

## XII. INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE AND OF BIRTH—DECREASE IN CONTRIBUTION OF ORIGINAL AREA TO POPULATION OF ADDED AREA.

Facilities for transportation to all parts of the Union are so great that the inhabitants of one section are able to migrate to another, even at great distance, with comparatively small expenditure, inconvenience, or delay. In consequence many persons change their place of abode so freely that in every state reside natives of practically every other state of the Union.

Classification of the white population, by nativity and parentage is possible only for 1890 and 1900; but the returns, though covering only one decade, prove of interest when further classified as for the area enumerated in 1790 and the added area. The following summary analyzes the native white population of native parentage in continental United States according to areas of residence and of birth:

AREA OF RESIDENCE.	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE BORN IN SPECIFIED AREA.			
	United States. <sup>1</sup>	Area enumerated in 1790.	Added area. <sup>1</sup>	State or territory of birth unknown.
	1890			
Continental United States..	34,358,348	18,884,378	15,217,257	256,713
Area enumerated in 1790.....	16,458,185	16,077,268	287,409	93,508
Added area.....	17,900,163	2,807,110	14,929,848	163,205
	1900			
Continental United States..	40,949,362	21,037,083	19,772,003	140,276
Area enumerated in 1790.....	18,926,020	18,435,940	440,927	49,153
Added area.....	22,023,342	2,601,143	19,331,076	91,123

<sup>1</sup> Including persons born in Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico; persons born at sea under the United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.

The natives of the original area outnumbered those of the added area by more than 3,500,000 persons in 1890, and by about 1,250,000 in 1900. The natives of the two sections are thus tending toward equality in numbers. Of greater significance is the change apparently in progress in the number of persons born in one area and resident in the other. The heavy contribution of the original area to the population of the added area decreased, while the much smaller contribution of the added area to the original area increased, and by approximately the same number as the falling off shown by the original area.

It can not be assumed that the change here noted as in progress in 1900, in comparison with similar returns for 1890, has been of long duration; the large number of persons shown in 1900 as born in the older states and resident in the newer is the living aggregate of the generous decennial contribution by the original states to the upbuilding of innumerable communities in the South and Southwest. This contribution must have increased, with little interruption, for many years; while, on the other hand, the number of persons born in the added area and resident in the original area must have been almost negligible in number even so late as 1880. The rather significant change here indicated prompts further analysis by geographic divisions in Tables 52 and 53.

In 1890 approximately one-tenth as many persons born in the added area were resident in the area enumerated in 1790 as were born in the latter area and resided in the former; by 1900 the ratio had changed to approximately one-sixth, as a result of marked increase (amounting to nearly one-half) in the number of persons born in the added area and residing in the original area. All of the 3 geographic divisions of the added area contributed increasingly of their native born to the population of the original area.

The change here shown is confirmed by an examination of the per cent distribution of the residents of each area according to birthplace. The proportion of the native whites of native parentage born in each division of the area enumerated in 1790 and living in each division of the added area was less in 1900 than in 1890; on the other hand, the proportion living in each division of the area enumerated in 1790 and born in the Northern states of the added area increased, and the corresponding proportions for the Southern and Western states of the added area either increased or remained stationary.

In observing the percentages of increase given below, it should be remembered that the increase of population born in the area of residence is natural increase, while the only source of increase of migrant population is continued immigration. The larger the number of persons already in the class, the larger must be the loss through death and the consequent requirement for new arrivals to make good the decrease thus occasioned.

## A CENTURY OF POPULATION GROWTH.

TABLE 52.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH: 1890 AND 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.							
	Number.				Per cent distribution.			
	Area enumerated in 1790.	New England.	Middle states.	Southern states.	Area enumerated in 1790.	New England.	Middle states.	Southern states.
	1890							
United States.....	16,364,677	2,422,429	6,508,486	7,433,762	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental United States.....	16,362,866	2,421,697	6,507,517	7,433,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area enumerated in 1790.....	16,077,268	2,400,690	6,422,837	7,253,741	98.2	99.1	98.7	97.6
Added area.....	285,598	21,007	84,680	179,911	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.4
Northern states.....	211,295	17,299	76,285	117,711	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.6
Southern states.....	67,409	1,720	5,110	60,579	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8
Western states.....	6,894	1,988	3,285	1,621	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Outlying districts.....	1,811	732	969	110	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
	1900							
United States.....	18,876,867	2,500,345	7,498,970	8,877,552	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental United States.....	18,862,177	2,493,559	7,491,938	8,876,650	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0
Area enumerated in 1790.....	18,435,940	2,460,114	7,347,966	8,627,860	97.7	98.4	98.0	97.2
Added area.....	426,237	33,445	143,972	248,820	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.8
Northern states.....	313,784	27,474	128,784	157,526	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.8
Southern states.....	98,822	2,464	8,298	88,060	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0
Western states.....	13,631	3,507	6,890	3,234	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Outlying districts.....	14,600	6,786	7,032	872	0.1	0.3	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 53.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE ADDED AREA WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH: 1890 AND 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE ADDED AREA WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.							
	Number.				Per cent distribution.			
	Added area within continental United States.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Western states.	Added area within continental United States.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Western states.
	1890							
United States.....	17,736,958	12,148,750	4,131,477	1,456,731	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental United States.....	17,733,492	12,146,159	4,131,309	1,456,024	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area enumerated in 1790.....	2,807,110	1,859,533	645,750	301,827	15.8	15.3	15.6	20.7
New England.....	311,811	222,608	11,287	77,916	1.8	1.8	0.3	5.3
Middle states.....	1,172,475	988,878	31,518	142,079	6.6	8.2	0.8	9.8
Southern states.....	1,322,824	638,047	602,945	81,832	7.5	5.3	14.6	5.6
Added area.....	14,926,382	10,286,626	3,485,559	1,154,197	84.2	84.7	84.4	79.2
Outlying districts.....	3,466	2,591	168	707	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
	1900							
United States.....	21,932,219	14,094,381	5,840,231	1,997,607	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental United States.....	21,914,451	14,082,591	5,839,063	1,992,797	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8
Area enumerated in 1790.....	2,601,143	1,568,299	721,626	311,218	11.9	11.1	12.4	15.6
New England.....	245,609	161,991	10,411	73,207	1.1	1.1	0.2	3.7
Middle states.....	999,810	818,685	35,864	145,261	4.6	5.8	0.6	7.3
Southern states.....	1,355,724	587,623	675,351	92,750	6.2	4.2	11.6	4.6
Added area.....	19,313,308	12,514,292	5,117,437	1,681,579	88.1	88.8	87.6	84.2
Outlying districts.....	17,768	11,790	1,168	4,810	0.1	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The percentages of increase from 1890 to 1900 in the native white persons of native parentage living in the area enumerated in 1790 and in the added area, are as follows:

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900, FOR NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN THE AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.			
	Total.	New England.	Middle states.	Southern states.
United States.....	15.4	3.2	15.2	19.4
Continental United States.....	15.3	3.0	15.1	19.4
Area enumerated in 1790.....	14.7	2.5	14.4	18.9
Added area.....	49.2	59.2	70.0	38.3
Northern states.....	48.5	58.8	68.8	33.8
Southern states.....	46.6	43.3	62.4	45.4
Western states.....	97.7	76.4	109.7	99.5
Outlying districts.....	711.2	827.0	625.7	692.7

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900, FOR NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE LIVING IN ADDED AREA WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.			
	Total.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Western states.
United States.....	23.7	16.0	41.4	37.1
Continental United States.....	23.6	15.9	41.3	36.9
Area enumerated in 1790.....	<sup>1</sup> 7.3	<sup>1</sup> 15.7	11.8	3.1
New England.....	<sup>1</sup> 21.2	<sup>1</sup> 27.2	17.8	16.0
Middle states.....	<sup>1</sup> 14.7	<sup>1</sup> 18.0	13.8	2.2
Southern states.....	2.5	17.9	12.0	13.3
Added area.....	29.4	21.7	46.8	45.7
Outlying districts.....	412.6	355.0	595.2	580.3

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

Inspection of the first of the foregoing summaries shows that the percentage of increase in the number of white persons of native parentage born and living in the New England states is practically negligible, while the corresponding percentage for the number born and living in the Southern states is almost as great as the percentage of increase in the total population of the United States during the decade. In marked contrast to the small native increase shown in the New England and Middle states is that of persons born in the added area and resident in the two sections specified. Continuance of such large percentages would represent a

significant population change. On the other hand, the changes indicated by the second summary prove to be the reverse of those shown by the first.

A class of citizens aggregating nearly 3,000,000, as does the great body of natives born in the original area but living in the added area, will lose, in a decade, not less than 400,000 of their number through death; in addition, a number—possibly not large, but sufficient to exert some influence—will return to their native area or depart from the country. Hence, in order merely to maintain the exact number previously enumerated, by making good the loss, approximately 500,000 persons must remove from the original area to the added area. Additions beyond this number would constitute increase in the class; the decline during the decade from 1890 to 1900 was due to the fact that the additions were not sufficient to make good the losses, from whatever cause.

There are doubtless other factors at work in connection with migration back and forth between the original area and the added area. Attention has already been called to the remarkable decrease in the fecundity of the native stock in the original area. A decreasing proportion in this class must necessarily lead to a decrease in the departures. Furthermore, some influence is exerted by the tendency toward equilibrium of opportunity between the West and the East, now resulting from the general settlement of those areas in the West and Northwest that formerly offered unlimited opportunity and attraction to the more venturesome and ambitious among the natives of the older states.

The changes here pointed out are doubtless contrary in part to those which are popularly believed to be in progress. They are further confirmed by the known fact that there is an increasing tendency, on the part of natives of the newer states of the West and Southwest who have accumulated large fortunes, to seek the financial and business centers of the East for residence and investment. Accessibility to the seaboard—an important consideration in the establishment of early settlements—is doubtless still an influential factor, as facilitating travel and quick communication with other parts of the world.