

Ethnic Enclaves and the Legacy of Internment

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Population and Migration

For long-run migration data, I use the Decennial Census data provided by the US Census Bureau via the [Integrated Public Use Microdata Series](#) (Ruggles, Steven et al. 2020). The census samples for which county locations are available include the 1940, 1950, 1980, and 1990 1% samples, the 1960 5% sample, and the 1970 Form 1 Metro 1% sample.

For the calculation of migration rates between counties, I define a migrant as someone who reports that they either moved within the state, between states, or that they were abroad five years ago (or in the past 1 year for 1960 respondents). This excludes people who report moving within the same house, didn't report their previous location, or the location is unknown.

Geography

Locations for historical interment camp locations were archived by [Densho Encyclopedia](#) and downloaded in csv form via the [Behind Barbed Wires story project](#).

Although most county borders did not change much in the second half of the 20th Century, there were counties which split, merged, or had name changes which can make cross-decade comparisons difficult. For these reasons, I choose to standardize the set of counties in my analysis to the set of counties as they appear in the year 1990. To map historical county-level data to 1990 county definitions, I implement the crosswalk method by (Eckert et al. 2020). They overlay historical county boundary shapefiles from <https://www.nhgis.org/> onto county boundaries for a specific target year (in this case 1990). The sub-areas created by these overlays are used to calculate a set of geographic weights which represent the fractions of a 1990 county's area which were within the geographic areas of counties as they appear in different decades (specifically the decades between and including 1940 to 1980). For my analysis, I take the crosswalk weights from the example csv file for the end year 1990 which is published on the authors' [github repository](#).

I calculate the straight line distances in meters between each 1950 county centroid to each camp location in QGIS with the **Distance Matrix** tool using the Standard (N x T) distance matrix setting.

County-year level summary statistics

After narrowing down to counties which can be observed in each census year and then translating the historical counties to 1990 county boundaries, I am left with 3082 counties with observable migration rates in 1940, 108 in 1950, 410 in 1960, 115 in 1970, 254 in 1980, and 290 in 1990.

Eckert, Fabian, Andrés Gvirtz, Jack Liang, and Michael Peters. 2020. "A Method to Construct Geographical Crosswalks with an Application to US Counties Since 1790." Working {Paper}. Working Paper Series.

National Bureau of Economic Research. <https://doi.org/10.3386/w26770>.
Ruggles, Steven, Flood, Sarah, Goeken, Ronald, Schouweiler, Megan, and Sobek, Matthew. 2020. "IPUMS
USA: Version 12.0 [Dataset]." <https://usa.ipums.org/usa/cite.shtml>.