i>	0.721
<i>Agua Prieta</i>	0.689	<i>Agua Prieta</i>	0.720
<i>Miguel Aleman</i>	0.687	<i>Nava</i>	0.719
<i>Nava</i>	0.687	<i>Puerto Penasco</i>	0.713
<i>Cananea</i>	0.686	<i>Ojinaga</i>	0.713
<i>Rio Bravo</i>	0.676	<i>Mier</i>	0.713
<i>Anahuac</i>	0.671	<i>Valle Hermoso</i>	0.713
<i>Valle Hermoso</i>	0.669	<i>Anahuac</i>	0.709
<i>Camargo</i>	0.664	<i>Rio Bravo</i>	0.709
<i>Guerrero, Tam</i>	0.664	<i>Gustavo Diaz Ordaz</i>	0.706
<i>Ocampo</i>	0.660	<i>Altar</i>	0.690
<i>Mier</i>	0.658	<i>Camargo</i>	0.690
<i>Puerto Penasco</i>	0.658	<i>Guerrero, Tam</i>	0.689
<i>Altar</i>	0.658	<i>Ocampo</i>	0.687
<i>Ojinaga</i>	0.654	<i>Ascension</i>	0.684

Table A.4 (cont.)

	1990		2000
<i>Santa Cruz, Son</i>	0.653	<i>Naco</i>	0.682
<i>Guadalupe</i>	0.645	<i>Guadalupe</i>	0.677
<i>Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>	0.638	<i>Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>	0.677
<i>Ascension</i>	0.635	<i>Jimenez</i>	0.666
<i>Jimenez</i>	0.633	<i>Santa Cruz, Son</i>	0.662
<i>Saric</i>	0.630	<i>Saric</i>	0.659
<i>Guerrero, Coa</i>	0.630	<i>Guerrero, Coa</i>	0.658
<i>Janos</i>	0.627	<i>Hidalgo, Coa</i>	0.658
<i>Manuel Benavides</i>	0.625	<i>Janos</i>	0.654
<i>Hidalgo, Coa</i>	0.623	<i>Manuel Benavides</i>	0.647

Mexican Medical Border Towns: A Case Study of Algodones, Baja California

Alex P. Oberle and Daniel D. Arreola*

***Abstract:** Health insurance in the United States has become increasingly expensive and unavailable to large numbers of Americans. As a result, many in the U.S. rely on less expensive foreign sources of pharmaceuticals and health services, especially Canada and Mexico. Mexico's proximity to large population centers and communities of elderly winter visitors has resulted in thriving tourist-oriented medical retailing in several Mexican border communities. This article explores this form of cross-border retailing by illustrating the spatial distribution of tourist pharmacies across the Sonora-Arizona border and into adjacent areas of Baja California. We also show the typical distribution of tourist pharmacies within Mexican border communities that draw large numbers of American visitors. To elaborate on the broader spectrum of cross-border health care retailing, we present a case study of Los Algodones, Baja California, a community that has transformed itself into a hub of health services provision and pharmaceutical retailing.*

Introduction

When North American newspaper articles and television reports highlight Mexico, it is frequently in conjunction with discussions about drugs. Stories about Mexican *narcotraficantes* (drug traffickers), government corruption, and drug-related violence permeate United States mass media, and greatly influence American mindsets, especially during election years. Yet, to an increasing and significant number of Americans, the association between drugs and Mexico may mean prescription drugs and not cocaine or marijuana. This is a reflection of another salient campaign issue—that of domestic healthcare, especially for senior citizens. Americans are increasingly antagonistic towards health maintenance organizations (HMOs) that may limit healthcare coverage and frequently do not pay for prescriptions. In addition, millions of Americans have no health insurance at all and must pay out-of-pocket for all pharmaceuticals and medical procedures. As a result, a number of Americans travel to Canadian and especially Mexican border communities to purchase pharmaceuticals. A signal of this is the burgeoning business of tourist pharmacies and assorted medical service retailing on the Mexican side of the international border.

Although tourist medical retailing in Mexican border towns predates the recent healthcare situation by many decades, the nature of these activities has changed considerably over the past few years. Twenty years ago, for example, Mexican tourist pharmacies served Americans who wanted products like antibiotics. Typically, tourists would pay a nominal fee for a visit to a Mexican doctor. The doctor would then write a prescription for a medicine like penicillin, which the tourist would purchase at the

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Cross-Border Justice Movements and Maquiladora Workers

Robert Huesca*

***Abstract:** This article reports the findings of a study of a self-help organization of maquiladora workers, focusing on its cross-border efforts to effect social change. The findings of this study are preceded by an abbreviated review of scholarship of the maquiladora industry, which provides a contextual grounding for the empirical research. The article also includes a review of scholarship of globalization and cross-border movements, which constitutes the conceptual framework for assessing the findings. The study used qualitative, ethnographic methods to explore questions emerging from both of these research domains. Specifically, this study documents a particular case of cross-border strategies for advancing the interests of working people in the context of global capitalism on the Mexico-U.S. border. It explains how cross-border movements emerged in this context, what factors facilitated and impeded progress, what consequences resulted from them, and what lessons can be derived for other settings. The findings affirm many of the general contentions found in the maquiladora, globalization, and cross-border movement literatures, but add descriptive richness to them. The major contributions suggest that scholars of cross-border movements have derived somewhat static theories of social change processes and call for more dynamic conceptualizations if we are to understand their complexity more clearly. Adopting a dynamic, process approach to theories of cross-border movements will illuminate the advances and setbacks of different kinds of organizations as they face the daunting task of advocating the interests of subordinate groups within the arena of globalization.*

Introduction

The increasing importance of globalization has generated an enormous amount of scholarly research in the social sciences in the past 10 years. Among the many concerns raised by scholars are the fairly recent phenomena of cross-border resistance movements to the forces of globalization. Various referred to as movements of counter globalization, anti-globalization, and globalization from below, these activities have received attention because they are crucial components of the overall processes of globalization, yet they are under-studied and little understood.

The *maquiladora* industry along the Mexico-U.S. border provides a rich context for exploring questions of globalization, including the cross-border resistance movements that accompany them. As a long-established industrial presence, the *maquiladoras* function as both prototypes and laboratories of globalization. The movement of capital, equipment, and technology has evolved over almost 40 years into a highly developed and systematized regime of industrial production. Labor participation in the

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Advancing Integration or Constructing New Barriers to Co-operation? Stimuli and Restrictions for Cross-Border Communication at the Polish Eastern Border on the Eve of EU Enlargement

Annegret Haase and Andreas Wust*

***Abstract:** The upcoming enlargement of the EU in 2004 will impose a new framework on the regions on both sides of its future external border. On the one hand, the direct neighborhood at this border will encourage economic and infrastructural development in various ways in both the regions being integrated into the EU and those that will be newly adjacent to it. On the other hand, these regions and their inhabitants face the problem that new border regimes regulated by the Schengen Agreement will considerably limit cross-border communication and the extent of unbureaucratic co-operation. Against this background, different conflicts of interest are shaping public debate on several spatial levels, while local specifics run the risk of being largely ignored. This article addresses the consequences the EU enlargement will have for regions at its future external border. Will it encourage the further integration of these regions—or instead obstruct small-scale cross-border communication? Starting from a theoretical discussion of the main question and taking into account empirical evidence from research carried out at the Polish eastern border in 2000-02, it is argued that EU enlargement will bring about a new phase of cross-border reality in Central Eastern Europe involving both stimuli and limitations for co-operation. The extent to which integration will be advanced or new barriers to co-operation will be erected within the next few years will depend on both the political and instrumental framework at the (supra-) national level as well as concrete decision-making processes, trade-offs and choices by local actors.*

Introduction

Following the December 2002 European Union (EU) summit in Copenhagen, ten accession states will join the EU in May 2004 and will take part in the elections to the European Parliament in the same year (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/enlargement.htm>). Most of the accession states are post-socialist reform countries, such as Poland, and the accession negotiations are practically complete. One of the condi-

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Transboundary Environmental Management: A Study of the Abbotsford-Sumas Aquifer in British Columbia and Western Washington

Emma S. Norman and Jean O. Melious*

***Abstract:** Political borders, which delineate divergent political, social, economic, and demographic systems, affect the management of shared natural resources. Transboundary environmental management will attract increasing global attention as trends of population growth and natural resource scarcity drive coordinated solutions for environmental problems. Water pollution, in particular, will be a high priority for many nations because of the undisputed importance of water to sustain life and the unyielding characteristic of water to flow freely across political borders. The study of the Abbotsford-Sumas aquifer offers a model to investigate the nature of shared resource management problems within two divergent cultural regions (western Washington and southern British Columbia), bisected by a political boundary (U.S.-Canada border). Using the newly developed Transboundary Environmental Management Index (TEMI), the coordinated management of the organizations was ranked according to their “institutional capacity.” The research found that groups representing smaller regions were more likely to reduce pollution inputs, however, the community-based success was largely contingent on the higher-level political groups to recognize, support, and fund scientific research.*

Introduction

Political borders, which delineate divergent political, social, economic, and demographic systems, affect the management of shared natural resources. Transboundary environmental management will attract increasing global attention as trends of population growth and natural resource scarcity drive coordinated solutions for environmental problems. Water pollution, in particular, will be a high priority for many nations because of the undisputed importance of water to sustain life and the unyielding characteristic of water to flow freely across political borders.

The study of the Abbotsford-Sumas aquifer offers a model to investigate the nature of shared resource management problems within two divergent cultural regions (southern British Columbia and western Washington), bisected by a political boundary

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The authors would like to thank Don Alper of the Center for Canadian American Studies and James Loucky in the Anthropology Department at Western Washington University for their ongoing support of this project. Thanks also to Stefan Freelan for his role in producing the Abbotsford-Sumas location map. This research project was supported by a grant from Environment Canada and the American Association of University Women.

Borderland Patterns of Scientific Identity: Canada, the United States, and Acid Rain

Leslie R. Alm and Whitney Parker*

***Abstract:** This study uses the Canada–United States borderlands (as defined by its sensitivity to cross-border acid rain pollution) to establish patterns of identity that transcend political borders. Along these lines, acid rain scientists from Canada and the United States were surveyed to determine the degree of their agreement with government claims of substantial reductions in the pollutants that cause acid rain. The survey results indicate that despite the successful reduction of certain pollutants, the vast majority of Canadian and United States scientists believe that acid rain pollution continues to adversely affect lakes and streams and that present emissions targets are not protecting sensitive ecosystems. Furthermore, the survey results show that scientists from both countries view the acid rain issue from similar perspectives, and that national sympathies do not play a decisive role in scientists’ perceptions of the acid rain issue. In essence, it appears that more and more scientists from Canada and the United States are viewing the acid rain issue from a shared (or bilateral) perspective.*

Introduction

The debate over acid rain policy continues to be centered in the Canada-United States borderlands region of eastern North America. This study assesses this particular borderlands relationship through the eyes of a uniquely qualified group of individuals from Canada and the United States—the natural scientists presently conducting research on the causes and effects of acid rain pollution. The views of scientists are especially important to consider in this instance because scientists remain an essential part of the environmental policy-making process that encompasses the acid rain issue.

The focus of the following assessment is the state of acid rain policy as defined by the progress in reducing cross-border acid rain pollution according to the tenets of the 1991 Canada–United States Air Quality Agreement, which essentially requires a 50 percent reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions in both countries (approximately 13.3 million tons in the United States and 3.2 million tons in Canada) as well as scheduled reductions in the emissions of nitrogen oxides from factories and power plants (U.S. Department of State 1991). Previous research suggests that national sympathies are playing a less important role in the views of scientists with respect to cross-border pollution, and that more and more scientists from Canada and the United States are now viewing the acid rain issue from a shared (or bilateral) perspective (Alm 2000:

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The Dynamics of Cross-Border Labor: Commuting from the Dutch to the German Part of the Euregio Meuse- Rhine, 1960-2000

Sophie Bouwens*

***Abstract:** In spite of diverging developments on national labor markets across Europe and efforts to facilitate labor mobility across its internal borders in the late 1990s, cross-border commuting is of only marginal significance in the European Union. Research considering the current situation holds that socio-cultural and psychological factors play a critical role in the (non-)realization of cross-border labor. Nevertheless, European border people need not always have been this immobile. Drawing on aggregated figures and contemporary reports, this article presents a historical account of commuting from the Dutch to the German part of the Euregio Meuse-Rhine (EMR) between 1960 and 2000, and the way it was embedded in its economic context. It will be demonstrated that although cross-border labor from the Dutch to the German part of the EMR had become a marginal phenomenon in the 1980s and 1990s, in the 1960s and early 1970s it was rather common. This was the result of the dynamic interaction between (socio-)economic and “softer” issues, related to the existence of the Dutch-German border. It is claimed that a historical approach to cross-border labor helps unfolding its dynamic nature and contextual embeddedness.*

Introduction

In spite of diverging developments in national labor markets across Europe and efforts to facilitate labor mobility across its internal borders, in the late 1990s, cross-border commuting was only a marginal phenomenon in the European Union. Based on current data many scholars hold “soft” socio-cultural and psychological factors responsible for this immobility (De Gijsel et al. 1999; Janssen 1999, 2000; van der Velde 1999 2000; Strüver 2001, 2002; van der Velde and van Houtum 2004a, 2004b). However, if commuting is considered on a longer term, a different picture may arise. While these “soft” issues seem to be of great importance in the present situation, at another point in time issues related to the more material dimension of borders may have been decisive.

In this paper, commuting flows from the Dutch to the German part of the Euregio Meuse-Rhine between 1960 and 2000 will be described and analyzed in their economic context. It will be demonstrated that, although at the turn of the twenty-first century commuting to Germany was almost insignificant, in the 1960s and 1970s it

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If no issue number, month, or season is used for the journal, use the number of the volume, if available.

Journal Article—two authors

Maillat, Denis, and Gilles Lécho. 1995. "The Franco-Swiss Jura Arc: From Cut-Off to Seam." *Journal of Borderlands Studies* 10 (Spring): 1–18.

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Paper Presented at Meetings, Seminars, or Conferences

Author. Year. "Title of Paper." Paper presented at annual meeting of the Association for Borderlands Studies, 21–22 April, City, State.

Unpublished Paper or Manuscript

Marciniak, Edward, and Nancy Jefferson. 1985. "CHA Advisory Committee appointed by Judge Marvin E. Aspin: Final Report" (December). Chicago. Unpublished.

Organization as Author

Task Force for Regional Development in Poland (TFRDP). 1996. *Outline of a Regional Development Strategy for Poland: Final Report*. Warsaw: Task Force Secretariat.

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U.S. Government Document

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1986. *Household Net Wealth and Asset Ownership*. Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1986. *Toxicology Handbook*. Rockville, MD: Government Institutes.

Thesis or Dissertation

Author. Year. "Title of Work." Ph.D. diss., Name of Department, Name of University, City, State, Country.

Author. Year. "Title of Work." Master's thesis, Name of Department, Name of University, City, State, Country.

Internet Document

When referencing sources of information found on the internet, please include sufficient information so that other researchers can easily locate the materials.

For example:

Kameras, David. 1996. "NAFTA Hearing Exposes Sprint." AFL-CIO News (cited 8 March), www.aflcio.org/newsonline.

Interview by Author

When referencing interviews conducted by the author that are not published or broadcast, the following format should be used: Last name of interviewee, first name. Year. Interview by author. Tape (video) recording [if applicable]. City, State (Day Month).

For example:

Alexander, Robin. 1966. Telephone interview by author. San Bernardino, Cal. (12 February).

Personal Communications

Personal communications to the author should be formatted as follows: Last name of person with whom author communicated, first name. Year. Telephone conversation, conversation, or letter with/to author. City, State (Day Month).

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Nickey, Laurence N. 1991. Conversation with author. El Paso, Texas (21 June).

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