

Birth, Death, and Migration Meet Politics in the United States

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The Group

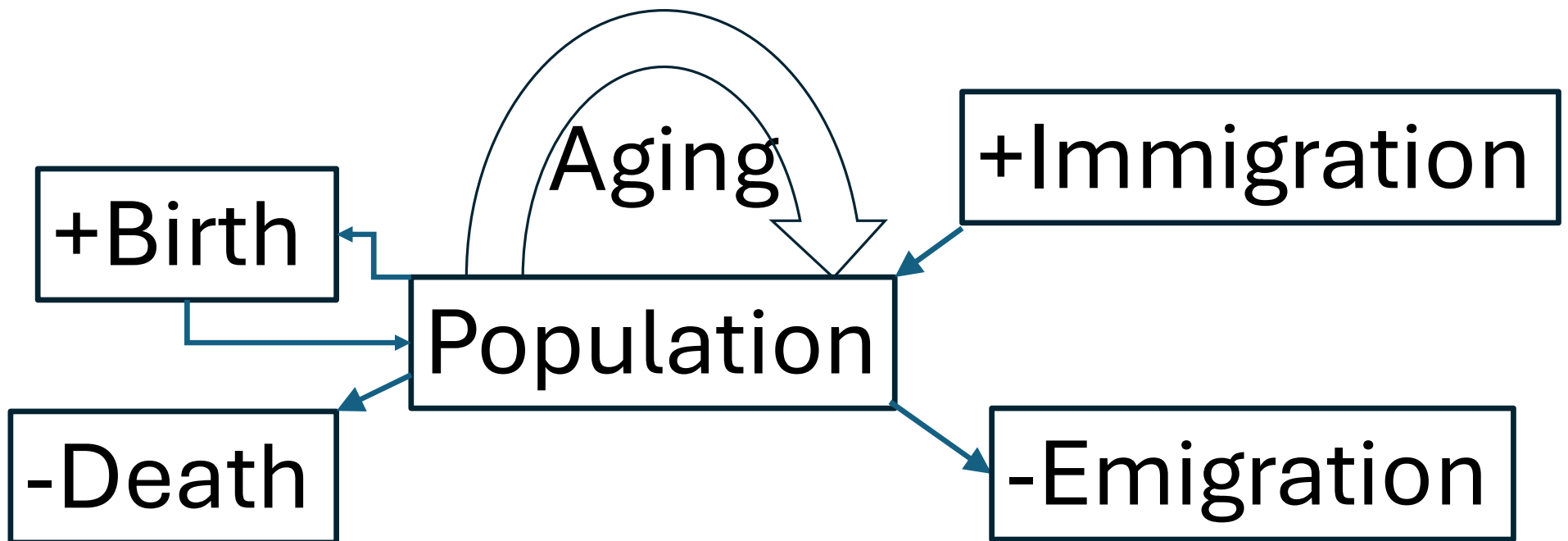
2024-10-16

PLEASE

MUTE your microphone if you are not speaking.

UNMUTE your microphone to ask a question during or after my presentation.

Population size changes by birth, death, & migration.

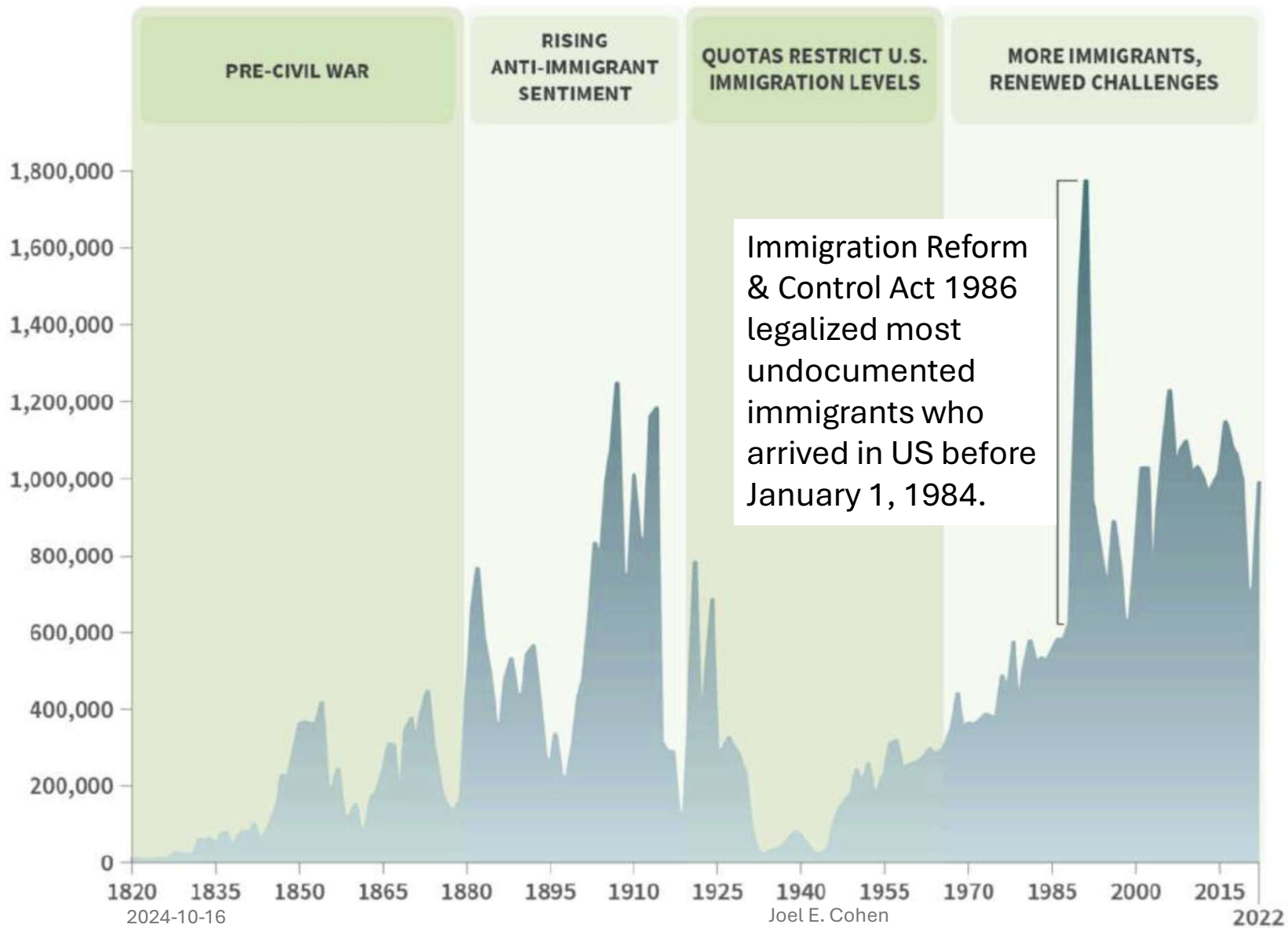


Outline

1. Immigration: incarceration rates of native-born versus immigrant men
2. Death: COVID-19 death rates & party affiliation in Florida and Ohio
3. Birth: maternal mortality rates & abortion laws

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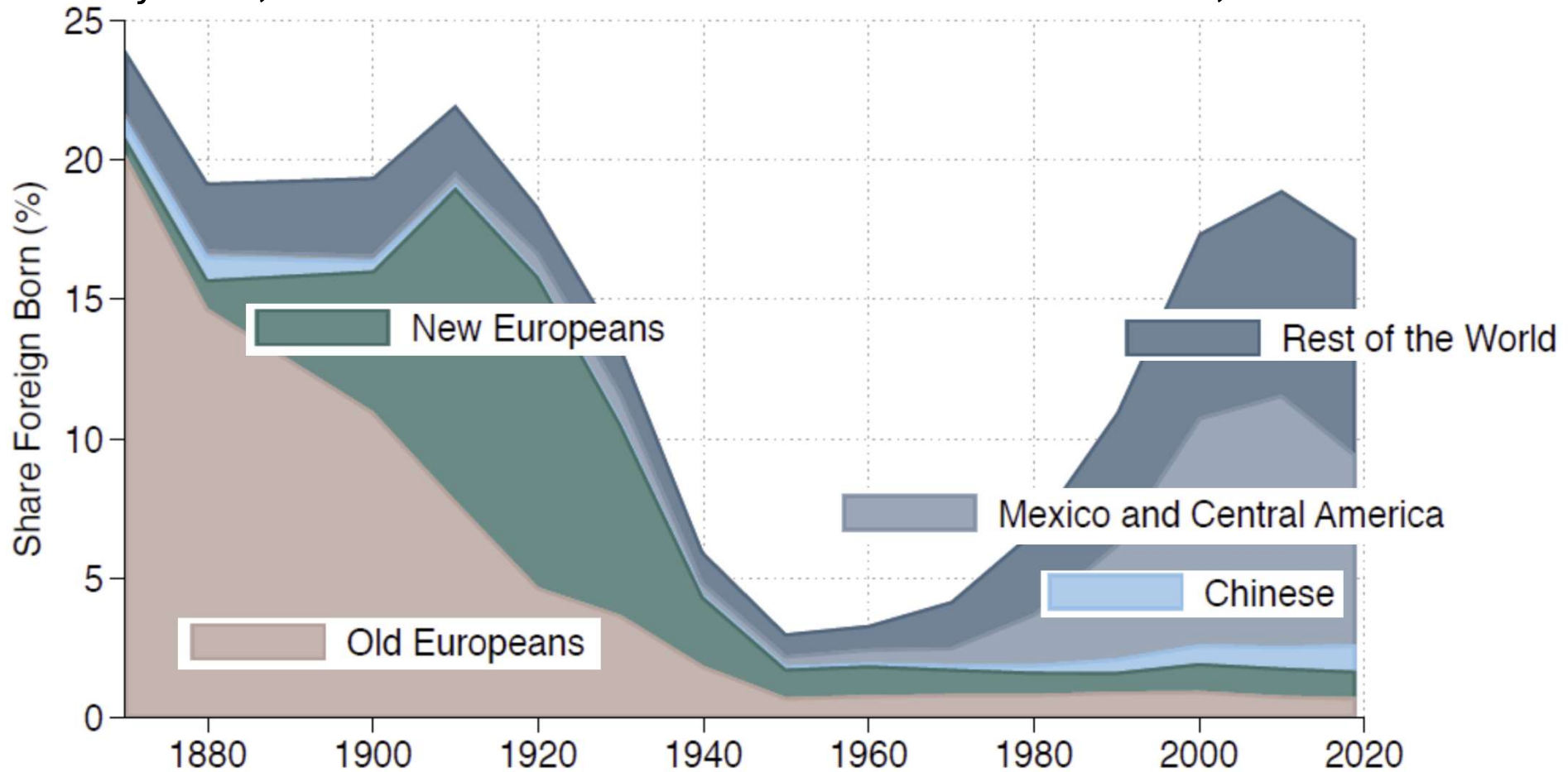
1. Immigration: incarceration rates of native-born versus immigrant men
2. Death: COVID-19 death rates & party affiliation in Florida and Ohio
3. Birth: maternal mortality rates & abortion laws



Haaga, Repeats and Rhymes: Lessons From 100 Years of U.S. Immigration Policy, Population Reference Bureau 2024
 PRB analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, "Table 1: Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status: Fiscal Years 1820 to 2022," *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2022*

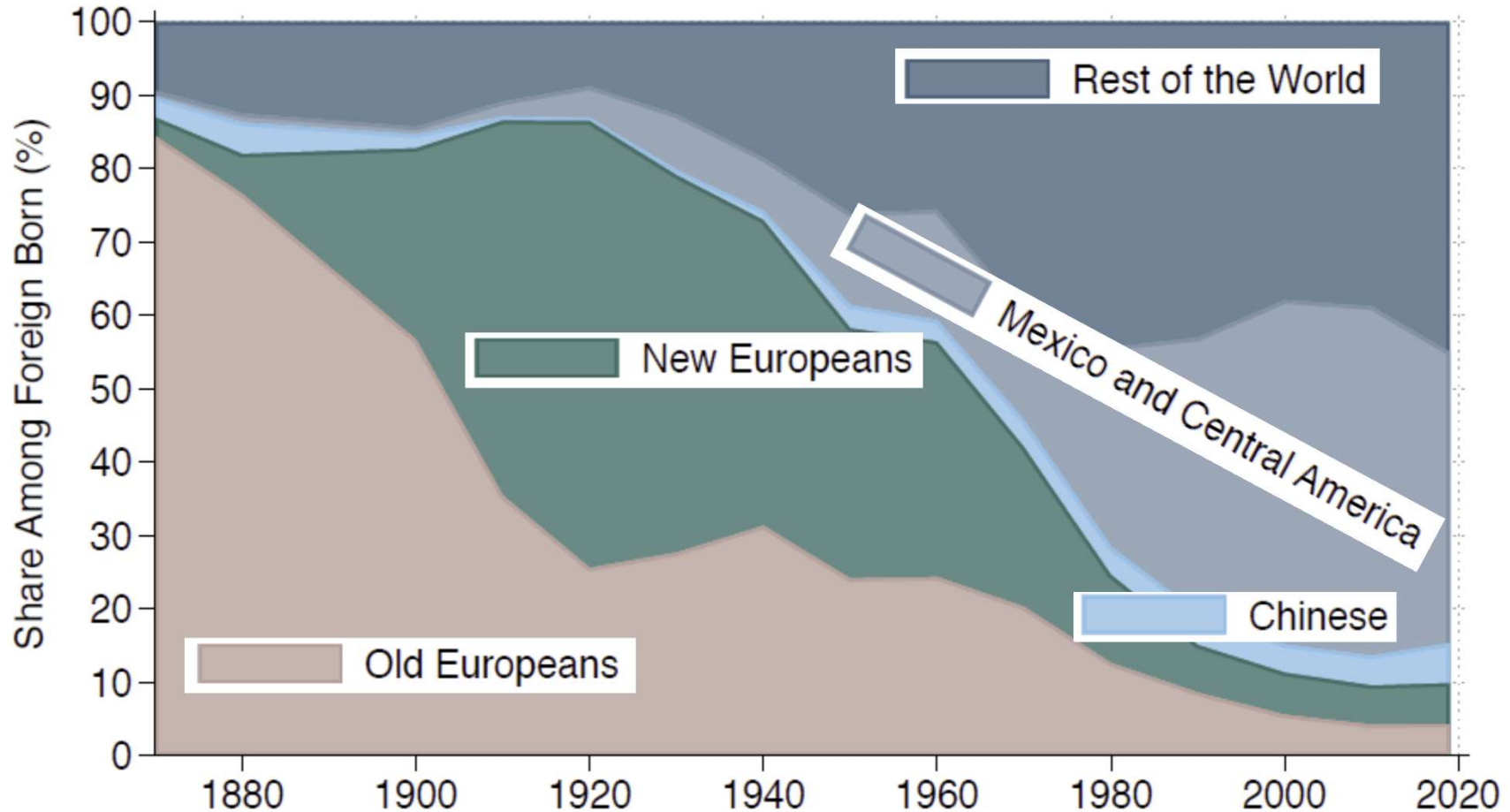
% of men 18-40 in U.S. who were foreign born, 1870-2019

Abramitzky et al., National Bureau of Economic Research WP 31440, March 2024



% of foreign-born men 18-40 in U.S. by origin, 1870-2019

Abramitzky et al., National Bureau of Economic Research WP 31440, March 2024



U.S. has long history of anti-immigrant politics.

1840s-1850s: Know-Nothing Party, Native American Party focused on Catholic Irish and German immigrants.

1882: Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 banned Chinese laborers from entering the U.S. for 10 years, barred Chinese immigrants from becoming U.S. citizens, authorized deporting Chinese immigrants unlawfully in the country.

1891: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (MA): Italian immigrants were “members of the Mafia, a secret society ... using murder as a means of maintaining its discipline.”

1917-20s: Immigration Act of 1917 (Lodge), Quota Law of 1921, Immigration Act of 1924 (Johnson-Reed Act) greatly reduced allowable immigration, especially from other than northern and western Europe.

Donald Trump, radio interview, 2024-10-07

“How about allowing people to come to an open border, 13,000 of which were murderers, many of them murdered far more than one person, and they’re now happily living in the United States. You know now a murder, I believe this, it’s in their genes. And we got a lot of bad genes in our country right now.”

<https://www.politico.com/news/2024/10/07/trump-immigrants-crime-00182702>

Donald Trump, Aurora, Colorado, 2024-10-12

“Kamala [Harris] has imported an army of illegal alien gang members and migrant criminals from the dungeons of the third world ... from prisons and jails and insane asylums and mental institutions, and she has had them resettled beautifully into your community to prey upon innocent American citizens.”

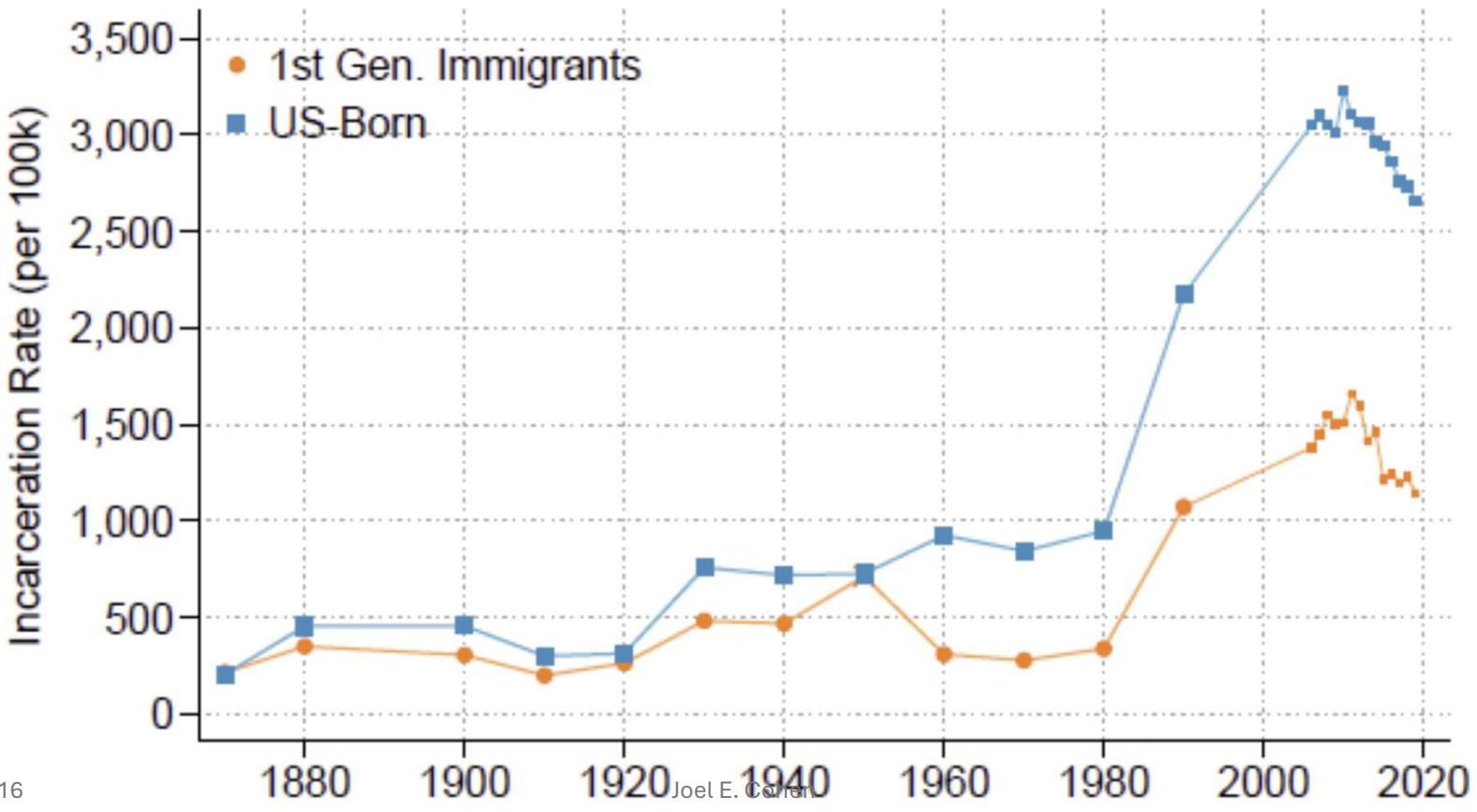
<https://www.politico.com/news/2024/10/12/trump-racist-rhetoric-immigrants-00183537>

“Law-abiding immigrants [men 18-40]:
The incarceration gap between immigrants
and the US-born, 1870-2020”

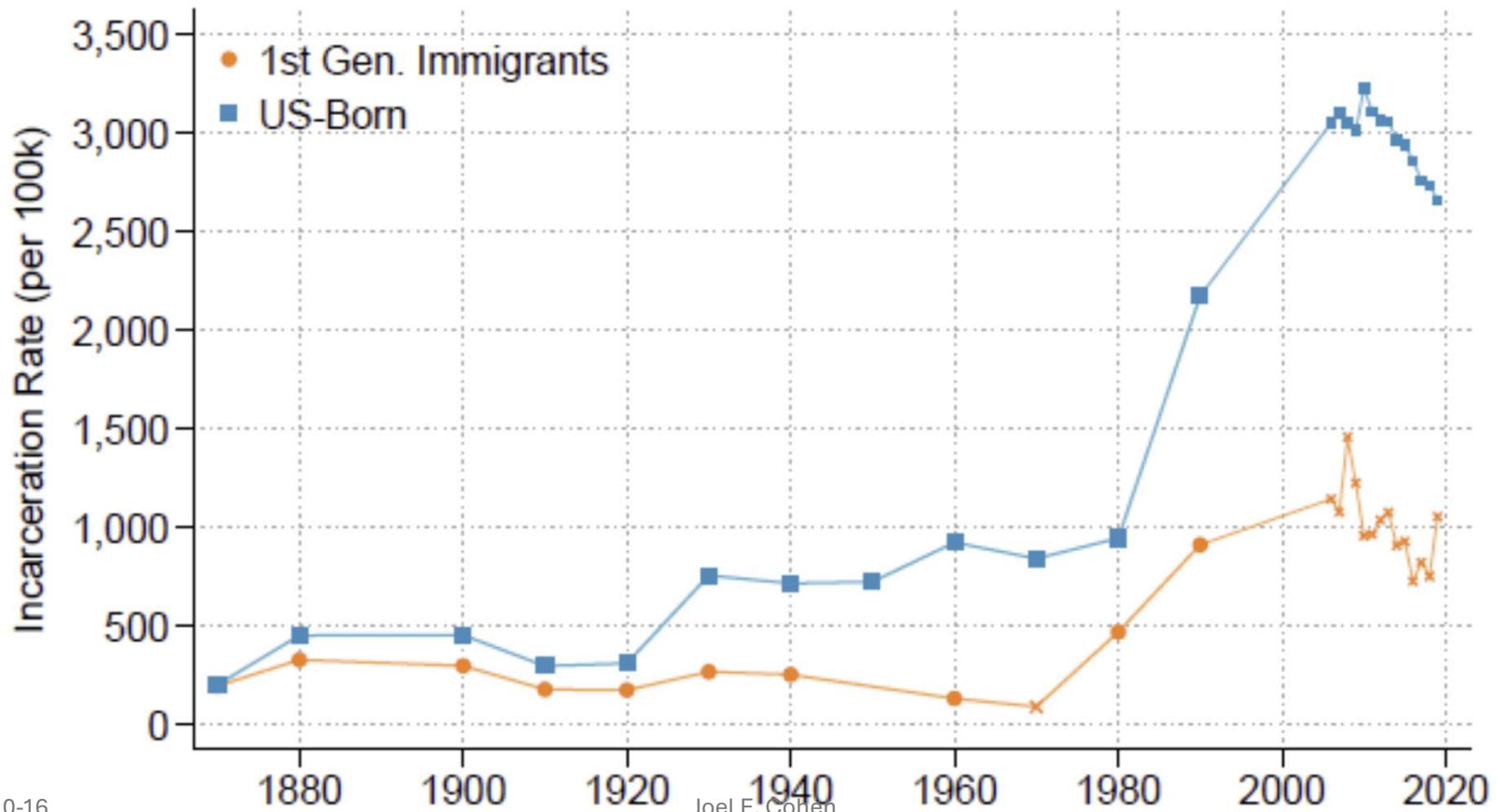
In “the first nationally representative long-run series (1870–2020) of incarceration rates for immigrants and the US-born ..., immigrants have had lower incarceration rates than the US-born for 150 years.”

Abramitzky et al., National Bureau of Economic Research WP 31440, March 2024

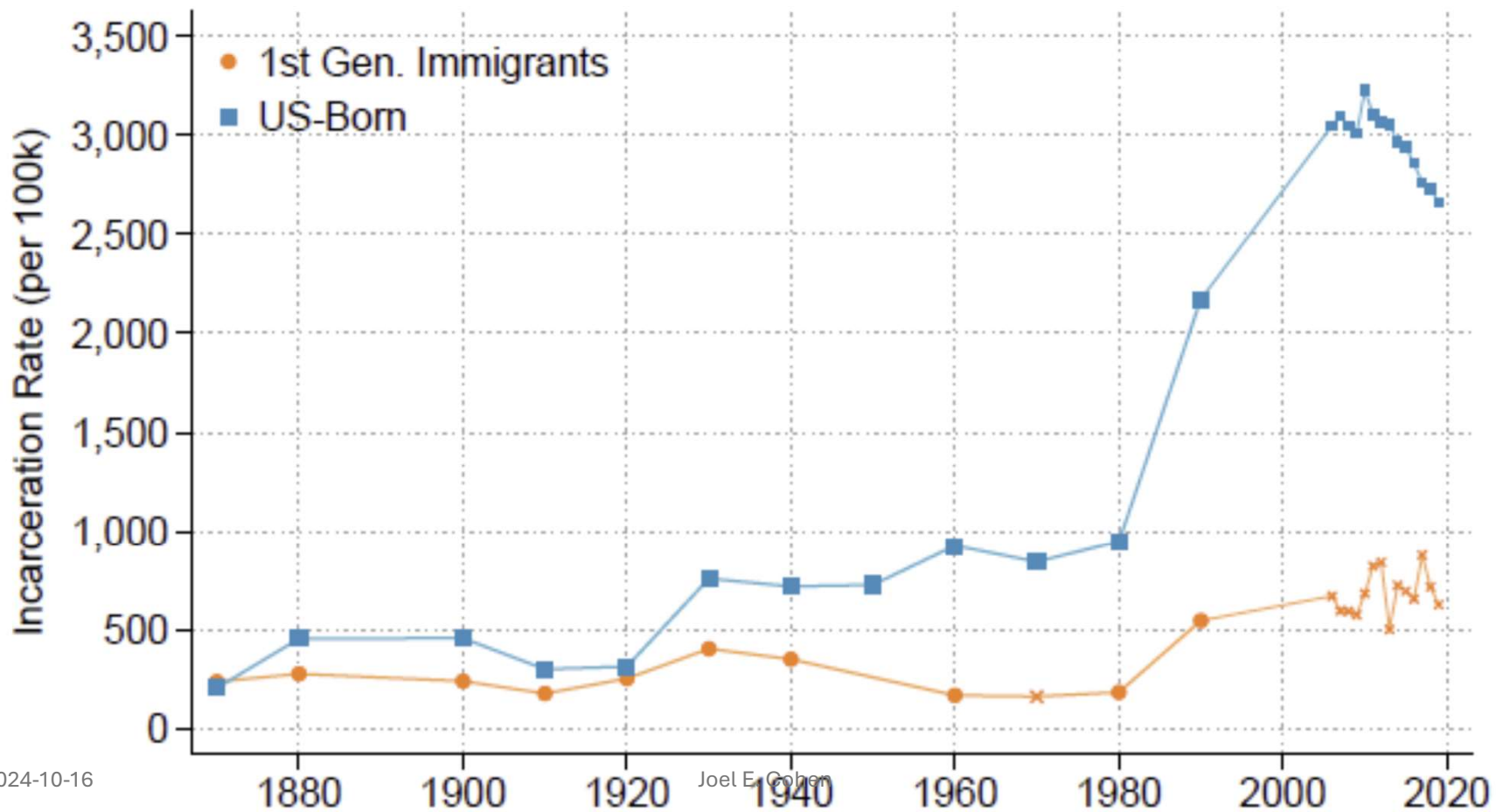
Incarceration rates of immigrants & US-born men, 1870-2019: all immigrants



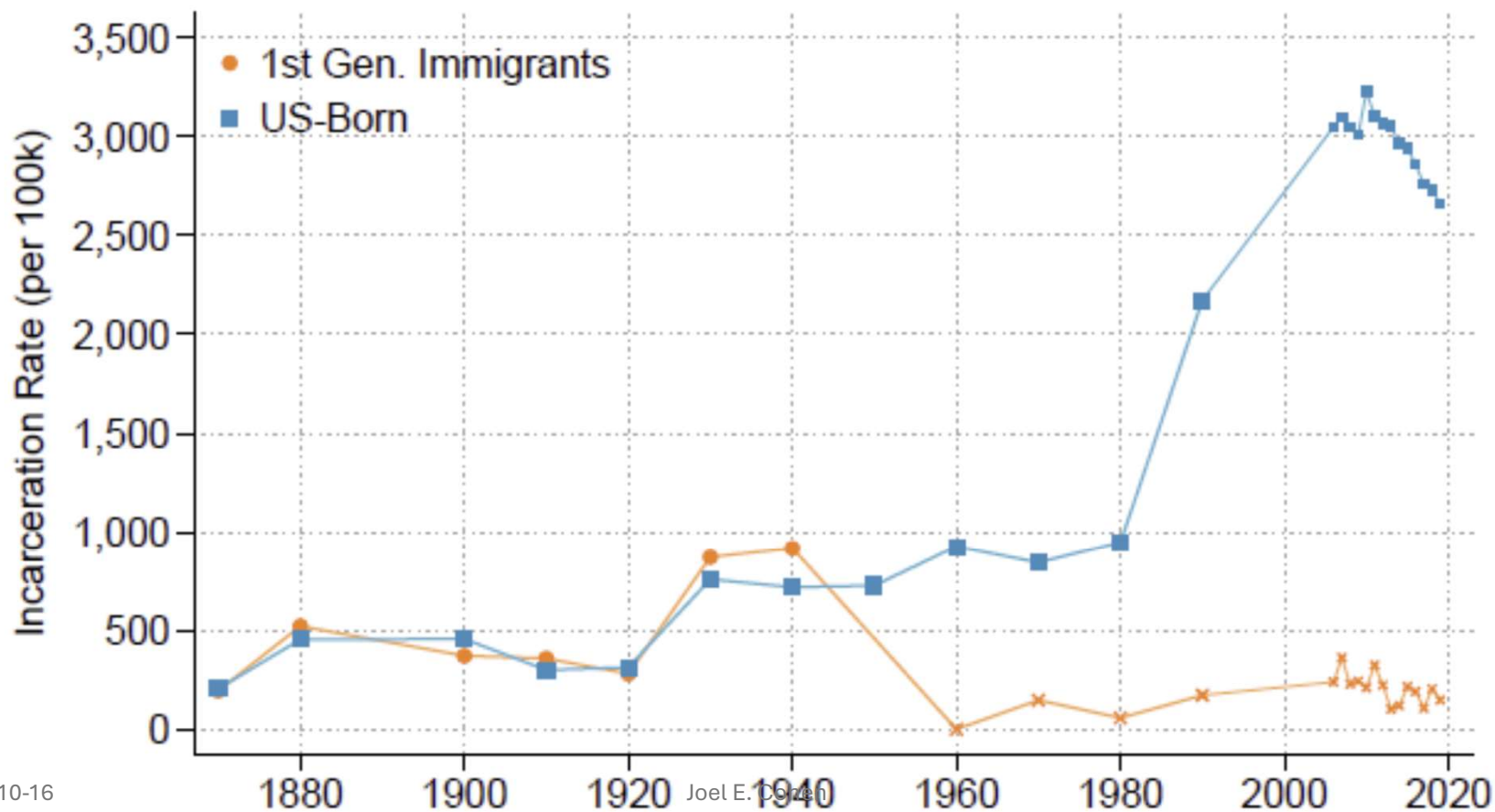
Incarceration rates of immigrants & US-born men, 1870-2019: northern & western Europe



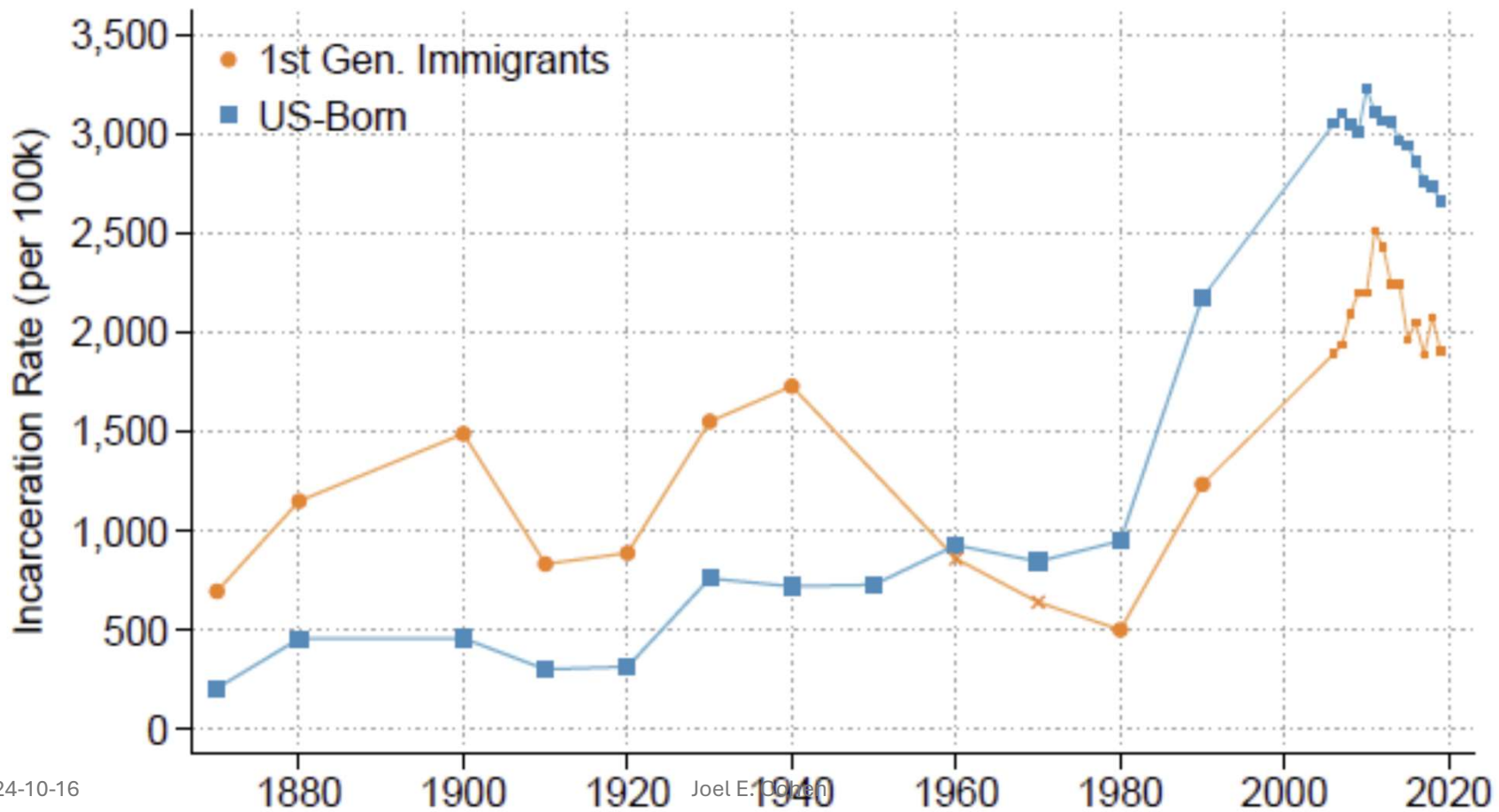
Incarceration rates of immigrants & US-born men. 1870-2019: southern & eastern Europe



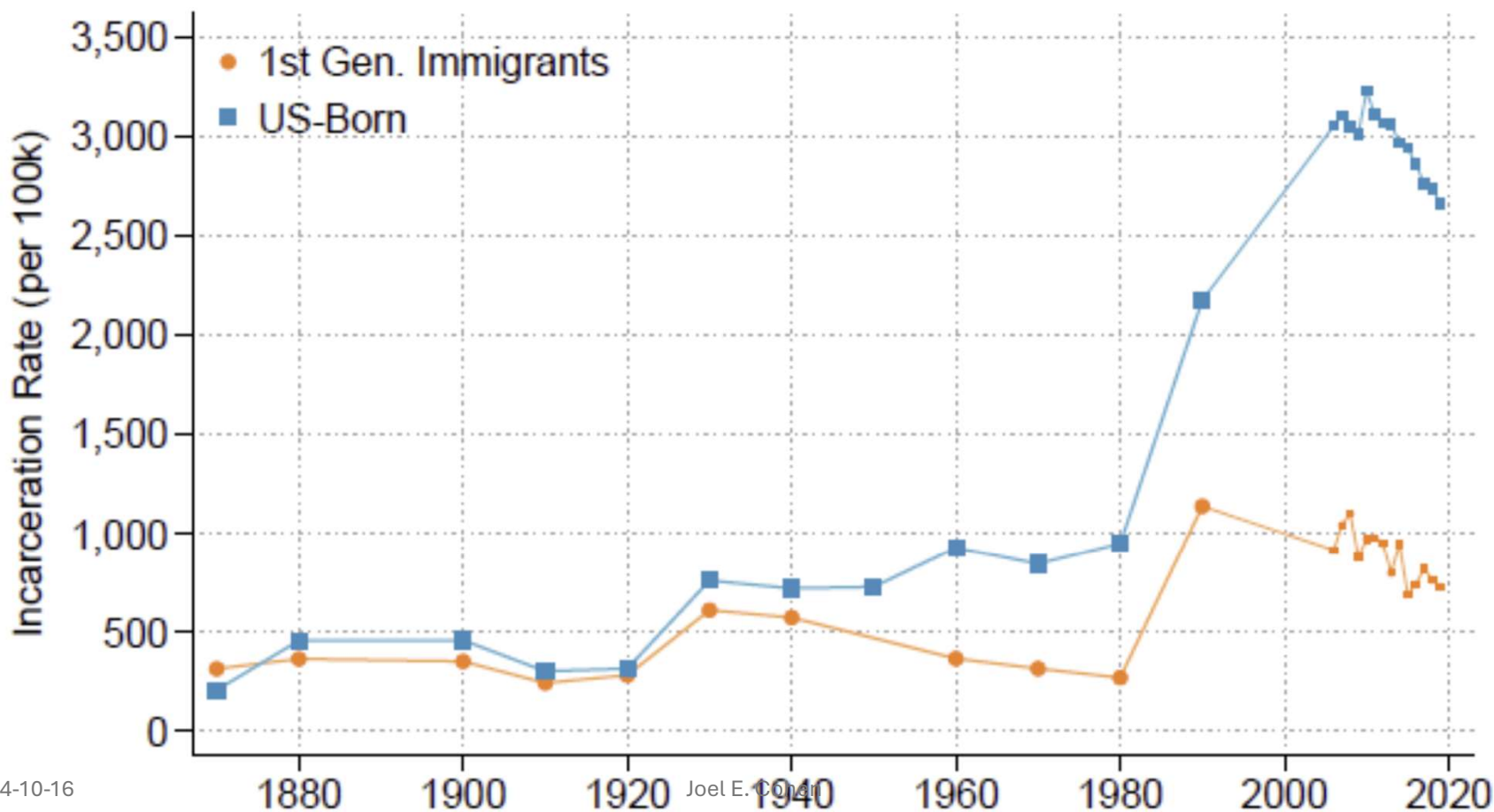
Incarceration rates of immigrants & US-born men, 1870-2019: Chinese



Incarceration rates of immigrants & US-born men, 1870-2019: Mexican & Central American



Incarceration rates of immigrants & US-born men, 1870-2019: rest of the world



“Law-abiding immigrants: The incarceration gap between immigrants and the US-born, 1870-2020”

“From 1870 to 1950, immigrants’ incarceration rate was only slightly lower than that of US-born men. However, starting in 1960, immigrants have become significantly less likely to be incarcerated than the US-born, even though as a group immigrants now are relatively younger, more likely to be non-white, have lower incomes, and are less educated – characteristics often associated with involvement in the criminal justice system. Today, immigrants are 60% less likely to be incarcerated than all US-born men, and 30% less likely to be incarcerated relative to white US-born men.”

“Law-abiding immigrants: The incarceration gap between immigrants and the US-born, 1870-2020”

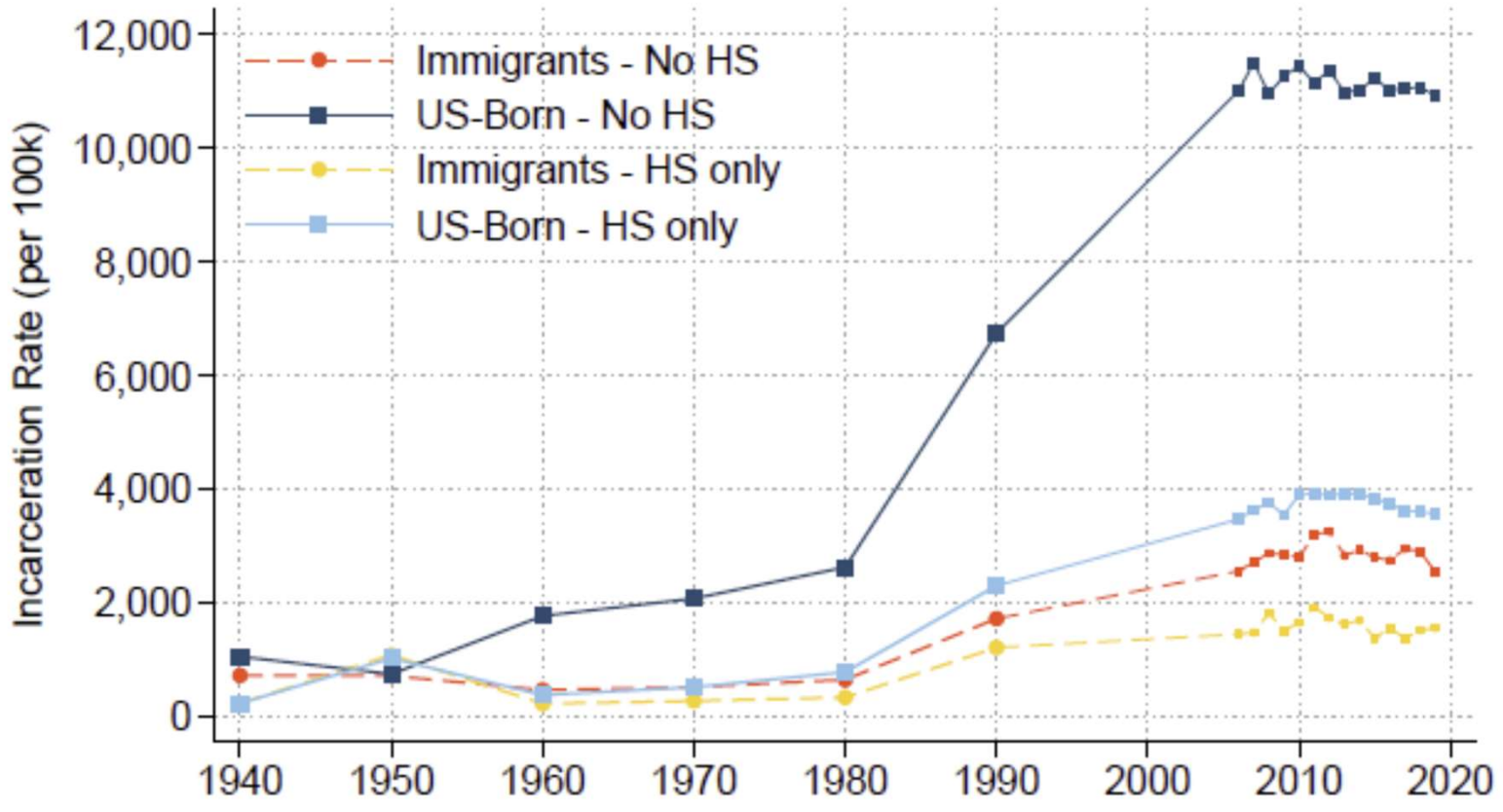
“This relative decline occurred among immigrants from all regions and cannot be explained by changes in immigrants’ observable characteristics or immigration policy. Instead, the decline is part of a broader divergence of outcomes between less-educated immigrants and their US-born counterparts.”

“Law-abiding immigrants: The incarceration gap between immigrants and the US-born, 1870-2020”

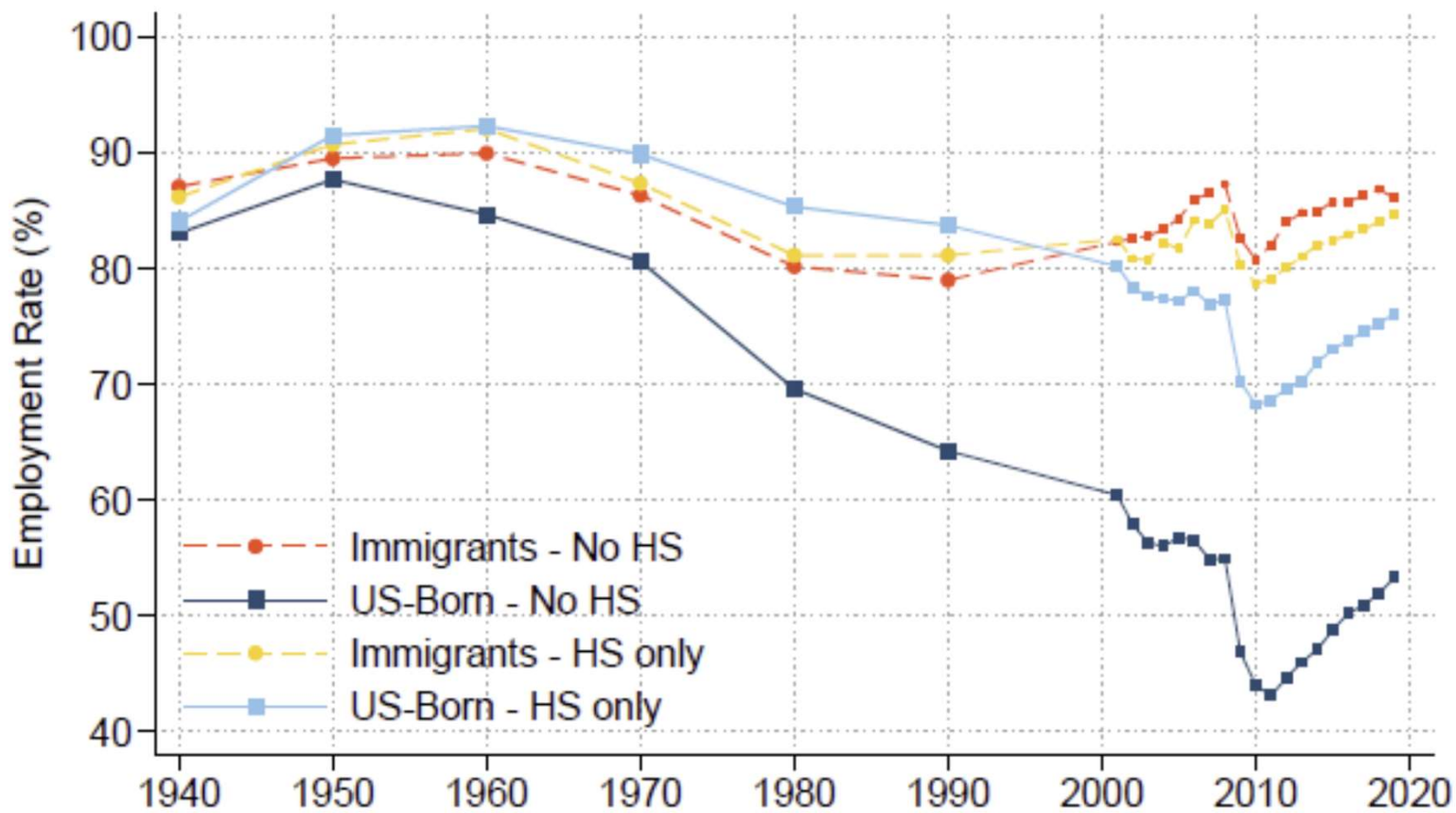
“From 2005 on, Mexican and Central American immigrants have been more likely to be incarcerated than white US-born men, although ... a large portion of the increase in Mexican and Central American incarceration after 2005 is driven by detentions in federal immigration facilities, often for immigration-related offenses; when we drop areas home to the largest Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities, the gap relative to US-born white men moderates or disappears in most years.”

Abramitzky et al., National Bureau of Economic Research WP 31440, March 2024

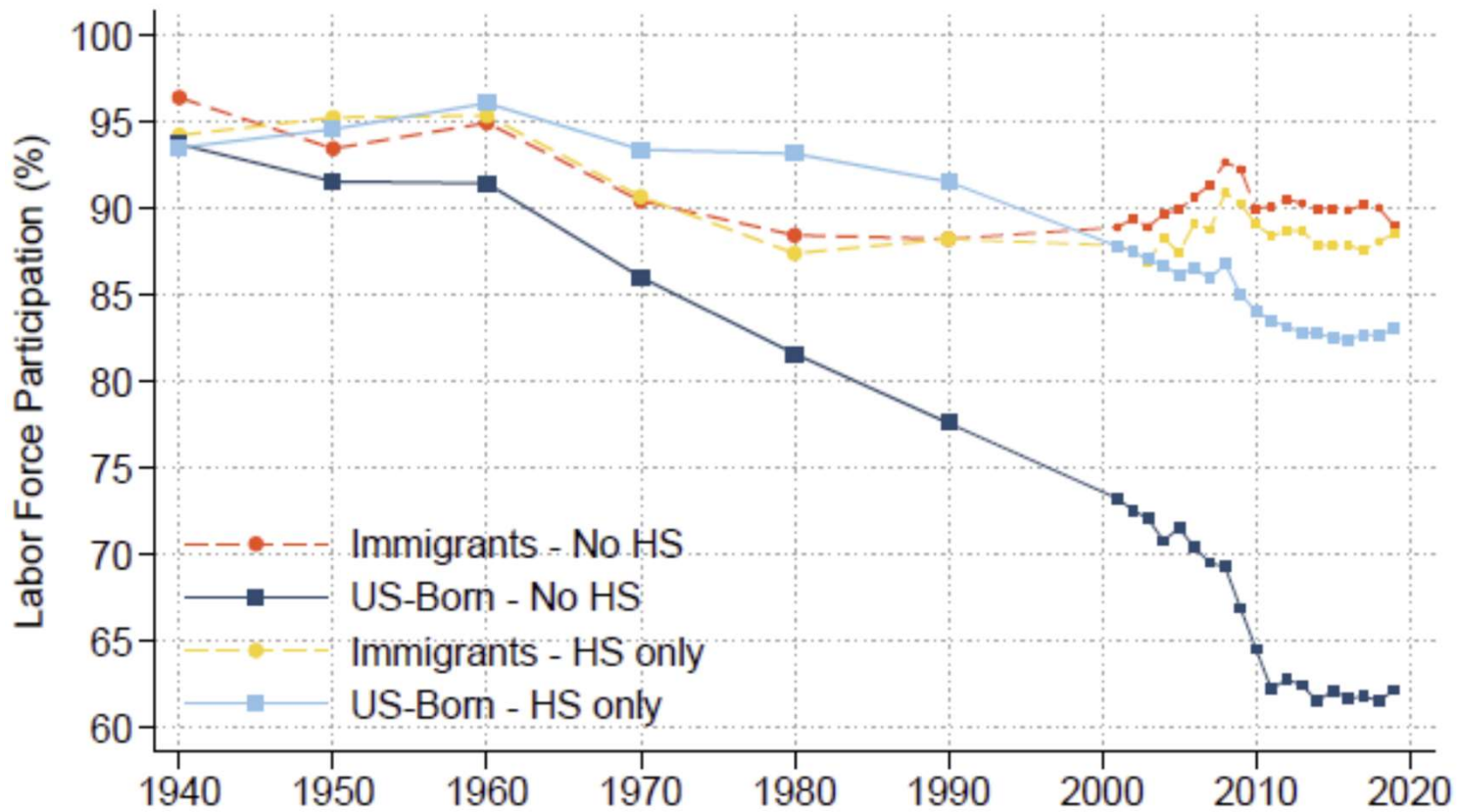
Incarceration rates of immigrant & U.S.-born men with high school (HS) only or less education



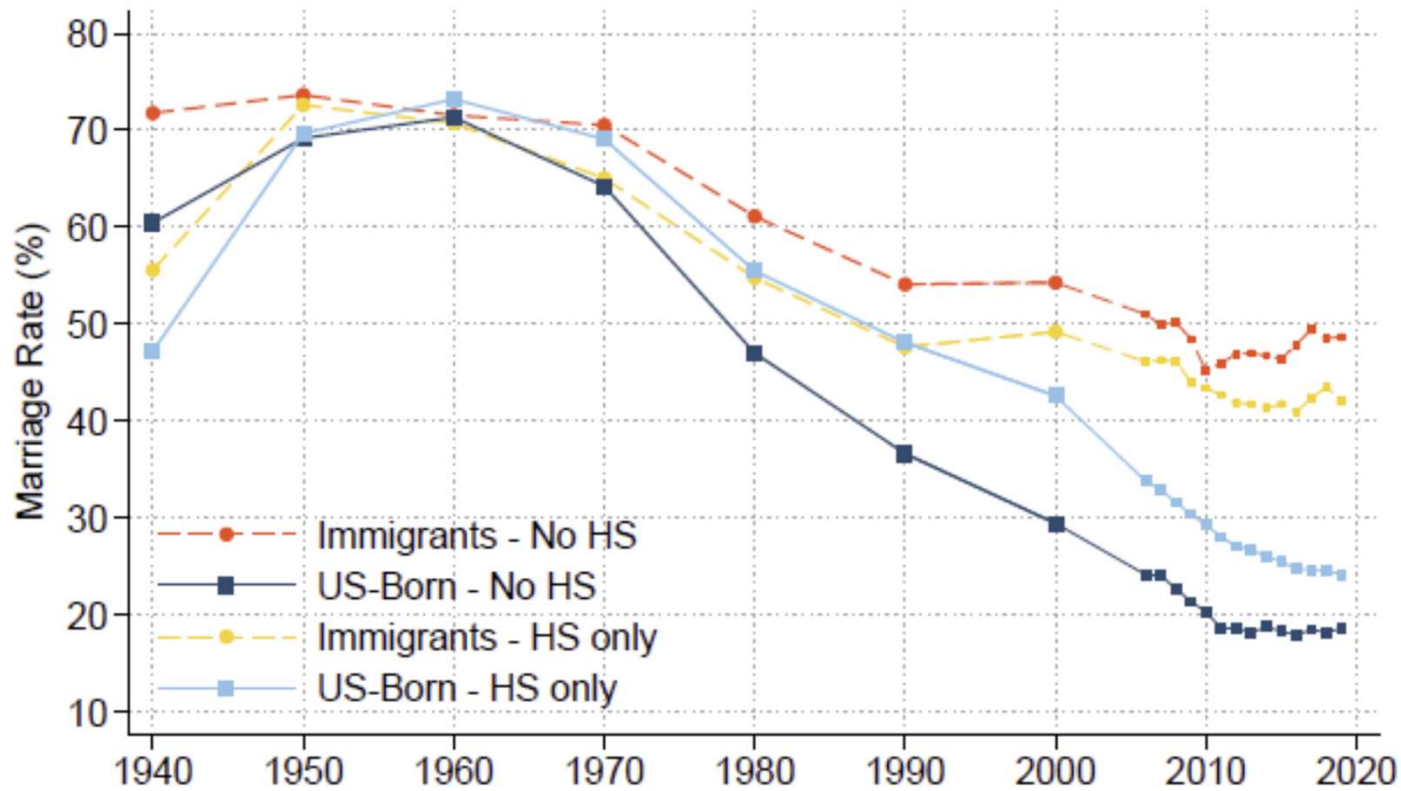
Employment rates of immigrant & U.S.-born men with high school (HS) only or less education



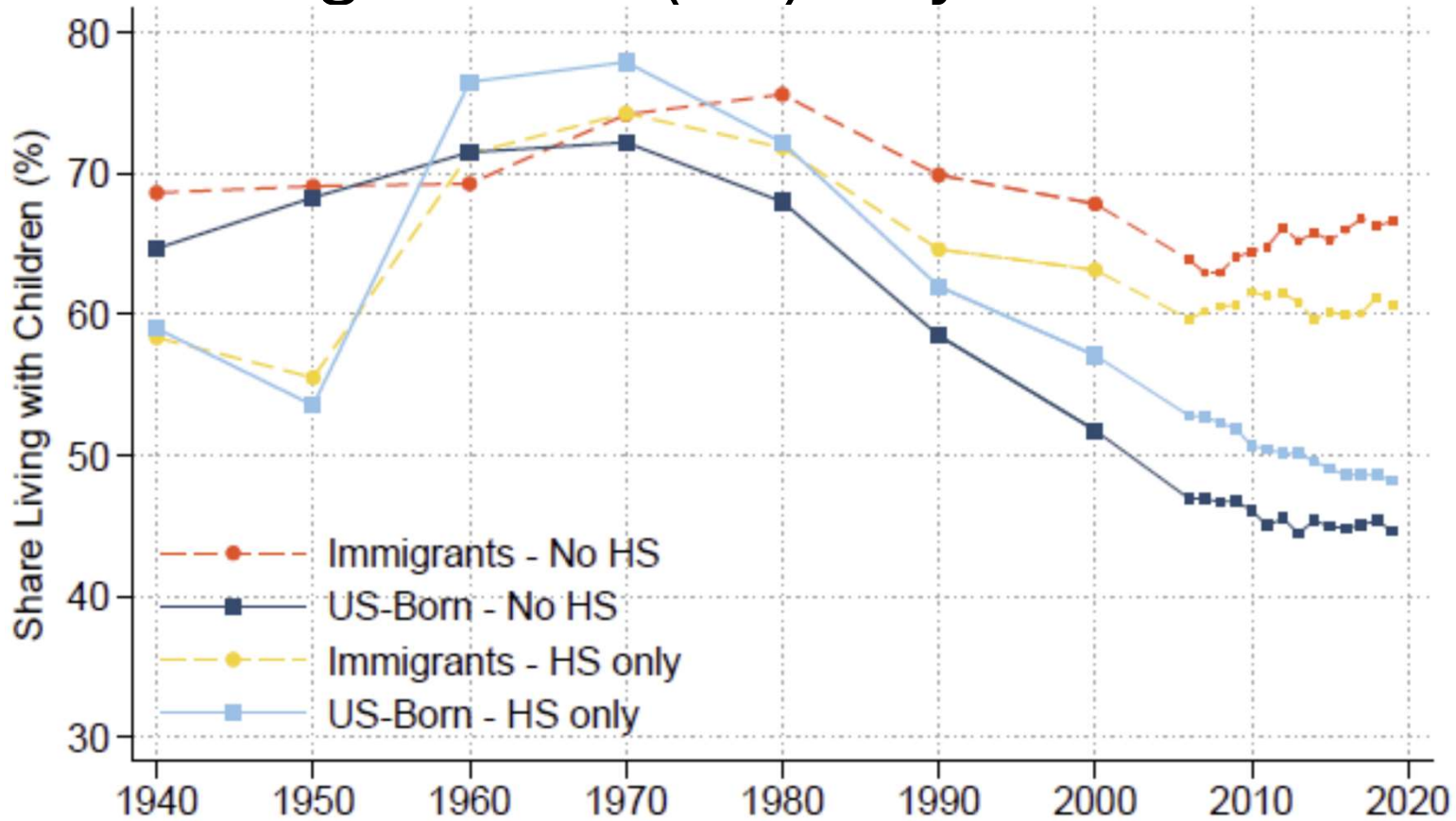
Labor force participation rates of immigrant & U.S.-born men with high school (HS) only or less education



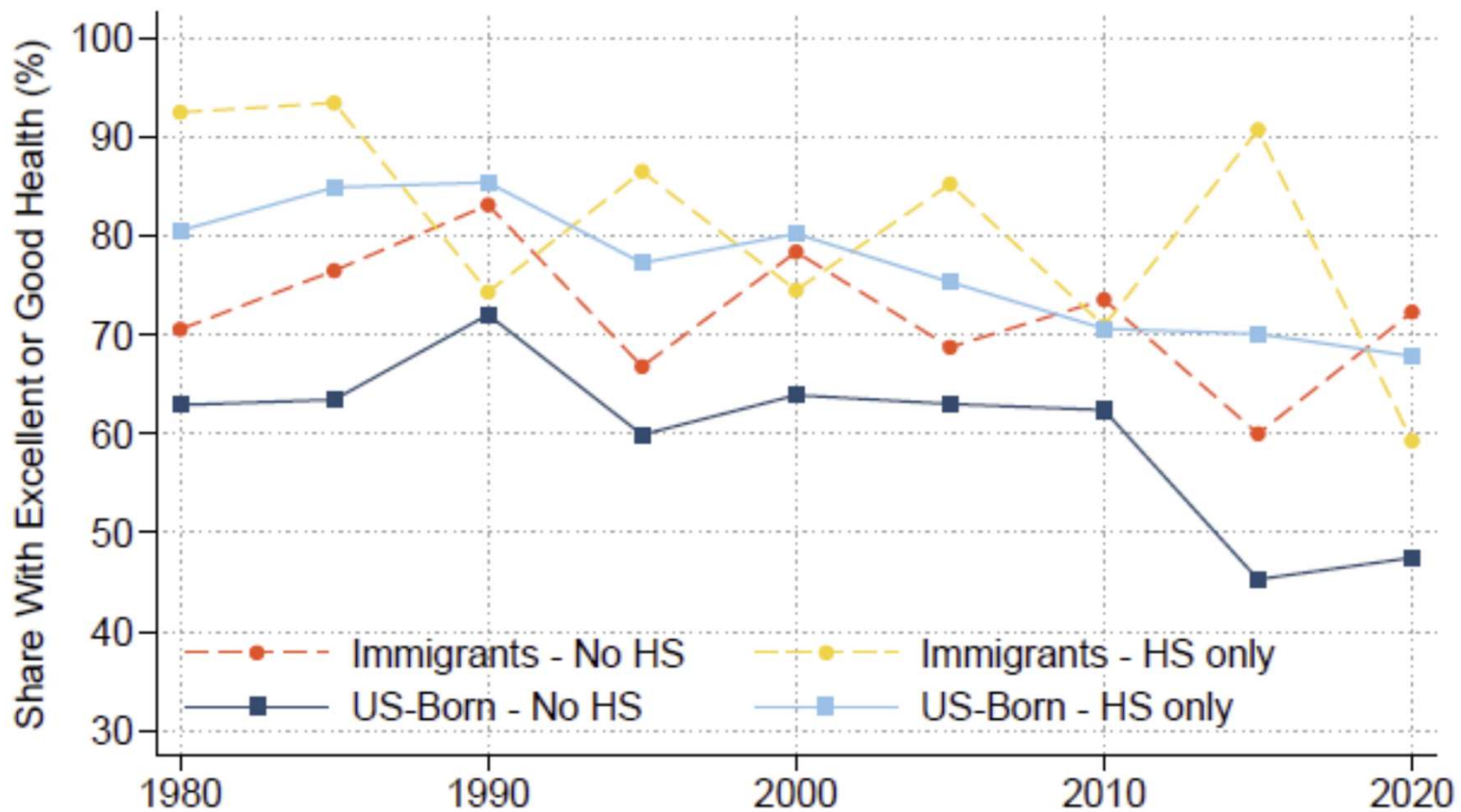
Marriage rates of immigrant & U.S.-born men with high school (HS) only or less education



% living with children of immigrant & U.S.-born men with high school (HS) only or less education



Excellent or good health of immigrant & U.S.-born men with high school (HS) only or less education



Outline

1. Immigration: incarceration rates of native-born versus immigrant men
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Could Coronavirus Kill a Million Americans?

Tom Frieden, Think Global Health, March 10, 2020

Possible Deaths in the United States From COVID-19

		PERCENT OF POPULATION INFECTED				
		0.1%	1.0%	10%	50%	
PERCENT CASE FATALITY RATIO	0.1	<i>(Similar to Seasonal Flu)</i>	327	3,270	32,700	163,500
	0.5	<i>(Moderately Severe)</i>	1,635	16,350	163,500	817,500
	1.0	<i>(Severe)</i>	3,270	32,700	327,000	1,635,000

RTSL/Cyrus Shahpar and CFR/Jason Socrates Bardi

Could Coronavirus Kill a Million Americans?

Tom Frieden, Think Global Health, March 10, 2020

“The sooner we act, the more we can decrease the likelihood of a million deaths in the United States. Clear, consistent communication from credible sources builds public trust and saves lives. When faced with a scenario in which so many Americans could die, there's no time for politics.”

Last updated: April 13, 2024, 01:00 GMT

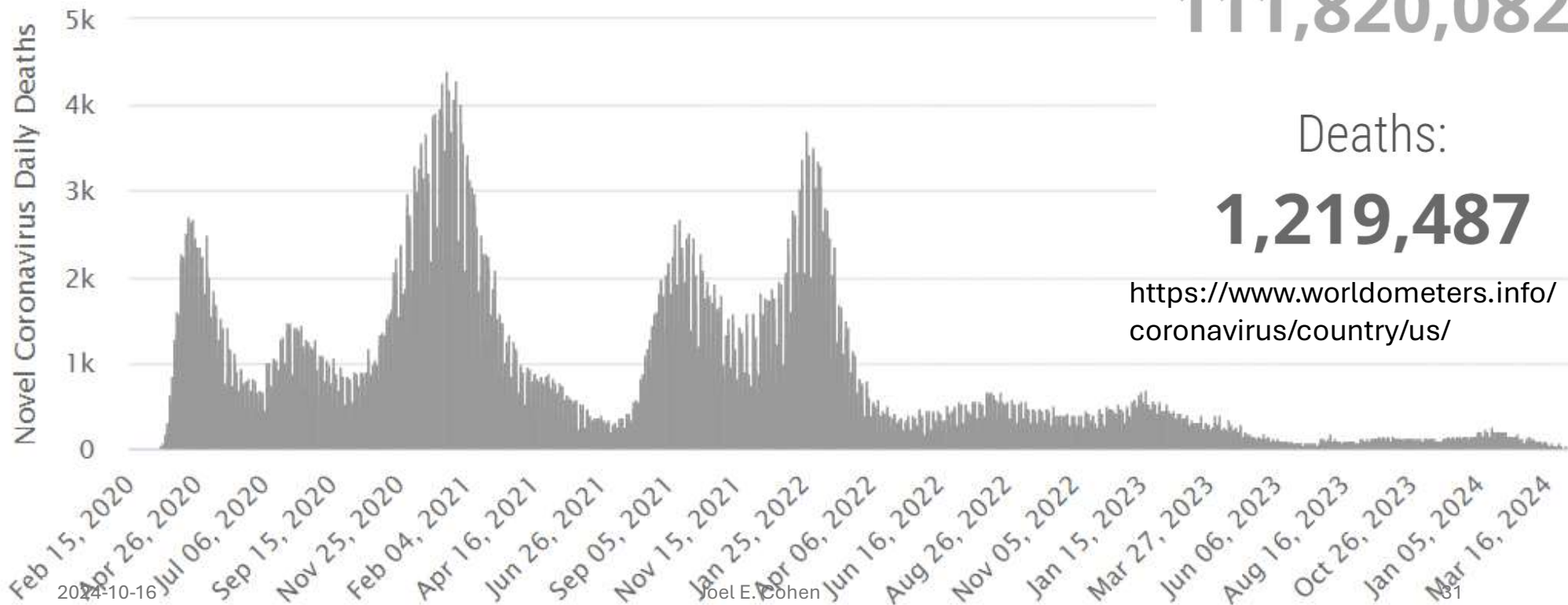
“No time for politics”

 United States

Coronavirus Cases:
111,820,082

Deaths:
1,219,487

<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/us/>

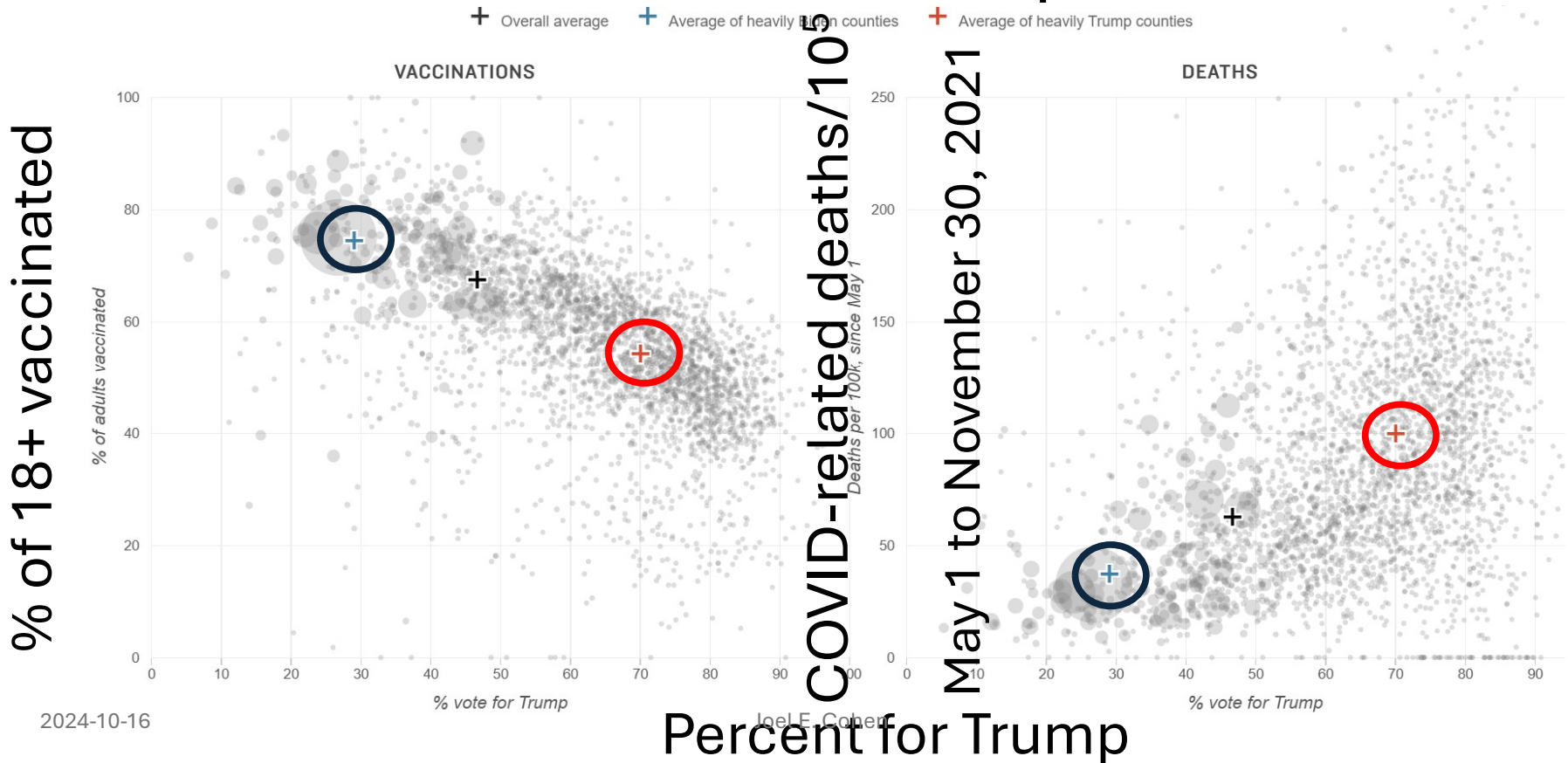


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Counties that voted 60%+ for Trump in 2020 had COVID death rates since May 2021 **2.73 times** death rates of counties that voted 40%- for Trump: NPR Dec. 5, 2021

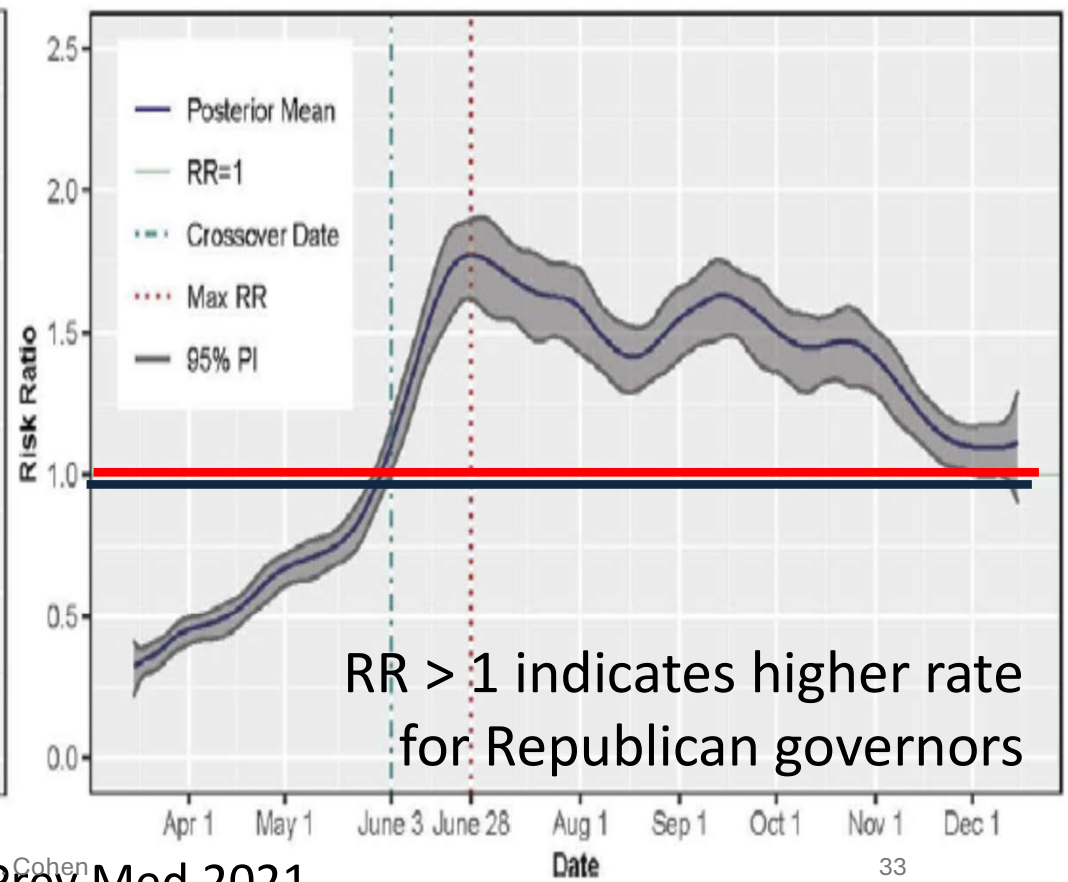
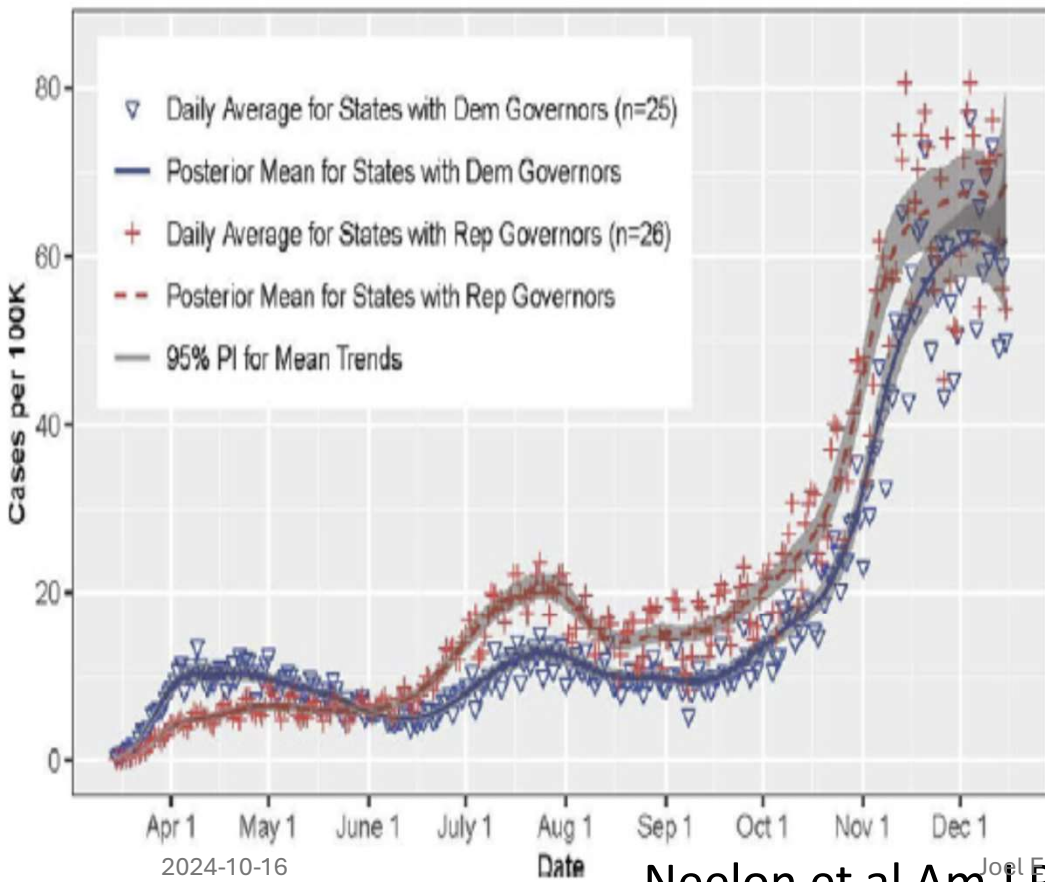


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COVID-19 incidence rates: new cases / 10^5 individuals / day 2020 by governor affiliation, & adjusted relative risks



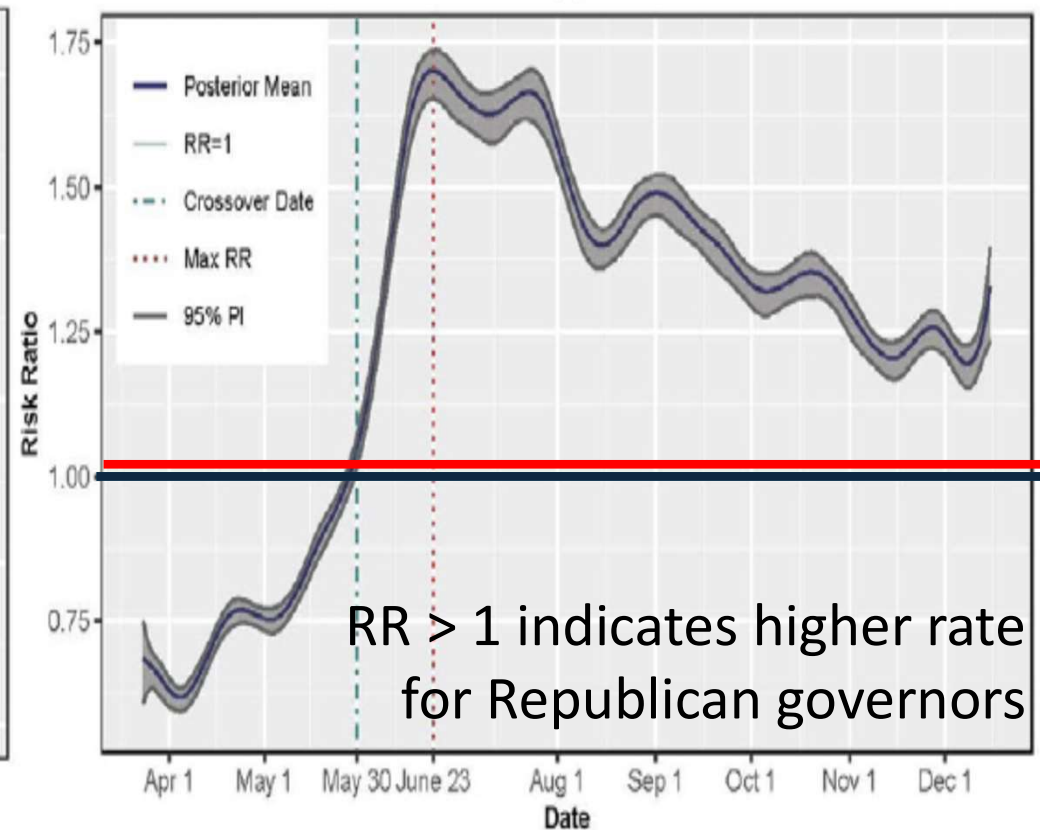
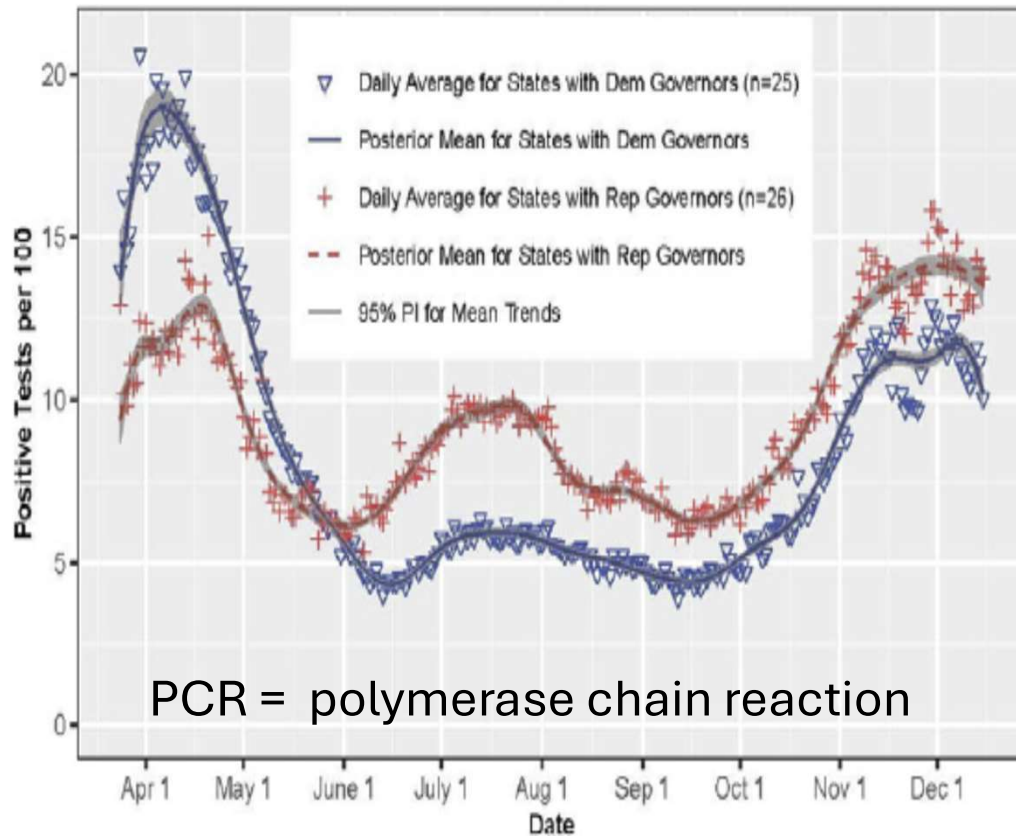
Neelon et al Am J Prev Med 2021

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Daily average positive PCR tests / 100 in 2020 by governor affiliation, & adjusted relative risks



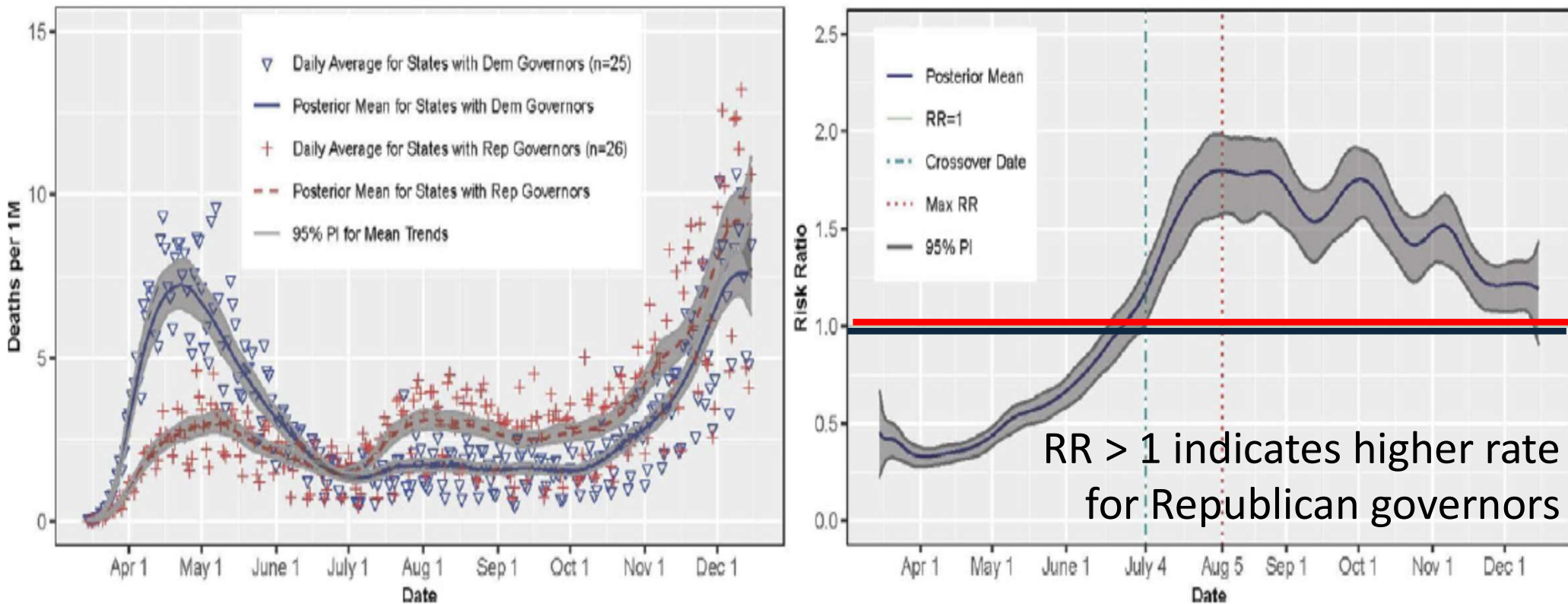
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Neelon et al Am J Prev Med 2021

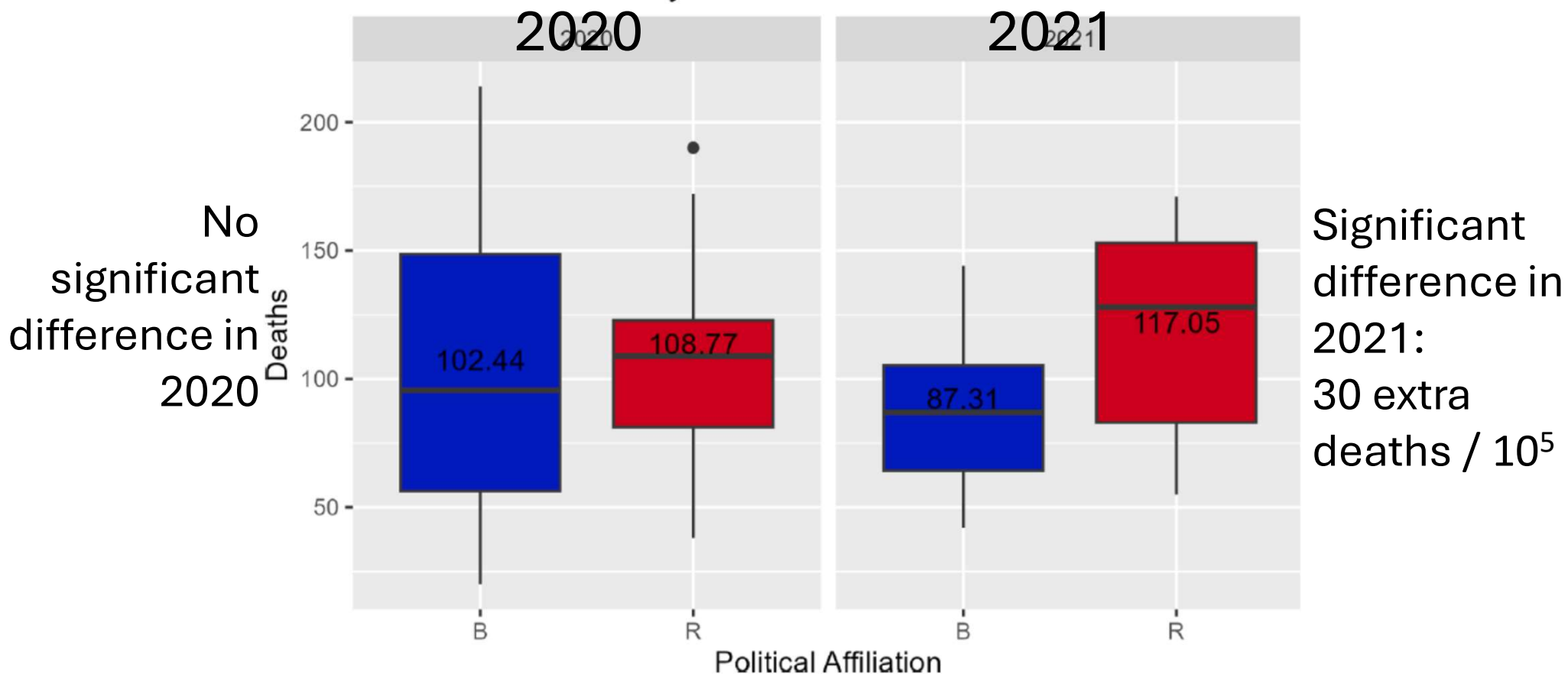
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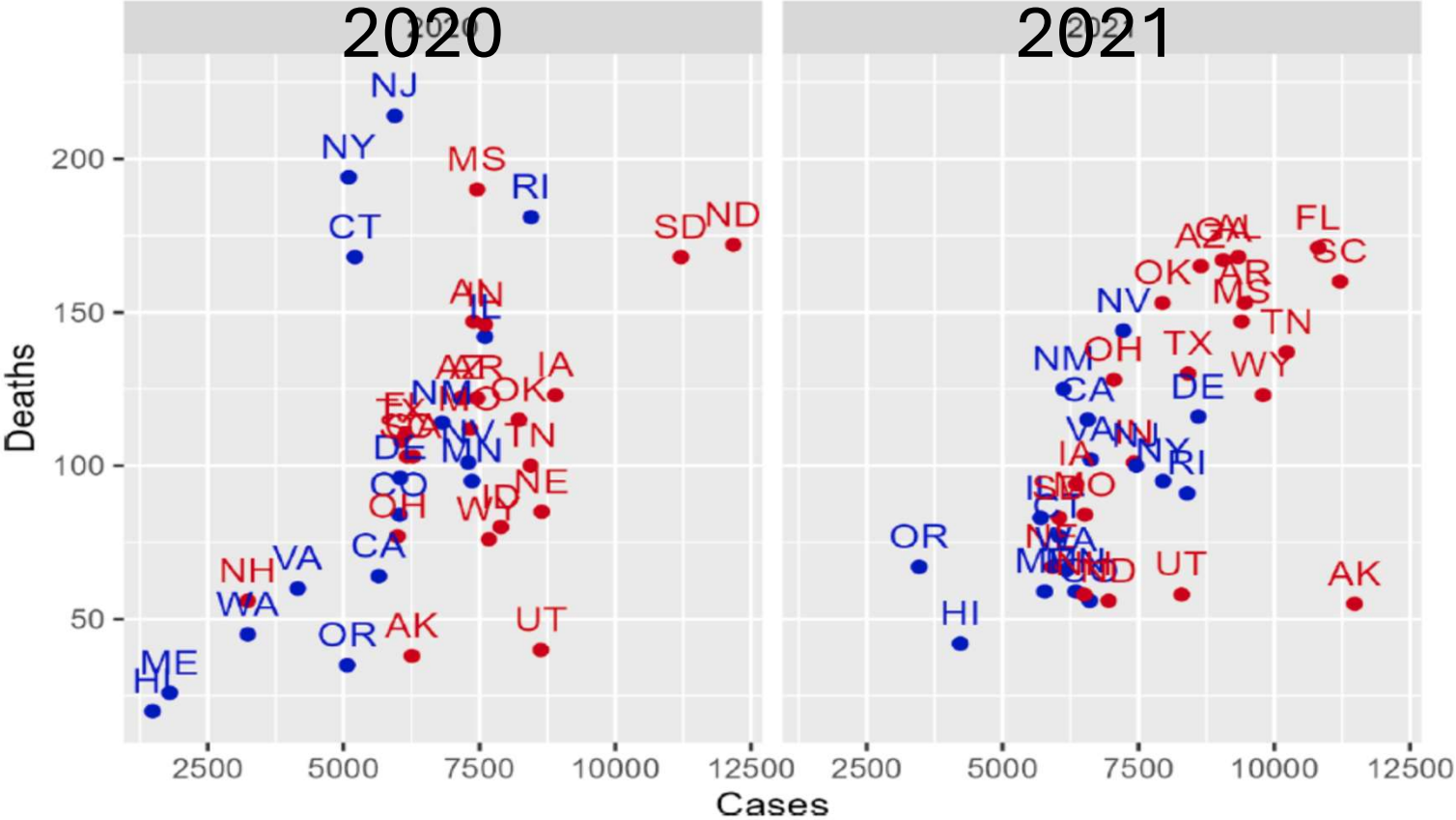
COVID-19 death rates / 10^6 individuals / day 2020 by governor affiliation, & adjusted relative risks



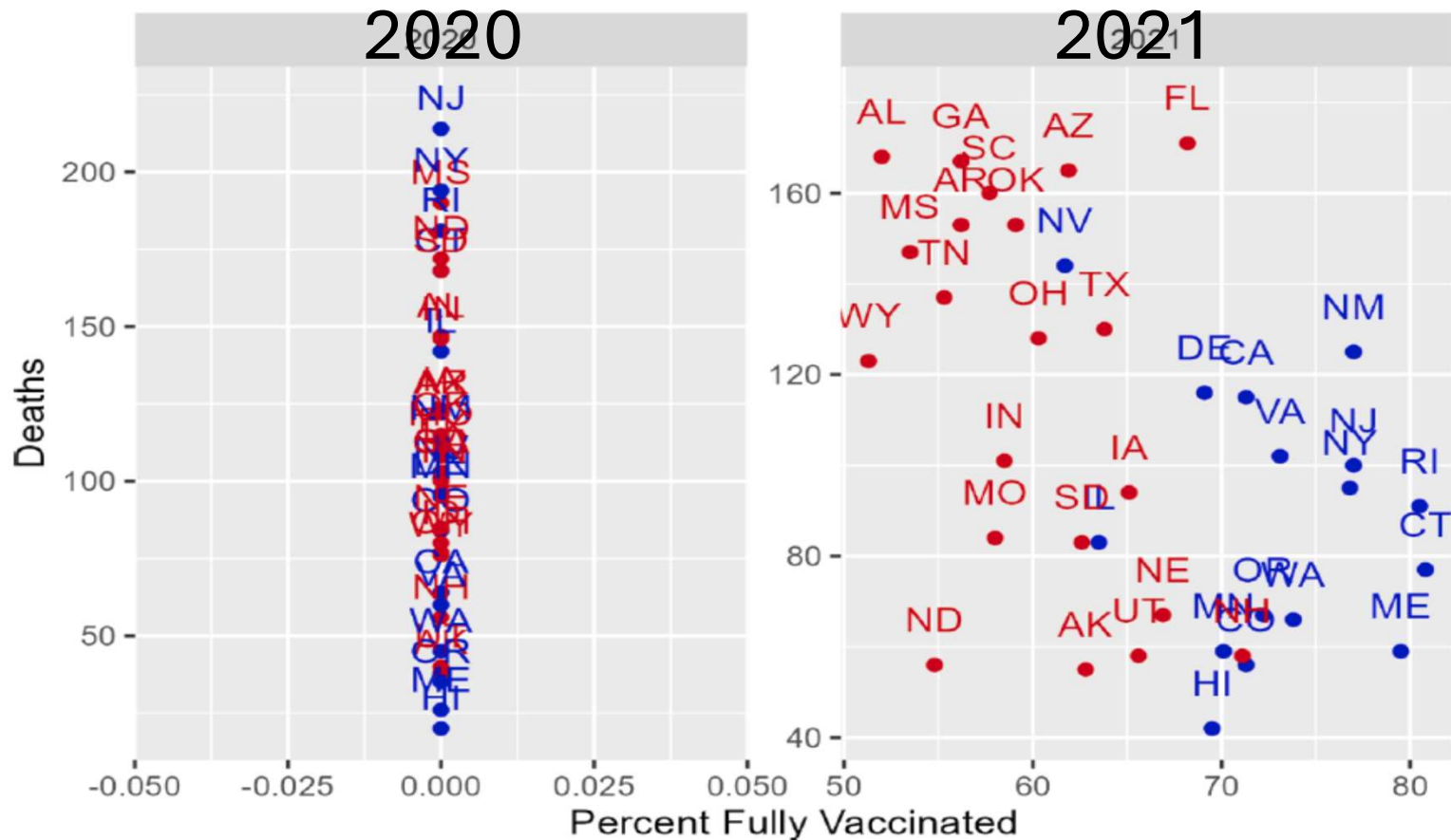
COVID-19 deaths / 10^5 , 2020, 2021 by governor political affiliation



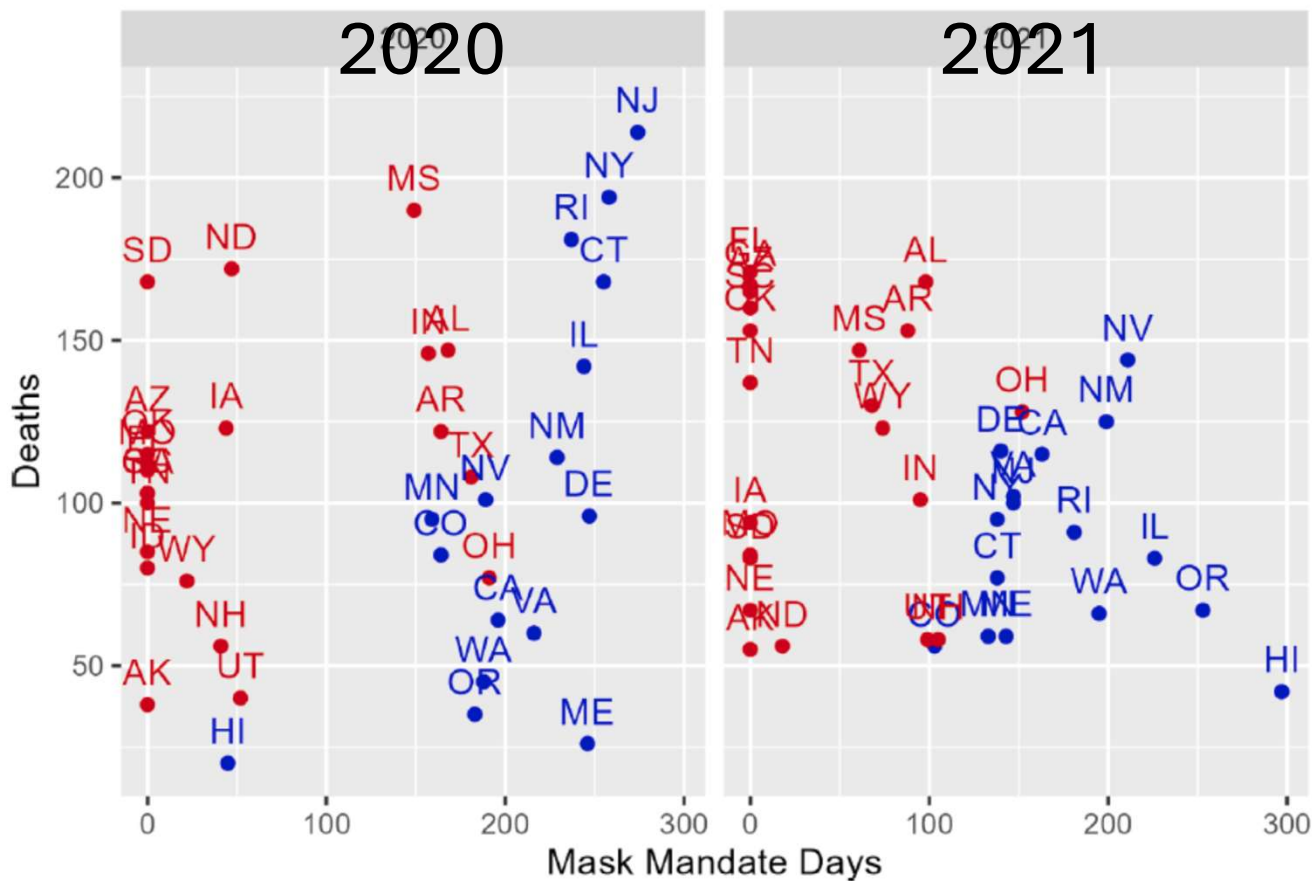
COVID-19 deaths & cases / 10^5 / day, 2020, 2021 by governor political affiliation



% fully vaccinated & COVID-19 deaths / 10⁵, 2020, 2021 by governor political affiliation



Mask mandate days & deaths 2020, 2021, by governor political affiliation



What predicts COVID-19 deaths?

Question: “... to what extent COVID-19 deaths overall are predicted by ... biological, social demographic, and behavioral/political mitigation variables when explicitly controlling for political affiliation.”

Answer: “... biological [factors]—higher median ages and obesity; social [factors]—greater percentage of African American or Hispanic populations; and behavioral mitigation [factors]—greater number of mask mandate days predict increased incidence of COVID-19 deaths. When the number of mask mandate days are included as a covariate, political affiliation is significant, with an estimated 25.17 more deaths associated with Republican affiliation.”

Florida & Ohio: output excess death rates, input: political party affiliation

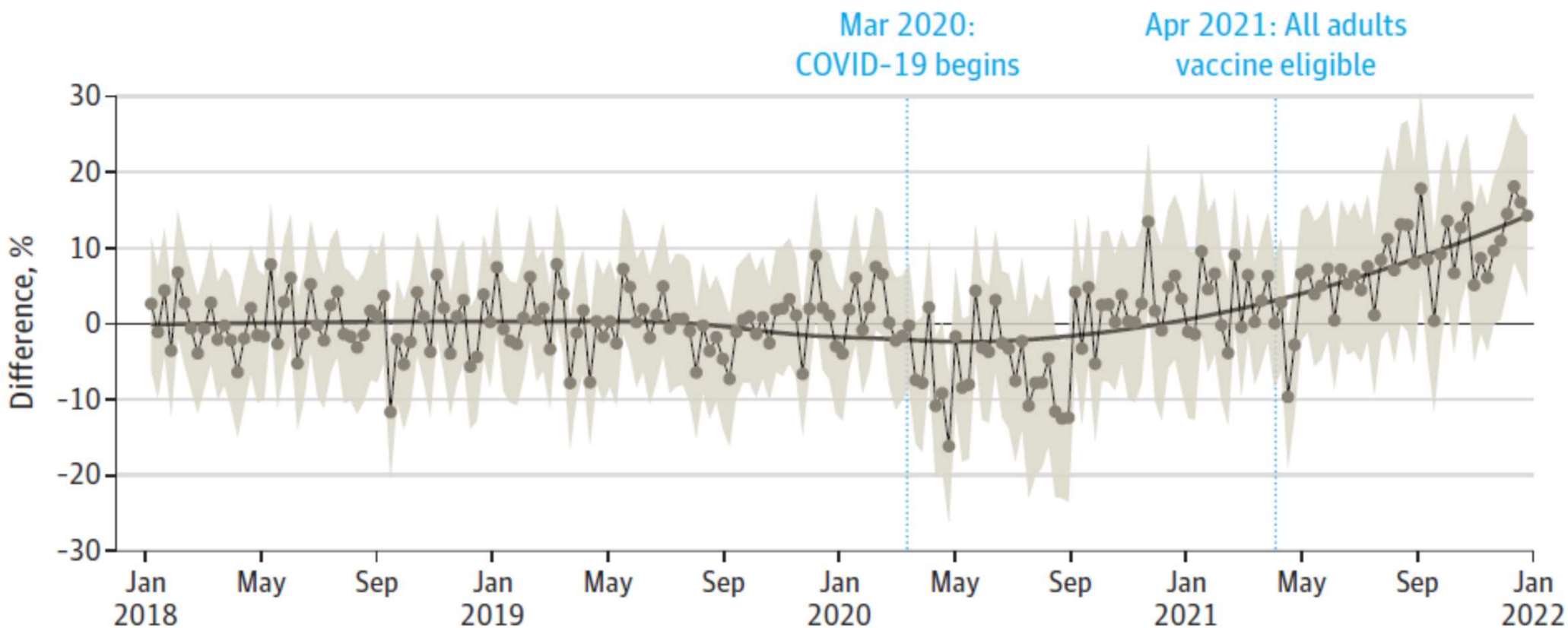
“To calculate the number of excess deaths, we estimated the number of deaths we would expect in the absence of the COVID-19 pandemic. ...Our study included 538 159 deaths for individuals aged 25 years and older in Florida and Ohio between January 2018 and December 2021 linked to their **2017** voter data ...”

“Political party affiliation in Ohio was defined by whether an individual **voted** in a party’s primary election within the preceding 2 calendar years; in Florida, political party affiliation was based on party **registration**.”

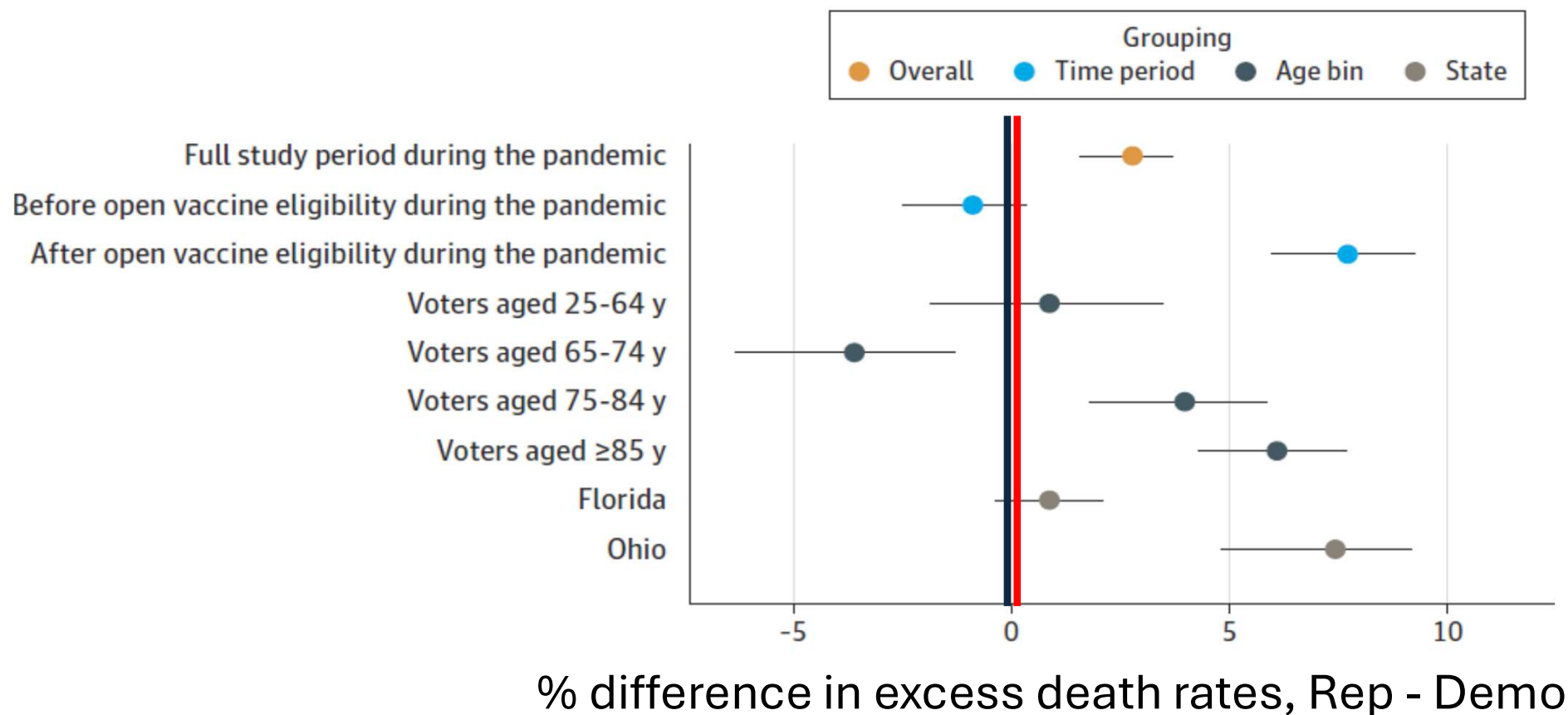
Florida & Ohio: Rep – Dem gap in excess death rates widened when vaccines became available.

“After May 1, 2021, when vaccines were available to all adults, the excess death rate gap between Republican and Democratic voters widened from -0.9 percentage point (95%PI, -2.5 to 0.3 percentage points) to 7.7 percentage points (95%PI, 6.0 - 9.3 percentage points) in the adjusted analysis; the excess death rate among Republican voters was 43% higher than the excess death rate among Democratic voters. The gap in excess death rates between Republican and Democratic voters was larger in counties with lower vaccination rates and was primarily noted in voters residing in Ohio.”

Florida & Ohio: difference in excess death rates between Republican and Democratic voting registrants



Florida & Ohio: difference in excess death rates between Republican and Democratic voting registrants



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3 maternal mortality rates depend on time frame

Deaths of women 10-44 years old while pregnant or within

TMM, Total Maternal Mortality: 1 year

MM, Maternal Mortality: 42 days

LMM, Late Maternal Mortality: 43 days to 1 year

of “being pregnant, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes, per 100 000 live births”

State Abortion Policy Composite Index sums 8 factors:

Abortion policy composite index
State abortion policies (yes vs no) 1 or 0
Mandated counseling
Waiting period
Ultrasound requirement
Parent involvement for minors
Gestational age restrictions
Licensed physician requirement
Private insurance coverage limited
Public funds restricted

All factors weighted 1 except parental involvement for minors, weighted 1/2, because less frequent.

States and maternal death by tertile of state abortion policy composite index: U.S., 2015–2018

These numbers take no account of population at risk.

Abortion Policy Index	No. of States	States	TMM (n = 3785), No. (%)	MM (n = 2524), No. (%)	LMM (n = 962), No. (%)
Low	15	CA, CT, DC, HI, IL, MD, ME, MT, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OR, VT, WA	1004 (26.53)	499 (19.77)	206 (21.41)
Moderate	17	AK, AZ, CO, DE, FL, IA, KY, MA, MN, NV, OH, PA, RI, TN, WI, WV, WY	999 (26.39)	714 (28.29)	285 (29.63)
High	19	AL, AR, GA, ID, IN, KS, LA, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, OK, SC, SD, TX, UT, VA	1782 (47.08)	1311 (51.94)	471 (48.96)

All counts of MM and LMM exclude data from California. Vilda et al. Amer J Public Health. 2021

U.S. TMM, MM, LMM 2015–18 & abortion policies 2015

ARR = adjusted rate ratio = % increase in mortality associated with increase by 1 in abortion policy index

	TMM, ARR (95% CI)	MM, ARR (95% CI)	LMM, ARR (95% CI)
Abortion policy composite index	1.07 (1.02, 1.12)	1.02 (0.94, 1.10)	1.01 (0.95, 1.08)
State abortion policies (yes vs no)			
Mandated counseling	1.13 (0.90, 1.43)	0.98 (0.78, 1.23)	1.00 (0.77, 1.31)
Waiting period	1.16 (0.97, 1.38)	1.05 (0.77, 1.43)	0.99 (0.72, 1.36)
Ultrasound requirement	1.20 (0.96, 1.49)	1.07 (0.75, 1.52)	0.94 (0.70, 1.26)
Parent involvement for minors	1.09 (0.81, 1.46)	0.94 (0.70, 1.25)	1.25 (0.95, 1.63)
Gestational age restrictions	1.10 (0.94, 1.29)	0.91 (0.72, 1.14)	0.89 (0.70, 1.13)
Licensed physician requirement	1.51 (1.15, 1.99)	1.35 (1.09, 1.67)	1.12 (0.87, 1.45)
Private insurance coverage limited	1.26 (0.99, 1.59)	1.21 (0.93, 1.58)	1.20 (0.85, 1.70)
Public funds restricted	1.29 (1.03, 1.61)	1.09 (0.80, 1.49)	1.19 (0.87, 1.63)

All counts of MM and LMM exclude data from California. Vilda et al. Amer J Public Health. 2021

U.S. TMM, MM, LMM 2015–18 & abortion policies 2015

ARR = adjusted rate ratio = % increase in mortality associated with increase by 1 in abortion policy index

“2 abortion restrictions—requirement for licensed physician [51% increase in TMM] and prohibitions against use of Medicaid funds to pay for abortion care [29% increase in TMM]—are particularly prominent potential contributors to maternal death risk. A requirement that an abortion should be performed by a licensed physician—enforced by 39 states in 2015—is part of targeted and medically unnecessary requirements on abortion providers aiming to severely reduce the number of abortion providers and thereby limit access to abortion care. ...”

All counts of MM and LMM exclude data from California. Vilda et al. Amer J Public Health. 2021

U.S. TMM, MM, LMM 2015–18 & abortion policies 2015

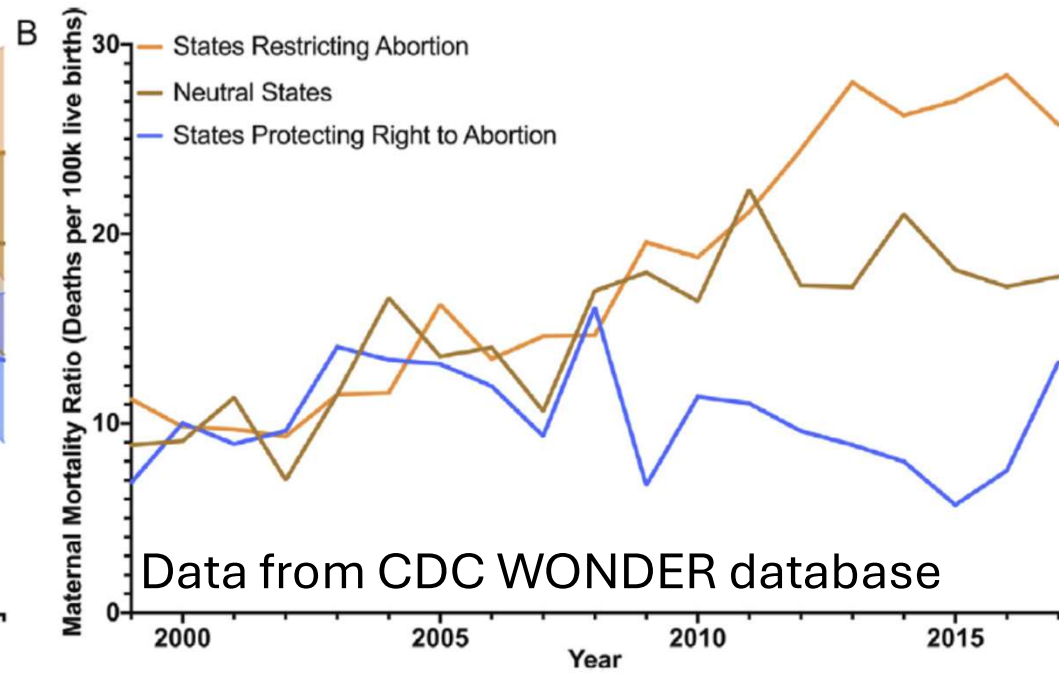
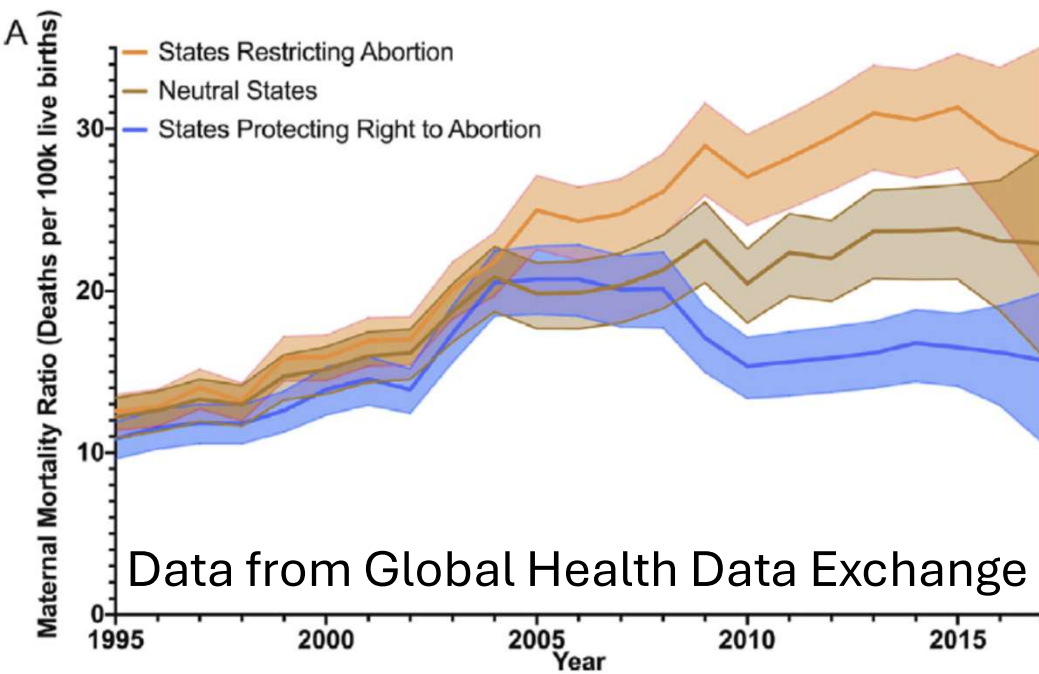
ARR = adjusted rate ratio = % increase in mortality associated with increase by 1 in abortion policy index

“... properly trained advanced practice nurses and physician assistants can competently perform abortion procedures,³⁴ and this restriction is one of many aimed at these professions that prevents them from addressing gaps in reproductive health care. Restrictions on Medicaid funds to pay for abortion care—imposed by 34 states in 2015—increase out-of-pocket costs, thus making abortion inaccessible to many low-income people. ... the remaining 16 states use their own Medicaid funds to extend abortion care to low-income Medicaid enrollees.”

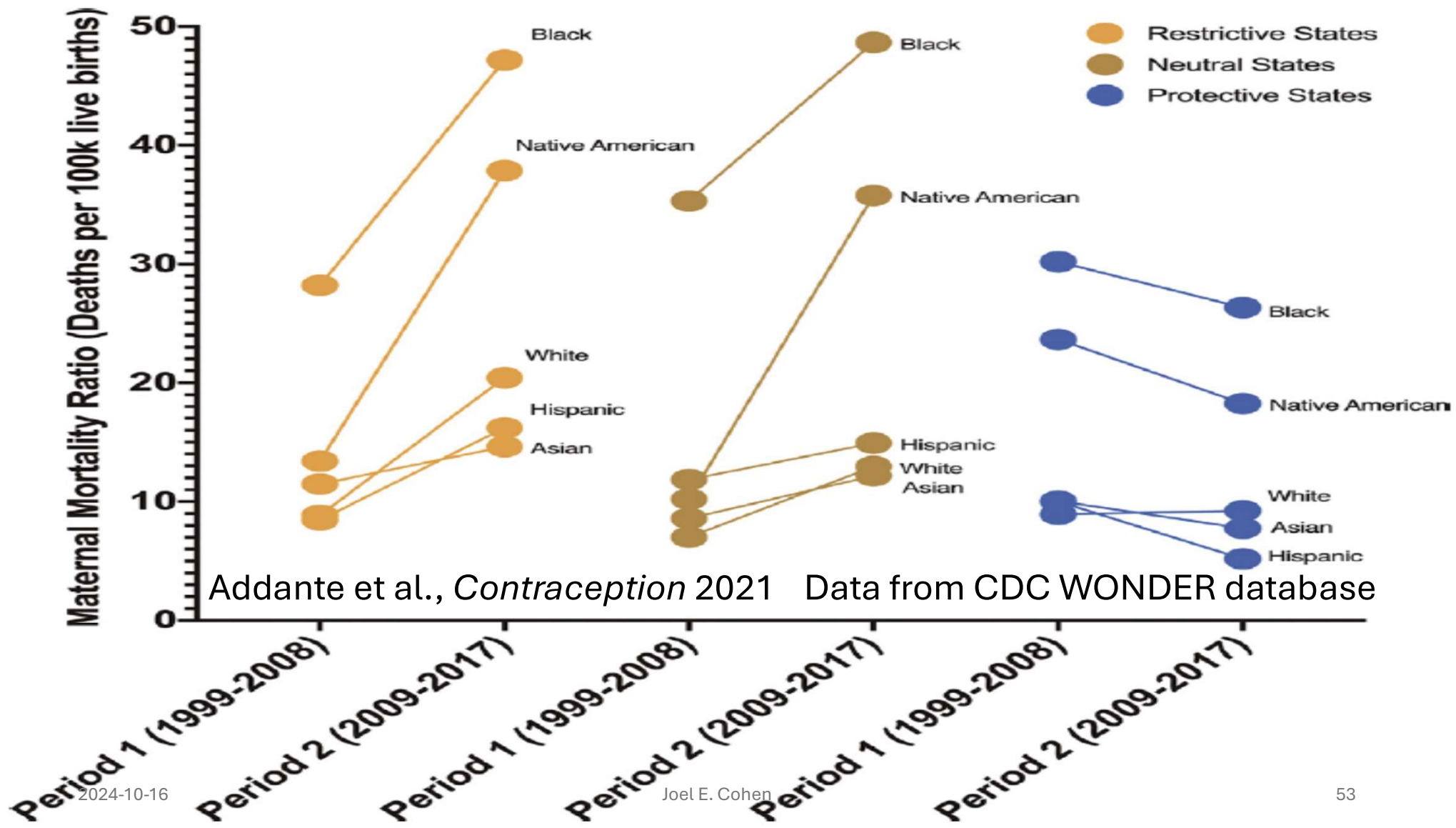
All counts of MM and LMM exclude data from California. Vilda et al. Amer J Public Health. 2021

Maternal mortality ratios 1995-2017

blue=protects abortion, tan=neutral, orange=restricts abortion



Addante et al., *Contraception* 2021

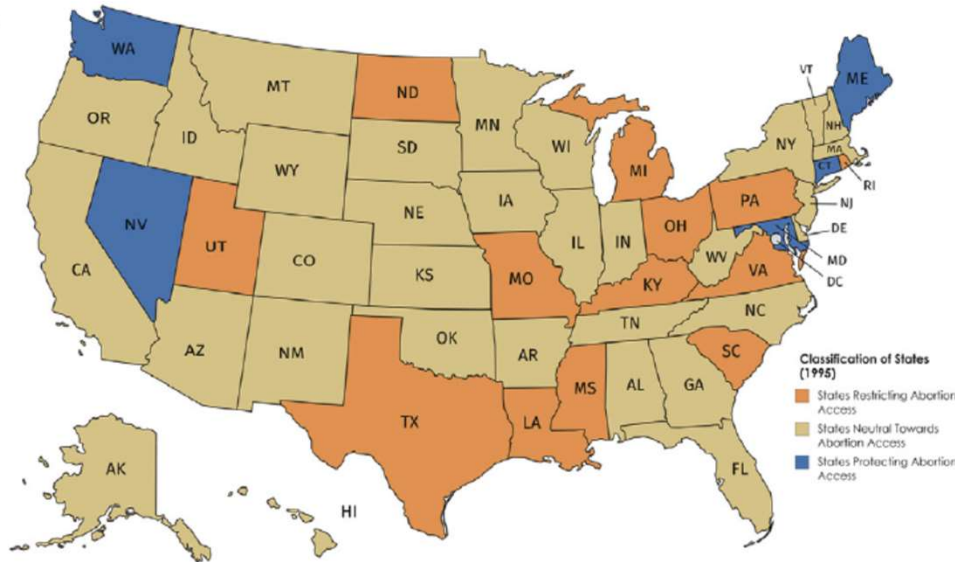


Addante et al., *Contraception* 2021 Data from CDC WONDER database

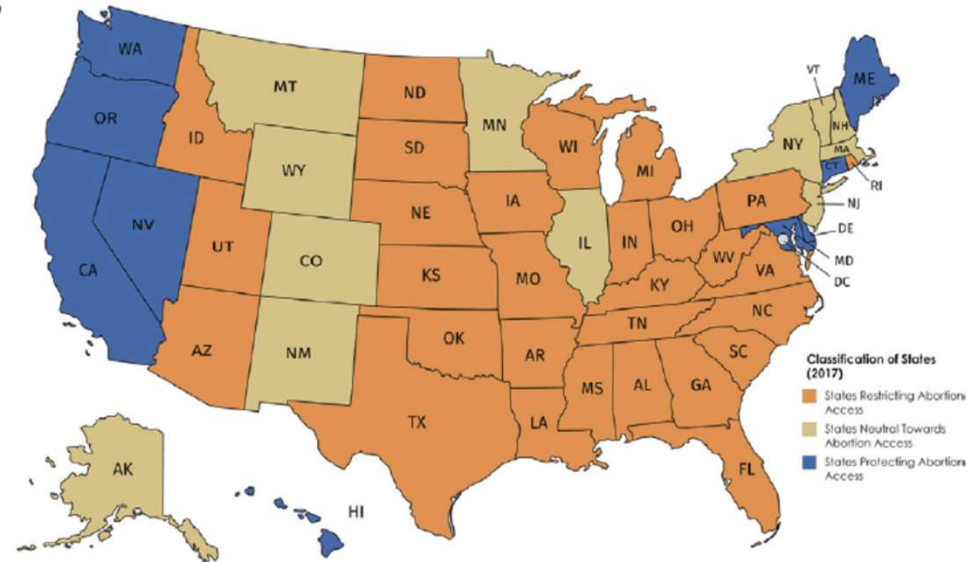
Abortion policies of U.S. states 1995 (A), 2017 (B)

blue=protects abortion, tan=neutral, orange=restricts abortion

A



B



Addante et al., *Contraception* 2021

Abortion access by U.S. state, 2024-10-16

Center for Reproductive Rights <https://reproductiverights.org/maps/abortion-laws-by-state/>

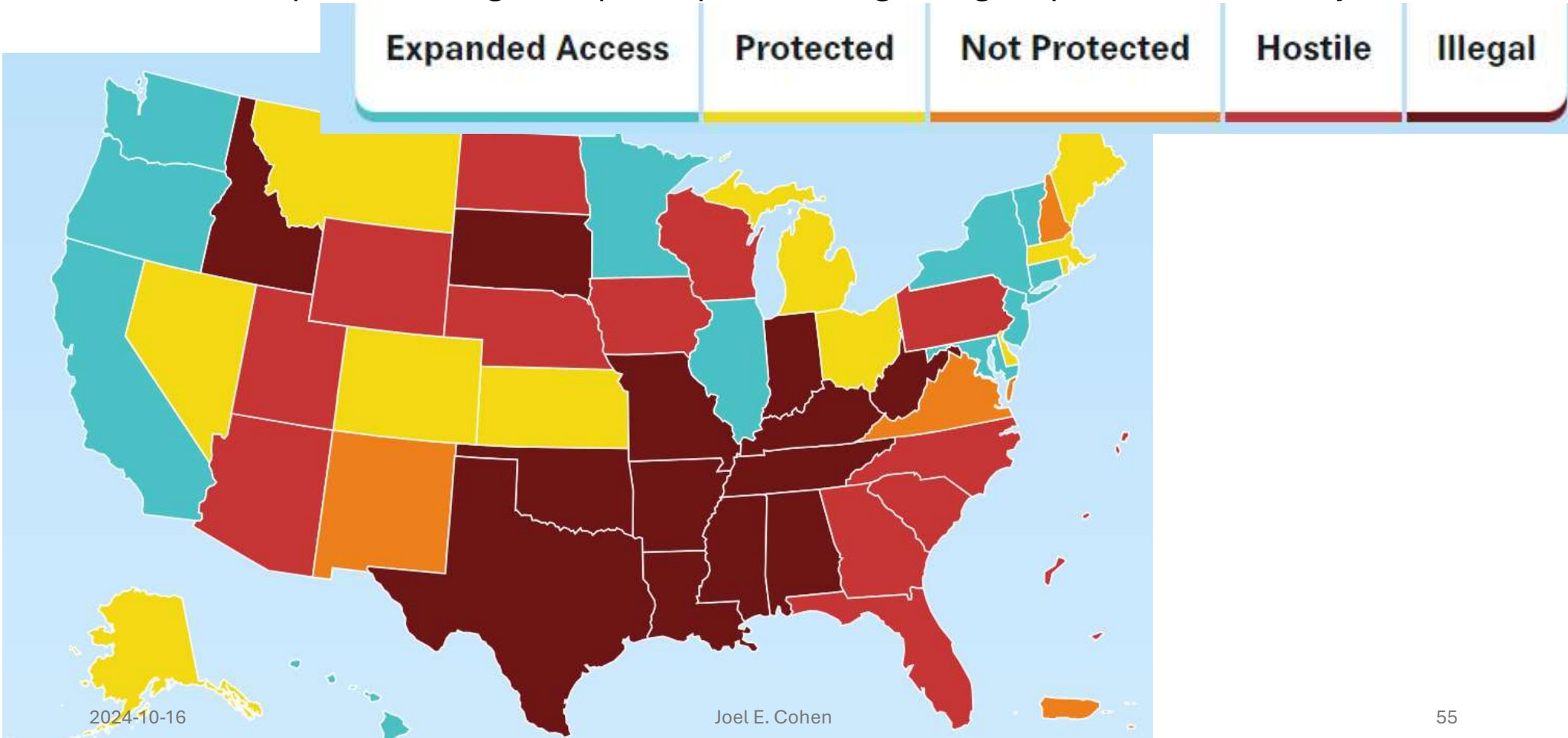
Expanded Access

Protected

Not Protected

Hostile

Illegal



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Additional topics

Birth

Contraception

Abortion

The Great Replacement

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Replacement

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_genocide_conspiracy_theory

Competition among countries

Economic growth

Low fertility

<https://www.theatlantic.com/family/archive/2024/08/fertility-crisis/679319/>

Decline of the West, Spengler

In vitro fertilization

Death

Alexis Carrel: kill criminals, inferiors

Capital punishment

Assisted dying

Military services

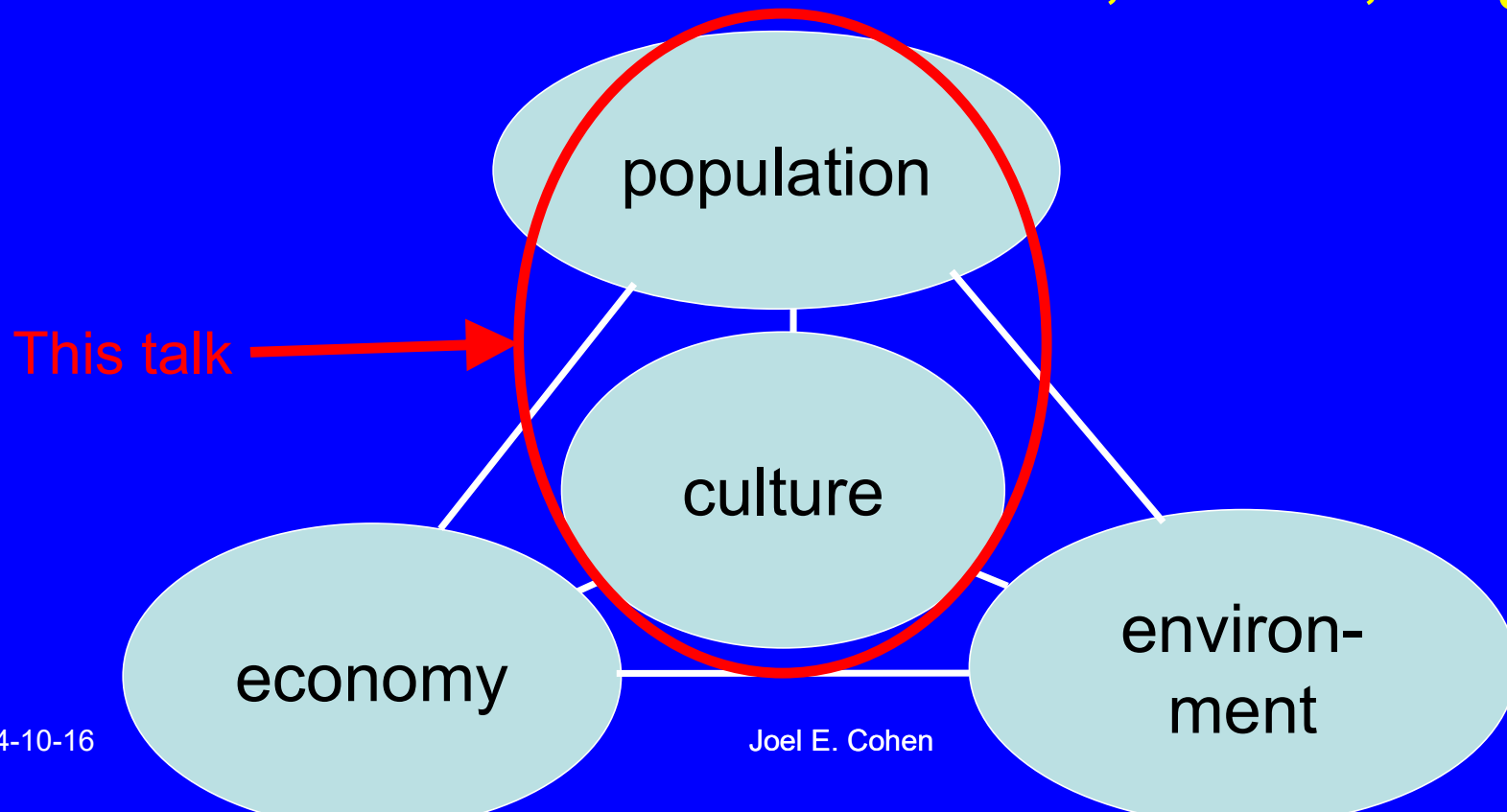
<https://www.theatlantic.com/newsletters/archive/2024/08/the-case-for-choosing-death-not-immortality/679400/>

Migration

Competition for jobs

Welfare use versus contributions to Social Security

Population interacts with
economics, environment & culture.
Special case: Politics affects life, death, migration.



Thank you!
Questions?

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