



Foreign direct investment and income inequality: Does the relationship vary with absorptive capacity?

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ABSTRACT

There has been little systematic empirical literature on the linkage between income inequality and FDI (Basu and Guariglia, 2007; Tsai, 1995). This paper analyzes the effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) on income inequality and asks whether the relationship depends on absorptive capacity or not, by using a cross-sectional dataset taken from 54 countries over the period 1980–2005. We adopt the endogenous threshold regression model proposed by Hansen (2000) and Caner and Hansen (2004) and find strong evidence of a two-regime split in our sample. That is, FDI is likely to be harmful to the income distribution of those host countries with low levels of absorptive capacity. By contrast, our results support the perspective that FDI has little effect on income inequality in the case of countries with better absorptive capacity. It is also shown that international trade can lead to more equal income distribution.

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1. Introduction

Since the 1980s, there has been a common finding that the relative-wage changes are due to an increase in the relative demand for skilled labor. A possible explanation is that an increase in import competition from low-wage countries has shifted resources towards industries that use skilled labor relatively intensively (Feenstra and Hanson, 1997; Wood, 1995). Therefore, the relationship between the internationalization of economic activities and income distribution is at the center of a lively debate amongst economists. Economists agree that the current degree of internationalization implies a growing economic openness among countries to trade and foreign direct investment (FDI). Most previous studies focus on the effect of trade on income distribution. For example, Reuveny and Li (2003) find that trade openness is associated with more equitable income distribution within countries. Edwards (1997) states that there is no evidence linking openness to trade liberalization with an increase in inequality. Li and Zou (1998) also suggest that the ratio of export to GDP does not have a significant impact on income distribution. Dollar and Kraay (2002) conclude that there is very little evidence of a significant relationship between the income share and openness to international trade. On the other hand, Spilimbergo et al. (1999)

find that there is a positive link between trade openness and inequality. Kraay (2006) and Lundberg and Squire (2003) argue that openness has a significantly positive impact on income inequality.

As we know, FDI, another channel of internationalization, has been the fastest growing economic activity around the world. Most of the findings in the literature focus on the relationship of complementarity between FDI and trade. Apparently, this has prompted economists to pay greater attention to FDI's role in income distribution. Tsai (1995), using a sample of 33 developing countries, reports that there is a statistically significant and positive correlation between FDI and income inequality. In particular, he finds that FDI can give rise to a more unequal income distribution in less-developed host countries. This finding is supported by Basu and Guariglia (2007), who use a panel of 119 developing countries and observe that there is a positive relationship between FDI and income inequality. Gopinath and Chen (2003) also state that FDI flows into developing countries can widen the skilled-unskilled wage gap. Choi (2006) in turn suggests that the Gini coefficient increases when the FDI intensity increases. These findings indicate that FDI flows will lead to labor-market segmentation in which skilled labor is paid a higher wage, and income inequality increases.

In contrast to there being a positive relationship, other scholars argue that FDI has no impact on the income distribution. Milanovic (2005) uses household surveys data and finds that FDI has no effect on the income distribution. There is also no evidence that FDI could

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lead to more income inequality in developing countries according to Sylwester (2005) who applied the 3SLS estimation.

The main contribution of this paper is that we investigate the nonlinear effect of the linkage between FDI and income inequality. Fig. 1 illustrates the scatter plot that compares the Gini coefficient with FDI, using cross-sectional data for 54 countries from 1980 to 2005. The lack of an identifiable trend suggests that FDI may not have an impact on income inequality. In other words, this finding lends strong support to our intuition that income inequality and FDI do not take the form of a linear relationship.

In contrast to previous studies, for example, Choi (2006) and Tsai (1995) that compare the distribution effects of FDI between developed and developing countries, we use absorptive capacities to distinguish between different groups of countries since absorptive capacities might be an important determinant of FDI. This is because absorptive capacity is defined as a host country's ability to absorb and adopt new incoming technology from a foreign country. Sufficient absorptive capacity can help to attract FDI as it improves the investment climate and promotes the efficiency of FDI. Absorptive capacity can be found in several studies that explicitly examine such conditional factors, including human capital development (Borensztein et al., 1998; Olofsdotter, 1998), trade policy (Balasubramanyam et al., 1996; Olofsdotter, 1998), the level of total factor productivity (Girma, 2005), the development of financial markets (Alfaro et al., 2004), and the provision of infrastructure (Kinoshita and Lu, 2006). Other researches explore the hypothesis that FDI induced externalities depend on absorptive capacity, e.g., de Mello (1997), Durham (2004), Görg and Greenaway (2004), and Kokko (1994), among others. Hence, we employ the endogenous threshold regression suggested by Caner and Hansen (2004) and Hansen (2000) to test whether the provision of infrastructure is an important factor in the nonlinear relationship between FDI and income inequality.

The empirical investigation of this paper yields several results. Firstly, based on the threshold regressions, our results show that there indeed exists a nonlinear effect. FDI makes the income distribution more unequal for countries with a smaller degree of infrastructure, whereas on the other hand FDI has little effect on the income distribution of better-off countries. This finding indicates that effective infrastructure policies can attract foreign investors and make the income distribution more equal. Secondly, we find that international openness could lead to a more even income distribution for those countries with better levels of absorptive capacity. This result is consistent with the modernization argument proposed by Tsai (1995).

The remainder of this study is organized as follows. In Section 2 the threshold regressions of Caner and Hansen (2004) and Hansen (2000) are explained, and the data employed in this paper are introduced. Section 3 reports the empirical findings. Section 4 provides the main conclusions.

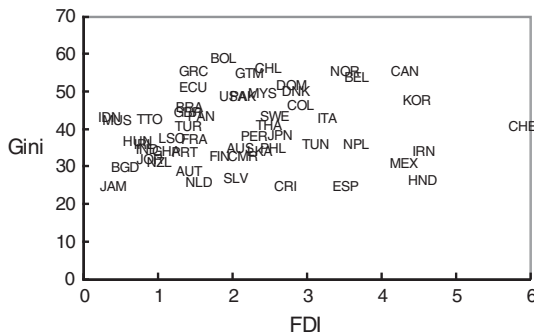


Fig. 1. Gini coefficient and foreign direct investment.

2. Econometric model and data

2.1. Econometric model

We use the Gini coefficient to measure income inequality and consider the following linear regression:

$$Gini_j = \beta' F_j + \gamma' X_j + \varepsilon_j, \tag{1}$$

where $Gini_j$ is the Gini coefficient, F_j is FDI, X_j is the vector of the other controlled variables, and ε_j is the error term. If $\beta < 0$, this means that income inequality will decline with higher levels of FDI and, conversely, if $\beta > 0$ an increase in FDI will boost income inequality.

From the previous literature, we know that absorptive capacity plays an important role with regard to FDI. However, different levels of absorptive capacity might attract different kinds of FDI in which case we could not use identical linear regressions across all countries included in the study. Consequently, we use the threshold regression approach proposed by Hansen (2000) to explore the nonlinear behavior of FDI in relation to the income distribution. The threshold model can be specified as:

$$Gini_j = \beta_1' F_j 1(AC_j \leq ac^*) + \beta_2' F_j 1(AC_j > ac^*) + \gamma' X_j + \varepsilon_j, \tag{2}$$

where AC_j is the variable of absorptive capacity, and ac^* is an endogenous threshold value. $1(\cdot)$ is the indicator function, whereby the FDI and the controlled variables can be divided into two regimes depending on whether the absorptive capacity is smaller or larger than the endogenous threshold value ac^* .

The important hypothesis for our test on the impact of absorptive capacity is whether the threshold model is statistically significant relative to the linear model. The null hypothesis can be expressed as:

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2, \tag{3}$$

We employ the heteroskedasticity-consistent Lagrange Multiplier (LM) bootstrap procedure to test (3), as proposed by Hansen (1996). If the null hypothesis is not rejected, the threshold effect does not exist in this model. On the other hand, it is possible to split the sample into two different regimes if the hypothesis in Eq. (3) is rejected.

For further robustness checks, we apply the threshold regression with instrumental variables (IV) proposed by Caner and Hansen (2004) to control for the problem of endogeneity between FDI and income inequality. Eq. (2) can be modified into the instrumental threshold regression as

$$Gini_i = (\beta_1 F_i + \gamma_1 X_i) 1(AC_i \leq ac^*) + (\beta_2 F_i + \gamma_2 X_i) 1(AC_i > ac^*) + \varepsilon_i, \tag{4}$$

$$F_i = (\theta_1 Z_i + \pi_1 X_i) 1(AC_i \leq ac^*) + (\theta_2 Z_i + \pi_2 X_i) 1(AC_i > ac^*) + u_i, \tag{5}$$

where Z_i is a vector of instrumental variables and the order condition is satisfied. The most important condition for this approach is that the threshold variable AC_i is treated as being exogenous. In order to test the threshold effect, we employ the sup Wald (*sup W*) test recommended by Caner and Hansen (2004).

Caner and Hansen (2004) suggest a three-step procedure to estimate the regression coefficients. First, we regress F_i on Z_i by the ordinary least square (OLS) approach and obtain the fitted values of F_i . Second, by substituting the predicted values of F_i into Eq. (4) we estimate the threshold parameter ac^* with the OLS method. Finally, based on the estimate of ac^* , we can divide the whole sample into two sub-samples and estimate the slope parameters using the generalized method of moments (GMM).

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