

# POLICY BRIEF

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

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### STATEMENT OF ISSUE

Net Mexican migration to the U.S. 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. Our 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, a higher number of Mexican immigrants, and a higher number of Mexican-born residents. The model also shows that net migration to Texas is higher than net migration to other states, and that net migration to Texas is higher than net migration to other states.

### KEY FINDINGS

- Net migration to Texas is positive, while net migration to other states is negative.
- 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, a higher number of Mexican immigrants, and a higher number of Mexican-born residents.
- Models predict that under current conditions, the number of Mexican residents in the medium term will decline. 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.

