Ireland, Famine, Migration: Analysis and Implications

Preliminary: don't cite without consulting author

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Famine as History

• Peacetime famines in the past—for now

• Famine -> Hunger -> Malnutrition

Horrors of famine recede

• But famine may return...

1960 - 1980s



- Famine
- Rattling Tins
- Lenten fasts
- Private Charity
- Independent

Since



Development

Direct debit

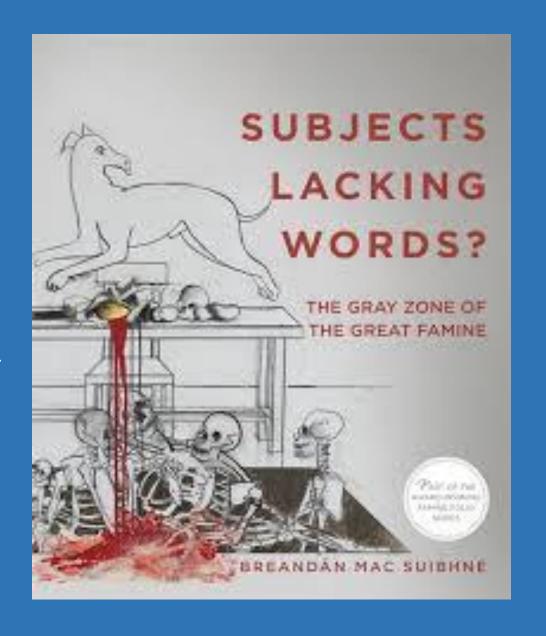
On-street fundraisers

Public Funding

Agent of State

Famine as 'Gray Zone' [Primo Levi, I sommersi e i salvati, 1986]

- Cruelty, terror
- Obsessive self-absorption
- Anti-social behaviour
- Suicide
- Infanticide
- Cannibalism



George O'Brien [1921]: "The destiny of Ireland in the early 19th century was very largely moulded by the ideas of two great economists, Adam Smith and Malthus, and of the two, the latter was probably the more influential."

Joel Mokyr [1983]: "At least as far as pre-famine Ireland is concerned, Malthusian models seem to have little explanatory power."

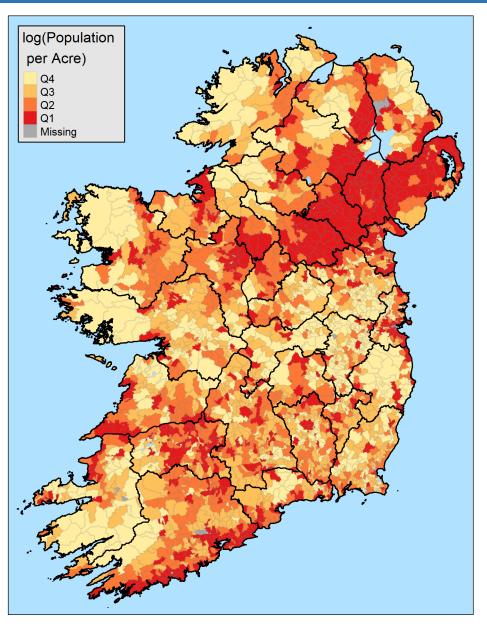
MALTHUS AND PRE-FAMINE POVERTY

- Connell [1950]; Mokyr [1985]
- Cross-section approach, n>2,000 [Fernihough and Ó Gráda 2018]
- PLV proxies land quality
- POP/PLV; geography; institutions

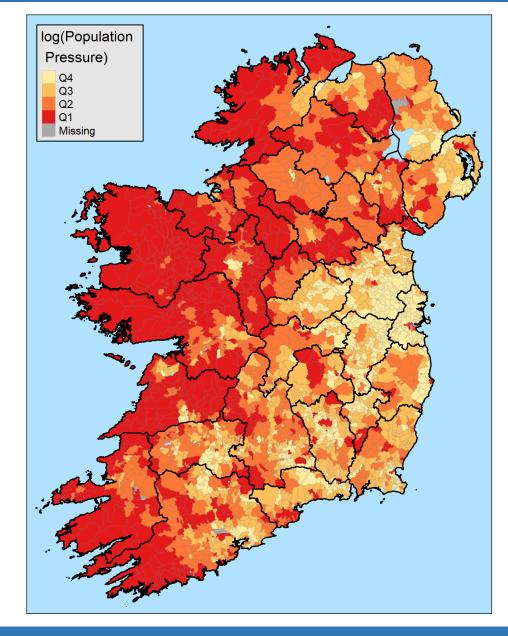


TESTING	TESTING MALTHUS: MOKYR, Why Ireland Starved [1985: 50]										
Dep. variable	Wage	Income per	Wage	Income per	Wage						
		capita	O	capita							
Land quality	Proportion	Altitude	Rent per	Proportion	Mean						
index	cultivated	variance	acre	unimprovable	altitude						
Constant	2.17***	5.29***	0.77*	5.22***	1.80***						
PPV	-0.23***	0.022	0.13***	0.05	-0.063						
ciency units]											
CAPLAB	0.24***	0.92***	0.21***	0.73	0.14						
Literacy	1.14	0.84	0.75	1.66	0.63						
using quality	-2.37***	-3.31***	-0.72	-2.47***	-1.56***						
age industry			3.28***								
LF in Man.	1.26	1.91		1.81*	1.93***						
Urban	1.97***	5.04***	1.81***	4.94***	2.21***						
F	30.7	49.6	63.2	69.1	25.3						
<u> </u>											

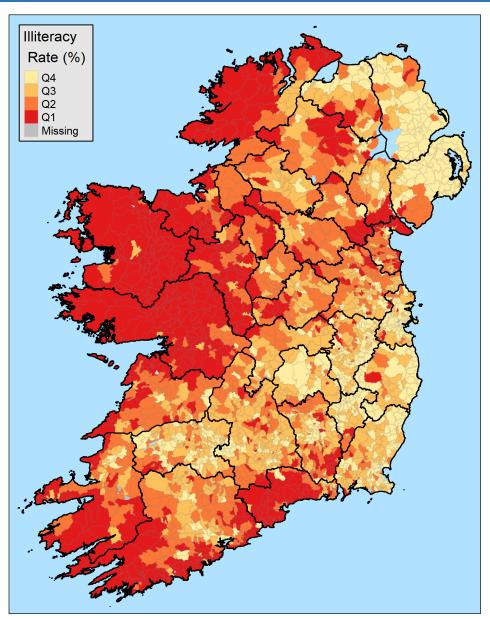
Population per Acre



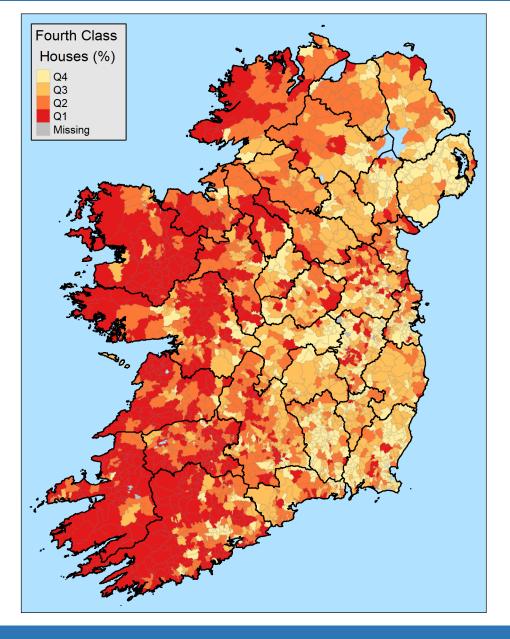
Population per Value



Illiteracy



Bad Housing



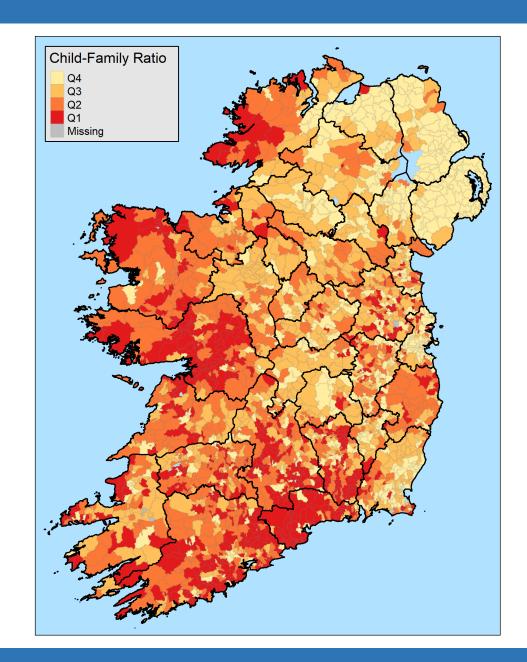
Regressions of SOL on Population Pressure [PP]										
	% 4th Cla	ss Houses	% Illiteracy							
Constant	36.235***	36.235***	72.986***	72.986***						
PP	3.840***	2.952***	3.445***	2.681***						
Coast		1.440***		0.123						
Agriculture		1.686***		1.680***						
Catholic		0.032		2.673***						
Par Town Pop		-1.623***		-0.961***						
Distance Town		-1.499***		0.354***						
Vested Means		-1.203***		-1.548***						
City		12.556***		4.302***						
Enc. Estates		-0.105		0.020						
C17 th Road		-0.031		-0.051						
Sex Ratio		-0.158		-0.551***						
Latitude		-0.797		2.763***						
Longitude		5.045**		-0.522						
N	2,387	5.045** 2,387		2,387						

MALTHUS and MOKYR

Re. second equation: 'The results are disappointing, to say the least. The majority of all exogenous variables have coefficients not siginficantly different from zero... Those that are not are senstive to specification...' [1985: 52]

Exception: Low quality of housing variable explains/follows population growth

Fertility c. 1840



Significant regional [N-S] variation

		<u> </u>								
	1	2	3							
Population Pressure	-0.033	-0.179***	-O.211 ^{***}							
Literacy (%)		0.369***	0.298***							
Agriculture (%)		0.338***	0.298*** 0.337 ^{***}							
Catholic (%)		0.001	0.068**							
Parish Town Population		-0.091***	-0.098***							
Encumbered Estates (%)		0.053	0.007							
Latitude		-0.229***	-0.247							
County FE	N	N	Y							
Observations	2,387	2,387	2,387							
Adjusted R2										
Notes: All columns regress the fertility (Z-score) variable on the indicated covariates. All covariates are expressed in terms of Z-scores and thus the coefficients are comparable. The reported standard errors are spatial HAC standard errors as outlined in Piras (2010) wherein a parish's neighbours is made up of all parishes less than the median of the distribution of										
all distances between parishes. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, *p<0.1.										

Fertility (Child-Family Ratio) Regressions

Child-family ratio as function of PP and other variables N = 2,387

Raw correlation between PP and fertility weak

- Adding explanatory variables -> PP negatively connected to fertility
- Result counters view of no preventive check before famine
- Also counters 'Princeton result'

OLS Regressions with Fertility

and Population Growth 1821–41 as Outcomes

	Fert	cility	Pop. Growth 1821-41				
	1	2	3	4			
Intercept	2.201 ***	2.201 ***	21.63 **	21.63**			
Pop Pressure	-0.013 ***	-0.024 ***	10.62 ***	8.92 **:			
Coast	0.003	0.003	2.98 ***	3.07 ***			
Manufacturing %	-0.025 ***	-0.019 ***	-2.02	-1.15			
Other %	-0.030 ***	-0.027 ***	0.20	0.88			
Catholic %	0.021 ***	0.009 ***	-1.13	-2.42			
Par Town Pop %	-0.017 ***	-0.013 ***	-0.90	-0.24			
Distance Town	0.002	0.001	1.15	0.60			
Vested Means %	0.003 *	0.010 ***	0.19	0.73			
Distance City	0.036 ***	0.022 *	-39.6o ***	-41.07 **			
EE [%]	-0.000	-0.000	0.78	0.84			
Distance 17 th Road	0.003	0.003	-0.06	0.00			
Sex Ratio	0.004 **	0.007 ***	1.17	1.59			
Lat	0.007	-0.006	-11.95 ***	-12.76 **			
Long	0.008	0.012	-22.46 ***	-21.18 **			
Illiteracy %		0.042 ***		4.00 **			
4 th Class Hsng %		-0.007 ***		3.313 ***			
Observations Notes: Columns (1) as	2,387		1,519				

Notes: Columns (1) and (2) regress logged fertility (child-family ratio) and columns (3) and (4) regress population growth between 1821 and 1841 (%) on the indicated covariates. All covariate are expressed in terms of Z-scores and thus the coefficients are comparable. Residual autocorrelation was addressed in all models by transforming the outcome and all regressors v the eigenvector spatial filtering method detailed in Murakami (2018). ***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<c

MALTHUS AND THE PRE-FAMINE ECONOMY

Population pressure mattered

• So did remoteness, presence of elites

Evidence of preventive check

• Malthus half right

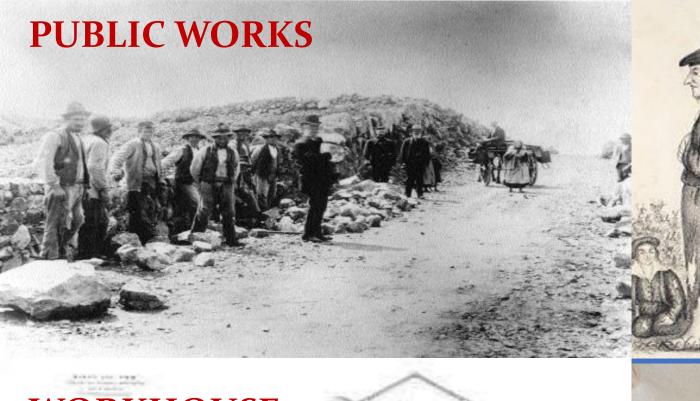
Great Irish Famine of 1840s

- Western Europe's 2nd-last peacetime famine
- 1 m. dead, 1 m. emigrated
- Product of ecological shock

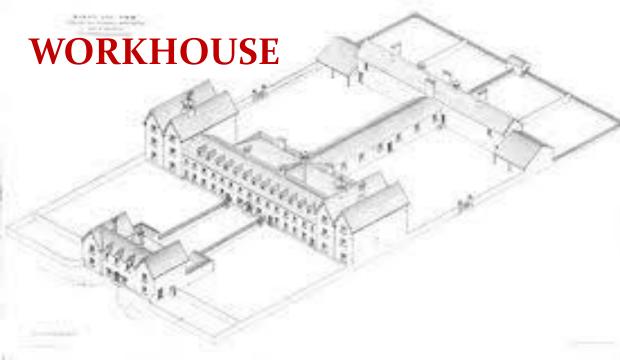


Nassau Senior to de Tocqueville:

'experiments made on so large a scale, and pushed to their extreme consequences in the sufferings they inflict, that they give us results as precious as those of Majendie'









Writing on the Wall

The circulating Medium of Ireland for agricultural Purposes is to a great Extent the Potato ... the Labourers are paid in Potato by the Farmer who would be utterly unable to pay them in any other Manner. The Failure, therefore, of the Potato ... The Farmers of Ireland have no Means of replacing the Potato Currency, so to speak, with any other.

Aubrey de Vere, 19 July 1847

Emigration or DEATH:

After the destruction of the potato crop, it became evident that... the amount of the population and the amount of food were no longer adequate to each other, and that the former must be diminished or the latter increased before the country could be restored to a state of safety. The diminution of the population had gone on. It was impossible to deny but that many persons had died... But, in addition to this, emigration had gone on to a considerable extent, to nearly half a million in two years, principally to America.

Charles Wood, 7 February 1849

And Again...

Nothing can effectually and immediately save the country without an extensive emigration. And I have not met in Town, or in Country, a reflecting man who does not entertain more or less the same opinion.

Ulick de Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde, 8 January 1847

Migration as Famine Relief

Classic coping mechanism

Provides relief, reduces pressure on land

• But disease, anti-migrant sentiment

• Internal; temporary

Migration as Famine Relief

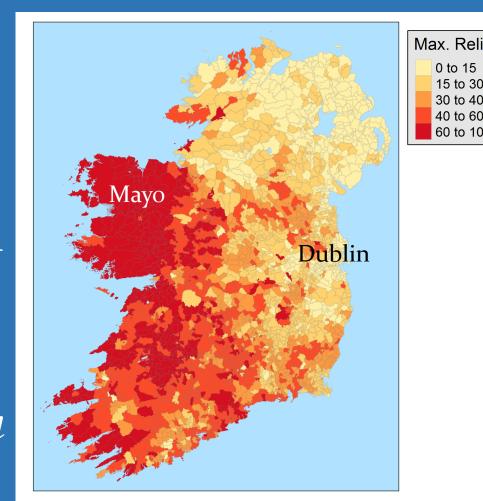
China in 1959-61: Restricted, but still common

Bengal in 1943: mass migration into urban areas



Internal Migration in Ireland

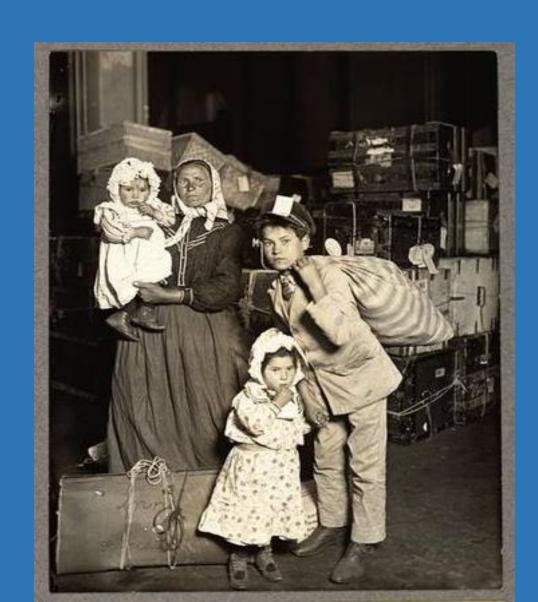
- Economic backwardness => small before Famine
- Number of Mayo-born (pop. 0.4 m) living in Dublin rose by 422 in 1841-51
- Distance and income mattered
- No panacea
- But de Burgh meant emigration



Context: Golden Age of Mass Migration

- Unprecedented, once-off
- 1840-1914: >50 million
- Win, win [?]

 Poorest in Ireland, Italy benefitted significantly. BUT



Irish Emigration During the Famine

- Part of tragedy, part of solution
- Outflow to GB/NA rose in 1820s and 1830s
- No Mexican Walls
- Networks
- Persistence
- Safety valve
- Saved many lives



Pre-Famine Migration: Too Little, Too Late

Irish-born 1.8% of English population in 1841

Migration to US before Famine constrained by cost

More leaving would have meant:

- Lower population, more remittances
- More famine migration

The Highlands and Ireland

It is likely that the Highlands came very close indeed to the margin that would have produced an Irish-type catastrophe: one estimate put the numbers who might have died in 1836-7 without external relief at 80,000, and it would have been even higher in the 1840s. Had there been more people - had there been no clearances or earlier outmigration - could the situation have been saved?

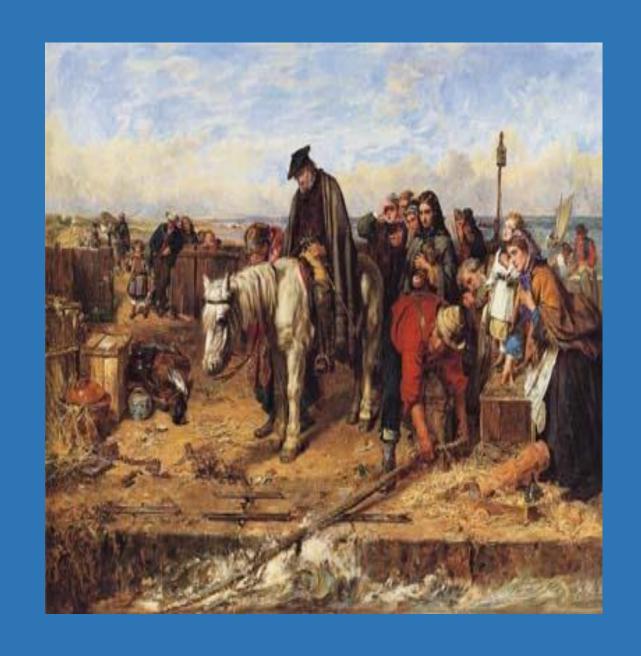
Flinn et al. [1977]

The [Scottish] Highland Clearances

Late c18 and early c19

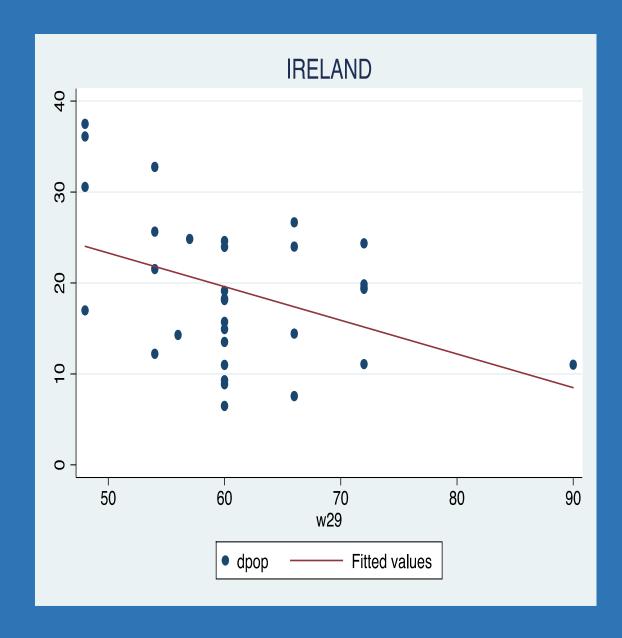
Part of Scottish Agricultural Revolution

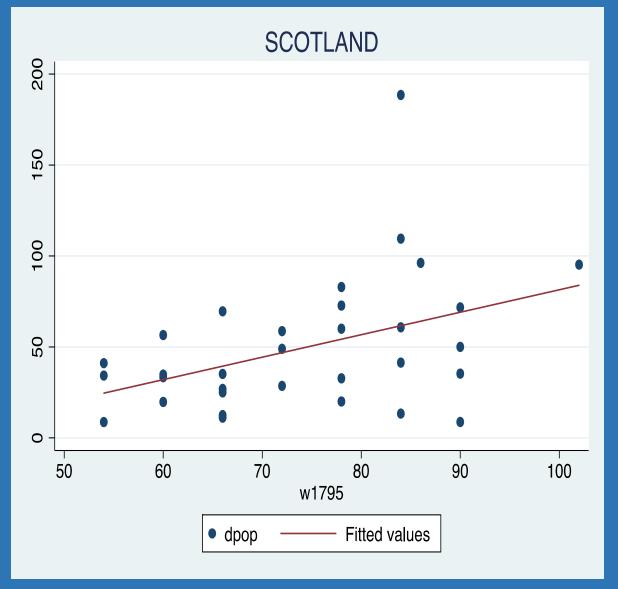
Creditors could foreclose; tenants had no legal rights



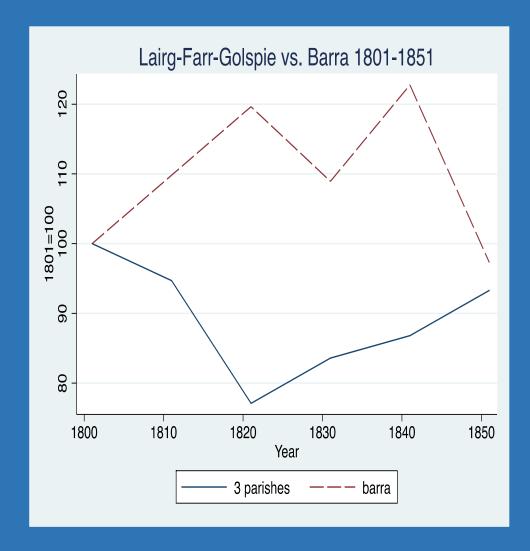
Population in Highland Counties and in Irish Provinces, c. 1750-1841 (1,000s)

		Year	Change [%]			
County	c. 1755	1801	1841	1755-1801	1801-41	
Argyle	66	81	97	22	20	
Inverness	60	73	98	22	34	
Ross & Cromarty	48	56	79	17	41	
Sutherland	21	23	25	10	9	
	1749	1790 1841		1749-1790	1790-1841	
Leinster	720	1,180	1,969	64	67	
Munster	580	1,200	2,394	107	100	
Ulster	570	1,430	2,395	151	68	
Connacht	260	610	1,417	135	132	





Population growth and wage levels in Ireland and Scotland c. 1800-45



Population Change 1801-1851 in Barra and Lairg-Farr-Golspie





Migration from IRL to GB during Famine:

• Significant [0.3-0.4 million]

•Overseas Migration:

• A boon! But poverty trap constraint

Assisted Migration [1]

The population of Ireland having been created by the potato, ... without the potato it cannot exist ... A large portion of that population ... will be destroyed by famine and disease if they are not provided with means to emigrate.

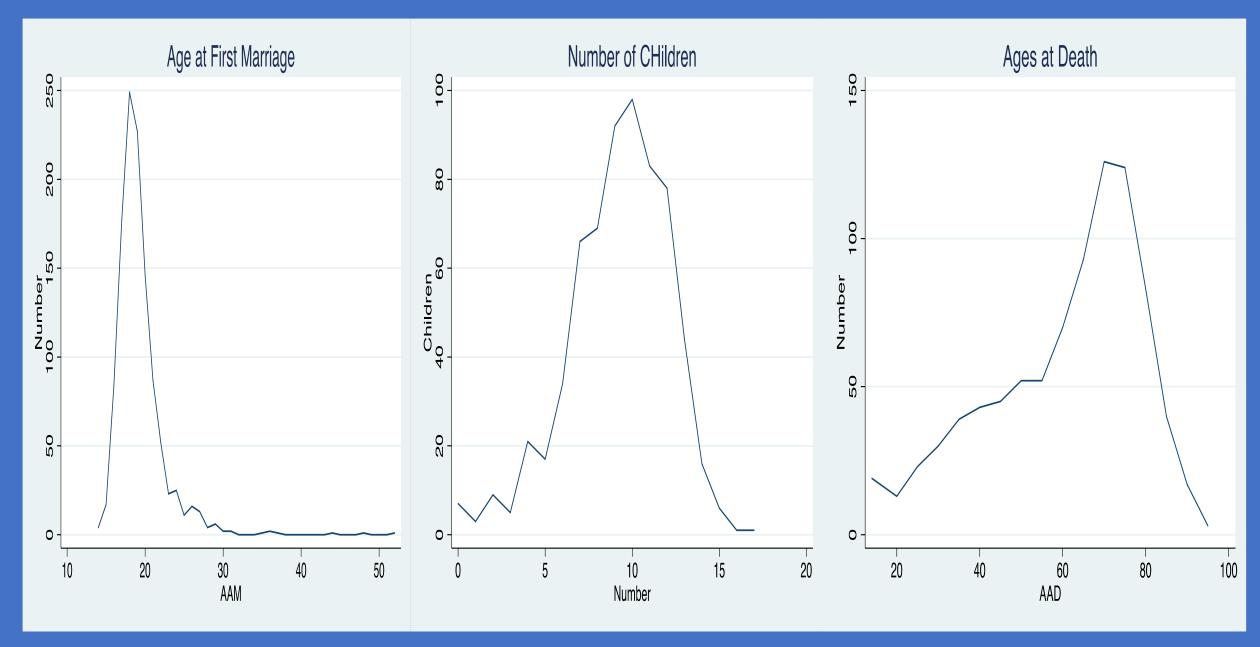
William Monsell, Irish landlord, 23 June 1847

Case Study [1]: Earl Grey Orphans 1848-50

- Shortage of females in Australia
- Scheme financed by colonies
- N = 4,100
- Most workhouses contributed
- Selection within selection
- Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide
- Discontinued 1850

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Vessel & D of Arrival	ioles WIFE	2	Foy			Catherin	e e		Dau	ghter		anny		Wife			semaid	
"E <mark>arl Green"</mark> Vessel & Door Arrival)" ate	RAND	eligion					·C	Son		Per	ter	1	Wife's	s fat		mais	
Coromani 1/39	XI.	G	RAHF			ARCHIE	BALD			L		Anna ann an Anna an Anna an Anna an Anna an Anna a		Husbar Husbar		<u>Baker</u> father	, Farmer	miller
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Age Groups	Years Married	No. of Births	Age of Mother			Occupati & reside of birth each chi	ence of	Sex	Bir	ths dat	e:e	Dea date	ths status	age		criages e Age	Name(s)	Name of Spouse
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49		2 2 3 2 2	22 24 26 25 30 32 34 37 38 41 43	22 30 21 22 26 22 34 20 36	CHILDREN	Baker, George Sectler, Da Farmer D	er, Sydny Apro	3 4333433	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	19.10	55 57 61 63 65 65 65 65 65	117	Dipothenic	2510	~		Archibald Thomas Alexander Catherine George Henry J Patrich 5. Marganer Alfred E Frederick Florence E	
						M-4	L	3 %	ļ			l			1		1	Was D



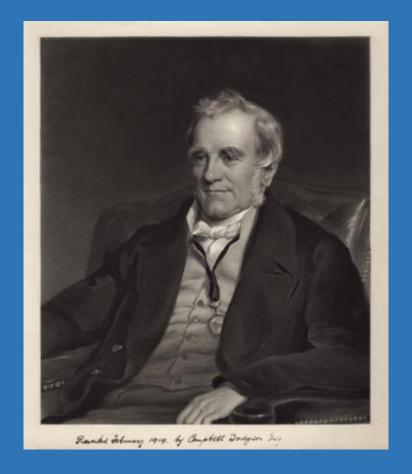


Earl Grey's Orphans: Marriage, Fertility, and Death

Case Study [2]: Lansdowne Emigrants and their Bank

- About 4,000 assisted
- Arrived with little/nothing
- 300 opened accounts in EISB
- Concentrated in 6th Ward

- Savings impressive
- Modest progress by 1860



3rd Marquess of Lansdowne

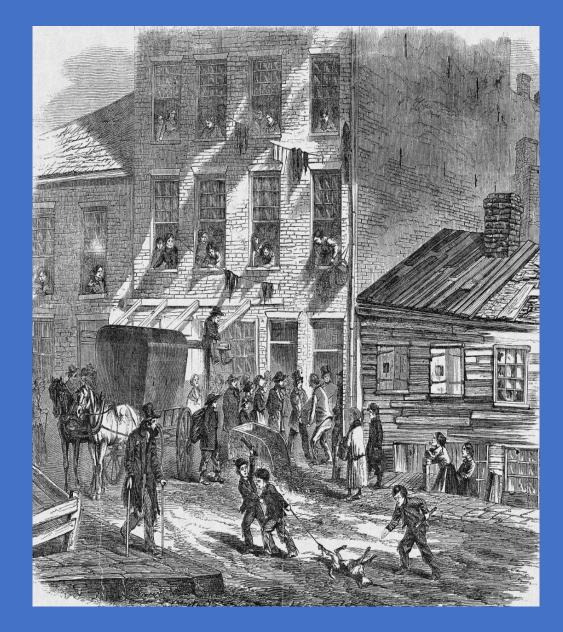


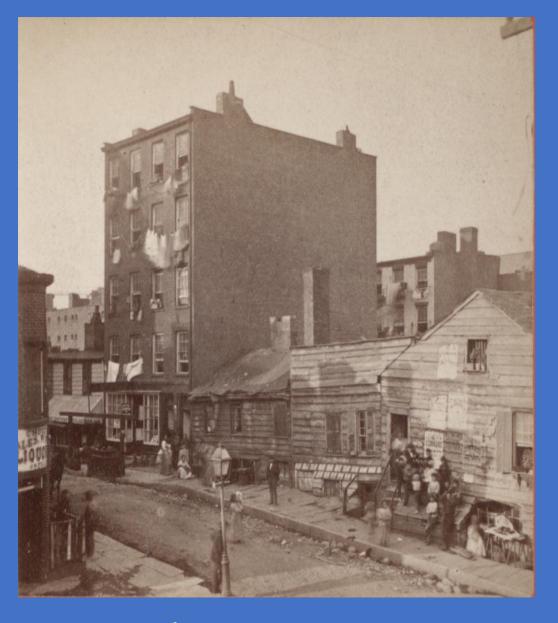


NEW 1988 CITY. - DROW DEFORMED OF THE EXPONENT RATES S AGE WIRESAMPLY BOXES TO MEAD DO IMAGE ACCUPANTS. IN THE OLD COLUMN.

Conditions in Kenmare Estate Parishes

Conditions in iteminate distate i arisines						
Place	%	%	% One-	Pop. 1841	Pop. 1851	PLV (£)
	Illiterate	Illiterate	room			per
	[M ₁ 8 ₄ 1]	[F1841]	Housing			capita
						1841
Kenmare	64.8	71.2	48.6	5,839	7,495	0.62
Kilcaskan	56.7	78.1	69.0	1,379	1,101	0.54
Tuosist	67.9	83.4	72.4	7,495	4,034	0.33
Kerry	52.9	72.4	57.6	295,000	238,254	1.14
Ireland	58.7	69.5	35.1	8.18 m.	6.55 m.	1.60





31 Baxter Street in 1857 and in 1871

Occupational Adjustments, 1850-1860 [Males only]

	Irish			Kerry Parishes		
Occupational	On	On	1860,	On	On	1860
Category	arrival	arrival,	matched	arrival	arrival,	matcł
		matched			matched	
Laborer/ Unskilled	52.6	40.7	38.4	75.2	78.7	70.2
Skilled	26.9	33.7	31.4	9.4	14.9	17.0
Trade	10.2	16.2	17.8	8.1	4.3	12.8
White-collar	7.2	5.5	7.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
/Professional						
Police/Military	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.7	2.8	3.4	1.3	2.1	0.0
Number	3,221	1,250	1,250	149	47	47
C FIGD 1 1						

Source: EISB database

Another o.2M-o.3M?

Problems:

- Shipping Capacity
- Nativism

Cost

A PAPER ENTITLED THE



IN FAVOR OF

The protection of American Mechanics against Foreign Pauper Labor. Foreigners having a residence in the country of 21 years before voting. Our present Free School System. Carrying out the laws of the State, as regards sending back Foreign Paupers and Criminals.

OPPOSED TO

Papal Aggression & Roman Catholicism. Foreigners holding office.

Raising Foreign Military Companies in the United States.

Nunneries and the Jesuits.

To being taxed for the support of Foreign paupers millions of dollars yearly.

To secret Foreign Orders in the U. S. our reliable. We speech.

We are burdened with enormous taxes by foreigners. We are corrupted in the morals of our youth. We are interfered with in our government. We are forced into collisions with other nations. We are tampered with in our religion. We are injured in our labor. We are assailed in our freedom of

The PATRIOT is Published by J. E. Farwell & Co., 32 Congress St., Boston, And for Sale at the Periodical Depots in this place. Single copies 4 Cents.

Know-Nothing Newspaper [1852]

Migration and Globalization

Not like pre-1914

• But big rise in remittances as % of GDP

Potential fillip to development

• But poorest economies gain less

Emigrant Remittances as Median Percentage of GDP 1980 and 2015

1980		2015	
%	N	%	N
1.7	18	1.8	8
1.3	12	3.8	18
3.9	14	4.7	20
1.9	11	6.7	41
0.9	8	2.1	29
0.2	11	1.4	23
		0.3	37
	1.7 1.3 3.9 1.9 0.9	% N 1.7 18 1.3 12 3.9 14 1.9 11 0.9 8	% N % 1.7 18 1.8 1.3 12 3.8 3.9 14 4.7 1.9 11 6.7 0.9 8 2.1 0.2 11 1.4

ource: World Bank

Median Ratio of Remittances to FDI, 2007					
y [\$1,000]	Ratio	N			
<1	0.7	12			
1-1.9	1.4	23			
2-4.9	1.4	31			
5-9.9	0.6	25			
10-19.9	0.2	26			
20+	0.1	32			
Source: UNHDA					

Dulle, United

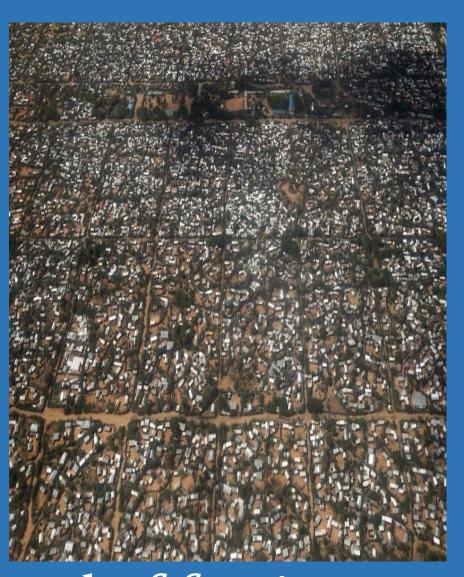
MSF on 1992: 'In the town of Baidoa ... it feels like you're in a concentration camp, the people are that wasted away... We saw people reach Baidoa then fall like flies...'

Roni Brauman [MSF] on 2011-12: 'We saw refugees arriving at Dadaab at that time in relatively good nutritional shape ...'

Somali Famine and Migration

- [1] Impact of earlier migration:
- Remittances better than aid
- Hawala payments system
- 23% of GDP [2016]

- [2] For those outside networks:
- >0.5 m. in Dadaab, nearly 0.2 m. in Dollo Ade at end of famine



Migration during Great Leap Famine

Officially prohibited

=> "The scale and impact of migration during the famine has been little explored. However, it appears that the controls on migration imposed by the Party Centre helped to intensify the scale of mortality" [Bramall 2011]

Migration during Great Leap Famine

- BUT: "As famine escalated, so mass exodus grew into nationwide movement. Apart from those too ill to leave, almost the entire rural population was on the move" [Zhou 2103: 228]
- Routes mentioned: Gansu to Henan; Shandong and Henan to NE; Hunan to Yunnan far SW; Guangxi to Guangdong
- chuang guandung ["brave the journey to the northeast"]

Migration mattered in Ireland

- Huge outmigration
- But lack of assistance constrained benefit

Previous migration mattered in Somalia

- 300K in Europe, 150K in US
- Reduced outmigration

Relieving famine

- Normally food aid enough
- Migration crucial if there is war