

Data and the State

PUBPOL 2130 / INFO 3130

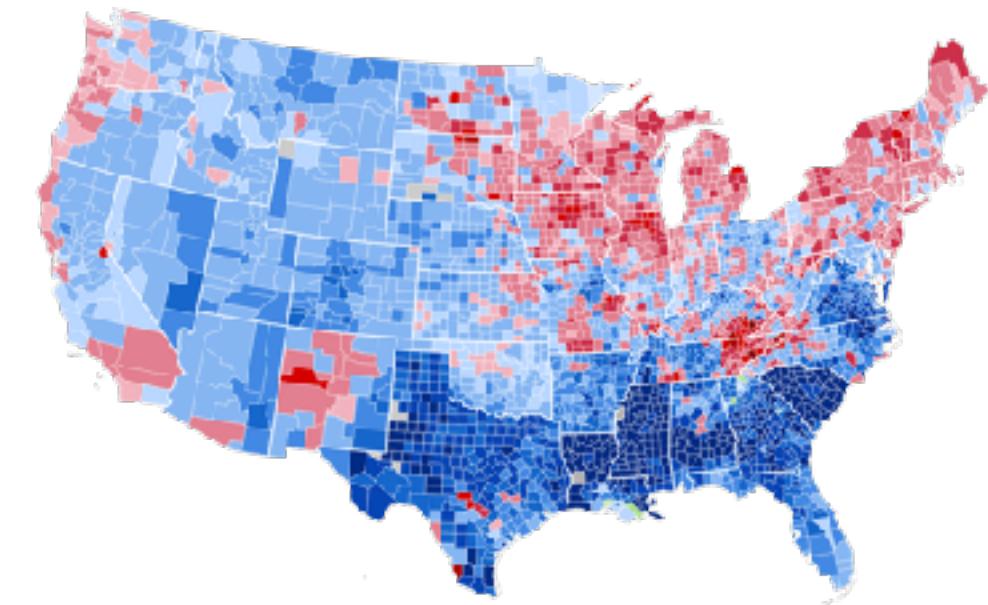


Migration and Relocation

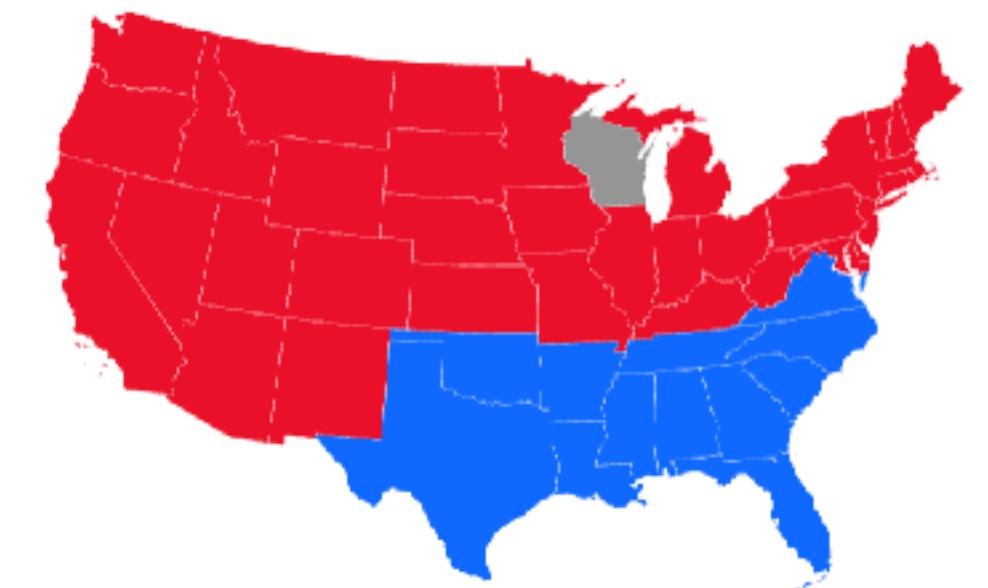
Lecture 11, Tuesday Mar 4

Political geography

- Last week we looked at elections and election data
- Most U.S. states have a pronounced urban/rural partisan sorting (though Massachusetts has been an exception)
- Political sorting is a function of two elements:
ideological change and **migration**
- Ideological change: a prime example is the era of the “Solid South” and the realignment of the American political parties

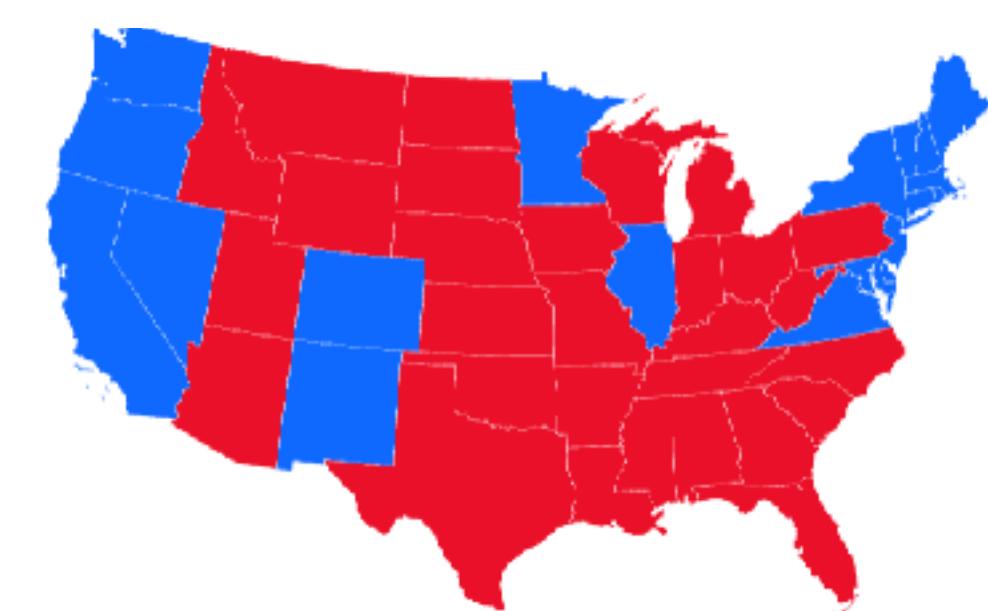


1916



1924

Source: MIT Election Data and Science Lab, The American Presidency Project • Created with the Flourish Projector Map template

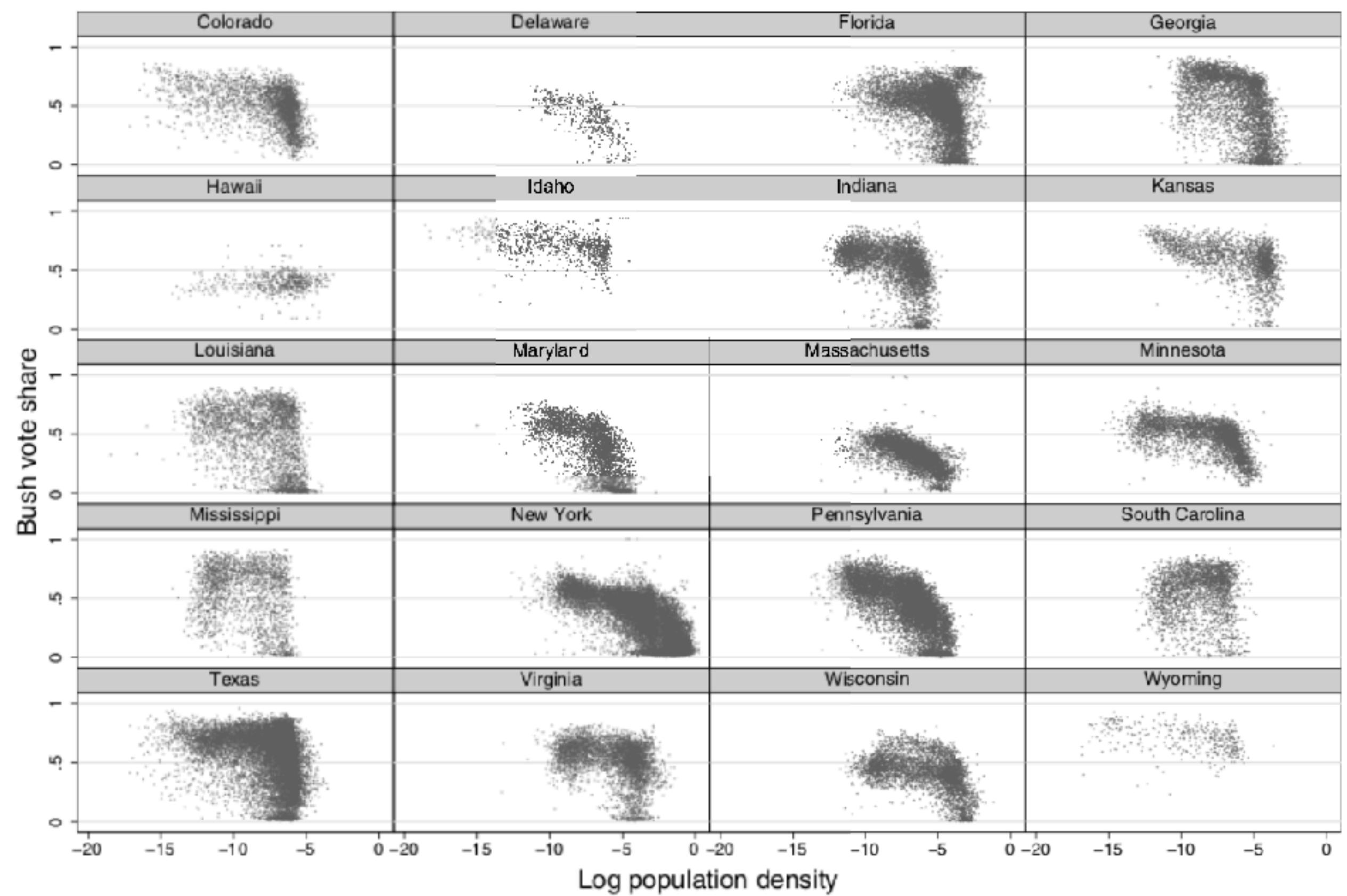


2016

Source: MIT Election Data and Science Lab, The American Presidency Project • Created with the Flourish Projector Map template

Rodden

- “In many countries around the world, political preferences and voting behavior are highly correlated with population density.”
- Transportation networks, infrastructure, jobs are written into the history of within-country migration.



Major **migrations** in U.S. history

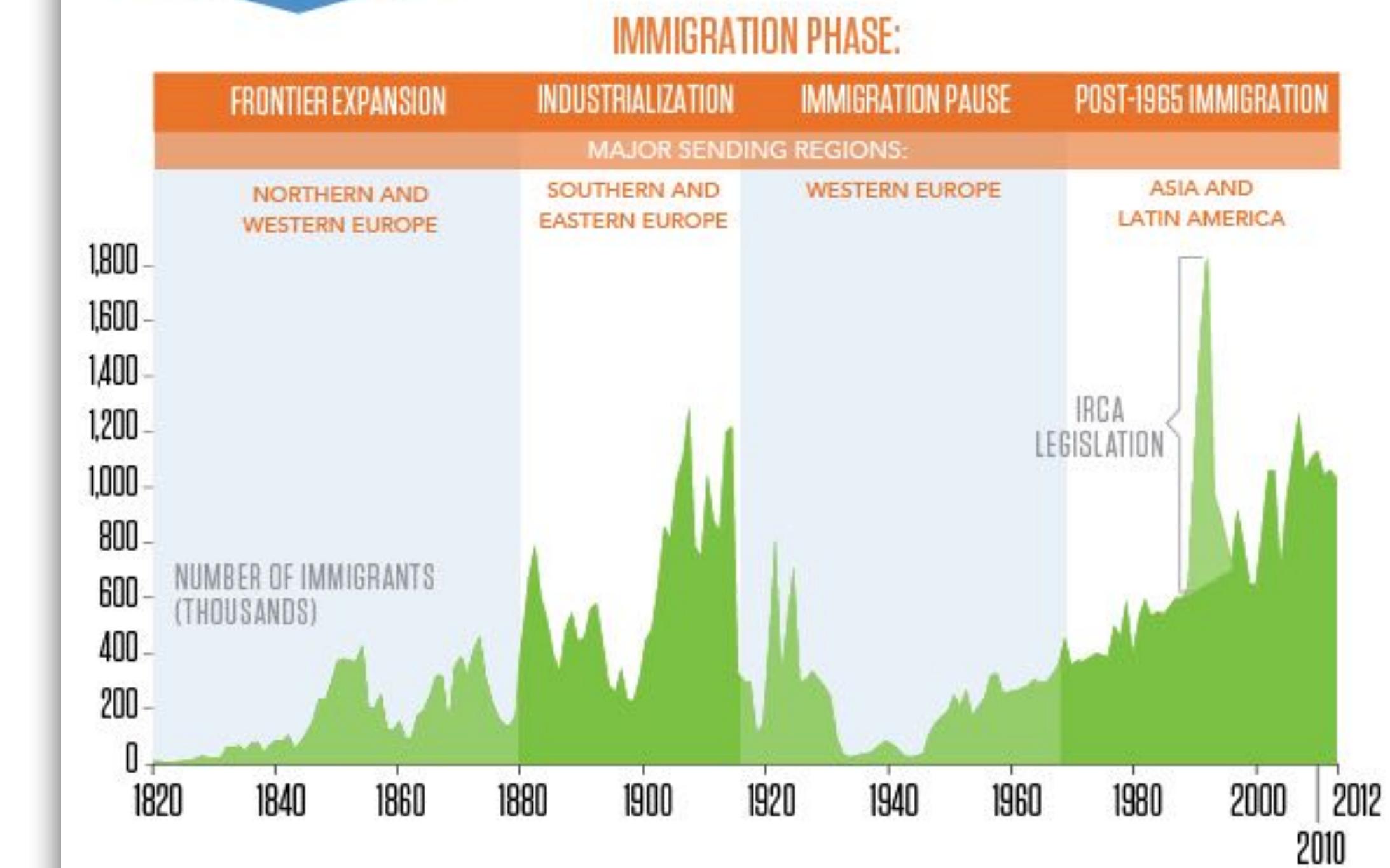
- California **Gold Rush** — late 1840s-1850s — seeking wealth in California once Gold was discovered
 - ~100,000 people
-
- **Dust Bowl** migration — 1930s — from Plains States to West — severe dust storms and ecological disruption displaced farmers
 - ~300,000 people
-
- **Great Migration** — 1910s-1970 — combination of jobs and Jim Crow drives Black families from South to Northeast and Midwest
 - ~6,000,000 people



Immigration patterns

- From founding to 1880s, U.S. policy facilitated immigration for settlement purposes
- 1880s restrictive laws — prostitutes, contract workers.
1882 Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1920s more restrictions/quotas
- 1952 **Immigration and Nationality Act** ends explicit racial barriers
- 1965 shift from preference by national origin to family connection and employment; end of “National Origins Formula”
- 1986 — **Immigration Reform and Control Act**, giving legal status to 2.7 million undocumented residents
- Decade from 2000–2009, 10 million immigrants admitted, 75% from Latin American and Asia

U.S. IMMIGRATION HAS OCCURRED IN WAVES, WITH PEAKS FOLLOWED BY TROUGHS



110K

NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS WHO
ENTER THE UNITED STATES PER DAY

7.5

MILLION
LEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED
STATES FROM LATIN AMERICA AND
ASIA, 2000-2009

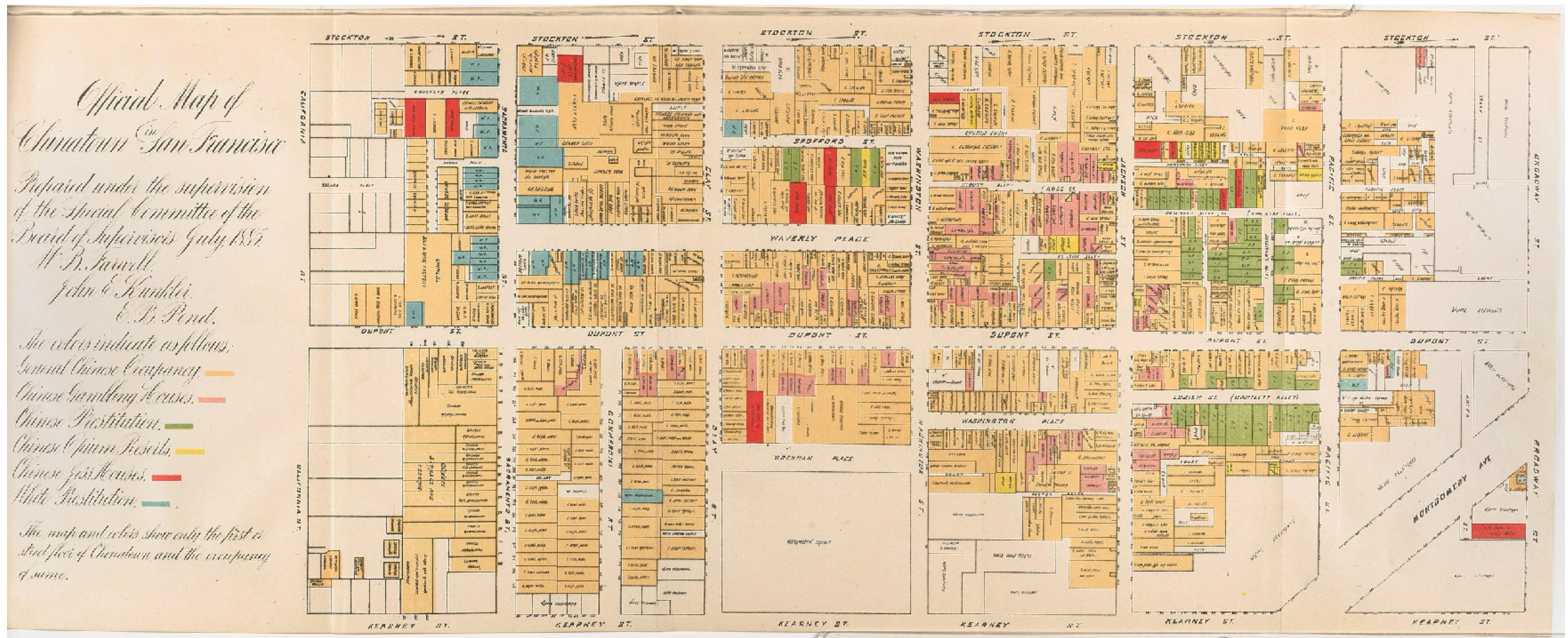
12.2

MILLION
PEAK NUMBER OF UNAUTHORIZED
IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED
STATES, 2007

Note: IRCA adjustments refer to the amnesty provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, under which 2.7 million undocumented foreign U.S. residents obtained legal immigrant status.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security, 2012).

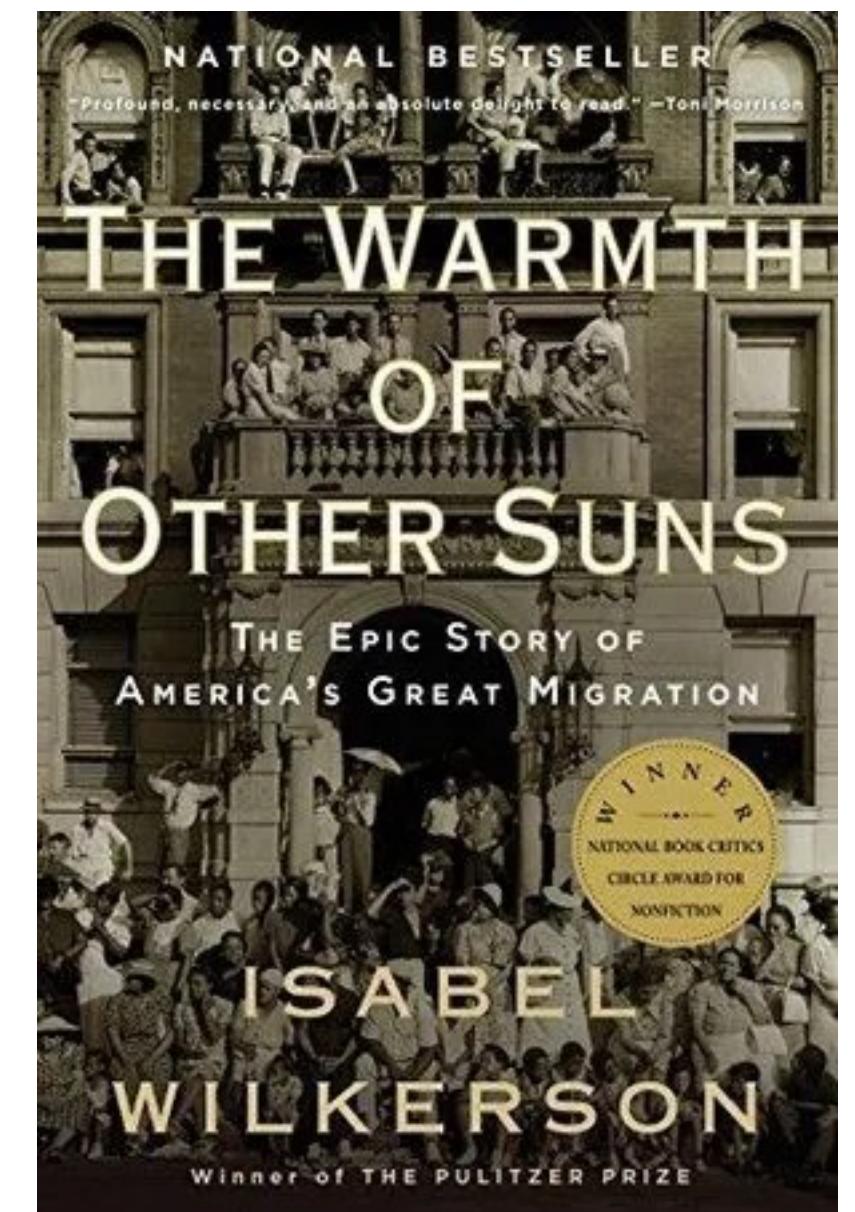
Chinese immigration and settlement has always been a special case



the Great Migration

Wilkerson

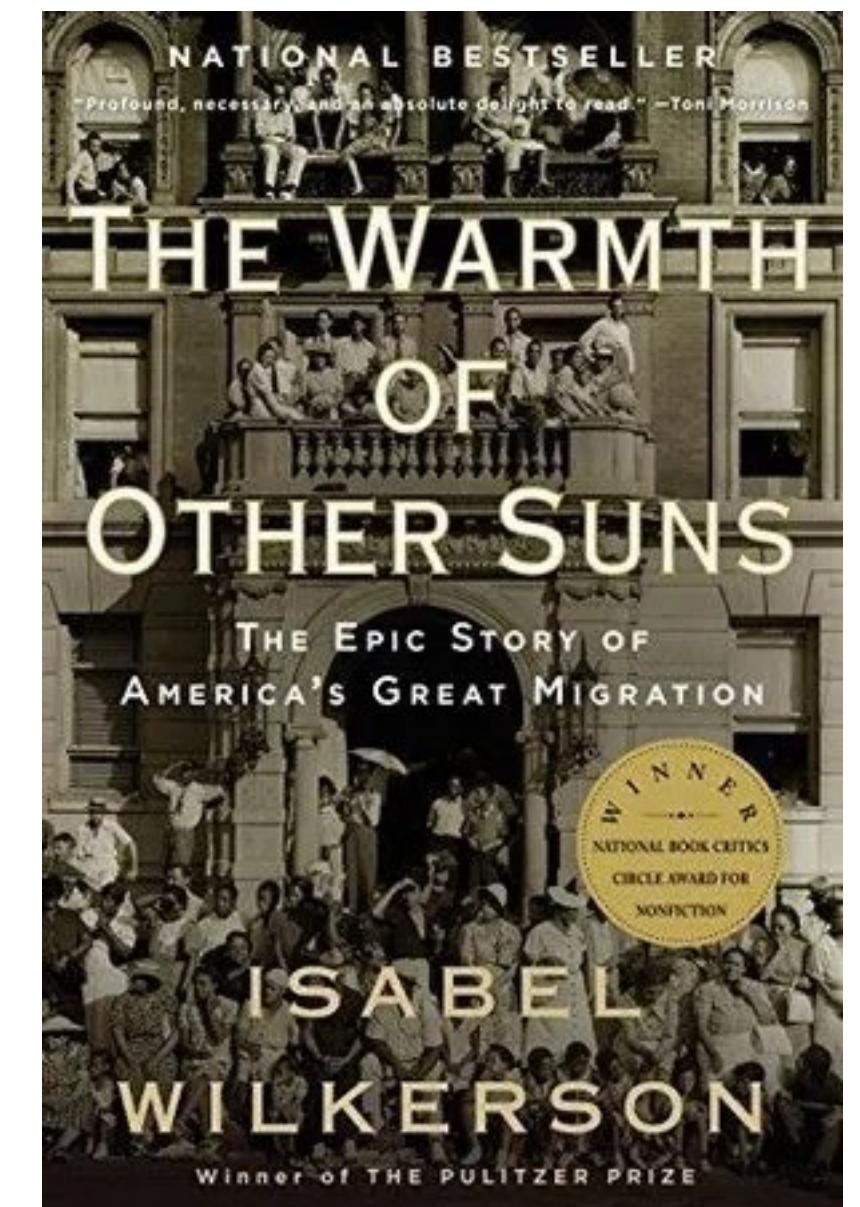
- “From the early years of the twentieth century to well past its middle age, nearly every black family in the American South, which meant nearly every black family in America, had a decision to make. There were **sharecroppers** losing at settlement. **Typists** wanting to work in an office. **Yard boys** scared that a single gesture near the planter's wife could leave them hanging from an oak tree. They were all stuck in a caste system as hard and unyielding as the red Georgia clay, and they each had a decision before them. In this, they were not unlike anyone who ever longed to cross the Atlantic or the Rio Grande.”
- “Over the course of **six decades**, some **six million black southerners** left the land of their forefathers and **fanned out across the country** for an uncertain existence in nearly every other corner of America. The Great Migration would become a turning point in history. It would transform urban America and recast the social and political order of every city it touched. It would force the South to search its soul and finally to lay aside a feudal caste system. It grew out of the unmet promises made after the Civil War and, through the sheer weight of it, helped push the country toward the civil rights revolutions of the 1960s.”



2010

Wilkerson

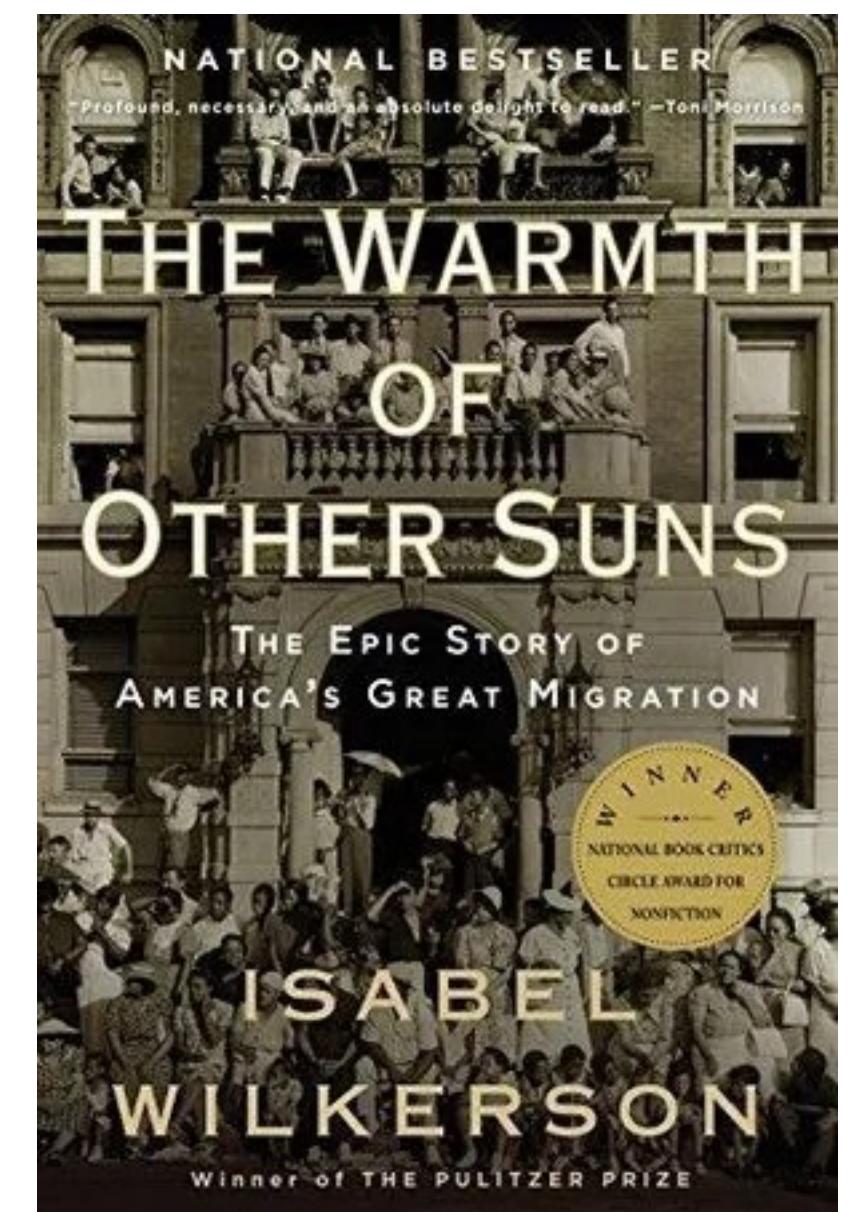
- “Its imprint is everywhere in urban life. The configuration of the **cities** as we know them, the **social geography** of black and white neighborhoods, the spread of the **housing projects** as well as the rise of a well-scrubbed black middle class, along with the alternating waves of **white flight** and **suburbanization**—all of these grew, directly or indirectly, from the response of everyone touched by the Great Migration.”
- “The Great Migration would not end until the 1970s, when the South began finally to change—the whites-only signs came down, the all-white schools opened up, and everyone could vote. By then nearly half of all black Americans—some forty-seven percent—would be living outside the South, compared to ten percent when the Migration began. **Oftentimes, just to go away**, wrote John Dollard, a Yale scholar studying the South in the 1930s, **is one of the most aggressive things that another person can do**, and if the means of expressing discontent are limited, as in this case, it is one of the few ways in which pressure can be put.”



2010

Wilkerson

- “By the time it was over, no northern or western city would be the same. In **Chicago** alone, the black population rocketed from 44,103 (just under three percent of the population) at the start of the Migration to more than one million at the end of it. By the turn of the twenty-first century, blacks made up a third of the city's residents, with more blacks living in Chicago than in the entire state of **Mississippi**. ”



2010

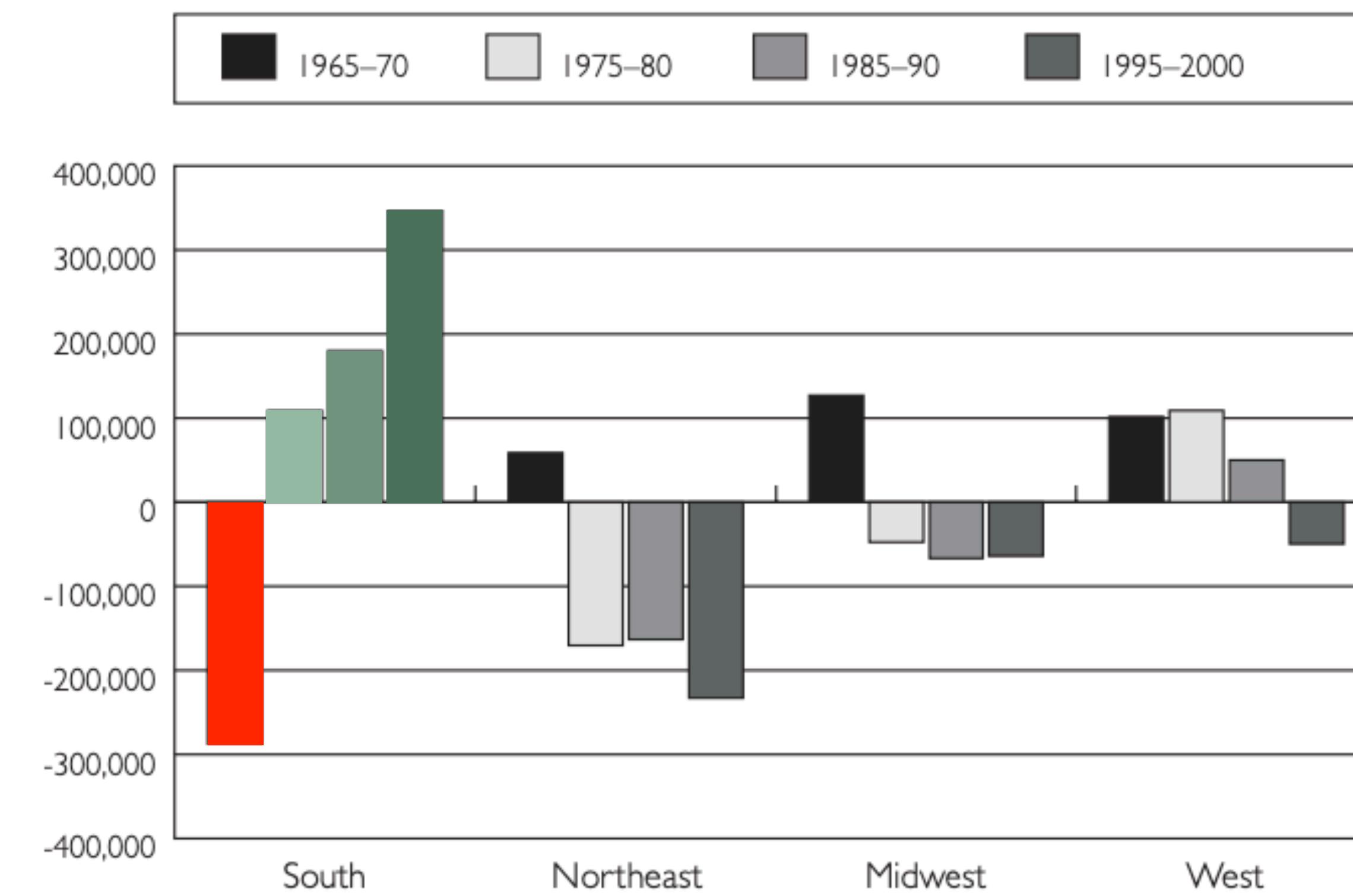
Policy correlate: Cabrini Green

- major public housing project on Chicago's Near North Side
- built 1950s-60s, associated with mayor (and Democratic Boss) Richard J. Daley
- early, largely Italian — by 1960s, mostly Black
- ~15,000 people at peak, emblem of Black working class
- known for crime, dilapidation, lack of social mobility
- demolished 1990s-2000s by Richard **M.** Daley, driving Black flight to suburbs



Now signs of “great reverse”

Figure 1. Black Net Migration, U.S. Regions, 1965–2000



Source: Author's analysis of 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses.



CENTER ON URBAN AND METROPOLITAN POLICY

The New Great Migration: Black Americans' Return to the South, 1965–2000

William H. Frey

“Recent years have completed the long-term reversal of blacks’ historic out-migration from the South.”

Findings

An analysis of migration data from the past four decennial censuses at regional, state, and metropolitan-area levels indicates that:

- The South scored net gains of black migrants from all three of the other regions of the U.S. during the late 1990s, reversing a 35-year trend. Of the 10 states that suffered the greatest net loss of blacks between 1965 and 1970, five ranked among the top 10 states for attracting blacks between 1995 and 2000.
- Southern metropolitan areas, particularly Atlanta, led the way in attracting black migrants in the late 1990s. In contrast, the major metropolitan areas of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco experienced the greatest out-migration of blacks during the same period.
- Among migrants from the Northeast, Midwest, and West regions, blacks were more likely than whites to select destinations in the South.
- College-educated individuals lead the new migration into the South. The “brain gain” states of Georgia, Texas, and Maryland attracted the most black college graduates from 1995 to 2000, while New York suffered the largest net loss.
- After several decades as a major black migrant “magnet,” California lost more black migrants than it gained during the late 1990s. Southern states, along with western “spillover” states like Arizona and Nevada, received the largest numbers of black out-migrants from California.

This full-scale reversal of blacks’ “Great Migration” north during the early part of the 20th century reflects the South’s economic growth and modernization, its improved race relations, and the longstanding cultural and kinship ties it holds for black families. This new pattern has augmented a sizeable and growing black middle class in the South’s major metropolitan areas.

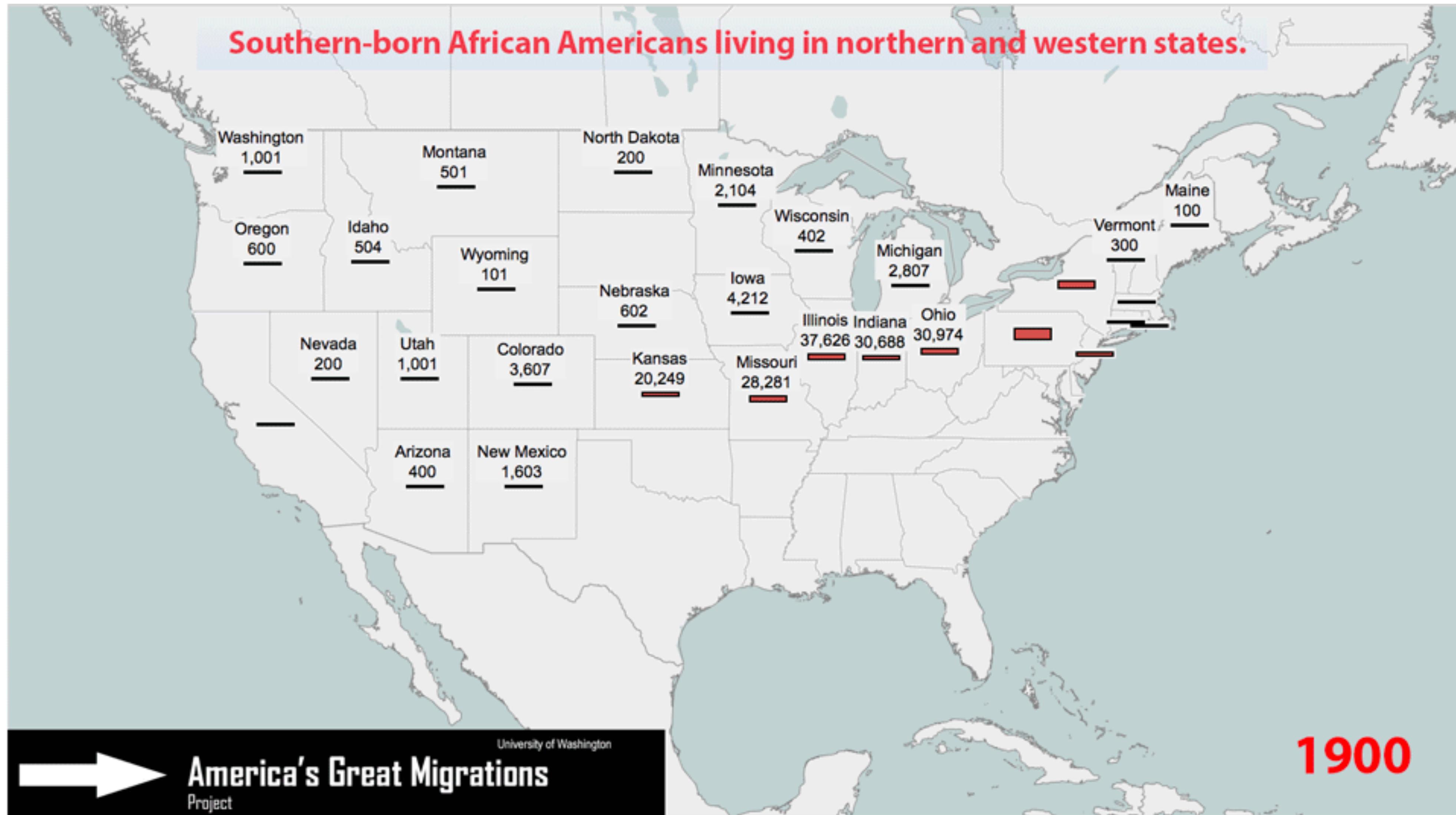
Table 4. Top “Brain Gain” and “Brain Drain” States, Blacks and Whites, 1995–2000

Rank	Blacks	Whites
Largest Net In-Migration of College Graduates		
1	Georgia	20,297
2	Texas	11,609
3	Maryland	11,468
4	Florida	5,976
5	North Carolina	4,016
6	Tennessee	2,466
7	Arizona	2,420
8	Nevada	1,848
9	Virginia	1,018
10	Delaware	888
Largest Net Out-Migration of College Graduates		
1	New York	-18,573
2	Louisiana	-6,608
3	District of Columbia	-5,601
4	Pennsylvania	-4,040
5	Alabama	-3,019
6	Mississippi	-2,947
7	Ohio	-2,875
8	Massachusetts	-2,389
9	California	-2,173
10	Oklahoma	-1,669

Source: Author's analysis of Census 2000 data

Appendix C. Black Net Migration for Metropolitan Areas with Black Population Over 50,000 in 2000, 1965–2000

Metropolitan Areas	2000 Black Population	% of Total Population	Black Net Migration			
			1965–1970	1975–1980	1985–1990	1995–2000
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	3,637,778	17.2	18,792	-139,789	-190,108	-193,061
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	1,992,266	26.2	34,365	9,998	29,904	16,139
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	1,707,618	18.6	14,061	-44,884	-69,068	-59,282
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	1,245,039	7.6	55,943	32,764	-11,731	-38,833
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	1,210,846	19.6	24,601	-16,678	-617	-5,479
Atlanta, GA MSA	1,189,179	28.9	10,135	27,111	74,705	114,478
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	1,149,331	21.1	54,766	-989	-22,432	-15,095
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	790,518	20.4	4,984	6,106	10,401	-7,772
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	789,489	16.9	16,301	24,267	-4,661	9,633
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	720,133	13.8	16,384	12,460	16,097	39,360
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	513,561	7.3	24,699	16,034	-7,078	-30,613
New Orleans, LA MSA	502,251	37.5	-4,886	-4,889	-17,395	-13,860



Using ACS data

- ACS gives year by year relocation numbers as a county matrix
- Not broken down by race, hard to correlate with other ACS attributes (for privacy reasons)

New data source: PUMS

- New geo-unit: the PUMA (Public Use Microdata Area)
- PUMS data released by Census Bureau
- IPUMS is a Minnesota-based project to integrate data sources and curate for social science use
- Includes Decennial from 1790–2010
- Includes ACS from 2000 to present
- Allows us to use point data in creative ways

The screenshot shows the IPUMS USA website homepage. At the top right, there are links for "LOG IN / REGISTER | IPUMS.ORG". Below the header is the IPUMS USA logo. To the right of the logo are links for "HOME | SELECT DATA | MY DATA | SUPPORT". Below these are several small images showing people interacting with data or using computers. On the left side, there is a sidebar with links for "IPUMS USA", "DATA", "SUPPLEMENTAL DATA", "DOCUMENTATION", "SUPPORT", "RESEARCH", and "OTHER IPUMS DATA". The main content area features a large banner with the text "U.S. CENSUS DATA FOR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HEALTH RESEARCH". Below the banner, it says "IPUMS USA collects, preserves and harmonizes U.S. census microdata and provides easy access to this data with enhanced documentation. Data includes decennial censuses from 1790 to 2010 and American Community Surveys (ACS) from 2000 to the present." A button at the bottom of the banner says "USE IT FOR GOOD -- NEVER FOR EVIL". Further down, there are two blue buttons: "CREATE YOUR CUSTOM DATA SET" with a "Get Data" link, and "ONLINE TOOL FOR ANALYSIS" with a "Analyze Data Online" link. To the right of these buttons is a section titled "WHAT IS IPUMS?" which describes the project's mission. Below that is a section for "IPUMS USA DATA UPDATES" with links to recent changes. At the very bottom, there is a "SUPPORTED BY" section featuring logos for NIH, NSF, Ancestry, StatTransfer, and University of Minnesota.

Latinx population in United States by decade

Select national background (includes US born)

National background

(All)

State

(All)

Year

Year	Number
1850	111,669
1860	179,660
1870	208,022
1880	333,344
1900	496,381
1910	783,229
1920	1,215,928
1930	2,087,641
1940	2,061,919
1950	3,180,955
1960	5,645,900
1970	7,628,700

