A Migrant and Non-Migrant Categories in the ENOE

A.1 Identifying Whole-household Migration

Initially, we classified observations that were not present as "Absent". However, this depends on having someone left in the household who can report on those who left. There are cases where all members of the household drop out of the ENOE. Since there is no one left in the household to interview, it is uncertain what happened to them. However, the ENOE interviewers collect as much information as possible from the surroundings of the household to understand why there is no one in the household to interview. To ensure a high response rate, INEGI interviewers visit the sampled dwelling up to five times (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, 2007, p. 70) if there was nobody qualified to answer the survey on the first visit. Interviewers may reach out to neighbors to obtain any information about the occupants of the dwelling and, together with a visual evaluation of the household, they determine if an interview will not be carried out. If they cannot contact a household member within five visits in the same quarter, then the interview is marked as unsuccessful.

We exploit this additional information to identify households that may have migrated together. For all people in households with four or fewer interviews, we look at the next quarter interview status and determine if the people belong to a household that most likely moved together, or if they are likely non-migrants. For people to be classified as migrants the status of their next interview visit was "Household moved away". People could also be classified as possible migrants if their next interview visit was: "Ready-to-use dwelling but uninhabited," "Non-functional/deteriorating dwelling," "Temporarily not used as a dwelling (office, storage, etc)," "Demolished," "Changed location (mobile dwelling)," "Permanently not used as a dwelling (office, storage, etc)," "Other reasons for dwelling not being available." In all of these cases, we believe that people may have left because in the last available interview, their dwelling was occupied and then there was a sudden change in dwelling status the next period.

Finally, some observations could not be classified as migrants (or non-migrants) because they lived in households that could not be interviewed in the next quarter. The reasons for no interview were: "Nobody at time of interview," "Temporarily absent (work, vacation, illness)," "Denied providing information," "Unqualified respondent," "Other reasons even if the dwelling was habitable," "Temporary-use dwelling (vacation home, crop seasons, etc)," "Interviewed suspended". These labels suggest some randomness in the absence of people so it is hard to classify them as temporarily being absent or being migrants. Overall, households can be classified as migrants, possible migrants, or cannot be classified as migrants.

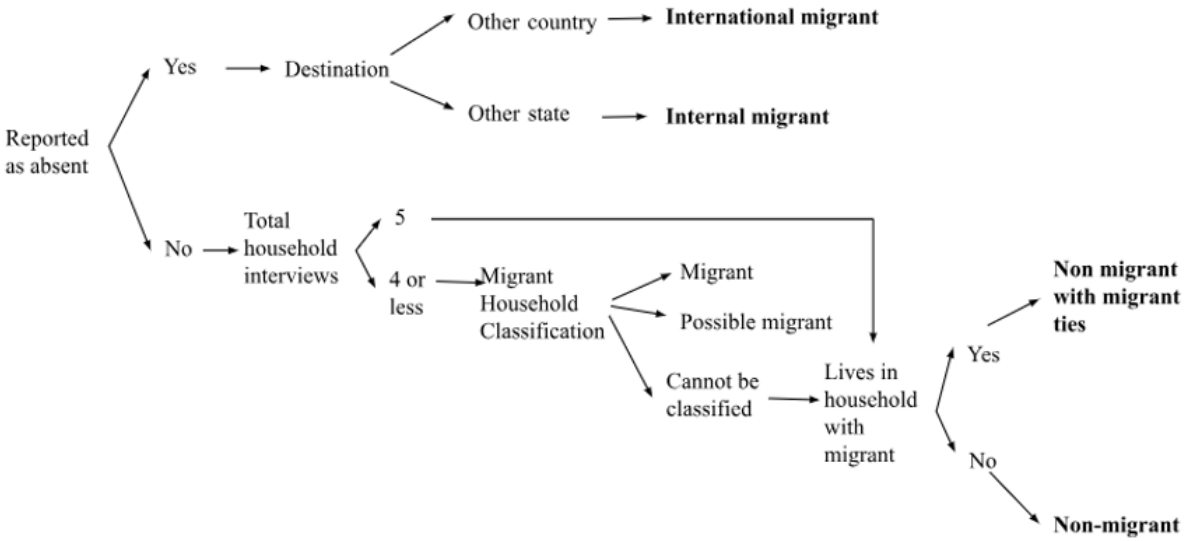
A.2 Migrants in households

In addition to the household categories, we can also tag any households that have ever had an internal or an international migrant. People who were not absent during the interviewing window may live in a household with a migrant and are labeled non-migrant with migrant ties.

A.3 Migrant definitions

Based on the classifications of household status and migrants in households, we summarize the definition of non-migrants and migrants in the following graph.

Figure 1: International migrant categories from the ENOE



A migrant is anyone who is reported as absent by remaining household members and who has a reported destination. If the destination is "Another country", then the person is an international migrant. An internal migrant is someone who went to "Another state".

A non-migrant is 1) someone who at the moment of the fifth interview was not reported as "Absent" by a household member or 2) someone who at the fourth or earlier interview was not reported as "Absent" by a household member, but is part of a household that was not interviewed at later quarters and classified as "Cannot be classified as migrants".

Table 1 shows the size of each group. Similar to Table 1 in the original paper, most observations are non-migrants, and international migrants are a small share (0.4%) of the ENOE. However, non-migrants with ties are 14.7% of the ENOE, which suggests that many people live with people who are mobile (internally or internationally). Throughout the analysis, we drop any observations where the migrant household classification is "Migrant" or "Possible migrant," which is about 1.7% of the collapsed ENOE.

Table 1: Composition of respondents by complete preparations and migration categories

Category	Observations	all obs.	Prepares		% that prepares (by row)
			No	Yes	
Non-migrant	3,242,183	81.6	3,229,657	12,526	0.4
International migrant	17,365	0.4	16,658	707	4.1
Non migrant with ties	584,159	14.7	581,686	2,473	0.4
Internal migrant	52,695	1.3	52,393	302	0.6
Migrant	3,687	0.1	3,680	7	0.2
Possible migrant	72,532	1.8	72,371	161	0.2
Total	3,972,621	100	3,956,445	16,176	6

B Variable description

Table 2: Description of variables

Variable	Description	Categories	Reference group in regressions
Sex	Sex are reported to interviewers.	Male, Female	Female
Age groups	Age binned into 10-year age groups from 10 to 100. First age group, 0-10, not included because outside of analytical sample	[10,20)-[90,100]	[20,30)
Education	Current level of education of respondents. Does not necessarily indicate completed education or years in school	No education, elementary (includes pre-school), middle school, high school, technical career, college and graduate studies.	High school
Regions in Mexico	States divided into regions based on Durand (2017, p.28): the Historic migrant-sending states (Aguascalientes, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas); states along the North (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas) border, states in the Center (Mexico City, Hidalgo, Querétaro, State of México, Morelos, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Guerrero) of Mexico and states in the Southeast (Chiapas, Tabasco, Quintana Roo, Campeche, Yucatán, Veracruz, Oaxaca) of Mexico.	Historic-migrant sending, North, Center, Southeast	Historic
Year	Year of interview, binned by 3 years	[2006,2008), (2008,2011], (2011,2014], (2014,2017], (2017,2019]	[2006,2008)
Urbanicity	Location is categorized as urban or rural by INEGI	Urban, rural	Rural

Continued on next page

Table 2: Description of variables

Variable	Description	Categories	Reference group in regressions
Place of birth	Place of birth of respondents where rest of the world contains many nationalities, but fewer counts than the rest of foreign nationalities. We do not assume that place of birth is a proxy for country of citizenship.	Mexico, Guatemala, Spain, USA, rest of the world	Mexico
Education	Current education level of respondents and does not represent 1) completed education or 2) completed level. We include levels of education instead of years because of the non-linearities of increasing education. Elementary school contains preschool. Graduate studies encompasses Master's and PhD degrees. Trade school includes teacher degree and a technical careers.	None, elementary school, middle school, high school, trade school, college and graduate studies	High school
Kinship	The ENOE records kinship relative to the household head. There are numerous categories but we synthesize them to 6.	Household head (HH), spouse of partner of HH, child of HH, grandchild of HH, daughter in-law or son in-law and remaining categories	HH
Partnership	A value of 1 indicates that a person is married or is living with their partner. A value of 0 indicates that a person is separated or divorced or widowed or single	Has partner, no partner	No partner
Share children (%)	Share of household members in a given quarter who are under the age of 18		
Share elderly (%)	Share of household members in a given quarter who are over the age of 75		

Continued on next page

Table 2: Description of variables

Variable	Description	Categories	Reference group in regressions
Labor force status	We use categories of the labor force status as defined by Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (2007, p.14-17). The labor force refers to the group of people that are willing and able to work, who are either employed (*"Población ocupada"*) or unemployed (*"Población desocupada"*). Those who are unemployed are actively seeking for a job. The population outside of the labor force are those who do not offer labor but instead depend on monetary or non monetary transfers. Some examples include students, and people who are retired. People who are available and out of the labor force are interested in working but not actively looking for a job (or working). Those who are unavailable and out of the labor force are not working, are not interested in work or who cannot work. Not applicable refers to people aged 14 and less who are not legally allowed to work.	Not applicable, unemployed, employed, available, unavailable	Employed
Household receives remittances	Takes value of one if any member in the household receives any remittances (from abroad, from another state, or from within a state) in a quarter.	Any household member receives/ doesn't receive	No member of household receives remittances
Remittances received by states	Remittances in real dollars that were received by the state of residence of the respondent in a given quarter. We use demeaned and standardized values. Source: Banxico (Remittances per state, Balance of Payments)		
Wage differential	Wages of workers in the manufacturing industry (US dollars/hour) in Mexico and the US (Source: INEGI's Economic Information Database). Monthly wages are averaged over quarters and then we take the difference between the US wages and the Mexican wages. We use demeaned and standardized values.		

Continued on next page

Table 2: Description of variables

Variable	Description	Categories	Reference group in regressions
Distance to border	Distance (kilometers) from the centroid of the respondents municipio to the closest point of entry along the US-Mexico border. We use Open Street Maps to obtain the shortest driving distance between the coordinates. Values are demeaned and standardized.		
Unemployment rate (USA)	We obtain the average quarterly unemployment rate in the USA (Source: FRED). We use national rates as we do not assume specific destinations of migrants. We use demeaned and standardized values.		
Employment rates (Mexico)	State-specific employment rates from INEGI in a given quarter. We use demeaned and standardized values.		

C Descriptive statistics

Table 3: Descriptive statistics across migrant-preparation categories

	Non-migrants			International migrants			Non-migrants with ties			Internal migrants		
Prepares?	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No	
Age	34.5	37.2	***	31.8	31.8		34.1	37.5	***	29.85	29.19	
% Female	0.24	0.52	***	0.07	0.26	***	0.29	0.54	***	0.17	0.41	***
% Rural	0.46	0.38	***	0.71	0.59	***	0.47	0.42	***	0.47	0.44	
Region in Mexico												
North	0.24	0.26	***	0.2	0.22		0.24	0.23		0.28	0.28	
Historic	0.32	0.29	***	0.5	0.45	**	0.33	0.3	***	0.3	0.25	**
Center	0.29	0.24	***	0.22	0.22		0.3	0.25	***	0.23	0.2	
Southeast	0.15	0.22	***	0.08	0.1	**	0.14	0.23	***	0.19	0.27	***
Birthplace												
Mexico	0.98	0.99	***	0.97	0.93	***	0.98	1	***	0.98	0.99	**
USA	0	0	**	0.01	0.02	***	0	0	**	0	0	
Rest of the world	0.02	0	***	0.03	0.05	**	0.02	0	***	0.02	0	***
Relationship to household head												
Household head	0.54	0.36	***	0.46	0.3	***	0.43	0.34	***	0.25	0.14	***
Spouse/Partner	0.1	0.24	***	0.08	0.09		0.09	0.19	***	0.02	0.06	***
Child	0.3	0.31	***	0.37	0.46	***	0.39	0.35	***	0.49	0.48	
Grandchild	0.02	0.02		0.03	0.04	*	0.02	0.03	*	0.05	0.05	
Daughter/Son in-law	0.01	0.02	***	0.02	0.03		0.02	0.03	**	0.03	0.05	*
Other	0.03	0.05	***	0.04	0.08	***	0.05	0.07	***	0.16	0.22	***
Household composition												
% Children (< 18)	0.14	0.16	***	0.16	0.16		0.15	0.16	***	0.12	0.14	*
% Elderly (> 65)	0.02	0.04	***	0.01	0.02	***	0.02	0.02	***	0.02	0.02	
Current education												
None	0.02	0.05	***	0.02	0.03	*	0.03	0.06	***	0.02	0.03	
Elementary	0.21	0.28	***	0.29	0.29		0.24	0.32	***	0.19	0.19	
Middle school	0.3	0.28	***	0.38	0.33	***	0.32	0.29	***	0.31	0.29	
High school	0.21	0.17	***	0.19	0.2		0.2	0.15	***	0.19	0.23	
Trade school	0.05	0.06	***	0.03	0.03		0.05	0.05		0.02	0.03	
College	0.21	0.16	***	0.08	0.13	***	0.17	0.12	***	0.24	0.22	
Graduate studies	0.02	0.01	***	0.01	0.01	*	0.02	0.01	***	0.04	0.01	***
Labor force status												
Employed	0.03	0.06	***	0.02	0.06	***	0.04	0.07	***	0.02	0.07	***
Unemployed	0.09	0.37	***	0.1	0.25	***	0.1	0.36	***	0.08	0.29	***
Available	0.13	0.02	***	0.27	0.06	***	0.15	0.03	***	0.29	0.07	***
Unavailable	0.75	0.54	***	0.61	0.64		0.72	0.54	***	0.62	0.58	
Reason for migration												
Work				0.93	0.73	***				0.71	0.5	***
Education				0.02	0.08	***				0.06	0.11	***
Partnership				0.01	0.03	***				0.05	0.04	
Separation				0	0.01	*				0.03	0.03	
Health issues				0	0.01					0	0.01	
Family reunification				0.02	0.1	***				0.1	0.22	***
Safety issues				0	0					0	0	
Other				0.02	0.05	***				0.05	0.08	*

Note: except for age and the household composition all variables are dichotomous. As such, the values in the table represent shares within each bolded group by each column. Stars suggest results from chi-squared tests on the difference in the share (between preparation=no and preparation=yes) where we reject the null hypothesis at 99% (***), 95% (**) and 90% (*).

D Data comparison with alternative sources on migrant aspirations in Mexico

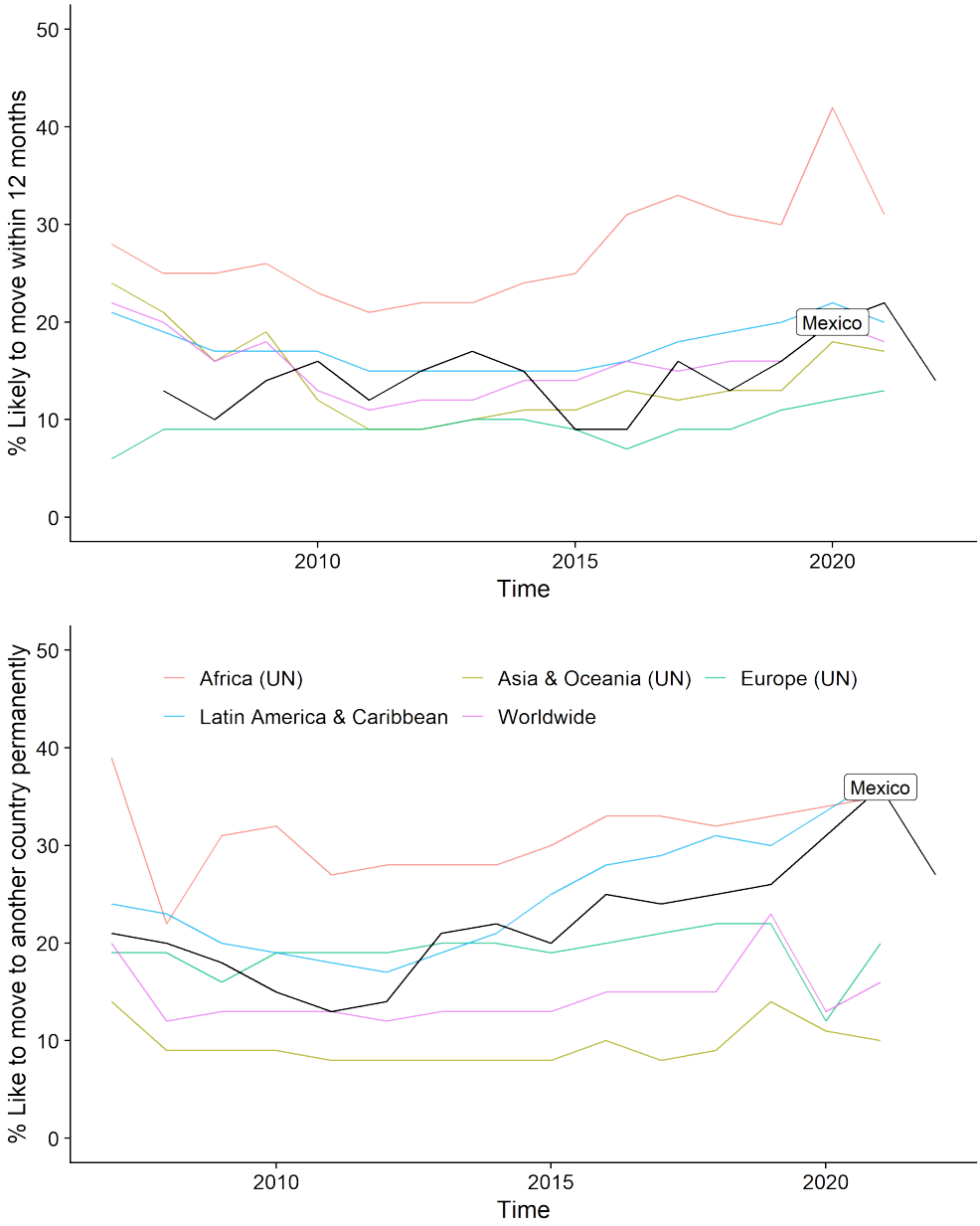
Despite the importance of this planning or preparatory phase, motivational/aspirational dimensions of migration have received the most attention. This is especially true for quantitative analyses. To a large extent, this is due to the characteristics of the existing survey data. As stressed by Carling and Schewel (2018), survey questions determine the dimensions of the pre-migration dynamics that we can analyze. Per these authors, most existing surveys, like the Gallup World Poll or the Latinobarometer, have focused on one, or at best a few, measures of migration aspirations or intentions. Furthermore, these queries tend to be based on ideal or hypothetical migration scenarios, for which no or little preparation has been undertaken by the respondents.

We put our values from Table **??** in the original paper into context using available data from other large surveys that include Mexico. Creighton (2013) uses the Mexican Family Life Survey (MxFLS), and his Table 4 shows that the majority of respondents do not have intentions in the first wave of the MxFLS. However, the shares of people with intentions are much larger than our estimates. Estimates from the Gallup World Poll (GWP) in figure 2 show that the share of people in Mexico that are likely to move away within the next 12 months has oscillated between 10% and 20% between 1996 and 2020. The share of GWP respondents in Mexico who would like to move permanently abroad is almost double that of the former question. Relative to other regions, Mexico is not an outlier. Finally, the Americas Barometer asks "Have you and your family thought about the tangible possibility of moving to another country?" Figure 3 shows that between 15% and 35% of respondents would consider migrating.

There are two main reasons why these values differ from our Table **??**. First, the questions are not strictly comparable. As explained in section **??**, our question looks at preparations to migrate, while questions from GWP, MxFLS and the Latinobarometer look at intentions to migrate, which is, as we have discussed, a previous step to planning migration. Following Kley (2011), those who are planning to migrate have developed intentions to migrate, by definition. But those with intentions to migrate have not necessarily begun to plan their migration. Therefore, we should at least expect the shares of respondents with concrete plans to migrate to be a subset of the larger group of people with intentions.

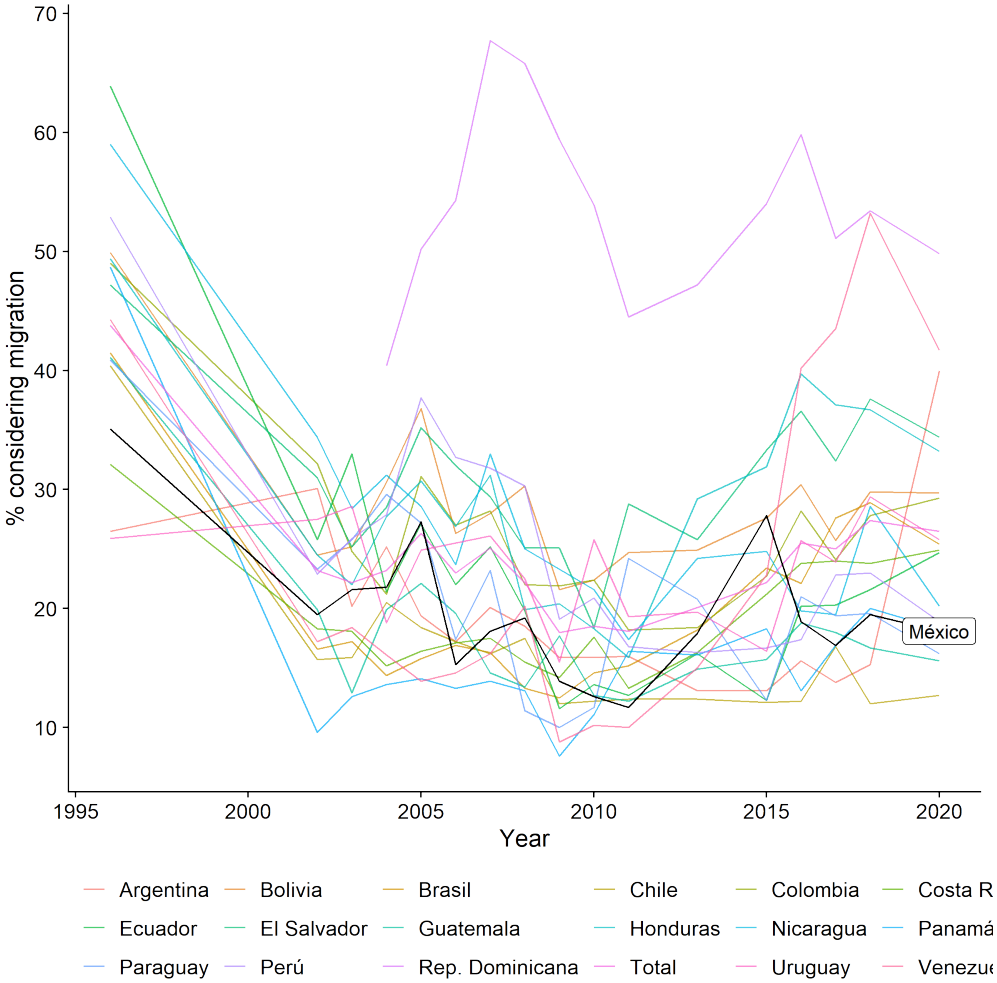
A second reason for the difference is due to how the ENOE is collected. The interviewer's manual states that the interviewer should interview each person from the sampled household. However, when some members are absent during a given day, interviewers can rely on the answers of an 'adequate informant'. This person is 'a person who is a resident of the sampled household and who must know the information of the remaining household members. The adequate informant may be the household head or another member who is 15 years or older" (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, 2009, p. 13). To the extent that the adequate informant does not know about the preparations of the household members, then we can expect an undercount of cases. Unfortunately, we cannot obtain information on whether the interviewer talked only to the adequate respondent or to each household member.

Figure 2: Insights on intentions from Gallup World Poll.



Source: data downloaded from Gallup Analytics with access from UC Berkeley library.

Figure 3: Insights on intentions from Latinobarometro.

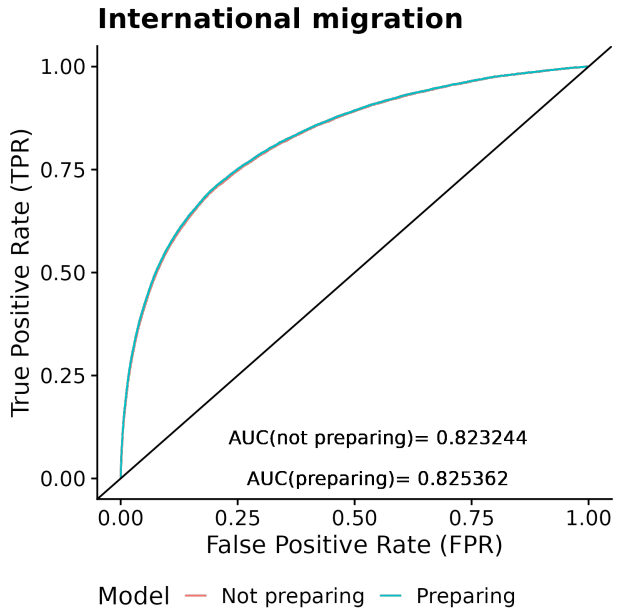


Note: Latinobarometer asks "Have you and your family thought in the tangible possibility of moving to another country?". Source: online analysis at https://www.latinobarometro.org/latOnline.jsp.

E Do preparations predict migration?

The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) is a plot of the True Positive Rate (TPR) (number of correct predictions of being a migrant / number of true migrant cases) against the False Positive Rate (FPR) (number of incorrect predictions of being a migrant / number of cases of not being a migrant). Ideally, we want a ROC with high values of TPR but low values of FPR in order to have more confidence about correctly predicting migration. We calculate the areas under the ROCs (called the Area Under the Curve or AUC). A higher AUC indicates higher predictive power of a model. Models that excel in accurately predicting outcomes will have a ROC that is vertical at FPR = 0 and horizontal at TPR=1 (like square). The ROC is very similar between the model with and without intentions for both types of migrants. This is shown by how both lines are practically superposed (Figure 4). The similar AUCs indicate that the models are equally good at predicting migration. We also include the odds ratio of these regression models, which suggests that there is a strong correlation between preparing and being an international migrant, even when we include determinants of migration. To assess the model's selection we turn to the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). Model in column (3) shows a slightly lower AIC, which indicates a better fit of the model.

Figure 4: Evaluation of models predicting being an international migrant



	Dependent variable:		
	International migrant (0/1)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Intercept	0.004***	0.002***	0.002***
	(0.004,0.004)	(0.002,0.003)	(0.002,0.003)
Preparations=1	10.785***		4.353***
	(9.986,11.647)		(4.003,4.734)
Female=1		0.321***	0.328***
		(0.308,0.334)	(0.315,0.342)
Age		1.127***	1.124***
		(1.119,1.134)	(1.116,1.131)
Age squared		0.998***	0.998***
		(0.998,0.998)	(0.998,0.999)
Region in Mexico (ref: Historic migrant-sending states)			
North		0.443***	0.441***
		(0.422,0.466)	(0.420,0.464)
Center		0.616***	0.616***
		(0.592,0.641)	(0.591,0.641)
Southeast		0.386***	0.386***
		(0.362,0.411)	(0.363,0.412)
Place of birth (ref: Mexico)			
USA		13.118***	12.315***
		(12.130,14.187)	(11.377,13.330)
Rest of the world		12.591***	12.606***
		(11.186,14.171)	(11.199,14.190)
Urban=1		0.436***	0.442***
		(0.422,0.451)	(0.428,0.457)
Current education (ref: High school)			
None		0.658***	0.665***
		(0.595,0.727)	(0.602,0.735)
Elementary		0.952**	0.958*
		(0.908,0.998)	(0.914,1.004)
Middle school		1.018	1.020
		(0.974,1.063)	(0.976,1.066)
Trade school		0.636***	0.640***
		(0.575,0.704)	(0.578,0.708)
College		0.759***	0.765***
		(0.718,0.802)	(0.723,0.808)
Graduate studies		0.700***	0.702***
		(0.584,0.839)	(0.586,0.841)
Labor force status (ref: Employed)			
Unemployed		1.671***	1.540***
		(1.566,1.783)	(1.442,1.644)
Available		0.699***	0.707***
		(0.651,0.751)	(0.658,0.759)

Unavailable		0.621***	0.631***
		(0.593,0.651)	(0.602,0.661)
Has partner=1		1.777***	1.765***
		(1.694,1.863)	(1.683,1.851)
Relationship to household head (ref: head of household)			
Spouse/Partner		0.727***	0.733***
		(0.680,0.777)	(0.686,0.783)
Child		2.683***	2.716***
		(2.541,2.834)	(2.571,2.869)
Grandchild		2.325***	2.368***
		(2.094,2.581)	(2.133,2.629)
Daughter/Son in-law		2.020***	2.059***
		(1.857,2.199)	(1.891,2.241)
Other		3.611***	3.671***
		(3.373,3.867)	(3.429,3.932)
Income quartile (ref: lowest 2 quartile/ 0 income)			
Income Q3		0.570***	0.580***
		(0.523,0.622)	(0.531,0.632)
Income Q4		0.502***	0.503***
		(0.413,0.610)	(0.414,0.612)
Share of household members			
Children		0.561***	0.559***
		(0.537,0.585)	(0.535,0.583)
Elderly (> 65)		0.474***	0.483***
		(0.452,0.498)	(0.459,0.507)
Remittances			
Household receives remittances=1		3.387***	3.351***
		(3.274,3.504)	(3.239,3.467)
Real remittances received (state)		1.124***	1.121***
		(1.099,1.150)	(1.097,1.147)
Macroeconomic trends			
US-Mex wage difference		1.031	1.044
		(0.795,1.338)	(0.805,1.356)
Unemployment rate (US)		0.986	0.986
		(0.891,1.091)	(0.891,1.091)
Employment rate (Mex)		0.983	0.986
		(0.960,1.007)	(0.962,1.010)
Distance to border		0.764***	0.769***
		(0.743,0.786)	(0.748,0.791)
Year	No	No	No
Quarter	No	No	No
Observations	3,843,707	3,843,679	3,843,679
Log Likelihood	-110,077.800	-95,231.440	-94,798.830
Akaike Inf. Crit.	220,159.600	190,564.900	189,701.700
Note:			$^{*}p < 0.1;^{**}p < 0.05;^{***}p < 0.01$

F Event study full results

Table 4: Event study results for the probability of ever being employed

	Ever being employed = 1 (being unemployed or out of labor force =0)			
Model:	Non migrant (1)	International migrant (2)	Non migrant with ties (3)	Internal migrant (4)
Quarters since event (ref = -1)				
-4	0.021**		-0.008	
	(0.010)		(0.023)	
-3	0.012*	0.011	-0.001	-0.130
	(0.007)	(0.065)	(0.015)	(0.096)
-2	0.009	0.023	0.027**	-0.029
	(0.006)	(0.032)	(0.012)	(0.063)
0	-0.094***	-0.163***	-0.091***	-0.176***
	(0.006)	(0.028)	(0.011)	(0.049)
1	0.003	0.001	0.026**	-0.034
	(0.006)	(0.044)	(0.012)	(0.068)
2	0.024***	-0.093	0.013	0.145**
	(0.007)	(0.103)	(0.015)	(0.069)
3	0.034***		-0.008	
	(0.009)		(0.021)	
Fit statistics				
Observations	14,246,619	37,991	3,268,160	113,665
R^2	0.76653	0.75320	0.73887	0.76659
Within R^2	9.24×10^{-5}	0.00318	8.87×10^{-5}	0.00049
Mean outcome	0.541	0.648	0.550	0.584

Clustered (person-specific) standard-errors in parentheses
*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1*
Note: Includes person-specific and year-quarter fixed effects.

Table 6: Event study results for log of real monthly income (in pesos)

	Log real monthly income (pesos)			
	Non migrant	International migrant	Non migrant with ties	Internal migrant
Model:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Variables				
-4	0.0419		-0.0761	
	(0.1557)		(0.3538)	
-3	-0.2318**	-0.3187	0.0393	1.180
	(0.1119)	(0.9864)	(0.2384)	(1.221)
-2	0.0083	-0.1661	-0.1433	0.6648
	(0.0905)	(0.6274)	(0.1987)	(0.6095)
0	0.2451***	-0.1216	0.3343**	-0.9276
	(0.0792)	(0.3910)	(0.1643)	(0.7619)
1	-0.1467	-0.7137	0.2354	-0.3969
	(0.0898)	(0.6499)	(0.1849)	(0.9212)
2	0.0551	1.570	0.2354	-3.062
	(0.1058)	(1.533)	(0.2307)	(1.972)
3	0.2114		0.2198	
	(0.1387)		(0.2918)	
Fit statistics				
Observations	5,536,561	19,341	1,246,053	50,987
R^2	0.49855	0.70279	0.50603	0.69316
Within R^2	6.46×10^{-6}	0.00030	7.81×10^{-6}	0.00025
Mean outcome	6.145	5.222	6.095	5.569

Clustered (person-specific) standard-errors in parentheses
*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1*
Note: Includes person-specific and year-quarter fixed effects.

Table 7: Event study results for the probability of being in the informal sector

	Informal sector job=1			
	Non migrant	International migrant	Non migrant with ties	Internal migrant
Model:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Variables				
-4	-0.003		0.020	
	(0.012)		(0.031)	
-3	-0.011	-0.029	-0.018	-0.021
	(0.009)	(0.084)	(0.021)	(0.049)
-2	-0.009	-0.034	-0.021	-0.053
	(0.007)	(0.046)	(0.017)	(0.038)
0	0.009	0.080**	0.008	0.020
	(0.007)	(0.033)	(0.014)	(0.059)
1	-0.002	0.086*	-0.018	-0.071*
	(0.008)	(0.052)	(0.016)	(0.041)
2	-0.009	0.046	0.005	-0.141
	(0.009)	(0.121)	(0.019)	(0.148)
3	-0.005		-0.027	
	(0.013)		(0.027)	
Fit statistics				
Observations	5,536,561	19,341	1,246,053	50,987
R^2	0.71852	0.76653	0.71968	0.77713
Within R^2	3.32×10^{-6}	0.00096	1.1×10^{-5}	0.00013
Mean outcome	0.211	0.282	0.221	0.226

Clustered (person-specific) standard-errors in parentheses
*Signif. Codes: ***: 0.01, **: 0.05, *: 0.1*
Note: Includes person-specific and year-quarter fixed effects.

G Heterogeneity: length of preparations to migrate

Table 8: Odds ratio from the regression on preparations to migrate by length of preparations

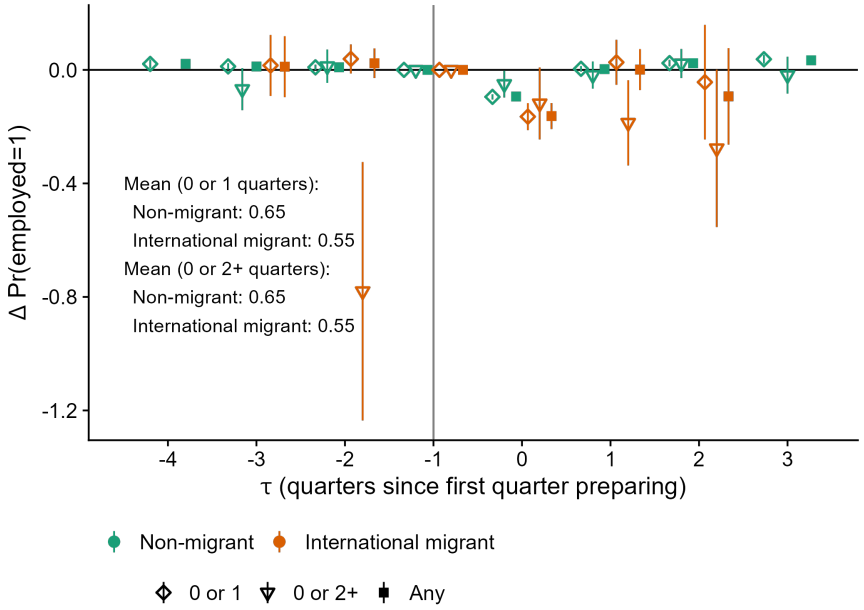
	Dependent variable:					
	Ever preparing to migrate (0/1)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Intercept	0.001***	0.001***	0.00000***	0.012***	0.012***	0.00000***
	(0.001,0.002)	(0.001,0.002)	(0.00000,0.00004)	(0.002,0.073)	(0.002,0.077)	(0.000,0.024)
Female=1	0.438***	0.450***	0.151***	0.333***	0.346***	0.117**
	(0.416,0.461)	(0.428,0.474)	(0.104,0.218)	(0.244,0.455)	(0.252,0.473)	(0.015,0.935)
Age	1.162***	1.157***	1.349***	1.093***	1.080***	1.735***
	(1.151,1.173)	(1.146,1.168)	(1.268,1.434)	(1.045,1.144)	(1.032,1.131)	(1.234,2.440)
Age squared	0.998***	0.998***	0.996***	0.999***	0.999***	0.992***
	(0.998,0.998)	(0.998,0.998)	(0.995,0.997)	(0.998,0.999)	(0.998,0.999)	(0.987,0.997)
Region in Mexico (ref: Historic migrant-sending states)						
North	0.988	0.958	2.081***	1.497***	1.403**	4.056***
	(0.936,1.042)	(0.907,1.012)	(1.592,2.718)	(1.137,1.970)	(1.056,1.863)	(1.400,11.752)
Center	0.854***	0.852***	0.920	0.791**	0.784**	0.880
	(0.814,0.896)	(0.812,0.895)	(0.697,1.214)	(0.642,0.974)	(0.633,0.971)	(0.373,2.074)
Southeast	0.617***	0.620***	0.565***	0.533***	0.542***	0.265
	(0.576,0.660)	(0.578,0.664)	(0.392,0.814)	(0.372,0.763)	(0.375,0.783)	(0.049,1.424)
Place of birth (ref: Mexico)						
U.S.	7.421***	6.910***	18.551***	1.010	1.058	0.00000
	(6.497,8.477)	(6.007,7.950)	(12.140,28.347)	(0.631,1.616)	(0.660,1.695)	(0.000,Inf.000)
Rest of the world	1.436**	1.466***	0.736	0.343*	0.253*	1.979
	(1.082,1.907)	(1.101,1.952)	(0.103,5.261)	(0.106,1.110)	(0.061,1.043)	(0.133,29.469)
Urban=1	0.668***	0.684***	0.363***	0.654***	0.687***	0.272***
	(0.644,0.693)	(0.658,0.710)	(0.298,0.441)	(0.543,0.787)	(0.569,0.830)	(0.105,0.707)
Current education (ref: High school)						
None	0.721***	0.729***	0.545*	0.554*	0.531*	0.895
	(0.634,0.820)	(0.639,0.831)	(0.272,1.092)	(0.289,1.061)	(0.269,1.048)	(0.102,7.818)
Elementary	0.824***	0.829***	0.703**	0.824	0.848	0.523
	(0.778,0.873)	(0.782,0.880)	(0.521,0.949)	(0.646,1.052)	(0.660,1.089)	(0.189,1.451)
Middle school	0.923***	0.918***	1.066	0.975	0.972	1.039
	(0.877,0.972)	(0.871,0.967)	(0.825,1.378)	(0.780,1.218)	(0.773,1.223)	(0.436,2.476)
Trade school	0.927	0.927	0.955	1.099	1.178	0.00000

	(0.845,1.018)	(0.843,1.019)	(0.573,1.590)	(0.650,1.857)	(0.696,1.993)	(0.000,Inf.000)
College	1.076**	1.081***	0.903	0.766	0.798	0.232
	(1.017,1.137)	(1.022,1.144)	(0.665,1.227)	(0.548,1.071)	(0.568,1.121)	(0.027,1.964)
Graduate studies	1.217***	1.195**	1.820*	3.420***	2.807**	18.187***
	(1.057,1.400)	(1.034,1.380)	(0.967,3.424)	(1.628,7.185)	(1.232,6.397)	(2.631,125.737)
Labor force status (ref: Employed)						
Unemployed	3.730***	3.773***	2.841***	5.626***	5.621***	4.631***
	(3.525,3.947)	(3.562,3.996)	(2.096,3.851)	(4.560,6.941)	(4.538,6.961)	(1.834,11.696)
Available	0.757***	0.766***	0.539*	0.502**	0.517**	0.00000
	(0.682,0.841)	(0.689,0.852)	(0.261,1.112)	(0.284,0.891)	(0.292,0.917)	(0.000,Inf.000)
Unavailable	0.398***	0.400***	0.384***	0.778*	0.730**	2.135
	(0.369,0.429)	(0.371,0.432)	(0.245,0.602)	(0.580,1.044)	(0.539,0.990)	(0.705,6.469)
Has partner=1	0.909***	0.907***	0.893	1.121	1.123	0.881
	(0.860,0.960)	(0.858,0.959)	(0.673,1.187)	(0.849,1.480)	(0.845,1.492)	(0.258,3.006)
Relationship to household head (ref: head of household)						
Spouse/Partner	0.577***	0.585***	0.454***	0.858	0.925	0.00000
	(0.535,0.621)	(0.543,0.631)	(0.283,0.728)	(0.631,1.167)	(0.679,1.261)	(0.000,Inf.000)
Child	0.723***	0.738***	0.417***	0.649***	0.667***	0.418
	(0.679,0.769)	(0.693,0.786)	(0.297,0.585)	(0.483,0.871)	(0.493,0.903)	(0.121,1.451)
Grandchild	0.539***	0.551***	0.317**	0.669	0.664	0.889
	(0.453,0.640)	(0.463,0.656)	(0.111,0.910)	(0.360,1.241)	(0.351,1.255)	(0.073,10.867)
Daughter/Son in-law	0.661***	0.660***	0.713	0.559**	0.573**	0.477
	(0.579,0.755)	(0.576,0.757)	(0.395,1.287)	(0.344,0.910)	(0.348,0.943)	(0.060,3.775)
Other	0.583***	0.596***	0.281***	0.582**	0.600**	0.233
	(0.521,0.652)	(0.532,0.668)	(0.129,0.611)	(0.369,0.917)	(0.378,0.954)	(0.024,2.316)
Share of household members						
Children	0.737***	0.739***	0.713	0.827	0.789	2.075
	(0.669,0.812)	(0.670,0.816)	(0.436,1.165)	(0.537,1.275)	(0.506,1.232)	(0.363,11.877)
Elderly (> 65)	0.817	0.813	0.788	0.566	0.553	0.506
	(0.627,1.064)	(0.621,1.064)	(0.177,3.503)	(0.146,2.194)	(0.139,2.198)	(0.001,338.033)
Income quartile (ref: lowest 2 quartile/ 0 income)						
Income Q3	1.428***	1.440***	1.151	1.120	1.114	1.169
	(1.355,1.504)	(1.366,1.519)	(0.883,1.502)	(0.920,1.363)	(0.912,1.362)	(0.497,2.750)
Income Q4	0.789***	0.809***	0.443***	0.825	0.802*	1.073
	(0.744,0.838)	(0.761,0.859)	(0.329,0.597)	(0.653,1.042)	(0.631,1.021)	(0.419,2.748)
Remittances						
Household receives remittances=1	1.512***	1.498***	1.977***	1.316***	1.351***	0.828
	(1.434,1.594)	(1.420,1.581)	(1.523,2.566)	(1.114,1.554)	(1.139,1.602)	(0.402,1.706)
Real remittances received (state)	1.096***	1.096***	1.111*	0.943	0.948	0.898

	(1.068,1.124)	(1.068,1.125)	(0.981,1.259)	(0.835,1.064)	(0.837,1.073)	(0.541,1.493)
Macroeconomic trends						
US-Mex wage difference	0.756*	0.768*	0.484	0.836	0.768	1.562
	(0.563,1.016)	(0.568,1.037)	(0.104,2.257)	(0.207,3.381)	(0.184,3.200)	(0.001,1,732.527)
Unemployment rate (US)	0.953	0.949	1.073	0.983	1.116	0.102*
	(0.848,1.071)	(0.843,1.069)	(0.597,1.931)	(0.564,1.712)	(0.630,1.977)	(0.009,1.144)
Employment rate (Mex)	0.922***	0.925***	0.844**	0.914	0.940	0.565**
	(0.897,0.947)	(0.899,0.951)	(0.733,0.972)	(0.805,1.038)	(0.825,1.071)	(0.336,0.948)
Distance to border	0.952***	0.946***	1.104	1.243***	1.220**	1.716
	(0.925,0.981)	(0.918,0.975)	(0.963,1.265)	(1.061,1.456)	(1.037,1.436)	(0.898,3.279)
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quarter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,242,182	3,241,714	3,230,124	17,338	17,299	16,672
Log Likelihood	-74,533.320	-72,414.960	-3,957.896	-2,610.180	-2,506.666	-212.719
Akaike Inf. Crit.	149,168.600	144,931.900	8,017.791	5,322.359	5,115.332	527.438

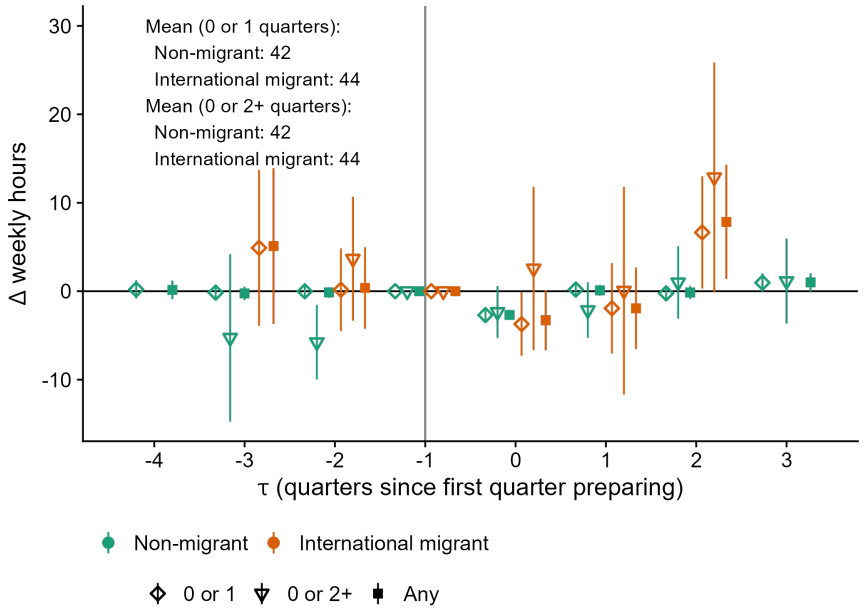
Note: $^{*}p < 0.1;^{**}p < 0.05;^{***}p < 0.01$

Figure 5: Changes in probability of being employed relative to event, by duration of preparations



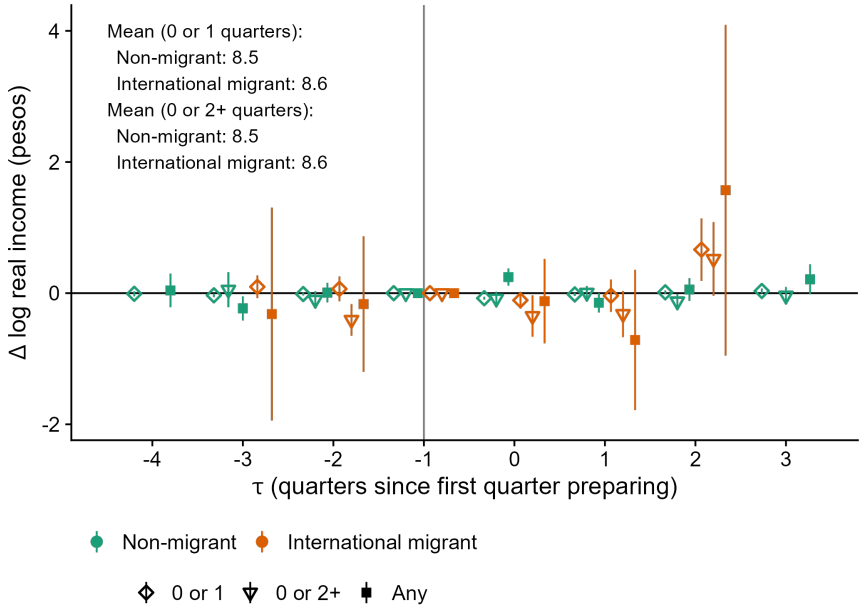
Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 6: Changes in weekly hours worked relative to event, by duration of preparations



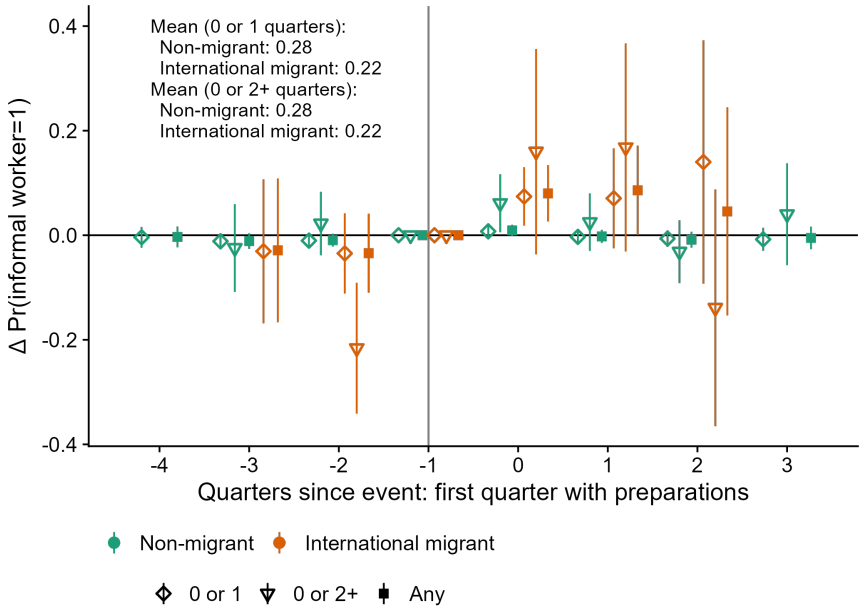
Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.

Figure 7: Changes in log real income relative to event, by duration of preparations



Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.

Figure 8: Changes in probability of working in the informal sector relative to event, by duration of preparations



Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.

H Heterogeneity: reasons for migration

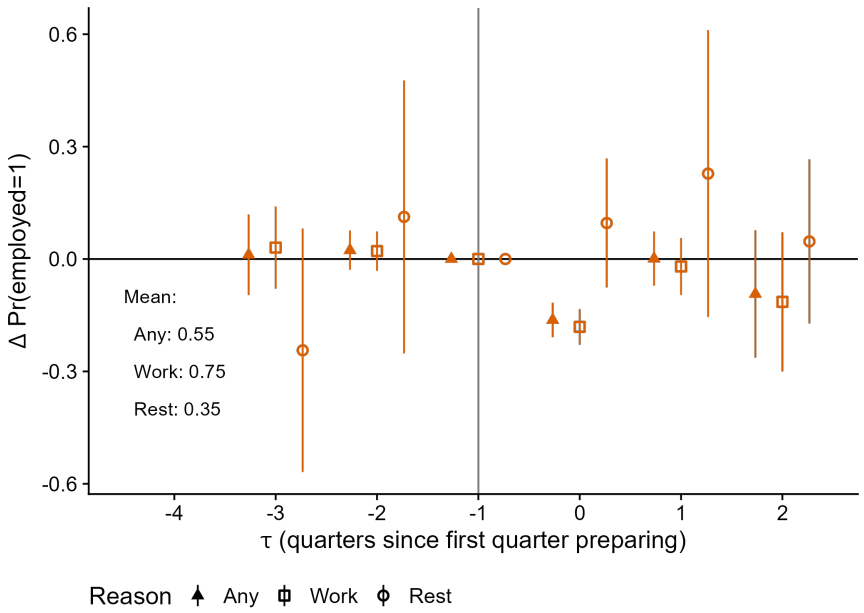
Table 9: Odds ratio from the regression on preparations to migrate, by reasons of migration for international migrants

	Ever preparing to migrate (0/1) *International migrant*			
Sample	Full Sample	Full Sample	Only work	Education, Union/Divorce Family, Health Safety
Intercept	0.012***	0.015***	0.019***	0.0002**
	(0.002,0.072)	(0.002,0.094)	(0.003,0.134)	(0.00000,0.389)
Female=1	0.335***	0.437***	0.403***	0.637
	(0.245,0.457)	(0.315,0.607)	(0.275,0.590)	(0.313,1.297)
Age	1.093***	1.080***	1.070***	1.129
	(1.044,1.143)	(1.030,1.133)	(1.018,1.124)	(0.933,1.367)
Age squared	0.999***	0.999***	0.999***	0.998
	(0.998,0.999)	(0.998,0.999)	(0.998,1.000)	(0.995,1.001)
Region in Mexico (ref: Historic migrant-sending states)				
North	1.490***	1.615***	1.572***	2.165*
	(1.132,1.960)	(1.220,2.137)	(1.169,2.115)	(0.880,5.325)
Center	0.788**	0.765**	0.788**	0.361
	(0.640,0.970)	(0.620,0.943)	(0.636,0.975)	(0.098,1.324)
Southeast	0.526***	0.509***	0.542***	0.100**
	(0.367,0.754)	(0.354,0.733)	(0.374,0.786)	(0.011,0.951)
Place of birth (ref: Mexico)				
Outside Mexico	0.815	0.955	1.109	0.624
	(0.526,1.262)	(0.602,1.513)	(0.667,1.844)	(0.202,1.927)
Urban=1	0.653***	0.690***	0.684***	1.023
	(0.542,0.786)	(0.572,0.834)	(0.563,0.832)	(0.478,2.193)
Current education (ref: High school)				
None/Elementary	0.807*	0.800*	0.761**	1.876
	(0.633,1.028)	(0.626,1.021)	(0.593,0.976)	(0.502,7.005)
Middle school	0.973	0.949	0.917	1.378
	(0.779,1.216)	(0.758,1.188)	(0.729,1.153)	(0.416,4.563)
Trade school	1.084	1.088	0.982	4.161
	(0.642,1.831)	(0.642,1.844)	(0.563,1.714)	(0.716,24.178)
College	0.754*	0.750	0.655**	2.065
	(0.540,1.053)	(0.531,1.058)	(0.449,0.956)	(0.673,6.343)
Graduate studies	3.277***	3.784***	2.218	11.656***
	(1.560,6.884)	(1.767,8.101)	(0.746,6.598)	(2.765,49.141)
Labor force status (ref: Employed)				
Unemployed	5.612***	5.536***	5.771***	2.928*
	(4.549,6.923)	(4.478,6.843)	(4.645,7.171)	(0.968,8.857)
Available	0.505**	0.529**	0.477**	0.963
	(0.285,0.894)	(0.298,0.938)	(0.250,0.910)	(0.241,3.850)
Unavailable	0.779*	0.876	0.951	0.577
	(0.581,1.046)	(0.651,1.179)	(0.698,1.296)	(0.216,1.539)
Has partner=1	1.119	1.142	1.158	0.973
	(0.848,1.477)	(0.860,1.515)	(0.863,1.554)	(0.335,2.828)

Relationship to household head (ref: head of household)				
Spouse/Partner	0.852	0.815	0.827	0.336
	(0.627,1.159)	(0.595,1.117)	(0.600,1.140)	(0.062,1.833)
Child	0.650***	0.666***	0.679**	0.359
	(0.484,0.873)	(0.493,0.898)	(0.498,0.926)	(0.099,1.294)
Grandchild	0.666	0.779	0.771	0.651
	(0.359,1.236)	(0.416,1.457)	(0.389,1.525)	(0.096,4.418)
Daughter/Son in-law	0.554**	0.589**	0.605**	0.307
	(0.341,0.901)	(0.361,0.959)	(0.366,0.999)	(0.030,3.098)
Other	0.565**	0.573**	0.615*	0.293
	(0.359,0.890)	(0.356,0.922)	(0.373,1.014)	(0.059,1.462)
Share of household members				
Children	0.833	0.867	0.902	0.604
	(0.541,1.284)	(0.561,1.342)	(0.577,1.409)	(0.057,6.381)
Elderly (> 65)	0.585	0.520	0.454	1.792
	(0.151,2.264)	(0.127,2.123)	(0.101,2.044)	(0.024,132.671)
Income quartile (ref: lowest 2 quartile/ 0 income)				
Income Q3	1.117	1.096	1.062	2.085
	(0.918,1.360)	(0.900,1.336)	(0.868,1.301)	(0.854,5.088)
Income Q4	0.824	0.812*	0.819	0.608
	(0.653,1.041)	(0.642,1.028)	(0.643,1.041)	(0.186,1.983)
Remittances				
Household receives remittances=1	1.319***	1.323***	1.346***	0.853
	(1.116,1.558)	(1.117,1.566)	(1.132,1.600)	(0.362,2.012)
Real remittances received (state)	0.942	0.936	0.924	0.894
	(0.835,1.063)	(0.828,1.059)	(0.812,1.051)	(0.532,1.504)
Macroeconomic trends				
US-Mex wage difference	0.809	0.814	0.879	0.146
	(0.200,3.272)	(0.196,3.377)	(0.199,3.874)	(0.0004,50.883)
Unemployment rate (US)	0.985	0.953	0.950	1.645
	(0.565,1.715)	(0.544,1.672)	(0.530,1.701)	(0.130,20.739)
Employment rate (Mex)	0.915	0.909	0.909	0.866
	(0.806,1.039)	(0.800,1.034)	(0.796,1.038)	(0.486,1.541)
Distance to border	1.229**	1.256***	1.243**	1.467
	(1.049,1.439)	(1.068,1.476)	(1.048,1.474)	(0.872,2.468)
Education		0.507**		
		(0.297,0.864)		
Union/Divorce		0.303***		
		(0.141,0.652)		
Family reunification		0.336***		
		(0.183,0.618)		
Health or Safety		0.493		
		(0.065,3.722)		
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quarter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	17,338	16,414	12,738	3,676
Log Likelihood	-2,612.814	-2,538.398	-2,344.709	-171.130
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,323.628	5,182.797	4,787.417	440.260

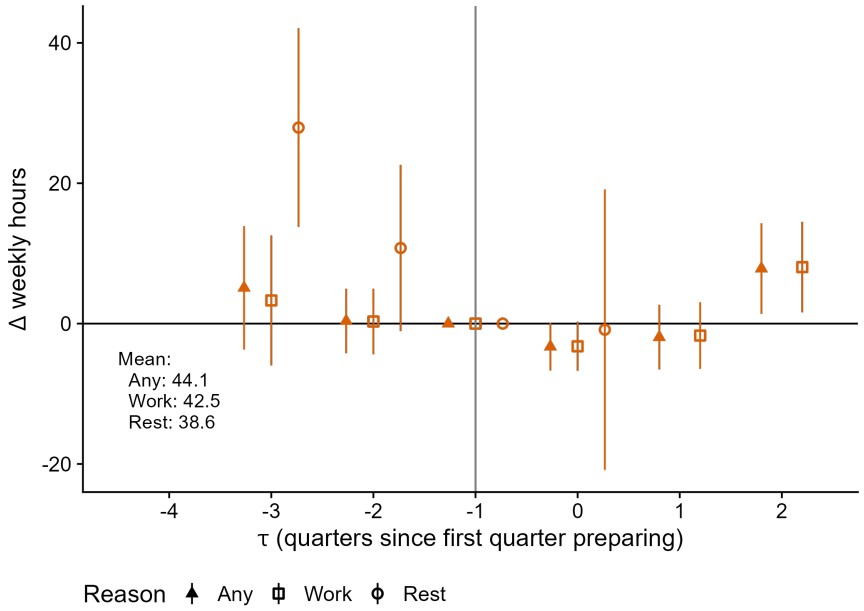
Note: $^{*}p < 0.1$;$^{**}p < 0.05$;$^{***}p < 0.01$

Figure 9: Changes in probability of being employed relative to event, by reason of migration for international migrants



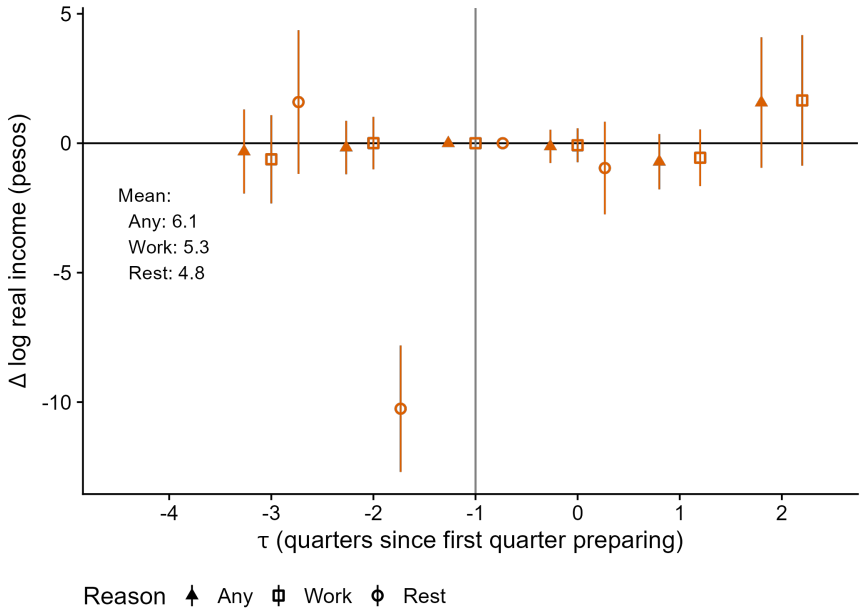
Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 10: Changes in weekly hours worked relative to event, by reason of migration for international migrants



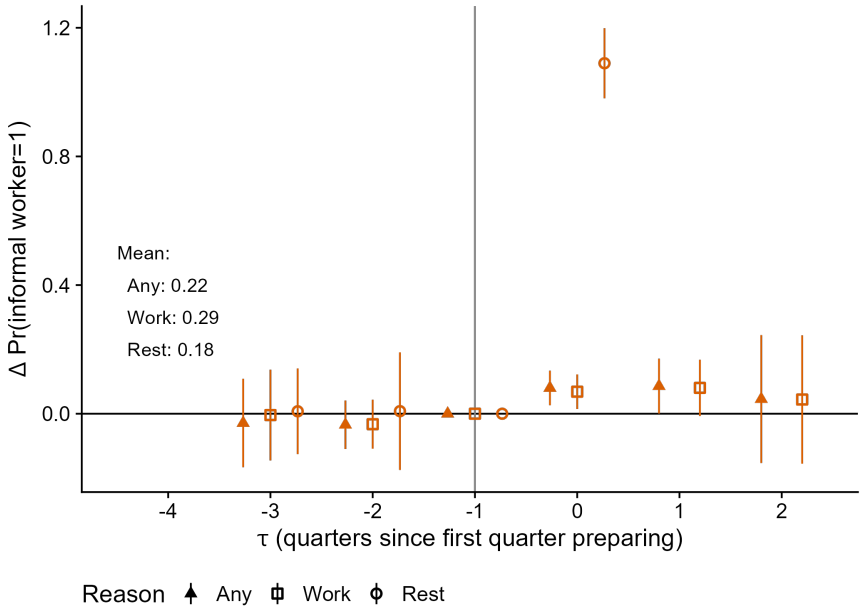
Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.

Figure 11: Changes in log real income relative to event, by reason of migration for international migrants



Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.

Figure 12: Changes in probability of working in the informal sector relative to event, by reason of migration for international migrants



Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.

I Heterogeneity: other categories of migrants

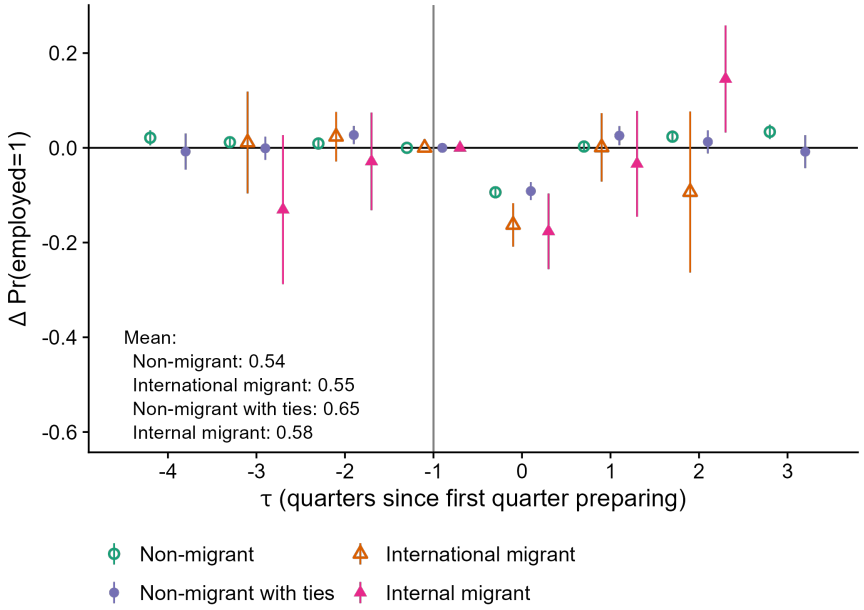
Table 10: Odds ratio from the regression on preparations to migrate with a comparison to non-migrants with migrant ties and internal migrants

	Ever preparing to migrate (0/1)			
	Non migrants	International migrants	Non migrants with ties	Internal migrants
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Intercept	0.001***	0.012***	0.001***	0.005***
	(0.001,0.002)	(0.002,0.073)	(0.0003,0.002)	(0.0004,0.060)
Female==1	0.438***	0.333***	0.446***	0.430***
	(0.416,0.461)	(0.244,0.455)	(0.404,0.493)	(0.313,0.591)
Age	1.162***	1.093***	1.149***	1.118***
	(1.151,1.173)	(1.045,1.144)	(1.126,1.172)	(1.048,1.193)
Age squared	0.998***	0.999***	0.998***	0.998***
	(0.998,0.998)	(0.998,0.999)	(0.998,0.998)	(0.998,0.999)
Region in Mexico (ref: Historic migrant-sending states)				
North	0.988	1.497***	0.999	1.009
	(0.936,1.042)	(1.137,1.970)	(0.887,1.125)	(0.705,1.444)
Center	0.854***	0.791**	0.926	0.843
	(0.814,0.896)	(0.642,0.974)	(0.830,1.032)	(0.623,1.140)
Southeast	0.617***	0.533***	0.576***	0.598**
	(0.576,0.660)	(0.372,0.763)	(0.493,0.673)	(0.398,0.899)
Place of birth (ref: Mexico)				
Rest of the World	1.436**	0.343*	2.297***	
	(1.082,1.907)	(0.106,1.110)	(1.221,4.323)	
U.S.	7.421***	1.010	7.668***	
	(6.497,8.477)	(0.631,1.616)	(5.582,10.534)	
Outside Mexico				3.852***
				(1.554,9.549)
Urban=1	0.668***	0.654***	0.702***	0.825
	(0.644,0.693)	(0.543,0.787)	(0.646,0.763)	(0.644,1.057)
Current education (ref: High school)				
None	0.721***	0.554*	0.600***	1.201
	(0.634,0.820)	(0.289,1.061)	(0.456,0.789)	(0.534,2.704)
Elementary	0.824***	0.824	0.739***	1.025
	(0.778,0.873)	(0.646,1.052)	(0.649,0.840)	(0.697,1.507)
Middle school	0.923***	0.975	0.898*	1.127
	(0.877,0.972)	(0.780,1.218)	(0.800,1.008)	(0.806,1.576)
Trade school	0.927	1.099	1.014	0.868
	(0.845,1.018)	(0.650,1.857)	(0.824,1.248)	(0.392,1.924)
College	1.076**	0.766	1.027	1.084
	(1.017,1.137)	(0.548,1.071)	(0.897,1.175)	(0.756,1.554)
Graduate studies	1.217***	3.420***	1.558**	3.166***
	(1.057,1.400)	(1.628,7.185)	(1.103,2.202)	(1.610,6.226)
Relationship to household head (ref: head of household)				
Spouse/Partner	0.577***	0.858	0.637***	0.371**
	(0.535,0.621)	(0.631,1.167)	(0.542,0.749)	(0.168,0.816)
Child	0.723***	0.649***	0.798***	0.791

	(0.679,0.769)	(0.483,0.871)	(0.700,0.911)	(0.535,1.170)
Other	0.583***	0.582**	0.647***	0.651*
	(0.521,0.652)	(0.369,0.917)	(0.526,0.797)	(0.423,1.003)
Grandchild	0.539***	0.669	0.712**	0.593
	(0.453,0.640)	(0.360,1.241)	(0.529,0.959)	(0.259,1.355)
Daughter/Son in-law	0.661***	0.559**	0.546***	0.702
	(0.579,0.755)	(0.344,0.910)	(0.410,0.728)	(0.390,1.265)
Has partner	0.909***	1.121	1.023	1.283
	(0.860,0.960)	(0.849,1.480)	(0.912,1.148)	(0.922,1.785)
Share of household members				
% Children	0.737***	0.827	0.783**	0.808
	(0.669,0.812)	(0.537,1.275)	(0.615,0.998)	(0.390,1.673)
% Elderly	0.817	0.566	1.016	1.004
	(0.627,1.064)	(0.146,2.194)	(0.506,2.039)	(0.202,4.993)
Labor force status (ref: Employed)				
Unemployed	3.730***	5.626***	3.739***	4.099***
	(3.525,3.947)	(4.560,6.941)	(3.310,4.224)	(3.047,5.512)
Available	0.757***	0.502**	0.647***	0.438*
	(0.682,0.841)	(0.284,0.891)	(0.516,0.812)	(0.190,1.011)
Unavailable	0.398***	0.778*	0.431***	0.484***
	(0.369,0.429)	(0.580,1.044)	(0.369,0.504)	(0.301,0.780)
Remittances				
Household receives remittances=1	1.512***	1.316***	1.241***	1.070
	(1.434,1.594)	(1.114,1.554)	(1.122,1.372)	(0.816,1.404)
Real remittances received (state)	1.096***	0.943	1.081***	1.041
	(1.068,1.124)	(0.835,1.064)	(1.021,1.145)	(0.882,1.229)
Macroeconomic trends				
US-Mex wage difference	0.756*	0.836	0.462**	1.999
	(0.563,1.016)	(0.207,3.381)	(0.235,0.909)	(0.286,13.967)
Distance to border	0.952***	1.243***	0.949	0.958
	(0.925,0.981)	(1.061,1.456)	(0.889,1.013)	(0.801,1.147)
Unemployment rate (US)	0.953	0.983	0.860	0.688
	(0.848,1.071)	(0.564,1.712)	(0.659,1.122)	(0.326,1.451)
Employment rate (Mex)	0.922***	0.914	0.875***	0.927
	(0.897,0.947)	(0.805,1.038)	(0.823,0.930)	(0.785,1.094)
Income quartile (ref: lowest 2 quartile/ 0 income)				
Income Q3	1.428***	1.120	1.384***	1.413**
	(1.355,1.504)	(0.920,1.363)	(1.233,1.553)	(1.056,1.891)
Income Q4	0.789***	0.825	0.884*	0.767
	(0.744,0.838)	(0.653,1.042)	(0.770,1.014)	(0.539,1.091)
Year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quarter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,242,182	17,338	584,159	52,509
Log Likelihood	-74,533.320	-2,610.180	-14,572.940	-1,681.290
Akaike Inf. Crit.	149,168.600	5,322.359	29,247.880	3,462.579

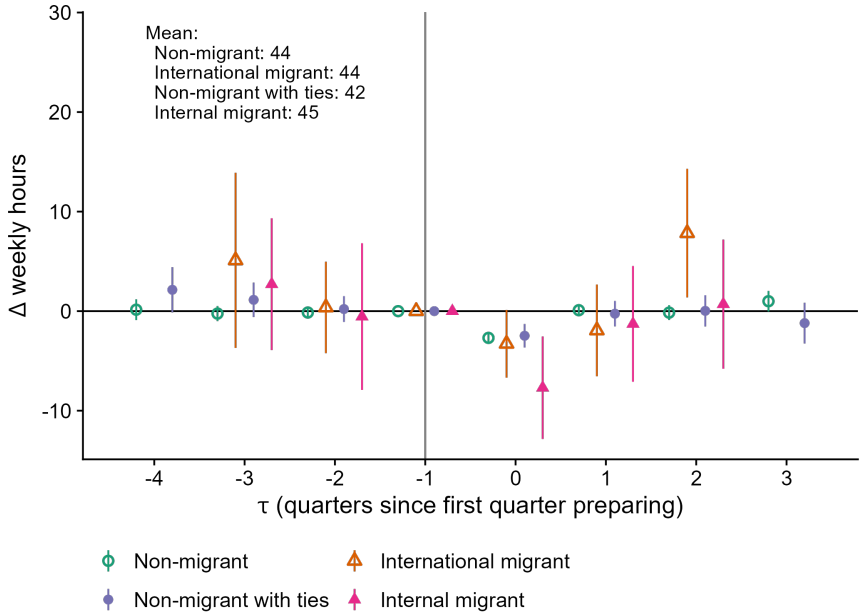
Note: $^{*}p < 0.1;^{**}p < 0.05;^{***}p < 0.01$

Figure 13: Changes in probability of being employed relative to event, by categories of migration



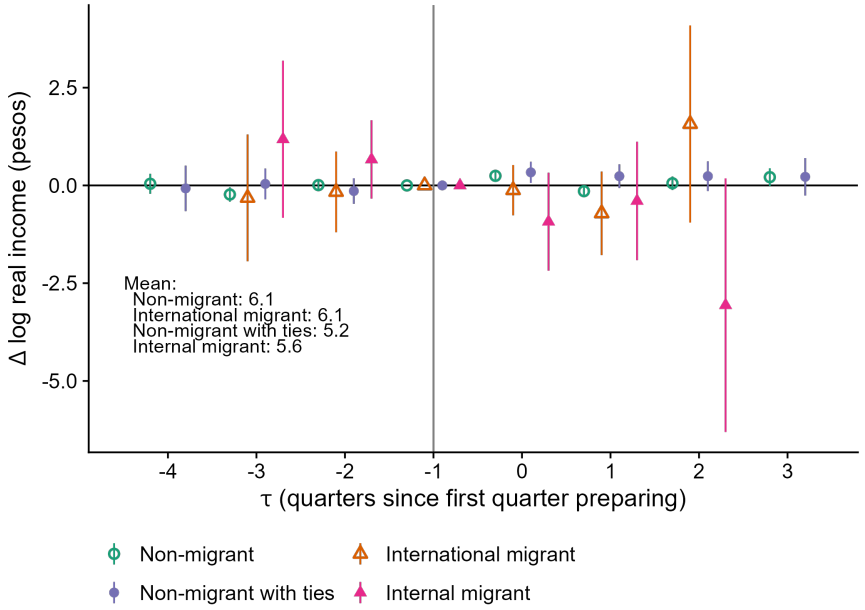
Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 14: Changes in weekly hours worked relative to event, by categories of migration



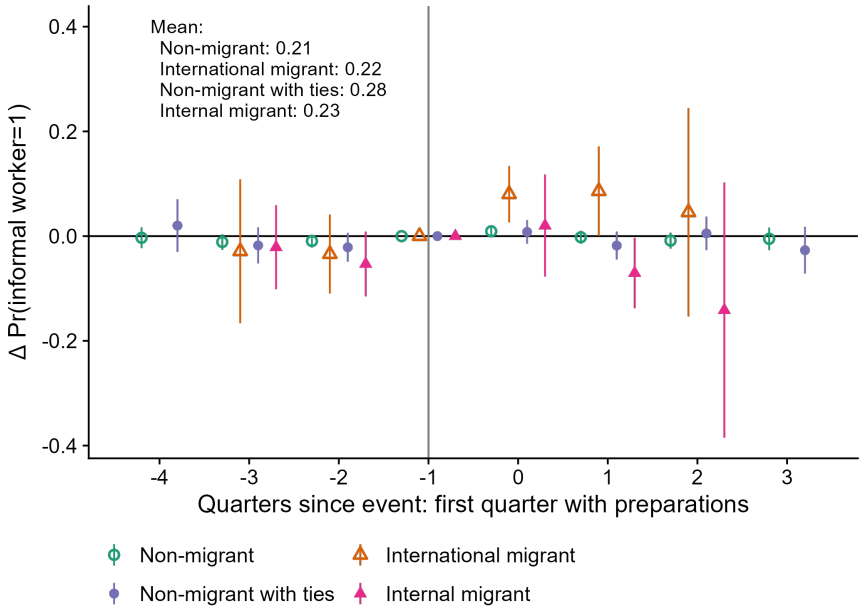
Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.

Figure 15: Changes in log real income relative to event, by categories of migration



Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.

Figure 16: Changes in probability of working in the informal sector relative to event, bby categories of migration



Note: Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Estimations are restricted to observations that have continuously been employed.