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3. MIGRATIONS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

A. INTERCONTINENTAL MOVEMENTS

1 Volume and Direction

(a) Immigration Statistics

Modern world migrations grew out of the overseas migration of the European nations. Comprehensive and comparable data for the *total* movement over a lengthy period are not available, but on the basis of the immigration statistics of overseas countries it is possible to form a tolerably complete and accurate picture of intercontinental migrations.

In order to secure such statistics it would be desirable to combine the immigration figures for the several countries in the Americas with all other intercontinental statistics. As a matter of fact, fairly good statistics for intercontinental immigration exist only during the period 1911-24 for the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, Hawaii, the Philippines, the South African Union and Mauritius, Seychelles, New Caledonia, and Fiji. From International Table 6 the following general view of world migration may be obtained for each five years of the pre-War and post-War periods:

Annual average amount of intercontinental immigration

	1911-15 ¹	1921-24	Per cent of decrease
Into American countries.....	1,403,442	843,983	40
Into other countries.....	173,709	149,076	14
Total.....	1,577,151	993,059	37

In the nineteenth century the main streams of international migration flowed from Europe to America, and these oversea migrations

¹Comparison with other quinquennial periods is impossible, although Table 6 gives besides the immigration into America since 1821, the immigration into Mauritius since 1836; into New Zealand since 1853; and into the Australian colonies since 1861. Figures for South Africa are available only since 1881. This does not permit us to conclude that no immigration was recorded into these territories before the dates mentioned. In Australia, more particularly, there was a regular stream of immigration, voluntary and involuntary, from the third decade of the nineteenth century onward, as shown by the national tables, but they could not be utilized except those for Victoria, in the international tables because they did not distinguish between continental and intercontinental migrations.

were first recorded in a complete and accurate manner in the American countries of largest immigration, notably the United States. To illustrate the growth of the immigration of aliens into America from 1821 to 1924, we subjoin Text Table 1 and Diagram 1, which give, on the basis of Table 6, the quinquennial averages for the whole period. These aggregate figures have been derived from the immigration statistics of countries or colonies which in the past, and even to-day, have not a few gaps and defects, and therefore they furnish only a rough picture of the total movement. Only port statistics have been used, and in the chief countries of immigration these began early: Canada in 1816, United States in 1820, Uruguay in 1835, and Argentina in 1857.¹

TEXT TABLE 1.

INTERCONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN ANNUAL AVERAGES, BY QUINQUENNIA, 1821-1924.

Period	Number of countries or colonies included	Number of Immigrants
1821-25	3	8,958
1826-30	3	38,822
1831-35	2	79,936
1836-40	5	89,009
1841-45	9	138,453
1846-50	8	298,660
1851-55	8	397,348
1856-60	11	212,898
1861-65	10	207,017
1866-70	8	405,324
1871-75	7	410,442
1876-80	8	259,913
1881-85	8	652,425
1886-90	8	709,036
1891-95	8	650,057
1896-1900	8	528,032
1901-05	10	1,039,774
1906-10	9	1,481,844
1911-15	11	1,403,442
1916-20	10	374,919
1921-24	12	843,983 ²

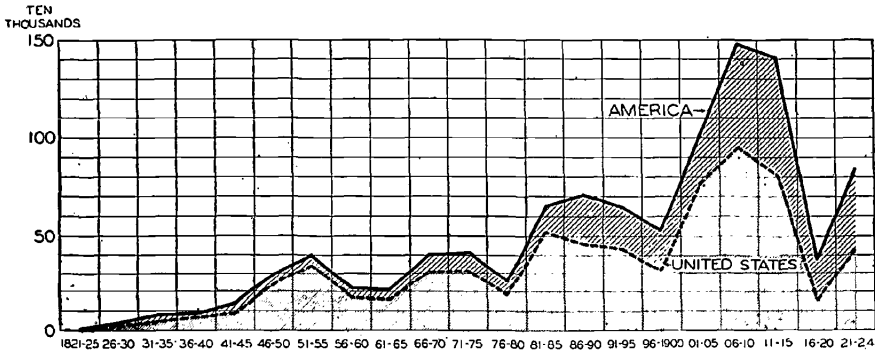
The curve representing immigration into America (Diagram 1) shows four waves whose crests and troughs, apart from the trough

¹The other countries included in these figures are the following: Brazil (from 1820), Cuba (from 1901), Guadeloupe (1856-1883), Newfoundland (1842-1865, 1903-1913), British West Indies (from 1836), Mexico (from 1911), Dutch Guiana (from 1853), and Paraguay (from 1887).

²For Canada and the United States the figures are for fiscal years.

DIAGRAM 1

Intercontinental Immigration of Aliens into America and into the United States alone from 1821 to 1924, in Quinquennial Averages.



of 1916-20, steadily rose. Overseas immigration into America as a whole grew from a recorded annual average of less than 9,000 in 1821-25 to 138,000 for 1841-45 and 400,000 for 1851-55. The annual number of immigrants then fell to about 200,000 as a result of the bad American harvests of 1854, the commercial crisis of 1857, the activities of a party in the United States opposed to immigration, and, at the same time, an improvement in German economic conditions. The war of 1861-5 postponed the revival of immigration until the period 1866-70, during which the annual average was about double that of the preceding five years. The increase in the succeeding quinquennial period was only about one per cent, probably because of the disastrous financial and commercial crisis of 1873. In the second half of the seventies, the movement was reduced by about three eighths as a result of the long continued depression following the panic of 1873. After that, owing to the extraordinary increase in emigration from Germany and northwestern Europe, it rose to 652,000, and in 1886-90 to 709,000. In the nineties a regressive tendency is observable. This began in 1890-91 with the grave economic and financial crisis in Argentina, followed by commercial crises in the United States. On this account the annual average of immigration fell in 1891-95 to 650,000, and in 1896-1900 to 528,000. At this point, the rapidly increasing emigration from the southern and eastern European states, caused a phenomenal leap upward. The annual average reached 1,040,000 in 1901-05 and 1,482,000 in 1906-10, notwithstanding the acute crisis

of 1907. Then in the period 1911-15, the last two years of which were markedly influenced by the World War, there was a slight fall to 1,403,000. Until hostilities commenced immigration continued to increase; thus the average for the period 1911-13 exceeded that of the preceding quinquennium. From 1896-1900 to 1911-13 the average annual immigration trebled, increasing by roughly one million. During the war period, 1916-20, the immigrants into America annually were fewer by 375,000 than in the period 1851-55, but after the end of the War the numbers once more increased until in 1921-24 they reached 844,000.

Diagram 1 which gives besides the aggregate oversea immigration into America, also the curve for the immigration into the United States, shows that the latter was controlling for the whole movement. The two lines run almost parallel, but after 1880 and particularly for the period 1906-1924, when other American countries absorbed an appreciable proportion of the immigrants, there were considerable deviations.

The increasing difference between the two curves is indicated by the following figures for five peak periods:

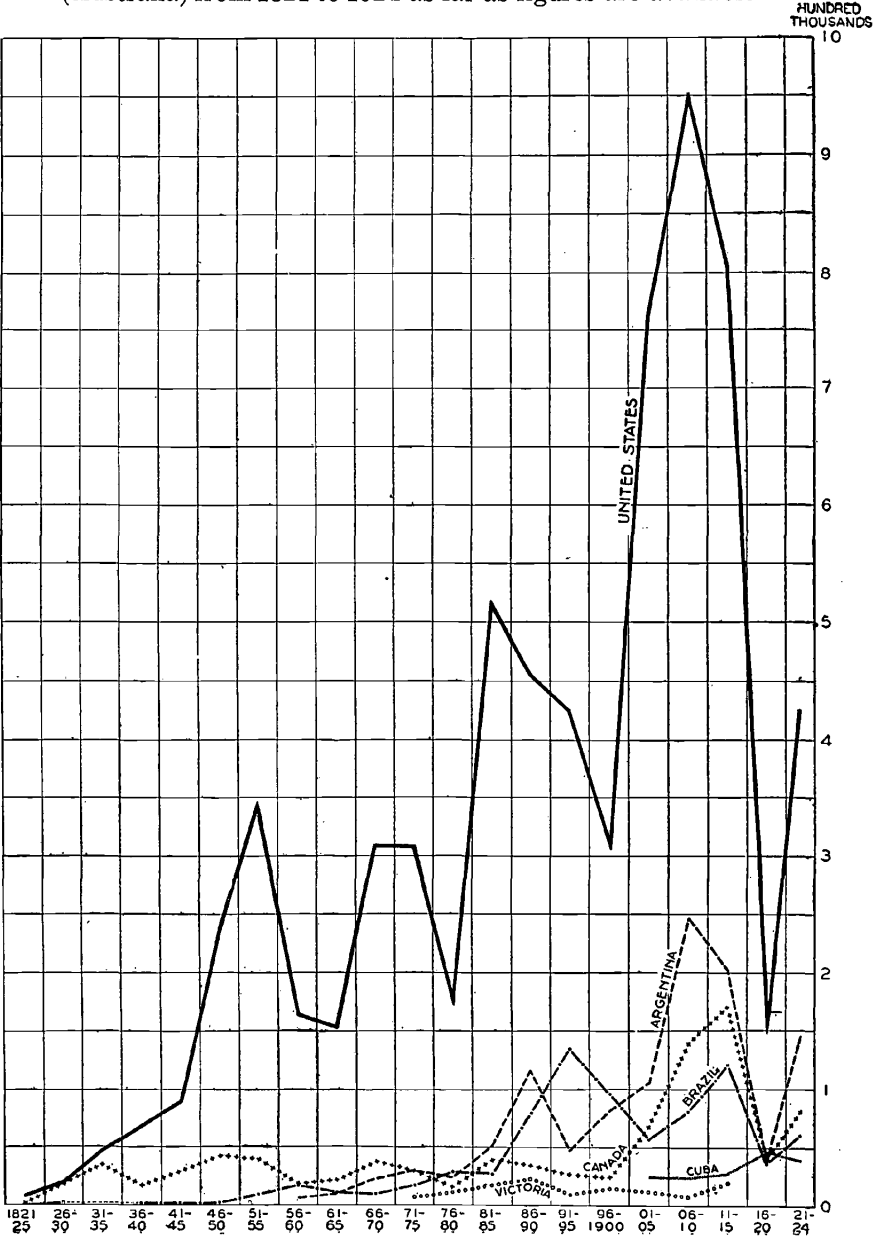
Period	Average annual immigration of aliens		
	Into all American countries	Into the U. S.	Per cent to U. S.
1851-55	397,000	343,000	86
1871-75	410,000	308,000	75
1881-85	652,000	516,000	79
1906-10	1,482,000	949,000	64
1921-24	844,000	426,000	51

Diagram 2 shows that until the seventies Canada had the largest immigration after the United States, while later Argentina, and at times Brazil, became of the greatest importance.¹

¹The distribution of immigrants since 1856 among the four principal countries of immigration is indicated in Text Table 2 and Diagram 3. From these it appears, as already shown in commenting on Diagram 1, that during two thirds of a century the share of the United States diminished and the shares of other American countries of immigration increased. The proportion of the United States, 1856-1885, lay between 78.7 and 81.4 per cent, but in 1911-1924 between 56.5 and 61.9 per cent. The proportion of Argentina, 1856-1885, lay between 4.8 and 9.3 per cent but after 1885 there were only three of the eight quinquennial periods during which it was under 15 per cent, and it reached its maximum in 1921-24 with 20.4 per cent. Brazil had a comparatively large immigration, much of it probably subventioned, for 1886-1900 11.6 to 21.1 per cent, but the proportion for 1921-24 was only 8.5 per cent. The Canadian proportion for 1856-1870 lay between 8.6 and 11.1 per cent and for 1911-1924 between 13.1 and 15.2 per cent, a relatively high figure, but for half of the entire period it was under 8 per cent.

DIAGRAM 2

Quinquennial Averages of Intercontinental Immigration of Aliens to Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, United States and Victoria (Australia) from 1821 to 1924 as far as figures are available.



The percentage share of a large number of States in the immigration into America during the period 1901-1924 is shown in Table 7. It is singular that during 1916-20 Cuba and the British West Indies had a larger share than Brazil, Canada, or Argentina, and that in the post-War period their importance increased.

TEXT TABLE 2

INTERCONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL IMMIGRATION INTO THESE COUNTRIES FROM 1856 TO 1924, IN QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.

Period	Total Immigration	Percentage entering			
		United States	Canada	Brazil	Argentina
1856-60	203,299	78.7	8.6	7.9	4.8
1861-65	193,362	78.9	11.1	5.2	4.8
1866-70	377,410	81.9	9.6	2.5	6.0
1871-75	384,138	80.4	7.7	4.2	7.7
1876-80	240,573	73.3	5.9	11.5	9.3
1881-85	633,321	81.4	6.2	4.3	8.1
1886-90	683,304	66.4	4.8	11.6	17.2
1891-95	631,146	67.3	4.1	21.1	7.5
1896-1900	513,730	60.8	4.6	18.6	16.0
1901-05	994,718	76.8	6.8	5.8	10.6
1906-10	1,415,077	67.1	9.7	5.7	17.5
1911-15	1,299,119	61.9	13.1	9.4	15.6
1916-20	266,202	56.5	15.2	13.8	14.5
1921-24	713,543	59.7	11.4	8.5	20.4

With regard to the curve of intercontinental immigration into several oversea countries during the post-War period, the following may be added. The figures below (for fiscal years) show the amount for the United States.

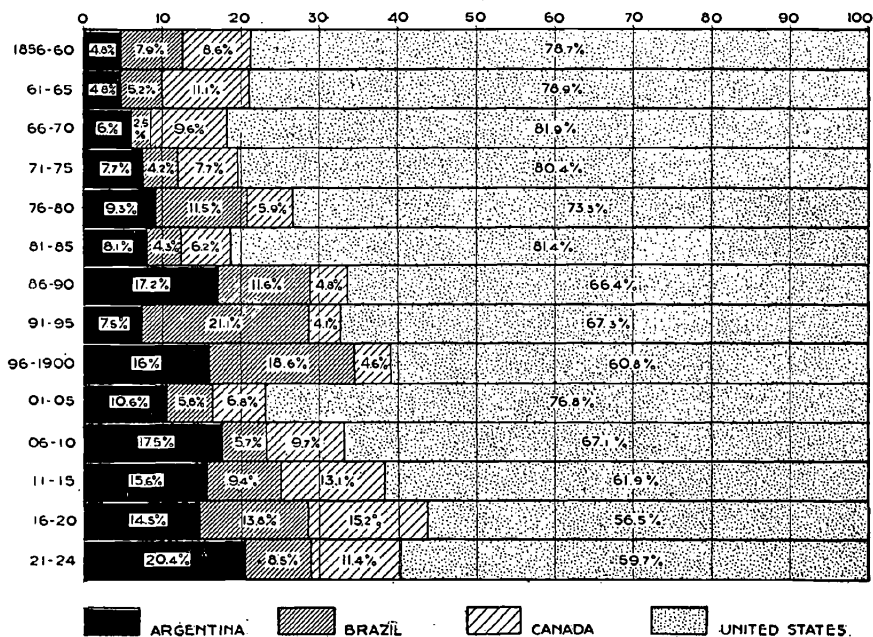
1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
287,615	702,153	243,195	342,140	416,870

The number of intercontinental immigrants had grown by 1921 to 702,153. The "Percentum Limit Act" or "Quota Act,"¹ which came into force in June 1921, led to a reduction to about one-third

¹Under this Act the number of citizens of each country to be admitted to the United States under the immigration laws was limited to an annual maximum of 3 per cent of the total number of citizens of that country resident in the United States in 1910.

DIAGRAM 3

Intercontinental Immigration of Aliens into Argentina, Brazil, Canada and the United States as Percentage of the Total Immigration into these Countries from 1856 to 1924, in Quinquennial Averages.



in the following year. Thereafter for two years an upward tendency was noticeable.

Canadian immigration during the last century underwent marked variations. Early in that period Canada was not far behind the United States. Thus from 1817-26 to 1831-35 the annual figures rose from 900 immigrants to 33,443. Thereafter there were considerable fluctuations, the annual average for 1836-40 being 17,000. This was followed by a steady rise reaching during 1846-1850 the maximum of 41,000 only to fall back in 1856-1860. After this, the absolute figures fluctuated between 14,000 and 39,000. In the twentieth century they bounded up, attaining 171,000 during 1911-15. In the course of the war period Canada received annually a mean of 40,000 intercontinental immigrants but by 1921-24, in part as the result of the Empire Settlement Act, the annual mean rose to 82,000.

From 1821 down to the fifties the incomplete Brazilian statistics¹

¹See also the sections on emigration from Germany, Switzerland, and Portugal in the nineteenth century.

registered for one period, 1826-30, an annual mean of over 1,000 immigrants. From 1851-1860 to 1881-1885 immigration fluctuated between 8,000 and 28,000, thereafter, until the World War, between 133,000 in 1891-5 and 58,000 annually in 1901-05. In 1916-20 the immigration figure had sunk to 37,000, but in 1921-24 it had risen again to 60,000.

Immigration into Argentina,¹ where the statistics started with the year 1857, climbed from 5,000 in the first year to an annual average of 30,000 in 1871-75. During 1876-80 there was a fall to 22,000, followed during 1886-90 by an annual average of 117,000. The grave financial and economic crisis of 1890-91 checked the stream of immigration (1891-95 to 47,000), but this was succeeded by an intermittent rise until 1906-10 when the high figure of 248,000 was reached. During 1914 and 1915 the influence of the World War is clearly traceable. The annual average for 1911-15 fell to 202,000 and for 1916-20 to 39,000, but rose to 146,000 for 1921-24.

Immigration into Cuba during 1901-05 amounted to an average of 24,581 persons and remained near that figure until the War. It rose to 46,043 during 1916-20 and maintained itself during 1921-24 at about the same level, influenced no doubt by Spanish seasonal migration.

The annual average of immigrants into Uruguay for 1836-40 was 2,820 and for 1841-42 was 8,770. For two subsequent decades there were no statistics. Towards the close of the sixties and the opening of the seventies, the influx of immigrants was considerable. In certain years 20,000 "passengers" entered the port of Montevideo by foreign oversea commerce, but in 1875 the number had sunk to scarcely more than 5,000. During 1881-85 an average of 10,000 intercontinental passengers disembarked at Montevideo and during the succeeding quinquennium as many as 18,000. Later years show an average of less than 10,000, but there are no data for the years 1904-1912.

Diagram 2 shows only one non-American country, namely the Australian colony, Victoria, the figures for which are comparable. Intercontinental immigration fluctuated between 7,000 and 22,000.

The immigration figures for the Australian Commonwealth, beginning in 1902, relate in part to ordinary passengers. The number

¹The legislature of Argentina in 1854 passed an Act authorizing the Government to constitute an honorary commission, consisting of from 9 to 15 persons of Argentine or foreign nationality, for dealing with all matters pertaining to immigration. The same Act exempted from harbor dues all vessels carrying more than 50 immigrants. Immigration on a great scale began two years later, in 1856.

of these rose from 46,000 in 1901-05 to 125,000 in 1911-15, only to fall to 60,000 during 1916-20 and to rise again to 95,000 in 1921-24.

* * * *

In order to characterize the immigration to the United States by region of origin,¹ the immigrants have been classified in the following Text Table 3 and Diagram 4 into five groups (Western and Northern Europe, Eastern and Southern Europe,² British North America, Mexico, Other countries) and the time into four periods (1821-1840, 1841-1890, 1891-1915, 1921-1924).

TEXT TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS (UNITED STATES), BY REGION OF LAST RESIDENCE, FROM 1821 TO 1924.

Country of last residence ²	1821-1840	1841-1890	1891-1915	1921-1924
Absolute figures				
1. Eastern and Southern Europe..	9,113	1,210,628	11,323,787	968,113
2. Western and Northern Europe.	585,391	11,916,400	4,343,427	591,631
3. British North America.....	15,901	1,030,975	537,279	436,828
4. Mexico.....	11,416	15,615	132,620	203,413
5. Other countries and countries not stated.....	120,743	511,474	605,668	144,614
Total.....	742,564	14,685,092	16,942,781	2,344,599
Percentages				
1. Eastern and Southern Europe.	1.2	8.2	66.8	41.3
2. Western and Northern Europe	78.8	81.2	25.6	25.2
3. British North America.....	2.2	7.0	3.2	18.6
4. Mexico.....	1.5	0.1	0.8	8.7
5. Other countries and countries not stated.....	16.3	3.5	3.6	6.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

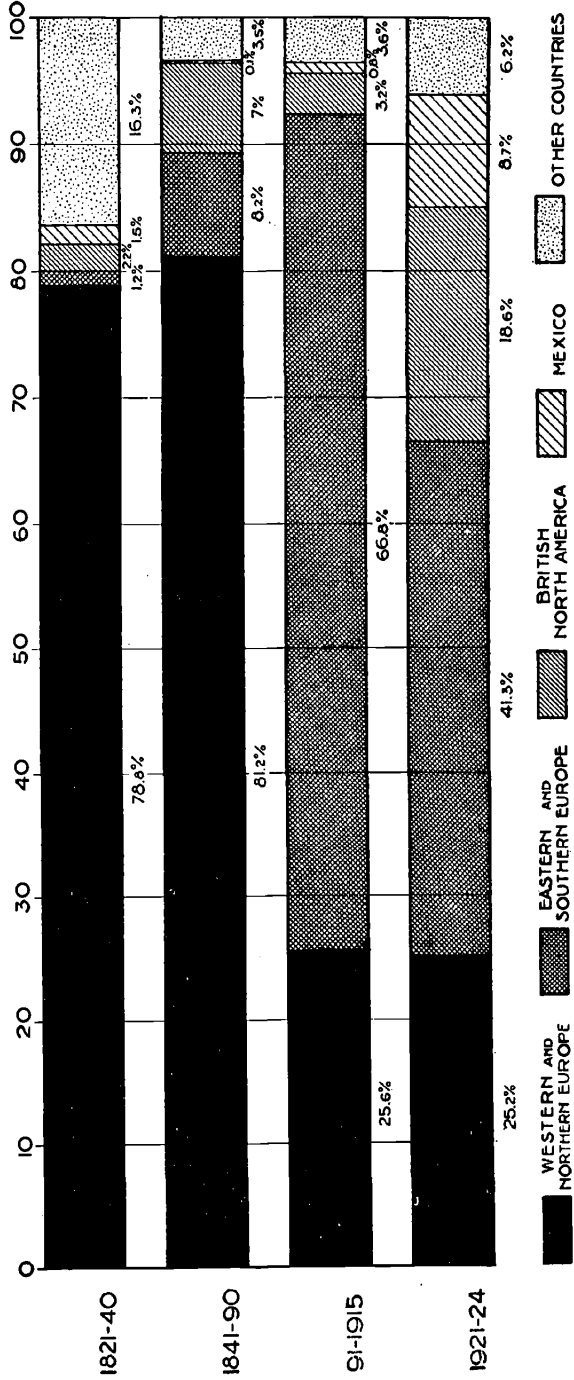
A glance at this table confirms the common statement that there has been a remarkable shift among the countries of emigration.

¹So far as the extra-European immigration countries classify the immigrants according to place of former permanent residence or according to their nationality, the data have been utilized in International Tables 13 and 14, which cover the total period 1821-25 to 1921-24. But here not only intercontinental immigration but the stream of immigration as a whole is examined.

²See p. 71 for the basis underlying the classification of European countries into two groups.

DIAGRAM 4

Distribution of Alien Immigrants (United States), by Regions of Last Residence (Eastern and Southern Europe, Western and Northern Europe, British North America, Mexico, Other Countries), from 1821 to 1924.



During the periods 1821-40,¹ and 1841-90, approximately four-fifths of the immigrants entering the United States came from Western and Northern Europe, but during 1891-1915 and 1921-24 only one-fourth. On the other hand the proportion of immigrants coming from Eastern and Southern Europe rose enormously until 1915; from 1.2 per cent in 1821-1840 to 8.2 per cent in 1841-1890 and 66.8 per cent in 1891-1915. Owing to the recent restrictive legislation, the proportion for these regions again fell to 41.3 per cent during 1921-24.²

Another noteworthy fact is the growth of continental immigration to the United States in the post-war period. Thus 27.3 per cent of the total immigrants in 1921-24 entered the United States from British North America and Mexico. Text Table 3 and Diagram 4, however, do not make it possible to draw a correct comparison between the post-War and the pre-War periods inasmuch as the statistics of continental immigration into the United States were incomplete (clandestine immigration since 1921 is estimated, officially, at over 100,000 annually).

Text Table 4 gives the alien immigration into the United States classified by country of origin. It shows that 8,500,000 or 23.6 per cent of the 36,000,000 immigrants from 1820 to 1924, came from the British Isles (4,400,000, or more than one-half of them, from Ireland); 5,600,000 or 15.7 per cent were Germans; Italy occupies the third place with 4,600,000 or 12.7 per cent. Next in order is Austria-Hungary with 4,200,000 or 11.8 per cent, and Russia and Finland with 3,400,000 or 9.3 per cent. In addition, although the record from Canada is incomplete, over 2 million persons came from British North America and over one million from Sweden.

Until 1875 the great majority of the immigrants came from the British Isles or Germany. The British share in this period oscillates between 38 and 63 per cent, that of Germany between 24 and 37 per cent. The term "British" includes Irish and these latter constituted in the first half of the nineteenth century from one-third to one-half of the immigrants into the United States, sometimes indeed over 50 per cent. Later the importance of British immigration diminished, but up to 1890 British and German immigration ac-

¹During the period 1821-1840 the country of origin of the immigrants was not recorded in 16.3 per cent of the cases, and those concerned were almost exclusively from Western Europe. Hence, the number and proportion of the immigrants from Northern and Western Europe were even greater than the figures show.

²During the whole period, 1820-1924, the number of immigrants was:
 From western and northern Europe 17,600,000 49.0 per cent
 From eastern and southern Europe 13,900,000 38.6 per cent

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counted for over one-half of the total. Text Table 5 will clarify the subsequent development.

TEXT TABLE 4.¹

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1820 TO 1924, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

		Absolute figures	Per cent of immigrants
Western and Northern Europe	United Kingdom.....	8,507,378	23.6
	France.....	557,304	1.6
	Netherlands.....	235,077	0.6
	German Empire.....	5,643,793	15.7
	Denmark.....	318,809	0.9
	Norway.....	768,030	2.1
	Sweden.....	1,168,260	3.2
	Switzerland.....	278,187	0.8
	Belgium.....	148,904	0.4
	Other western and northern Europe.....	16,598	0.1
Total.....		17,642,340	49.0
Eastern and Southern Europe	Italy.....	4,561,379	12.7
	Spain.....	164,163	0.5
	Portugal.....	249,019	0.7
	Austria-Hungary.....	4,239,895	11.8
	Russian Empire and Finland.....	3,353,177	9.3
	Poland.....	349,063	1.0
	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.....	81,441	0.2
	Greece.....	410,568	1.1
	Rumania.....	144,621	0.4
	Turkey in Europe.....	153,752	0.4
Turkey in Asia.....	204,606	0.6	
Total.....		13,901,682	38.6
British North American possessions.....		2,410,093	6.7
South America.....		1,034,986	2.9
China.....		373,731	1.0
Japan.....		271,385	0.8
India.....		8,802	0.0
Other specified countries.....		108,205	0.3
Countries not specified.....		254,066	0.7
Grand total.....		35,999,042	100.00

¹The figures down to 1923 are taken from the *Monthly Labor Review* (Washington, January, 1924, "A Century of Immigration"). To these the data for 1924 have been added. Totalling the figures for the several countries, we have 36,005,290 immigrants, 6,248 too many. This discrepancy is in the source.

For 1920-24 the number reported by the Bureau of Immigration as from Czechoslovakia, and 60 per cent of the number from Yugoslavia have been included with Austria-Hungary. The remaining 40 per cent of Yugoslavia and the total of Albania have been included with Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro. The numbers for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been included with Russia.

TEXT TABLE 5.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS FROM THE BRITISH ISLES, ITALY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND RUSSIA, IN THE TOTAL IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1891-95 to 1911-15.

Years	British Isles	Italy	Austria-Hungary	Russia	Total per cent
1891-95	19.9	13.6	13.1	11.6	58.1
1896-1900	15.2	23.3	20.2	16.6	75.1
1901-05	10.1	25.0	24.6	17.2	76.9
1906-10	9.7	21.9	24.2	18.9	74.6
1911-15	8.7	21.1	19.9	20.0	69.7

From the above table it appears that Italy came into prominence after 1891 and that during ten years, 1896-1905, it occupied the first place but in the second five-year period it was nearly overtaken by Austria-Hungary. In 1906-10 the first place went to the latter¹ but in 1911-15 Italy again took the lead. Germany fell behind from the second half of the nineties and during 1896-1900 the British Isles were outdistanced not only by Austria-Hungary but also by Russia. During 1906-10 there were twice as many immigrants from Russia as from the British Isles, and for 1911-15 Russia took second place from Austria-Hungary. During 1916-20 among the European countries only Italy showed over 10 per cent of immigrants, but during the next period 1921-24, it had 15.6 per cent and the British Isles 10.8 per cent.

It was during the latest periods that continental immigration swelled to unusual proportions. In 1911-15 of the immigrants 437,000 or 9.8 per cent came from British North America and Mexico; in 1916-20 they were 524,000 or 31.1 per cent; 640,000 or 27.3 per cent in 1921-24. In these numbers British North America is much more strongly represented than Mexico. Among both currents were European emigrants who, after a brief stay in one of the two regions, proceeded to and entered the United States.

The figures relating to intercontinental immigration into the United States during 1920-24 will be found in the foregoing pages. But the total immigration curve pursues a markedly different path. In the post-War period the total immigration into the United States under the old legislative provisions was 430,001 during the fiscal year 1920, and 805,228 in 1921. As the result of the new legislation the number of immigrants dropped abruptly to 309,556 in 1922,

¹International tables 13 and 14 give the figures for Austria and Hungary separately.

and rose again to 706,896 persons in 1924. The rise from 1920 to 1921 was chiefly due to an increase in European immigration, the number of continental immigrants falling. Among European countries the British Isles, the Austrian Republic, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden showed a marked rise in 1922 and 1924; the other European countries merely maintained their numbers. The increase in the total immigration in this last period is to be ascribed mainly to the more rapid influx from other American States, in the first instance Canada and Mexico (66,361 in 1922, 290,026 in 1924) which is to be explained by American countries being exempt from the application of the Quota Act (but see p. 177).

Until 1907 the statistics of Brazil were incomplete and the utmost caution is required in judging the early growth of Brazilian immigration. Down to 1845 "other countries" accounted for over 50 per cent of the immigrants. This precludes the possibility of determining nationality. But it is clear that in the first half of the last century Germany, and at certain times Portugal, sent numbers of emigrants to Brazil. During 1846-50 Germans made up 43.5 per cent of the immigrants. Most of the remainder were Portuguese but until 1900 their proportions diminished: 1851-55 two-thirds of all immigrants; during 1856-70 approximately one half; 1871-75 two-fifths; 1876-85, under one-third; 1886-95 under one-fifth; and 1896-1900 one-seventh. From this last period the Portuguese share in Brazilian immigration rose steadily to 41.7 per cent in 1916-20, dropping to 34.1 per cent in 1921-24. The main contingent was supplied by Italy, 1876-1900: 40.2 per cent in 1876-80; 58.8 per cent in 1886-90; and 63.0 per cent in 1896-1900. Thereafter came a sharp turn dropping to 20.0 per cent in 1906-10 and further falling to 17.5 per cent in 1911-15, still sliding downwards to 14.5 per cent in 1916-20, but slightly recovering to 17.1 per cent in 1921-24.

The Spanish come next. In 1891-95 they formed 14.3 per cent of the immigrants; in 1901-05 they were 18.1 per cent; in 1906-20 21 to 22.2 per cent; and 11.8 per cent in 1921-24. In the last four years the proportion of Germans became again of some importance (14.3 per cent in 1924) after having fallen as low as 3.5 per cent in the years before the War.

The Succession States of Austria-Hungary differed much in importance. Owing to the Quota Act in the United States, Yugoslavia in 1924 accounted for 7,889 immigrants to Brazil, a number much above the preceding years. Only 760 Austrians arrived in 1921, but in 1923 their number had increased to 2,163, only to fall

below 1,000 in 1924. The immigration of Hungarians and Czechoslovaks rose a little in these years, but in 1924 the number of the former was only 996, and of the latter, 610.¹

From 1829 to 1850 immigrants into Canada came almost exclusively from the British Isles. From 1851 to 1870, German immigrants also were of some importance. The share of the former was 16.7 per cent in 1851-55, after which it fluctuated between 31 and 36 per cent. German immigrants were 8.5 per cent in 1871-75. For 1875-80 the statistics indicate only two groups: immigrants from the British Isles and those from other countries: in the following decades arrivals from the United States are also recorded. During 1881-90 the United States were represented by about 60 per cent and the British Isles by about 30 per cent. For 1891-95 their shares are 28.8 and 52.5 per cent respectively and for 1896-1900, 23.1 and 36.5 per cent. From 1900 onward the statistics record the nationalities of all immigrants. For 1901-05 immigrants from the British Isles and the United States were 35 per cent. These shares remained approximately constant until 1911-15. For 1916-20 immigrants from the United States were 56.8 per cent and from the British Isles 32.5 per cent, but by 1921-24 the proportions were altered, British immigrants representing 47.2 per cent and those for the United States only 20.8 per cent, the difference being largely due to the Empire Settlement Act.

For Argentine the proportion of immigrants for 1856-60 was 61.8 per cent from Italy, 16.9 from Spain, and 5.5 per cent from France. By 1866-70 the Italians made up 70.9, Spaniards 14.4 and French 5.9 per cent. After this period Italian immigration gradually decreased, while the Spanish increased.

Statistics began to be compiled in Uruguay during 1835-42. During this early period there arrived 13,765 French (41.5 per cent), 8,481 Spanish (25.6 per cent), and 7,945 Italians (24 per cent). The number of Brazilians, British and Germans at this period constituted 3 per cent, or less than 1,000 immigrants each. Among the arriving passengers through foreign overseas commerce, Spain and Italy were best represented. In no year did the number of Spanish immigrants reach 6,000, while the number of Italian immigrants was 8,805 in 1885 and twice above 12,000. The relative numbers for the two nationalities show a rising percentage of Spanish immigrants and a falling one for Italians.

¹Magyars probably have been classified under their *political* citizenships (Rumanians, etc.)

	1881-85	1921-24
Spanish	23.3 per cent	41.7 per cent
Italians	47.0 per cent	17.1 per cent

Among immigrants into Cuba the Spanish predominate. Except for 1902 the numbers arriving annually from Spain were always above 10,000 and the figure frequently rose to between 20,000 and 30,000, sometimes even to 40,000, and in 1920 to 94,294 (mostly seasonal workers). There was also considerable immigration into Cuba from the West Indies, notably Haiti and Jamaica.

Of the extra-American countries of immigration only Australia, New Zealand and South Africa can be considered since these alone record the country of origin or the nationality of the immigrants for a number of years.

Among the immigrants into the former Australian colonies passengers from the British Isles predominate and Germans take second rank. Thus 10,569 Germans arrived in Queensland during the period 1870-79. The statistics of the Australian Commonwealth show that 80 to 90 per cent of the immigrants for 1902-1924 were British subjects, but a part of them came from British possessions, notably from New Zealand.

MOVEMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS TO AUSTRALIA

	1905	1912	1917	1924
Arrivals of British subjects (Table V).....	39,975	146,602	45,988	88,335
Arrivals from the United Kingdom. (Tables II and III).....	10,594	90,882	2,049	47,955

Among the passengers during 1902-1913 there were 2 to 2.5 per cent Germans and during the whole period (1902-24) 2 to 3 per cent. The remaining nationalities played no noticeable part.

Of the passengers arriving in New Zealand, over nine-tenths came from the United Kingdom and Australia. The relative importance of these two countries of origin was subject to strong fluctuations. In 1856-60 the United Kingdom accounted for 68.9 per cent and Australia for 27.6 per cent. In the following quinquennial period, 1861-65, the proportion was about reversed, 33.4 per cent and 66.1 per cent, and during 1871-75 the earlier percentage was reached, 68.7 per cent for the United Kingdom and 20.9 per cent for Australia. After 1886, Australian passengers were in a decided majority (over 80 per cent in 1891-1900).

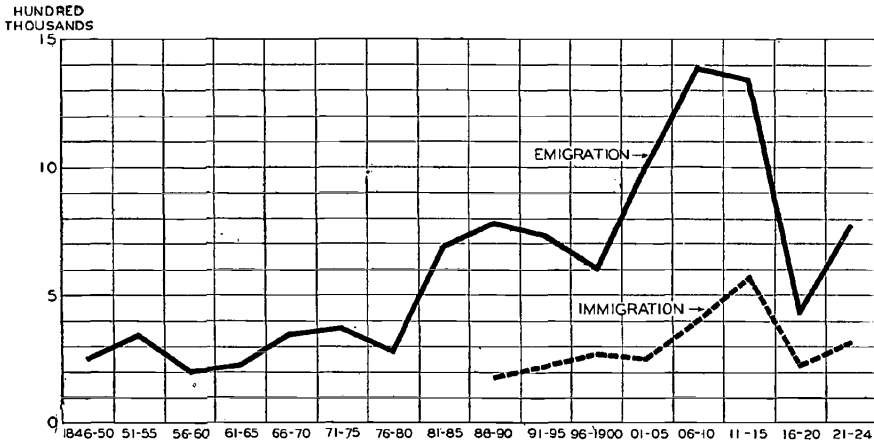
In the Union of South Africa 70-80 per cent of the "new arrivals" during 1913-23 were British subjects and these did not reach 20,000 even in years when immigration was greatest.

(b) Emigration Statistics

The study of emigration from the various European countries scarcely modifies the results obtained from a study of the statistics of immigration. Diagram 5 indicates the movement of the inter-

DIAGRAM 5

Total Intercontinental Emigration of Citizens from European Countries from 1846 to 1924, and Total Intercontinental Immigration of Citizens into European Countries (Repatriation) from 1886 to 1924, in Quinquennial Averages.

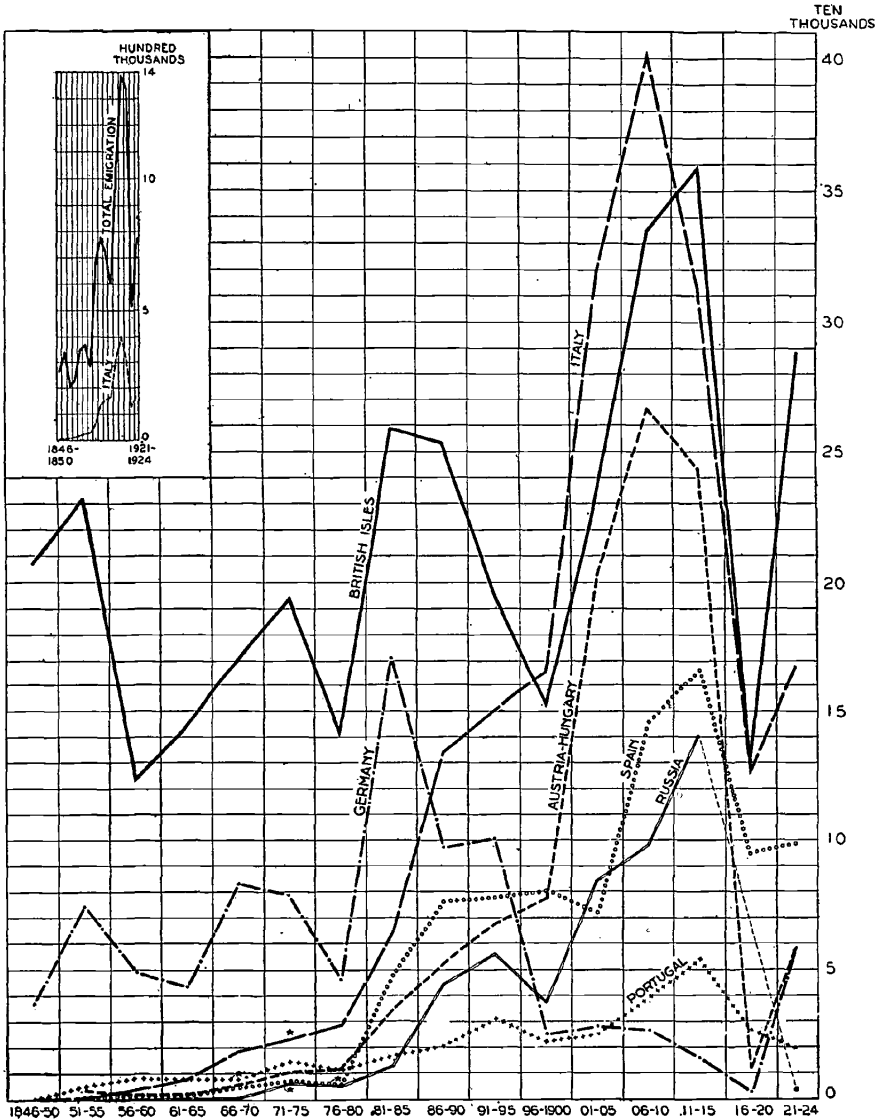


continental emigration from Europe, while Diagrams 6 and 7 show the movement from the several countries.

From 1846 onward quinquennial averages for European emigration have been computed, as from that date several European states (Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and Norway) possess emigration statistics. These statistics are far less comparable among themselves than the immigration statistics of overseas countries, but they supplement effectively the data recorded by the latter. The number of emigration countries at the commencement of the period under review was limited (four countries as above) and slowly increased until 1910 (17 countries: Germany, Austria-Hun-

DIAGRAM 6

Intercontinental Emigration of Citizens from European Countries with Over 50,000 Emigrants per Annum from 1846 to 1924, as far as direct or indirect statistics are available, in Quinquennial Averages.



gary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, British Isles, Malta, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland). So these international tables have been completed as far as possible by the figures of immigration of the oversea countries which have been also included in the totals.¹ The statement of these quinquennial averages (see Diagram 5) therefore is far from being exactly correct, but still it conveys a clear impression of the general movement of European inter-continental emigration.

If the emigration curve of Europe is compared with the immigration curve of America, it must be borne in mind that European emigration does not go exclusively to America, and that inter-continental immigration into America includes emigrants from extra-European countries. It is also true that the figures for the same movement of migration derived from the country of origin and the country of destination show important differences because of the heterogeneity and defectiveness of the statistics, particularly in their early stages. One marked divergence between European emigration statistics and American immigration statistics springs from the fact that European emigration data are for calendar years and the corresponding immigration data for certain American countries are based on fiscal years for certain periods. This applies specially to the United States, the premier immigration country.

Notwithstanding these difficulties it appears that the recorded total 50,000,000 aliens who migrated 1846-1924 from overseas into America corresponds approximately to the total number of inter-continental emigrants leaving Europe. Moreover, the two curves resemble each other closely and when long periods are considered the differences appear to be compensating.

In comparing quinquennial averages the immigration figures for America until 1871-75 are higher, except for 1861-65, than the European emigration figures, and from 1876-80 onward the European emigration figures exceed the immigration figures of the United States save for the years 1906-10 to 1911-15 and 1921-24. However, after 1850 the former never exceed the latter by more than one-sixth. This difference is due partly to the fact that statistics of immigration are more exact than those of emigration, and that beginning with about 1870 the other overseas countries (which had no statistics) commenced to be of consequence as countries of destina-

¹This total does not include the emigrants proper from the British Isles and from Spain (1911-24), the third-class passengers from Portugal (1921-24), Ireland (Irish port statistics), and Poland until 1915 (but figures for Poland after 1915 are included).

tion for European emigrants. It is true, also, that certain European passport statistics and communal registers are evidence of an intention to emigrate rather than of the emigration.

(c) The Significance of the Several Countries of Transit

International Tables 35 and 36 give the number of alien transients proceeding through certain European countries to oversea countries, as shown by available port statistics. The five countries included do not cover the whole transit traffic and the statistics are incomplete, *e. g.* frequently no distinction is drawn between aliens resident in the country and transients proper, and the statistics do not always relate to the whole period. Still, it has seemed worth while to compute the totals and give for each quinquennial period the percentage share of each transit country.

The totals reflect fairly accurately the cycles of European emigration.

In the period 1856-85, which included Germany, France, the British Isles, and the Netherlands after 1867, France at first showed the largest number of transients, but during 1861-65 she was overtaken by the British Isles, and during 1876-80 by Germany also. The British Isles led.

From 1891 to 1924 figures are available for Germany, Belgium, the British Isles and the Netherlands. By 1886-90 Germany was in the van and remained there until the outbreak of the War. The British Isles followed. Then came Belgium and next the Netherlands. The relative positions of these countries remained approximately the same until the World War. During 1911-15 Belgium was a little behind the Netherlands, but this was because the Belgian statistics give figures only down to 1913. During the next period, 1916-20, Germany ceased to be of any importance (0.9 per cent). The largest number of transients passed through ports in the British Isles (63.8 per cent). The Netherlands took second place with 23.7 and Belgium followed with 11.5 per cent.

During the post-War period the share of Belgium and the Netherlands was about the same (10 per cent) but the pre-War relation between the British Isles and Germany was inverted in favor of the former. There emigrated through the British Isles 61.3 per cent and only 18 per cent through Germany. The absolute figures show that the average number of emigrants through the ports of the British Isles during 1921-24 was half the number of those in 1906-10.

(d) Movement of Emigrants from the Most Important Countries of Emigration

With the aid of Diagrams 6 and 7 four periods in European pre-War emigration may be distinguished. The years 1820-40 showed a growth in British, German, and French emigration; during 1846-55 came the first crest in British (or Irish) emigration. At the same time oversea emigration from other north western European nations began to be of importance. The second crest of British and German emigration fell in the decade 1881-1890. Simultaneously, emigration from the Scandinavian countries, from France, and from Switzerland reached their crests, and emigration from southeastern Europe became of importance. Until the War emigration from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Poland, and Finland increased; while emigration from northwestern Europe diminished.

Among the several emigration countries the British curve follows most closely the general European movement. Until 1876-80 the crests and troughs in the two curves practically coincide; German emigration, until the nineties, also followed the main curve. But the curves for the remaining countries deviate markedly from the curve of total emigration.

The following figures give the total number of oversea emigrants from Europe during the post-War period (in calendar years):¹

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
845,367	647,568	561,707	895,665	574,223

From these figures it appears that the outflow of emigrants diminished from 1920 to 1922, but reached the 1920 number again in 1923. From 1923 to 1924 there was a drop of over 300,000 emigrants, falling again nearly to the 1922 number.²

The emigration curves of the British Isles, Italy and Spain run almost parallel with the general curve, but the German curve turned upward from 1920 to 1923 (from 8,457 to 115,088), and dropped in 1924 (to 58,328). The Austro-Hungarian Succession States show scarcely any common tendencies, save that Austria and Czechoslovakia dip strongly. During the post-War period emigration from

¹International Labour Office, *Migration Movements, 1920 to 1924*, Geneva, 1926, p. 9.

²This diminution is to be ascribed mainly to the new United States Immigration Act which came into force on July 1, 1924. The Act limits the number of citizens of each country to be admitted into the United States, to 2 per cent of the total number of citizens of that country resident in the United States in 1890.

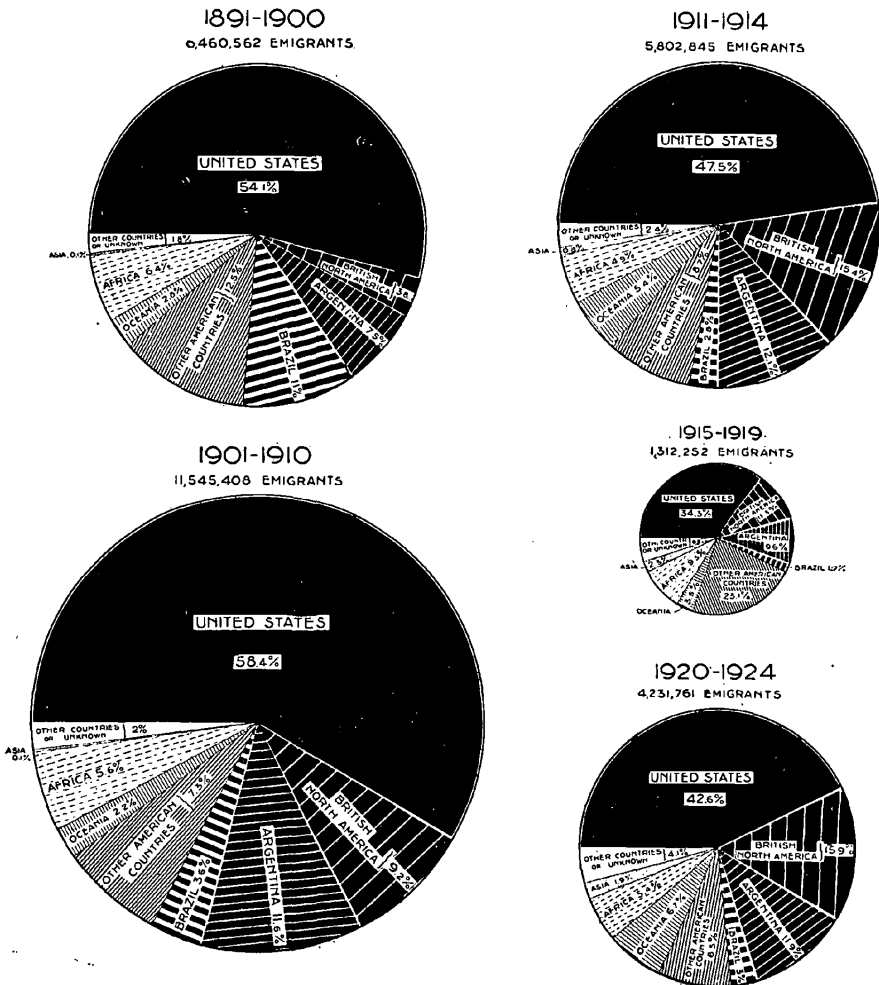
190 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS

three extra-European countries (India, China and Japan) to inter-continental destinations also fell.

International Table 2 and Diagram 8 show the share of the several countries in the aggregate European emigration 1846-50 to 1921-24. The shifting of the focus of emigration from western and northern European countries to eastern and southern European

DIAGRAM 9

Distribution of European Emigrant Citizens, by Countries of Future Residence, from 1891 to 1924



countries is presented in detail. In the initial stages of European emigration the United States was pre-eminently its goal.¹

For the period starting with 1891 quinquennial totals have been compiled (Text Table 6) shown also in Diagram 9 for which approximately the same countries furnish figures. The years specially affected by the War, 1915-19, have been given separately thus clearly showing the distribution in the pre-War and post-War periods.

According to Text Table 6 and Diagram 9, America's share among the countries of future residence in the two decades 1891-1900 and 1901-10, was about nine-tenths, dropping slightly to 86.5 per cent in the four years 1911-14, going further down to 80 per cent during the War, and later recovering slightly.

Among American immigration countries the United States plays the most important part. Until 1910 they absorbed more than one-half of the European emigrants, 54.1 per cent in 1891-1900, and 58.4 per cent in 1901-1910. In the years immediately preceding the War its importance was slightly less (47.5 per cent) and during the War it dropped to 34.3 per cent. It rose during 1920-24 to 42.6 per cent, but the absolute number of emigrants during those five years went down to one-third of the four years 1911-1914. In the years following the War a downward tendency has been observable. In 1924 only one-fifth of the European emigrants went to the United States.

During the period here considered British North America and Argentina grew in importance. British North America figured for 1891-1900 at 3.8 per cent, and by 1911-14 mounted to 15.4 per cent, dropped during the War period, and during 1920-24 reached 15.9 per cent, a high figure principally due to increased emigration from the British Isles and Central Europe. Argentina was indicated, during 1891-1900, as future residence by 7.5 per cent of the emigrants. By 1911-14 this quota rose to 12.1 per cent, fell during the War period to 9.6 per cent, and rose again during the succeeding period to 11.9 per cent.

Brazil has lost in importance. During 1891-1900 its quota was 11.0 per cent. In the following decade, 1901-1910, it dropped to 3.6 per cent, and in 1911-14 to 2.8 per cent. A very slight gain to 3.0 per cent was registered for 1921-24.

¹In Tables 11 and 12 the available data are given for the countries of future residence of European emigrants from 1866 onward. Seven countries or groups of countries of future residence are shown. These constitute the main immigration regions and are generally cited separately in the statistics of emigration. United States, British North America, Argentina, Brazil, other American countries, Australasia, Africa, Asia, Other countries or future residence unknown.

TEXT TABLE 6.
 DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN EMIGRANT CITIZENS BY COUNTRIES OF FUTURE RESIDENCE,
 FROM 1891 TO 1924.

Period	Countries of future residence								Total	
	United States	British North America	Argentina	Brazil	Other American States	Oceania	Africa	Asia		Other countries or destination unknown
1891-1900	3,500,198	243,476	486,002	712,238	805,273	178,498	413,833	3,862	117,182	6,460,562
1901-1910	6,757,866	1,064,962	1,337,365	410,838	837,864	255,960	644,357	7,811	228,385	11,545,408
1911-1914	2,759,318	894,419	699,460	159,792	502,154	315,294	285,147	47,551	139,710	5,802,845
1915-1919	1,450,039	148,418	126,530	21,788	303,304	46,288	121,480	29,654	64,751	1,312,252
1920-1924	1,810,014	673,296	503,832	125,653	357,946	283,022	226,875	79,472	171,651	4,231,761
Absolute figures										
1891-1900	54.1	3.8	7.5	11.0	12.5	2.8	6.4	0.1	1.8	100
1901-1910	58.4	9.2	11.6	3.6	7.3	2.2	5.6	0.1	2.0	100
1911-1914	47.5	15.4	12.1	2.8	8.7	5.4	4.9	0.8	2.4	100
1915-1919	34.3	11.3	9.6	1.7	23.1	3.5	9.3	2.3	4.9	100
1920-1924	42.7	15.9	11.9	3.0	8.5	6.7	5.4	1.9	4.1	100
Percentages										

The share of the "other American States" was about 8 per cent, except 1891-1900 when it was 12.5 per cent, and 1915-19 when it soared as high as 23.1 per cent. The extraordinary figure for the War years was due mainly to the large emigration from Spain to Cuba.

The extra-American countries of immigration have remained of comparatively minor importance, even in the post-War period. Nevertheless, Australasia and Asia have improved their position. Africa, apart from the increase during the War, has remained approximately on the same level.

Concerning the aggregate emigration from Europe during 1891-1924, it may be said that the share of the United States diminished after 1901-10, but that it has not lost its leading-position. For 1891-1900 Brazil held the second place with 11 per cent and Argentina the third. Africa followed with 6.4 per cent and British North America with 3.8 per cent. The "other American States" were represented with 12.5 per cent, Australasia with 2.8 per cent, and Asia with as little as 0.1 per cent.

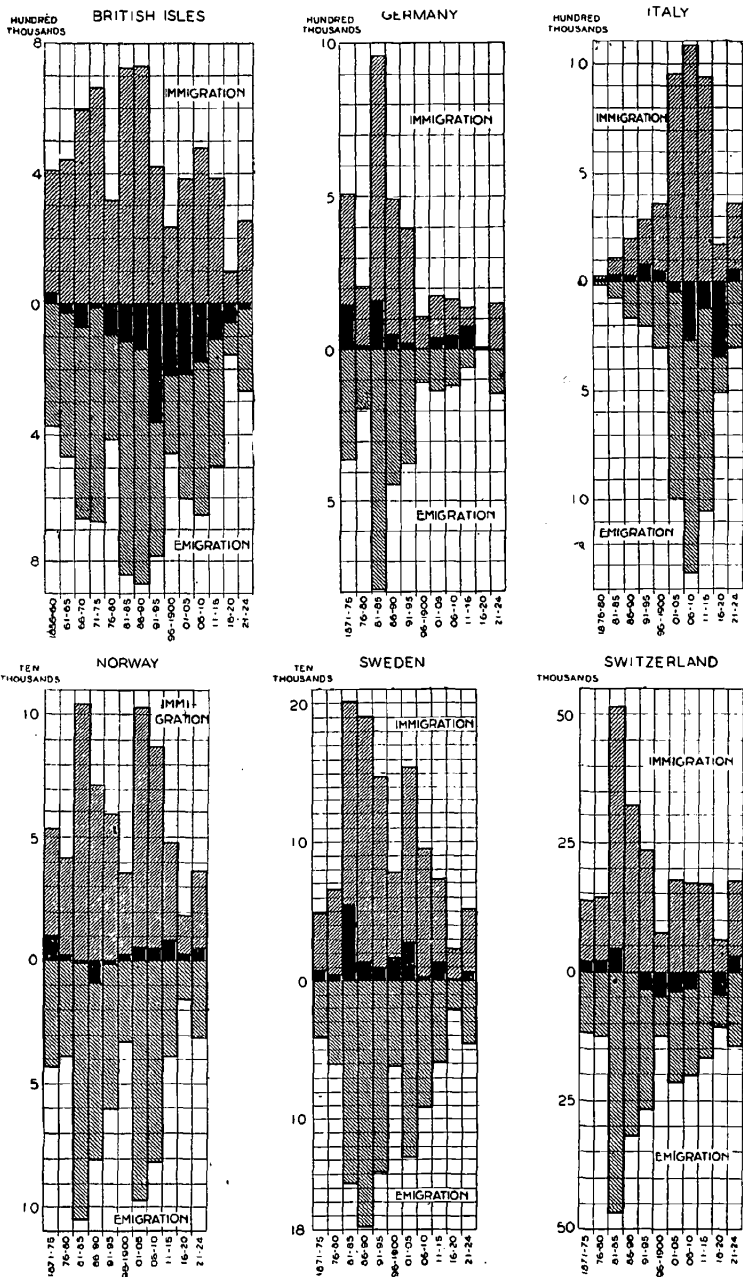
In the first five years of the post-War period British North America stood next to the United States with 15.9 per cent, Argentina followed with 11.9 per cent, Australasia with 6.7 per cent, Brazil with 3 per cent, "other American States" with 8.5 per cent, and Asia with 1.9 per cent.

In Text Table 7 and Diagram 10 a comparison has been made between emigration from European countries to the United States and immigration into the States from these countries. The first column under each country in the table shows the emigration reported by that country with the United States as its destination, and the second shows the immigration reported by the United States from that country. In the diagram the balance of the respective class of migrants is indicated by black spaces. The United States statistics are based on fiscal years, the European statistics on calendar years. Moreover, until 1898 the former records the immigrants according to country of origin or nationality and from 1899 according to country of last residence.

Norway shows the least difference in the comparison. Except for 1881-1895, the immigration statistics of the United States indicate a slightly larger current than do the statistics of Norway. The British statistics differ most from the American. For 1856-60 the United States figures are larger and thereafter smaller than those of Great Britain. Thus for 1891-95 British statistics indicate

DIAGRAM 10

Emigration from specified Country to the United States as reported by the specified country and by the United States (*i. e.* "immigration"), with excess of one figure over the other.



TEXT TABLE 7.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION STATISTICS CONCERNING MIGRATION BETWEEN CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Year	British Isles		Germany		Italy		Norway		Sweden		Switzerland	
	Emi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Immi- gration
1856-60	374,778	407,429										
1860-65	466,042	443,448										
1866-70	666,584	599,226										
1871-75	674,267	664,972	360,563	508,394	13,235 ^a	28,699	43,671	53,563	41,580 ¹	49,751	11,976 ²	13,933
1876-80	413,105	319,942	195,303	209,788	74,758	109,504	39,563	104,534	60,099 ¹	66,171	12,396 ²	14,360
1881-85	842,547	730,035	797,019	960,020	170,472	197,805	105,633	172,052	146,744	201,444	46,972 ²	50,169
1886-90	871,406	732,804	440,117	492,950	206,596	288,235	80,665	177,835	190,332	148,082	31,958 ²	31,819
1891-95	685,886	422,564	371,506	397,640	307,731	363,658	60,497	59,100	138,995	148,082	26,879	23,585
1896-1900	460,018	237,390	107,424	107,512	307,731	363,658	33,090	35,915	61,568	78,184	12,424	7,594
1901-05	605,171	385,253	134,862	176,995	998,352	959,768	97,185	103,065	127,949	154,607	21,661	17,820
1906-10	653,842	479,762	120,311	164,503	1,331,099	1,086,109	81,512	87,440	91,300	94,927	20,279	17,102
1911-15	498,864	388,566	61,811	137,711	1,054,701	938,984	39,577	47,527	59,923	72,055	16,968	17,020
1916-20	159,886	99,023	1,939	6,234	512,081	170,540	15,891	18,868	21,614	23,019	10,817	6,071
1921-24	269,445	253,409	148,968	148,102	304,563	365,499	31,215	36,446	45,869	52,021	14,631	17,695

¹Including a small number of emigrants to other American countries.

²North America.

³Including British North America, 1876-1878.

686,000 emigrants to the United States while the United States statistics record 422,000 British arriving. These differences are largely accounted for by the fact that the British statistics are of passengers and the United States statistics, after 1869, are of immigrants.

The European figures for Swedish and German emigration are throughout lower than the American. So far as Switzerland is concerned, the excess is sometimes in the Swiss and sometimes in the American figures. The differences for Germany, 1876-80 and 1891-1910, and for Switzerland 1886-90 are trifling. During the War the small emigration of Germans (1,939) to the United States was only through Switzerland.

For Italy the divergence is very great. During the period 1916-20, according to the passport statistics, 512,000 Italians received passports for the United States; but the latter country recorded only one-third as many or 171,000 Italian immigrants.

(e) Returning Emigrants; Net Emigration and Net Immigration; Migration in Relation to Population

The preceding analysis throws some light on European emigration to overseas countries. A balanced judgment, however, about the significance of this emigration can be reached only after examining the opposite form of migration, the number of emigrants returning, but only recently have data regarding them become available and for a few European countries of emigration (Table 9).¹ Of the more important immigration countries corresponding statistics exist only for New Zealand (since 1853), Argentina (since 1857), Australia (since 1904), and the United States (since 1908).

TEXT TABLE 8

TOTAL IMMIGRATION OF CITIZENS INTO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (REPATRIATION), 1866-1924, IN QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES²

1886-90	175,595
1891-95	220,875
1896-1900	269,013
1901-05	255,916
1906-10	400,572
1911-15	567,132
1916-20	223,973
1921-24	319,885

¹During the quinquennial period 1876-80 only three countries, British Isles, Netherlands, and Sweden figure; in the following one Spain is added, and from 1886-90 Belgium and Italy are added. Later Finland and Hungary enter. For Spain and British Isles, the passengers, and not immigrants proper have been chosen for the total. The immigration curve in Diagram 5 is based on this total.

²To interpret these figures correctly, account should be taken of the hiatus in the Spanish statistics for 1901-10. As Spain contributed heavily to the totals in the other quinquennial periods, this gap appreciably affects the general curve.

From the above table it will be seen that the repatriation of citizens steadily mounted until it reached its peak in 1911-15. During the post-war period the number of remigrants was only a little over half (56 per cent) of the peak figure.

On comparing the general movement of citizens returning to their former European homes and European emigration, the two curves are found to differ. The immigration curve showed no downward bend during the quinquennial period 1896-1900, but before the War an upward tendency was common to the two.

In the different countries this immigration, as a rule, follows the curve of emigration. Especially noticeable is the volume of the remigration movement to Spain, the British Isles, Italy and Hungary. For the remaining countries the figures are insignificant.

The average annual number of Spanish citizens who arrived in Spain as passengers from overseas countries rose from 36,999 for 1882-85 to 93,401 for 1896-99. During 1911-15 it was 138,783, and during 1921-24 it was 86,071.

The number of returning British passengers steadily rose from 1876-1880 to 1911-15, except for a slight set back during 1896-1900. In the interval the figure grew from 55,036 to 195,813. During the last period, that of 1921-24, the number of returning passengers averaged 156,390, of whom, however, only 66,673 were remigrants proper.

Italian remigration assumed even larger proportions, rising from an average of 31,194 during 1887-90 to 200,521 in 1906-10. For the following quinquennial period, 1911-15, it decreased a little, but during 1921-24 it fell far below the pre-War figures to 63,673.

Hungary has quinquennial figures for 1901-13. The average rose from 13,034 in 1901-1905 to 31,942 in the following quinquennial period, but fell to 24,519 in 1911-13. For this country, too, the return of citizens during the post-war period was insignificant.

It is not proposed to discuss here the causes of migration movements or their effects on population policy. All that is sought is as accurate an estimate as possible of their magnitude and a comparison of their relative volumes in the different countries. For this purpose the relation of emigration and immigration to population has been calculated from the decrease (number of emigrants per 100,000 inhabitants) or increase (number of immigrants and returning emigrants per 100,000 inhabitants) of the population.

In addition, a balance has been struck for the annual migration to or from countries which record not only intercontinental emi-

gration but also the repatriation of their citizens, by comparing the two figures of relative intensity calculated as above; the last part of Text Table 10 shows the net annual increase (+) or decrease (—) of the population per 100,000 inhabitants.

In Text Table 9 the annual emigration average per 100,000 inhabitants per decade is shown. For the period immediately preceding the World War the basis is the emigration figures for 1913. The emigration figures are derived from International Table 1.

The highest intensity of emigration was reached by Italy in 1913: 1,630 per 100,000 inhabitants. Then follow for the same year: Portugal with 1,296 passengers, Spain with 1,051 (of whom 757 were emigrants proper), and the British Isles with 1,035 (858 emigrants proper). The intensity was lowest for France, with 15; and Germany and the Netherlands with 40.

If these figures for 1913 are compared with those for 1881-90 and 1921-1924, considerable displacements will be observed. In the former period, leaving aside Ireland, Norway led with 952, followed by the British Isles (passengers) with 702 and Sweden with 701. Italy, Portugal, Spain and Denmark showed an intensity between 300 and 400, that of Germany being 287. The Belgian and French figures were negligible.

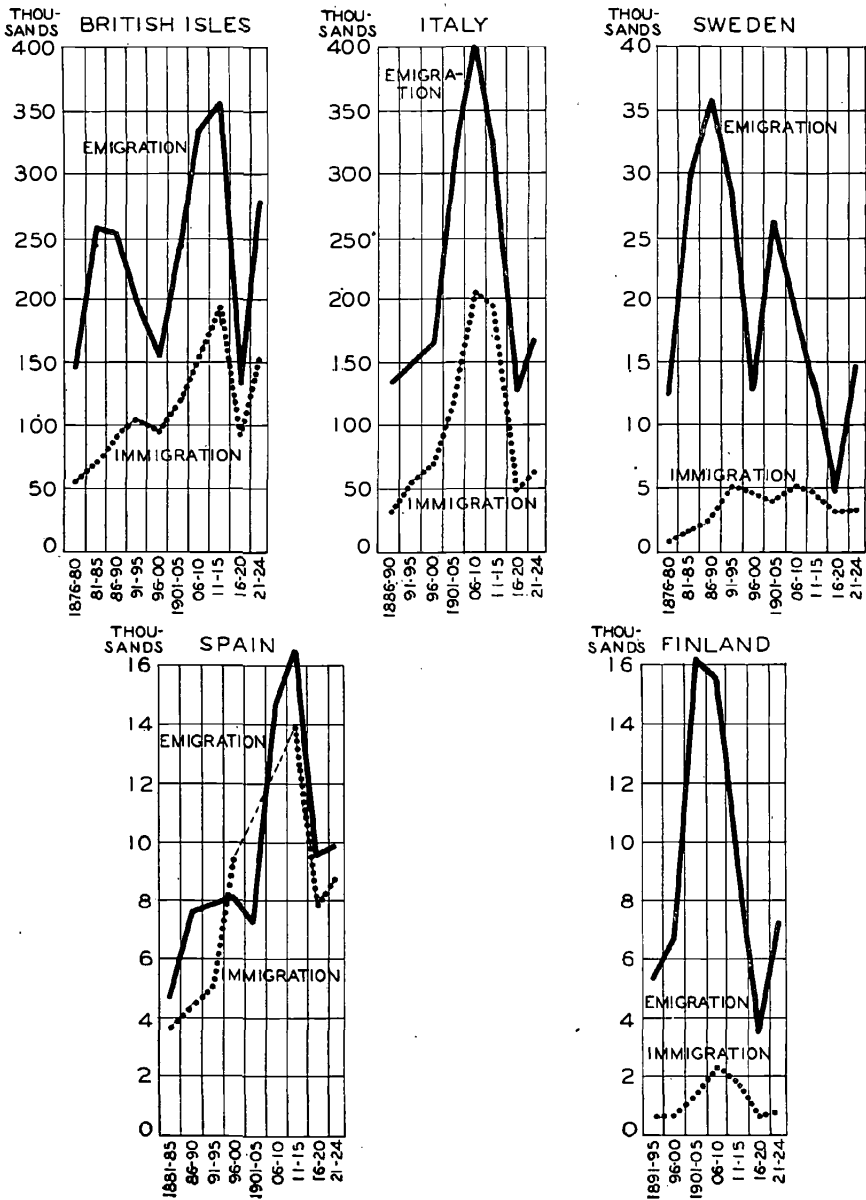
During 1921-24 apart from Malta with 767, the British Isles led with 607 passengers, of whom 432 were emigrants proper. Spain followed with 461 passengers, of whom 359 were emigrants proper, Norway with 357, and Portugal with 321. The lowest intensities were shown by France with 4, Belgium with 28, and the Netherlands with 52.

For the purpose of comprehending the movement of population in a country, it is more important to be acquainted with its gain or loss of population from migration than with the absolute or relative emigration figures. For this reason and on the basis of International Tables 1 and 9, the emigration and immigration figures of citizens for five countries (Sweden, Spain, Italy, British Isles, and Finland), for which comparable data are available, have been juxtaposed and the relation expressed in Diagram 11.¹

¹Tables 1 and 9 give figures also for Belgium and the Netherlands about migration in both directions. These have not been utilized for the diagram as they are in no way comparable (the basis for the emigration figures is port statistics, and that for the immigration figures communal registers statistics). Diagram 11 shows that for Spain (passengers) emigration is about balanced by remigration. Indeed, in the period 1896-1900, there was an excess of remigrants over emigrants pointing to the seasonal or temporary character of the emigration movement at that moment. Sweden and Finland show considerable emigration surpluses, remigration amounting sometimes to less than one-tenth of emigration. Italy and the British Isles have smaller emigration surpluses.

DIAGRAM 11

Intercontinental Emigration and Immigration of Citizens of Various European Countries as Far as Figures for Both Movements are Available in Quinquennial Averages.



TEXT TABLE 9.
INTERCONTINENTAL EMIGRATION OF CITIZENS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1851-1924.

Country	1851-1860			1861-1870			1871-1880			1881-1890		
	Mean population (thousands)	Average annual emigration		Mean population (thousands)	Average annual emigration		Mean population (thousands)	Average annual emigration		Mean population (thousands)	Average annual emigration	
		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	28,292	.....	.....	30,351	.....	.....	38,052	.....	.....	40,957	.....	.....
British Isles: Passengers	.....	164,085 ¹	580	.....	157,183	518	.....	167,892	504	33,328	5,795	106
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
France	36,039	3,893*	11	38,067	4,593	12	36,906	5,650	206	37,931	8,162	394
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,727	62,597	147	46,856	11,923	31
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,294	35,009	661	4,940	134,242	287
Netherlands	3,183	1,584	50	3,444	2,047	59	3,796	1,749	46	4,262	69,992	1,417
Norway	1,490	3,607	242	1,702	9,795	576	1,807	8,539	473	1,961	18,669	952
Sweden	3,641	1,690	46	4,014	12,245	305	4,367	10,250	235	4,675	32,750	701
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,743	3,574	130	2,875	9,198*	320
Finland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,630	28,899	105	29,487	2,941	132
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	4,193	7,976 ²	190	4,533	13,107	289	4,875	99,139	336
Spain: Passengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,566	18,536	380
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,597 ⁴	362

¹1853-1860.
²1857-1860.
³1856-1870.
⁴1882-1890.

TEXT TABLE 9—continued
 INTERCONTINENTAL EMIGRATION OF CITIZENS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1851-1924.

Country	1891-1900			1901-1910			1913			1921-1924		
	Mean population (thousands)	Average annual emigration		Mean population (thousands)	Average annual emigration		Mean population (thousands)	Emigration		Mean population (thousands)	Average annual emigration	
		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants
Austria-Hungary.....	44,950	72,399	161	49,219	234,218	476	51,355	313,621	611	54,337	57,220	105
Belgium.....	6,381	2,205	35	7,059	4,321	61	7,424	1,590	102	7,466	2,078	28
British Isles: Passengers.....	39,745	174,279	438	43,490	284,146	653	45,371	469,640	1,035	47,359	287,517	607
Emigrants proper.....								389,394	858		204,426	432
Denmark.....	2,311	5,151	223	2,603	7,342	282	2,757	8,846	321	3,268	5,831	178
France.....	38,269	5,122	13	38,845	5,311	14	39,192	5,701	15	39,210	1,598	4
Germany.....	52,280	52,686	101	60,641	27,415	45	64,976	25,775	40	59,852	58,142	298
Ireland (Irish Free State).....	4,582	40,557	885	4,425	30,888	698	4,390	29,818	679	4,439	13,248 ^a	
Netherlands.....	4,808	2,392	50	5,481	2,801	51	5,858	2,330	40	6,865	3,557	52
Norway.....	2,111	9,485	449	2,290	19,086	833	2,358	9,876	419	2,650	9,466	357
Sweden.....	4,961	20,451	412	5,329	22,404	420	5,572	17,224	312	5,904	12,457	211
Switzerland.....	3,117	4,408	141	3,534	4,907	139	3,753	6,191	165	3,880	6,265	161
Finland.....	2,546	5,905	232	2,914	15,883	545	3,115	20,057	644	3,365	7,056	210
Italy.....	31,495	157,959	502	33,573	362,370	1,077	34,671	564,971	1,630	38,256	167,887	433
Portugal.....	5,236	26,585	508	5,692	32,309	569	5,960	77,227	1,296	6,033	19,382 ^b	321
Spain: Passengers.....	18,078	79,106	438	19,284	109,083	566	19,951	209,705	1,051	21,338	98,292 ^b	461
Emigrants proper.....								151,000	757		76,703	359
Malta.....							212	1,568	740	225	1,723	767

^a1921 only.
^b1921-1923.

In Text Table 10 below the figures for intercontinental emigration and remigration, and the difference between them, that is, the migration intensity,¹ are given for the five countries which compile remigration statistics. In this connection continental migration has been left out of account.²

The years of most intense emigration also show the highest net loss in population. For instance, in the years of greatest emigration (1911-15 apart), 1881-85 and 1906-10, the British Isles showed emigration balances of 534 and 394 per 100,000 inhabitants, while during 1896-1900 when the emigration figures were relatively low there was an emigration balance of only 134 per 100,000 inhabitants. Sweden holds the record for net emigration with 702 per 100,000 for 1886-90. Then follows Italy, with 630 per 100,000 for 1901-1905, and Finland with 547 for the same quinquennial period.

In order to illustrate the comparative volume of returning aliens, or net immigration, the figures for the intercontinental emigrants and immigrants in Argentina, the United States, and Australia, have been given (see Tables 4 and 6).

From 1857 to 1924, Argentina received 5,481,276 persons and 2,562,790, or 46.8 per cent of them left the country. There was thus an excess of 2,918,486 immigrants, or 53.2 per cent. Until the outbreak of the War, emigration from Argentina rose almost without intermission, trebling both relatively and absolutely between 1901-1905 and 1911-1915; the years of greatest immigration (1886-90 and 1906-10) were also the years of greatest immigration balances. During the War the numbers emigrating exceeded those immigrating. In the post-War period, however, there was a net balance of some 100,000 immigrants (see Diagram 12 and Text Table 11, p. 206).

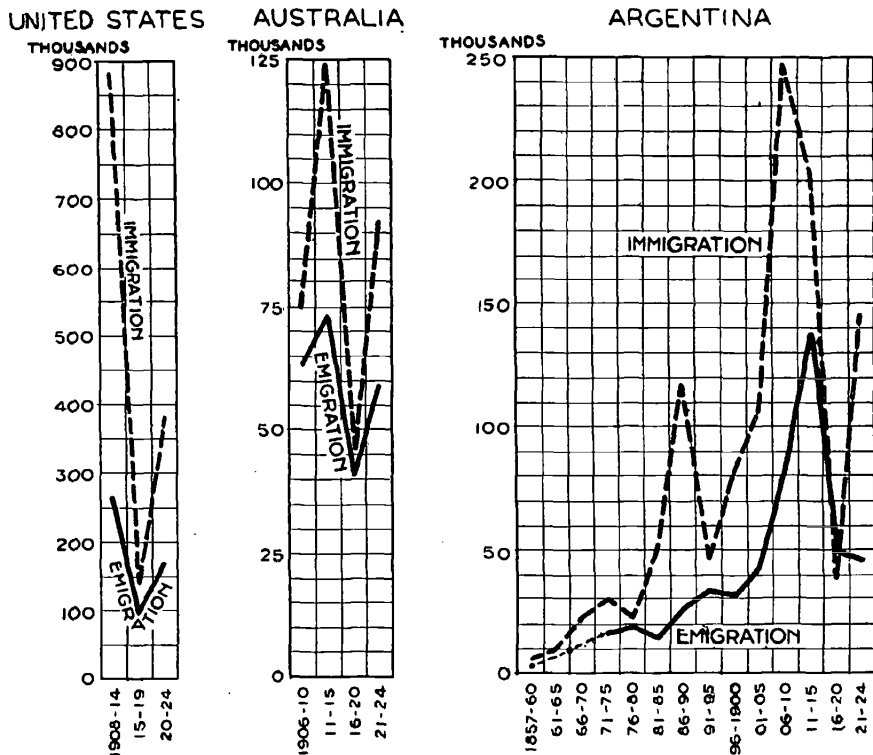
Since 1868 the United States statistics have recorded departing passengers, distinguishing the sex and the age of other than cabin

¹The migration intensity has been calculated for quinquennial periods. The basis for calculating the intensity has been the population by the censuses taken at the close of each decade (*e. g.* population of 1880 for 1876-80 and 1881-85). The figures in the table do not accord with Diagram 11, for in the latter the data of the international tables have been utilized while in Table 10 only those years were taken into consideration for which there were both emigration and immigration figures. Spain shows how far these displacements may go. The Spanish mean emigration for 1911-15 was 27,476 above the mean remigration for 1914-15 (diagram), while for the middle of 1914 and 1915 remigration exceeded by 36,163 (table).

²Only Italy and Sweden compile continental migration statistics. Besides, continental migration, unlike intercontinental, seldom leads to a permanent loss of population.

DIAGRAM 12

Intercontinental Immigration and Emigration of Aliens
(United States, Australia and Argentina),
in Quinquennial Averages.



passengers, but emigrants proper have been distinguished only since 1908.¹

¹On page 228 of the *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908 (Washington, 1908) is given an estimate of the total alien departures and of the net immigration for the years 1899-1907. We reproduce from that series the following figures:

Year	Net immigration (estimated)	Estimated ÷ Accepted immigration Per cent
1899	183,878	59
1900	307,856	69
1901	353,550	72
1902	510,695	79
1903	673,756	79
1904	508,695	63
1905	674,644	66
1906	810,096	74
1907	1,007,163	78

It should be noted that these data are not comparable with the above quoted figures for the period 1908-1924, the one dealing with alien arrivals and departures, and the other with the ratio between intercontinental immigrants and emigrants.

TEXT TABLE 10.

INTERCONTINENTAL EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION OF CITIZENS OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WITH BALANCE, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1876-1924.

Country	1876-1880						Popula- tion 1880 (in thou- sands)	1881-1885						
	Annual averages.							Annual averages.						
	Absolute figures			per 100,000 inhabitants				Absolute figures.			per 100,000 inhabitants			
	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance		Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	
British Isles:														
Passengers.....	141,876	55,036	86,840	405	157	248	258,462	71,609	186,853	738	204	534		
Sweden.....	12,089	578	11,511	265	13	252	29,524	1,434	28,090	647	32	615		
Spain: Passengers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,892	36,999	10,893	288	222	66
Country	1886-1890						Popula- tion 1890 (in thou- sands)	1891-1895						
	Annual averages.							Annual averages.						
	Absolute figures			per 100,000 inhabitants				Absolute figures.			per 100,000 inhabitants			
	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance		Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	
British Isles:														
Passengers.....	253,245	94,433	158,812	668	249	419	195,715	106,133	89,582	517	280	237		
Sweden.....	35,977	2,406	33,571	752	50	702	28,376	5,063	23,313	593	106	487		
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,708	638	2,062	114	27	87
Italy.....	145,938	31,194	114,744	478	102	376	150,226	55,045	95,181	492	180	312		
Spain: Passengers.....	76,161	44,338	31,823	434	253	181	77,904	50,776	27,128	443	289	154		
Country	1896-1900						Popula- tion 1900 (in thou- sands)	1901-1905						
	Annual averages.							Annual averages.						
	Absolute figures			per 100,000 inhabitants				Absolute figures.			per 100,000 inhabitants			
	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance		Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	Emi- gra- tion	Immi- gra- tion	Balance	
British Isles:														
Passengers.....	152,843	97,219	55,624	367	233	134	234,168	116,804	117,364	563	281	282		
Sweden.....	12,527	4,561	7,966	244	89	155	25,949	3,891	22,058	505	76	429		
Finland.....	6,608	699	5,909	244	26	218	16,211	1,362	14,849	597	50	547		
Italy.....	165,692	68,840	96,852	510	212	298	320,604	115,831	204,773	987	357	630		
Spain: Passengers.....	85,569	93,401	-7,832	460	502	-42		

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TEXT TABLE 11

ARGENTINA.

INTERCONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO AND FROM ARGENTINA

Quinquennial averages from 1857 to 1924

Period	Immigration	Emigration
1857-1860	5,000	2,225
1861-1865	9,375	
1866-1870	22,539	8,298
1871-1875	29,739	16,999
1876-1880	22,438	18,154
1881-1885	51,037	13,927
1886-1890	117,187	26,764
1891-1895	47,250	33,861
1896-1900	82,415	31,828
1901-1905	105,206	43,131
1906-1910	247,615	85,645
1911-1915	202,367	137,588
1916-1920	38,617	49,577
1921-1924	145,588	45,887

The immigration and emigration figures for aliens were as follows for 1908-1924:

		Per cent
Immigrants	1,400,358	100.0
Emigrants	526,178	37.7
Net immigration	874,180	62.3

As shown by Text Table 12 and the accompanying Diagram 12, the net immigration, 1908-1914, was very high (621,265, or 70.4 per cent). During the War period 1915-1919, however, it was exceedingly low (43,884, or 31.5 per cent), rising to a certain extent during 1920-24 (209,031, or 55.2 per cent.)

The different national stocks differ widely in the balance between immigration into and emigration from the United States. In the *Monthly Labor Review* (January 1924, p. 13) is given a table of "immigration and emigration and net gain or loss, 1908 to 1923, by race." During these 16 years the total alien emigration, including continental, was 35.2 per cent of the immigration. The largest proportion of emigrants was among the Chinese, of whom 30 per cent more emigrated than immigrated. The percentage of emigrants in relation to immigrants was over 50 per cent in the following stocks: Bulgarians, Serbians and Montenegrins, 89 per cent, Tur-

kish, 86 per cent; Koreans, 73 per cent; Roumanians, 66 per cent; Magyars, 66 per cent; Italians (South), 60 per cent; Cubans, 58 per cent; Slovaks, 57 per cent, and Russians, 52 per cent. Moderate remigration (under 30 per cent) is shown by the following stocks: Hebrews, 5 per cent; Irish, 11 per cent; Scotch and Welsh, 13 per cent; Armenians, 15 per cent; Dutch and Flemish, 18 per cent; Mexican, 19 per cent; English, 21 per cent; French, 21 per cent; African, 22 per cent; Scandinavian, 22 per cent; Syrian, 24 per cent; Lithuanian, 25 per cent; and Finnish, 29 per cent.

TEXT TABLE 12

UNITED STATES

INTERCONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO AND FROM UNITED STATES.

Averages from 1908-1914, 1915-1919, 1920-1924.

Periods	Immigration	Emigration
1908-1914	882,702	261,437
1915-1919	139,261	95,377
1920-1924	378,395	169,364

Among the other peoples remigration amounts to between 30 and 50 per cent. For Australia a special series of comparable immigration and emigration figures have been compiled from which the mean values of Text Table 13 and of Diagram 12 have been taken. The immigration and emigration curves follow the same direction, but the years of highest gross are also those of highest net immigration.

The summary for the years 1906-1924 gives the following figures:

Immigration	1,597,673	100 per cent
Emigration	1,119,099	70 per cent
Net immigration	478,574	30 per cent

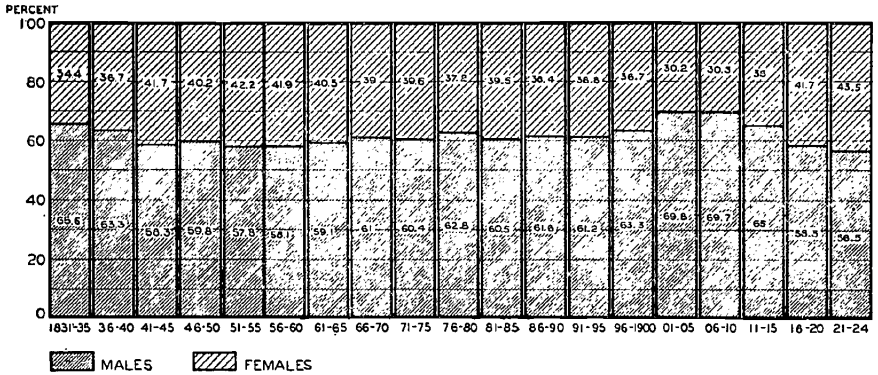
The small net immigration indicates that much of this current consists of ordinary passengers.

* * *

Inasmuch as European emigrants go principally to a few immigration countries in America, most of which have a small population, it is clear that the intensity of immigration or the ratio of immi-

DIAGRAM 13

Distribution of Alien Immigrants to the United States by Sex from 1831 to 1924, in Quinquennial Averages.



grants to population—is greater in them than the intensity of emigration is in the countries of emigration. Text Table 14 shows that among the American countries of immigration (Canada, United States, Cuba, Argentina and Brazil) the United States occupies an intermediate position. In the twenties and thirties of the nine-

TEXT TABLE 13

AUSTRALIA.

INTERCONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF ALIEN PASSENGERS INTO AND FROM AUSTRALIA

Quinquennial averages from 1906 to 1924.

Periods	Immigration	Emigration
1906-1910	74,207	62,751
1911-1915	124,859	73,022
1916-1920	46,690	41,504
1921-1924	92,224	58,179

teenth century the stream of immigrants was small, and when in the fifties some 250,000 intercontinental immigrants arrived annually, the population was relatively high (some 25,000,000). At all events, immigration increased in a greater ratio than population. During the above period, 1820-1850, the population increased in the ratio of 1 to 2½, and the immigration (between the decades 1821-1830 and 1851-1860) in the ratio of 1 to 19, while the intensity

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TABLE 14. INTERCONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO CERTAIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1821-1924.

Country	1821-1830			1831-1840			1841-1850			1851-1860		
	Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration		Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration		Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration		Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration	
		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants
Canada.....	11,252	13,635	121	14,968	56,478	377	20,131	166,826	829	2,800	27,768	992
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,318	253,583	928
Argentina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 ¹	385

Country	1861-1870			1871-1880			1881-1890			1891-1900		
	Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration		Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration		Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration		Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration	
		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants
Canada.....	3,445	28,331	832	4,007	21,978	548	4,579	35,920	784	5,102	24,923	488
United States.....	35,001	227,238	649	44,357	242,376	546	56,552	485,190	858	69,471	368,352	530
Argentina.....	1,610	15,957	991	2,230	26,089	1,170	3,794	84,112	2,217	3,955	64,833	1,639
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	10,788	21,913	204	12,903	53,091	411	15,826	114,390	723

Country	1901-1910			1911			1912			1921-1924		
	Mean population (in thousands)	Average annual immigration		Population 1910 (in thousands)	Immigration		Population 1920 (in thousands)	Average annual immigration		Population 1920 (in thousands)	Average annual immigration	
		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants		Absolute figures	per 100,000 inhabitants
Canada.....	6,289	105,375	1,676	7,207	276,731	3,840	8,788	82,701	941	8,788	82,701	941
United States.....	83,983	856,652	1,020	91,972	1,117,727	1,545	105,711	346,623	331	105,711	346,623	331
Cuba.....	2,049	24,260	1,184	2,450	33,127	1,541	2,889	30,236	1,358	2,889	30,236	1,358
Argentina.....	6,046	176,410	2,918	7,865	302,947	3,831	9,588	145,588	1,525	9,588	145,588	1,525
Brazil.....	20,366	68,912	338	24,618	189,190	771	30,636	60,306	197	30,636	60,306	197

¹1857-1860.

rose from 121 in the third decade to 928 in the sixth. In the succeeding 20 years immigration slightly abated, but the intensity fell to 546 in 1871-1880, rose again to 858 in 1881-1890, only to sink to 530 during 1891-1900. After the opening of the new century the figure exceeded 1,000, or 1 per cent, but in 1914 it had mounted to 1,215. In 1921-24 the intensity of immigration was equivalent to only 331 persons per 100,000 inhabitants.

Aside from 1857-1860, Argentina has had the largest number of immigrants in proportion to population;¹ 2,217 for 1881-1890 and 3,831 for 1913. Canada occupies, as a rule, a higher place than the United States; Cuba also stands high (always above 1,000); Brazil, on the contrary, always has had a low ratio.

2 Sex and Age

In temporary emigration, the proportion of females is regularly very small. Frequently men seek a future in foreign countries, leaving their families to follow later. Sometimes also single women emigrate with the hope of marrying or of earning a living more easily overseas.

The conditions of sex and age in the migration movement as a whole can best be investigated by using the statistics of the extra-European countries of immigration. For this purpose the United States is the best since the majority of emigrants go there and its statistics were established early. The distribution of emigration to the United States according to sex since 1831 has been specially shown in Text Table 15 and in Diagram 13.²

In all years the males were more numerous. In twelve of the nineteen quinquennial periods the proportion of males exceeded 60 per cent. In the first period it was 65.6 per cent and in the second slightly smaller. It then varied, from 1841-45 to 1891-95, between 57.8 per cent and 62.8 per cent. Between 1881-85 and 1901-05 the proportion increased continuously from 60.5 per cent to 69.8 per cent and remained at about the same height in 1906-10. The years of greatest immigration show the largest proportion of males. Since 1906-10 the percentage has decreased. It appears from Diagram 4 that this development is closely connected with the proportion of immigrants from the northwest and the southeast of Europe. The

¹According to the table, the intensity in Canada was higher in 1913; but it should be noted that for Argentina the basis is the population in 1914 and for Canada the population in 1911.

²The year 1831 has been taken as the starting point because in the first ten years the statistics of sex were very incomplete.

years 1921-24 are characterized by the nearest approach to equality in the numbers of the sexes; only 66.5 per cent of these immigrants came directly from Europe, as compared with 92.4 per cent in the years 1891-1915.

Immigrants to Argentina show a larger proportion of males than those to the United States. The figure varied between 80.5 in 1857-60 and 63.1 in 1916-20. Apart from the years of the War, the minimum was 67.4 per cent in 1891-95, whereas to the United States the maximum was 69.8 per cent. In most years the proportion of males lay between 70 per cent and 80 per cent; in only four of the fourteen periods did it fall below 70 per cent. The preponderant Italian and Spanish immigration, part of it seasonal, shows a considerable excess of males.

In the Cuban statistics (available since 1901) the immigration shows a very uneven sex distribution. The proportion of males has always been over 80 per cent and in 1916-20 it rose to 89.6 per cent (861 males to 100 females); the immigration is principally Spanish.

New Zealand is an example of a change in the proportion of the sexes resulting from deliberate family policy. In the earlier years

TEXT TABLE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS (UNITED STATES) BY SEX, FROM 1831 TO 1924 IN QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.

Years	Numbers			Percentage	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
1831-35	248,214	162,734	85,480	65.6	34.4
1836-40	341,139	215,991	125,148	63.3	36.7
1841-45	428,535	249,874	178,661	58.3	41.7
1846-50	1,278,850	764,322	514,528	59.8	40.2
1851-55	1,746,845	1,009,092	737,753	57.8	42.2
1856-60 ¹	649,354	377,283	272,071	58.1	41.9
1861-65	801,680	477,382	324,298	59.5	40.5
1866-70	1,644,948	1,003,264	641,684	61.0	39.0
1871-75	1,659,278	1,001,561	657,717	60.4	39.6
1876-80	1,285,432	806,667	478,765	62.8	37.2
1881-85	2,832,342	1,714,246	1,118,096	60.5	39.5
1886-90	2,361,795	1,455,591	906,204	61.6	38.4
1891-95	2,208,026	1,350,823	857,203	61.2	38.8
1896-1900	1,596,193	1,011,013	585,180	63.3	36.7
1901-05	4,061,932	2,834,315	1,227,617	69.8	30.2
1906-10	4,988,311	3,474,747	1,513,564	69.7	30.3
1911-15	4,143,396	2,691,732	1,451,664	65.0	35.0
1916-20	1,580,562	921,040	659,522	58.3	41.7
1921-24	2,050,892	1,158,188	892,704	56.5	43.5

¹1857-60.

there was an excess of males: 75.6 per cent in 1861-65; 70.3 per cent in 1866-70. The ratio then varied until 1910 between 61.4 per cent in 1871-75 and 67.5 per cent in 1901-05. Since 1911 it has been under 60 per cent and decreasing; 59.3 per cent in 1911-15, 53.7 per cent in 1921-24. These figures include all intercontinental passengers and thus non-immigrants. The situation in Australia is similar to that in New Zealand. During the War the figures were considerably affected by the influx of military personnel (81.3 per cent males in 1916-20 and 60.9 per cent in 1921-24).

The statistics of Mauritius are for East Indian immigration, and owing to the partly temporary nature of the movement, the females are slightly more represented.

Discussion of the age of immigrants also may begin with the United States.¹ The proportion of children under 15 varied greatly before 1865; 5.2 per cent from 1821-25; 21.4 per cent to 27.4 per cent from 1826-30 to 1851-55; 18.5 per cent and 18.4 per cent in 1856-60 and 1861-65. From 1868 to 1895 (see Text Table 16 and Diagram 14)² the proportion of children (under 15) varied between 23.0 per cent and 13.9 per cent; from 1901 to 1915 (under 14) between 12.0 per cent and 13.2 per cent. During 1916-20 and 1921-24 the percentage rose to 17.6 and 18.5, partly because from 1918 on the figures include all persons under 16 years of age, but also because of the increased immigration of families, resulting from economic conditions and "quota" legislation.

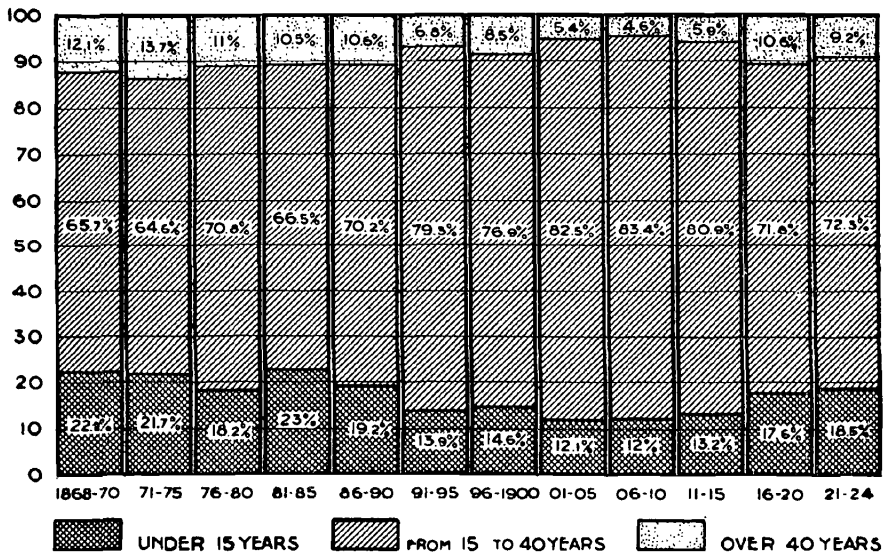
The group between 15 and 40 years of age has varied, from 1868 to 1895, between 64.6 per cent in 1871-75 and 79.3 per cent in 1891-95. During these years it increased while both the other groups decreased. From 1901 to 1915 (14 to 44) it varied between 83.4 per cent and 80.9 per cent. From 1916-20 to 1921-24 (16 to 44 after 1918) the proportions are 71.8 per cent and 72.3 per cent. For persons over 40 years of age the maximum between 1868 and 1895 was 13.7 per cent in 1871-73, and the minimum 6.8 per cent in 1891-95; the maximum for immigrants 45 years of age and over between 1901 and 1924 was 10.6 in 1916-20, and the minimum 4.6 per cent in 1906-10. A comparison of changes in the two extreme groups shows a parallel development, although the variations are

¹National Table VII shows the ages of immigrants in three groups from 1820 to 1924. Until 1867 the figures refer to all passengers including citizens of the United States, and until 1866 the age of a large number of passengers is not given. After 1841 these figures are contained in Tables 23 and 24.

²The age groups are not always the same (see footnotes to Text Table 16). The figures given here therefore are not altogether comparable.

DIAGRAM 14

Immigrants in Three Age Categories as Percentage of all Alien Immigrants to the United States from 1868 to 1924, in Quinquennial Averages.



partly due to alteration in the limits of the groups. When Diagrams 13 and 14 are compared a certain parallelism between the age data and the sex data becomes apparent. A high proportion of young persons involves, as a rule, a high proportion of older persons and a high proportion of families. This parallelism cannot be clearly demonstrated for all periods, but roughly speaking it appears to hold. It indicates that at certain times there is a larger immigration of families than at other times. This also depends on the contribution of the different nations or territories of emigration to the general movement.

The Argentina statistics show the ages of immigrants by 10-year periods. In National Table II the absolute figures for eight age groups are given. In the international table only children under 13 are distinguished. The proportion of children from 1857 to 1924 varies between 17.4 per cent in 1857-60 and 7.6 per cent in 1861-70. Here, as in the United States, there is a decreasing proportion of child immigrants. Compared with the United States, the proportion of child immigrants appears to be higher. From 1901 to 1910 there

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TEXT TABLE 16

ALIEN IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES, CLASSED BY AGES, 1868 TO 1924.

Years	Numbers			Percentage			
	Total	Under 15 Years	15-40 Years	Over 40 Years	Under 15 Years	15-40 Years	Over 40 Years
1868-70	1,022,160	226,569	671,721	123,870	22.2	65.7	12.1
1871-75	1,726,796	374,162	1,116,312	236,322	21.7	64.6	13.7
1876-80	1,085,395	197,622	768,431	119,342	18.2	70.8	11.0
1881-85	2,975,683	684,808	1,978,701	312,174	23.0	66.5	10.5
1886-90	2,270,930	436,691	1,593,572	240,667	19.2	70.2	10.6
1891-95	2,280,735	317,482	1,809,088	154,165	13.9	79.3	6.8
1896-1900 ¹	1,563,685	228,242	1,203,174	132,269	14.6	76.9	8.5
1901-05 ¹	3,833,076	462,874	3,162,397	207,805	12.1	82.5	5.4
1906-10 ¹	4,962,310	595,667	4,138,583	228,060	12.0	83.4	4.6
1911-15 ¹	4,459,831	590,298	3,605,708	263,825	13.2	80.9	5.9
1916-20 ²	1,275,980	224,149	916,465	135,366	17.6	71.8	10.6
1921-24 ²	2,344,599	434,403	1,695,877	214,319	18.5	72.3	9.2

¹Age groups during 1899-1917: under 14 years, 14 to 44 years, 45 years and over.²Age groups during 1918-1924: under 16 years, 16 to 44 years, 45 years and over.

were 12.1 per cent and 12 per cent of children under 14 among the immigrants to the United States, and 15.9 per cent of children under 13 among the immigrants to Argentina.

In Australia immigrants under 12 are shown from 1904-1915. The proportion varies between 8.3 per cent and 13.3 per cent.

Finally Uruguay³ calls for mention. Among the child immigrants before 1900 there were usually more boys than girls, *e.g.* in 1881-85 there are 7.6 per cent of boys and 3.9 per cent of girls, and in 1886-90 5.8 per cent boys and 2.8 per cent girls. Since the age limit is 15, this situation shows that some boys under 15 immigrated for the purpose of earning a living.

* * *

According to emigration statistics differences appear in the distribution by sex of citizen emigrants in different countries at the same period and the same country at different periods. With few exceptions the national statistics show a preponderance of males among emigrants. A very high percentage of males appears among the Portuguese and Italians. In Portugal, up to 1910, it varied between 72.6 per cent and 87.2 per cent; in Italy up to 1915 between 77.1 per cent and 85.3 per cent. In 1916-20 it decreased to 66.2 per cent in Italy and to 66.4 per cent in Portugal, but in 1921-

³The statistics include all passengers, both citizens and aliens.

24 it was higher again. It should be noted, however, that during this last period continental emigration was not included in the Italian statistics. In both countries the extraordinary excess of males is due to temporary emigration. British India and France, and in certain periods Japan, also show a large excess of males among emigrants.

In other countries the proportion of males varies between 51.0 per cent and 60.0 per cent, *i. e.* between 104 and 150 male to 100 female emigrants. At all periods for which figures are given in the tables the proportion of the sexes remains within these limits for Germany, Austria, and the British Isles and, for the most part, also for Norway.

An excess of females appears at certain periods in the emigration from Ireland, Sweden and Finland: in 1896-1900, from Ireland 54.7 per cent, Sweden 52.6 per cent females; in 1916-20, Ireland 64.7 per cent, Sweden 55.8 per cent, Finland 52.7 per cent females.

The age limits for children and young persons and adults are not the same in all countries and a precise comparison of the different countries is therefore impossible. Among emigrants from Finland, Ireland, and Italy, the proportion of adults is noticeably high. It varies in Finland (limit 16 years) between 84.1 per cent and 92.9 per cent; in Ireland (15 years) between 82.0 per cent and 92.4 per cent; in Italy (15 years) between 84.0 per cent and 90.7 per cent. Here also the cause is the return of many emigrants to their mother country. Emigrants from most countries show 80 per cent to 85 per cent adults. The large proportion of young persons in Austrian emigration up to 1880 is probably due to the high limit (17 years). A relatively large number of children emigrated from Norway and Denmark (20 per cent to 25 per cent), and in some periods from Germany (26.3 per cent to 23.9 per cent in 1881 to 1895).

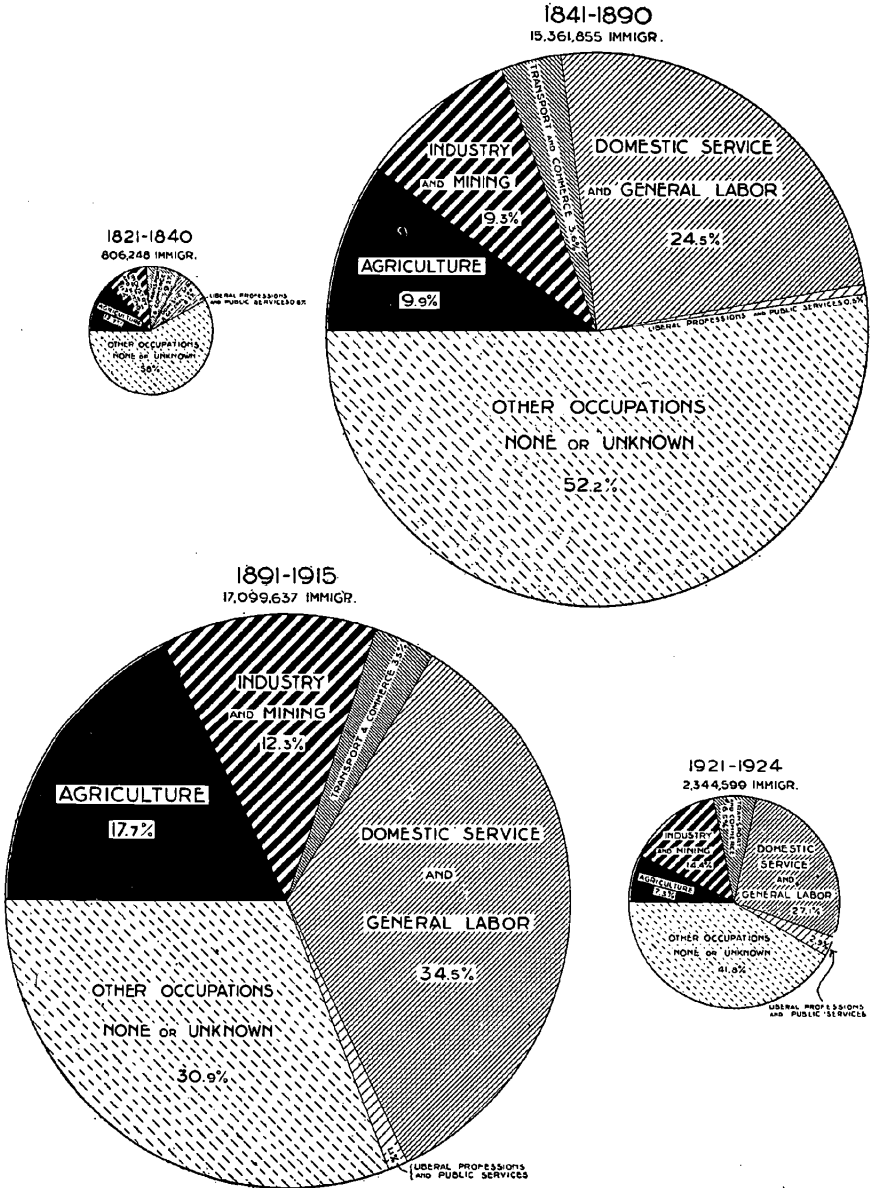
It appears from these figures that among children and young persons the males slightly predominate. The great excess of males in the total figures is due to the numerical relation of the sexes among adults. With the exception of Ireland, Finland, and Sweden, the adult emigrants include more men than women, the proportion in many cases being 2 to 1, and in Finland 1886-1890, reaching 8 to 1.

3 Occupations

The occupations of immigrants are shown in the statistics of a few extra-European countries of immigration. The United States and Argentina show the distribution by occupations from the beginning

DIAGRAM 15

Distribution of Alien Immigrants (United States), by Occupations, from 1821 to 1924.



of their statistics (1820 and 1857 respectively). The same practice was later introduced in Uruguay, the Philippines and Cuba.¹ Only the United States and Argentina are of importance for this purpose; their data on occupations are shown only for decennial periods. Text Table 17 and Diagram 15 show the occupations of alien immigrants to the United States both absolutely and relatively during the four principal periods: 1821-40, 1841-90, 1891-1915, 1921-24.

TEXT TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, FROM 1821 TO 1924.

Periods	Total	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Transport and Commerce	Domestic Service and General Labor	Liberal professions and Public Service	Other occupations, None or Unknown
Absolute figures							
1821-1840	806,248	102,371	88,688	74,507	66,874	6,480	467,328
1841-1890	15,361,855	1,517,778	1,433,724	552,978	3,762,919	77,115	8,017,341
1891-1915	17,099,637	3,037,206	2,098,565	597,407	5,898,453	181,587	5,286,419
1921-1924	2,344,599	169,881	338,457	152,937	635,755	66,867	980,702
Percentages							
1821-1840	100	12.7	11.0	9.2	8.3	0.8	58.0
1841-1890	100	9.9	9.3	3.6	24.5	0.5	52.2
1891-1915	100	17.7	12.3	3.5	34.5	1.1	30.9
1921-1924	100	7.3	14.4	6.5	27.1	2.9	41.8

The group "Other Occupations, No Occupation or Occupation Unknown" includes members of families accompanying the head; the other groups include only persons practising an occupation. The preponderance of "Other Occupations, No Occupation or Occupation Unknown" until 1890 should be ascribed mainly to defective reports. In 1891-1915 this group comprises 30.9 per cent; in 1921-24 it has 41.8 per cent.

The proportion of persons engaged in agricultural occupations decreased from 12.7 per cent in 1821-40 to 7.3 per cent in 1921-24. The proportion engaged in industry or mining decreased from 11

¹The figures available for comparison from 1856 on have been tabulated in International Tables 31 and 32 in six occupational groups.

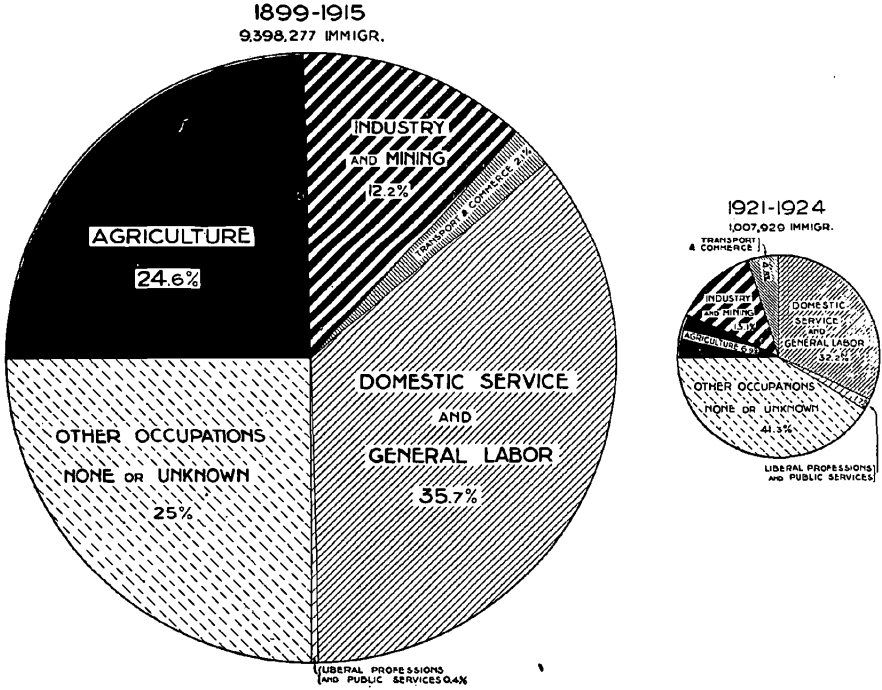
per cent in 1821-40 to 9.3 per cent in 1841-90, and then rose to 12.3 per cent in 1891-1915 and 14.4 per cent in 1921-24. Those in transport and commerce decreased from 9.2 per cent in 1821-40 to 3.5 per cent in 1891-1915, but then rose to 6.5 per cent in 1921-24. There was considerable increase of those engaged in domestic service and general labour up to 1891-1915, 8.3 per cent to 34.5 per cent; in 1921-1924 this group comprised 27.1 per cent. Persons engaged in the liberal professions and public services also showed a considerable increase. At first they decreased from 0.8 per cent to 0.5 per cent, but in 1891-1915 rose to 1.1 per cent and in 1921-24 to 2.9 per cent. These fluctuations are mostly to be explained by changes in the countries of origin of the immigrants.

It has already been indicated that until 1890 the absolute majority of immigrants to the United States came from northern and western Europe, while from 1891 to 1915 the absolute majority and from 1921 to 1924 the relative majority came from eastern and southern Europe. From 1899 the statistics of the United States combined the occupations of immigrants with their "race or people". In Text Table 18 and Diagram 16 the distribution by occupation of immigrants from western and northern Europe has been shown on one side, and from eastern and southern Europe on the other side, for the years 1891-1915, and 1921-24. From this it appears that in 1899-1915 of the immigrants from eastern and southern Europe 24.6 per cent had been engaged in agriculture, while of the immigrants from western and northern Europe only 9.2 per cent had been so engaged; agriculture and industry together show the same percentage for western and northern Europe as agriculture alone for eastern and southern Europe (24.6 per cent). During this period there were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many immigrants from eastern and southern Europe as from northern and western, this is the explanation of the high figures for agriculture in Diagram 15 for the years 1891-1915. From Text Table 18 and Diagram 16 it also appears that both an absolute and a relative majority of those belonging to commerce and transport and to the professions have come from western and northern Europe. In 1921-24, for example, the proportions for transport and commerce were 8.3 per cent and 4.8 per cent, and for the liberal professions 4.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent; domestic service and general labor were better represented during 1921-24 in the emigration from eastern and southern Europe than in that from western and northern Europe (32.2 per cent and 19.4 per cent); other occupations are of equal importance, but

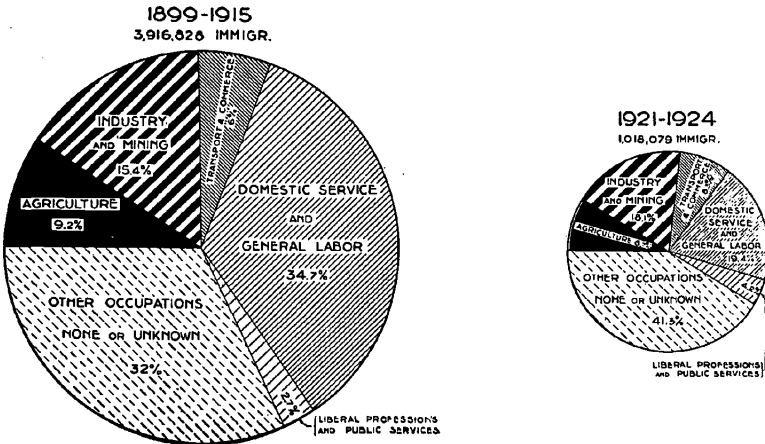
DIAGRAM 16

Distribution of Alien Immigrants (United States), by Occupations, from 1899 to 1924.

I. FROM EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.



II. FROM WESTERN AND NORTHERN EUROPE.



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TEXT TABLE 18

DISTRIBUTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS,
FROM 1899 TO 1924.

Periods	Total	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Transport and Commerce	Domestic Service and General Labor	Liberal professions and Public Service	Other occupations None or Unknown
I. Immigrants from eastern and southern Europe							
Numbers							
1899-1915	9,398,277	2,313,443	1,149,444	195,491	3,347,917	39,678	2,352,304
1921-1924	1,007,929	69,550	132,227	48,312	324,514	17,038	416,288
Percentages							
1899-1915	100	24.6	12.2	2.1	35.7	0.4	25.0
1921-1924	100	6.9	13.1	4.8	32.2	1.7	41.3
II. Immigrants from western and northern Europe							
Numbers							
1899-1915	3,916,828	362,077	602,773	233,357	1,357,399	106,198	1,255,024
1921-1924	1,018,079	88,255	184,179	84,309	197,622	43,070	420,644
Percentages							
1899-1915	100	9.2	15.4	6.0	34.7	2.7	32.0
1921-1924	100	8.7	18.1	8.3	19.4	4.2	41.3

in industry and mining, and agriculture, western and northern Europe is in the majority.¹ It is important to note that the occupational distribution of eastern and southern Europeans from 1890 to 1915 corresponds with the occupational distribution of the total

¹Since the statistics of occupations were defective during the first decades, the figures can hardly be used for purposes of comparison. The proportion of Other Occupations decreased considerably from 1841-90 to 1891-1915, while the proportions in Agriculture and Domestic service and general labor increased. It cannot be ascertained whether the larger proportion for the latter group would not have appeared earlier if the statistics had been more accurate.

immigration to the United States. This is the case in 1921-24 except for the intellectual and industrial groups which are smaller. It is explained by the fact that these immigrants may hope for more success in the country of immigration if classed as laborers.¹

In Argentina the proportion of agricultural workers among immigrants has been much higher than in the United States; from 1857 to 1900 the proportion varied between 38.6 per cent in 1871-80 and 54.1 per cent in 1881-90. It then declined: 31.9 per cent in 1901-10; 17.5 per cent in 1911-20; 24.6 per cent in 1921-24. The second most important group, apart from other occupations, is that of domestic service and general labor; 9.3 per cent in 1857-60; 11.1 per cent in 1881-1890; 19.7 per cent in 1891-1900; and 37.3 per cent (exceeding agriculture) in 1916-20. In 1921-24 it again takes the second place with 21.5 per cent. Increases also appear in industry and mining, transport and commerce, and the liberal professions: they amounted to 12.2 per cent, 8.4 per cent, and 2.0 per cent in 1921-24, as compared with 3.0 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 0.3 per cent in 1861-70.

The occupational statistics of Uruguay include passengers of all classes and citizens. This explains the relatively great proportion of the transport and commerce group after 1901 (14.5 per cent to 16.6 per cent). At first the most important group was agriculture (11.5 per cent to 18.3 per cent in 1881-90). Subsequently the next principal group was domestic service and general labor (20.7 per cent to 43.2 per cent); after 1901 agriculture declined. Industry was represented by 10.4 per cent and 17.1 per cent in 1896-1900 and 1901-3; in other periods it was less than 6.0 per cent. From 1916-24 the liberal professions rose to 6.5 and 4.9 per cent.

Cuba from 1911 to 1924 received mostly persons engaged in domestic service or general labor (43.3 per cent to 68.2 per cent); in the Philippines the "Other Occupations" group represents a large proportion, 89.1 per cent for 1921-24. The remainder are principally agriculture, and transport and commerce.

For the distribution by occupations of the emigration from separate countries in the different periods reference must be made to the emigration statistics of the respective countries (International Tables 27 and 28). In the occupational tables of the British statistics all passengers are included. During all years the largest group is that of domestic service and general labor. Apart from the years

¹In 1909-16 immigrants of unskilled labor responded more readily to cyclical fluctuations than did those of the skilled professions and agriculture (Jerome, p. 152).

1881-85 (37.2 per cent) the proportion of this group varies between 29.4 per cent in 1877-80 and 23.9 per cent in 1901-05. A decreasing movement can be observed. An increase appears in the industry and mining, and the transport and commerce groups:

	1881-85	1906-10
Industry and Mining.....	8.4 per cent	14.9 per cent
Transport and Commerce...	1.7 per cent	6.2 per cent

Agriculture and liberal professions show considerable variation; no general tendency can be discovered (agriculture 5.7 per cent in 1881-85; 11.1 per cent in 1886-90; liberal professions 8.9 per cent in 1896-1900; 0.7 per cent in 1906-10). The recent developments are partly to be attributed to the increasing proportion of ordinary passengers.¹

Emigration from Italy belonged principally to the first two occupational groups, agriculture, and industry and mining. The figures refer to adult emigrants, over 14 until 1903 and over 15 for later years, including continental emigration; adult members of families practicing no occupation are placed in the groups of their respective heads of families. Up to 1910 the figures vary between the following limits:—

	1886-90	1906-10
Agriculture	56.9 per cent	34.1 per cent
Industry and Mining.....	35.4 “	52.9 “

Until the outbreak of the War the proportion in agriculture decreased and that in industry increased. From 1916 to 1924 there were further changes. Persons classified under Domestic Service and General Labor, who came principally from agricultural sources, increased considerably, with 24.4 per cent in 1916-20 and 22.0 per cent in 1921-24. Agriculture was represented by 28.8 per cent in 1921-24 and Industry by 41.9 per cent. The German statistics show the occupations of emigrants from 1899, when the movement had already lost its importance. During this period emigration was principally recruited from Agriculture and Industry; less important groups were Transport and Commerce, Domestic Service

¹Emigrants proper, the figures for whom are shown in the national tables for 1912 and 1913, as well as for 1921-24, have not been considered in the international tables, principally because the classification was not the same before and after the War, and also because the pre-War period includes 1¾ years only during which the statistics are not so reliable as after the War. Moreover occupational figures are lacking for passengers from 1912 to 1924.

and General Labor, and Liberal Professions. From 1901-05 Agriculture was more important than Industry (36.4 per cent and 31.3 per cent); after the War Industry became predominant; the figures for 1921-24 are Agriculture 21.9 per cent; Industry and Mining 34.7 per cent; Transport and Commerce 14.0 per cent.

In French emigration, according to the port statistics for 1857-84, Industry declined and Agriculture increased. In Belgium (1886-1924) Agriculture was well represented; day laborers fairly numerous, Industry and Commerce insignificant. Emigration from Denmark (1872-1924) was at first principally Domestic Service and General Labor; the proportion later changed in favor of Agriculture, and Transport and Commerce, and at times also in favor of Industry and Mining. Sweden and Norway show a similar development. Finnish emigration 1893-1924 shows a preponderance of Agriculture throughout; it declines in later years, however, giving way to Domestic Service and General Labor, and to a smaller extent to Industry and Mining. In Sweden also (1886-1924) Agriculture furnishes the majority of emigrants almost throughout; the decline of this group in the course of the period is made up by an increase in Transport and Commerce, and the Liberal Professions. Austria shows principally Agriculture emigration (1896-1910). For Hungary the figures are only available for two biennial periods, 1905-07 and 1911-13. The majority of the emigrants are in Agriculture (67 per cent). Next come Domestic Service and General Labor (28.6 per cent and 25.9 per cent); Other Occupations is insignificant.

In the course of the period under review a general European displacement appears in as much as Agriculture, particularly in the post-War period, declined in importance while the proportion of industrial emigrants increased.

B. Continental Migrations

It should be mentioned at once that continental migrations in Asia, America, Oceania, and Africa cannot be compared with the European movements.¹ Asiatic overseas and continental migration is discussed in the National Section (Indian, Chinese and Japanese movements). The North American continental migration, which is at present unusually important having risen from 63,000 in 1908-

¹Genuine migration statistics, distinguishing overseas from continental migrants and taking account of the more important movements of native labor, were introduced after the War.