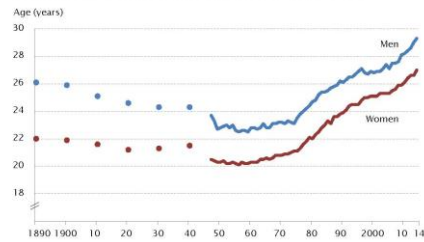## Econ 113: April 23, 2015

- Activity: Fertility Then & Now
- Immigration
  - Laws
  - Patterns
  - Activity

Evaluations on Tuesday April 28 (bring laptop/tablet)
Final Exam Essay Question distributed on Tuesday April 28
Last Class is Thursday April 30
Final is Thursday May 14, 8:00 am, 1 LeConte

Stunning Increase

Figure MS-2
Median age at first marriage: 1890 to present

Group Discussion Questions

Chart 3-1 Total Fertility Rate
The total fertility rate has been falling steadily over time, with the exception of the post-World War II baby boom.
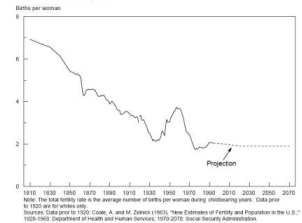
Google "total fertility rate"

Activity: Fertility Then & Now

1. What were the explanations for fertility decline that we looked at earlier in the course?
2. Are those explanations relevant to explaining the last 30-40 years of fertility behavior in the U.S.? Why/why not?
3. What if we think of fertility decisions more broadly, as a cost/benefit calculus? How well does the cost/benefit approach explain the 19th century fertility decline?

Google "total fertility rate"

Share of US population foreign-born
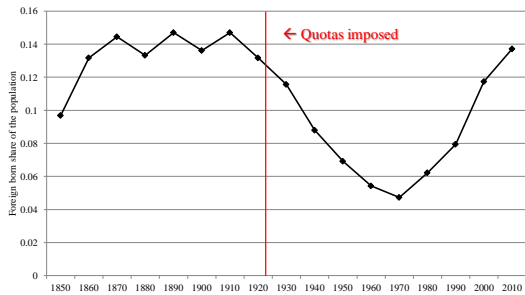
Shift toward S/E Europe c. 1890
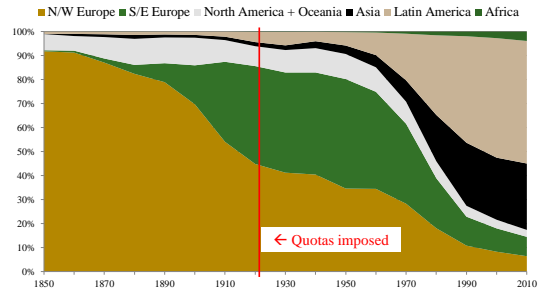
Immigration after WWII

- Major characteristics
  - Restrictions
    - Begun in 19th/early 20th century
  - Post-1965, change in sending countries

- Our focus: compare & contrast with earlier migration patterns

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

Bracero ("farmhand") Program

- 1942-1964
- Workers considered "foreign laborers" not immigrants
- Short-term contracts for wages and living arrangements

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

1940s & 1950s Immigration Acts

- 1943: Asian Exclusion Act ended
  - though small quotas of 100 per country
- 1952: Retained national origins quotas
  - But updated to 1920 base
  - Eliminated racial distinctions
  - 85 percent for Northern & Western Europe
  - Goal: building skilled domestic labor force

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

1965 Immigration Act

- Established overall quotas by hemisphere
- Abolished national origins quotas
  - Overall quotas by hemisphere
    - 170,000 / year from Eastern Hemisphere; 120,000 / year Western Hem.
  - 20,000 annual quotas for each Eastern Hemisphere nation
    - Quotas for Western Hemisphere countries added in 1976
  - Family unification not subject to quota
- Goal: supporting family unity; assimilation
  - Also skilled labor

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

1986 Immigration Reform & Control Act

- Goal: slow undocumented immigration
- Hiring undocumented workers made illegal
- Offered legal status to those in the U.S. without papers since 1/1/82
- Created the equivalent of a guest worker program for farm workers
  - Temporary visas, no permanent residency

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

1990 Immigration Act

- Increased total limit to 675,000 immigrants per year
  - Plus immediate family members
- Preference to skilled labor and "entrepreneurs" with $$$
- Goal: family re-unification
  - But also increase supply of skilled labor

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

Immigration Patterns

- Absolute numbers comparable to 1910s

- (data are "Persons obtaining legal permanent resident status")

Immigration, 1820-2010

Source: U.S. DHS, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2010. (http://www.dhs.gov/4t60ec09k4, accessed 6/25/2013)

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More Patterns

- Share of population small
- Share of population *growth* relatively large
  – Immigrants' share of population growth comparable to late 19th & early 20th centuries

Table 1. Immigration Relative to Population

	Total # Immigrants	Immigrants per 1,000 resident population	Immigration's share of population growth
1821-1830	143,439	1.2	4.4
1831-1840	599,125	3.9	14.2
1841-1850	1,713,251	8.0	27.9
1851-1860	2,598,214	9.7	31.5
1861-1870	2,314,824	6.3	27.6
1871-1880	2,812,191	6.3	27.2
1881-1890	5,246,613	9.3	41.0
1891-1900	3,687,564	5.3	28.3
1901-1910	8,795,386	10.3	53.9
1911-1920	5,735,811	5.8	40.8
1921-1930	4,107,209	3.6	24.6
1931-1940	528,431	0.4	5.9
1941-1950	1,035,039	0.7	5.1
1951-1960	2,515,479	1.5	8.9
1961-1970	3,321,351	1.7	13.6
1971-1980	4,389,000	2.0	19.4
1981-1990	7,339,000	3.0	32.8
1991-2000	9,086,612	3.4	28.3
2001-2010	10,501,053	3.5	38.6

Fertility · Immigration Laws · Immigration Patterns · Immigration Activity

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Immigration Patterns

- Much less return migration post-WWII than earlier

Table M
Immigration and Emigration by Decade: 1901-90

Period	Immigrants to the U.S. (Thousands)	Emigrants from the U.S. (Thousands)	Net Immigration (Thousands)	Ratio: Emigration/ Immigration
Total, 1901-90	37,869	11,882	25,987	.31
1981-90	7,338	1,600	5,738	.22
1971-80	4,493	1,176	3,317	.26
1961-70	3,322	900	2,422	.27
1951-60	2,515	425	2,090	.17
1941-50	1,035	281	754	.27
1931-40	528	649	-121	1.23
1921-30	4,107	1,685	2,422	.41
1911-20	5,736	2,157	3,579	.38
1901-10	8,795	3,008	5,787	.34

Source: *1995 Statistical Yearbook*, Table 1; Warren, Robert and Ellen Percy Kraly, 1985, *The Elusive Exodus: Emigration from the United States*, Population Trends and Public Policy Occasional Paper No. 8, March, Population Reference Bureau: Washington, D.C.

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Estimates of Undocumented

Figure 1
**Estimates of the U.S. Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2000-2010**
(millions)

Notes: Bars indicate low and high points of the estimated 90% confidence interval. The symbol * indicates the change from the previous year is statistically significant.
Source: Pew Hispanic Center estimates based on residual methodology applied to March Supplements to the Current Population Survey. See Methodology.

Source: http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/reports/133.pdf

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4

Foreign-Born Population, 2010
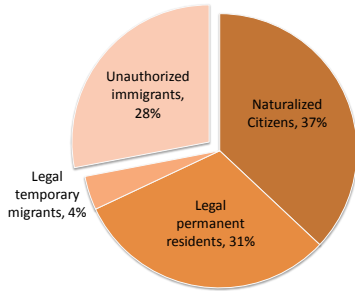
Source: http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/reports/133.pdf, Table 3.
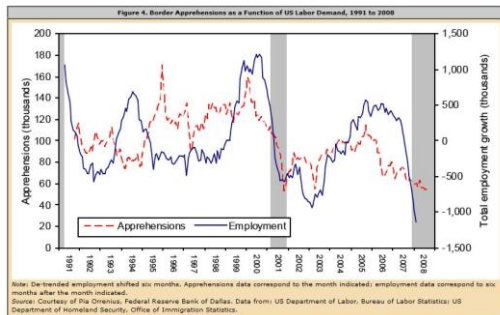
Border Apprehensions as Proxy

- Border apprehensions might serve as a proxy for extent of unauthorized immigration
  - 97% of apprehensions are at southwest border
  - 90% of those apprehended are from Mexico
- Note correlation with employment (next slide)

- Source: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois-apprehensions-fs-2005-2010.pdf

Figure 1.
U.S. Border Patrol Apprehensions: 1970 to 2010

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Enforcement Integrated Database (EID), and the Performance Analysis System (PAS).
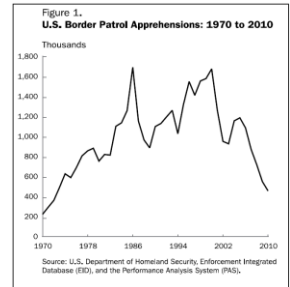
Border Apprehensions & Employment

Source: http://www.migrationinformation.org/usfocus/display.cfm?ID=723

Where Foreign-Born Lived in 1880

1880

- 30 percent and over
- 20 to 29 percent
- 10 to 19 percent
- 1 to 9 percent
- No foreign-born population, under 1 percent, or unsettled

5

Where Foreign Born Lived in 2000
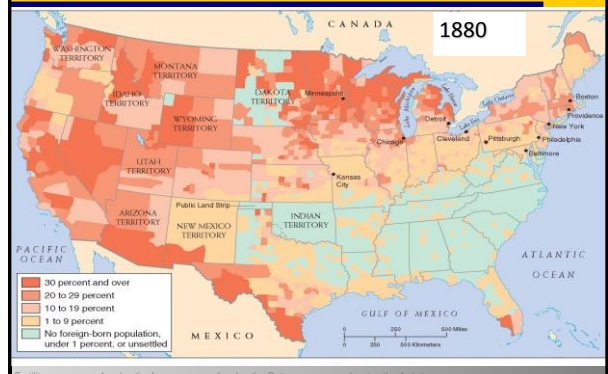
Where Foreign Born Lived in 2010
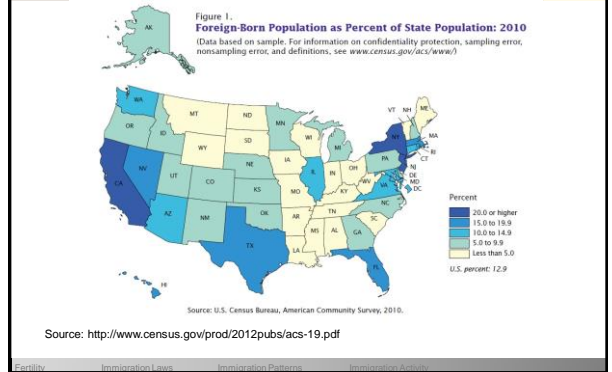
The Foreign Born from China in the United States
As Percentage of Total County Population, 2000*
*excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan

Sources of Immigrants

- Source shifted away from Europe
- And toward Asia & Mexico
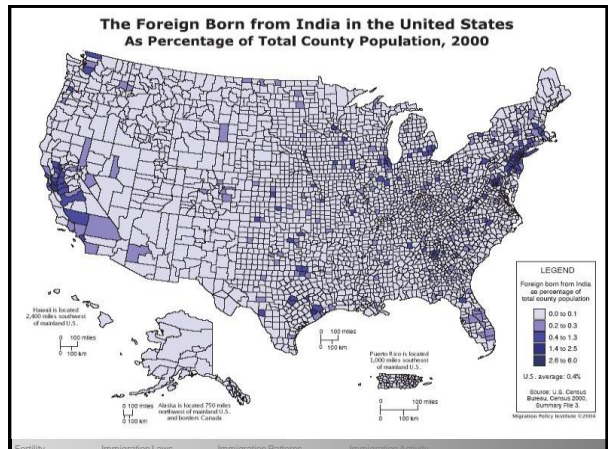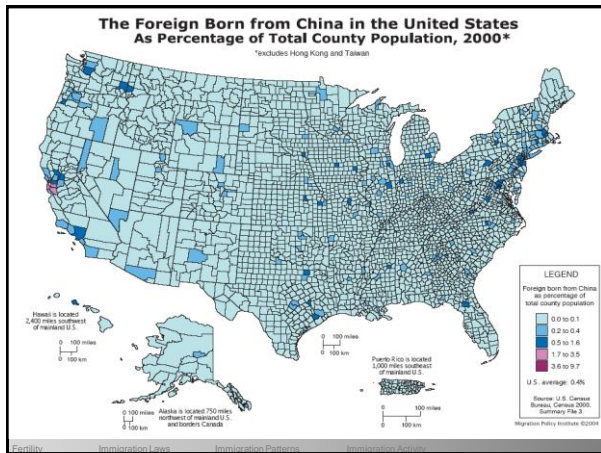
Table 2. Distribution of Immigrants by Place of Birth

	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Europe	34	18	10	15	14
Asia	13	35	37	31	33
Canada	12	4	2	2	2
Mexico	14	14	23	25	16
Caribbean & Central America	17	20	18	17	16
South America	8	7	6	6	8
Africa	1	2	2	4	7

Education & Earnings Vary

Table 3
Education, Earnings: by Country of Origin, 1994-96

		Education (average years completed):		Weekly Wage	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Native-born		13.0	12.9	$621	$405
Europe, U.K.	Immigrant:	13.4	13.0	759	455
	2d generation:	13.8	13.3	773	498
Mexico, Central/S.A.	Immigrant:	9.4	9.6	366	278
	2d generation:	11.7	11.6	434	316
Asia	Immigrant:	13.9	13.1	646	465
	2d generation:	13.5	13.5	594	473
Carribean, Africa	Immigrant:	12.8	12.2	587	399
	2d generation:	13.2	13.2	621	428

Are Migrants Positively Selected?

- Cynthia Feliciano
  - Sociologist, so the standard empirical approach is somewhat different than it would be for an economist
- What I liked about this article:
  - Distinguishes between countries (few articles do)
- Questions
  - Do migrants from country *x* have higher educational attainment than those who remain in country *x*?
  - What are determinants of educational selectivity by country?
  - Are there changes over time in educational selectivity?
  - Within 1 country, are there changes in educational selectivity?

7

Definitions and Data

- 31 countries and Puerto Rico
- Data on educational attainment of migrants to US from country *x* <u>and</u> of those who remain in country *x*
  - Time frame depends on when country *x* sent most people to US
  - Sample restricted to age-at-migration ≥ 22
    - education likely complete
  - Selected migrants in same age range as home-country popul.
  - Distinguished between male & female

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

Educational Attainment Variable

- Educational Attainment has 6 categories
  - (1) no schooling/illiterate, (2) first level incomplete, (3) first level completed, (4) second level 1st cycle, (5) second level 2nd cycle, and (6) postsecondary schooling or higher
- Computed NDI (net difference index)
- $NDI = likelihood(migrants_j > nonmigrants_j) - likelihood(nonmigrants_j > migrants_j)$
  - Where $migrants_j$ = % of migrants with educational attainment j
  - $nonmigrants_j$ = % of non-migrants with educ attainment j

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NDI examples

	Migrants	Non-migrants
No schooling	0 %	50%
First level complete	0%	50%
Second level 2nd cycle	50%	0%
Postsecondary or higher	50%	0%

NDI =

	Migrants	Non-migrants
No schooling	10%	25%
First level complete	20%	25%
Second level 2nd cycle	30%	25%
Postsecondary or higher	40%	25%

NDI =

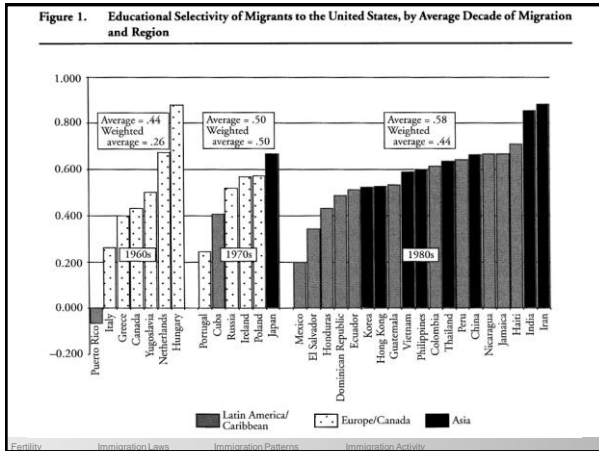Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

Results

Table 1. Educational Selectivity (Net Difference Index) of U.S. Immigrants, by Country of Origin

Country of Origin	Net Difference Index	Net Difference Index, Women	Net Difference Index, Men
Puerto Rico	-0.064	-0.075	-0.050
Mexico	0.200	0.252	0.158
Portugal	0.244	0.269	0.222
Italy	0.260	0.233	0.285
El Salvador	0.342	0.365	0.322
Greece	0.402	0.373	0.426
Cuba	0.406	0.484	0.292
Honduras	0.433	0.447	0.416
Canada	0.434	0.415	0.456
Dominican Republic	0.490	N.A.	N.A.
Yugoslavia	0.502	0.511	0.493
Ecuador	0.513	0.537	0.491
Russia	0.520	0.488	0.558
Korea	0.524	0.537	0.505
Hong Kong	0.525	0.472	0.578
Guatemala	0.534	0.560	0.511
Ireland	0.572	0.542	0.617
Poland	0.573	0.605	0.540
Vietnam	0.589	0.545	0.631
Philippines	0.602	0.584	0.631
Colombia	0.617	0.606	0.630
Thailand	0.638	0.594	0.723
Peru	0.645	N.A.	N.A.
China	0.667	0.662	0.673
Nicaragua	0.669	N.A.	N.A.
Jamaica	0.670	0.649	0.693
Japan	0.670	0.631	0.722
Netherlands	0.676	0.675	0.677
Haiti	0.710	0.746	0.677
India	0.858	0.640	0.980
Hungary	0.880	0.907	0.859
Iran	0.884	0.879	0.890

Note: N.A. indicates that data on country of origin were not available by gender.

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity

Figure 1. Educational Selectivity of Migrants to the United States, by Average Decade of Migration and Region

Determinants of NDI (small sample)

Table 2. Relationships Between Select Factors and Immigrants' Educational Selectivity (Net Difference Indexes)

Factors	Correlation Coefficient	Bivariate Regression Coefficient	Multivariate Regression Coefficient
Average Years of Schooling in Home Country	−.353	−.041*	−.043*
Distance (in thousands of miles) from the United States	.421	.029*	.030*
Percentage Who Migrated Before 1965	−.123	−.001	
Gini Coefficient (inequality level in home country)	−.302	−.007	
Political Reasons for Migration (dummy variable = 1 if political)	.240	.107	
Average Age of Immigrants	−.098	−.004	
Percentage of Immigrants Who Are Female	−.087	−.358	
Constant for Multivariate Model			.665***
R^2 for Multivariate Model			.308
N for Multivariate Model			32

*$p < .05$; ***$p < .001$

Group Discussion Questions

- On the timeline on the board, write in (to the best of your knowledge)
  - When your family came to the U.S.
  - From where
- And then talk about what you know of "why" family came

Migration: Goal?

Migration: Push & Pull Factors?

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Migration: Behavioral Assumptions?

Fertility   Immigration Laws   Immigration Patterns   Immigration Activity