

: NAFTA *

(.)**

. 가
. NAFTA
.

“ . ” - (Philip Martin)

. 가

가

30

가

,
가

(EU),

(NAFTA),

(MERCOSUR)

* 2002 (KRF-2002-072-BM2085, “ ”)

** Keum-Joa Choi(Korean Council on Latin America & the Caribbean, Poderosa@kornet.net), “Free Trade and Migration in the era of Globalisation : in the case of NAFTA”

가 , ,
 가 ,
 , “
 가 . ,
 ,
 가
 ”(Tapinos e Dalaunay, 2000).
 가
 , ‘ , ‘ ,
 ,
 , 가 .
 ,
 .
 , 가 ,
 . 가
 30
 ? 1965 7500 , 2002 1 7500
 . 가 가 ,
 2.9%, 2.8% . 가
 , 가
 ,
 (Tapinos and Delaunary 2000; Zlotnik
 1998).

가(3.94% 5.89%)
 (9.3%, 17.4%, 21.1%)
 (3.3% 5%).

1960 1994 33% 77% ,
 1961 1992 8% 80% . 1)
 ?

200 가
 . 19 1
 (GDP) 3
 가 20 (Cepal, 2002). 2)

가
 80

(3,280) 60%가
 7.5%
 가 8-8.5% ,
 480 (U.S. Census Bureau). 3)
 1994 1 NAFTA가
 가
 가 가

1) 가
 가 , ,
 가 ,
 가 (Cepal, 2002).

2) 1950-73 , (Madsson,
 1995 y 2001).

3) 3-400 (: CONAPO -
 Consejo Nacional de Población).

NAFTA , 2005
(FTAA) ,

,
가 .

.

가

,

.

(1870-1914)

.

.

(1914-1945)

가

,

가

.

1870-1973

가

.

,

.

(1973)

가

,

.

70

가

,

가

80

90

.

80

10 ”

(Cepal, 2002).

,

, 가

,

,

,

,

“ ”

.
 ,
 1 , 1929
 가
 가 ,
 .
 ,
 가 가 .
 가 (homogenization) - 가
 ,
 - , 가 ,
 .
 ,
 (Pellegrino, 2000).

1.

가
 가 .
 가 .⁴⁾
 110 (IMILA, 2002)⁵⁾, , , 100
 (CEPAL, 2002), 1,000
 (Hamilton, 2003).
 가
 가 가 ,

4) 1975-1985 7 5 -10 가 .
 5) IMILA - Investigación de la Migración Internacional en Latinoamérica.

가 1

5

가

가 18

14 2% 가 (1985-1990 3%)

가

70

가

가 , ()
가 , 30
가

2.

500

(,): ;
(19 20): ;
(1930 1960): 가
();
(1980): .

가 , , 가 가 ,
, 가 가 가
가 , , 가 가 ,
, , “

” “ ” .

가 , 60 가

, 80

가 NAFTA 가

. NAFTA

NAFTA가 50

, 20

가 , NAFTA ,

2

NAFTA 가 “NAFTA가 ”

NAFTA 10

pull factor ,

push factor .

1. 가

1) NAFTA

NAFTA

, , 50
 . ,
 . NAFTA가
 市 3500 ,
 - 1991 4%,
 가 10% -
 (Lustig, 1992).⁶⁾
 NAFTA 2002
 225% 가 2,320 .
 , 625
 , 902 (U.S. Census Bureau, Inter-
 national Trade Administration).⁷⁾
 2 가 , 65
 151 .
 ,
 (NAFTA@10, Mexican Embassy in Canada, Statistics Canada).⁸⁾

6) 1996 GDP , 4% 28 7
 1%
 , 1.8% (WILSON, 1997).

7) 1989 (CUFTA - Canada-United States Free Trade
 Agreement) 2002 3
 82% , 19% ,
 4315 12 , 가
 (NAFTA@10, A Preliminary Report).

8) 1994 2002 10.5% 가 ,
 13.8% 가 . 0.7%,
 1995 2.4% 2002 3.1% (NAFTA@10,

NAFTA가 80% NAFTA ,
 30% -
 가 (NAFTA@10).⁹⁾
 1994 2001 8 ,
 50 160 , 220% 가 .
 NAFTA 1965
 “ (BIP - the Border Industrialization Program)”
 가 .¹⁰⁾ NAFTA BIP 가 ,

< 1> 1994-2001 (:)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	4,954	5,394	5,718	7,281	5,106	6,747	10,622	15,989
	4,127	4,203	3,959	5,878	3,196	4,303	8,039	14,585
	827	1,191	1,219	1,403	1,910	2,444	2,583	1,404
	5,678	2,833	2,511	4,645	2,677	5,418	3,042	2,914
	5,610	2,657	2,314	4,368	2,477	5,084	2,642	2,677
	68	175	197	278	200	200	400	237

: Secretariat of the Economy, Mexico

Mexican Embassy in Canada, Statistics Canada).

9) 가 1/3 , 가 1/5 , 4% (Travel Document Systems, Statistics Canada).

10) , BIP , NAFTA

2)

1942 1964
“(bracero program)”

1950 50

1950-55
300

1960

1960
4 5
6%

가 1950 1960

가

가

1970

가

가

1978 . 가 , 가 “ ”

1980 , 1980-1986 6 5,500 가

1986 ‘
(IRCA - the Immigration Reform and Control Act)
. 1982 1 1

. 1989 1994 250
, 200 IRCA

가 .
. IRCA 1990

1994 NAFTA ,

. NAFTA
가 가 , 가

가
CUFTA
가, 가 60 가

CUFTA

가

CUFTA

가 가

가

30% 가 가

NAFTA

가

가

CUFTA

“TC”

“H” , 1990

NAFTA

CUFTA

가

가, 가

NAFTA 가

(
), 2004 5,500
 .
 10
 . 가 가 1 ,
 “TN (NAFTA)” .
 가
 가 TN
 . 6 가 가 H-IB
 . 가
 가 , 가
 .
 “ ” , TN
 .11)
 NAFTA 3 ,
 NAFTA , 가
 .
 , 가 NAFTA
 .

11) 2001 TN 9 2,951
 2,571 , 8,326
 101 , 4 6,335
 3,890 (Papademetriou, 2003). 2002 가
 2,790 ,
 420 , 22 6 (2002 Statistical Yearbook).

< 2> 1994 2001

NAFTA

	1994		2001	
NAFTA	23,992	24,885	61,437	113,586
가 (E1/E2)	3,123	278	3,704	3,354
(H1B)	3,527	3,256	16,454	14,423
(L1)	6,482	2,632	22,838	15,723
NAFTA (TN)	24,826	11	92,915	2,571

: The Yearbook of Immigration Statistics,
Bureau of Citizenship and immigration Services

< 3> 1994 2001

NAFTA

	1994		2001	
NAFTA	1,173	49	8,743	3,029
가	341	22	7,342	2,333
	832	27	1,401	696
NAFTA	2,628	240	43,335	3,890

: Mexican National Institute of Migration(INM)

, NAFTA

가

가

“ ” “ ” ,
(Janet Reno) , “
” (San Diego Union-Tribun, November 14, 1993, 1).

NAFTA 가
1994 70 2001 130 가 . ‘
(INS-The Immigration and Naturalization Services)’¹²⁾
1990 200
2000 480 (58.3% 68.7%) 가
,¹³⁾ 10 79% 가

1993 “ ”
가 가
,¹⁴⁾
가
“ (coyotes)”

12) 2003 3 (DHS - the Department of Homeland Security)’

13) . 2000
470 (Jeffrey Passel,
2002).

14) 9 (, ,)
가

가

3) NAFTA 가

2003 NAFTA , 2
8800 , 1/3 1 1 ,
1/9 3100 . NAFTA ,

가 .15)

가 .

, 1990 1300 가 2000 2100

(3280) 60% 7.5%

가

8-8.5% , 480 (U.S.

Census Bureau). NAFTA 1994 2000

가 3 6651 ,

1130 (Statistical Year-

book of the INS, 2000). 1998

(BORSTAR- the Border Patrol Search Trauma and Rescue
Teams) , 2000 1200 , 2

5000 (INS).

2002 21 9380 ,

20.6% . 2002

15) 90 ,

16 5 . 2003

6

1 2

(Canadian Embassy in Mexico).

965 9000 (CIS Statistical
 Yearbook 2002, Migration Information Source) ,¹⁶⁾
 州, 州, 州, 州 州
 (The Migration Information Source).¹⁷⁾
 1990 2000 가 1000% 가
 州, 州, 州, 州
 .¹⁸⁾

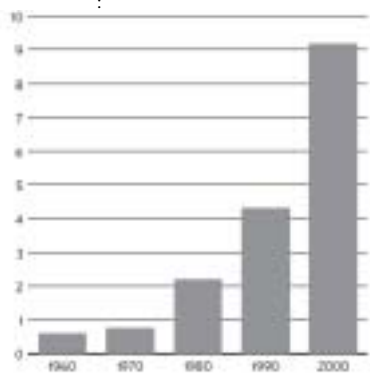
. 2000 가
 가 , , , ,
 , , , 州가
 . 1993 1997
 가
 , 가
 가

16) 2002 71 4 . 2002
 1 1 9,519 ,

17) 1.8% .
 U.S. Census Bureau 2000 가
 7.5% , The Migration Information Source 2002
 29.8% ,
 3.3% ,

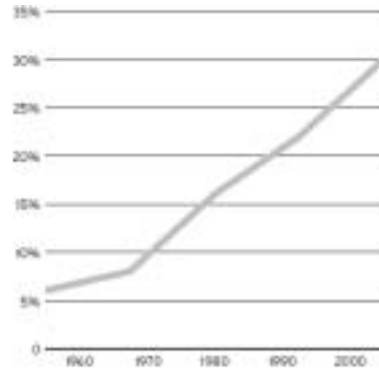
18) 州, 州, 州, 州 2.2% , 2000
 (The Migration Information Source).
 ,

< 4/5 >



: 2000 1999

가()



NAFTA

“Migration Hump”

Martin, 1997).

“ ” “ ”

(hemisphere)

가

“ 가 ”

가

(Philip

가

가

가 .

FTAA

.19)

2.

1)

NAFTA

가

25

NAFTA가

. 1994

4%

가

, 2000

1994

6.1%

2000 4%

, 1969

가

NAFTA가

, 가가

19) EU , 가

, 100 가

< 6 >



(: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2003)

2000

가 2001 9 11

2002 가

(88 950) ,20

2002

가 가 ,

“

가

(Pew Hispanic

Center) , 2000 9 2001 10

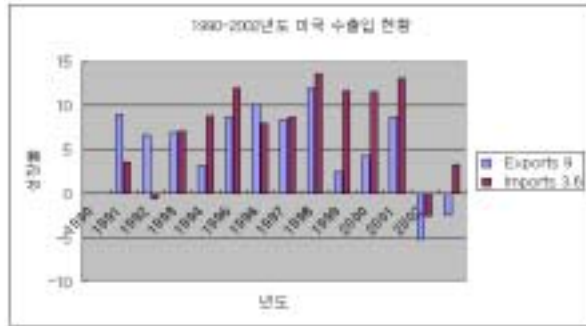
가

30%

20) US\$200-250 ,

, 13% ,
가 .
가 ,

< 7> 1990-2002



(: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2003)

3.

1) 가
가

가 , 1963 . 1974 가 가 , 1980

1990 NAFTA가 가

(15-65) 1988 140 ,
1995-2000 670 ,
가 가

(Consejo Nacional de Poblacion)

2010

가 . 2000-2005
 590 , 2005-2010 540 ,
 가
 . 10 ,
 (GDP) . 1999 2000
 6.6% , 70 (1999
) 52 5 (2000) 가
 , 가
 가 ,
 가 ,

2)

NAFTA ,

1970 41.3%가 .
 1990 28.7%, 1995 26.5%, 2000 25.4%
 . 1980 1990

가,

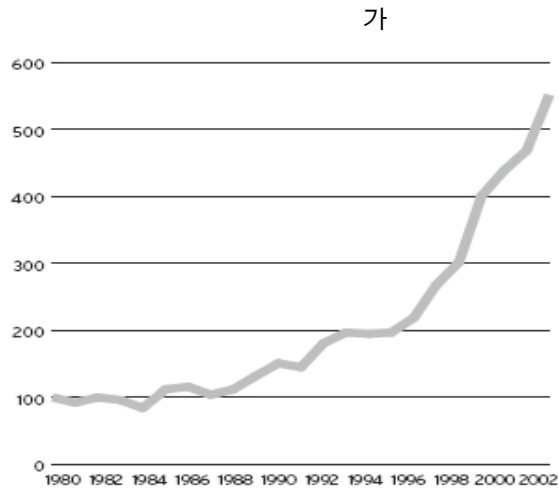
NAFTA

NAFTA

가 (The Mexico National Rural Household
 Survey) , 2003 (J. Edward Taylor)
 (George Dyer) NAFTA가

NAFTA
 가
 , 1994
 19% 2002 30% 가 .
 1980 1994 95% 가 가
 , 2002 452% 가 .

< 8> 1980-2002



(: Taylor & Dyer, "NAFTA, Trade and Immigration", 2003)"

NAFTA 가
 , NAFTA가
 (break point)'가
 가
 NAFTA 가
 NAFTA 가

1995 2001
 1830 NAFTA
 가 ,
 가
 가
 2001 , (21)
 1994
 1993 810 2001
 680 NAFTA
 가
 1960 50% 1980 36% ,
 1995 25% 1992
 (ejido)
 3)
 NAFTA
 가
 가 가 50%

21) 2 가

1994 3.6% 1995
6.3% , 1996 6.2%

가 가
가 . 1976 , 1982 , 1986-87 가 ,
1994-95 가 가 .22)
1995 가

가 가

(Taylor and Yúnez- Naude) 가 가 1% ,
15% 가 ,

가

, 가 가 가
, 가 가 가
가 가

가

가

22) 1982

1987 IRCA
가 IRCA
IRCA 가

1994

< 9 > 가

1950	1.3	1.3	1.2
1970	3.8	2.8	7.5
1991	2.2	1.7	3.4
1993	2.4	2.1	3.1
1995	4.9	4.7	5.3
1996	3.7	3.5	4.2
1997	2.6	2.2	3.4
1998	2.3	2.0	2.8
1999	1.8	1.5	2.2
2000	1.6	1.5	1.8
2001	1.7	1.6	1.9
2002	1.9	1.9	2.0

: INEGI(Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía).

. 1982 1994

1995

1990

3

NAFTA

가

가

가

NAFTA

2000 44%

. 23)

1995 53%
1995

1995

2000

20%

200% 가
가

1995

, 2003

2000

12.5%

. 2003

19%

21

23) 2003 47%

가

가 가

가

60
, 80

, NAFTA가

NAFTA 가

NAFTA , NAFTA

50

가

1994

full factor , 가,

push factor , 가

NAFTA가

가 “ ”

.24)

NAFTA ,

가

,

,

.

,

24) CANZIAN, Fernando - “Imigrantes é problema e solução nos EUA”, in *Folha de S.Paulo*, 31/11/2003.

Abstract

Due to the difference of the regional development, the internal farmers' mobility from rural to urban area in the industrial era of 1960s has been developed to the international migration in 1980s in Latin America. It's good example is the abrupt increase of illegal Mexican emigration to the United States since the enactment of NAFTA.

But NAFTA also showed that may not be directly to blame for the increased illegal migration. The increase has more to do with a consistent expansion of American labor market and with which deeply rooted mexican social networks. Besides U.S. booming economy served as the full factor and Mexico's population boom, collapse of the agriculture, economic crisis and its restructuring affected complexly as the push factor.

However, if the U.S. society neglects this illegal immigration problem, it will explode like a clock-bomb in the very near future. Thus this problem has to be solved necessarily for the NAFTA's further free trade and other negotiations, establishing the legal immigration channel under the both common responsibility.

Key Words: Globalization, Latin America, Regional Integration, NAFTA,
International Migration / , , ,

: 2004. 1. 10

: 2004. 2. 13

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