

# Accepted Manuscript

International import competition and the decision to migrate: Evidence from Mexico

Kaveh Majlesi, Gaia Narciso



PII: S0304-3878(17)30112-8

DOI: [10.1016/j.jdeveco.2017.12.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2017.12.002)

Reference: DEVEC 2185

To appear in: *Journal of Development Economics*

Received Date: 20 March 2017

Revised Date: 24 November 2017

Accepted Date: 15 December 2017

Please cite this article as: Majlesi, K., Narciso, G., International import competition and the decision to migrate: Evidence from Mexico, *Journal of Development Economics* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.jdeveco.2017.12.002.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

# International Import Competition and the Decision to Migrate: Evidence from Mexico

KAVEH MAJLESI AND GAIA NARCISO\*

First version: August 2015

This version: November 2017

## Abstract

We analyze the effects of the increase in China's import competition on Mexican domestic and international migration. We exploit the variation in exposure to competition from China, following its accession to the WTO in 2001, across Mexican municipalities and estimate the effect of international competition on the individual decision to migrate. Controlling for individual and municipality features, we find that individuals living in municipalities more exposed to Chinese import competition are more likely to migrate to other municipalities within Mexico, while a negative effect is found on the decision to migrate to the US. In particular, we find that Chinese import competition reduces migrants' negative self-selection: the rising international competition lowers the likelihood of low-educated, low-income people to migrate to the US, by making them more financially constrained. We do not find any evidence that changes in demand for Mexican workers in the US drive our results.

Keywords: Import competition, Domestic migration, International migration, Negative self-selection

JEL Codes: F14; F16; F22; O15; R23

---

\*Majlesi: Department of Economics, Lund University, Lund, Sweden and IZA (e-mail: kaveh.majlesi@nek.lu.se).  
Narciso (corresponding author): Department of Economics, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland and CReAM (e-mail: narcisog@tcd.ie).

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7357654>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/7357654>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)