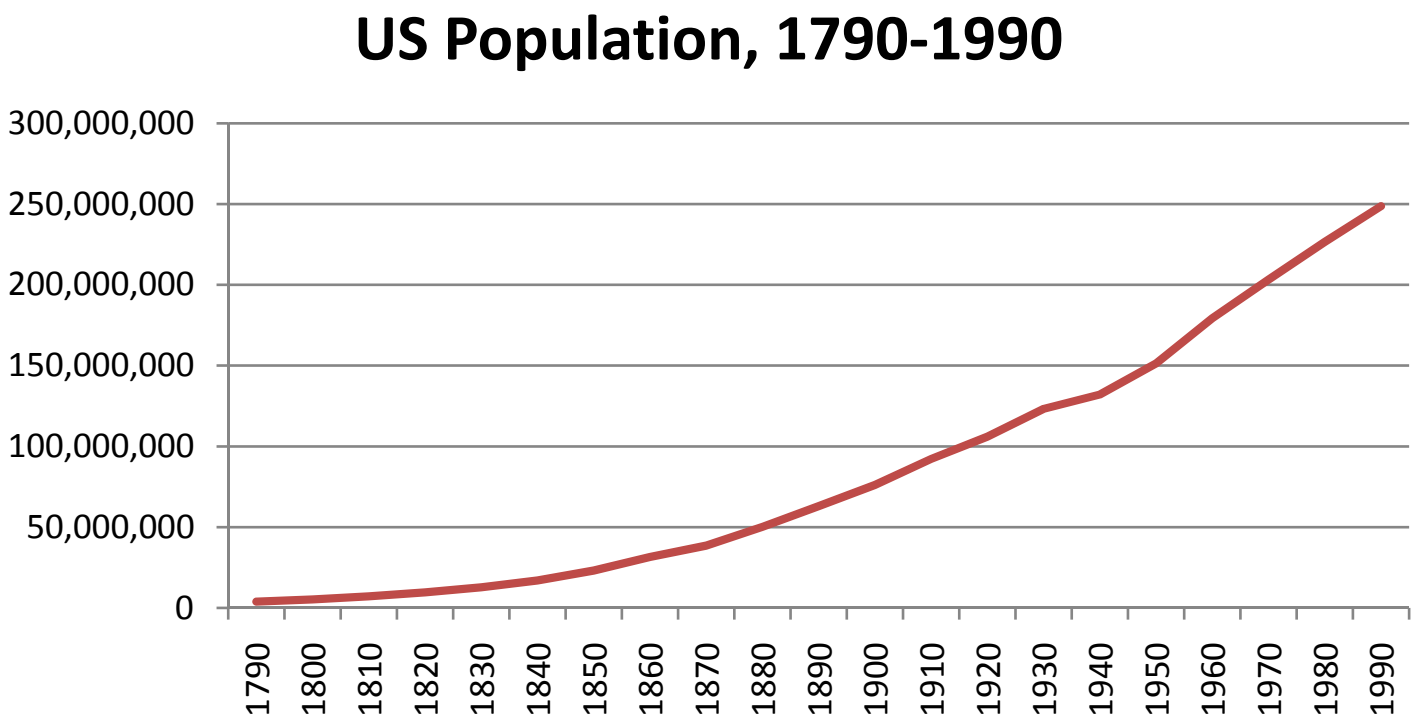
# Announcements

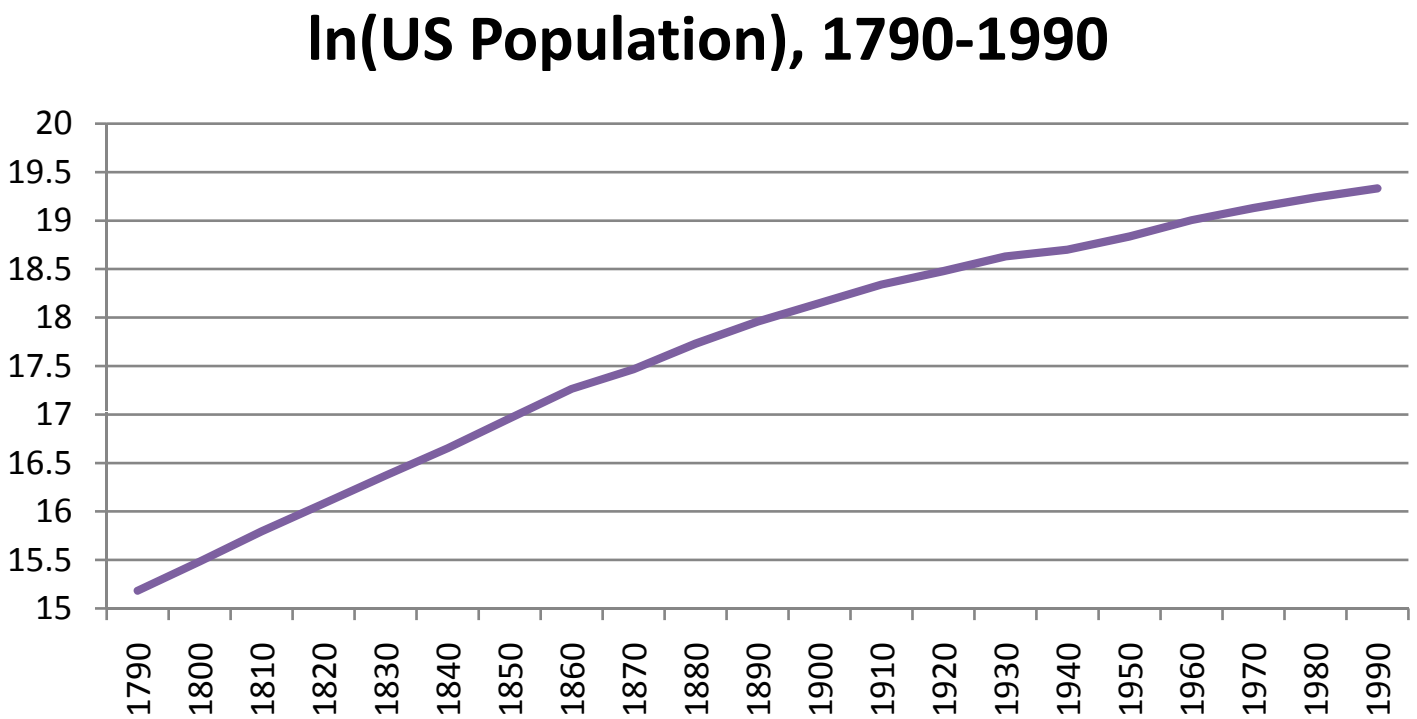
- Don't forget about the empirical project due November 30th
- Regular office hours today and Thursday (and email) for any last minute questions
- Readings for the last few lectures:
  - Abramitzky, Boustan and Eriksson (2014) on immigration (your referee report)
  - Collins and Wanamaker (2014) on the Great Migration

# Population Growth and Redistribution

# Population Growth in the United States



# Population Growth in the United States



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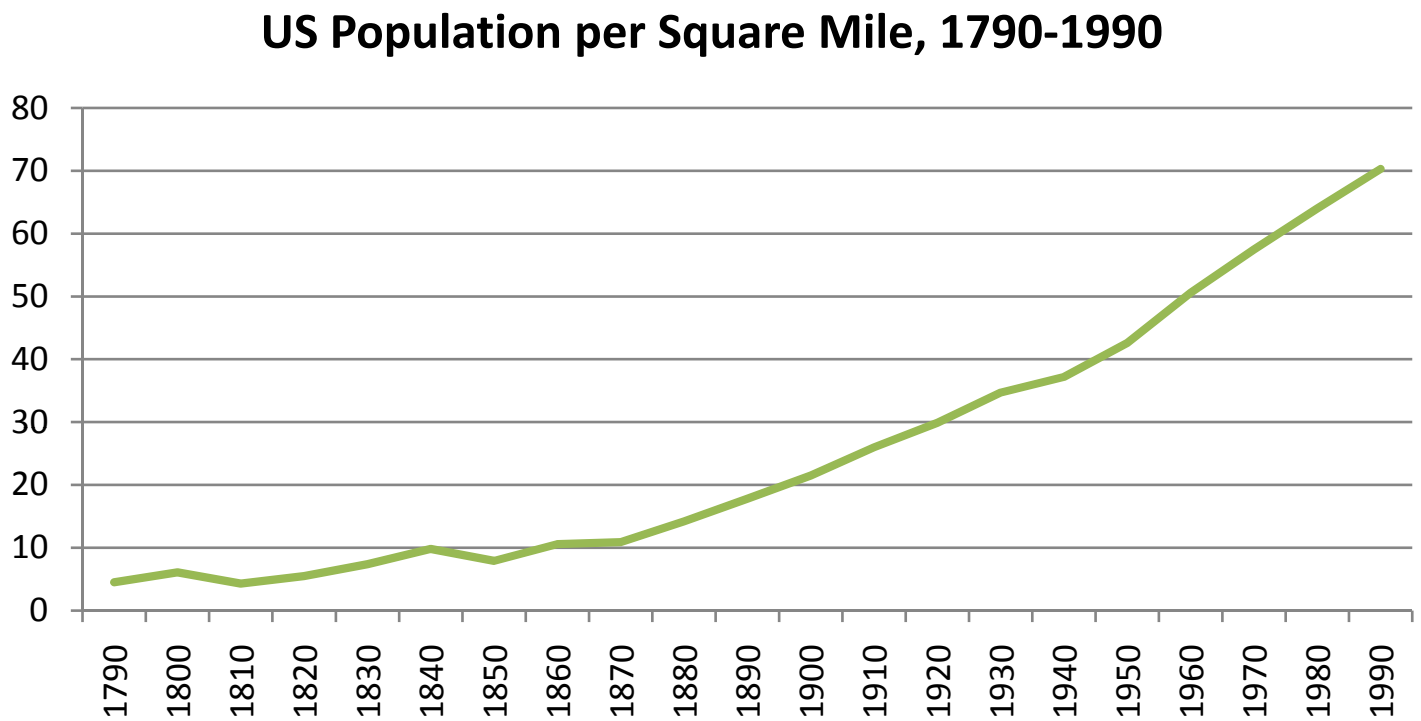
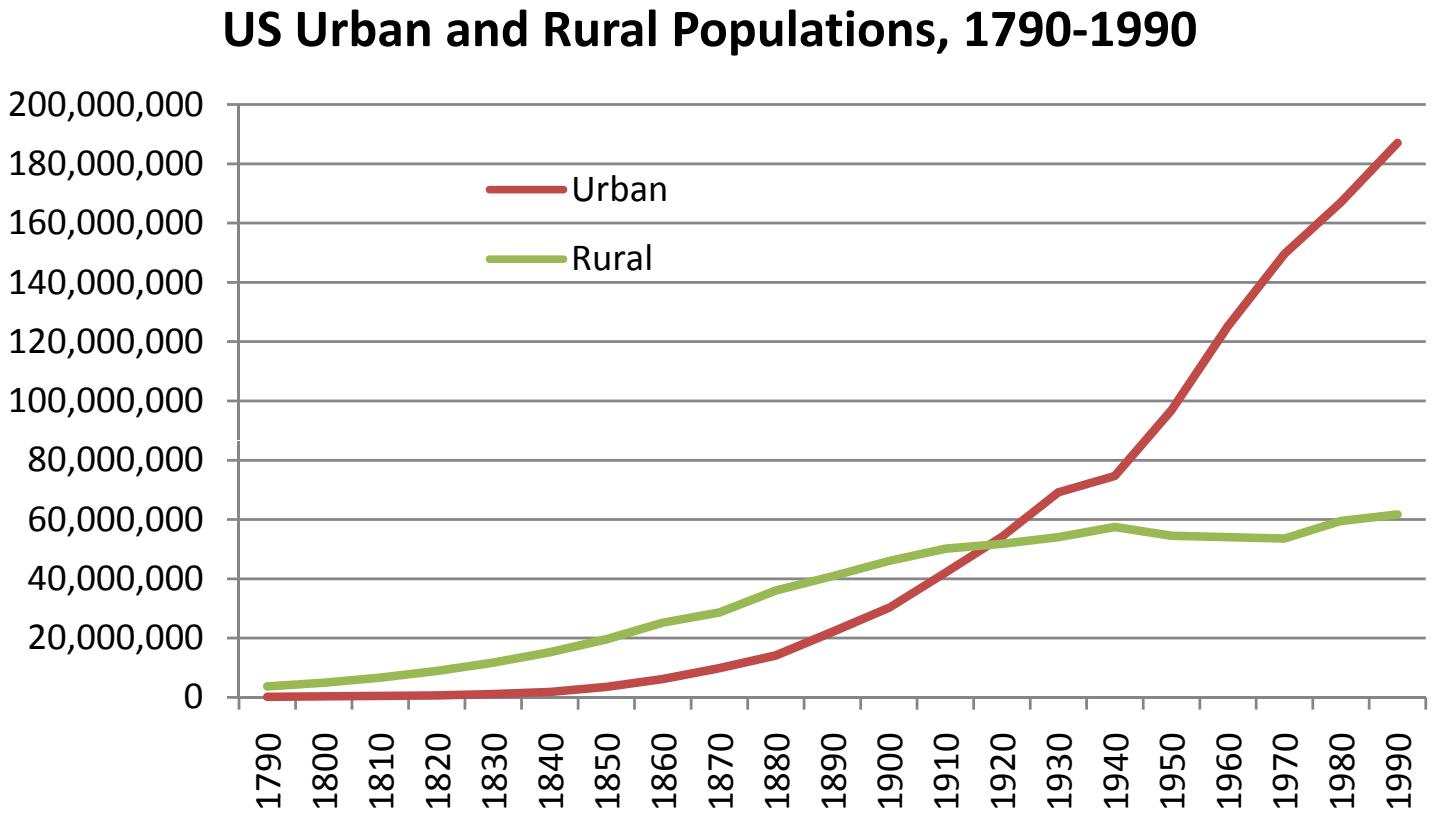
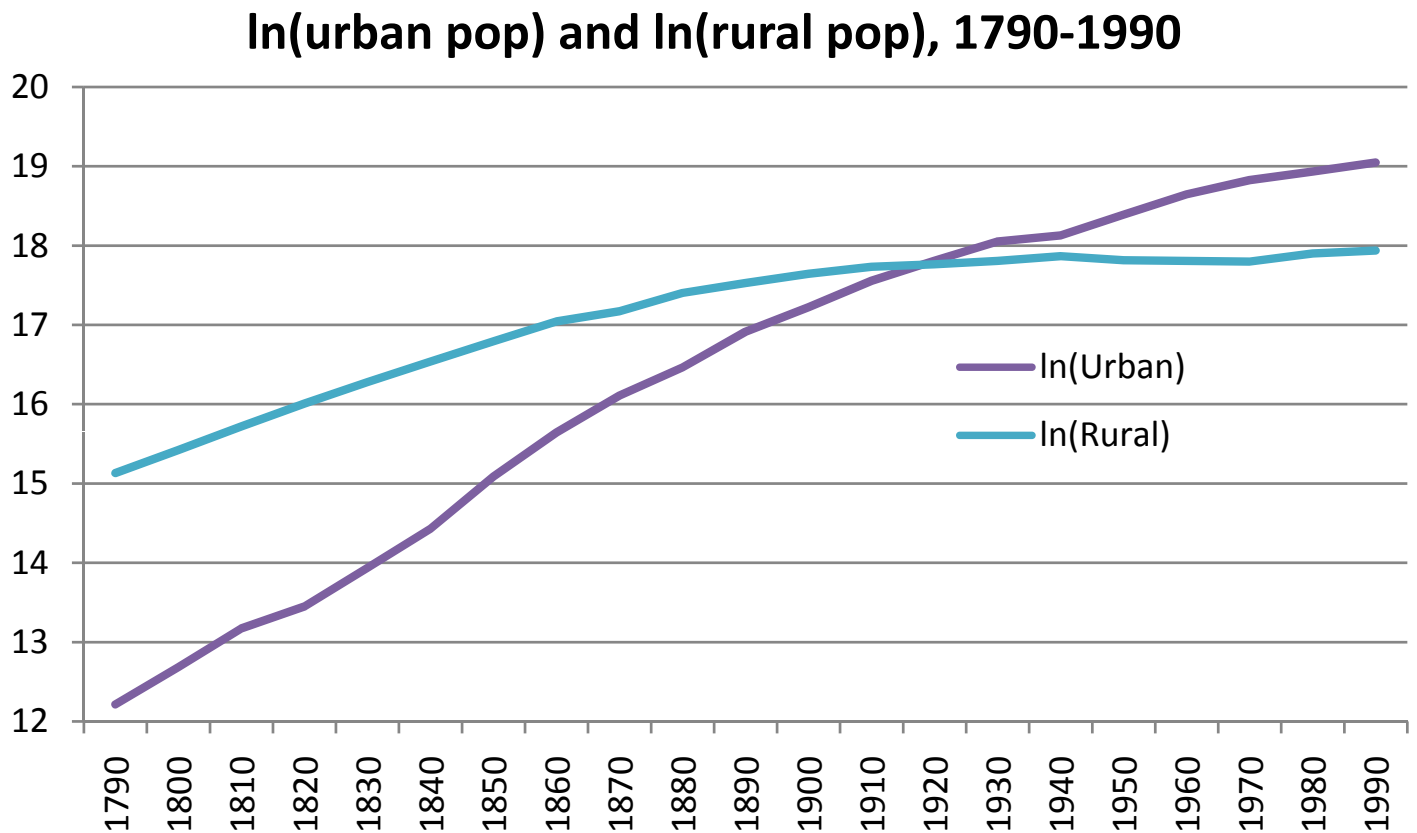


# Population Growth in the United States



# Population Growth in the United States



# Why Study Population Growth?

- Population growth has been one of the main forces driving the growth of the economy
- Patterns of population growth over time and across space can tell us a lot about economic conditions and how people respond to them
- Aspects of population growth, including birthrates and death rates, give us important measures of welfare
- Understanding how population growth has influenced the past gives us a sense of what to expect in the future for the US and other countries

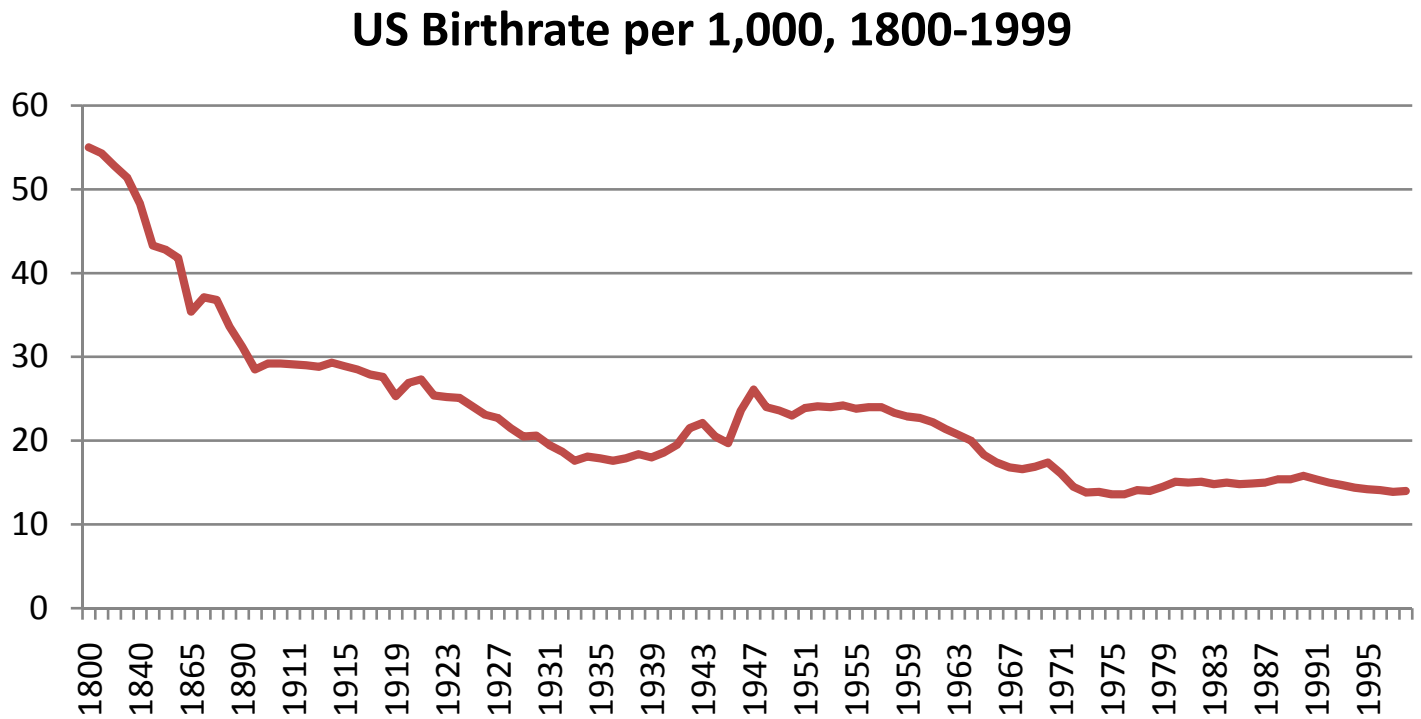
# The Basics of Population Growth

- At the most basic level, population growth comes down to the birthrate and death rate for an economy
- The population will grow if the number of people born each year exceeds the number of people that die
- The bigger the gap between the birthrate and the death rate, the faster the population growth
- Anything that increases the birthrate (changes in marriage patterns, changes in fertility decisions, etc.) will tend to speed up population growth
- Anything that decreases the death rate (better nutrition, less war, etc.) will also tend to speed up population growth

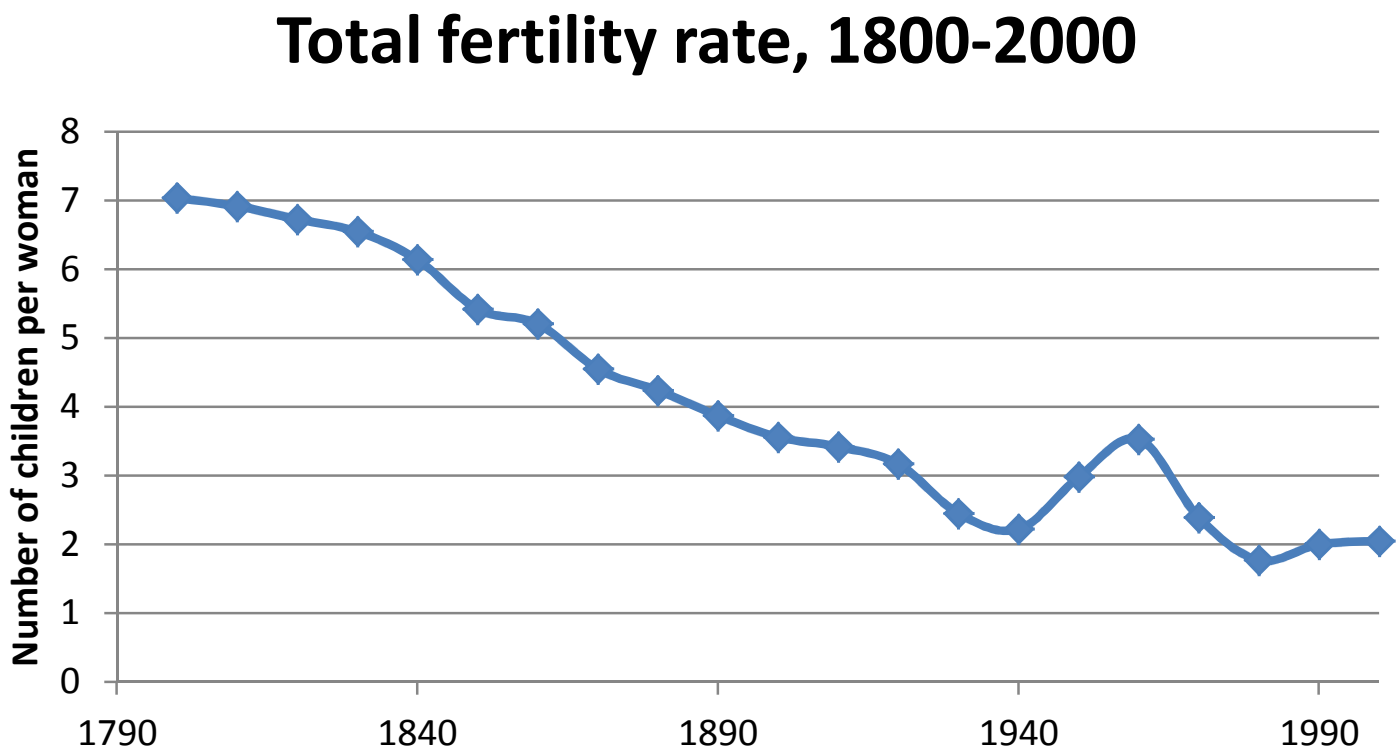
# Immigration and Population Growth

- For a closed economy, population growth is purely a function of birth and death rates
- However, most countries have either a net flow of people into the country or out of the country
- Immigration levels will influence population
- Immigration is going to have different effects on population change than simple birth and death rates:
  - The gender ratio of immigrants isn't necessarily 1 to 1
  - The age distribution of immigrants will alter the age profile of the population differently than changes in birthrates and death rates
  - Immigrants may differ in characteristics and social norms compared to the native born population

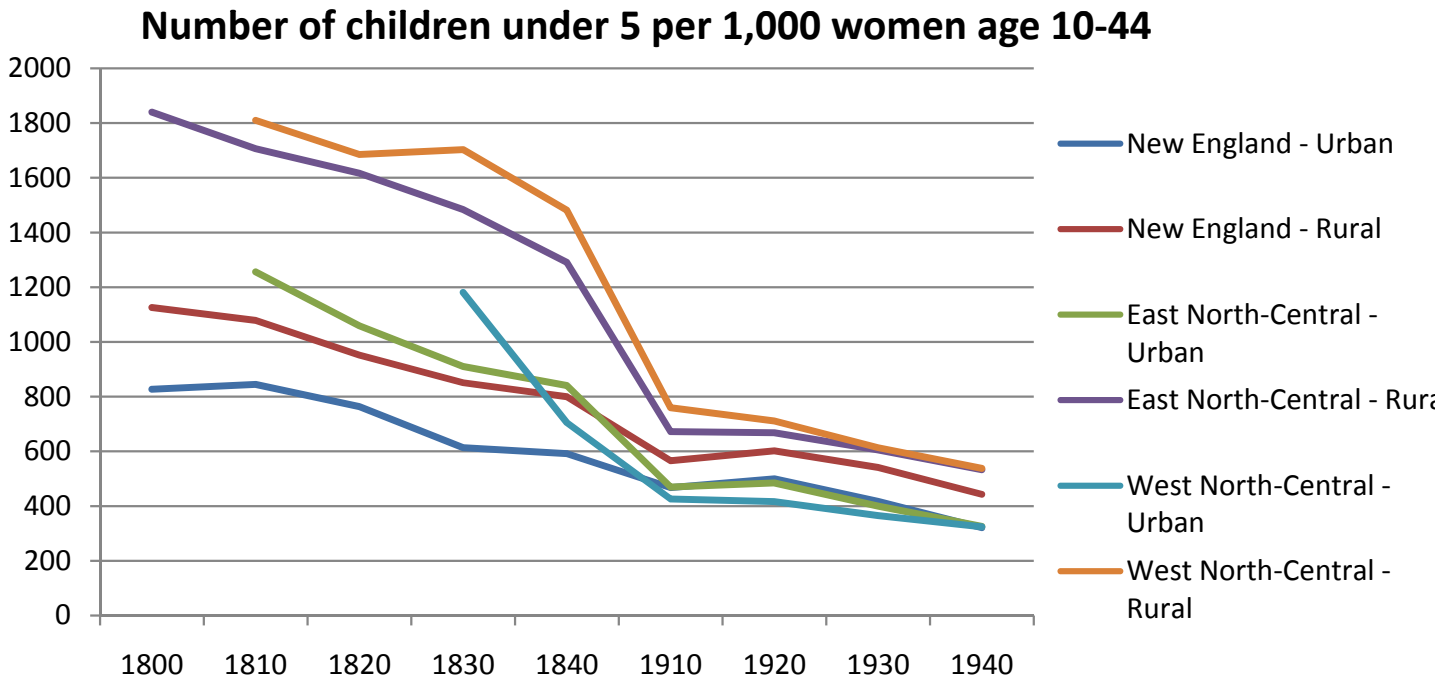
# The American Birthrate



# The American Fertility Rate



# The American Fertility Rate - Regional Differences



# Why are fertility rates higher in rural areas and the frontier?

- A common explanation is that on the expanding frontier, the abundance of land meant that there was plenty of economic opportunity if you could provide enough labor
- Children could provide valuable labor on the farm
- In addition, the greater land wealth of farmers made them more likely to have several children if providing inheritances matters to parents (target bequest model)
- An alternative to this idea of a target bequest model is a strategic bequest model in which parents want their children to take care of them when they are older

# Children as a Source of Labor

# Were children valuable on the farm?

**Contributions to Farm Family Income, 1860**

| Family Group | Northeast | Midwest | Frontier |
|---|---|---|---|
| Children, 0-6 | ($20.82) | $8.59 | ($6.41) |
| Children, 7-12 | $22.81 | $27.76 | $27.12 |
| Teenage females | $22.95 | $39.75 | $17.53 |
| Teenage males | $111.03 | $47.45 | $49.03 |
| Adult women | $154.08 | $70.25 | $147.28 |
| Adult men | $294.77 | $186.44 | $193.66 |

# Children and the Target Bequest Model

ESTATE PROPORTIONS BY BIRTH ORDER

| Two-children families ($N = 31$) | | |
|---|---|---|
| First born | Mean | Standard deviation |
| $X_1/W_1$ | 0.491 | 0.052 |
| $X_2/W_2$ | 0.498 | 0.048 |
| $X_3/W_3$ | 0.495 | 0.047 |
| **Three-children families ($N = 30$)** | | |
| **Complete ordering ($N = 19$)** | | |
| First born | Mean | Standard deviation |
| $X_1/W_1$ | 0.329 | 0.127 |
| $X_2/W_2$ | 0.342 | 0.090 |
| $X_3/W_3$ | 0.339 | 0.091 |
| Second born | | |
| $X_1/W_1$ | 0.317 | 0.069 |
| $X_2/W_2$ | 0.312 | 0.067 |
| $X_3/W_3$ | 0.310 | 0.066 |

# Children and the Strategic Bequest Model

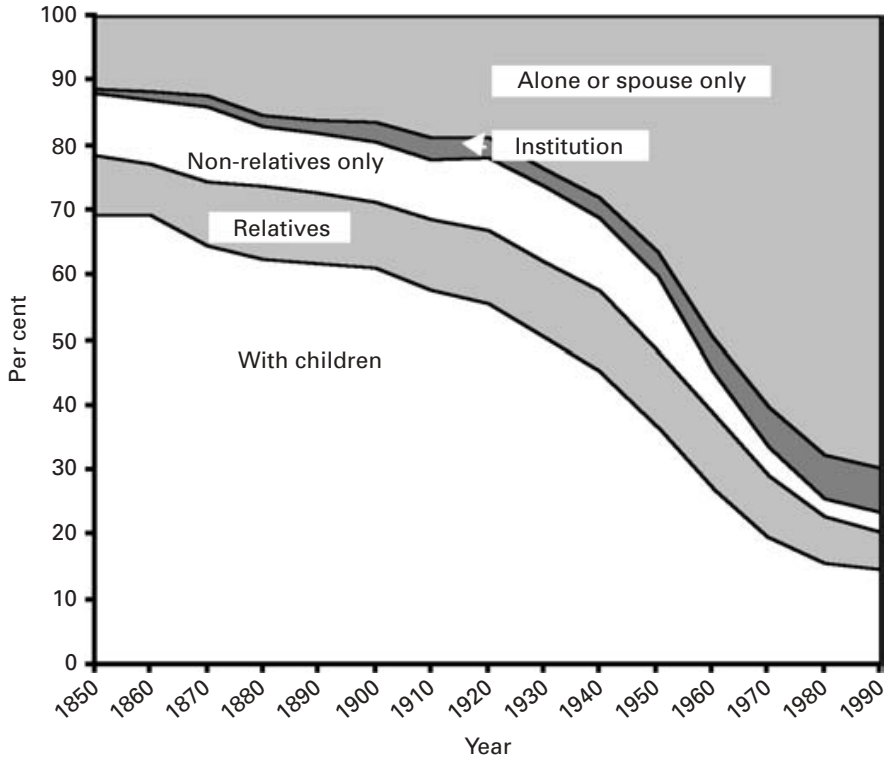



FIGURE 1. Distribution of living arrangements of white individuals and couples aged 65 or older, United States, 1850–1990. (Source: S. Ruggles, M. Sobek et al., *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 2.0*, Minneapolis, Historical Census Projects, University of Minnesota, 1997, hereafter IPUMS [available at http://ipums.org].)

# Children and the Strategic Bequest Model

FDR signing the Social Security Act of 1935

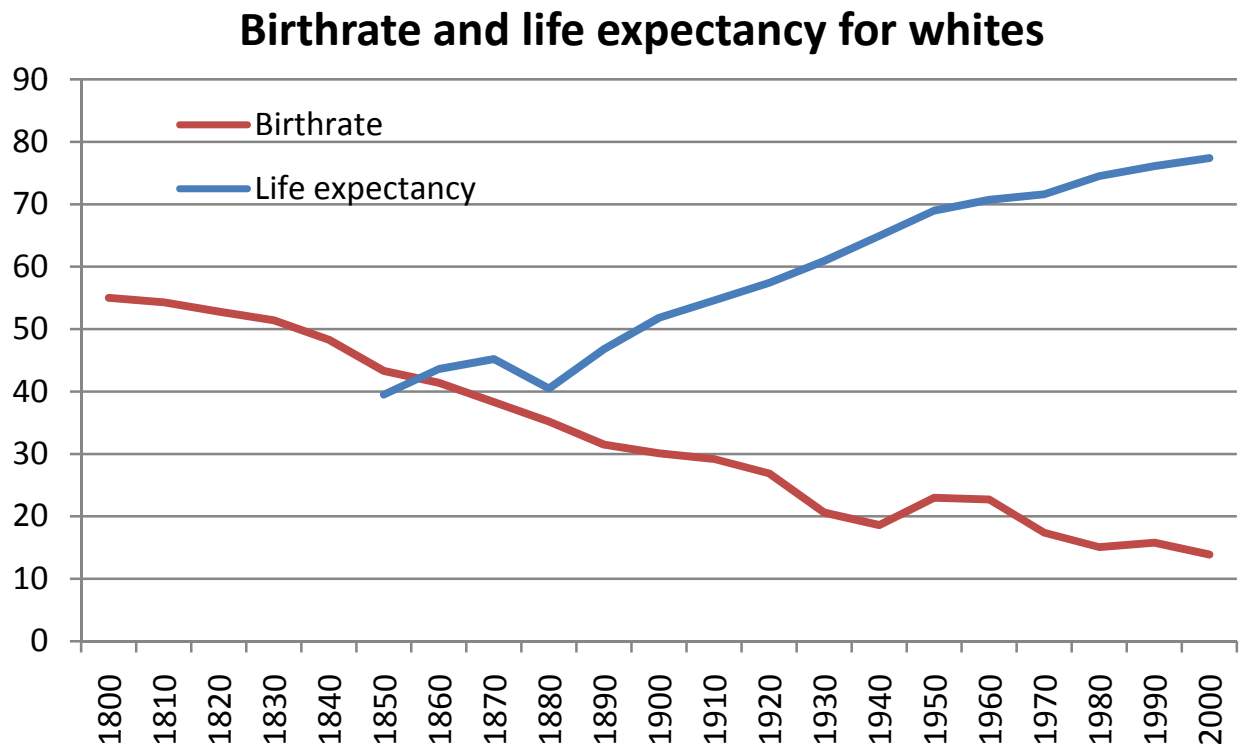
# Children and the Strategic Bequest Model

Ernest Ackerman

# Alternative Explanations of Fertility Decline

- Rising cost of children due to urbanization
- Growth of incomes and nonagricultural employment
- Increased value of education
- Rising female employment
- Child labor laws and compulsory education
- Declining infant and child mortality
- Changing attitudes toward large families and contraception (and improved contraception)

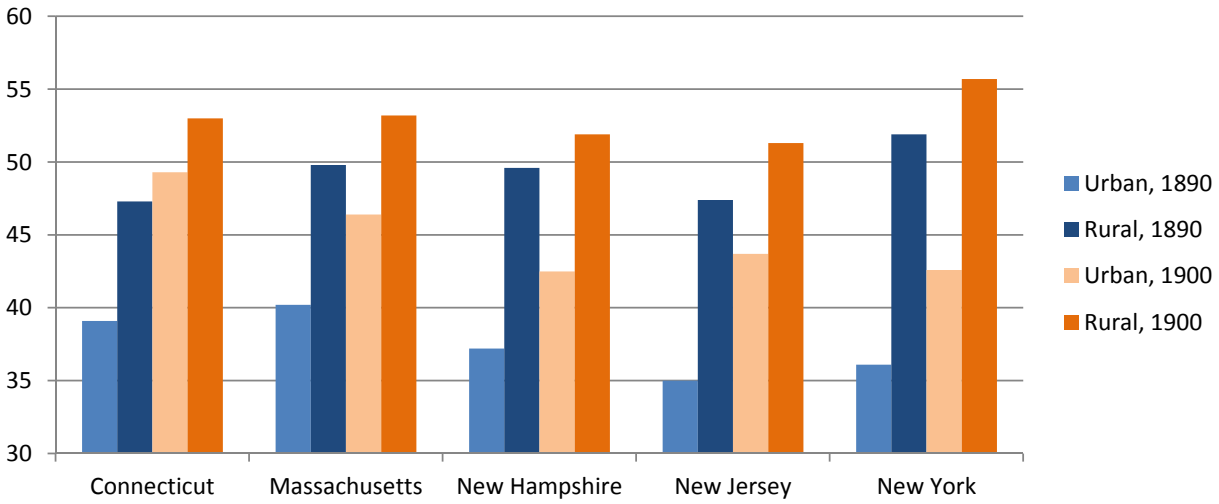
# The Decline in American Death Rates



# The Decline in American Death Rates

- Despite rising incomes in the early 1800s, life expectancies were actually falling but eventually death rates fell dramatically
- The drop in birthrates was a result of decisions over family size, the drop in death rates was not a result of preferences over deaths
- Death rates are a function of health, nutrition, disease, and the likelihood of dying an unnatural death
- Medical science was improving, basic hygiene practices were spreading, sanitation was improving
- All of these factors above increased life expectancies
- Working in the opposite direction was urbanization

# Urban-Rural Differences in Life Expectancy



# Improvements in Public Health

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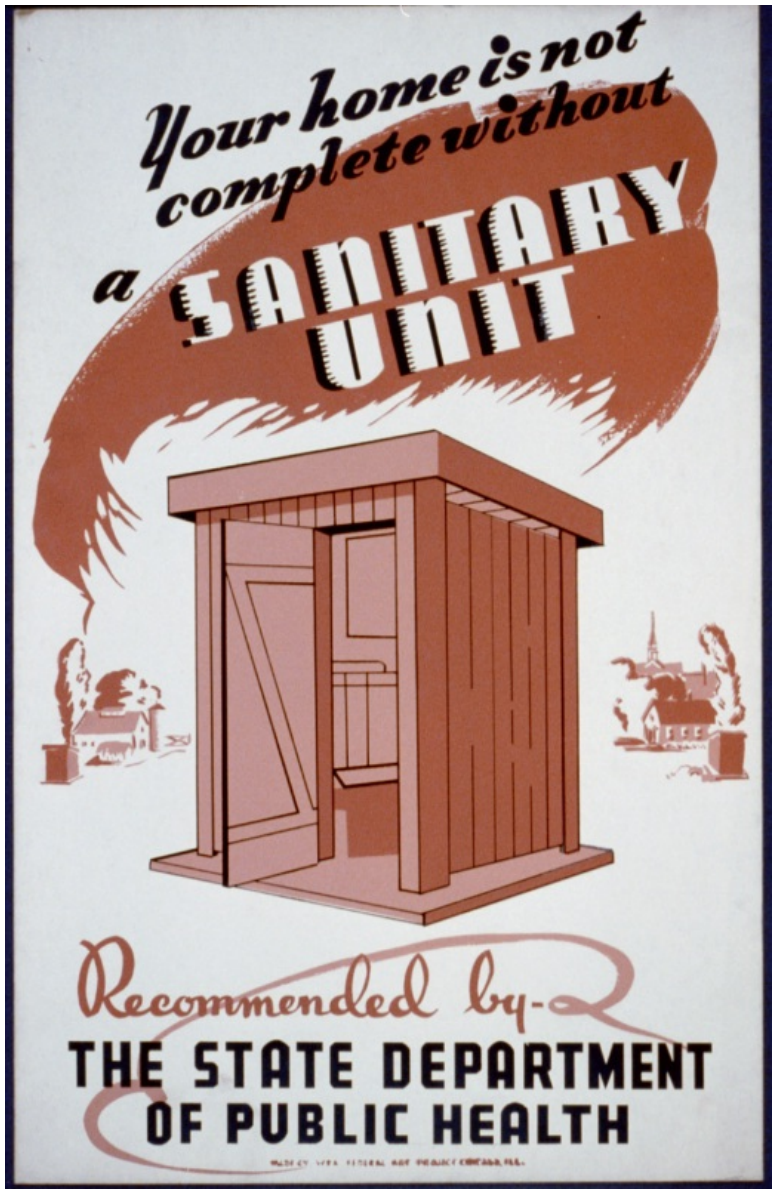
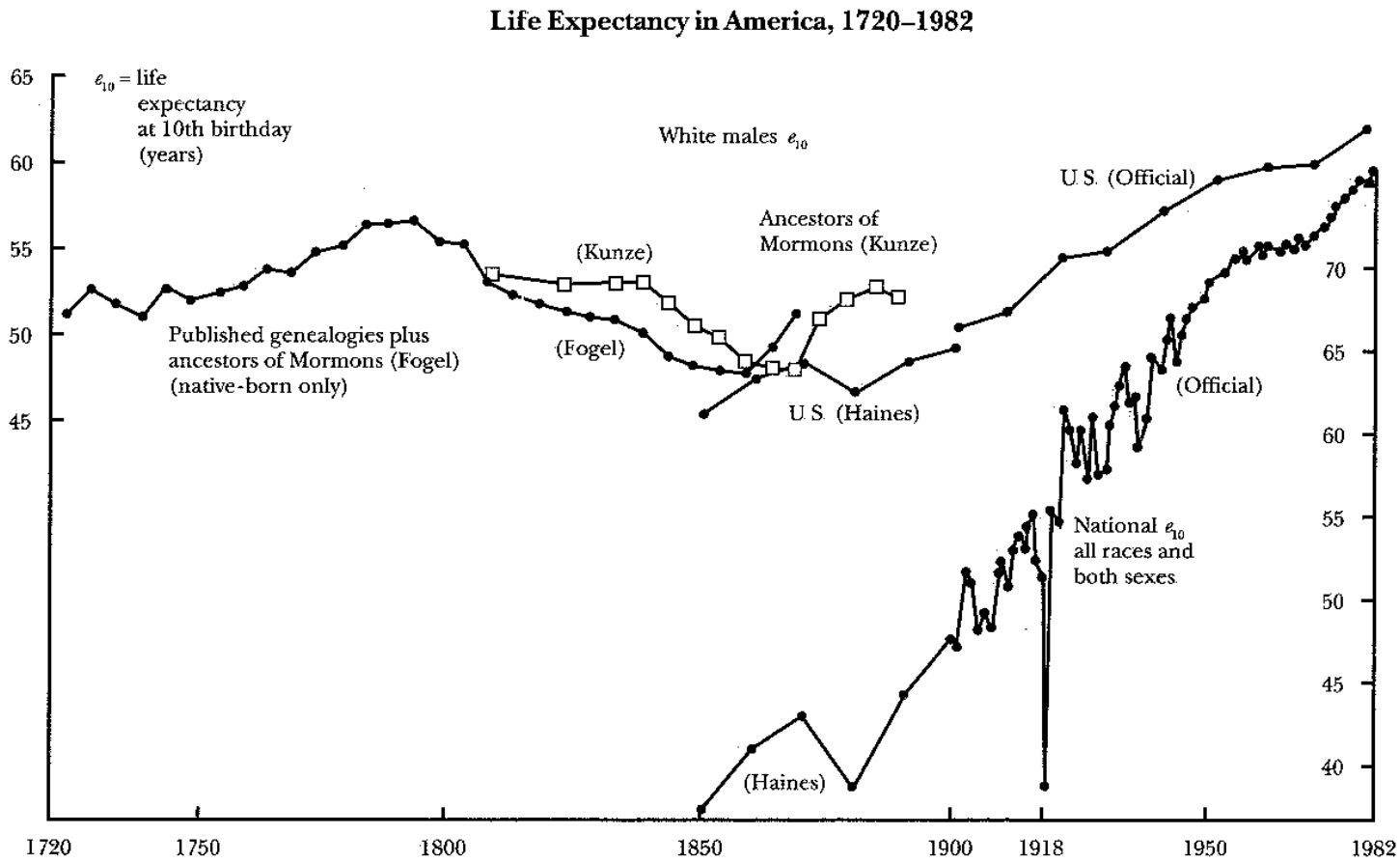


# Improvements in Public Health

Slogans promoted by the Ohio State Board of Health:

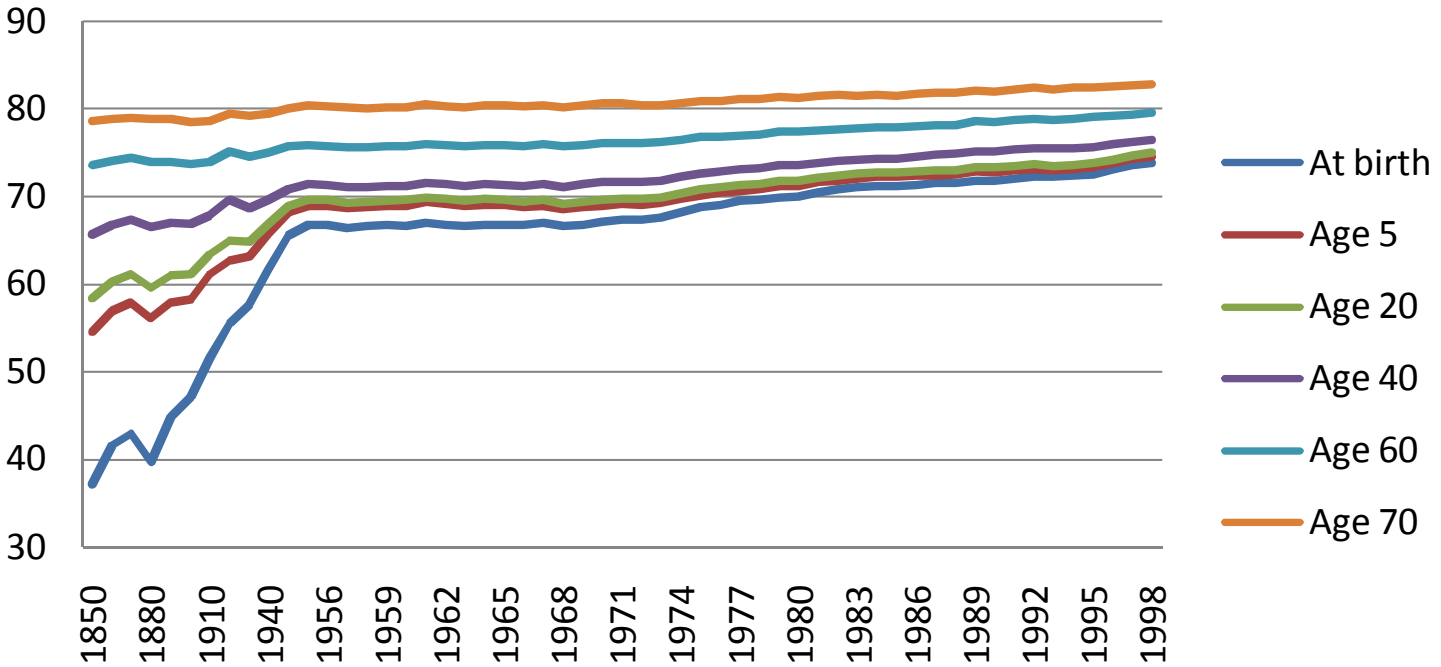
- "Treat your body to an occasional bath. It may not be entitled to it, but it will repay you with better service."
- "A fly in the milk may mean a member of the family in the grave."
- "There is less danger in vaccinating a person than in cutting his corn."

# The Decline in American Death Rates




Source: Peter Lindert, "Comment," in National Bureau of Economic Research, *Long Term Factors in American Economic Growth*,, vol 51, ed Stanley L Engerman and Robert E Gallman (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986): 530

# The Decline in American Death Rates




Life expectancy for American males

# The Decline in American Death Rates

**Leading Causes of Death in the United States, 1900**

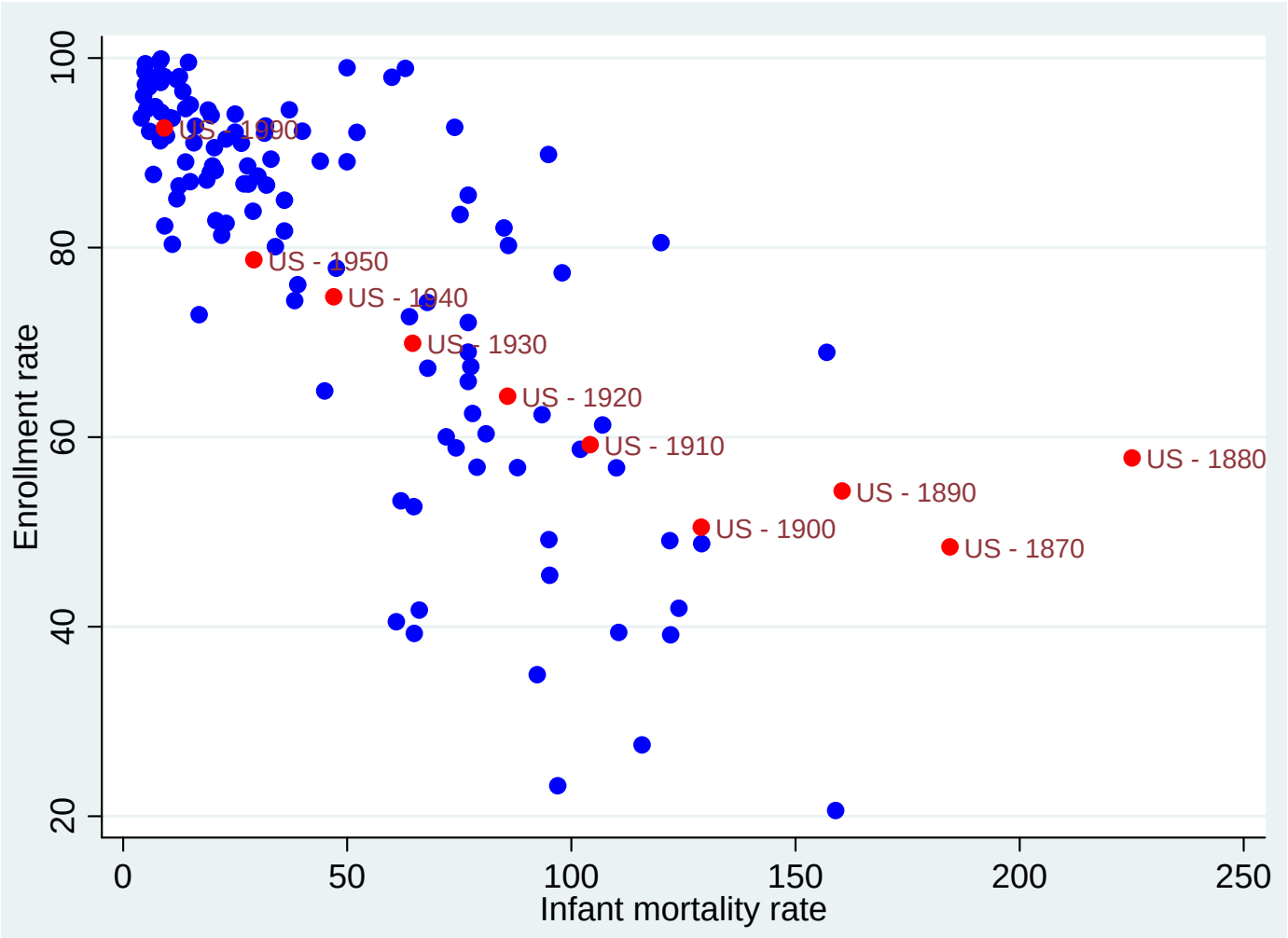
| Rank | Cause | Rate per 100,000 people |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pneumonia and influenza | 202.2 |
| 2 | Tuberculosis | 194.4 |
| 3 | Diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines | 142.7 |
| 4 | Diseases of the heart | 137.4 |
| 5 | Intracranial lesions of vascular origin | 106.9 |
| 6 | Nephritis | 88.6 |
| 7 | Accidents | 72.3 |
| 8 | Cancer and other malignant tumors | 64 |
| 9 | Senility | 50.2 |
| 10 | Diptheria | 40.3 |

# The Decline in American Death Rates

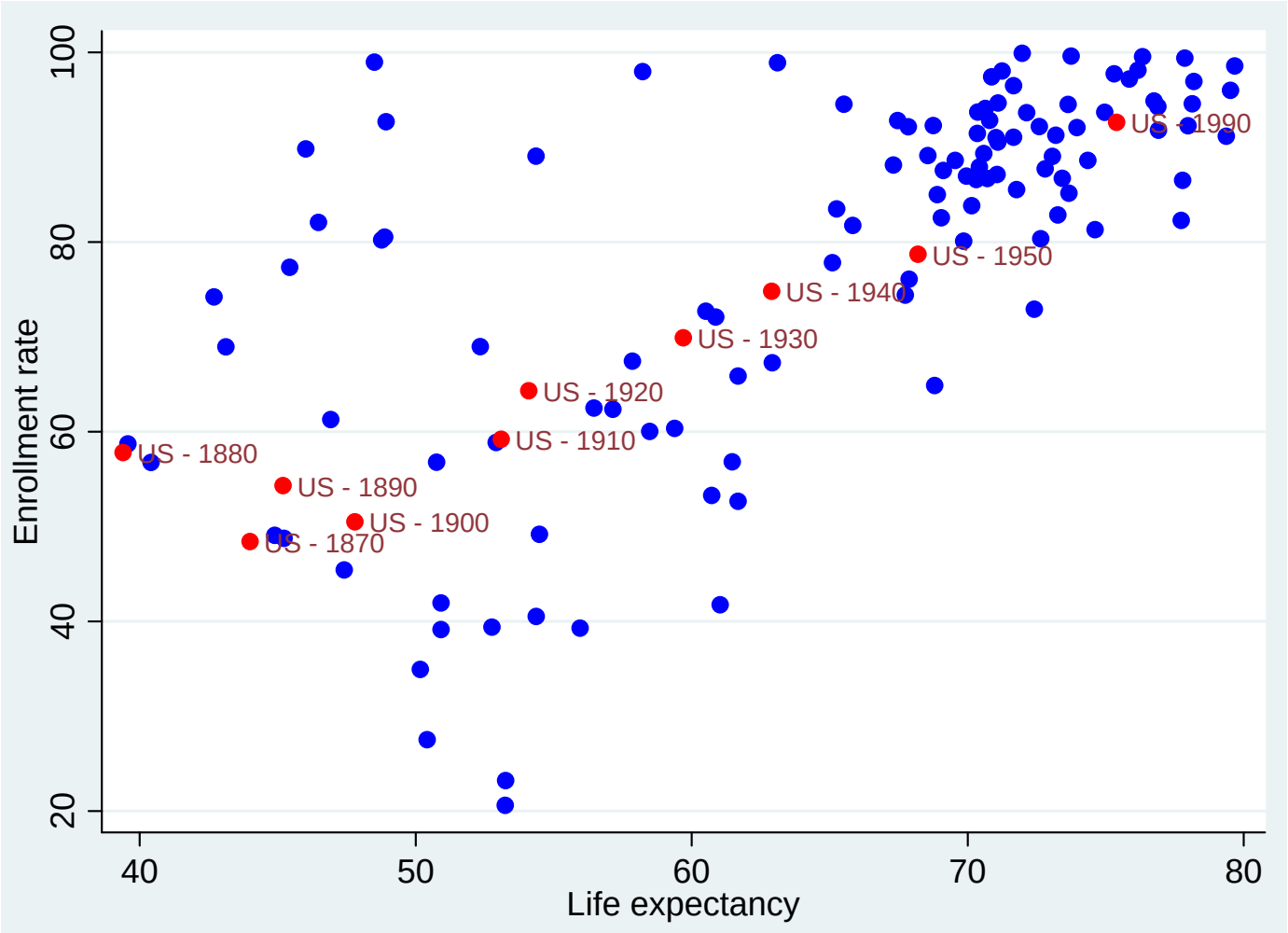
**Leading Causes of Death in the United States, 1998**

| Rank | Cause | Rate per 100,000 people |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Diseases of heart | 268.2 |
| 2 | Malignant neoplasms | 200.3 |
| 3 | Cerebrovacular diseases | 58.6 |
| 4 | Chronic obstructive pulmonary diases | 41.7 |
| 5 | Accidents | 36.2 |
| 6 | Pneumonia and influenza | 34 |
| 7 | Diabetes | 24 |
| 8 | Suicide | 11.3 |
| 9 | Nephritis | 9.7 |
| 10 | Chronic liver disease | 9.3 |

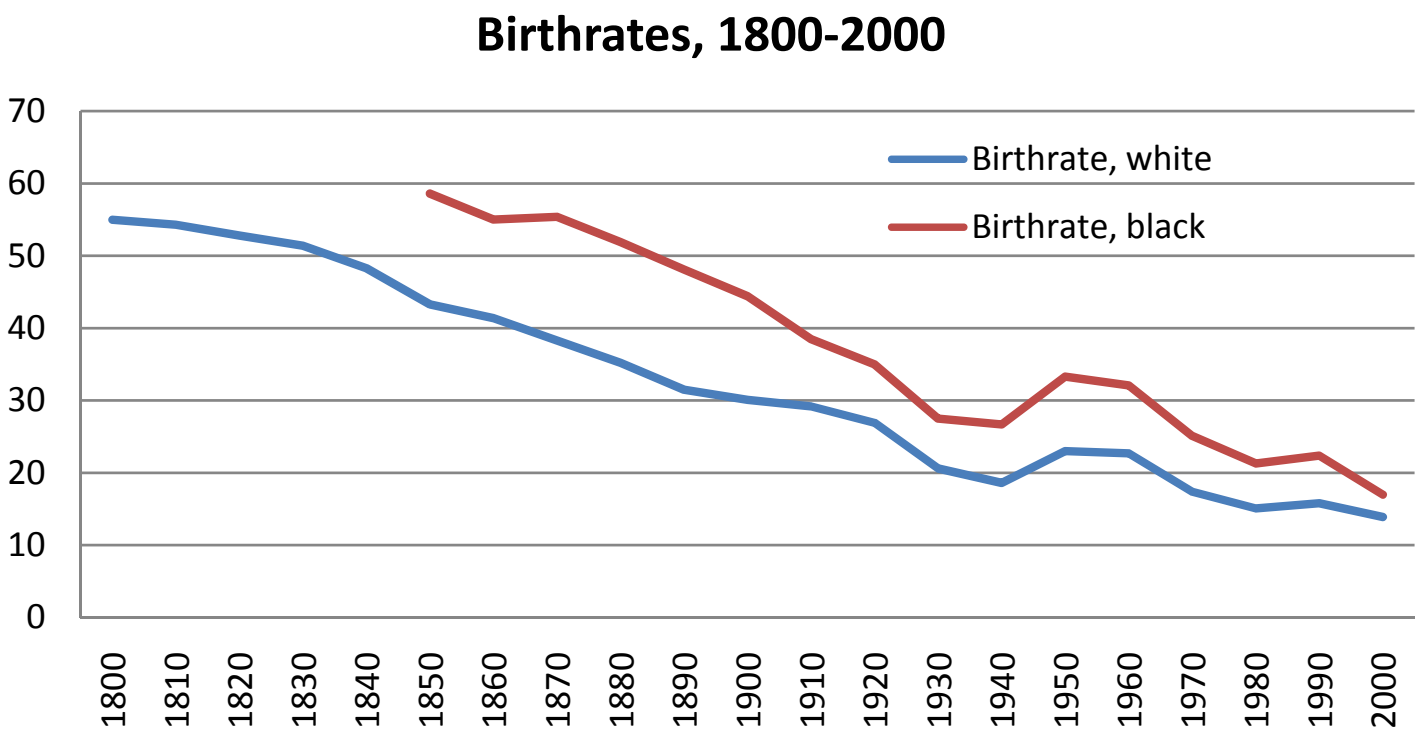
# Putting American Health in Perspective



# Putting American Health in Perspective



# The Different Experiences of the White and Black Populations



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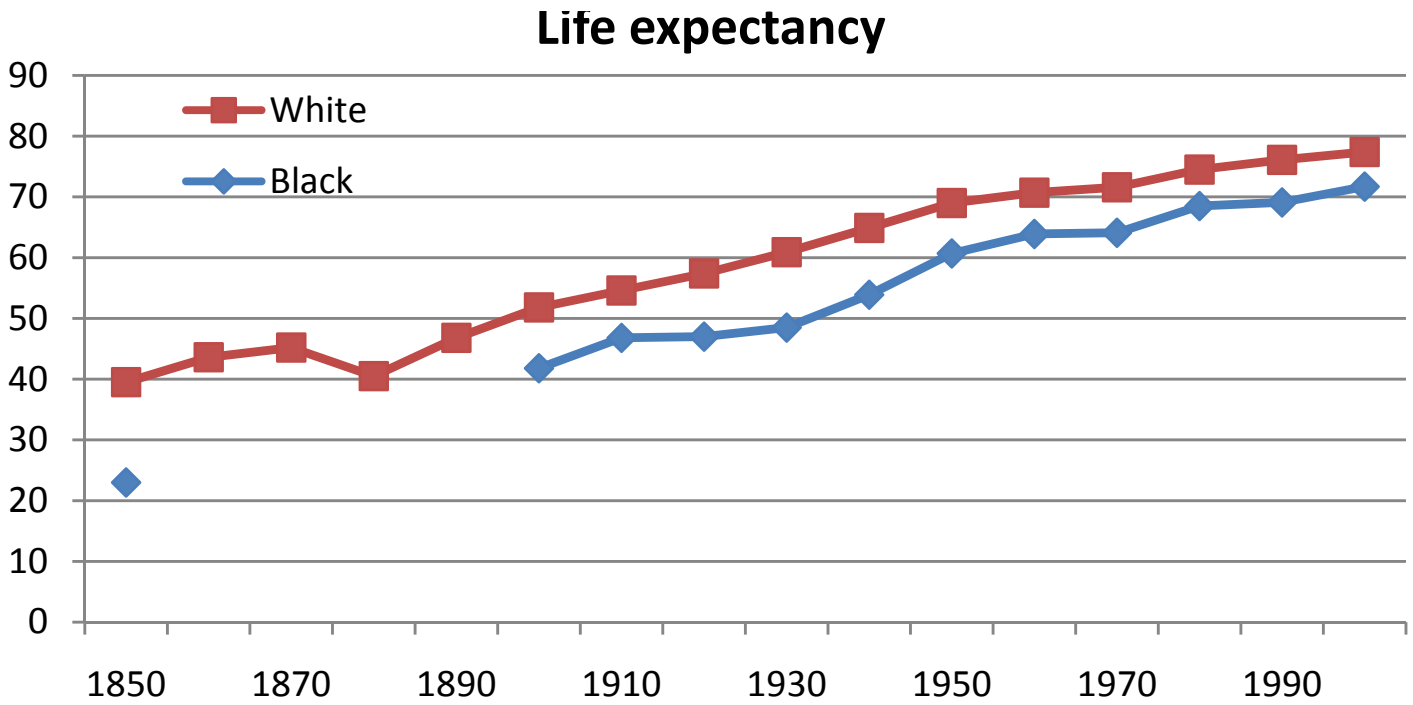

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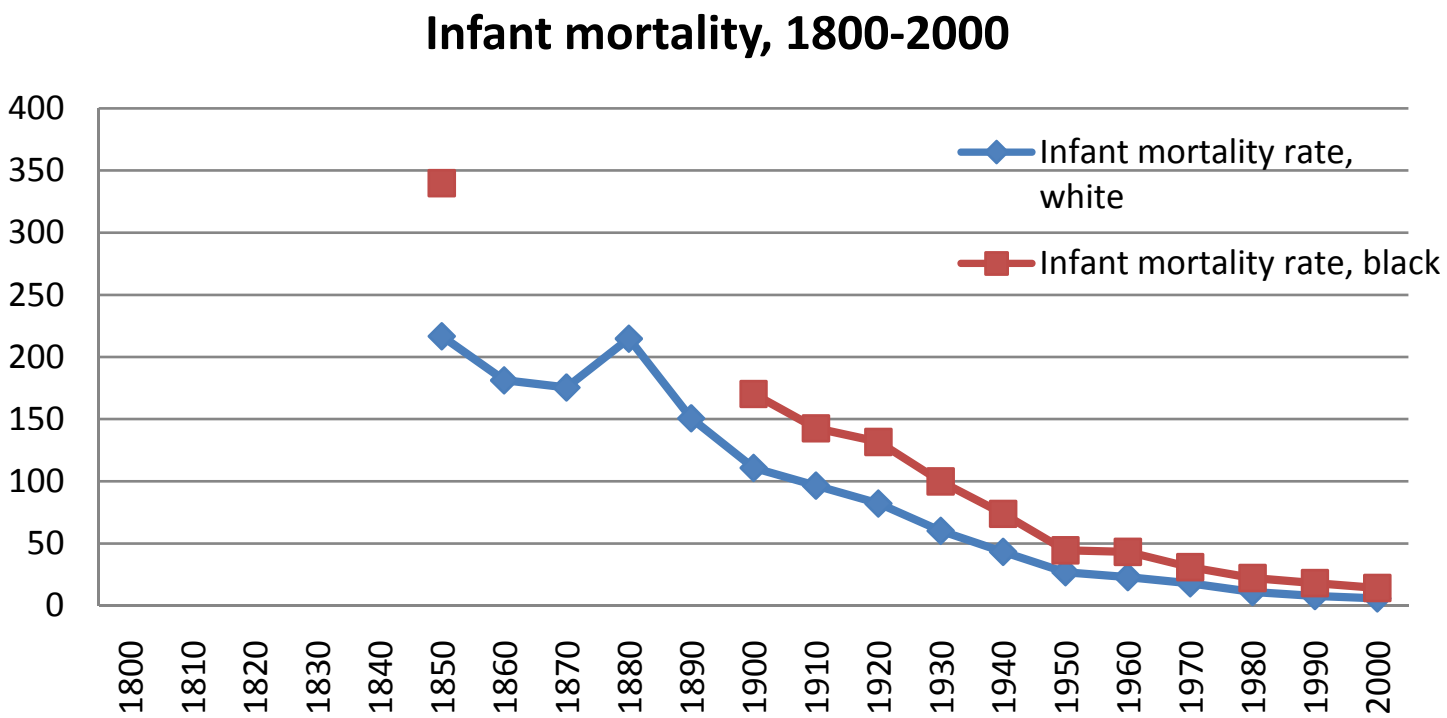


# The Different Experiences of the White and Black Populations

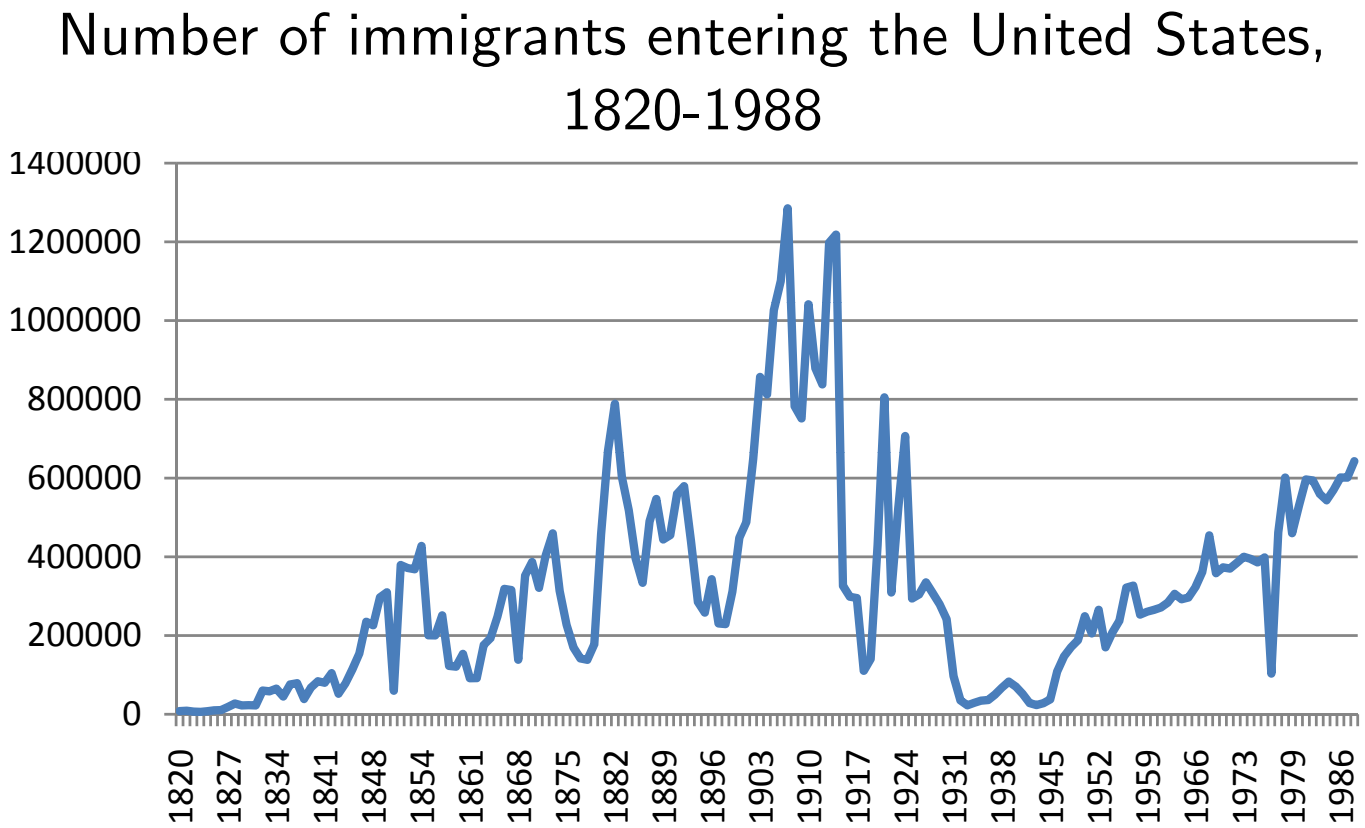
Fertility and Mortality in the United States

| | 1850 | | 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Black | White | Black |
| Birthrate | 43.3 | 58.6 | 13.9 | 17.0 |
| Infant mortality rate | 216.8 | 340.0 | 5.7 | 14.1 |
| Life expectancy | 39.5 | 23.0 | 77.4 | 71.7 |

# Possible Contributions to Racial Gaps

- Differences in average socioeconomic status
- Differences in location
- Differences in access to medical care
- Discrimination in medical care

# Immigration and the Demographics of the United States

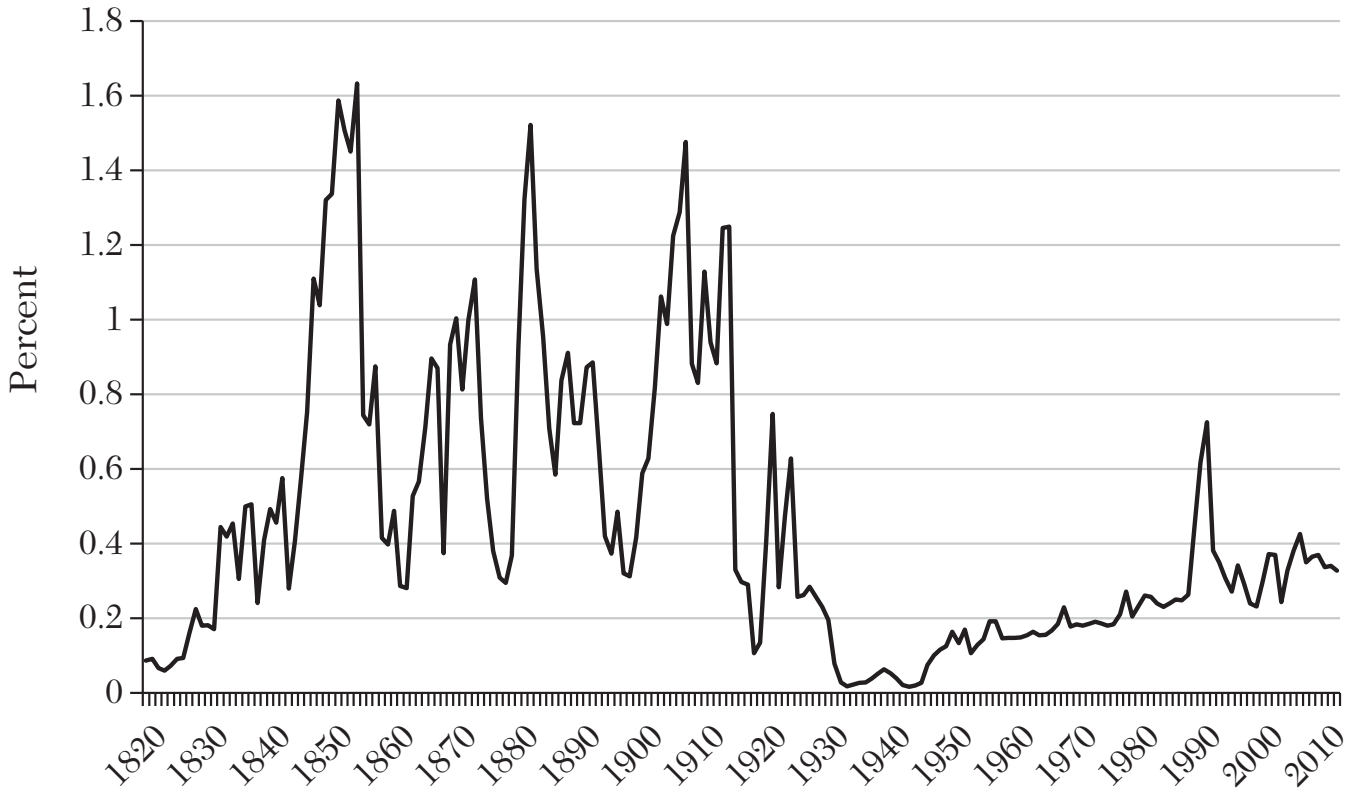


# Announcements

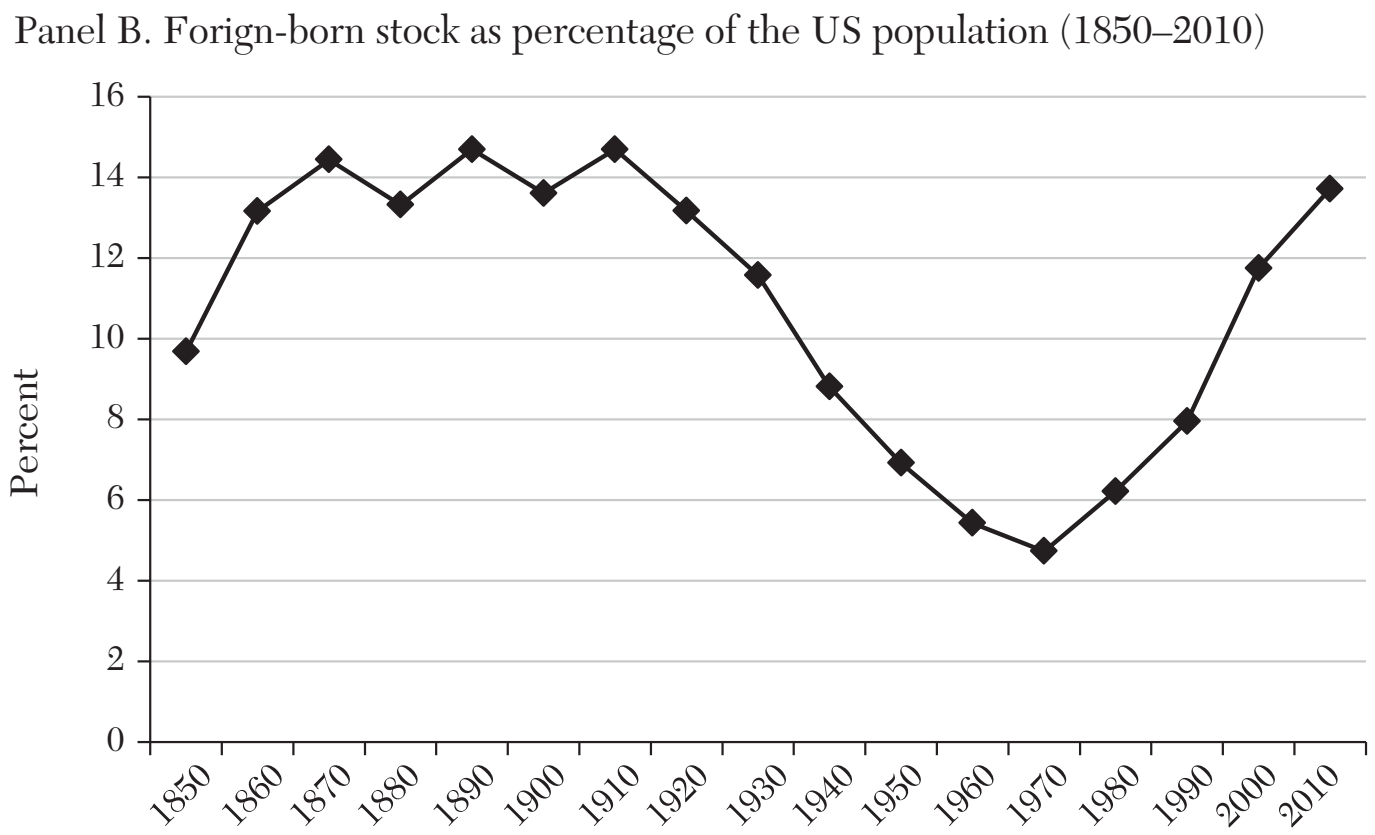
- Don't forget about the empirical project due tomorrow at 5pm
- Due to a meeting with the Dean, today's office hours are pushed back to 2:30pm to 3:30pm
- I'll keep trying to give useful responses to emails throughout tonight and tomorrow morning (I won't be able to respond after 12:30pm tomorrow)
- Readings for the last lectures:
  - Abramitzky, Boustan and Eriksson (2014) on immigration (today)
  - Collins and Wanamaker (2014) on the Great Migration (Tuesday)

# Immigration Over Time

Panel A. Forign-born flow as percentage of the US population (1820–2010)



# Immigration Over Time

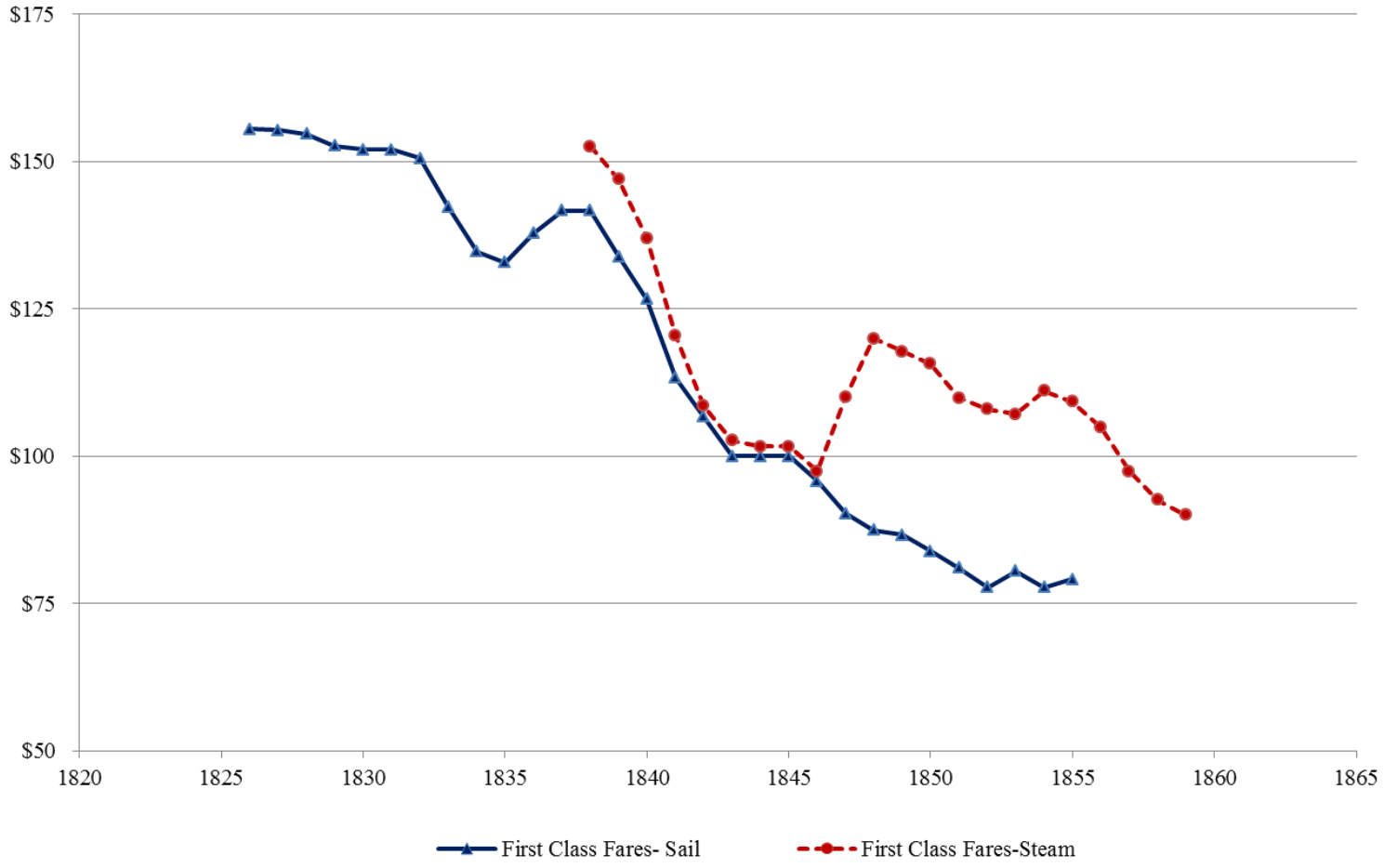


# A Timeline of Immigration Policy

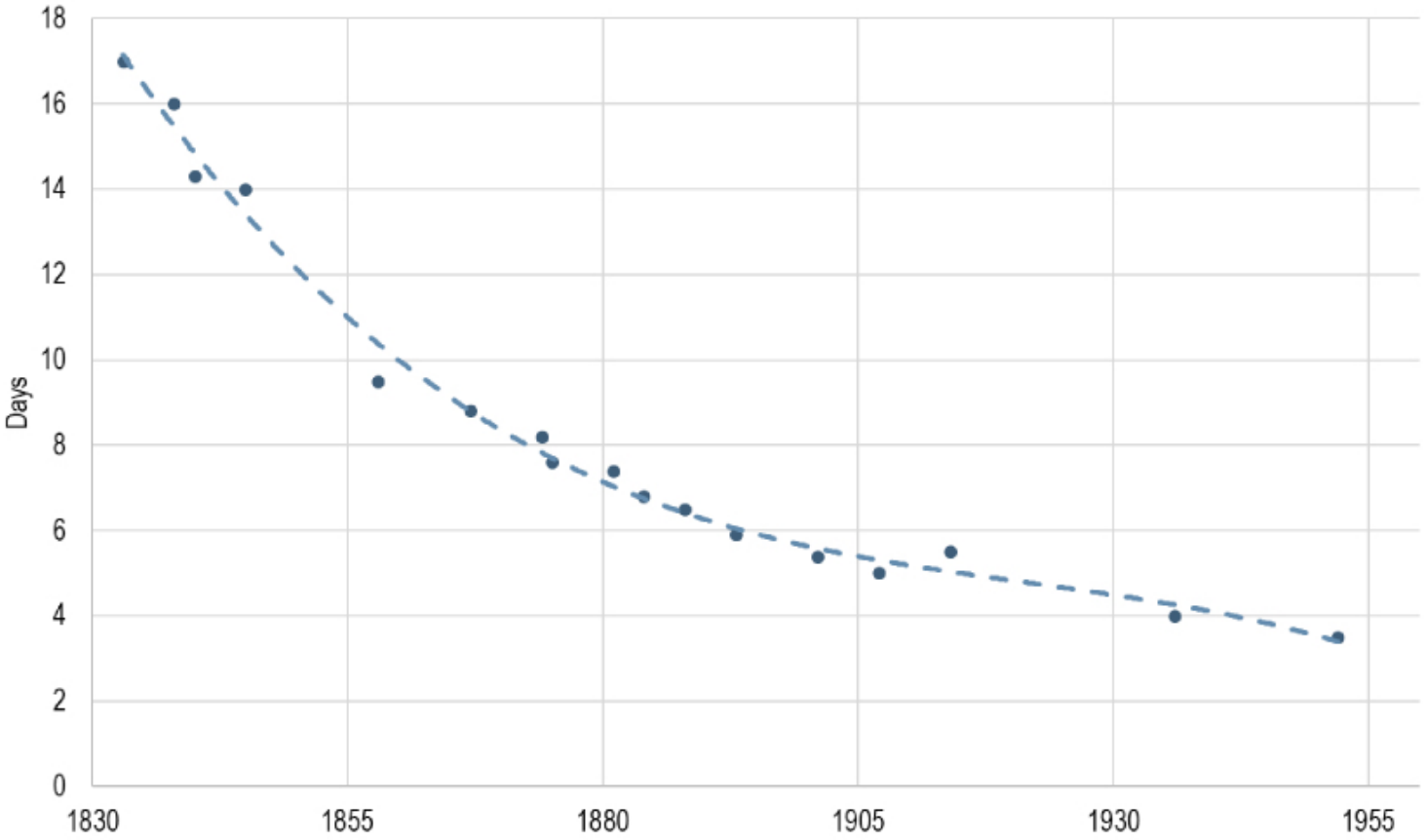
Early 1800s - No Major Restrictions

# Migration in the Nineteenth Century

**Figure 8**
**Advertised First Class Fares on Sailing and Steam Ships**
**3 year averages 1826-1859**



# Migration in the Nineteenth Century




Ocean liner Atlantic Ocean crossing times

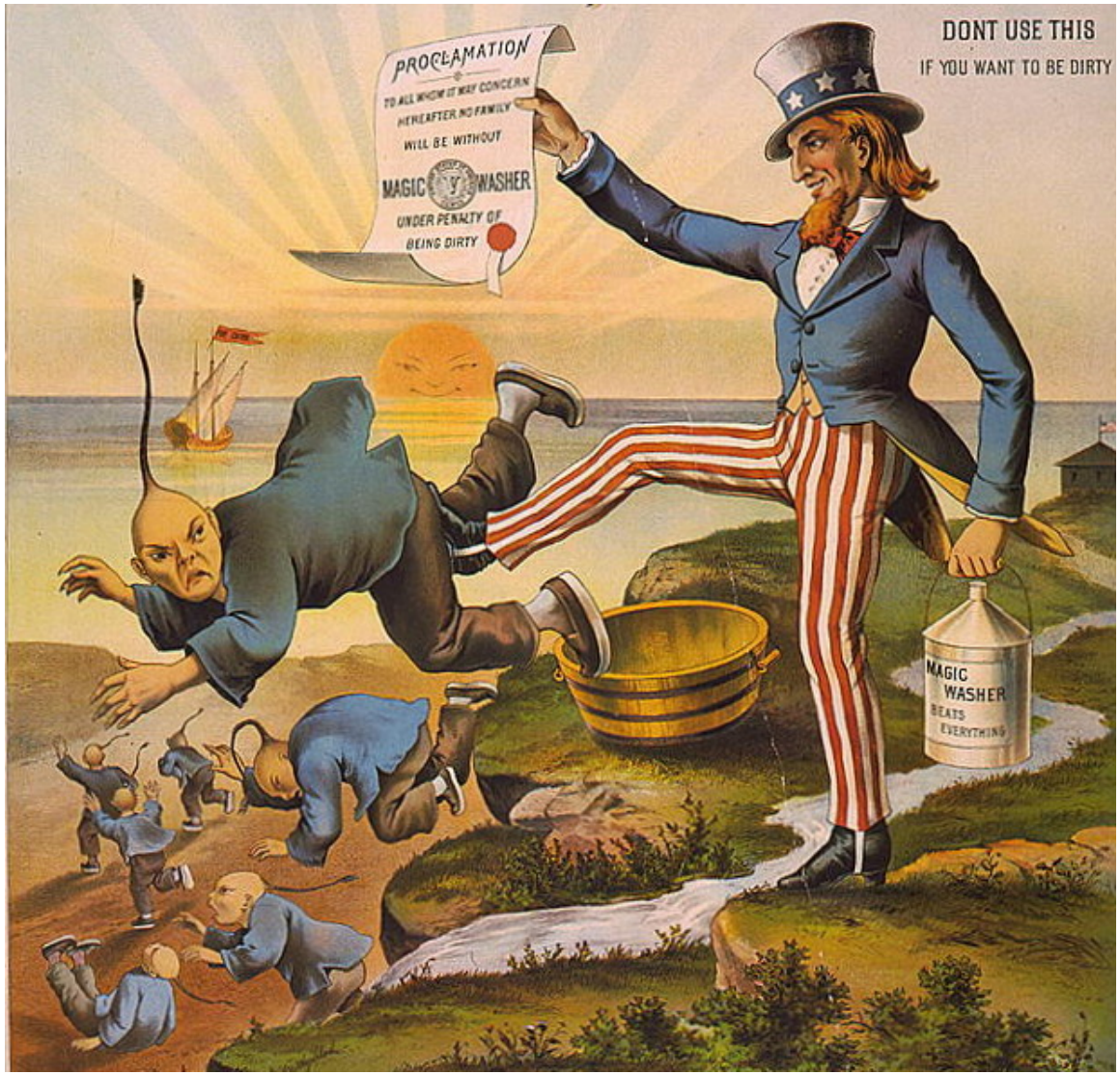
# Migration in the Nineteenth Century

# Migration in the Nineteenth Century


1850s - Rise of Nativists

# Chinese Exclusion Act - 1882

# Chinese Exclusion Act - 1882



# The Immigration Act of 1917

*Sec. 3. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons...persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis...*

# The Immigration Act of 1917

*...persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists; anarchists...[persons] who advocate or teach unlawful destruction of property; ...persons coming to the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose...*

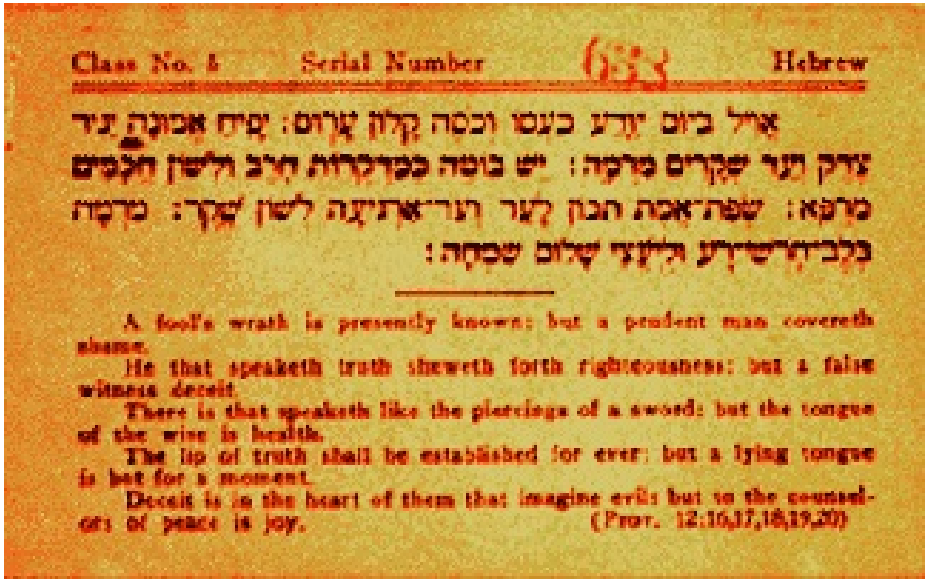
# The Immigration Act of 1917

*...[The provision] shall not apply to the persons of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure...*

# The Immigration Act of 1917

*All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish...That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size...each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type of some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants.*

# The Immigration Act of 1917

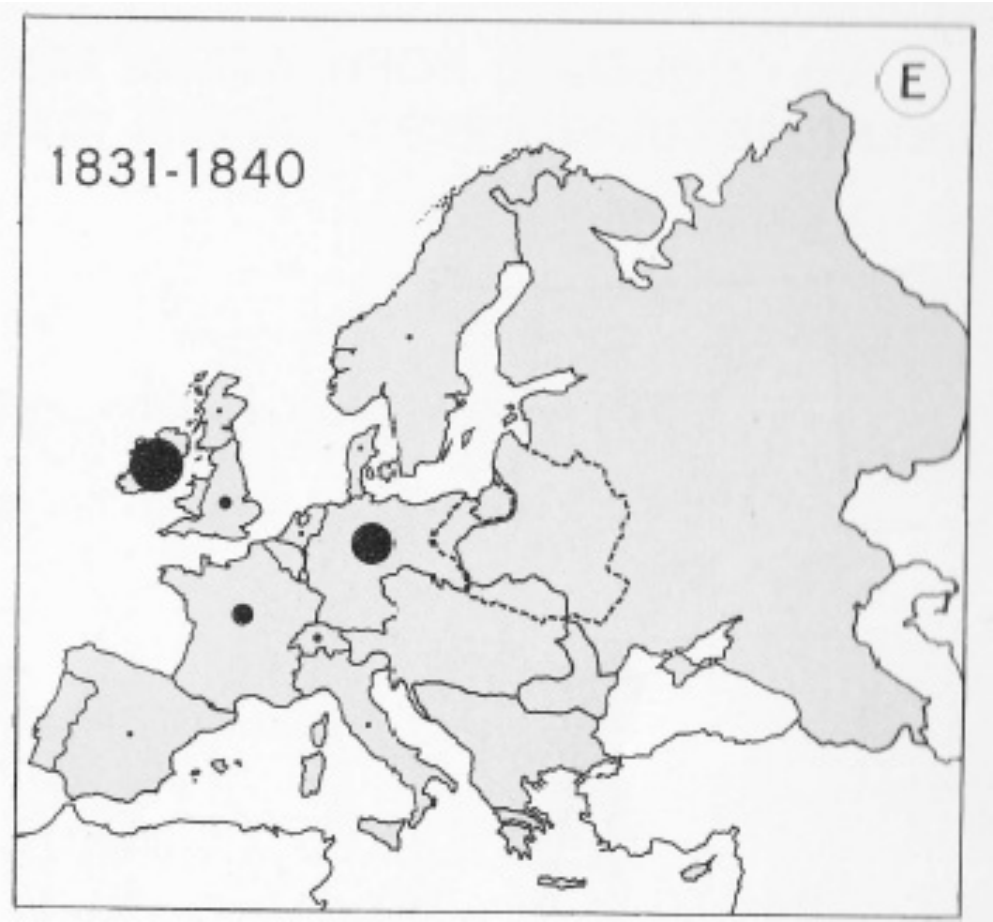

Class No. 4 Serial Number 6[illegible] Hebrew

אויל ביום יודע כעסו וכסה קלון ערום: יפיח אמונה יגיד
צדק ועד שקרים מרמה: יש בוטה כמדקרות חרב ולשון חכמים
מרפא: שפת־אמת תכון לעד ועד־אחת־עצה לשון שקר: מרמה
בלבבי־חורשי־רע ולועצי שלום שמחה:

A fool's wrath is presently known: but a prudent man covereth shame.
He that speaketh truth sheweth forth righteousness: but a false witness deceit.
There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword: but the tongue of the wise is health.
The lip of truth shall be established for ever: but a lying tongue is but for a moment.
Deceit is in the heart of them that imagine evil: but to the counsellors of peace is joy. (Prov. 12:16,17,18,19,20)

# Quota Act and National Origins Act - 1920s

# Quota Act and National Origins Act - 1920s



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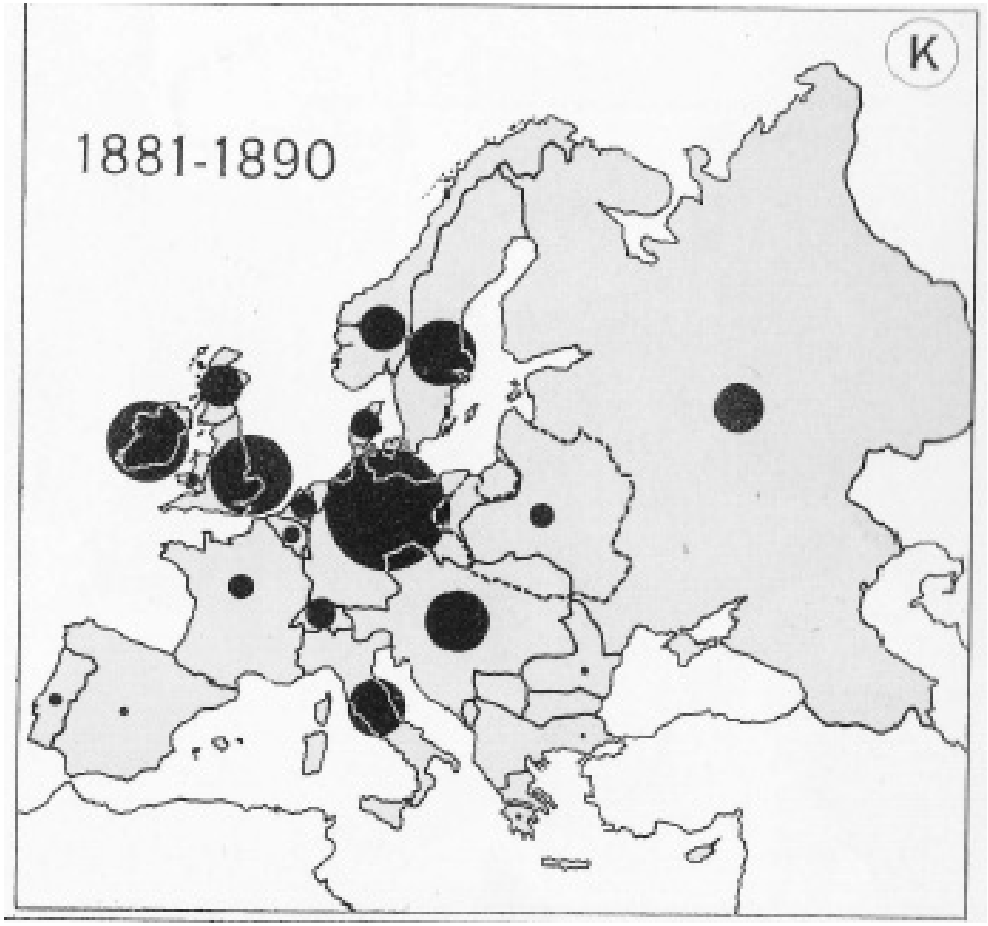

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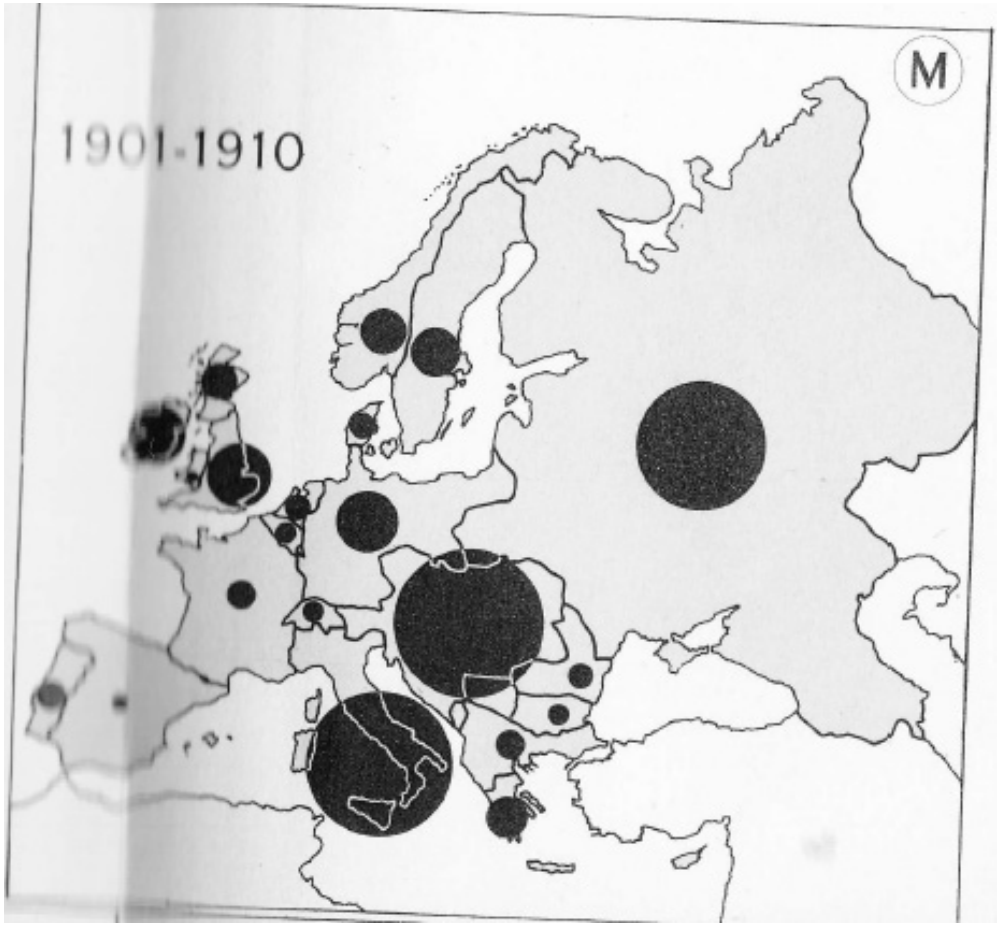

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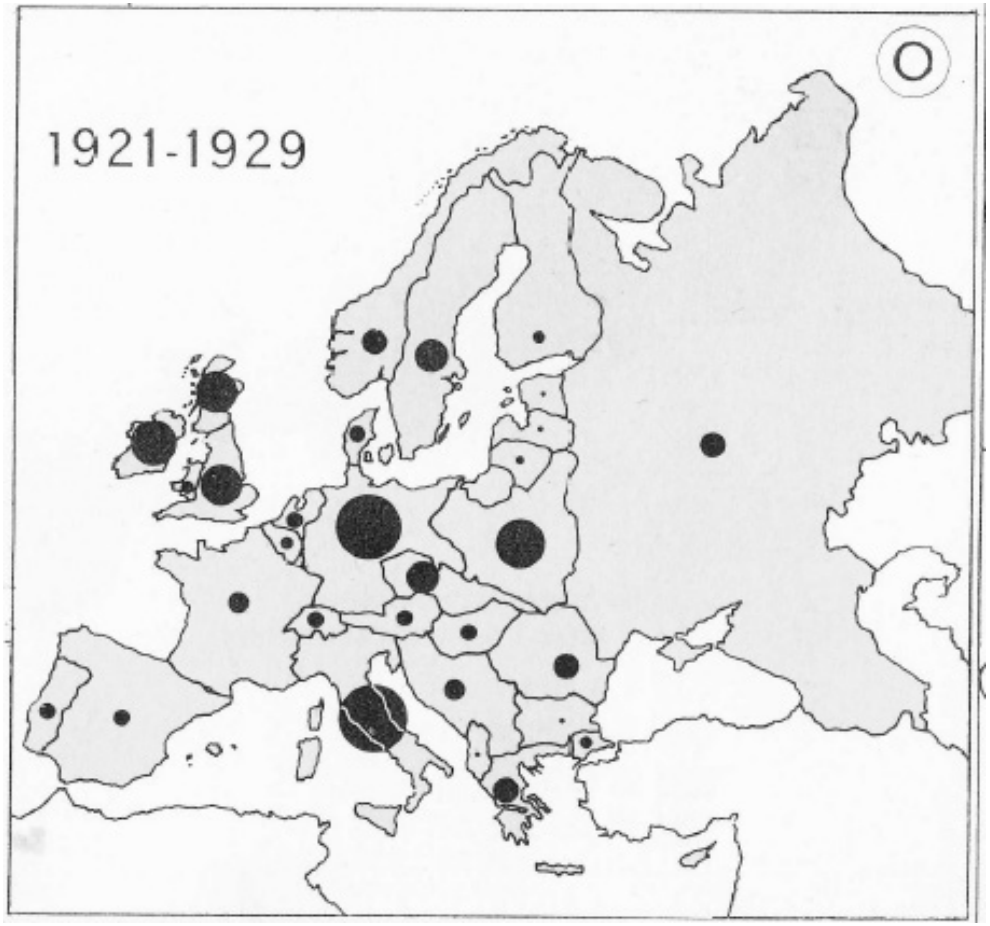


# Immigration and Nationality Act - 1965

# The Forces of Immigration

- Push factors - conditions in a person's home country encouraging emigration
    - Bad economic conditions, military conflict, religious persecution, natural disasters, ...
- Pull factors - conditions in the destination country attracting immigrants
    - Economic opportunity, religious/political freedom, presence of social networks, ...

# Immigration Over Time

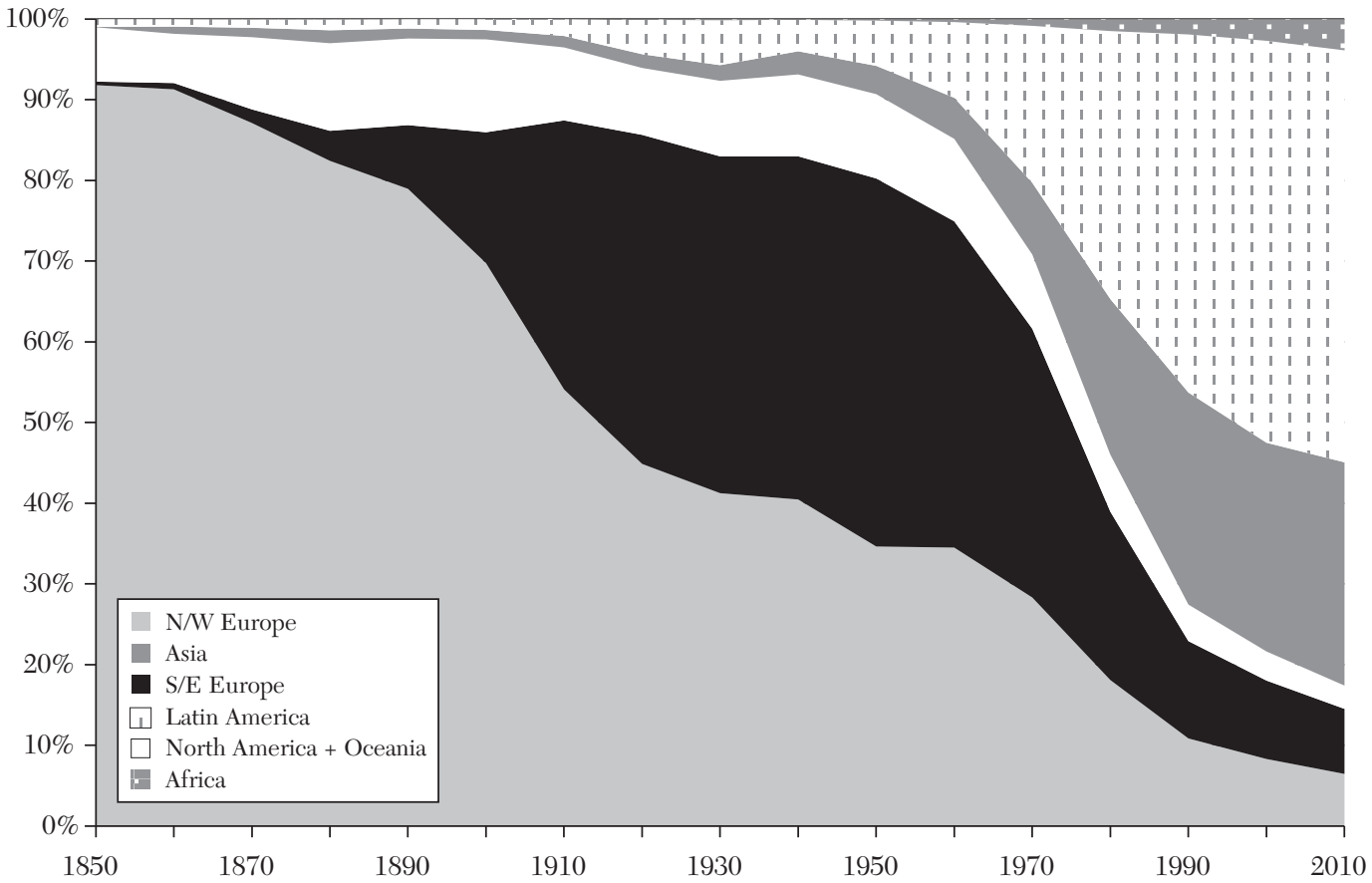
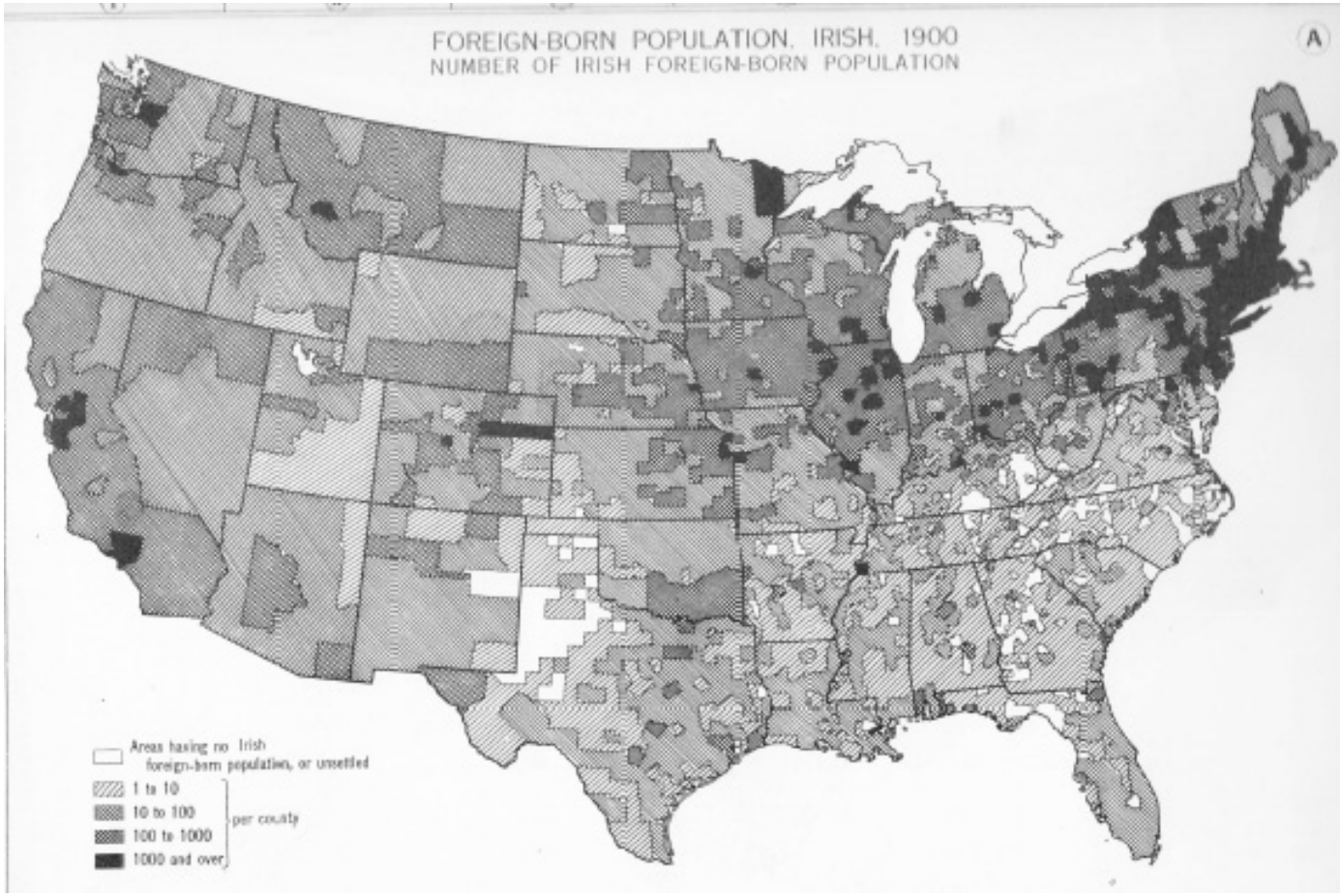
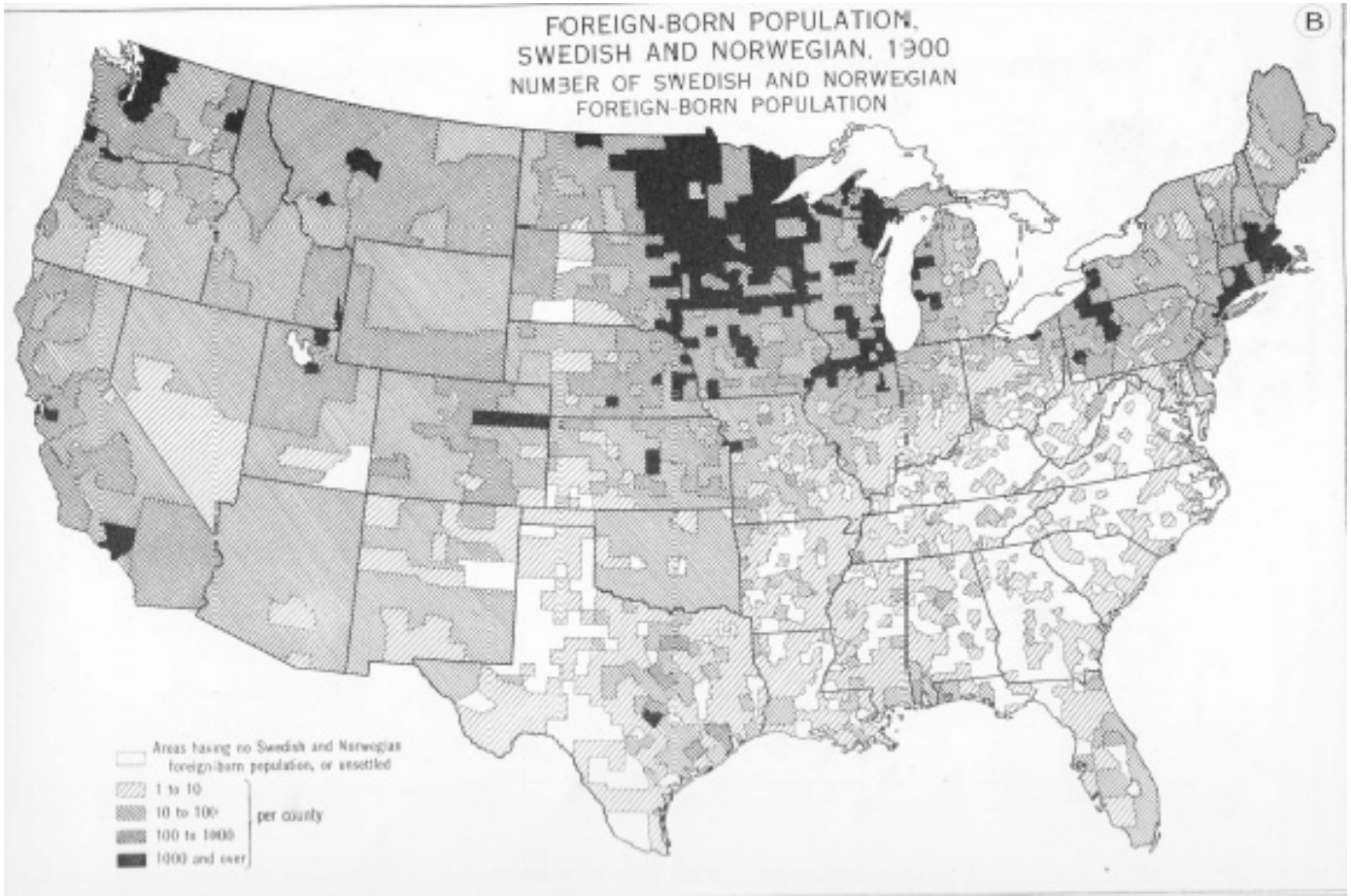



*Figure* 2. Sending Regions within the Foreign-Born Population, 1850–2010

# Destinations of European Migrants



# Destinations of European Migrants



# The Economic Impacts of Immigrants

- So levels of immigration were incredibly large historically
- Many of these immigrants were pushed by poor economic conditions in their home countries
- Many were pulled by the promise of good economic conditions in the United States
- But what influence did the immigrants themselves have on economic conditions?
- Clearly they increased the size of the labor force, but that isn't the only way they impact the economy

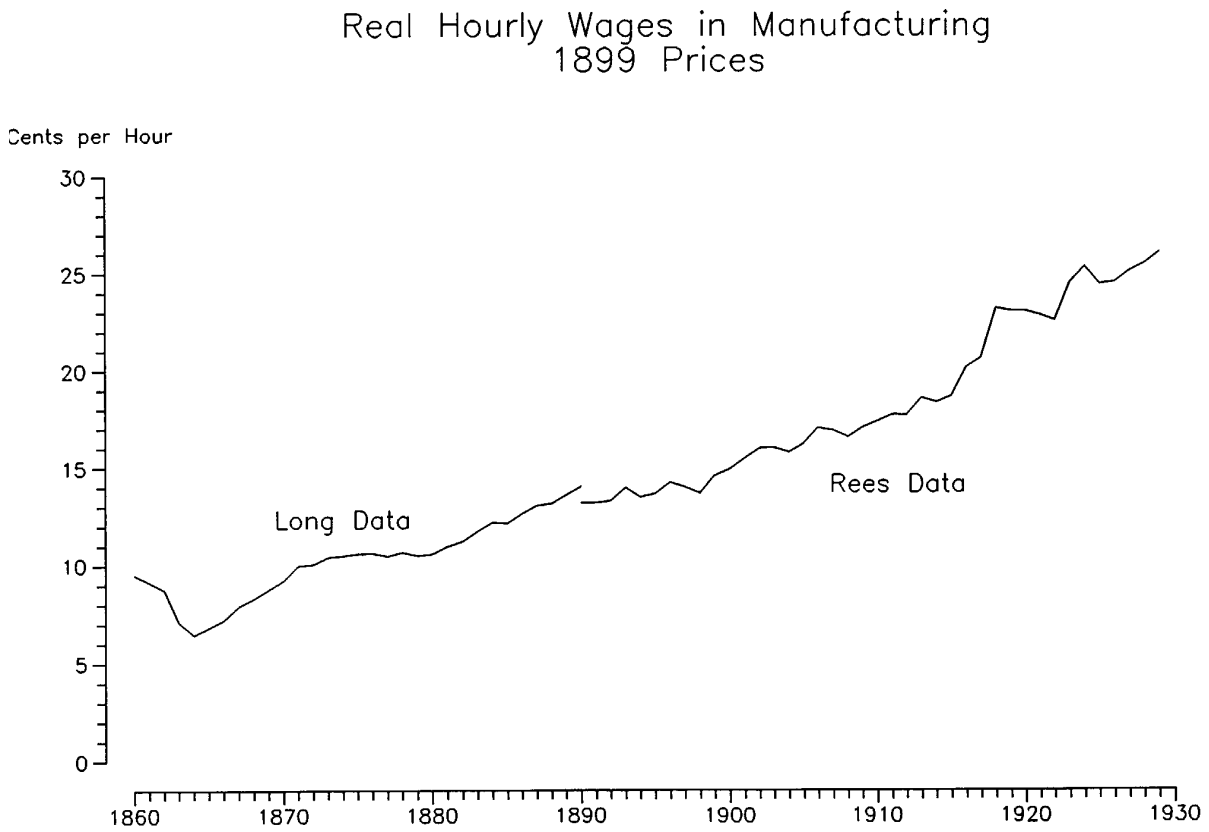
# Immigration and the Capital-Labor Ratio

- Immigrants add to the stock of labor in the US but not the stock of physical capital
- This would imply that immigrants lead to a decrease in the capital-labor ratio
- Less capital per worker makes capital relatively more productive/valuable and labor relatively less productive/valuable
- So we could see the price of capital rise and the price of labor fall

# Immigration and the Capital-Labor Ratio

- In the modern economy, estimates put the gain to native capital owners at 2% of GDP and the loss to native workers at 1.9% of GDP
- Why might this be different historically?
  - Immigrants were often capital owners (self-employed farmers, shop owners, or manufacturers)
  - Workers owned capital assets through insurance policies (basically pension funds)
  - It seems that the influx of immigrants did not lead to lower capital per worker

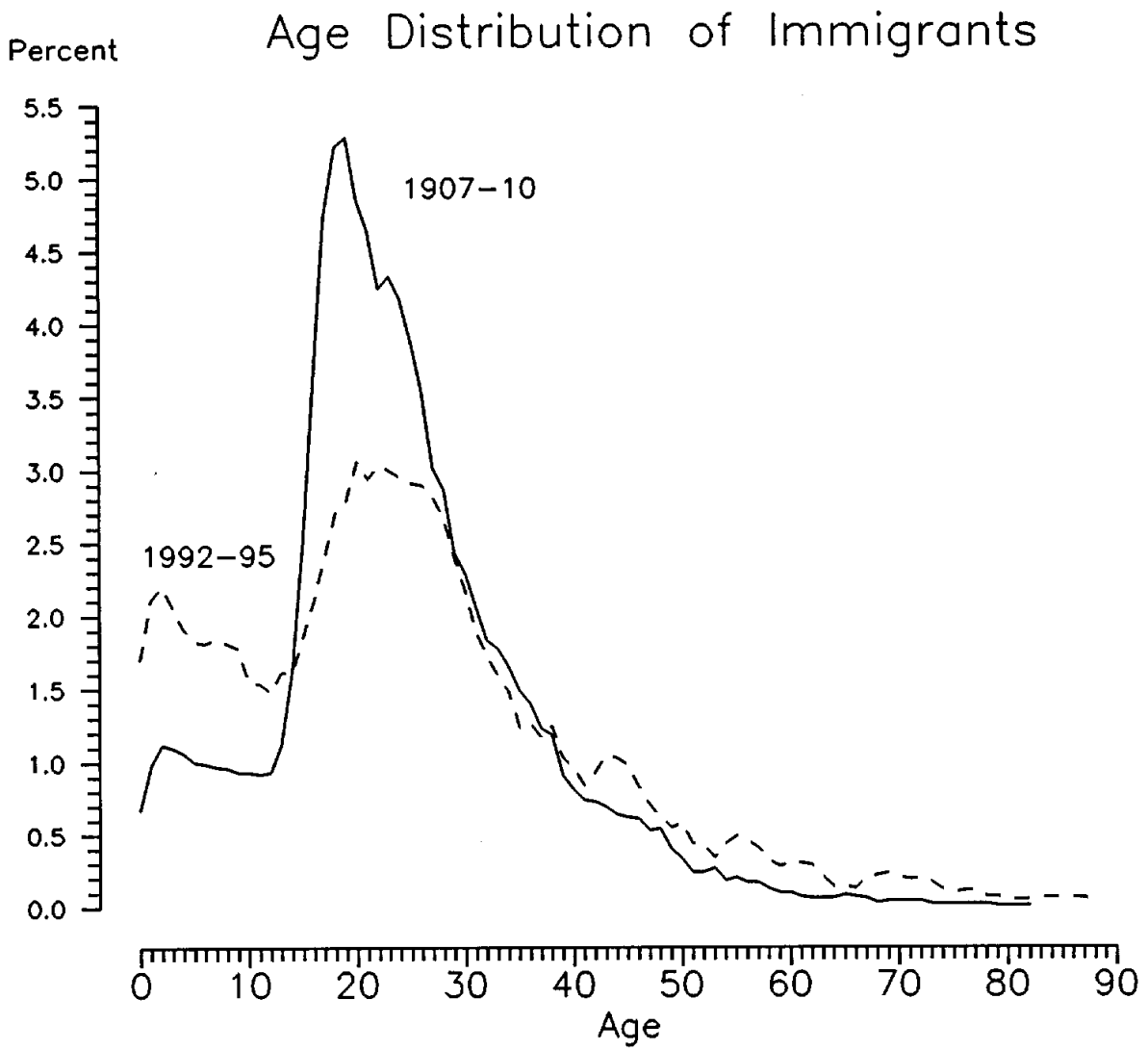
# Immigration and the Capital-Labor Ratio



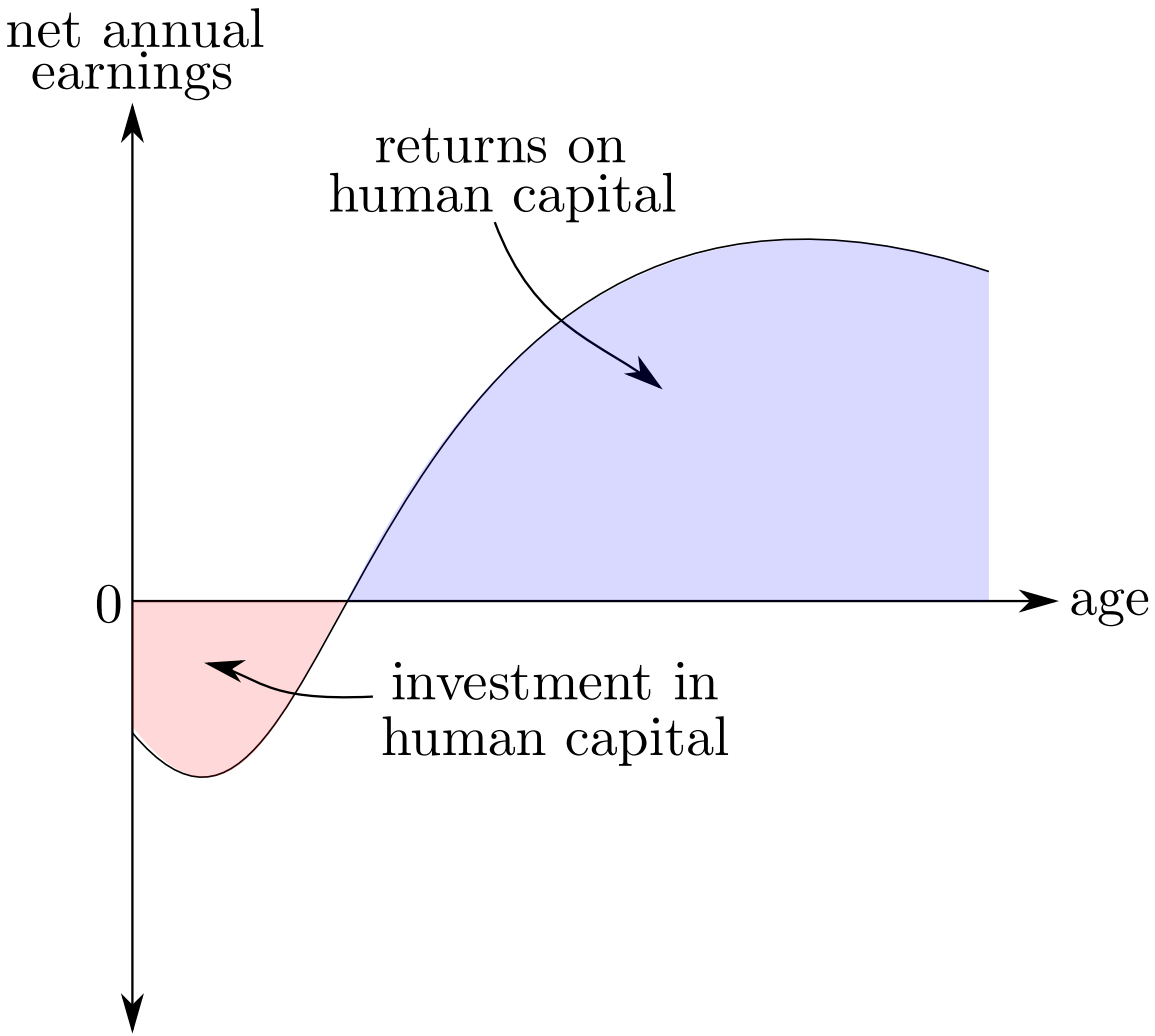
# Immigration and the Human Capital Stock

- Immigrants weren't just additional workers identical to domestic workers
- They were typically young adults who had already made investments in human capital
- They also had a higher labor force participation rate
- These characteristics increased their contribution to American economic growth

# Immigration and the Human Capital Stock



# Immigration and the Human Capital Stock



# Immigration and the Human Capital Stock

- Other countries took care of the costly investment in human capital (the costs of caring for and educating children)
- America received the benefits of that investment without having to pay for it
- Neal and Uselding calculated the benefits of being able to use those resources that would have been needed for human capital investment on physical capital investment instead
- By their estimates, immigration contributed as much as 9% of the capital stock in 1850 and up to 42% by 1912
- Now a different question, how did the immigrants themselves fare?

# Immigrant Outcomes

- To think about how immigrants fared, we can't just look at comparing immigrant wages to those of natives (or something similar)
- The problem is that differences in immigrant and native outcomes will differ for several reasons, each with different implications:
  - Differences in characteristics between the typical immigrant and typical native worker
  - The process of assimilation (as economists use the word)
  - Discrimination
- Let's start with the first one, who decides to immigrate (and stay)?

# Immigrant Outcomes

- To understand immigrant outcomes, it is important to identify whether the typical immigrant is negatively or positively *selected*
- Is the US generally drawing unskilled workers with little human capital from other countries?
- Or are the best and brightest, the overachievers, coming to the US?
- This selection issue is often evaluated through a Roy model, dating back to Roy's original paper "Some Throughs on the Distribution of Earnings" and extended to immigration by Borjas in 1987
- Keywords for Roy's paper: hunting, rabbits, fishers, occupations, productivity, trout, logarithms, communities, industrial productivity, relative prices

# Immigrant Outcomes

- The basic things that will determine immigrant selection are the mean earnings in both countries and the returns to skill in each country
- Highly skilled workers will prefer countries with higher returns to skill
- Low skilled workers will prefer countries with more compressed wage distributions
- Everyone prefers higher average wages
- We'll save the details for Econ 451 with Professor McHenry, for now we'll focus on empirical evidence of selection, focusing on Abramitzky, Boustan and Eriksson (2014)

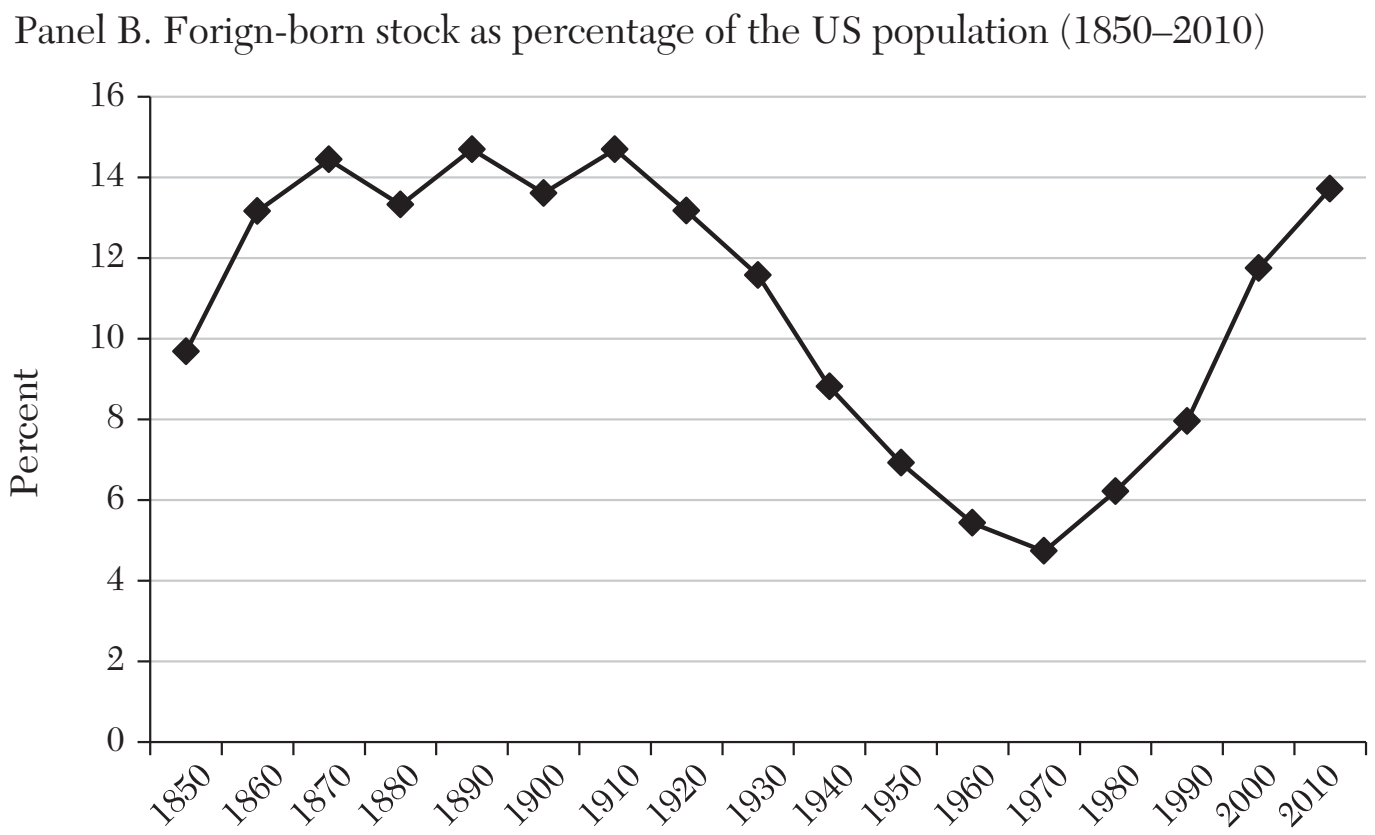
# Announcements

- Empirical projects will be returned on Thursday
- Regular office hours this week
- Next week I will have office hours on Tuesday and Wednesday from 12 to 2
- Today we'll wrap up internal migration and Collins and Wanamaker (2014)
- Thursday we'll do review and I'll leave some time to fill out evaluations if you haven't already

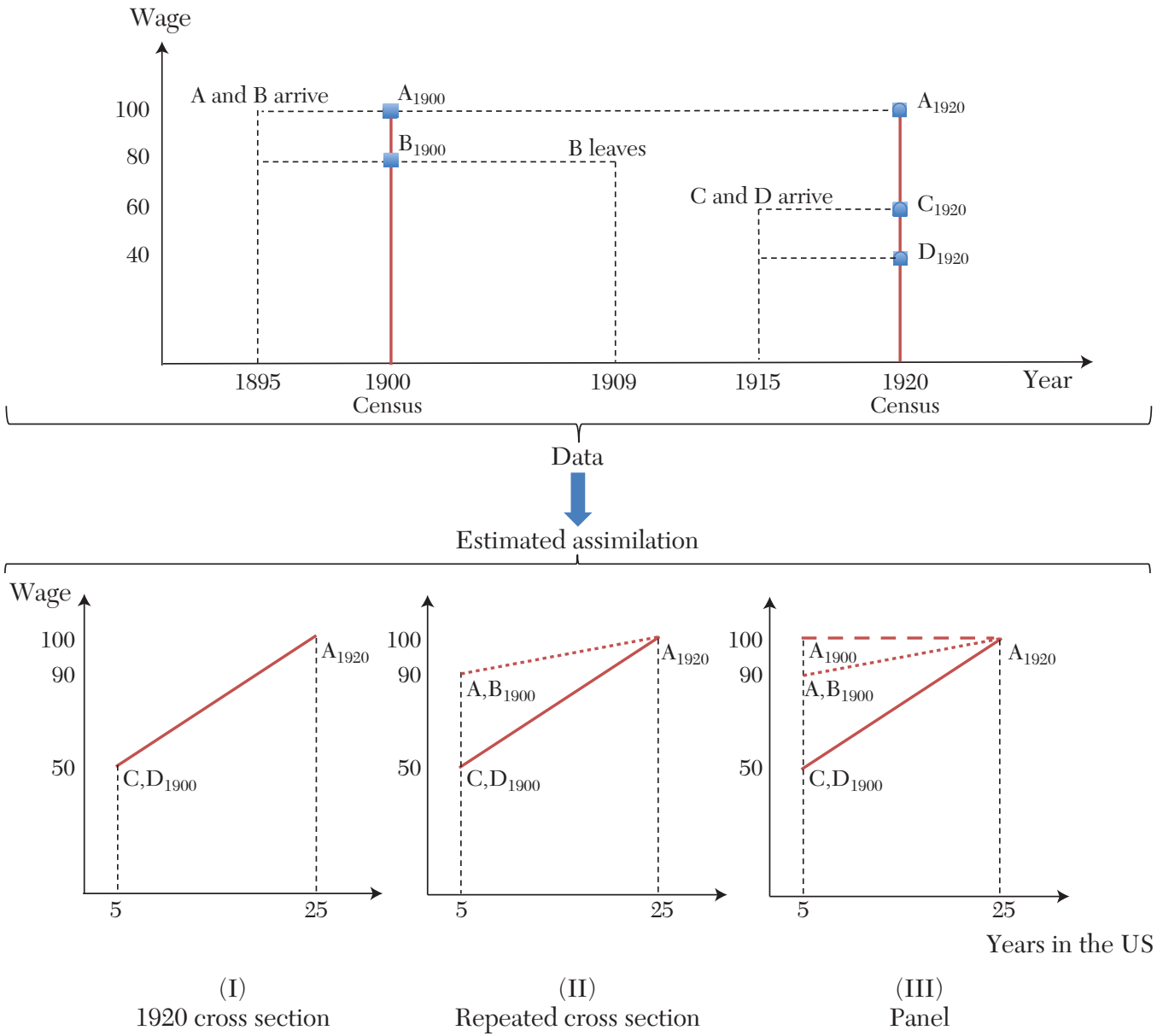
# Final Exam Details

- The final is Thursday, December 13th from 2pm to 5pm
- It is written to be the same length and style as the midterm (1 hour, 20 minutes) but you'll have the full final period
- It is not cumulative except to the extent that some midterm material is related to material since the midterm
- It covers all lecture material from the first lecture on transportation (10/18/18) and the following readings:
  - Donaldson and Hornbeck (2016) (skip Sections IV.A and IV.B entirely)
  - Galenson (1981)
  - Logan (2018)
  - Abramitzky, Boustan and Eriksson (2014)
  - Collins and Wanamaker (2014)

# Immigration Over Time



# Immigrant Outcomes in the Age of Mass Migration



# Immigrant Outcomes in the Age of Mass Migration

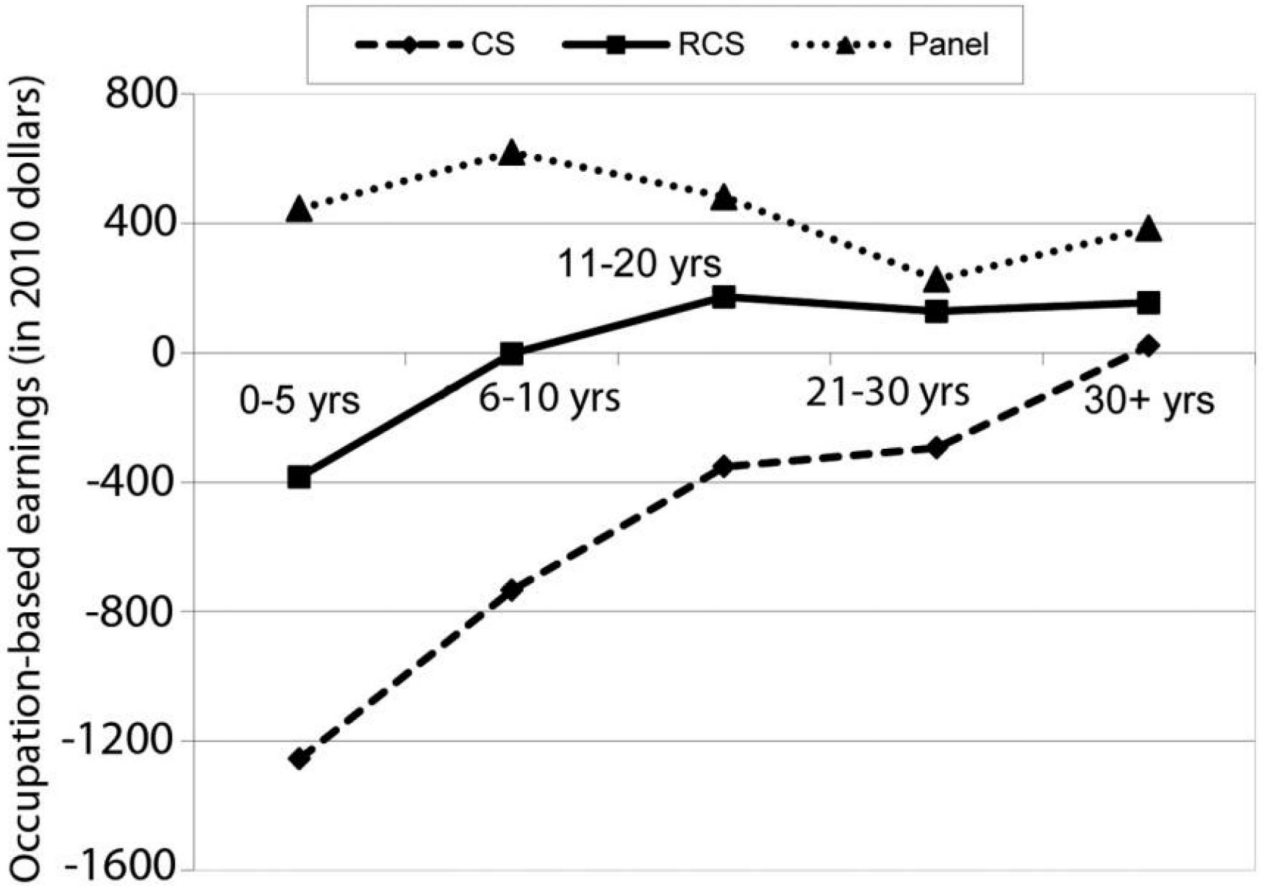



**Fig. 2.**
—Convergence in occupation score between immigrants and native-born workers by time spent in the United States, cross-sectional and panel data, 1900–1920. The graph plots coefficients for years spent in the United States indicators in equation (1). Note that for the panel line, we subtract the native-born dummy from the years in the United States indicators (because the omitted category in that regression is natives in the panel sample). See table 4 for coefficients and standard errors.

# Immigrant Outcomes in the Age of Mass Migration

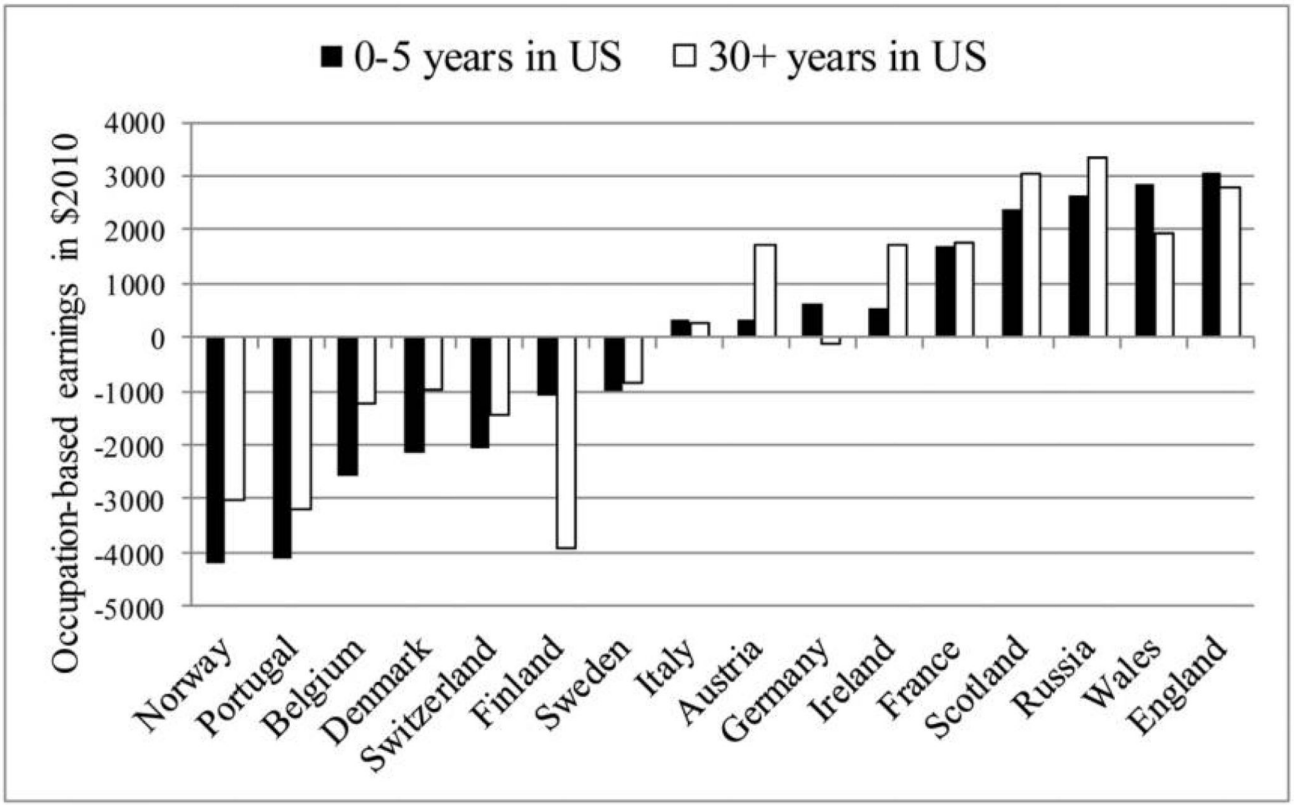
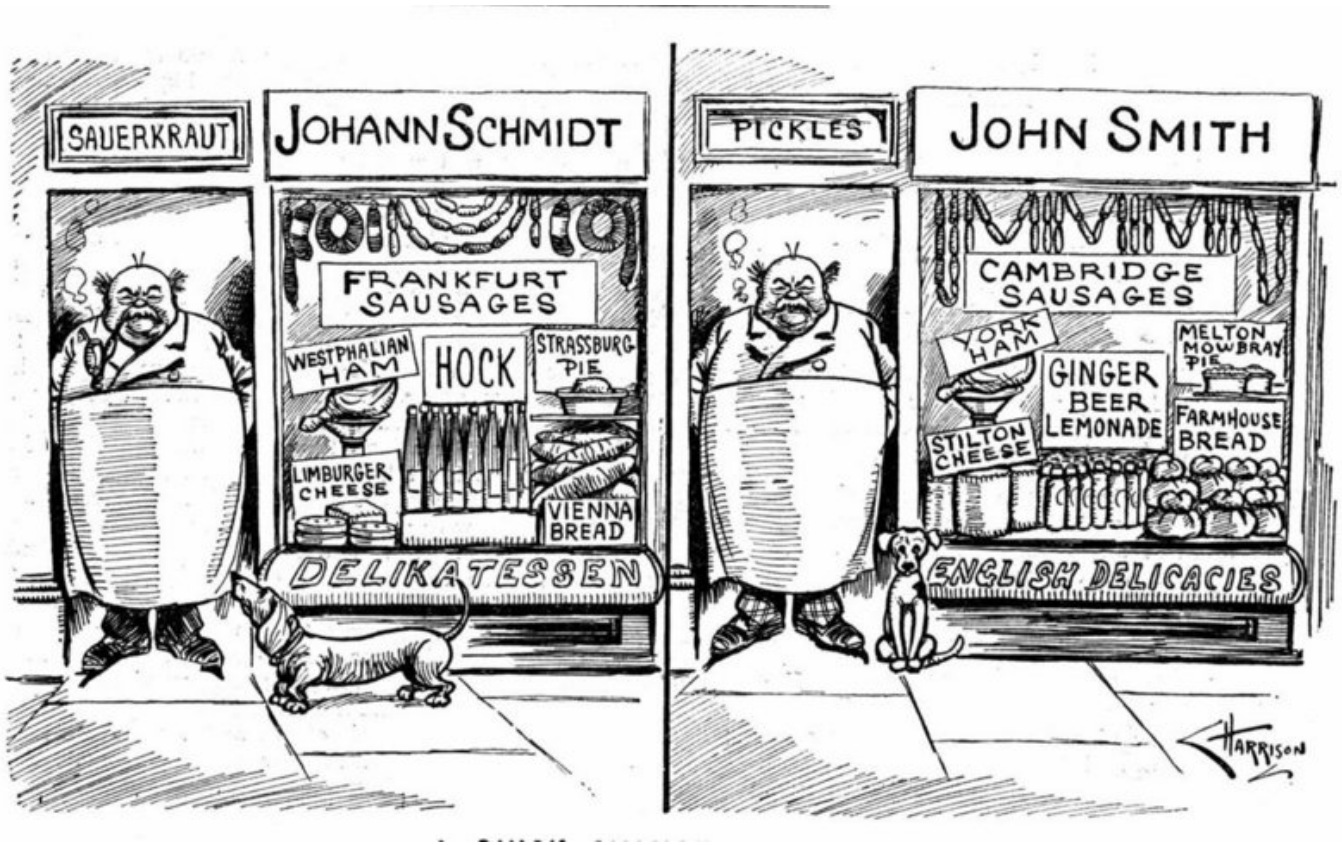



**Fig. 3.**
—Earnings gap between the native- and foreign-born in the panel sample: natives versus immigrants upon first arrival (0–5 years in the United States) and after time in the United States (30+ years in the United States), by country of origin. The graph reports co-efficients on the interaction between country-of-origin fixed effects and dummy variables for being in the United States for 0–5 years or for 30+ years from regression of equation (1) in the panel sample. All coefficients for the 0–5 year interaction are significant except those for Austria, Germany, Ireland, Italy, and Sweden. None of the differences between the 0–5 year and 30+ year coefficients are significant except for those of Finland and Ireland.

# Immigrant Outcomes

- So what do we take away from Abramitzky, Boustan and Eriksson?
- First, cross-sectional data hides a lot about immigrant outcomes, selection into return migration and trends in cohort quality matter quite a bit
- Using panel data shows there is far less convergence than we thought
- Second, that doesn't mean that all immigrants fair poorly
- Some immigrants groups did well upon arrival and continued to do well, others did poorly and continued to do poorly (think back to our Roy model discussion)

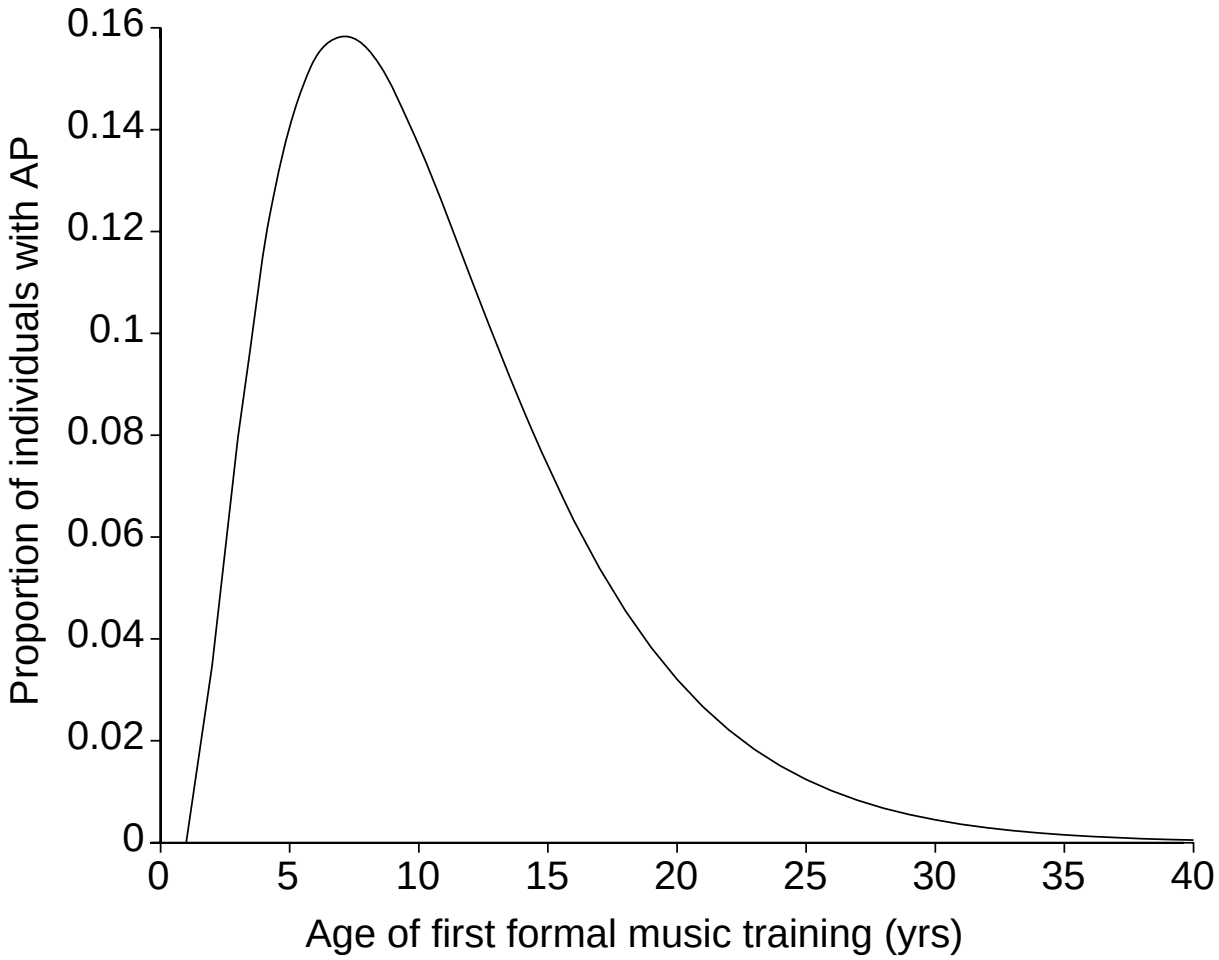
# What Aids Assimilation?



# What Aids Assimilation?

- Economic historians have looked at the mechanisms of assimilation along a few different dimensions: name changes, names of kids, marriage patterns, geographic mobility,...
- One really critical thing may be language
- Certainly fluency in English likely helps in the US labor market and may take time to achieve
- However, we have a pretty big identification problem
- English-speaking migrants are coming from a very different set of countries than non-English-speaking migrants
- How do we tell what's due to English and what's due to other factors that differ by these countries?

# English Fluency and Assimilation

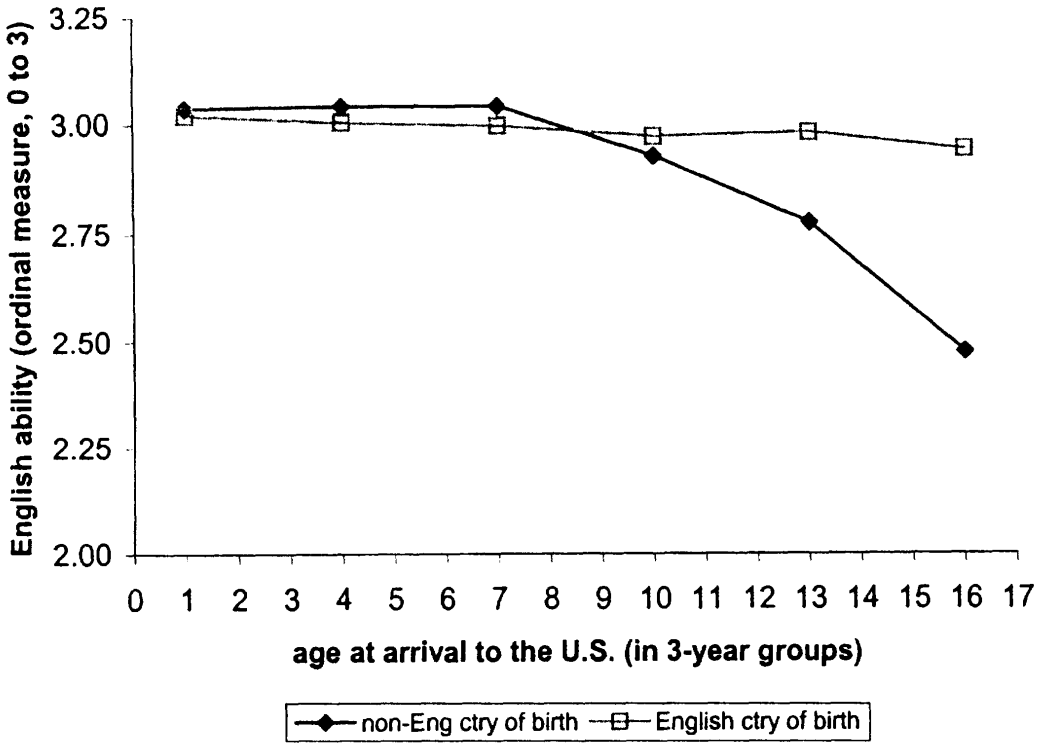



*TRENDS in Cognitive Sciences*

# English Fluency and Assimilation

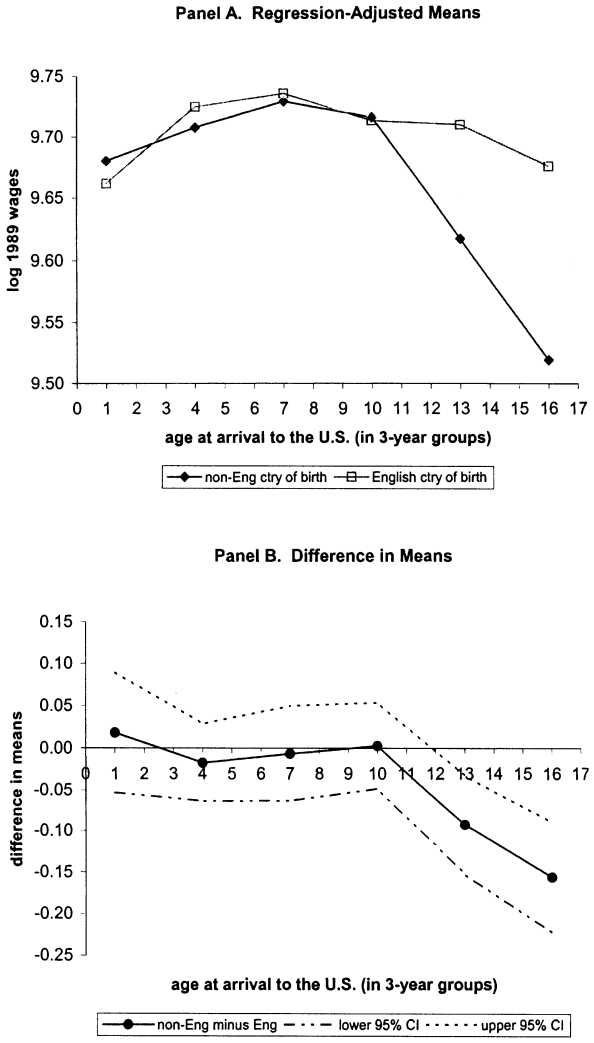
FIGURE 1.—ENGLISH-SPEAKING ABILITY BY AGE AT ARRIVAL

**Panel A. Regression-Adjusted Means**



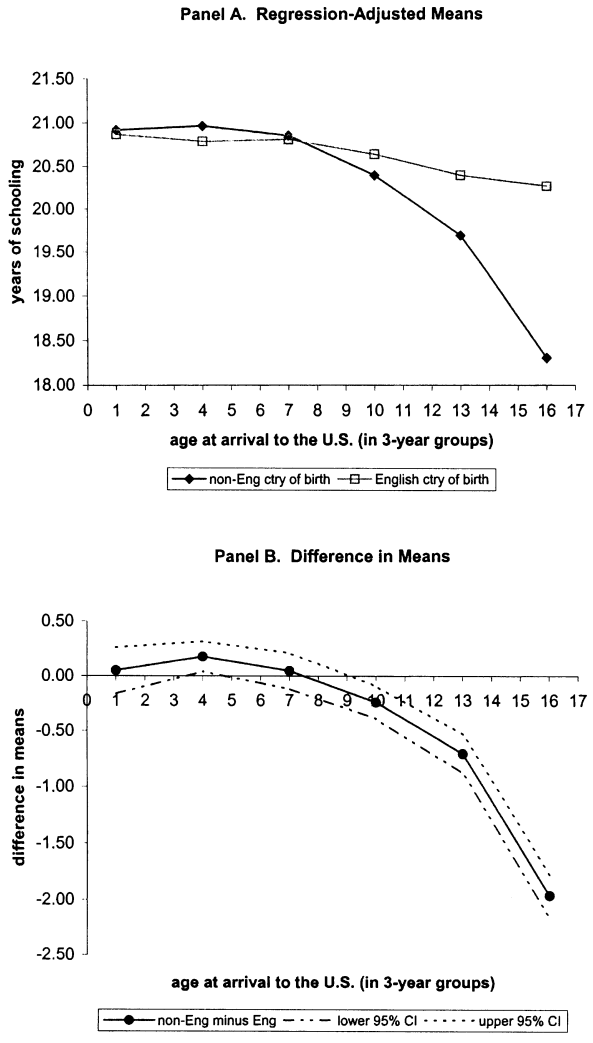
# English Fluency and Assimilation

FIGURE 2.—LOG ANNUAL WAGES BY AGE AT ARRIVAL




*Notes:* Data from 1990 IPUMS weighted by IPUMS weights. Sample size is 47,422 (composed of individuals who arrived in the United States by age 17 between 1960 and 1974 and are currently aged 25 to 38). Means have been regression-adjusted for age, race, Hispanic, and female dummies.

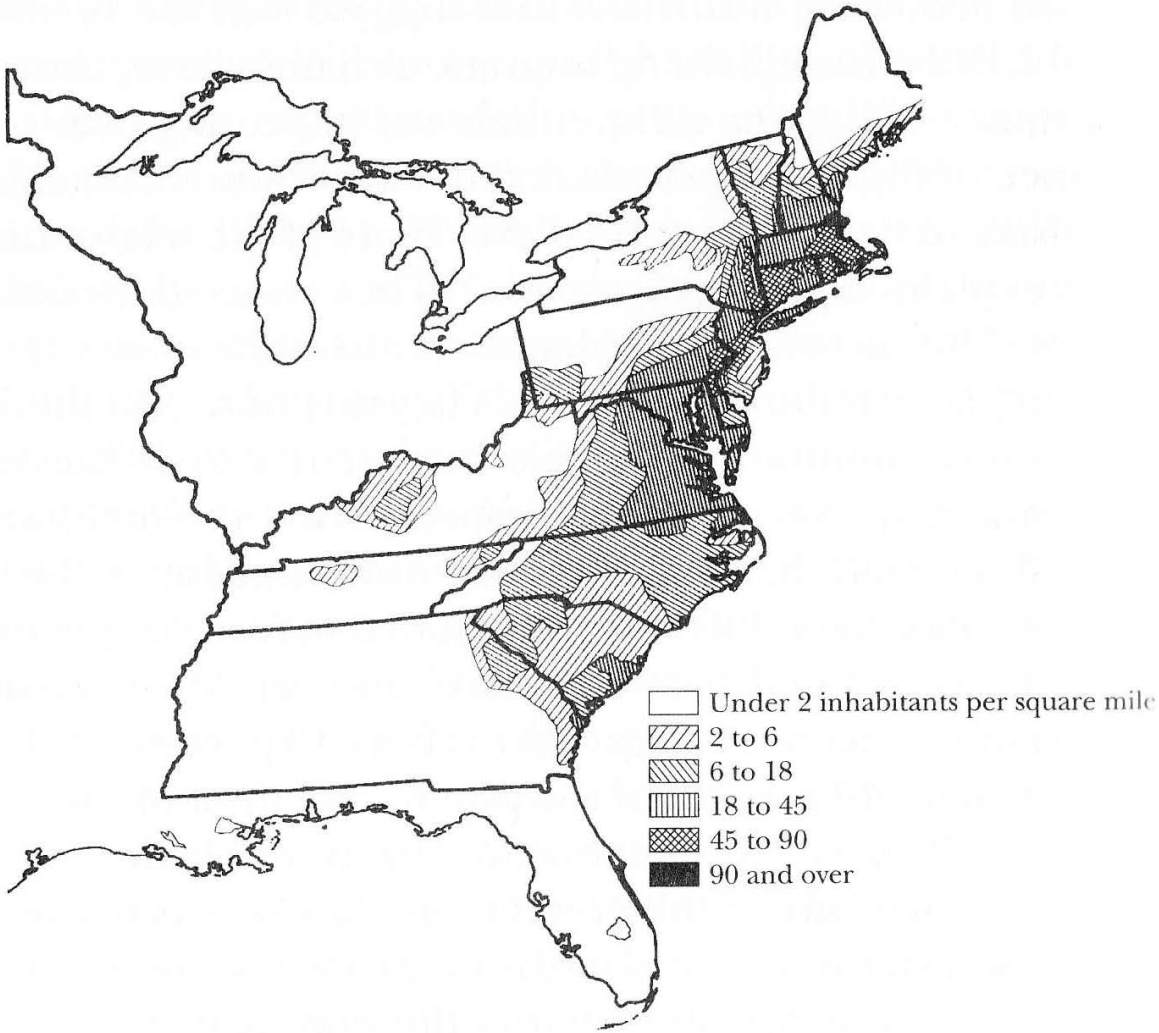
FIGURE 3.—YEARS OF SCHOOLING BY AGE AT ARRIVAL




Notes: Data from 1990 IPUMS weighted by IPUMS weights. Sample size is 65,214 (composed of individuals who arrived in the United States by age 17 between 1960 and 1974 and are currently aged 25 to 38). Means have been regression-adjusted for age, race, Hispanic, and female dummies.

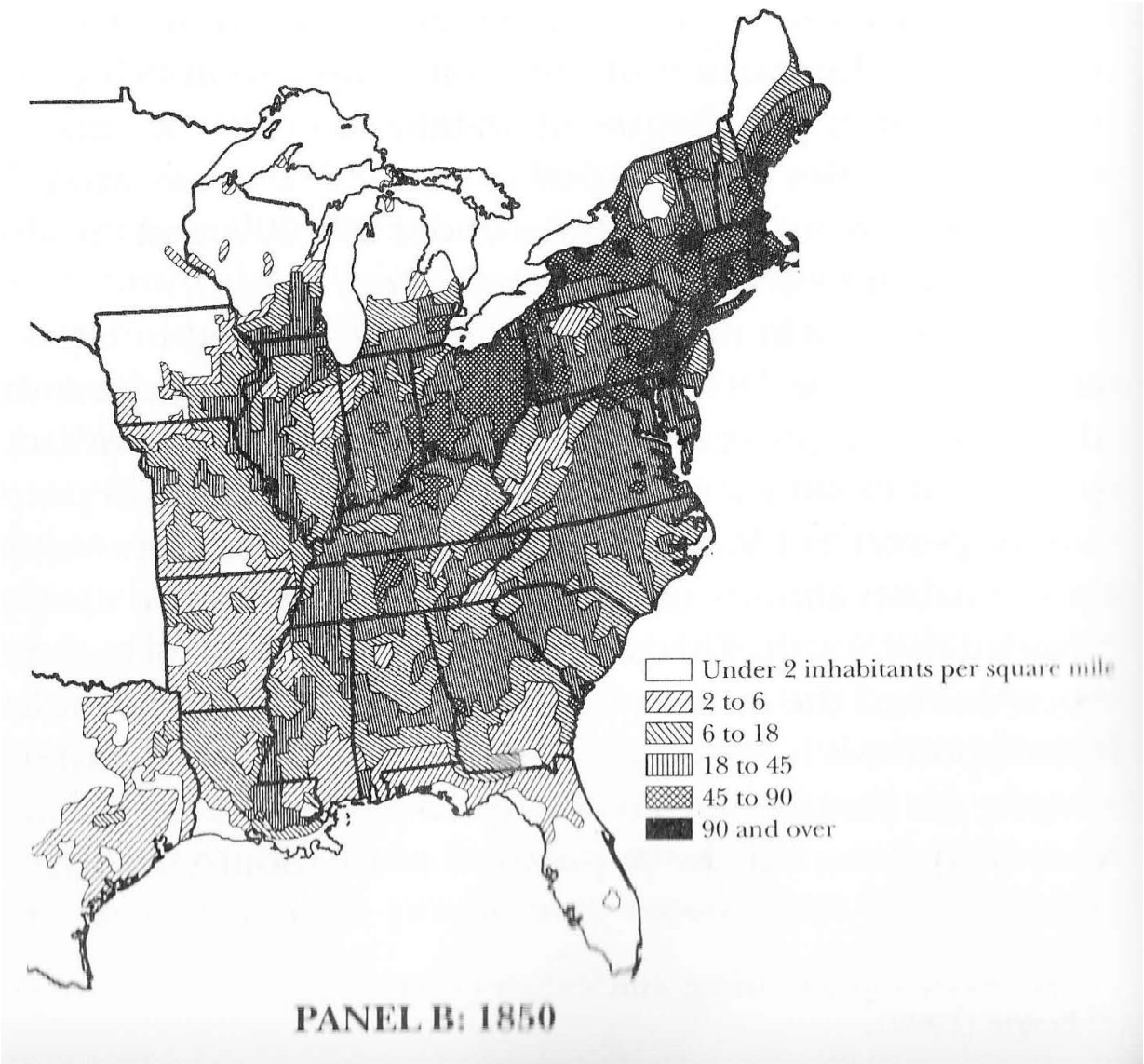
# Internal Migration

# Internal Migration

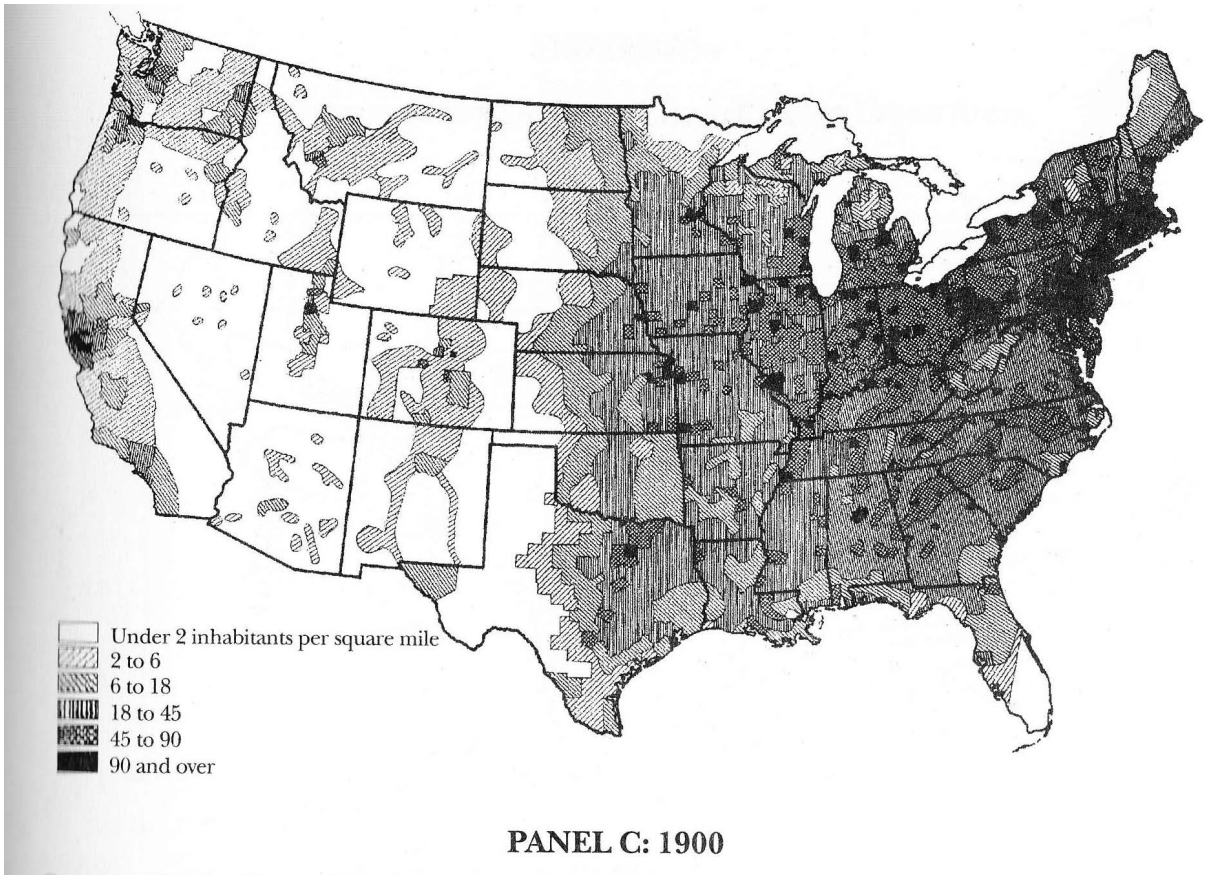



**PANEL A: 1790**

# Internal Migration

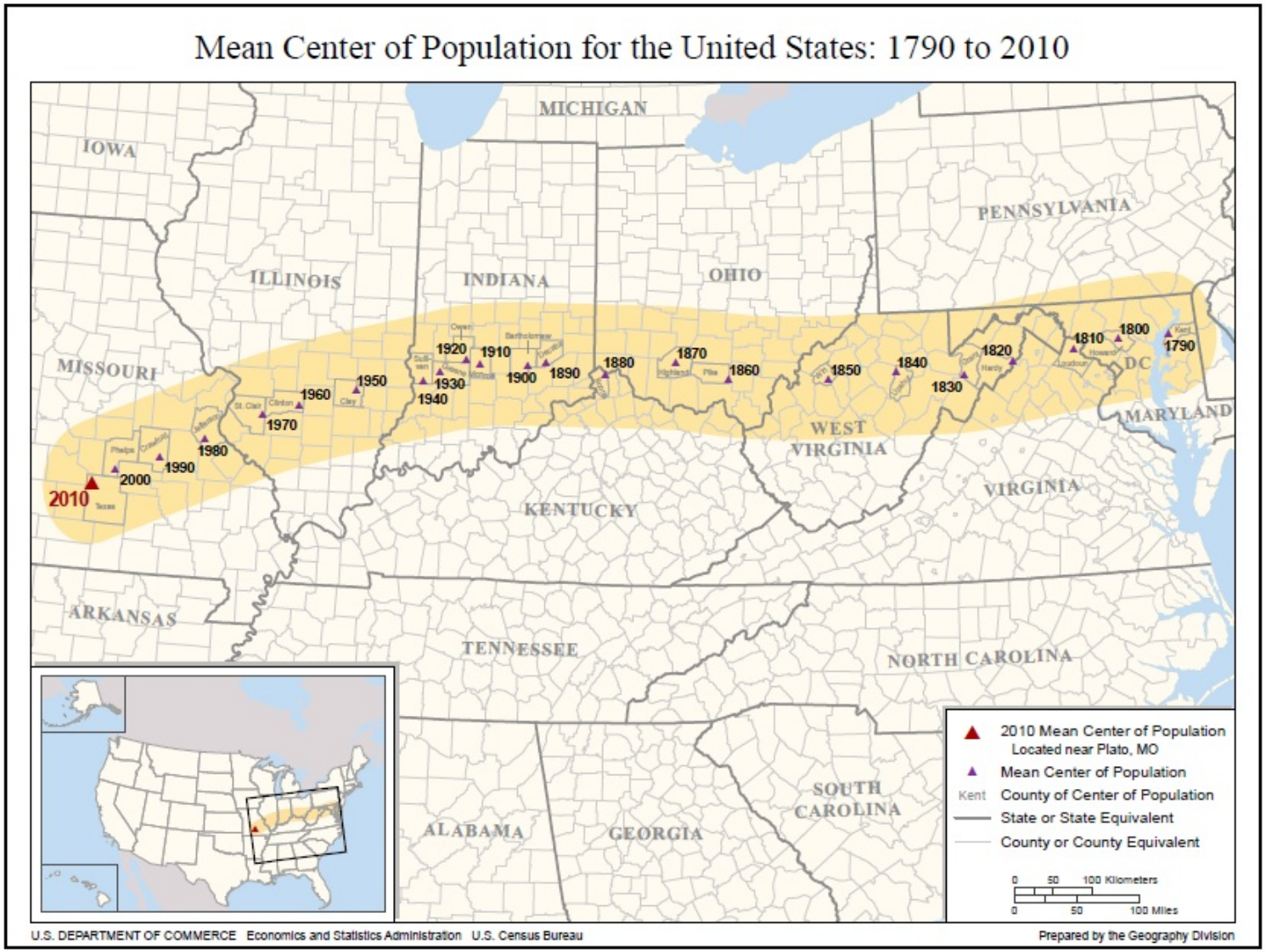


# Internal Migration

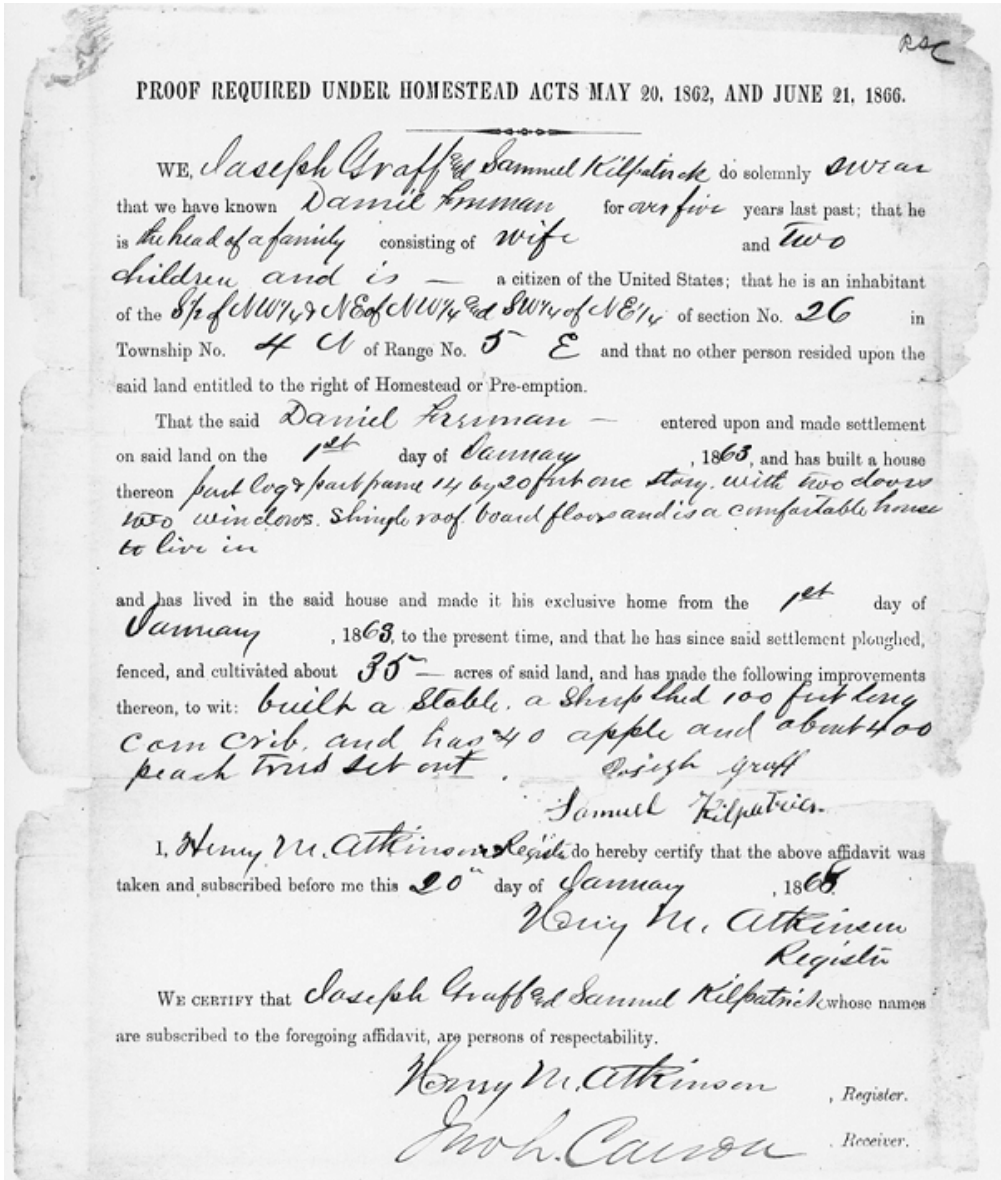



**PANEL C: 1900**

# Internal Migration



# Internal Migration



PROOF REQUIRED UNDER HOMESTEAD ACTS MAY 20, 1862, AND JUNE 21, 1866.

WE, Joseph Graff and Samuel Kilpatrick do solemnly swear that we have known Daniel Forman for over five years last past; that he is the head of a family consisting of wife and two children and is — a citizen of the United States; that he is an inhabitant of the S½ of NW¼ & NE¼ of NW¼ and SW¼ of NE¼ of section No. 26 in Township No. 4 N of Range No. 5 E and that no other person resided upon the said land entitled to the right of Homestead or Pre-emption.

That the said Daniel Forman — entered upon and made settlement on said land on the 1st day of January, 1863, and has built a house thereon part log & part pane 14 by 20 feet one story, with two doors two windows. Shingle roof board floors and is a comfortable house to live in

and has lived in the said house and made it his exclusive home from the 1st day of January, 1863, to the present time, and that he has since said settlement ploughed, fenced, and cultivated about 35 — acres of said land, and has made the following improvements thereon, to wit: built a Stable, a Shed 100 feet long Corn Crib, and has 40 apple and about 400 peach trees set out.

Joseph Graff

Samuel Kilpatrick

I, Henry M. Atkinson Register do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me this 20 day of January, 1863

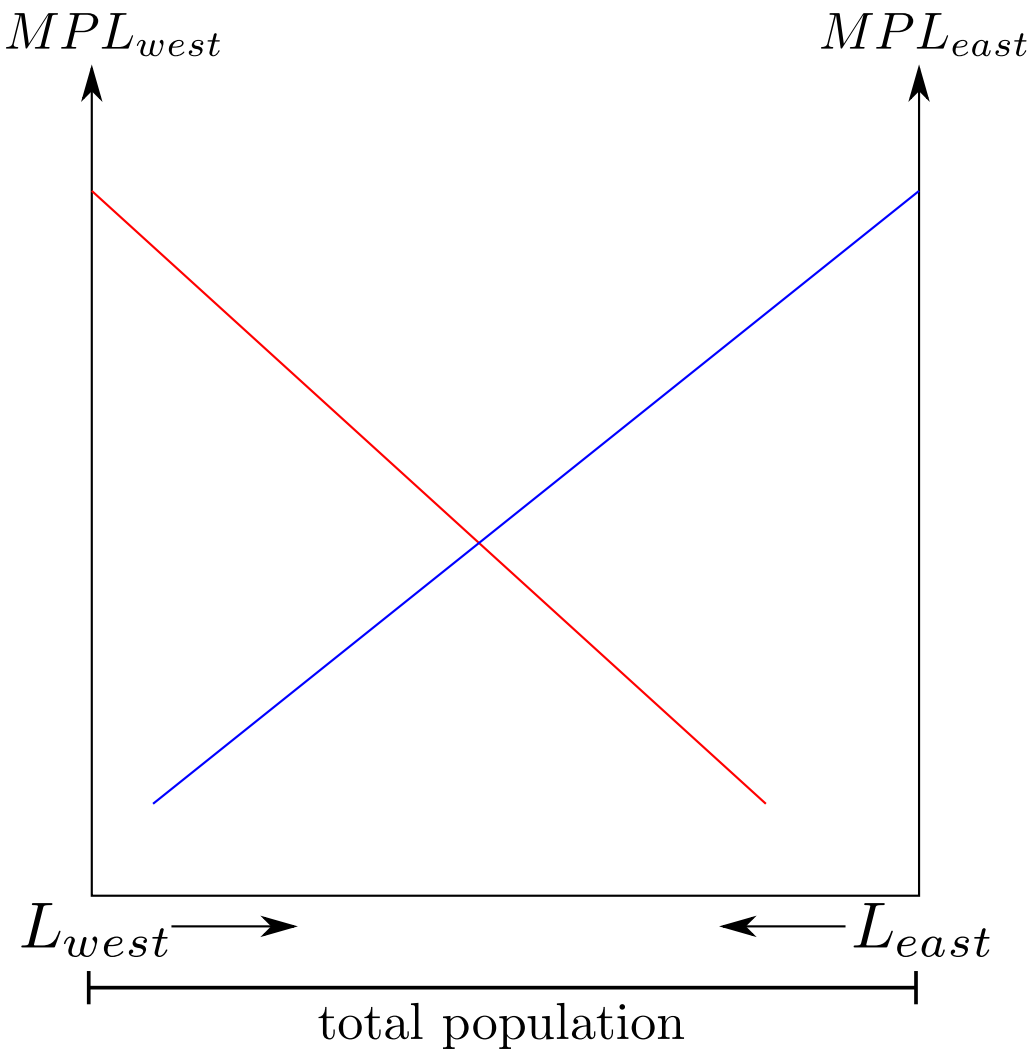
Henry M. Atkinson
Register

We certify that Joseph Graff and Samuel Kilpatrick whose names are subscribed to the foregoing affidavit, are persons of respectability.

Henry M. Atkinson, Register.

Jno L. Carson, Receiver.

# Why Encourage Westward Migration?



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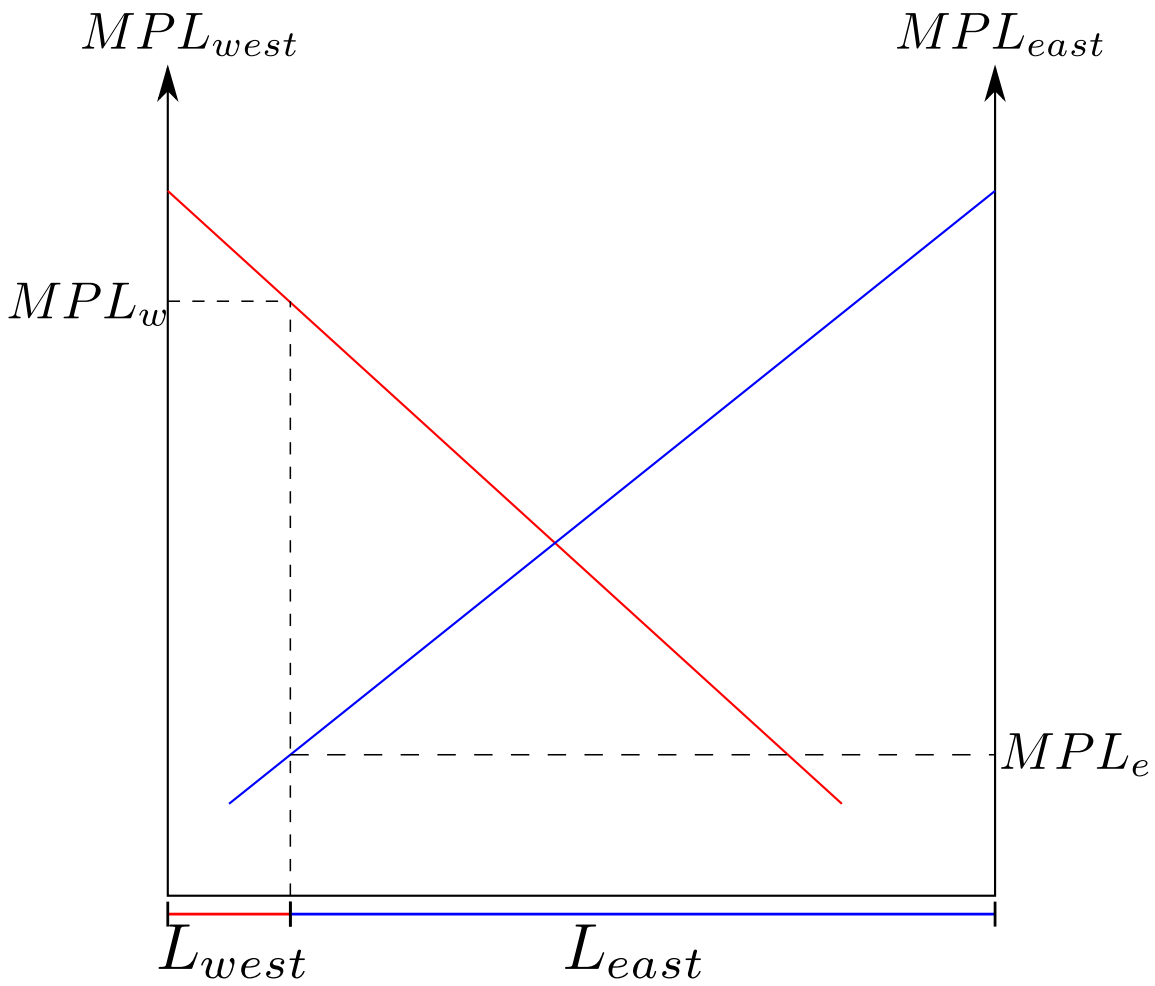

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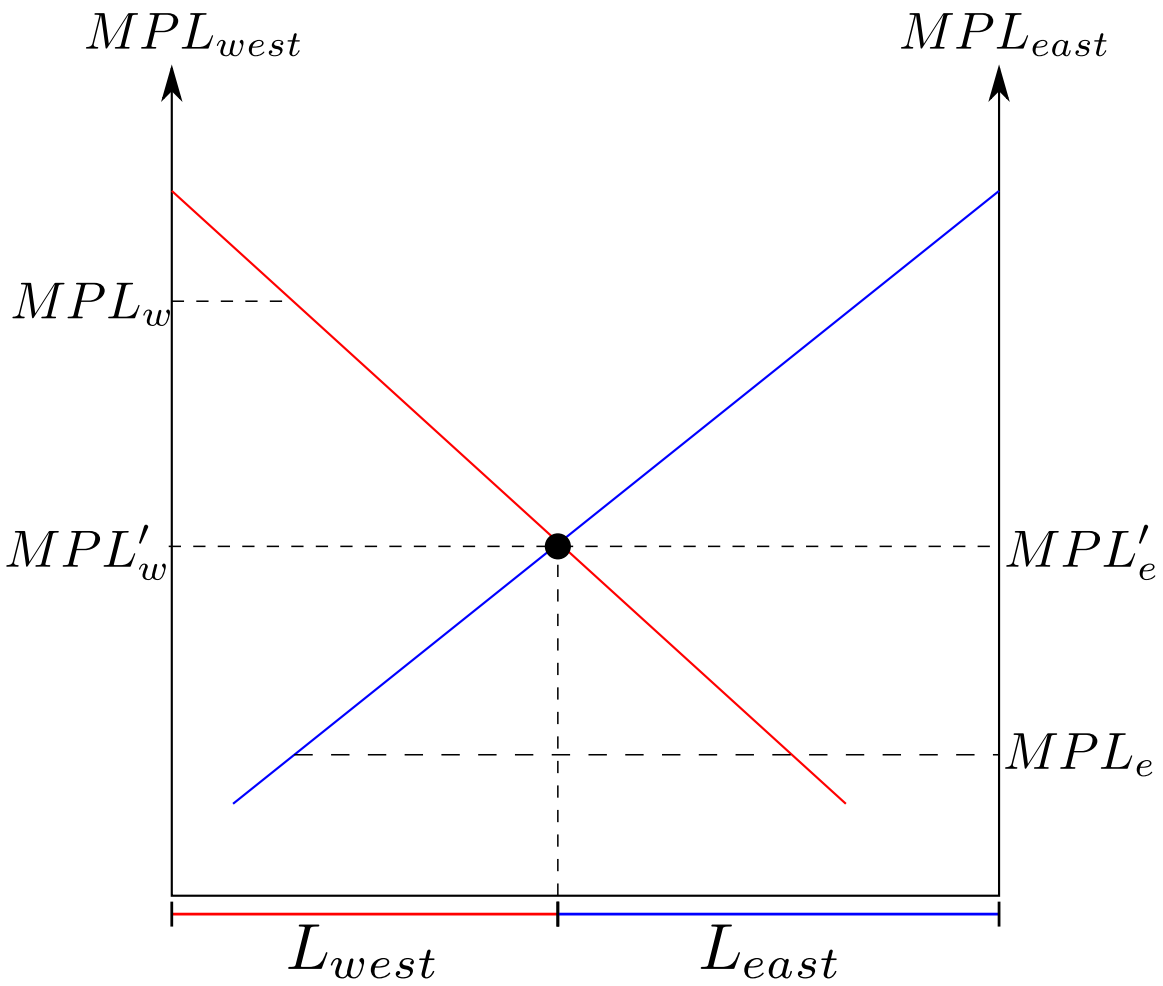

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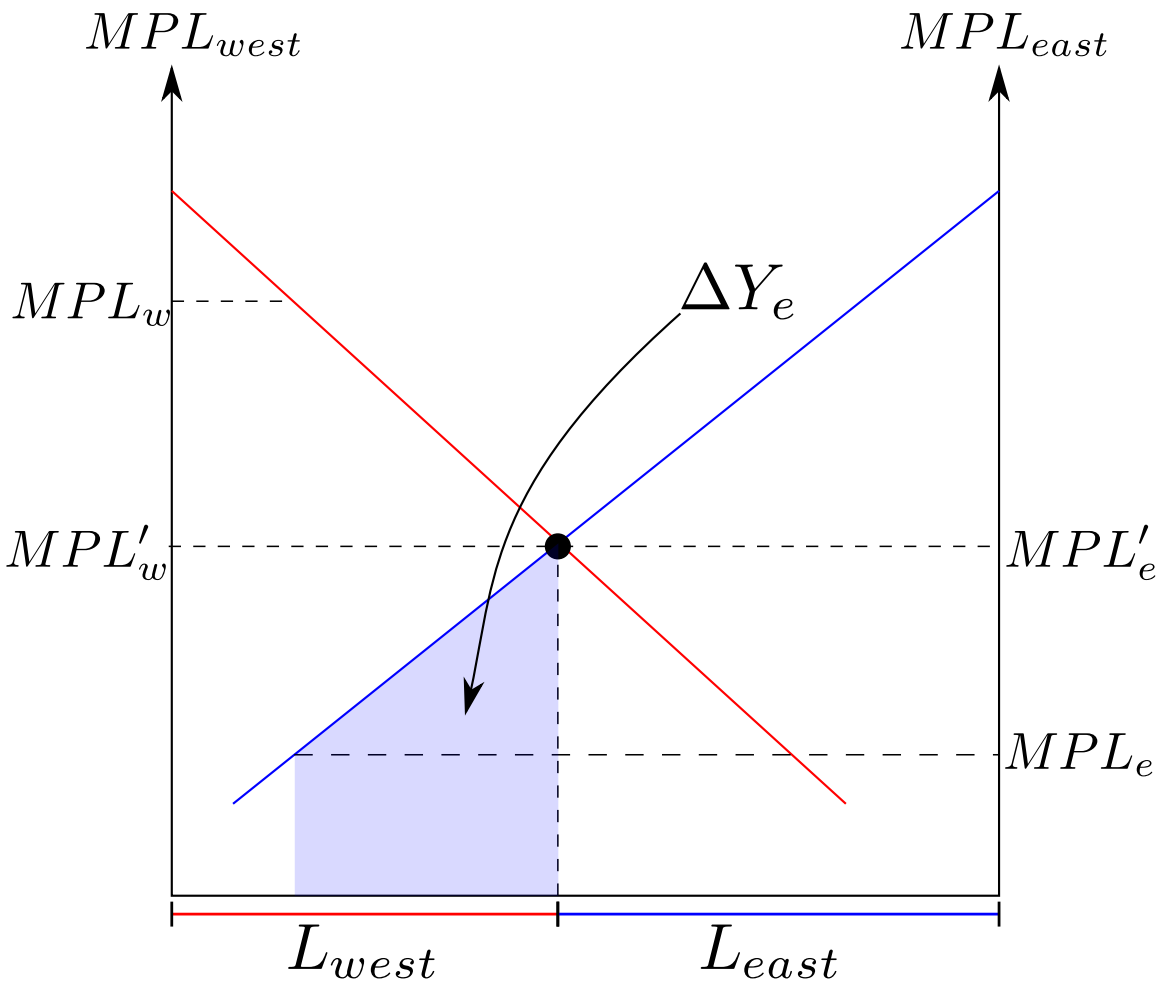

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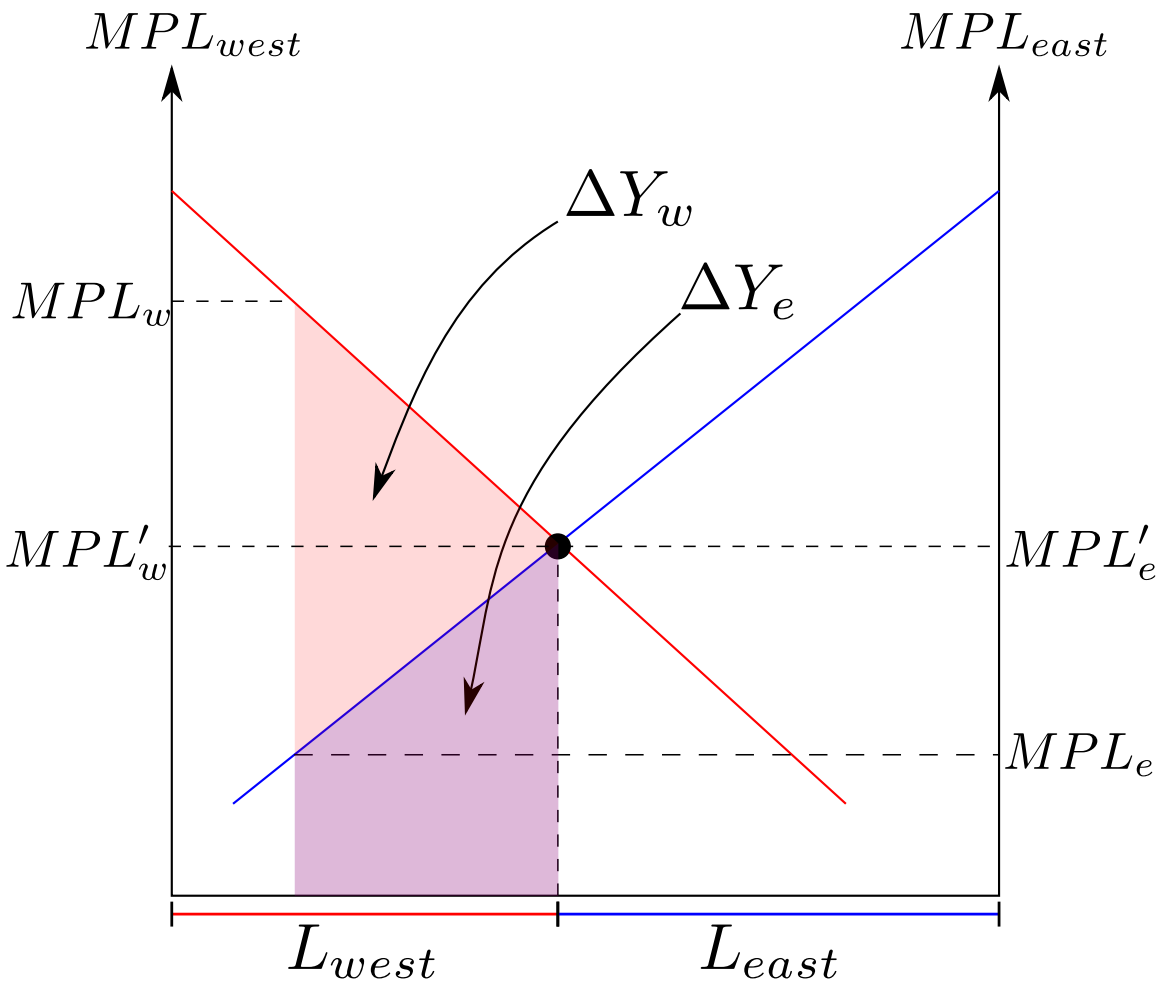

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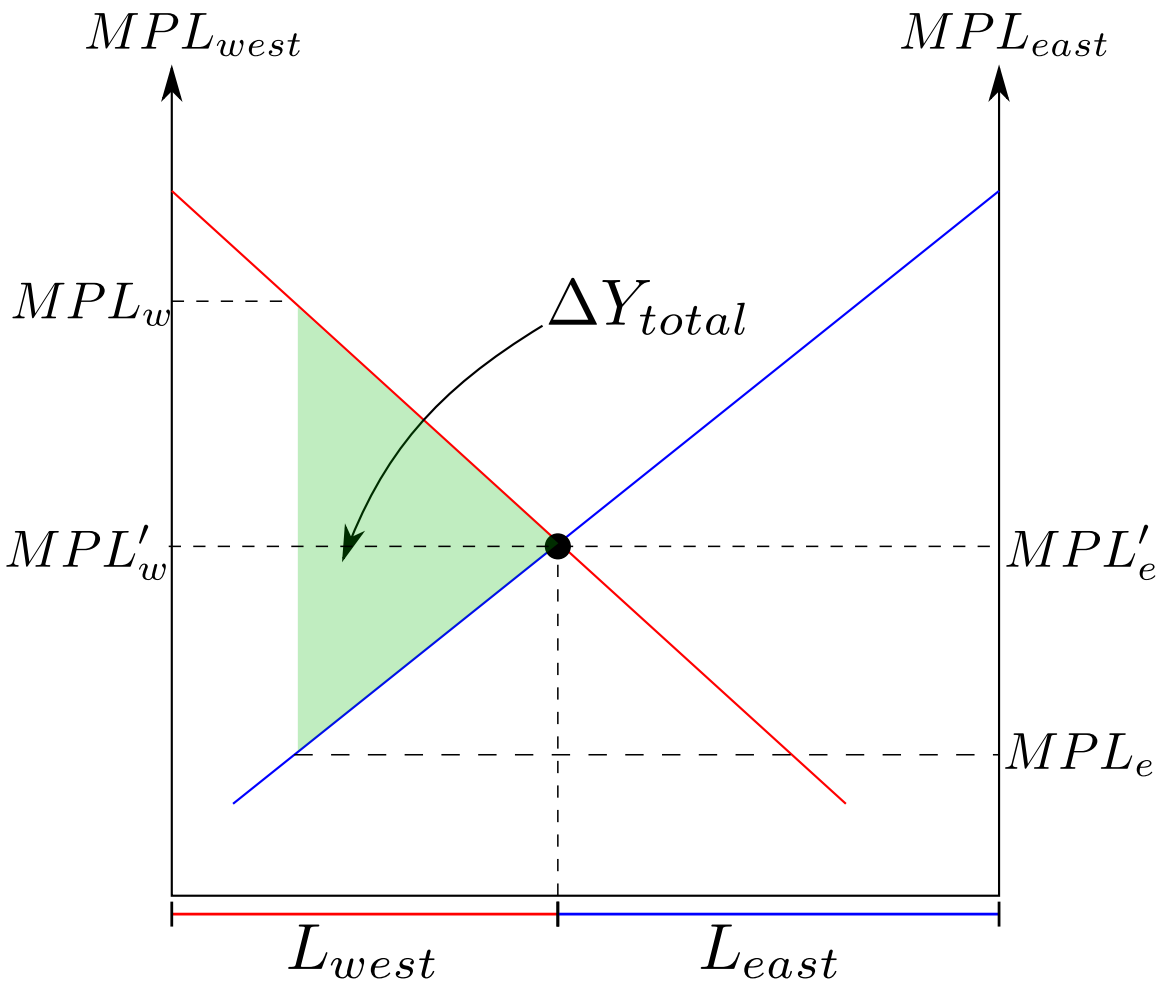
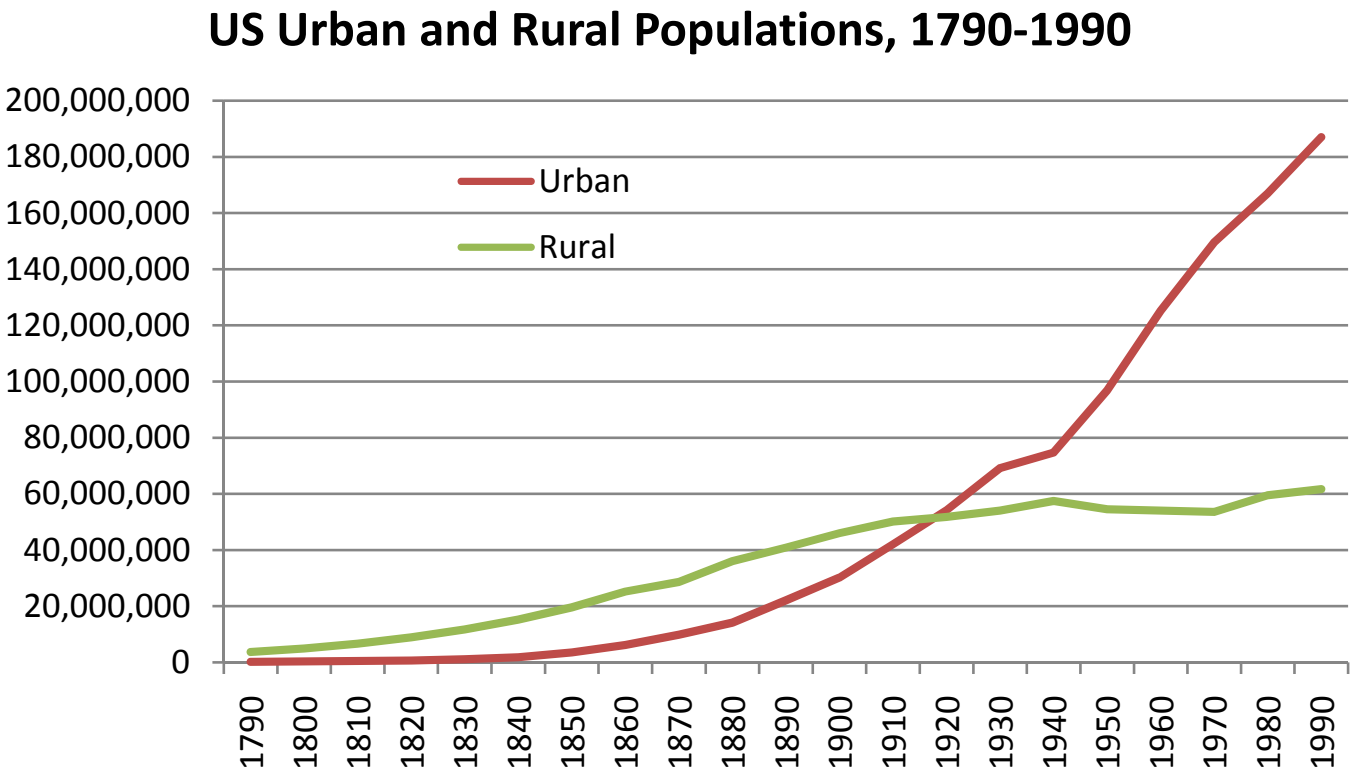


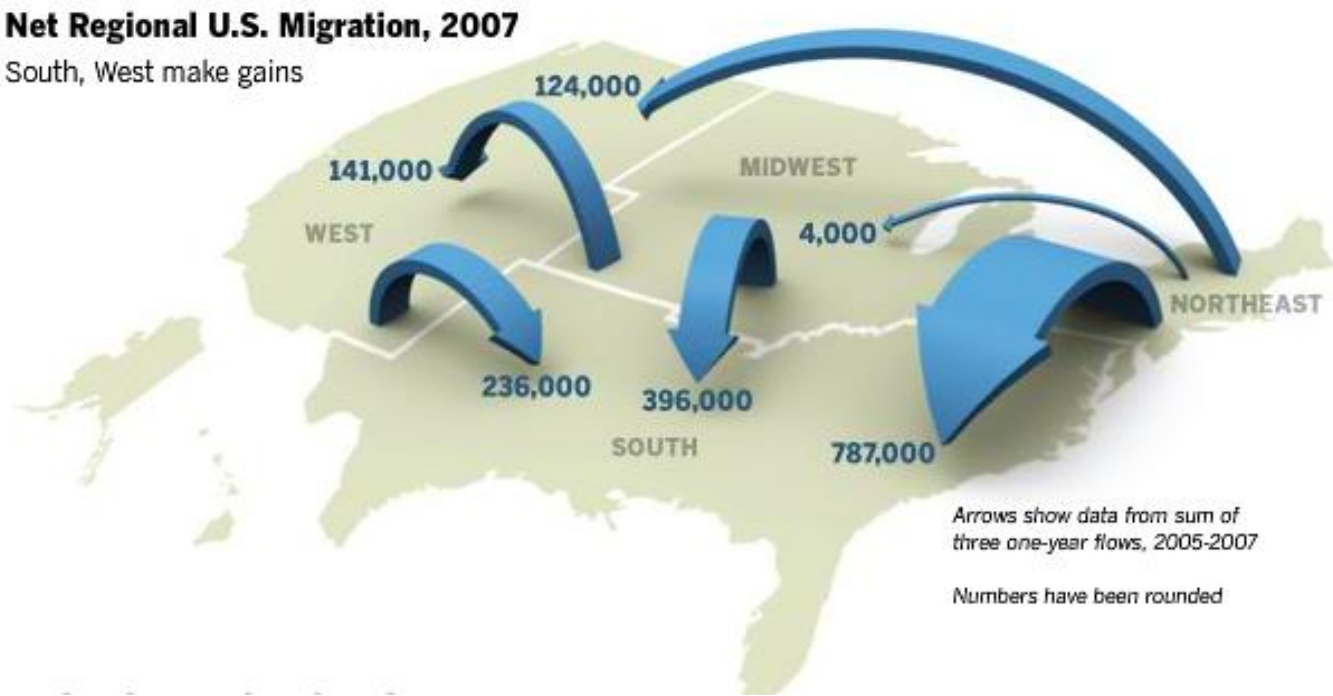
# Internal Migration



# Historical Internal Migration

- The biggest trend in internal migration was the spread of the population westward
- The spread west was encouraged by the availability of land, higher potential incomes, and government programs (for example, the Homestead Act)
- In addition to the trend of people moving west, a strong trend in internal migration has been rural to urban migration
- Internal migration in general was driven by job opportunities, higher incomes, land availability, distance, and the similarity of new locations to old ones
- Over time, income and job opportunities have become more important in explaining migration flows, land availability has explained less and less

# Internal Migration



# Internal Migration


*Generated from http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2008/12/17/u-s-migration-flows/*

# Internal Migration


*Generated from http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2008/12/17/u-s-migration-flows/*

# Modern Internal Migration

- There is still a significant amount of internal migration in the United States
- People move for jobs, for education, cost of living considerations, etc.
- The historical flow of people out of rural areas has continued (to the extent that a new Homestead Act has been proposed)
- Internal migration has serious consequences for local economies (issues of brain drain, housing bubbles, etc.)

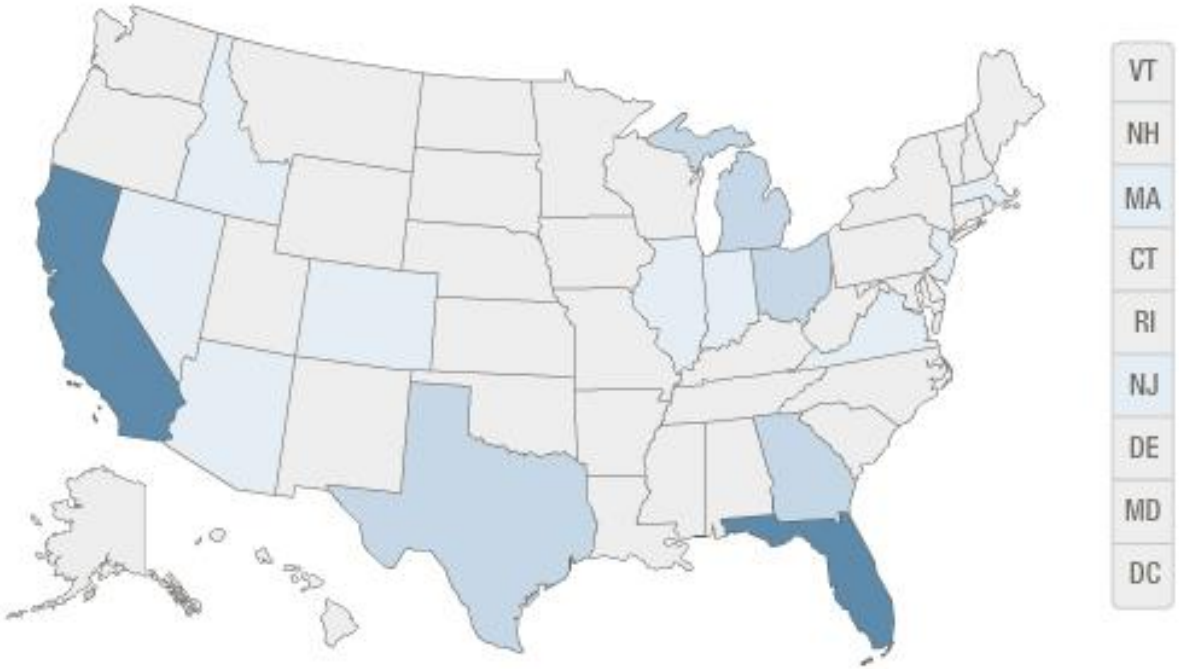
# States with greatest inflow of people

# Foreclosures by state, 2009

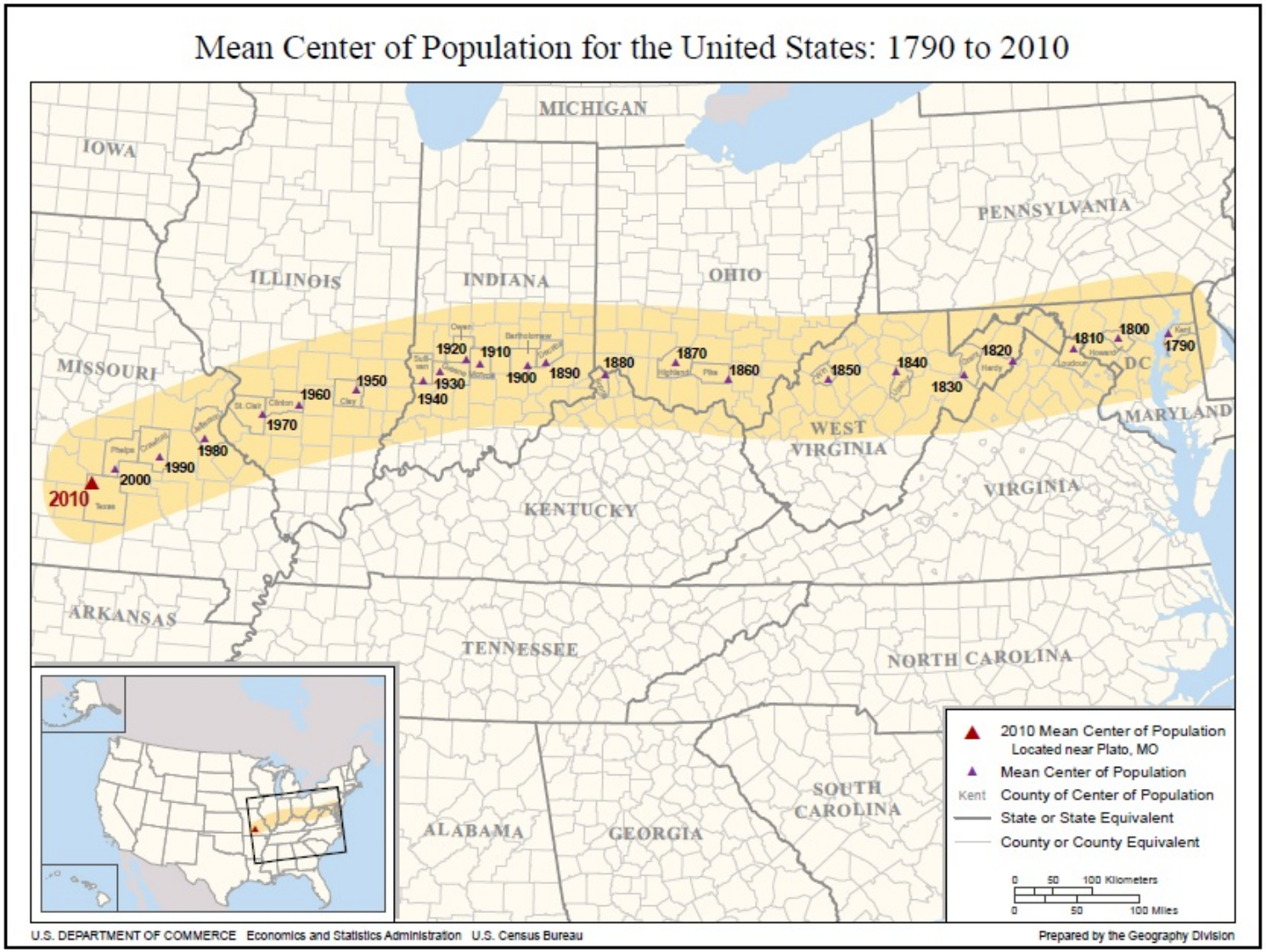
## U.S. foreclosures by state

There were more than 2.9 million home foreclosures in the U.S. in 2008. The maps below show the state-by-state numbers of foreclosures in 2007, 2008 and through the end of January 2009.

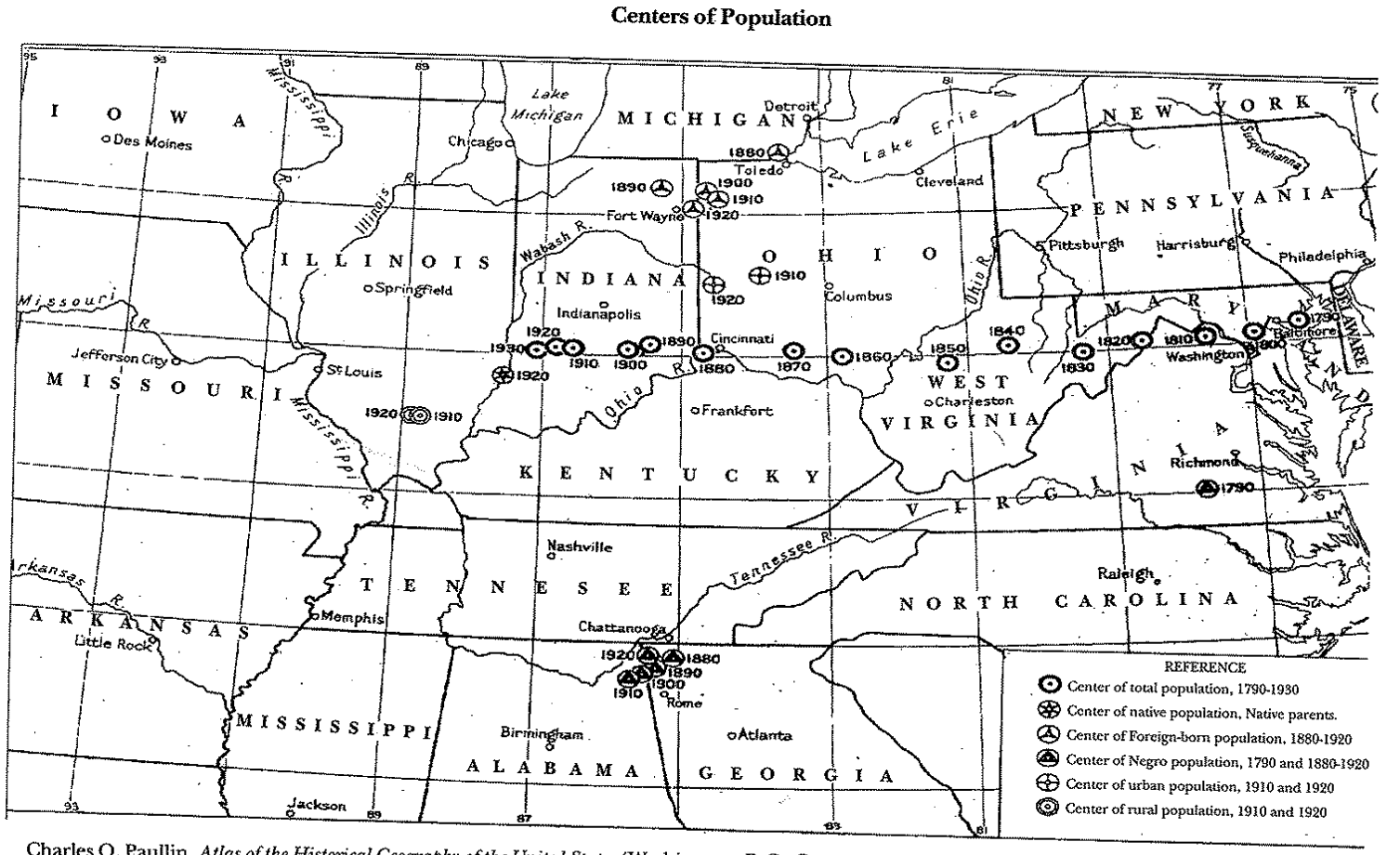
2009 | 2008 | 2007



# Race and Internal Migration

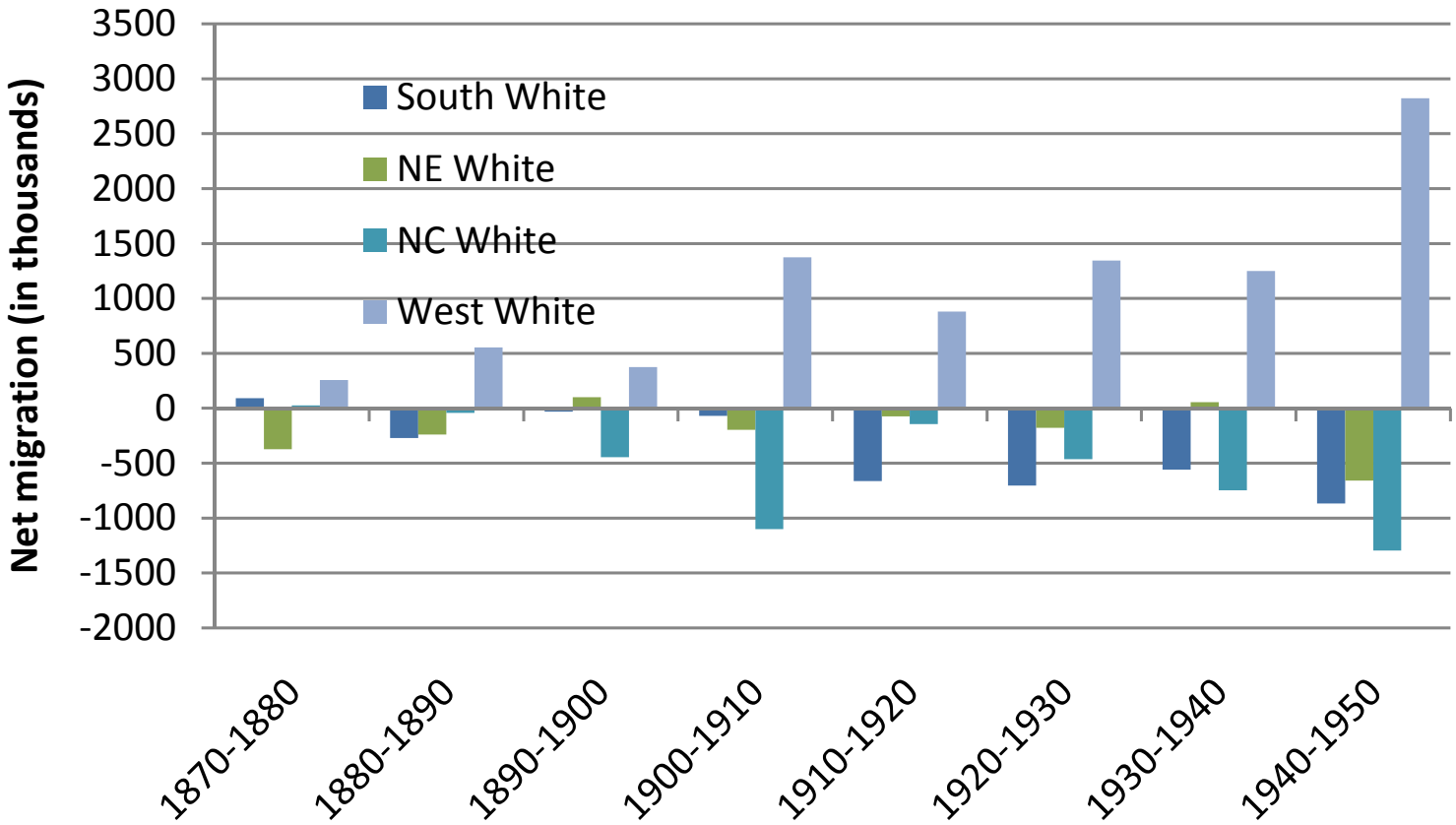


# Race and Internal Migration

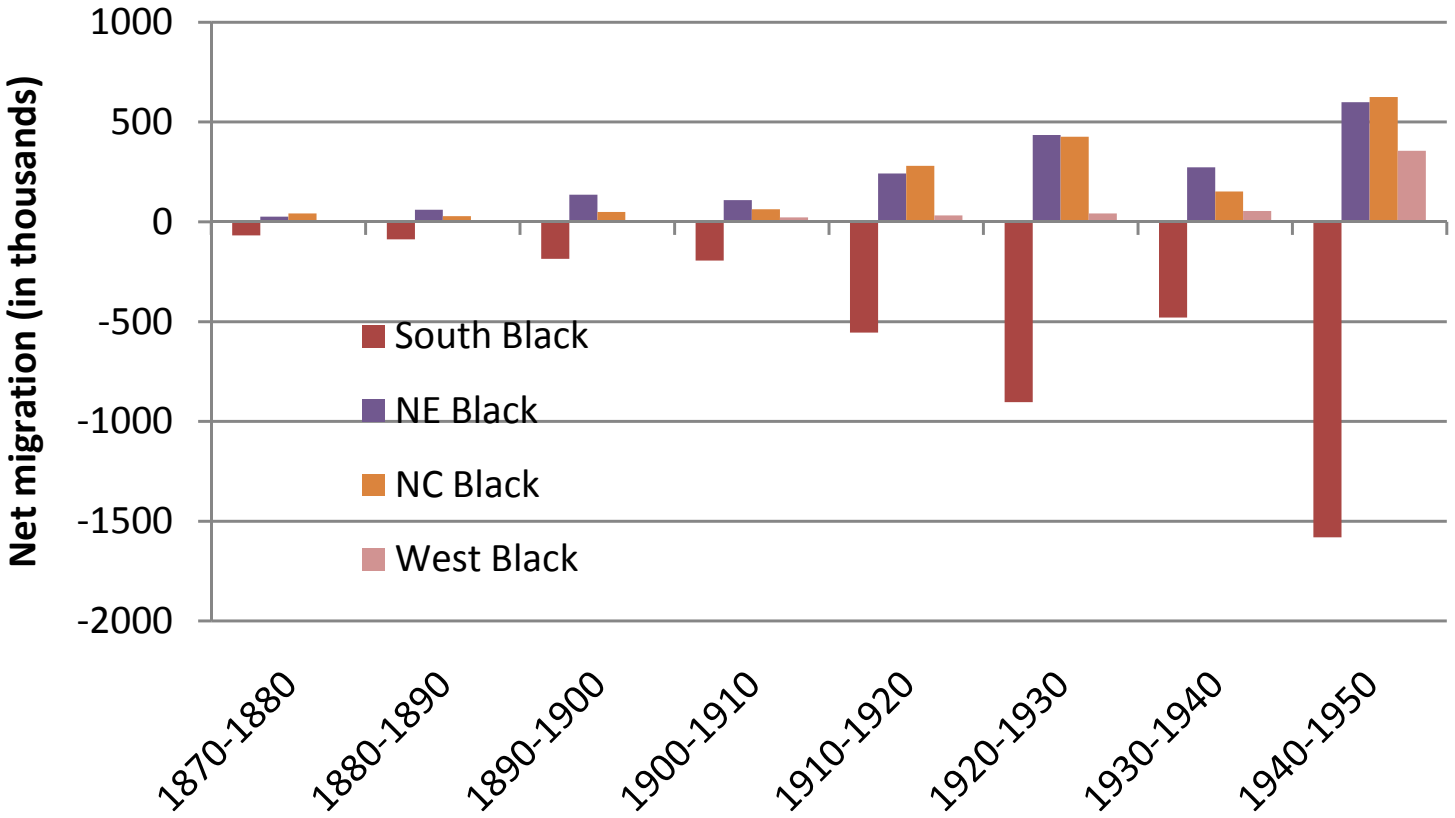



Charles O. Paullin, *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution, 1932): Plate 80, Panel A.

# Internal Migration of the White Population



# Internal Migration of the Black Population



# Race and Internal Migration

- Once again, the economic history of the black population looks quite different than that of the white population
- The black population went through a dramatic period of internal migration known as the Great Migration
- After emancipation, blacks did not immediately leave the South despite poor economic conditions
- Between 1870 and 1910, only 535,000 blacks left the South
- Between 1910 and 1940, 3.5 million blacks left the South
- In 1900, 4.3% of blacks born in the South lived outside of the South, by 1950 it's 20.4%

# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?

**Relative Wage Levels by Region, 1870-1898**

| | 1870-74 | 1875-79 | 1880-84 | 1885-89 | 1890-94 | 1895-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Midwest | 122.5 | 128 | 126.3 | 121.8 | 121.2 | 120.5 |
| West | 146.2 | 147.5 | 131.8 | 129.6 | 122.6 | 122.9 |
| South | 97.2 | 102 | 97.2 | 96.5 | 96.9 | 96.3 |

# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?

**Relative Wage Levels by City 1870-1898**

| | 1870-74 | 1875-79 | 1880-84 | 1885-89 | 1890-94 | 1895-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Chicago | 123.1 | 118.7 | 117.5 | 120 | 123 | 126.9 |
| Philadelphia | 94.7 | 92 | 84.4 | 86.1 | 85.9 | 86.2 |
| Richmond | 85.6 | 87.9 | 81.2 | 81 | 81.7 | 80.6 |

# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?

**Term of Occupancy of Share Tenants, 1910**

| | South Atlantic | | East South Central | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years on farm | White | Black | White | Black |
| Less than 1 | 37.9% | 33.9% | 45.6% | 39.9% |
| 1 year | 17.8 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 15.9 |
| 2-4 years | 28.1 | 31.5 | 24.8 | 28.1 |
| 5-9 years | 10.0 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 9.7 |
| 10 years and over | 6.2 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 6.2 |

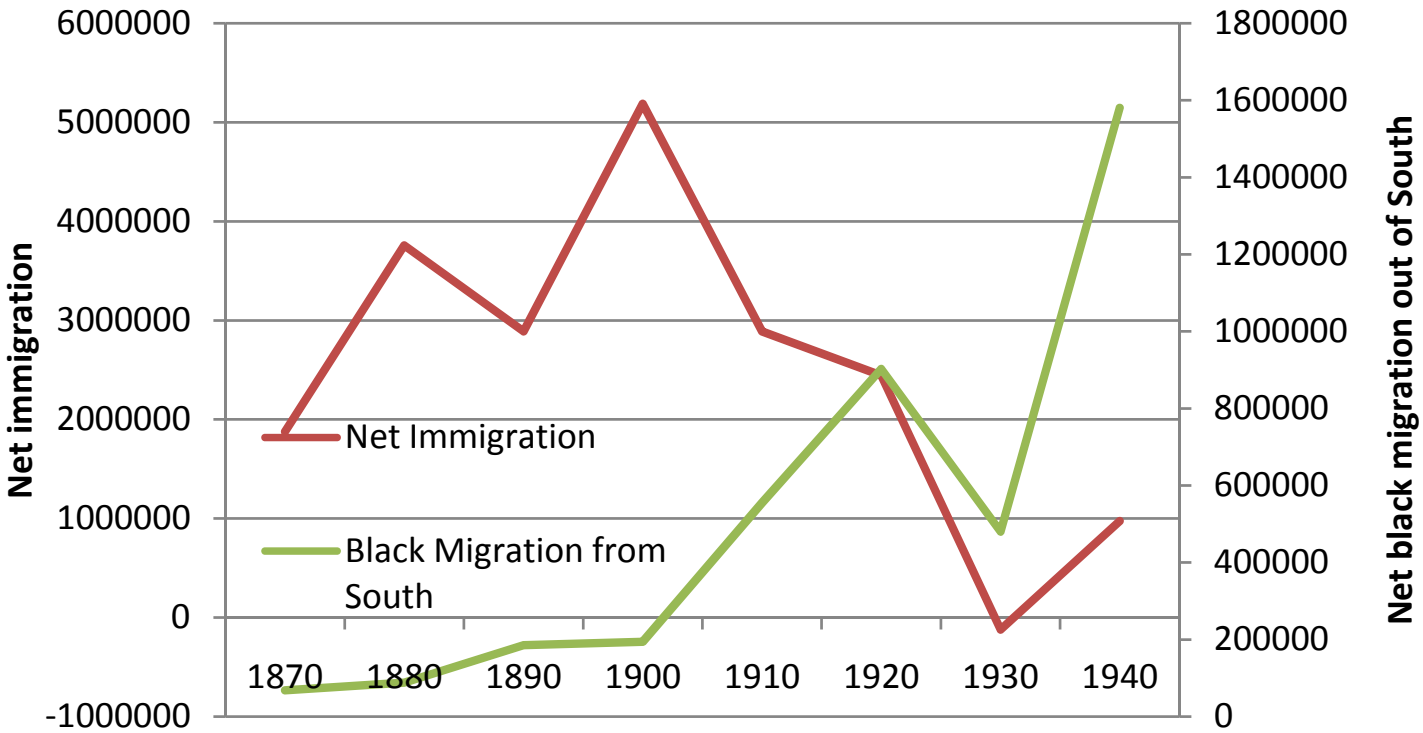
# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?

- It doesn't look like Southern blacks were particularly averse to moving
- There is evidence of a fair amount of movement within the South
- Average wages and job opportunities certainly seemed better in the Northern cities
- Eventually, blacks would move to take advantage of those economic opportunities
- So why the 50 year delay?

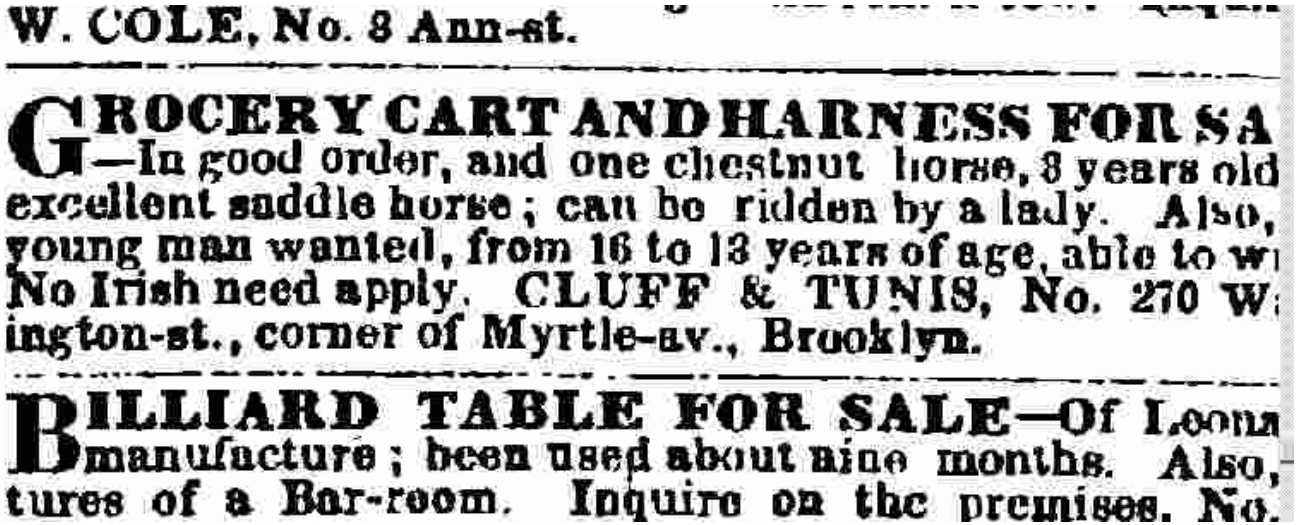
# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?

- One possible explanation is the influence of immigration
- From emancipation up until the early 20th century, there were large flows of immigrants into Northern cities
- More immigrants could do two things to the economic prospects of blacks:
  - Drive down wages by increasing overall labor supply
  - Decrease the probability of getting a job if white Europeans were preferred by employers to blacks
- When the flow of immigrants declines, the levels of black migration rise

# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?



# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?



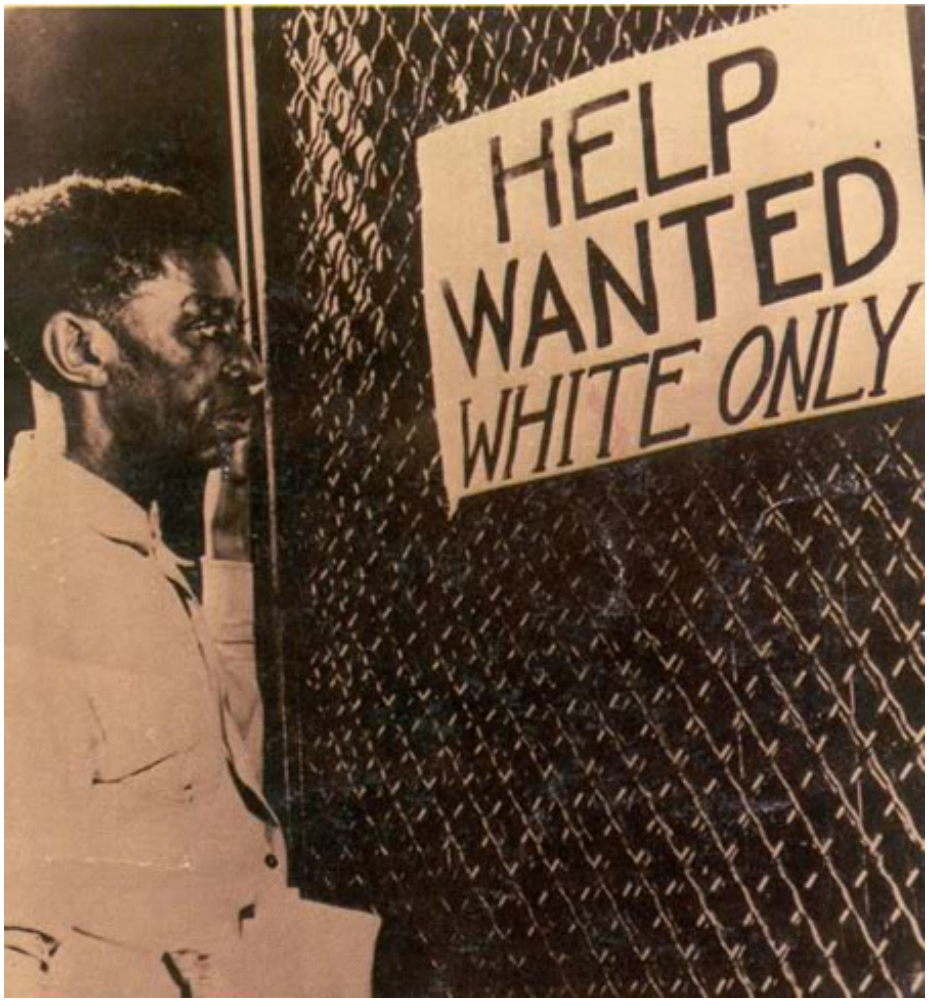
W. COLE, No. 8 Ann-st.

GROCERY CART AND HARNESS FOR SA
—In good order, and one chestnut horse, 8 years old
excellent saddle horse; can be ridden by a lady. Also,
young man wanted, from 16 to 18 years of age, able to w
No Irish need apply. CLUFF & TUNIS, No. 270 W
ington-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—Of Leona
manufacture; been used about nine months. Also,
tures of a Bar-room. Inquire on the premises. No.

*Classified ad in The New York Times, March 25, 1854*

# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?



# Why Was Black Migration Delayed?

may be located not less than eight (8) feet from any such side lot line. For the purposes of such measurements as are contained in this paragraph (c), State Highway No. 31, leading from Williamsburg to Jamestown, shall be considered as a side lot line.

(d) No noxious or offensive trade or activity shall be carried on upon any lot, nor shall anything be done thereon which may be or become an annoyance or nuisance to the neighborhood.

(e) No persons of any race other than the white or Caucasian race, shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant.

(f) No trailer, basement, tent, shack, garage, barn, or other outbuilding erected in the tract shall at any time be used as a residence, temporarily or permanently, nor shall any structure of a temporary character be used as a residence, except that a servants' room and bath is permitted over detached garages.

(g) No dwelling costing less than $6,000 shall be permitted on any lot having a frontage on Lake Powell, and no dwelling costing less than $5,000 shall be permitted on any other lot shown on said plat plan above mentioned. The ground floor area of the main structure, exclusive of one-story open porches and garages, shall be no less than 900 square feet in the case of a one-story structure, nor less than 600 square feet in the case of a one and one-half, two, or two and one-half - story structure.

# Outcomes During the Great Migration

- How did the Great Migration impact black outcomes?
- We've got a similar problem to the Age of Mass Migration
- A cross-section will give us biased results due to selection into migration
- We can take the same approach to this problem as Abramitzky, Bouston and Eriksson – linking across censuses
- Let's take a look at Collins and Wanamaker (2014)

# Outcomes During the Great Migration

TABLE 3—1910 CHARACTERISTICS OF MALES IN LINKED DATASET, BY SUBSEQUENT INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION STATUS

| | Nonmigrants (total $N = 4{,}361$) | Migrants (total $N = 1{,}104$) | $p$-value of difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Personal characteristics* | | | |
| Attending school (age 5–20) | 47.6 | 51.2 | 0.11 |
| Literate (age 10–40) | 65.1 | 68.4 | 0.08 |
| Owner-occupied housing | 21.7 | 25.1 | 0.01 |
| Mean age in 1910 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 0.01 |
| 1910 city population | | | |
| Not in city | 75.8 | 69.4 | 0.01 |
| City population <=25,000 | 15.4 | 19.8 | 0.01 |
| City population > 25,000 | 8.9 | 10.8 | 0.05 |
| Latitude (county) | 33.4 | 34.1 | 0.01 |
| Longitude (county) | 86.6 | 84.9 | 0.01 |
| Distance to Chicago or Philadelphia (min.) | 578.2 | 510.3 | 0.01 |
| *Job characteristics* (*ages 21–40*) | | | |
| Farmer | 38.9 | 26.3 | 0.01 |
| Farm laborer | 18.2 | 16.7 | 0.52 |
| Operative | 7.0 | 9.0 | 0.20 |
| Nonagricultural laborer | 27.5 | 37.0 | 0.01 |
| Employed | 93.5 | 93.5 | 0.98 |
| Class of worker, wage or salary employee | 58.9 | 72.8 | 0.01 |

# Outcomes During the Great Migration

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 |

# Outcomes During the Great Migration

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 |

# Outcomes During the Great Migration

- Collins and Wanamaker find big returns to migration for black men during the Great Migration
- These returns remain large even after controlling for positive selection into migration
- This helped partially close black-white gaps but large gaps remained: the black-white earnings score ratio increased from 0.44 in 1910 to 0.47 in 1930
- Even after moving north, black workers faced discrimination in housing markets, labor markets, schools, and a range of other dimensions