

POLICY BRIEF

The Decline in Mexican Migration to the U.S.: Why is Texas different?

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STATEMENT OF ISSUE

Net migration declines in immigration on a national level, rather than a state-by-state basis. We present an empirical model that studies net Mexican migration by state and includes different push and pull factors that have been identified in the literature. The model shows that net migration to Texas is positive, while net migration to other states is negative. This is due to the fact that Texas has a higher number of Mexican residents than other states, and a higher number of Mexican immigrants than other states. The model also shows that net migration to Texas is declining, while net migration to other states is increasing. This is due to the fact that the number of Mexican immigrants to Texas is declining, while the number of Mexican immigrants to other states is increasing.

KEY FINDINGS

- Net migration to Texas is positive, while net migration to other states is negative.
- Net migration to Texas is declining, while net migration to other states is increasing.
- Gender parity has been basically achieved among Mexicans in Texas, contrary to the pattern of other states.
- Relative costs of fuel, water, electricity and rent are growing at a slower pace in Texas than the average.

CONCLUSIONS

- The national declining trend for Mexican immigration is not found in all demographic sub-groups.
- The increase of Mexican population in Texas can be attributed to the fact that Texas has a higher number of Mexican residents than other states and later relocated to Texas.
- Models predict that under current conditions, net migration to Texas will decline in the medium term. The speed at which this decline will occur may depend on how much time passes before the differences in living costs between Texas and other states such as California begin to shrink.

