

Authors

Gharad Bryan
London School of Economics and Political Science

Shyamal Chowdhury
University of Sydney

Mushfiq Mobarak
Yale University

ECONOMETRICA

JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMETRIC SOCIETY

*An International Society for the Advancement of Economic
Theory in its Relation to Statistics and Mathematics*

<http://www.econometricsociety.org/>

Econometrica, Vol. 82, No. 5 (September, 2014), 1671–1748

**UNDERINVESTMENT IN A PROFITABLE TECHNOLOGY:
THE CASE OF SEASONAL MIGRATION IN BANGLADESH**

GHARAD BRYAN
London School of Economics, London, WC2A 2AE, UK.

SHYAMAL CHOWDHURY
School of Economics, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

AHMED MUSHFIQ MOBARAK
Yale School of Management, New Haven, CT 06520, U.S.A.

The copyright to this Article is held by the Econometric Society. It may be downloaded, printed and reproduced only for educational or research purposes, including use in course packs. No downloading or copying may be done for any commercial purpose without the explicit permission of the Econometric Society. For such commercial purposes contact the Office of the Econometric Society (contact information may be found at the website <http://www.econometricsociety.org> or in the back cover of *Econometrica*). This statement must be included on all copies of this Article that are made available electronically or in any other format.

Under-investment in a Profitable Technology: The Case of Seasonal Migration in Bangladesh

Hunger during pre-harvest lean seasons is widespread in the agrarian areas of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. We randomly assign an \$8.50 incentive to households in rural Bangladesh to temporarily out-migrate during the lean season. The incentive induces 22% of households to send a seasonal migrant, their consumption at the origin increases significantly, and treated households are 8–10 percentage points more likely to re-migrate 1 and 3 years after the

incentive is removed. These facts can be explained qualitatively by a model in which migration is risky, mitigating risk requires individual-specific learning, and some migrants are sufficiently close to subsistence that failed migration is very costly. We document evidence consistent with this model using heterogeneity analysis and additional experimental variation, but calibrations with forward-looking households that can save up to migrate suggest that it is difficult for the model to quantitatively match the data. We conclude with extensions to the model that could provide a better quantitative accounting of the behavior.

September 01, 2014