**Reading Questions Chapter 25 Migration with Mexico Rhoda & Burton**

What is the primary cause of different rates of growth in different states of Mexico?

For the purposes of this chapter, how is migration defined? (note that I will refer to migration within Mexico as internal migration)

Which of the two, pull or push factors tend to be the most significant determinants of the decision to migrate, according to the authors? Explain.

List several intervening obstacles (barriers) that can play a role in preventing or reducing migration.

Discuss the sources, nature, and accuracy of information about a potential destination. Explain

Describe a couple examples of forced mass migrations from the reading.

What is one way mentioned that migrants can lower the risks of migration?

What are migration channels, how do they form, and why do they usually facilitate mass migrations?

Describe the concept that helps us understand why workers in Cancún are more likely to be from Yucatán state than say, Guerrero?

Give four or five ways that migrants from an area tend to be different than those who did not migrate, from a particular town or region, according to the authors. Do these generalizations hold up well, in your view?

Early 20th century migration focused on what destination? Explain the push and pull factor(s).

For the previous question, consider the sources of much of the migration. Does distance decay as a concept help explain why these source states were more significant than others?

What other region of Mexico was a major, though secondary destination for internal migrants in the first half of the 1900s. Explain why.

Were mid-20th century internal migration destination regions generally similar or generally different than the internal migration destinations of the early 1900s?

At the millennium, where was the dominant destination region? What states did it contain? What region was the dominant source of out-migration? (note that dominance is measured in numbers.) Which was larger, out-migration or in-migration? What was a major factor in driving the dominant movement direction?

Which region was the only region with a net gain from 1992-1997? Explain why.

What share of those born in the Federal District were living elsewhere by the year 2000? Where did the vast majority of them go? This same state also had major in migrations from nearby states. List a couple of them, and give the reason given why they migrated. (it has to do with a major international force)

Which northern state, around the millennium, was the major destination state of the border states? Does the concept of distance decay explain well the states of origin? Give a possible explanation for this.

Which other northern magnet state was a major destination (in second place)? What was the major pull factor?

Make three significant migration-destination generalizations from Figure 25.4

What other non-northern, non-core state was a major destination by the millennium? What was the attraction there? (note – this came up in an earlier chapter, remember?)

Medium-sized cities under one million in population were more important destinations in the last quarter of the 20th century than were large cities. Explain.

Were small towns and rural areas net recipients or net senders (of migrants) around the millenium? What type of place did over half of them go to?

Why then were there so many that migrated to rural areas and small towns?