Migration & Income Mobility

- Migration
  - theories
    - migration as a household decision rather than as an individual decision — Stark (1991) New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) theory
    - unequalising effect on the income distribution of migration — Stark et al. (1986) Migration Diffusion Theory
  - forms
    - International migration
      - Felbermayr et al. (2010)
      - Laskiene et al. (2020)
      - Morley (1981)
    - Inter- and intra- province migration — interregional migration changes in China, 1985–2000 — Shen (2015)
    - rural-urban migration
      - Foltz et al. (2020)
      - Wang & Fu (2019)
      - Zhu & Luo (2010)
      - Zhang & Song (2003)
  - determinants
    - local social networks/captial — Zhao & Yao (2017)
    - demographic, social, and economic attributes in origin and destinations — Shen (2015)
    - household endowments — Du et al. (2005)
- Income Mobility
  - Distribution of incomes — The distribution of incomes is like the rooms in a hotel — Schumpeter (1955, p.126)
  - income inequality
    - A new class of measures of mobility as an equalizer of longer-term incomes relative to base-year incomes — Fields (2010)
    - The distinction between income mobility and income inequality
      - Shorrocks (1978a, JET)
      - Fields & Ok (1996)
      - Khor & Pencavel (2006)
    - an equalization measure to determine the equalizing effect of income mobility on long-term income inequality. — Fields (2007)
  - vs Intergenerational mobility
    - Solon(1992, AER; 1999; 2002, JEP; 2004)
    - Multigenerational mobility — Solon(2013; 2018, EcoJ)
  - Measurement
    - mobility index $M(P)$, P being any transition matrix. — Shorrocks (1976; 1978a, JET; 1978b, Econometrica)
    - cohort ventile position (CVP) — Schiller (1977)
    - rank mobility — Fields & Ok (1996)
    - Beenstock's Gini mobility index — Shi et al. (2010)
- the relationship between migration and mobility
  - How migration affects mobility?
    - positive (or alleviate inequality; or increase income)
      - the impact of lineage networks on rural-urban migration and income inequality — Foltz et al. (2020)
      - how mobility equity (including migration) contributes to reduced inequalities — Hackl (2018)
      - remittances improve income inequality — Bang et al. (2016)
      - Migration of rural workers → upward mobility & smooth income inequality — Sun et al. (2014)
      - the impact of rural-to-urban migration on rural poverty and income inequality — Zhu & Luo (2010)
      - immigration → positively and causally related to per capita income — Felbermayr et al. (2010)
      - urban policies restricting the in-flow of migrants deteriorate the welfare of farm households in rural communities — Giles (2006)
      - the impact of migration on household income in rural China — Taylor et al. (2003)
    - negative (or augment inequality) — the impact of migration and migrants' remittances on ethnic (rather than spatial) income inequality — Howell (2017)
    - no effect — no significant effect on real disposable income from migration — Axelsson & Westerlund (1998)
    - heterogeneous
      - the impact of migration on income inequality: urban areas (-) vs rural areas (+) — Zhan et al. (2021)
      - urban-rural income inequality (-) vs considering capital income (+) — Wang & Fu (2019)
      - (superficial) migration increase non-farm income inequality vs (potential) pro-poor growth — Arslan & Taylor (2012)
      - migration increases households' income per capita, but that the overall impact on poverty is modest because most poor people do not migrate — Du et al. (2005)
      - regional income inequality → migration vs (reverse) migration ? reduce income disparity — Lin et al. (2004)
      - population growth → upward mobility & rising intracohort inequality — Morley (1981)
  - (reverse) How mobility affects migration?
    - positive
      - the impact of income gap on inter- and intra- province rural-to-urban migrantion — Zhang & Song (2003)
      - Migration decisions are made to maximize the expected present value of lifetime income — Kennan & Walker (2011)
    - heterogeneous — the impact of income inequality on population's migration (immigration or emigration) differs within and between the EU Member State groups — Laskiene et al. (2020)