SI 645 / SI 745 - Information Use in Communities, Fall 2009

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The Making of American Communities: Immigrants & Immigration Patterns

Joan C. Durrance
Sept 14, 2009
Week 1
Communities Result from Settlement Patterns

- Today we examine briefly exploration, and immigration in the US
- This romp through US history serves as a basis for understanding how U.S. communities arose
- Immigrants bring with them their language, religion, culture, social norms, skills, judgments, etc.
Exploration/Immigration Timeline 1492-1789

- 1492-16th Century **Spain** explores SE & SW US
  - 1565 St Augustine FL
  - 1590 New Mexico
- 1607 Jamestown **England**
  - 1619 1st African **slaves**
- 1620 Pilgrims-England
- 1626 **Dutch** buy Manhattan (New Amsterdam)
- 1664 English capture and rename New York
- 1668 **France**-Marquette-Joliette explore Great Lakes
- 1669 France-Louisiana & Mississippi
- 1754-1763 French & Indian War--French lose much of their land
- 1769-Spain-first California mission
- 1775-1781 Revolutionary War (England defeated)
- 1789 Constitution of US
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td>The Constitution of the United States of America takes effect, succeeding the Articles of Confederation that had governed the union of states since the conclusion of the Revolutionary War (March 4, 1789).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>The Naturalization Act of 1790 establishes a uniform rule of naturalization and a two-year residency requirement for aliens who are &quot;free white persons&quot; of &quot;good moral character&quot; (March 26, 1790).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>The Naturalization Act of 1795 restricts citizenship to &quot;free white persons&quot; who have lived in the country for five years and renounced allegiance to their former countries (January 29, 1795).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Considered one of the Alien and Sedition Acts, the Naturalization Act of 1798 permits Federalist President John Adams to deport foreigners deemed to be dangerous and increases the residency requirements to 14 years to prevent immigrants, who predominantly voted for the Republican Party, from becoming citizens (June 25, 1798).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>The Jefferson Administration revises the Naturalization Act of 1798 by reducing the residency requirement from 14 to five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Importation of slaves into the United States is officially banned, though it continues illegally long after the ban.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1803 Louisiana Purchase from France
1804 Lewis & Clark explore the Louisiana Purchase-to mouth of Columbia River
One of many guides for European emigrants issued in the 19th Century.

Harvard University Library. Open Collections Program. Immigration.
http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/
### U.S. Immigration by Decade 1820s-1870s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DECADE</th>
<th>#Immigrants</th>
<th>% of US Pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1820s</td>
<td>143,439</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830s</td>
<td>599,125</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840s</td>
<td>1,713,251</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850s</td>
<td>2,598,214</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860s</td>
<td>2,314,825</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870s</td>
<td>2,812,191</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
U.S. Cities in 1860* (from Meinig)

Size 25,000 to 1,000,000
Transcontinental Railroad Completed 1869

Source Undetermined
Statue of Liberty—Gift of France 1886
Chicago: A Case Study of Immigration

• Chicago: 1671-1900
• By 1910 Chicago was nearly 40% foreign born consisting of many European ethnic groups;
• Chicago immigration by decade
  http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/chicago/sfeature/sf_nations.html
• Chicago’s Fire in 1871
  http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/chicago/maps/

• Source: PBS American Experience
Percentage of Foreign Born in Selected US Cities in 1910

- Mean % of foreign born in US cities in 1910: 29%

- Cities with less than 10% foreign born: Atlanta, Birmingham, Richmond, Louisville, Memphis, Washington DC, New Orleans

- Cities 30-40+% foreign born: New York, Chicago, Lowell, Boston, Cleveland, Denver, San Francisco, Newark, Providence, Bridgeport
Size of the Foreign-Born Population and Foreign Born as a Percentage of the Total Population, for the United States: 1850 to 2006

Source: PBS American Experience
Patterns of U.S. Immigrant Settlement are Shifting from Traditional to New Gateways

- **Continuous Gateways** — Boston, Chicago, Jersey City, Newark, New York, San Francisco
  Traditional gateway cities which would have lost population or stagnated were it not for immigration. Characteristically, these gateways have long-residing immigrants, levels of poverty similar to native populations, high levels of English proficiency.

- **Former Gateways** — Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis
  While immigration was strong in the early 1900s, these cities are not seeing large numbers of new immigrants presently.

- **Post WWII Gateways** — Fort Lauderdale, Houston, Orange County CA, Los Angeles, Riverside-San Bernardino, San Diego, Miami
  These gateways grew up particularly around military establishments. Like traditional gateways, they have long-time immigrant residents, levels of poverty similar to native populations, high levels of naturalization, and a large portion of the populations with limited English proficiency.

- **Emerging Gateways** — Atlanta, Dallas, Fort Worth, Las Vegas, Orlando, Washington DC, West Palm Beach
  In these destinations, immigrants are locating in the suburbs. These cities are both experiencing surging rates of immigrant growth and are already the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the U.S.

- **Re-Emerging Gateways** — Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Oakland, Phoenix, Portland OR, Sacramento, San Jose, Seattle, Tampa
  These communities were strong centers for immigrants at the beginning of century, experienced a lull of migrant influx in mid-century, and re-emerged as immigrant destinations in the 1990s. Immigrants to these places tend to come from Mexico or Asia, have lower incomes than the native population, lower rates of English proficiency, and lower rates of citizenship.

- **Pre-Emerging Gateways** — Austin, Charlotte, Greensboro-Winston Salem, Raleigh-Durham, Salt Lake City
  Trend trackers are watching these communities for the next wave of immigration. As in re-emerging gateways, new arrivals tend to come from Mexico or Asia, have lower incomes than the native population, low levels of English proficiency and lower rates of citizenship.

Framework developed by Audrey Singer, The Brookings Institution, 2007
Figure 1: Immigrants Disperse to New Growth States

NOTE: Major destination states together comprised 67% of the U.S. foreign-born population in 2000. New growth states are those states where the foreign-born population grew by more than 90% between 1990 and 2000.

Legal Status of the Foreign-born Population in 2000

- **Legal Aliens (LPR)**
  - (10-11 million) ~30-32%

- **Undocumented Aliens**
  - (8.4 million) 25%

- **Naturalized Citizens**
  - (10-11 million) ~30-32%

- **Temporary Residents**
  - (~1.5+ million) 4-5%

- **Refugee Arrivals**
  - (2.5 million) 7.5%

* Entered 1980 or later. Includes refugees who are LPRs and naturalized citizens.

Share of adults ages 18 to 64 who are Limited English Proficient

- Native: 1%
- All Foreign-Born: 44%
- 1990s Entrants: 60%
- 1980s Entrants: 45%
- Pre-1980 Entrants: 26%

NOTE: Limited English Proficient adults are those who do not speak English at home and who speak English less than “very well” (i.e., “well”, “not well” or “not at all”).

SOURCE: Urban Institute, based on Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, Public Use Microdata Set.
Figure 3: Family Income Also Rises with Time in U.S.

Median household income in 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native</th>
<th>All Foreign-Born</th>
<th>1990s Entrants</th>
<th>1980s Entrants</th>
<th>Pre-1980 Entrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$46,400</td>
<td>$39,600</td>
<td>$43,500</td>
<td>$53,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Urban Institute, based on Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, Public Use Microdata Set.