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Volume Title: Migration and Business Cycles

Volume Author/Editor: Harry Jerome

Volume Publisher: NBER

Volume ISBN: 0-87014-008-6

Volume URL: <http://www.nber.org/books/jero26-1>

Publication Date: 1926

Chapter Title: Significant Features of Migration

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Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c5266>

Chapter pages in book: (p. 29 - 53)

CHAPTER II

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF MIGRATION

Purpose of Chapter.

For readers who have not given special attention to the immigration problem, it may be helpful to review briefly the characteristic phases of the flow of population to our shores, and particularly to stress those features which have a significant bearing on the particular inquiry to which we have set ourselves. In the first place, let us take note of the chief sources of information and the terminology to be used in the following pages.

SOURCES, TERMINOLOGY, AND COMPREHENSIVENESS OF MIGRATION STATISTICS¹

Sources.

Except where otherwise specified, all tables and other statistics in this monograph refer to immigration into, or emigration from, the United States. Official annual statistics of immigration are first available with the year ending September 30, 1820; quarterly figures, with the year ending June 30, 1858; and monthly figures, with the year ending June 30, 1889. However, as noted below, the meaning and comprehensiveness of these statistics have varied from time to time.

From 1820 to 1874 immigration statistics were gathered by the Department of State; for the period 1867 to June, 1895, by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics; and from July, 1892, to date, by the U. S. Bureau of Immigration. In the four years in which the data of the Bureau of Statistics and of the Bureau of Immigration overlap, there is a considerable discrepancy in the numbers reported (see footnote to Table 1). The smaller figures, which are those now published as official, were compiled by the Bureau of Immigration. The reason for this discrepancy is not stated in the official publications of the departments concerned nor is it apparent upon examination of the data. It may be that the larger figures published by the

¹See, also, the footnotes to Table I and to Tables I and II in the Appendix.

Bureau of Statistics include many who were counted by the Bureau of Immigration as temporary or nonimmigrant arrivals.²

Terminology.

At no time has there been a complete record of all persons entering or leaving the territory of the United States. Particularly on the land boundaries, an attempt at a complete count would be difficult of realization. Furthermore, even at the present time, certain classes of arrivals and departures are treated as "non-statistical" and do not enter into the published migration statistics. For example, "one year residents of Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico, who come for a stay of less than six months; and aliens who habitually cross and recross the land boundaries of the United States" are treated as "non-statistical aliens" and not recorded.

Persons passing over our borders, aside from those who arrive or depart clandestinely, and those who, for reasons just cited, are treated as non-statistical, are classified as citizens or aliens. For recent years, the Bureau of Immigration has published statistics of the number of citizens departing to take up permanent residence abroad. Inasmuch as naturalized citizens are included, a minute appraisal of the movement of the foreign-born elements in our population would include the departing citizens. For example, after the Great War, thousands of naturalized Poles, and many of Polish descent born in this country, emigrated to share in the fortunes of the newly reorganized Poland. In this study, however, attention is concentrated chiefly upon the movement of aliens, and particularly, though not exclusively, upon the coming and going of those officially listed as immigrant or emigrant aliens, as contrasted with nonimmigrant and nonemigrant aliens.⁴

In the terminology used by the Bureau of Immigration, an immigrant alien is a non-resident of this country who enters with the declared intention of establishing a permanent residence, while a nonimmigrant alien is an alien resident of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad or a non-resident entering for a stay of less than a year.

Likewise, an alien emigrant is an alien resident of the United States leaving for a relatively permanent sojourn abroad; and an alien nonemigrant is either an alien who originally entered as a

²This interpretation of the discrepancy was suggested by the Acting Commissioner-General of the U. S. Bureau of Immigration, in a letter to the writer, dated May 9, 1924.

³U. S. Bureau of Immigration, *General Order No. 13*, July 24, 1923, p. 16.

⁴See Chapter VII for comparison of immigrants and nonimmigrants.

nonimmigrant and is now leaving after having been in this country less than one year, or he is an alien resident of the United States leaving for a temporary sojourn abroad.

It should be noted that the definition of "immigrant" for purposes of the quota restriction acts of recent years differs somewhat in scope from the traditional meaning of the term as above defined.

Ordinarily in official and popular use, the terms immigrant, emigrant, immigration, and emigration refer to the relatively permanent immigrant or emigrant and exclude from consideration the nonimmigrant and nonemigrant groups; and, as a rule, that practice is followed in this monograph. However, it should be noted that for some purposes the citizen and nonimmigrant alien elements should not be ignored. Unless the arrivals and departures of these groups balance—and they do not—they should logically be included in a study of the contributions which migration makes to population. Also, in our present inquiry, the reaction to employment conditions of the aliens arriving or departing temporarily from our shores may be as significant as the fluctuations in the movements of immigrants and emigrants proper. In fact, it would seem reasonable to expect that the volume of migration of workers who come for only a temporary residence would be especially sensitive to changing conditions of employment.

In the following pages, the terms *immigrants* and *emigrants* refer ordinarily to those relatively permanent alien arrivals and departures officially designated as immigrants and emigrants; the terms *alien arrivals* and *alien departures* include, in addition, the nonimmigrant and nonemigrant group, respectively; and the terms *total arrivals* and *total departures* are inclusive of all recorded arrivals and departures of both citizens and aliens.

In some instances the term *permanent* has been used for immigrants and emigrants and *temporary* for the nonimmigrants and nonemigrants; but these terms should not be interpreted too literally, as the classification is based upon the declared intention, and intentions may be either misstated or subsequently changed. The arriving alien who declares an intention of establishing a permanent residence in this country may find conditions less agreeable than expected and emigrate within a few months. The fact that in the seventeen years from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1924, the recorded total of nonimmigrants was only 2,485,789, while that of nonemigrants was 3,097,567, indicates either that thousands of incoming aliens declare an intention of permanent sojourn but change

their minds and leave after a short stay, or that many alien residents upon leaving declare an intention of only a temporary sojourn abroad but do not return to this country as they had intended.

Variations in Comprehensiveness.

In addition to the above distinctions among citizens, immigrant aliens, and nonimmigrant aliens, it is necessary to note that the official statistics of immigration have not always been equally comprehensive and do not have exactly the same connotation throughout the period of a little more than a century for which they are available. The footnotes to the tables contain much of the detail concerning the varying comprehensiveness. For example, the data which are officially published for the annual totals of immigration⁶ cover, prior to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1867, all recorded arrivals of aliens, without discrimination as to length of intended residence; for the period ending June 30, 1903, they cover immigrants as differentiated from nonimmigrants; for the next three years, "aliens admitted" (though apparently this does not actually include nonimmigrants); and for subsequent years, only immigrants admitted. In brief, to make the data strictly comparable throughout the entire period, it would be necessary to make allowance for the inclusion or non-inclusion of, first, nonimmigrants, or those with announced intention of temporary residence only; and second, would-be immigrants debarred from entry.

Also, there are variances due to the circumstance that in the early period there was no attempt made to record residents of adjoining countries, Mexico and Canada, as they passed over our boundaries. In fact, the early records of the number of Europeans entering the United States via Canada are quite imperfect. For the period from July, 1885, to October, 1893, the statistics entirely omit such arrivals through Canada. Subsequent to October, 1893, the records include foreigners arriving at Canadian ports en route to this country, and more recently, they also include residents of Canada and Mexico who pass our boundary lines for a stay of six months or longer, although they are not counted as immigrants unless a stay of a year or more is intended.

The above-mentioned discrepancies in the official statistics of immigration, while significant for some purposes, are not important enough when we are primarily interested in cyclical fluctuations to

⁶United States Immigration Commission, *Statistical Review of Immigration: 1820-1910*, p. 4.

prevent us from treating the series as reasonably homogeneous throughout the entire period for which the official statistics are available.

Fiscal and Other Non-calendar Immigration Years.⁶

Through most of the period included in our immigration records, the year covered by the officially published annual statistics does not coincide with the calendar year. For the years 1820 to 1831, inclusive, the annual immigration statistics refer to the twelve months ending September 30th of the given year; for 1833 to 1842, inclusive, the immigration and calendar years coincide; for 1844 to 1850, the immigration year again terminates September 30th; for 1851 to 1856, the year ends December 31st; and beginning with 1858 and continuing until the present time, the official immigration year ends June 30th.

We shall use the term *fiscal years* for twelve-month periods which end on June 30th. To illustrate, the phrase "in the years 1863 to 1892 (fiscal)," means from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1892, inclusive. Non-calendar years not ending on June 30th will be appropriately indicated.

PERTINENT FEATURES OF MIGRATION TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES

Violence of the Major Fluctuations.

The significance of the facts revealed by the subsequent analysis of the quarterly and monthly statistics of migration will be clearer if we first make a preliminary survey of the larger movements in the flow of immigration. In Chart I, we have a curve representing the volume of immigration in each year in a period of slightly over a century, beginning with the year ending September 30, 1820.⁷ The picture is one of successive waves, the crest of the major waves occurring, respectively, in 1854 (calendar year) and 1873, 1882, 1892, 1907, 1914, and 1921 (fiscal years). In each case the following decline corresponds approximately to a period of industrial depression in this country. We shall return in later chapters to a closer scrutiny of these relations.

While the general sweep of the curve is upward until checked by the Great War and the restrictive conditions of the post-war period,

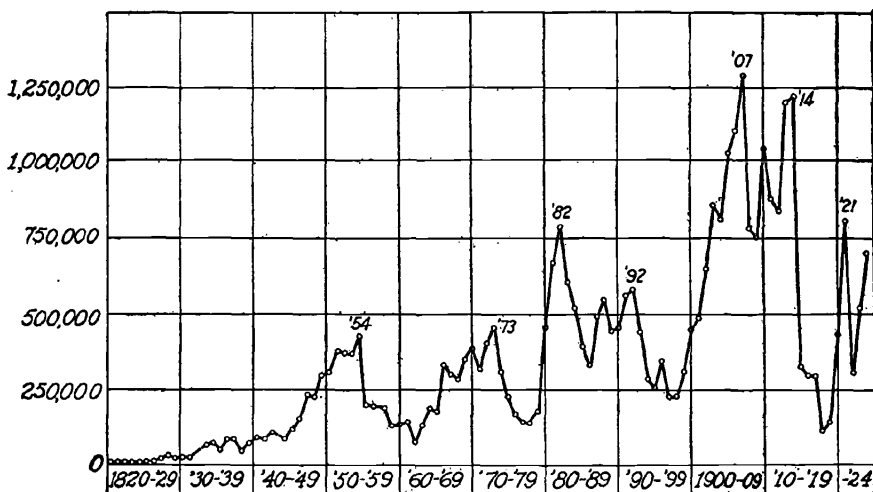
⁶See Table 1.

⁷For the extent to which these data are not strictly comparable throughout the entire period, see the earlier section in this chapter entitled, "Variations in Comprehensiveness."

the fluctuations in volume are relatively so large that the trend, particularly for anything short of very long periods, is to a large extent obscured by the violence of the fluctuations. Moreover, on closer analysis, it is found that some major elements in migration have been declining while others were increasing in number. In all, the magnitude of the major fluctuations in immigration has led us in some instances, particularly where short periods are under consideration, to analyze the data without attempting to eliminate

CHART 1

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS, BY YEARS:
1820-1924.



*Numerical data in Table 1.

whatever trend may be present; and for long-period studies, in order to bring out clearly the current alternations in prosperity and depression, trends have been computed by the flexible method of the moving average, which tends to eliminate the effect of the larger swings such as the general decline from the early eighties to the late nineties as well as the general upward trend of immigration.

The best data for comparing migration and industrial conditions apply to the years subsequent to 1890 and particularly to the period from 1907 to 1923. Obviously, however, the direction and degree of a significant trend throughout this period is largely a matter of conjecture.

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF MIGRATION

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TABLE 1.—OFFICIALLY RECORDED IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES:
1820-1924*

(Thousands of Persons)

PERIOD	IMMIGRATION	PERIOD	IMMIGRATION	PERIOD	IMMIGRATION
YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30		YEAR ENDED DEC. 31		1886.....	334.2
1820.....	8.4 ^b	1851.....	c	1887.....	490.1
1821.....	9.1	1852.....	379.5	1888.....	546.9
1822.....	6.9	1853.....	371.6	1889.....	444.4
1823.....	6.4	1854.....	368.6	1890.....	455.3
1824.....	7.9	1855.....	427.8	1891.....	560.3
1825.....	10.2	1856.....	200.9	1892.....	579.7
1826.....	10.8	1857.....	195.9	1893.....	439.7
1827.....	18.9		c	1894.....	285.6
1828.....	27.4	YEAR ENDED		1895.....	258.5
1829.....	22.5	JUNE 30		1896.....	343.3
1830.....	23.3	1858.....	191.9	1897.....	230.8
1831.....	22.6	1859.....	129.6	1898.....	229.3
1832.....	c	1860.....	133.1	1899.....	311.7
YEAR ENDED		1861.....	142.9	1900.....	448.6
DEC. 31		1862.....	72.2	1901.....	487.9
1833.....	58.6	1863.....	132.9	1902.....	648.7
1834.....	65.4	1864.....	191.1	1903.....	857.0
1835.....	45.4	1865.....	180.3	1904.....	812.9
1836.....	76.2	1866.....	332.6	1905.....	1026.5
1837.....	79.3	1867.....	303.1	1906.....	1100.7
1838.....	38.9	1868.....	282.2 ^d	1907.....	1285.3
1839.....	68.1	1869.....	352.8	1908.....	782.9
1840.....	84.1	1870.....	387.2	1909.....	751.8
1841.....	80.3	1871.....	321.4	1910.....	1041.6
1842.....	104.6	1872.....	404.8	1911.....	878.6
1843.....	c	1873.....	459.8	1912.....	838.2
YEAR ENDED		1874.....	313.3	1913.....	1197.9
SEPT. 30		1875.....	227.5	1914.....	1218.5
1844.....	78.6	1876.....	170.0	1915.....	326.7
1845.....	114.4	1877.....	141.9	1916.....	298.8
1846.....	154.4	1878.....	138.5	1917.....	295.4
1847.....	235.0	1879.....	177.8	1918.....	110.6
1848.....	226.5	1880.....	457.3	1919.....	141.1
1849.....	297.0	1881.....	669.4	1920.....	430.0
1850.....	310.0	1882.....	798.0	1921.....	805.2
		1883.....	603.3	1922.....	309.6
		1884.....	518.6	1923.....	522.9
		1885.....	395.3	1924.....	706.9

* Compiled from the U. S. Bureau of Immigration, *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1924*, p. 122.

^bFor 1820 to 1867, these statistics pertain to "Aliens Arriving," including that class of arrivals later designated as nonimmigrants.

^cIn these periods the available statistics cover other than twelve-month periods. In the fifteen months from October 1, 1831, to December 31, 1832, 60, 482 alien arrivals are recorded; in the nine months from January 1 to September 30, 1843, 52,496; in the three months from October 1 to December 31, 1850, 59,976; and in the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1857, 112,123.

^dFor the fiscal years 1868 to 1903, inclusive, these statistics are designated in the official publications as including "Immigrants Arriving;" for the years 1904 to 1906, inclusive, "Aliens Admitted;" and from 1907 to date, "Immigrant Aliens Admitted." However, it would appear from other data given in the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration that in all years after 1867, the statistics given in the above table do not include nonimmigrants.

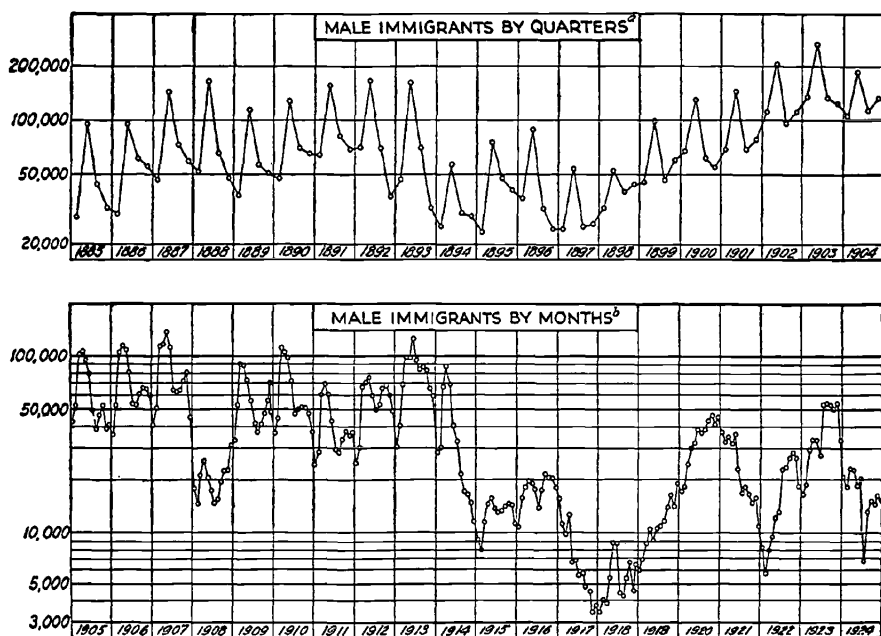
^eThe numbers of immigrants as compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics for these years are: 1892, 623,084; 1893, 502,917; 1894, 314,467; 1895, 279,948. *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance*, June, 1903, p. 4364.

Marked Seasonal Variation.

An examination of the quarterly and monthly data on immigration reveals a marked, and, on the whole, a regular seasonal variation. This is clearly evidenced by Chart 2. The upper section of

CHART 2

THE MARKED SEASONAL MOVEMENT IN IMMIGRATION: 1885-1924
Ratio Scale



²Numerical data in Appendix Table I.

³Numerical data in Appendix Table II.

this chart presents the quarterly data for 1885 to 1904 (calendar years) showing invariably a relatively large immigration in the second quarter comprising April, May, and June. In the lower section of the chart, covering the period 1905 to 1924 by months, a similar marked seasonal variation appears prior to the Great War. During and immediately after the war, the seasonal is somewhat distorted and subordinated. After 1921, the influence of the per centum limit law, permitting twenty per cent of the admissible quota to enter in any one month, beginning in July, has caused the

seasonal variation to differ markedly from that characteristic of the pre-war period.

Obviously it would be difficult to trace the response of migration to cyclical changes in industry without making allowance for the strong seasonal tendencies. Consequently, in most instances, the quarterly and monthly data on migration have been corrected for typical seasonal variation before they were used in comparisons with employment or other indices of business conditions.

Heavy Emigration.

Comprehensive data concerning emigration are available only for the period beginning on July 1, 1907. Prior to that date an approximation of the volume of emigration is afforded by statistics of outgoing steerage passengers furnished to the Government officials by the courtesy of the steamship companies. Both the approximations available prior to 1907 and the subsequent more exact statistics indicate clearly that an adequate analysis of the effect of migration upon labor supply must rest upon emigration as well as immigration statistics. Is the volume of emigration large relative to immigration? Does the net movement (immigration less emigration) show a decided response to industrial prosperity or depression? Is there ever a net outgo? The answers to these questions should help us in our quest. Consequently, in Chapter V and succeeding chapters attention has been given to fluctuations in emigration as well as in immigration. Statistics of the proportion between immigration and emigration of selected races are given in a subsequent section of this chapter; and the estimated or recorded net movement in the fiscal years 1900 to 1924 inclusive, is given in Table 10 on page 50. In the years 1908 to 1924, in which direct statistics of departures are available, the volume of alien departures was equal to 51 per cent of the volume of arrivals, but the ratio of departures to arrivals varies widely in the several years.

Preponderance of Males.

Immigration to the United States has been preponderantly male in every year from 1820 to 1923, except the fiscal year of 1922, when the ratio of males fell to 48.4 per cent of the total immigration. Chart 3 portrays the percentage distribution by sexes throughout the entire period for which data are available.*

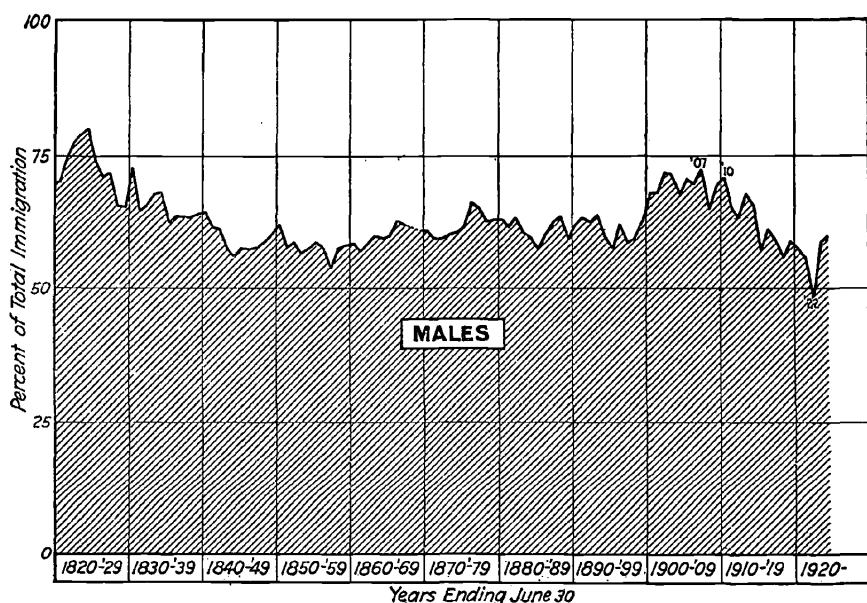
*For the fiscal years 1820 to 1867, inclusive, this chart is based upon the distribution as estimated by the Immigration Commission in its *Statistical Review of Immigration*,

In most of the years since the Civil War, males have constituted from sixty to seventy per cent of the total immigration. Furthermore, while many foreign-born women are engaged in gainful occupations in this country, the percentage of foreign-born males so employed is much higher; hence the bulk of the recent immigrants

CHART 3

THE PREPONDERANCE OF MALES IN IMMIGRATION

The cross-hatched portion represents the per cent of total immigration which males constituted in each year: 1820-1924.



•Numerical data in Table 2.

who enter industry are doubtless male immigrants, particularly in certain industries. In 1920, 89.3 per cent of foreign-born males, but only 18.4 per cent of foreign-born females, were gainfully employed. Few women engage in mining, in construction, or in railway maintenance. Of the 733,936 persons listed in the 1920 Census of Occupations as coal mine operatives, only 1,495 were females; of

1820-1910, p. 6; for the years 1869-1910, upon computations in the same publication based upon the recorded immigrant arrivals classified by sex; and for subsequent years, directly upon data published by the U. S. Bureau of Immigration.

the 470,199 steam railroad laborers, only 6,586; of the 623,203 "building, general, and not specified laborers," only 15,128; and of the 115,836 laborers in "road and street building and repairing," only 163.

TABLE 2.—PROPORTION OF MALES IN IMMIGRATION, FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH; 1820-1924*

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	PER CENT OF TOTAL	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	PER CENT OF TOTAL	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	PER CENT OF TOTAL
1820.....	69.8	1855.....	58.8	1890.....	61.9
1821.....	74.2	1856.....	57.8	1891.....	63.2
1822.....	77.5	1857.....	53.9	1892.....	62.4
1823.....	79.0	1858.....	57.8	1893.....	63.8
1824.....	80.1	1859.....	58.2	1894.....	59.3
1825.....	74.2	1860.....	58.6	1895.....	57.6
1826.....	70.9	1861.....	57.1	1896.....	61.9
1827.....	71.7	1862.....	58.4	1897.....	58.5
1828.....	65.4	1863.....	60.1	1898.....	59.2
1829.....	65.2	1864.....	59.4	1899.....	62.6
1830.....	72.5	1865.....	59.9	1900.....	67.8
1831.....	64.4	1866.....	62.7	1901.....	67.9
1832.....	65.6	1867.....	62.0	1902.....	71.9
1833.....	67.5	1868.....	*	1903.....	71.5
1834.....	67.8	1869.....	60.9	1904.....	67.6
1835.....	62.0	1870.....	60.8	1905.....	70.6
1836.....	63.8	1871.....	59.3	1906.....	69.5
1837.....	63.4	1872.....	59.3	1907.....	72.4
1838.....	63.3	1873.....	60.0	1908.....	64.8
1839.....	64.0	1874.....	60.4	1909.....	69.2
1840.....	64.2	1875.....	61.5	1910.....	70.7
1841.....	61.5	1876.....	65.8	1911.....	64.9
1842.....	61.0	1877.....	64.9	1912.....	63.2
1843.....	57.4	1878.....	62.3	1913.....	67.5
1844.....	56.0	1879.....	62.9	1914.....	65.6
1845.....	57.7	1880.....	62.9	1915.....	57.2
1846.....	57.5	1881.....	61.4	1916.....	61.0
1847.....	57.9	1882.....	63.2	1917.....	59.1
1848.....	58.9	1883.....	60.3	1918.....	55.9
1849.....	60.0	1884.....	59.5	1919.....	59.0
1850.....	62.2	1885.....	57.3	1920.....	57.6
1851.....	57.7	1886.....	60.1	1921.....	55.8
1852.....	58.8	1887.....	62.6	1922.....	48.4
1853.....	56.7	1888.....	63.2	1923.....	58.8
1854.....	57.6	1889.....	59.2	1924.....	59.9

*For the years 1820 to 1867, these are approximate percentages computed by the United States Immigration Commission, and published in their *Statistical Review of Immigration 1820-1910*, pp. 5-6, which also gives the percentages for 1868 to 1910, inclusive, as computed from the official statistics of immigrants classified by sex. The percentages for subsequent years are computed from the statistics published by the U. S. Bureau of Immigration.

*Not reported.

It is apparent from the above stated facts that the fluctuations of male immigration are more significant than the movement of total immigration when the reaction of the flow of working immigrants to employment conditions is under consideration. For this reason, male immigration, rather than the immigration of both sexes, is the primary immigration series used in this study. It may be noted, in passing, that the percentage of male immigration is relatively high in prosperous years, such as the fiscal years of 1907 and 1910, and relatively low in the succeeding depression periods, suggesting, as would be expected, that the male element is the more sensitive to industrial conditions.

In emigration, males constitute even a larger proportion than in immigration. This proportion was highest in the depression year 1908 (See Table 3). Since the collection of emigration statistics

TABLE 3.—PROPORTION OF MALES IN EMIGRATION: 1908-1924*
Years ending June 30th

Year	Total emigrants	Males	Per cent
1908.....	395,073	342,883	86.8
1909.....	225,802	159,009	70.4
1910.....	202,436	154,842	76.5
1911.....	295,666	238,922	80.8
1912.....	333,262	275,970	82.8
1913.....	308,190	251,808	81.7
1914.....	303,338	242,208	79.8
1915.....	204,074	168,072	82.4
1916.....	129,765	106,625	82.2
1917.....	66,277	48,427	73.1
1918.....	94,585	71,352	75.4
1919.....	123,522	101,167	81.9
1920.....	288,315	237,748	82.5
1921.....	247,718	189,134	76.4
1922.....	198,712	143,223	72.1
1923.....	81,450	54,752	67.2
1924.....	76,789	57,313	74.6

*These data, compiled from the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration, do not include departing citizens or non-emigrant aliens.

began in 1908, males have constituted at least seventy per cent of the total in every year but 1923 (fiscal). The restriction of immigration has tended to decrease the proportion of males in emigration as well as in immigration.

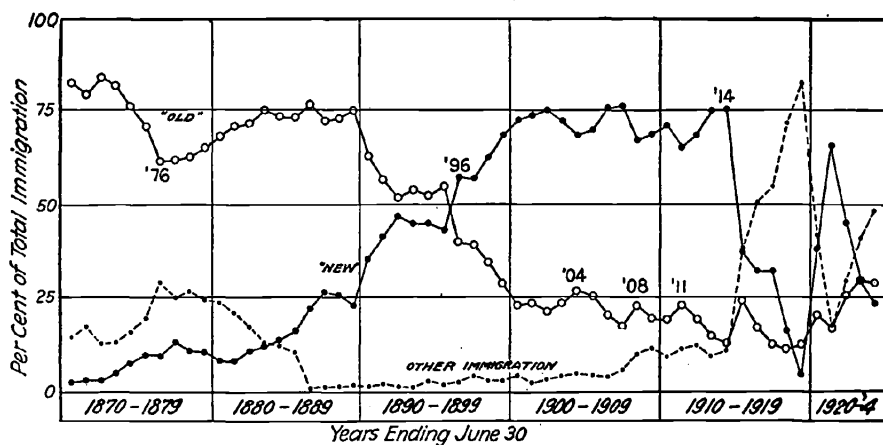
Country of Origin—the “Old” and “New” Immigration.

So much of the discussion of immigration in recent years has revolved around the relative merits of the so-called “old” and “new” elements in immigration that it seems desirable to indicate their relative contributions to the immigrant stream. The “old” immigration came from northern and western Europe; the “new” comes from eastern and southern Europe and Turkey in Asia.

An examination of Table 4 and Chart 4 reveals that prior to 1896,

CHART 4

THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.



*Numerical data in Table 4.

the majority of immigrants were of the “old” strain. In the year ending June 30, 1896, the “new” immigration rose to 57 per cent of the total and since that date, until the Great War, held a clear preponderance over the immigration from northern and western Europe. During the conduct of hostilities a large proportion of the immigrants came from Canada and Mexico, and in more recent years, the quota acts have been a restraining influence upon European immigration, particularly from the countries furnishing the “new” immigration.

Leading Immigrant Races or Peoples.*

Recognizing that a German immigrant does not always come from Germany or an Italian from Italy, and that it may be desirable

*The term “race” is used throughout this volume, not necessarily to designate a group defined according to strict ethnological principles, but to refer to one of the some

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO "OLD" AND "NEW" SOURCES, BY YEARS: 1870-1924*

100 per cent—the total number of immigrants for whom country of origin is known

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	"OLD" ^b	"NEW" ^c	OTHER ^d	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	"OLD" ^b	"NEW" ^c	OTHER ^d
1870.....	82.3	2.5	15.1	1900.....	23.1	72.4	4.4
1871.....	79.3	3.2	17.5	1901.....	23.7	73.6	2.6
1872.....	83.8	3.3	13.0	1902.....	21.4	75.0	3.6
1873.....	81.6	4.9	13.5	1903.....	23.8	72.1	4.1
1874.....	76.0	7.8	16.1	1904.....	26.8	68.4	4.9
1875.....	70.4	10.0	19.6	1905.....	25.6	69.9	4.5
1876.....	61.2	9.9	28.8	1906.....	20.2	75.7	4.0
1877.....	61.6	13.3	25.1	1907.....	17.7	76.2	6.0
1878.....	62.6	10.8	26.6	1908.....	22.8	66.9	10.4
1879.....	65.1	10.5	24.5	1909.....	19.6	68.5	11.9
1880.....	67.9	8.3	23.7	1910.....	19.4	70.9	9.6
1881.....	70.6	8.3	21.0	1911.....	23.0	65.2	11.8
1882.....	71.4	10.8	17.8	1912.....	19.2	68.1	12.7
1883.....	74.5	12.2	13.4	1913.....	15.3	74.9	9.9
1884.....	73.4	14.1	12.5	1914.....	13.5	75.2	11.3
1885.....	73.0	16.4	10.7	1915.....	24.2	37.4	38.3
1886.....	76.5	22.1	1.3	1916.....	17.1	32.2	50.7
1887.....	72.1	26.4	1.4	1917.....	13.0	32.2	54.8
1888.....	72.6	25.8	1.5	1918.....	11.7	16.4	71.9
1889.....	74.9	23.1	2.0	1919.....	12.8	4.7	82.5
1890.....	62.8	35.3	1.8	1920.....	20.3	38.3	41.5
1891.....	56.7	41.2	2.1	1921.....	17.2	65.3	17.5
1892.....	51.9	46.6	1.5	1922.....	25.7	44.9	29.4
1893.....	53.9	44.9	1.2	1923.....	29.9	29.4	40.7
1894.....	52.1	44.9	3.0	1924.....	28.8	23.2	48.0
1895.....	54.7	43.2	2.1				
1896.....	40.0	57.0	2.9				
1897.....	39.0	56.8	4.2				
1898.....	34.5	62.4	3.2				
1899.....	28.9	68.0	3.1				

*For 1870-1910, from the United States Immigration Commission, *Statistical Review of Immigration 1820-1910*; for 1911-1924, computed from statistics published by the U. S. Bureau of Immigration. Prior to 1906, immigrants were recorded by the country from which they departed; thereafter by the country of last permanent residence.

^bThe "old" sources include the countries of northern and western Europe, namely: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

^cThe "new" sources include the countries of eastern and southern Europe now known as Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Turkey in Europe, and certain other small European countries designated as "other Europe;" also Turkey in Asia.

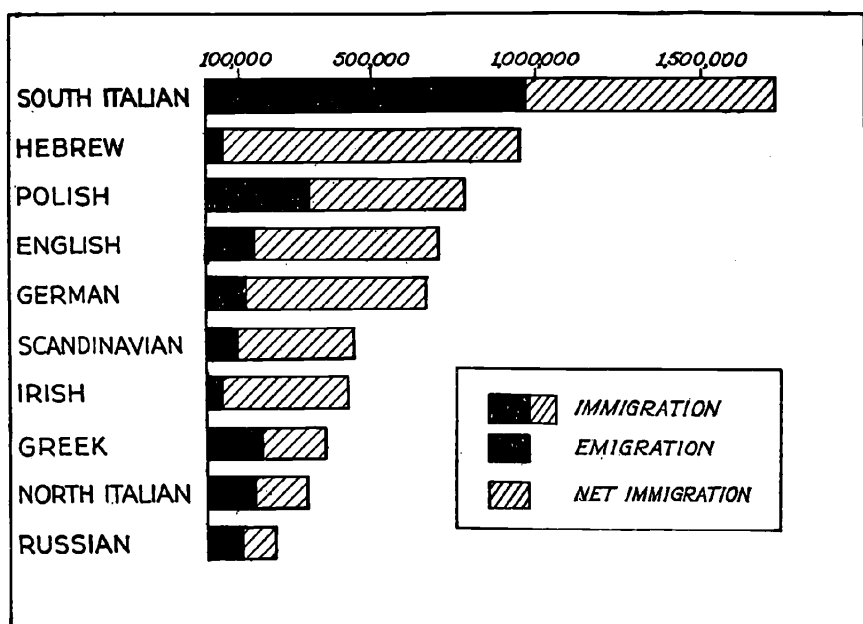
^d"Other countries" includes all sources of immigration not included in "old" and "new" sources as above defined. In recent years most of this group came from Canada and Mexico. The fact noted in this chapter that immigrants from or through Canada were, in earlier periods, recorded incompletely or not at all, limits the comparability of the above percentage distributions.

forty groups for which statistics are given by the Bureau of Immigration under the caption "races or peoples." For a discussion of these "races or peoples," see the *Reports of the United States Immigration Commission*, Vol. 9, *Dictionary of Races or Peoples*.

to have statistics of the immigration of races like the Slovaks, Poles, and Hebrews¹⁰ which either constitute only a part of the immigration from some one country or, on the other hand, an important fraction of the immigration from two or more countries, the U. S. Bureau of Immigration began in 1899 to collect statistics of immigration by race or people. Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908,

CHART 5

GROSS AND NET IMMIGRATION OF SELECTED RACES:
JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1923.



*Numerical data in Table 5.

similar statistics are available for emigration. The numerical facts concerning the immigration and emigration of the nine races which contributed the largest numbers of immigrants in the sixteen years from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1923, are given in Table 5 and Chart 5. Though it is not the tenth in number of immigrants, the Russian race is also included to facilitate comparison with the numbers of

¹⁰Objection is sometimes made to the use of the word Hebrew as indicating a race. Here again we have followed the practice of the Bureau of Immigration in designating the Hebrews as a "race or people."

certain non-Russian races, such as the Poles and Hebrews, many of whom come from Russia. It will be noted that the three leading races in number of immigrants were the South Italians, Hebrews, and Poles, in the order named.

TABLE 5.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF LEADING RACES:
1908-1923*

(Thousands of persons)

RACE	IMMIGRATION	EMIGRATION	NET IMMIGRATION	
			NUMBER ^c	PERCENT OF IMMIGRATION
TOTAL—ALL RACES ^b	9,950	3,498	6,452	64.8
SOUTH ITALIAN.....	1,724	970	755	43.8
HEBREW.....	959	52	907	94.6
POLISH.....	789	318	471	59.7
ENGLISH.....	707	146	560	79.2
GERMAN.....	670	120	550	82.1
SCANDINAVIAN.....	449	98	351	78.2
IRISH.....	433	46	386	89.1
GREEK.....	366	169	198	54.1
NORTH ITALIAN.....	302	147	155	51.3
RUSSIAN.....	210	110	100	47.6

*Compiled from data given in the *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, 1923*, p 117-118.

^bIncluding the races not listed in this table.

^cNet immigration = immigration less emigration. Computed from the original statistics before they were reduced to thousands.

Racial Differences in the Ratio of Emigrants to Immigrants.

For all races, including those not listed separately in Table 5, the net immigration, or immigration less emigration, equals about sixty-five per cent of gross immigration. The tendency to emigrate is far from equal in the several races or peoples. In general, the percentage of permanent residents is high for the Hebrews and the races of northern and western Europe and low for the races of southern and eastern Europe except the Hebrews. Though the incoming South Italians far exceeded in number the immigrants of any other race, the net immigration for this race was only forty-four per cent of arriving immigrants in the fiscal years 1908 to 1923; while it was almost ninety-five per cent for the Hebrews, eighty-nine per cent for the Irish, and over eighty per cent for the Germans. In other words, the Germans, Irish, and Hebrews ordinarily come to stay; but large numbers of the South Italian immigrants, after a more or less short period of labor and saving, return to their native

land, as has been their custom for decades in this and other countries to which they have emigrated. This practice has given rise to the statement that the Italian comes and goes as he is wanted. The accuracy of this statement we shall consider more at length in later pages.

We shall find it interesting, in subsequent analysis, to note whether this relatively temporary nature of the immigration of certain races is accompanied by an appreciably greater susceptibility to cyclical influences. We have seen that for every ten South Italians arriving in the United States approximately six of that race depart as emigrants. Is their departure closely correlated with the business cycle?

Occupations of Immigrants.

The great bulk of immigrants have been engaged in their native countries in relatively unskilled occupations, as agricultural or common laborers, and in this country enter, on the whole, occupations of the unskilled or semi-skilled grade. In many instances entrance in this country into the ranks of common labor is not necessarily due to incapacity for more skilled occupations, but in part to the inability or failure of the immigrant to capitalize his past experience. Thousands of former farmers and agricultural workers find their way into factory, mine, or construction camp; and many skilled handicraftsmen, handicapped by differences in language and different methods of production, find an inadequate market for their specialized skill and drift into the ranks of the unskilled or at most semi-skilled.

The above conclusions rest upon a comparison of the information obtained by the U. S. Bureau of Immigration concerning the occupations of immigrants prior to their entry and the occupations of emigrants while in this country, and also upon collateral evidence in the decennial Census of Occupations, the reports of the Immigration Commission in 1910, and various fragmentary studies. This evidence, though not complete, is reasonably conclusive as to the major tendencies.

As shown by the 1910 and 1920 Census of Occupations, between forty and fifty per cent of the foreign born workers enter mechanical and manufacturing pursuits; while less than fifteen per cent are found in the agricultural pursuits (Table 6). The tendency for the foreign born to engage in the unskilled labor of certain industries is evidenced by the data in Table 7. Of all employed in agriculture,

MIGRATION AND BUSINESS CYCLES

TABLE 6.—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES:
1910 and 1920^a

OCCUPATION	1910		1920	
	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7,811,502	100.0	7,746,460	100.0
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.....	1,096,911	14.0	931,561	12.0
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.....	463,036	5.9	377,138	4.9
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.....	3,389,430	43.4	3,634,249	46.9
TRANSPORTATION.....	692,412	8.9	547,613	7.1
TRADE.....	771,782	9.9	860,530	11.1
PUBLIC SERVICE.....	99,772	1.3	127,280	1.6
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.....	202,699	2.6	231,719	3.0
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.....	921,808	11.8	769,193	9.9
CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.....	173,652	2.2	267,177	3.4

^aCompiled from the U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States*, Vol. IV, pp. 340-341. These occupation statistics include persons ten years of age or over.

TABLE 7.—THE PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN THE TOTAL OF THE
GAINFULLY EMPLOYED AND AMONG "LABORERS," BY OCCUPATIONAL
GROUPS: 1910 and 1920^a

Per Cent.

INDUSTRY	ALL LISTED IN THE OCCUPATION		THOSE LISTED AS LABORERS	
	1910	1920	1910	1920
ALL GAINFULLY EMPLOYED	20.5	18.6	27.4 ^b	23.3 ^c
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.....	8.7	8.5	9.8	9.8
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.....	48.0	34.6	50.1	d
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.....	31.9	28.4	38.5	31.2
TRANSPORTATION.....	26.3	17.9	50.1	31.5
TRADE.....	21.4	20.3	34.5	25.2
PUBLIC SERVICE, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.....	21.7	16.5	40.1	29.3
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.....	12.0	10.8	23.6 ^e	e
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.....	24.4	22.6	31.5	26.0

^aCompiled from the *Thirteenth Census of the United States, Vol. IV, Occupation Statistics*, and the *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Vol. IV, Occupations*.

^bIncludes mining and quarrying and is consequently not exactly comparable with the 1920 total.

^cExcludes mining and quarrying.

^dThe 1920 Census does not classify laborers separately in this industry.

^eThe 1910 Census listed some laborers in "occupations connected with professional service," but the 1920 Census gave no laborers under the designation "professional service."

for example, in 1910, only 8.7 per cent were foreign born, whereas 48.0 per cent of those in mining and 31.9 per cent of those in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits have a foreign nativity. Of those classified as laborers in 1910, however, the foreign born represent 50.1 per cent of those in mining, 38.5 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and 27.4 per cent of all classified as laborers.

It is obvious that for reasons of incapacity or difficulty in adjustment to American conditions, the immigrant is doing more than his per capita proportion of the common labor of industry. If the statistics gave us separate data for the newly arrived immigrant it seems unquestionable that an even greater proportion would be found in the ranks of the unskilled.

The percentage of laborers is particularly high among the immigrants of certain races. To illustrate, for the immigration years 1899 to 1910, three-fourths or more of the Greeks, the Slovaks, the South Italians, and the Poles were either general laborers or farm laborers. On the other hand, forty per cent or more of the Scotch, English, Welsh, and Hebrews are listed as skilled.

Occupational Changes.

The preponderance of unskilled among the immigrants and the tendency, particularly among the farmers and agricultural laborers, to abandon their old-country occupations upon arrival and thus to lose any opportunity fully to utilize their previous industrial experience, is clearly evidenced by the statistics of occupations of immigrants and emigrants in Table 8.

In the immigration years 1908 to 1923, 26 per cent of immigrants were classified as "laborers," while 70 per cent of emigrants are placed in this class. On the other hand, 25 per cent of immigrants and less than 2 per cent of emigrants are listed as farm laborers; and the skilled who compose 22 per cent of the immigrants were only 12 per cent of the emigrants. Even after allowing for a considerable degree of probable inaccuracy in the data, and also for the fact that probably a smaller proportion of foreign-born farmers and farm laborers than of industrial workers emigrate, the conclusion seems unavoidable that many from the "farm laborer" and "skilled" occupations are in this country engaged in unskilled occupations in factories, mines, and construction operations. Mr. Louis Block¹,

¹*Quarterly Publication of the American Statistical Association*, June, 1921, pp. 750-764, "Occupations of Immigrants Before and After Coming to the United States."

reached similar conclusions by comparing the occupational statistics of immigration in the decade 1900 to 1910 with the Census record of increases in the numbers in the several occupations.

Obviously, the unskilled elements in immigration and the cyclical variations in the employment of the unskilled worker in American industry are particularly worthy of attention in studying the relation of migration to the business cycle.

TABLE 8.—OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS:
JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1923*

OCCUPATION	NUMBERS			PER CENT OF NUMBER DECLARING AN OCCU- PATION	
	IMMIGRANTS	EMIGRANTS	NET ^b	IMMIGRANTS	EMIGRANTS
			
TOTAL.....	9,949,740	3,498,185	+6,451,555
ALL OCCUPATIONS	6,904,963	2,909,956	+3,995,007	100.0	100.0
LABORERS.....	1,821,038	2,031,444	— 210,406 ^c	26.4	69.8
FARM LABORERS....	1,733,556	46,163	+1,687,393 ^c	25.1	1.6
SKILLED OCCU- TIONS.....	1,517,121	356,515	+1,160,606	22.0	12.3
PROFESSIONAL OC- CUPATIONS.....	177,127	43,249	+ 133,878	2.6	1.5
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,656,121	432,585	+1,223,536	24.0	14.9
WITHOUT OCCUPA- TION (INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHIL- DREN)	3,044,777	588,229	+2,456,548

*Compiled from the annual reports of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration for the years 1908 to 1923, inclusive.

^bNet = immigrants less emigrants.

^cThe apparent excess of emigrant over immigrant laborers is probably caused by a large number of immigrants declaring their occupation as "agricultural laborer" on arrival and as "laborer" at departure.

Though the foreign born are found in other industries in considerable numbers, the industries which are particularly worthy of our attention are factory employment, coal mining, railroad maintenance, and construction work. Employment in these industries is clearly subject to cyclical variations and the immigrant is an important element in each, both in absolute numbers and in proportion to the native born.

The Volume of Immigration Relative to Population.

The significance of a given volume of immigration becomes more obvious when it is compared with population. In Table 9 we have a comparison between the population of the United States at the

decennial census periods and the volume of immigration during the ten years centering at July 1st of the census year. It will be noted that immigration was relatively greatest in the decade from July 1, 1846, to June 30, 1855, in which period the average annual immigration was about equal to one and one-quarter per cent of the total population. In no subsequent decade has the average annual ratio of immigration to population fallen below one-half of one per cent or much exceeded one per cent.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE ANNUAL IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH POPULATION, BY DECADES^a

DATE OF CENSUS	POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	AVERAGE ANNUAL IMMIGRATION	
		NUMBER (THOUSANDS) ^a	RATIO TO POPULATION (PER CENT)
JUNE 1-1830.....	12,866	34	.26
JUNE 1-1840.....	17,069	77	.45
JUNE 1-1850.....	23,192	296	1.28
JUNE 1-1860.....	31,443	158	.50
JUNE 1-1870.....	38,558	338	.88
JUNE 1-1880.....	50,156	406	.81
JUNE 1-1890.....	62,948	439	.70
JUNE 1-1900.....	75,995	540	.71
APRIL 15-1910.....	91,972	942	1.02
JAN. 1-1920.....	105,711	389 ^b	.37

^aThe population data are from the 1920 Census, Vol. II, p. 29; the average annual immigration is computed from data in the 1924 *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration*, p. 122, and from mimeographed bulletins of the U. S. Bureau of Immigration for the last six months of 1924, and, except in the last case, is the average over ten years centered at July 1st of the census year.

^bAverage for ten years centered at January 1, 1920.

If we turn to a year-by-year comparison, we find, as would be expected, a greater variation in the ratio of immigration to population. In Table 10 is given a comparison between the total number of alien arrivals in fiscal years ending June 30th, and the estimated population on January 1st of the corresponding years,¹² and also a comparison between population and the net alien movement—that is, arrivals less departures.

It should be noted that the data in Table 9 include only those aliens officially recorded as immigrants, but that in Table 10 and Table 11 nonimmigrants and nonemigrants are also included; hence in the immediately following paragraphs the term “immigration” refers to all arriving aliens.

¹²This estimate of population was prepared by Dr. W. I. King, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, and is based upon interpolations between the decennial censuses with the aid of immigration data and the available statistics of births and deaths.

In the quarter century from 1900 to 1924, there have been substantial fluctuations in the relative volume of migration, even if the war period is excluded. The maximum was reached in 1907, just before the depression of 1907-1908, with an annual immigration equivalent to 1.7 per cent of the population.

The barriers created by war conditions checked immigration to such an extent that it dropped to a small fraction of its former volume, reaching low ebb in the year ending June 1918, with two

TABLE 10.—RATIO OF GROSS AND NET ALIEN ARRIVALS TO POPULATION
1900-1924^a

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	POPULATION ^b (THOUSANDS)	ALIEN ARRIVALS			
		THOUSANDS		RATIO TO POPULATION (PER CENT)	
		GROSS ^a	NET ^a	GROSS ^a	NET ^a
1900	75,891	474	308	0.63	0.41
1901	76,714	518	327	0.68	0.43
1902	77,933	679	475	0.87	0.61
1903	79,385	885	635	1.11	0.80
1904	80,852	841	449	1.04	0.56
1905	82,326	1,067	662	1.30	0.80
1906	84,078	1,166	825	1.39	0.98
1907	86,153	1,438	1,021	1.67	1.19
1908	88,001	925	210	1.05	0.24
1909	89,357	944	544	1.06	0.61
1910	91,530	1,198	818	1.31	0.89
1911	93,165	1,030	512	1.11	0.55
1912	94,458	1,017	402	1.08	0.43
1913	96,144	1,427	815	1.48	0.85
1914	98,213	1,403	769	1.43	0.78
1915	99,710	434	50	0.44	0.05
1916	101,055	367	126	0.36	0.12
1917	102,590	363	216	0.35	0.21
1918	103,852	212	19	0.20	0.02
1919	104,524	237	21	0.23	0.02
1920	105,711	622	194	0.59	0.18
1921	107,412	978	552	0.91	0.51
1922	109,135	433	87	0.40	0.08
1923	110,688	673	473	0.61	0.43
1924	112,684	879	663	0.78	0.59

^aGross = Alien immigrants and nonimmigrants; net = gross arrivals less alien emigrants and non-emigrants.

As emigration statistics were not compiled prior to July 1, 1907, the number of departing aliens in the earlier years is estimated from the statistics of departing steerage passengers, by assuming that the ratio between departing aliens and departing steerage passengers which obtained for the period from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1914, is applicable to the period from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1907.

^bThese population estimates are for January 1st, and were prepared by Dr. W. I. King, of the staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

alien arrivals to each one thousand population. By 1920, the incoming flow was gaining momentum and in the fiscal year of 1921 reached almost a pre-war level at 0.9 per cent. The depression of 1921 brought a marked reduction in the ratio during the fiscal year 1922, but in the two subsequent years, despite the restrictions of the three per centum quota law, the annual volume increased to over one-half of one per cent of the population.

Net arrivals exceeded one per cent of the population only in 1907, was relatively low in the depression years (fiscal) of 1904, 1908, 1911-1912, and particularly 1922, and, in some of the war years almost reached the vanishing point. In the year ending June 30, 1924, they had rallied, despite restrictive legislation, to over one-half of one per cent of the estimated population on January 1, 1924.

It may well be questioned whether a comparison between total immigration and total population is the most significant for our purposes. As we are concerned with the contribution of immigration to the supply of labor, a more significant ratio is obtained by comparing the number of alien arrivals (excluding those recorded as having "no occupation") with the estimated total number of gainfully employed in the United States. It might be even more pertinent to compare arrivals with the number of gainfully employed in those sections of the country in which the aliens settle in large numbers, but for the present at least we shall rest content with the comparison based upon data for the entire country.

Arriving aliens are classified according to the occupations followed in their home countries. Those, including women and children, who have no gainful occupations are placed in a "no occupation" group, the remainder, exclusive of the "no occupation" group, may, with substantial accuracy, be designated as "working immigrants." Though many immigrants ultimately become independent farmers or set up in business for themselves, the great bulk of them, particularly in the period immediately after their arrival, become wage earners in factories, mines, building construction, or on farms. Consequently, an appropriate standard with which to compare the number of "working immigrants" is the number of wage earners in industry. In Table 11 such a comparison has been made between the gross and net arrivals of alien workers and the estimated number of wage earners attached to the leading industries. The workers considered "attached" to a given industry are those who look to that industry as their chief occupation, although they may be

temporarily out of employment. During the years 1909 to 1913, the ratio of the annual arrivals of alien workers to the number of wage earners attached to the leading industries ranged from 3.45 per cent in 1909 to 4.96 per cent in 1913. During the war the ratio dropped to less than one per cent, but recovered in 1920 to almost two per cent. It is obvious that the incoming tide of alien workers is ordinarily an appreciable fraction of the total number of wage

TABLE 11.—RATIOS OF GROSS AND NET ARRIVALS OF ALIEN WORKERS TO THE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS ATTACHED TO THE LEADING INDUSTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS: 1909-1921

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	WAGE EARNERS ^a (THOUSANDS)	ALIEN WORKERS ARRIVING ^b		NET ARRIVALS OF ALIEN WORKERS ^c	
		THOUSANDS	RATIO TO WAGE EARNERS (PER CENT)	THOUSANDS	RATIO TO WAGE EARNERS (PER CENT)
1909	19,736	680.5	3.45	345.9	1.75
1910	20,250	897.7	4.43	593.3	2.93
1911	20,742	743.2	3.58	319.3	1.54
1912	21,134	738.6	3.49	240.2	1.14
1913	21,601	1071.1	4.96	575.0	2.66
1914	22,158	1029.9	4.65	524.4	2.37
1915	22,464	282.1	1.26	^d 29.7	^d 0.13
1916	22,764	239.7	1.05	52.1	0.23
1917	22,998	237.7	1.03	134.3	0.58
1918	22,315	147.4	0.66	^d 3.0	^d 0.01
1919	22,098	156.2	0.71	^d 15.5	^d 0.07
1920	22,798	403.8	1.77	66.0	0.29
1921	23,330	629.9	2.70	314.8	1.35

^aIncludes wage earners attached to factories, transportation and communication, mines and quarries, construction and building, agriculture and "unclassified industries." Computed from estimates for calendar years prepared by Dr. W. I. King.

^bAll arriving aliens (both immigrant and nonimmigrant) less those listed as having no occupation.

^cAll alien workers arriving less all departing aliens (both emigrant and nonemigrant) except those listed as having no occupation.

^dExcess of departures over arrivals.

earners. However, it is also true that an immigration of three per cent may be a helpful influence in one phase of the cycle and an unwelcome and aggravating factor in another. The volume of immigration must be considered in relation to the contemporaneous conditions of employment before its real importance can be appraised. Also, allowance must be made for the offsetting factor of emigration. To these problems we shall turn our attention in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Upon the facts presented in this chapter, we have based the following major conclusions concerning the immigration elements to be selected for study and the method to be used in their analysis.

1. Primary, though not exclusive, attention should be given to those alien arrivals and departures ordinarily designated, respectively, as alien immigrants and alien emigrants.

2. For our purpose, the volume of male immigration is more significant than the volume of total immigration.

3. Owing to the violence of the major fluctuations in immigration, the estimation of trends in the subsequent chapters is, in most cases, by the flexible method of moving averages, with adjustments in some instances to iron out minor irregularities.

4. Immigration movements are characterized by strong seasonal fluctuations for which adjustment must be made to facilitate the study of cyclical fluctuations.

5. The increasing fraction of total immigration contributed by the peoples of southern and eastern Europe in the years before the Great War suggests the desirability of special attention to the cyclical fluctuations in the leading elements of this group.

6. Immigrants of the various races or peoples exhibit marked differences in the extent to which they establish a permanent residence in this country, indicating the desirability of comparing cyclical fluctuations in emigration by race or people.

7. A large proportion of immigrants engage in relatively unskilled occupations in factories, mines, and construction operations; hence special attention should be given to fluctuations in employment in these industries and particularly to variations in the market for common labor.

8. Lastly, the relative volume of migration compared with population is indicated by the fact that while, in this century, the annual number of net alien arrivals has exceeded one per cent of the total population only in 1907, in some of the years just before the Great War, the number of net arrivals of alien workers was equivalent to more than two per cent of the total number of wage earners attached to the leading industries in the United States.