

Econ 113: March 3, 2015

- International Migration
 - Patterns
 - Laws
- Internal Migration: The Great Migration
 - Background
 - Context: Race Relations in the Early 20th Century
 - Collins & Wanamaker paper (probably on 3/5)

Migration: Goal?

- seek wealth (max(wealth)) → financial physical
- freedom — Political, religious
- educational opp's
- escape famine → want food/life
- ~~max~~ max income
- adventure/adrenalin
- family unity

Migration: Push & Pull factors?

- | <u>Push</u> | <u>Foreign migr'n</u> | <u>Pull</u> | <u>-cost of living</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| - discrimination/oppression | | - ease of travel to certain labor [transport costs] | |
| - epidemic | | - family/community connections | |
| - war | | - mobility | |
| - income | | - jobs/wages ← | |
| - gov. policies | | - citizenship possibilities | |
| - famine | | - costs of running business | |
| - lack of natural resources | | - gov. policies | |
| - cost of living | | - quality of technology | |

Migration: Behavioral Assumptions?

- means of migrating
- access to info.
- goal max (something) ↔ rationality
- choice
- legal
- afford cost of moving
- healthy enough

Immigration, 1870s - 1924

- 1840s
 - Great Britain, Ireland
- 1850s
 - Germany, Ireland
- 1880s
 - Germany, Great Britain, Scandinavia, Canada
- 1890s-1910s
 - Poland & Central Europe, Italy, Russia & Eastern Europe

Where from

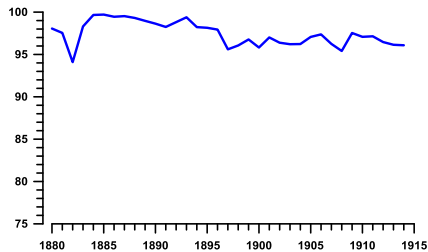
Table 1. Number of Immigrants (In Thousands)

	Ger- many	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.

Where from?

Percent of Intercontinental Immigration from Europe, 1880-1914



Large share of population growth

Table 2. Immigration's Share of Total Population Growth

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

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

- Recall
 - 1840s, 25%
 - 1850s, 33%
 - Today, about 40%

Disproportionately laborers

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.

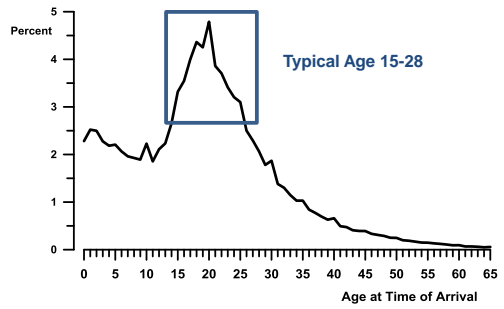
Table 3. Distribution of Labor Force

	Agric	Manuf	Transp & Utilities	Trade Finance Services
1870	53	19	— 24 —	
1890	43	19	6	21
1910	31	22	9	25
1920	27	26	10	25
2010	1	9	4	64

From 2/26 handout

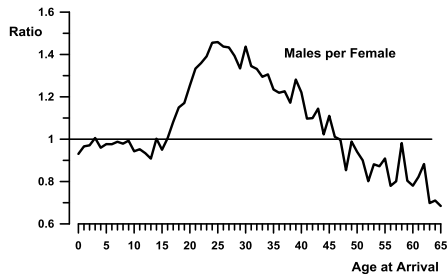
Typically Young

Age at Arrival, Foreign Born 1900



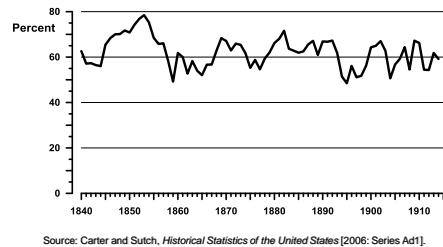
Typically Male

Sex Ratio of Immigrants by Age of Arrival



Typically Low Skilled

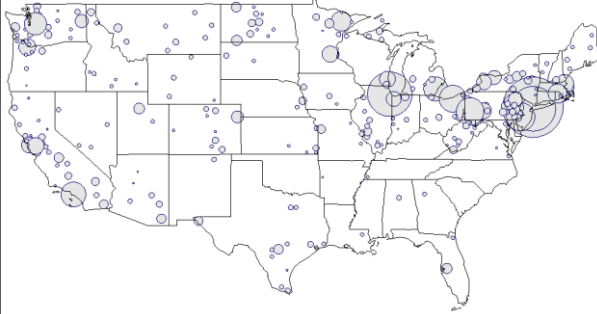
Immigrants reporting their occupation as farming, farm labor, or common labor as a percent of all immigrants reporting an occupation at the time of arrival, 1840-1914



Source: Carter and Sutch, *Historical Statistics of the United States* [2006: Series Ad1].

Settling not-in-the-South

Immigrant Magnet Counties, 1900-1910



From 1890 Census

Table 4.
 $\frac{\text{Foreign-Born}}{\text{Native-Born}} \times 100, 1890$

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.

Impact on U.S. Economy?

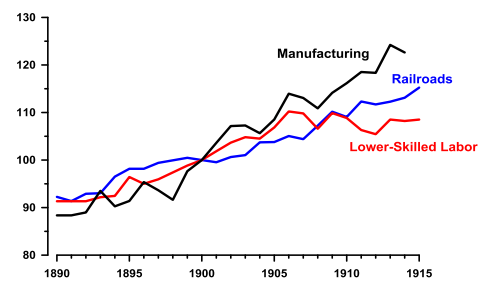
Typically Young Males with Low Skills

- Attracted to booming industries with high wages
- Did not lower wages of native-born
- Supported and sustained the boom

Susan B. Carter and Richard Sutch, "Labor Market Flooding? Migrant Destination and Wage Change During America's Age of Mass Migration," In Josh DeVries and Jennifer Holdaway, editors, *Migration and Development Within and Across Borders*, International Organization for Migration, 2008: 133-162.

Did not lower wages of native-born

Trend in Real Wages



Source: Sutch and Carter, *Historical Statistics of the U.S.*, 2006, Series Ba4314, Ba4316, Ba4218, and Cc2.

Labor Market

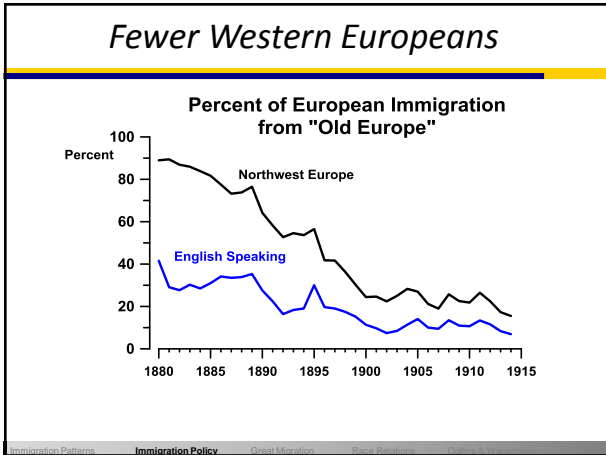
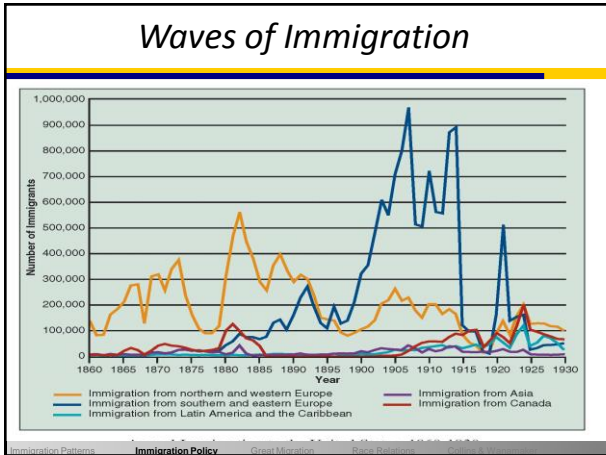
Immigration Policy

First, focus on migrants from Asia

- 1875 Page Law (Chinese females)
- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1907/08 Gentleman's Agreement (Japanese and Korean migrants)
- 1917 Immigration Act (Asiatic Barred Zone: India, Afghanistan, Arabia, East Asia, Pacific Islands)

Then, shift focus to those from Southern/Eastern Europe

- 1921 Quota = 3 % of # of nationality in U.S. in 1910
- 1924 Quota = 2 % of # of nationality in U.S. in 1890



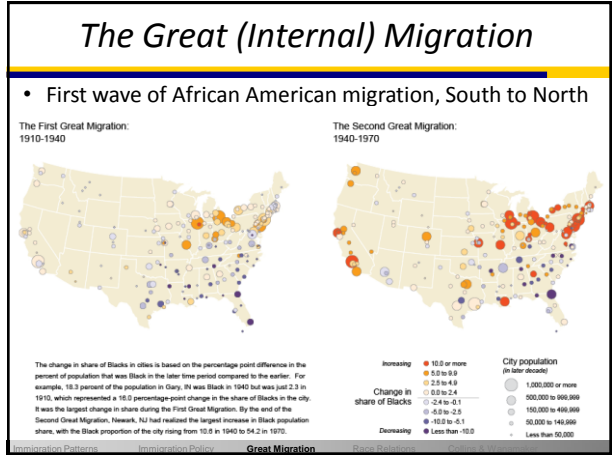
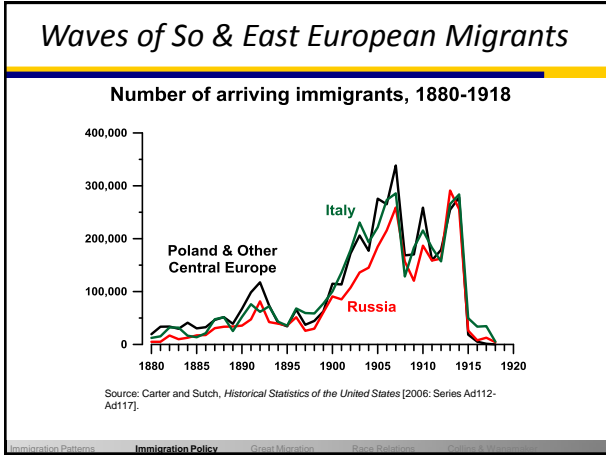


Table 5. Population by State by Race, 1910 and 1930

	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%

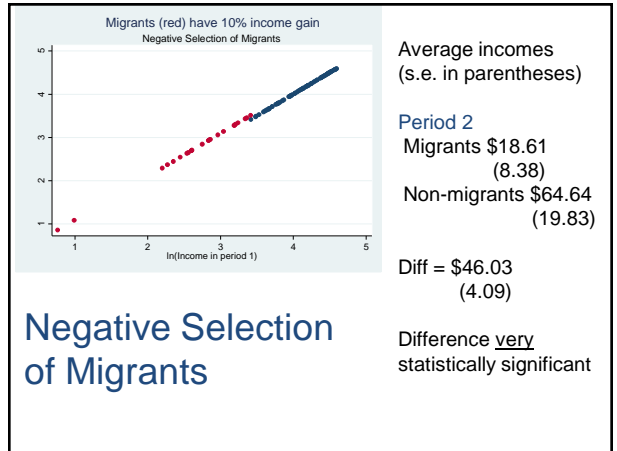
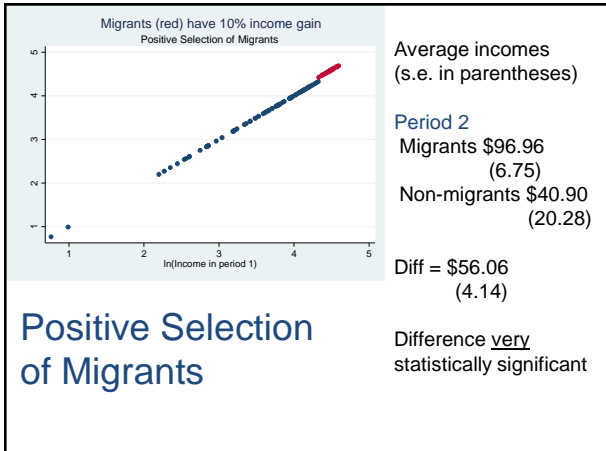
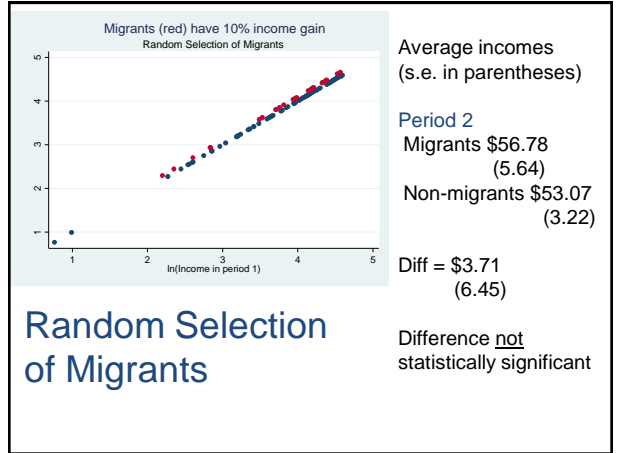
Table 6. Actual & Counterfactual Population by State by Race, 1910 and 1930

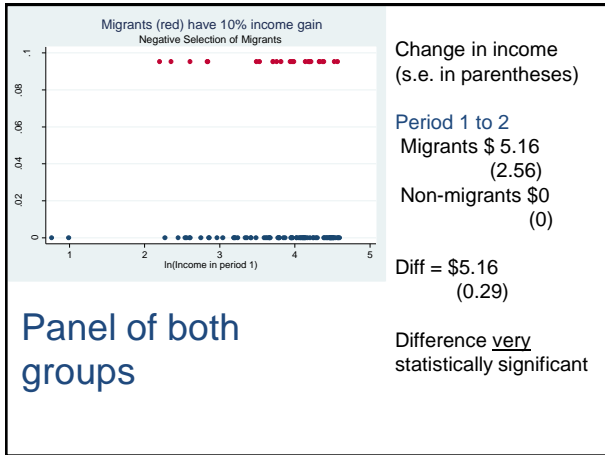
	1910		1930		Actual changes 1910-1930		Counterfactual	
	# black	% black	# black	% black	change in # black	change in % black	counterfactual # black 1930	1930 actual - counterfactual
Old South								
Virginia	671,096	32.6%	650,165	26.8%	(20,931)	-5.7%	811,995	(161,830)
No Carolina	697,843	31.6%	918,647	29.0%	220,804	-2.7%	844,358	74,289
So Carolina	835,843	55.2%	793,681	45.6%	(42,162)	-9.5%	1,011,332	(217,651)
Georgia	1,176,987	45.1%	1,071,125	36.8%	(105,862)	-8.3%	1,424,100	(352,975)
New South								
Alabama	908,282	42.5%	944,834	35.7%	36,552	-6.8%	1,098,980	(154,146)
Mississippi	1,009,487	56.2%	1,009,718	50.2%	231	-5.9%	1,221,433	(211,715)
Louisiana	713,874	43.1%	776,326	36.9%	62,452	-6.2%	863,755	(87,429)
Arkansas	442,891	28.1%	478,463	25.8%	35,572	-2.3%	535,878	(57,415)
North								
Michigan	17,115	0.6%	169,453	3.5%	152,338	2.9%	20,708	148,745
Ohio	111,452	2.3%	309,304	4.7%	197,852	2.3%	134,852	174,452
Indiana	60,320	2.2%	111,982	3.5%	51,662	1.2%	72,984	38,998
Illinois	109,049	1.9%	328,972	4.3%	219,923	2.4%	131,944	197,028
Missouri	157,452	4.8%	223,840	6.2%	66,388	1.4%	190,510	33,330
U.S.	9,827,763	10.7%	11,891,143	9.7%	2,063,380	-1.0%	11,891,143	0

Collins & Wanamaker

- Question: Did migration increase African American income?
- Challenge: Migrants aren't a random selection of population, so comparing migrants and non-migrants gives skewed results

Immigration Patterns Immigration Policy **Great Migration** Great Reversals Great Reversals





Collins & Wanamaker

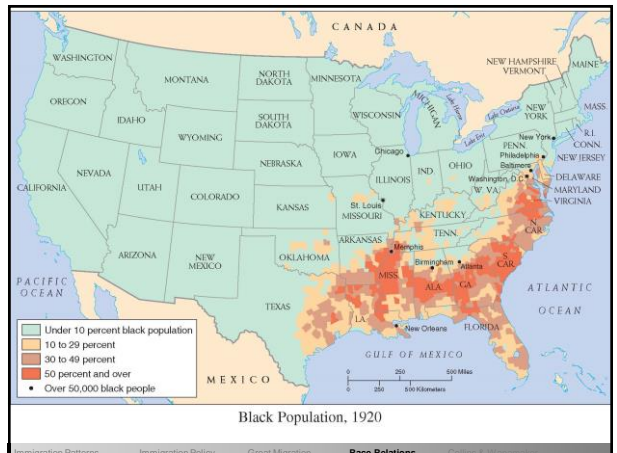
- Question: Did migration increase African American income?
- Challenge: Migrants aren't a random selection of population, so comparing migrants and non-migrants gives skewed results
- Solution: Use 1910 & 1930 censuses to create a panel

- What's social context for Great Migration?

About Race Relations

- Southern blacks who resisted segregation, particularly those in rural areas, lived in constant fear--fear of their employers, who vowed to fire them; fear of white "citizens' councils," who adopted policies of economic reprisal against demonstrators; and fear of white vigilante groups like the Ku Klux Klan, who exerted an often-unchecked reign of terror across the South, where lynching of African Americans was a common occurrence and rarely prosecuted. **Nearly 4,500 African Americans were lynched in the United States between 1882 and the early 1950s.**

(<http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/change.htm>)



Race Riots

- Springfield, Illinois, 1908
- Missouri & Texas, 1917
- Pennsylvania, 1918
- 1919 "Red Summer"
 - 26 race riots between April & October
 - Both south and north
- Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1921

Sources: R. Halliburton, "The Tulsa Race War of 1921," *Journal of Black Studies* 2 (March 1972): 333-357 (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/2783722>). H. Donald, "The Effects of the Negro Migration on the North," *Journal of Negro History* 6 (October 1921): 434-444 (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/2713653>). J. Crouthamel, "The Springfield Race Riot of 1908," *Journal of Negro History* 45 (July 1960): 164-181 (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/2716259>).

Immigration Patterns Immigration Policy Great Migration **Race Relations** Post-World War II

Ku Klux Klan



- Denver 1920s
- <http://photoswest.org/cgi-bin/imager?10021542+X-21542>

Immigration Patterns Immigration Policy Great Migration **Race Relations** Post-World War II

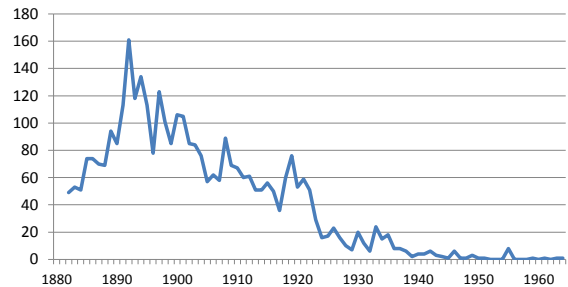
Klu Klux Klan.

The Klu Klux made a big sport here Sunday and show a membership of over 1000 in a single lodge. Our colored people had better wake up. It will be a little late when their outrages begin. In times of peace, prepare for war. While the order is opposed also to Catholics and Jews it will not dare to touch them publicly, they are too strong. But everybody and everything lands on the Negro, because they know he is not ready for anything but heaven and so certain of our white friends use every means to send him there as quickly as possible.

- Ohio news item, 1922
- <http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/page1.cfm?itemID=1562>

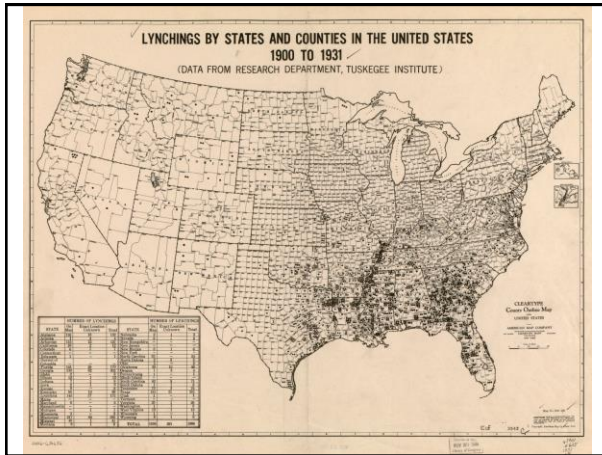
Immigration Patterns Immigration Policy Great Migration **Race Relations** Post-World War II

Lynchings of Blacks in the U.S., 1882-1964



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Millennial Edition*, Table Ec253.

Immigration Patterns Immigration Policy Great Migration **Race Relations** Post-World War II



Interactive resource

- Definitely worth checking out on your own:
- <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/jimcrow/themap/map.html>

Immigration Patterns Immigration Policy Racial Migration **Race Relations** Racial Education

Additional background

- Strike breakers
 - During the 1910-1930 period, use of African-American workers as strike breakers
 - Especially in Illinois
 - Recruited, first from the South and later from local area
- Good background article: Warren Whatley, "African-American Strikebreaking from the Civil War to the New Deal," *Social Science History* 17 (Winter 1993). Accessible at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1171303>

Immigration Patterns Immigration Policy Racial Migration **Race Relations** Racial Education

What's in the Census?

- 1910 Census Questions
 - <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/items1910.shtml>
- 1930 Census Questions
 - <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/items1930.shtml>
- Generally, this source:
 - <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/tEnumForm.shtml>

Immigration Patterns Immigration Policy Racial Migration Racial Education **Collins & Wamaker**