Handout for March 3, 2015

Table 1. Number of Immigrants (In Thousands)

	Germany	Italy	Central Europe	Eastern Europe	Great Britain
1870s	752	46	71	35	502
1880s	1,445	268	358	183	811
1890s	579	604	642	450	329
1900s	329	1,930	2,001	1,501	372
1910s	174	1,230	1,155	1,107	372

Source: *Historical Statistics*, Series C89-C119.

Table 2. Immigration's Share of Total Population Growth

1880	36 %
1890	35 %
1900	30 %
1910	72 %

Source: *Historical Statistics*, Series C89-C119.

Table 3. Immigrants' Occupations (Percent)

	Skilled	Farmers	Laborers
1870	20	20	47
1882	19	15	38
1891	18	12	54
1902	14	18	49
1913	15	37	25

Source: *Historical Statistics*, Series C120-C137.

Table 4.

$$\frac{Foreign\text{-}Born}{Native\text{-}Born} \times 100, \ 1890$$

Wisconsin	31
Massachusetts	29
New York	26
California	26
Michigan	26
Pennsylvania	16
Ohio	13
Kansas	3
Georgia	1

Source: Scheiber, Vatter, Faulkner, *American Economic History*, p. 244.

Department of Economics
University of California, Berkeley
Weekly Handout

Spring 2015
Economics 113
Page 2 of 7

Table 5. Population by State by Race, 1910 and 1930

	1910		1930		Actual changes 1910-1930	
	# black	% black	# black	% black	change in # black	change in % black
Old South						
Virginia	671,096	32.6%	650,165	26.8%	(20,931)	-5.7%
No Carolina	697,843	31.6%	918,647	29.0%	220,804	-2.7%
So Carolina	835,843	55.2%	793,681	45.6%	(42,162)	-9.5%
Georgia	1,176,987	45.1%	1,071,125	36.8%	(105,862)	-8.3%
New South						
Alabama	908,282	42.5%	944,834	35.7%	36,552	-6.8%
Mississippi	1,009,487	56.2%	1,009,718	50.2%	231	-5.9%
Louisiana	713,874	43.1%	776,326	36.9%	62,452	-6.2%
Arkansas	442,891	28.1%	478,463	25.8%	35,572	-2.3%
North						
Michigan	17,115	0.6%	169,453	3.5%	152,338	2.9%
Ohio	111,452	2.3%	309,304	4.7%	197,852	2.3%
Indiana	60,320	2.2%	111,982	3.5%	51,662	1.2%
Illinois	109,049	1.9%	328,972	4.3%	219,923	2.4%
Missouri	157,452	4.8%	223,840	6.2%	66,388	1.4%
U.S.	9,827,763	10.7%	11,891,143	9.7%	2,063,380	-1.0%

Source: Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition, Tables Aa145-Aa150, Aa2244-Aa6550.

Note: 1930 counterfactual assumes same growth rate of black population in the state as was present in the US as a whole.

Table 6. Actual & Counterfactual Population by State by Race, 1910 and 1930

	1910	1930	Actual changes 1910-1930	Counterfactual	
	# black	# black	change in # black	counterfactual # black 1930	1930 actual - counterfactual
Old South					
Virginia	671,096	650,165	(20,931)	811,995	(161,830)
No Carolina	697,843	918,647	220,804	844,358	74,289
So Carolina	835,843	793,681	(42,162)	1,011,332	(217,651)
Georgia	1,176,987	1,071,125	(105,862)	1,424,100	(352,975)
New South					
Alabama	908,282	944,834	36,552	1,098,980	(154,146)
Mississippi	1,009,487	1,009,718	231	1,221,433	(211,715)
Louisiana	713,874	776,326	62,452	863,755	(87,429)
Arkansas	442,891	478,463	35,572	535,878	(57,415)
North					
Michigan	17,115	169,453	152,338	20,708	148,745
Ohio	111,452	309,304	197,852	134,852	174,452
Indiana	60,320	111,982	51,662	72,984	38,998
Illinois	109,049	328,972	219,923	131,944	197,028
Missouri	157,452	223,840	66,388	190,510	33,330
U.S.	9,827,763	11,891,143	2,063,380	11,891,143	0

Source: Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition, Tables Aa145-Aa150, Aa2244-Aa6550

Note: 1930 counterfactual assumes same growth rate of black population in the state as was present in the US as a whole

Department of Economics
University of California, Berkeley
Weekly Handout

Spring 2015
Economics 113
Page 4 of 7

Table 7: Collins & Wanamaker, Table 4.

TABLE 4—1910 LOG EARNINGS SCORE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUBSEQUENT MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A. Earnings score based on Lebergott (1928)			
Nominal	0.126	0.0468	0.0221
	(0.0249)	(0.0198)	(0.0225)
Real	0.115	0.0443	0.0230
	(0.0238)	(0.0200)	(0.0227)
Panel B. Earnings score based on IPUMS (1960)			
Nominal	0.152	0.0519	0.0160
	(0.0287)	(0.0228)	(0.0264)
Real	0.142	0.0495	0.0169
	(0.0277)	(0.0230)	(0.0265)
Controls for personal, household and county characteristics in 1910	No	Yes	Yes
1910 County fixed effects	No	No	Yes
Observations	2,079	2,079	2,079

Notes: Each coefficient is from a separate regression of log earnings score on migrant status (=1 if interregional migrant). Earnings are assigned according to the industry or occupation held in 1910, as described in the text. The control variables differ across the columns. Standard errors are adjusted for clustering at the household level. Column 1 has no control variables. Column 2 controls for age fixed effects, veteran status, a binary variable for blank veteran status, city status, owner-occupied housing interacted with headship status, state-level log income per capita, black percent of county population, black adult literacy rate in the county, black children's school attendance in the county, and percent of farm acres in cotton. All variables pertain to 1910 status except veteran status. The specification in column 3 includes county fixed effects.

Sources: Linked dataset of census records. See the text and data Appendix for description of industry and occupation-based earnings scores, which draw on Lebergott (1964) and Ruggles et al. (2010).

Department of Economics
University of California, Berkeley
Weekly Handout

Spring 2015
Economics 113
Page 5 of 7

Table 8: Collins & Wanamaker, Table 7.

TABLE 7—LOG EARNINGS SCORE DIFFERENTIALS IN 1930 BY MIGRANT STATUS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(5a)	(5b)
Panel A. Earnings score based on Lebergott (1928)							
Nominal	0.891	0.869	0.860	0.788	0.789	0.878	0.832
	(0.00981)	(0.0100)	(0.0124)	(0.0795)	(0.0982)	(0.0177)	(0.0273)
Real	0.685	0.667	0.661	0.604	0.595	0.680	0.636
	(0.00950)	(0.00968)	(0.0119)	(0.0759)	(0.0935)	(0.0167)	(0.0268)
Panel B. Earnings score based on IPUMS (1960)							
Nominal	0.900	0.873	0.860	0.788	0.786	0.889	0.829
	(0.0135)	(0.0138)	(0.0166)	(0.0996)	(0.121)	(0.0249)	(0.0345)
Real	0.694	0.671	0.661	0.604	0.592	0.691	0.633
	(0.0133)	(0.0136)	(0.0161)	(0.0993)	(0.121)	(0.0243)	(0.0342)
Controls for personal, household, and county characteristics in 1910	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1910 County fixed effects	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
1910 Household fixed effects	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Differenced dependent variable (1930–1910)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	5,055	5,055	5,055	403	403	1,935	1,935

Notes: Each coefficient is from a separate regression of log earnings on migrant status (=1 if interregional migrant). All are statistically significant at the 5 percent level. Control variables and sample sizes vary across columns. Standard errors are adjusted for clustering at the household-of-origin level. Column 1 has no control variables. It is simply the difference between migrants' and nonmigrants' earnings. Column 2 controls for age fixed effects, veteran status, city status, owner-occupied housing interacted with headship status, state-level log income per capita, black percent of county population, black adult literacy rate in the county, black children's school attendance in the county, and percent of farm acres in cotton. All control variables pertain to 1910 except veteran status. Column 3 adds county fixed effects. Columns 4a and 4b are based on a subsample of brothers, and 4b includes household level fixed effects. Columns 5a and 5b are based on a subsample of men observed in the labor market in both 1910 and 1930, and the dependent variable in 5b is change in log earnings from 1910 to 1930. Cost-of-living adjustments are applied to the "real earnings" rows, based on Stecker (1937) and Koffsky (1949).

Sources: Linked dataset of census records. See the text and data Appendix for description of industry and occupation-based earnings scores and cost-of-living.

Table 9.
Percent of Households Using Credit, 1918-1919

	White		Black
	all cities	14-cities	14-cities
Installment Credit	21.0	22.7	37.0
Merchant Credit	25.0	24.0	21.7

Source: Olney, "When Your Word is Not Enough," Table 1. From a sample of about 12,000 American families surveyed in 1918 and 1919.

Department of Economics
University of California, Berkeley
Weekly Handout

Spring 2015
Economics 113
Page 6 of 7

**Table 10. Average Values from
Cost of Living Survey, 1918-1919**

	White		Black
	all cities	14-cities	14-cities
Income	$1,517	$1,467	$1,141
Labor Y as % of Total Y	96.2 %	96.7 %	96.1 %
% Wife in paid labor force	8.6	5.3	43.8
% Wife has income from any source	13.1	9.7	50.6
% Own home	24.1	18.6	10.3
Avg # rooms in owned home	5.5	5.3	5.2

Source: Calculated by Prof. Olney from the 1918-1919 Cost of Living Survey. The 14 cities in which Blacks were surveyed are Baltimore MD, Cincinnati OH, Columbus OH, Houston TX, New Orleans LA, Pittsburgh PA, Richmond VA, St Louis MO, Atlanta GA, Birmingham AL, Jacksonville FL, Memphis TN, Mobile AL, and Savannah GA.

Table 11. Analysis of Credit Use, 1918-1919
(Partial results)
(T-stat in parentheses)

|	installment credit	merchant credit	
		all cities	14-cities
white? (1 if white; 0 if black)	-0.56 (5.75)	+0.67 (6.58)	+0.44 (3.37)

Source: Olney, "When Your Word is Not Enough," Table 7

Table 12. Predicted Likelihood of using credit 1918-1919

	White means & White coefficients	Black means & Black coefficients	Black means & White coefficients
Installment	25.2	77.4	79.9
Merchant	16.6	15.8	30.1

Source: Olney, "When Your Word is Not Enough," page 423-24.
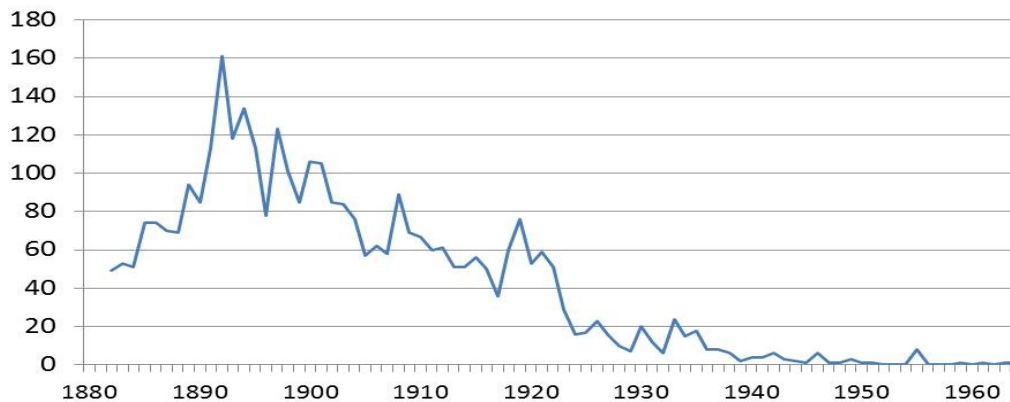
Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition*, Table Ec253.

Figure 1: Lynchings, 1882-1964.

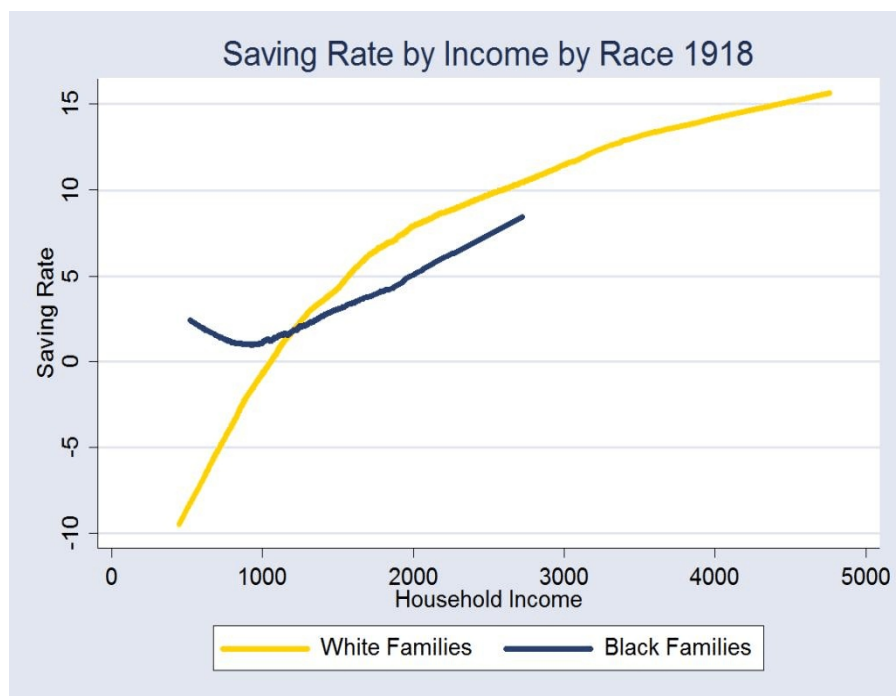**Saving Rate by Income by Race 1918**

Figure 2: Saving Rate for all families by Income by Race (Source: Calculations by Prof. Olney)

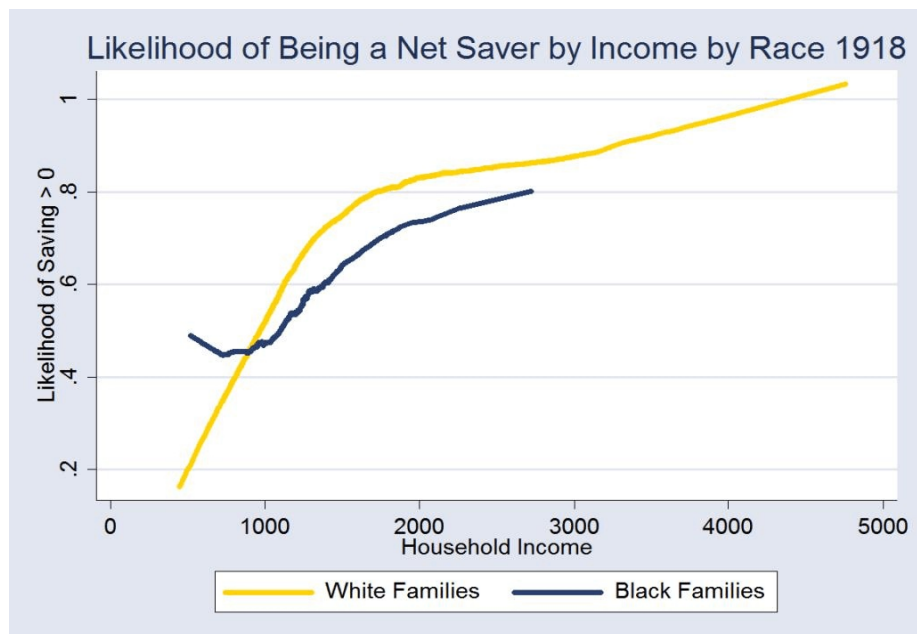**Likelihood of Being a Net Saver by Income by Race 1918**

Figure 3: Saving Rate for just households with net saving > 0, by Income and Race (Source: calculations by Prof. Olney)