

## Per Capita Income (1860\$)

	1860	1880	1860 (Free)
North	141	205	142
South	163	88	150

## Annual ratio growth per capita income, 1860-1880

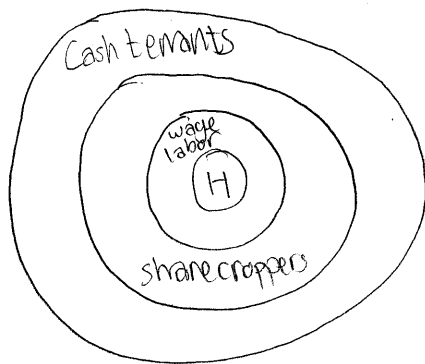
North	1.9
South	-0.8

## Timeline:

- Civil War: 1861-1865
- Reconstruction: 1866-1877
- Jim Crow Laws: 1890s-1950s/60s
- New Deal: 1933-1939
- Great Migration: 1940s-1950s
  - migration of blacks north
- Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" programs: 1963-1968
- Voting rights act: 1962
- Federal school desegregation: 1965
- Civil rights act: 1965

## Acres per farm, 1880-1930

	1880	1900	1930
10 Southern States	149	98	70
Midwest	122	145	181



- This occurs because of monitoring issues.

### Composition of a plantation

Alston and Fernie

"Paternalism." Why is this a bit of a misnomer?

- non-cash services (sickness care, legal protection, protection against lynch-mobs, credit) were provided
- not written down.
- social control might be a better term for this

Why didn't more people migrate north before the 1940s? People were bound to their land. They had, in some sense, plot-specific human capital. After farming became more mechanized, this was less necessary, and the labor was encouraged to leave. (i.e. railroad tickets were provided.)

The New Deal was opposed in the South, since it provided less incentive to work.

The "Great Society" was less opposed in the South. George Akerlof helped this paper get into the AER. The "Great Society" was amended in the south to make the North more attractive.

Literacy rates in the South for whites was much lower (78%) than in the North (95%) in 1900. This gap decreased over time. (Similarly for the Blacks)  
 School attendance rates increased as well

### Heckman article

- Civil rights had nothing to do with the "convergence" of black/white wages, except in textiles.
- Where to get good data? (Census was only every ten years)
  - Heckman found one state (South Carolina) that had detailed data.
- Perhaps other things were going on in 1965
  - 1] Tight labor markets - Vietnam war was beginning
  - 2] School quality was improving
  - 3] Decline in agricultural employment
  - 4] Military contracts had non-discriminatory clause
  - 5] Data could be suspect. (Heckman took some step to ensure this wasn't the case.)
  - 6] Civil rights act

### Proof by elimination

- 1] Within states, across counties, we saw difference
- 2] Look at educational levels of whites in industries
  - as black education increases, there should be fewer blacks in textiles
- 3] In agriculture, black males are more than half of the decline, but they are less than

half of the increase in black manufacturing employment.

- Many were women in domestic service

4] Can get data on county-level gov't contract expenditures. There is a significant, but small impact on black employment.

How does civil rights work? (Enforcement wasn't high, but people complied.)

- Economic incentives were there, and civil rights gave firm owners the excuse to violate local social norms (in small towns, where textile manufacturing occurred)
- "It's not my fault. The government is forcing me to do it." This allowed for a change in social norm.

Why is this such a good paper? It takes a lot of different arguments seriously and refutes them using a lot of data. No one in the past did anything like this.

### Sacerdote

Slaves start of illiterate. How many generations does it take to get convergence?

1] Direct effects of slavery: free blacks vs whites

2] Look at movers to controls for racist institution effects.

- Probably some motivational/selectional issues in people who escaped slavery

3] Effect of being in South: whites vs blacks.

4] Effects of literacy

- finds that by 1920, grandchildren of slaves as literate as grandchildren of free blacks.
- relative to whites, the convergence does not occur.

What groups were protected under the civil rights?

- protection on the basis of race and sex

- the protection on the basis of sex were added by the South who thought them to be so absurd as to get the bill defeated.