

Brexit and the Schengen Agreement: Population and Border Control

Dilni Abeyrathne

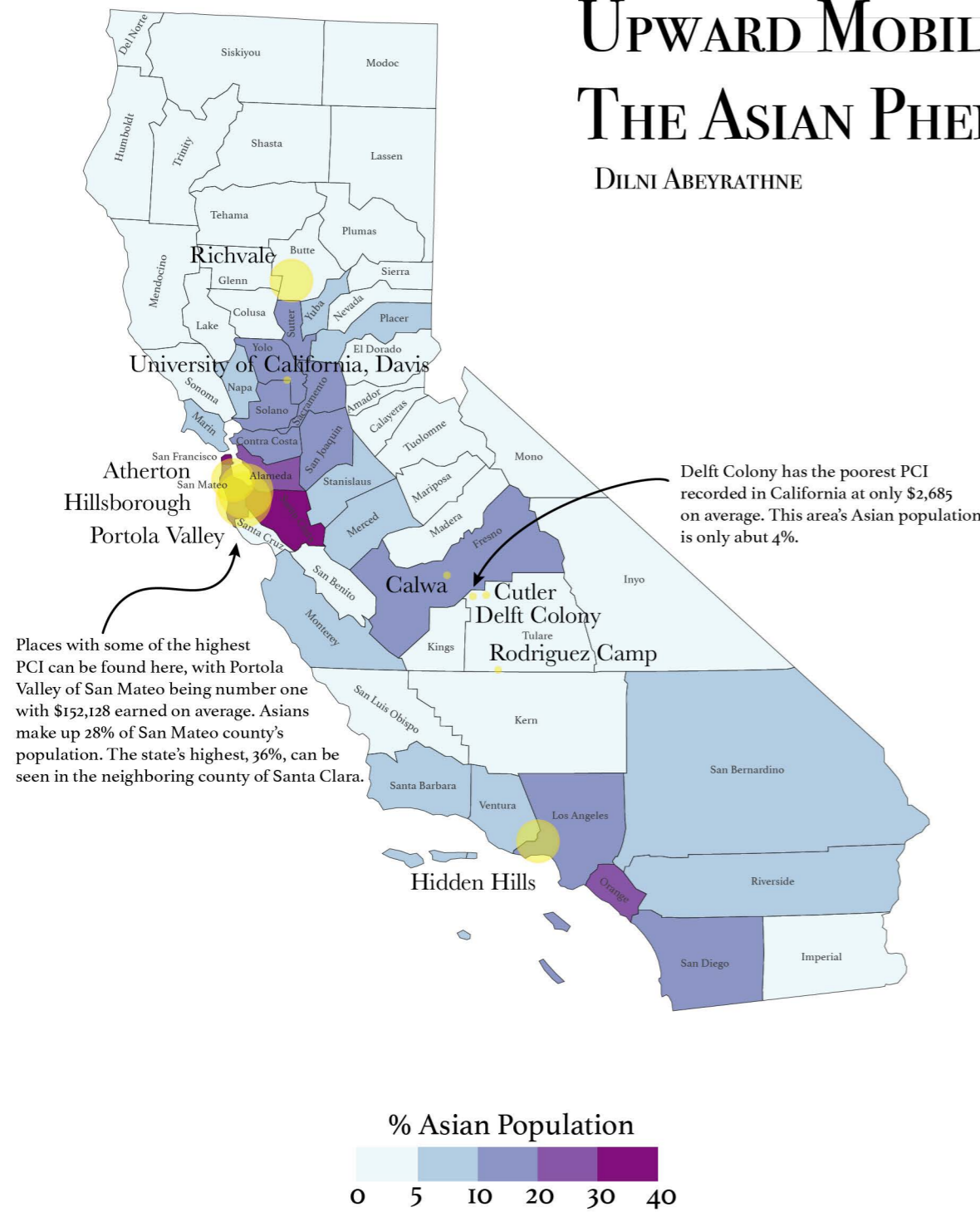


Brexit, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, is likely to cause significant changes in patterns of settlement and movement as likely to be impacted for both the U.K. and the rest of the E.U. No longer part of the Schengen Agreement, which allows free travel between member countries, the U.K.'s withdrawal could signal the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment and tighter border control for countries in the E.U.

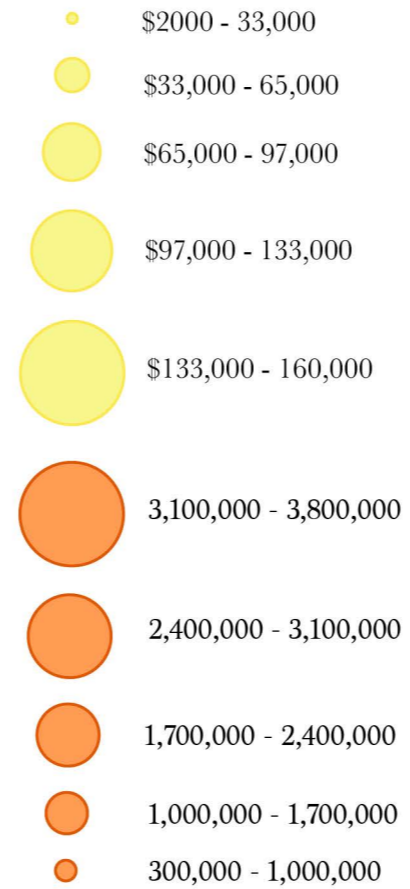
Data Sources:
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&plugin=1>
<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-23810887>
<https://www.theguardian.com/brexit-2019/04/19/brexit-2019-04-19>
<https://www.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/en/indicators/immigration-in-and-out-of-the-eu>
<https://www.war.com/world/2019/11/18/2019/brexit-irish-border-change-explained>

UPWARD MOBILITY: THE ASIAN PHENOMENON IN CALIFORNIA

DILNI ABEYRATHNE



Places - Per Capita Income (PCI)



Cities - Most Populous

Occupations in management, business, and arts sectors (relating to administrative positions), are highest in San Francisco with over 56% of the county's workforce included in such positions despite a decidedly lower population at 805,235 people.

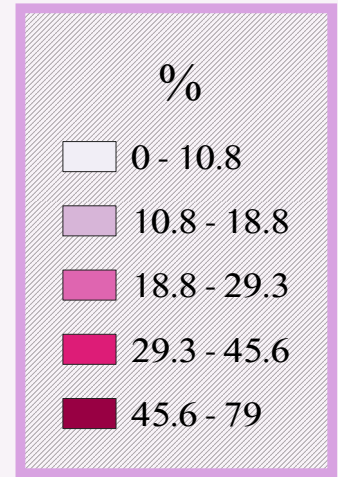
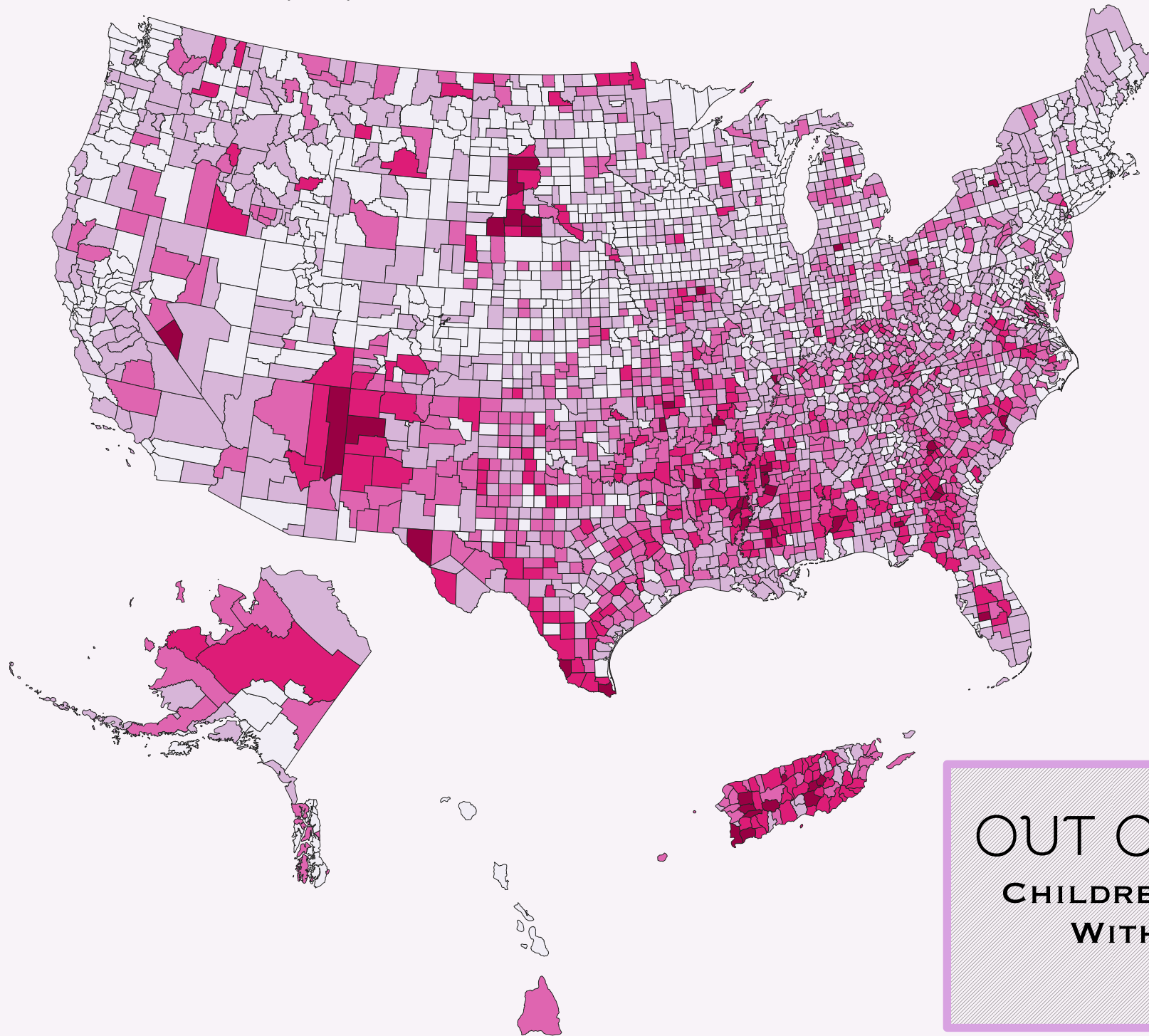


Projection: Oblique Lambert azimuthal equal-area
Center latitude: 38° 25' 01" N
Center longitude: 118° 12' 46" W
Data Sources: United States Census Bureau and Wikipedia
Shows 2018 5-year estimates for race and occupation by industry (Census data) and precise locations of the most populated cities and places with the most and least per capita income in California (Wikipedia).

Asians are a growing minority in the United States and reside in the greatest frequencies along the West and East Coasts, California in particular. The data shown here displays tendencies that may explain the reason for a particularly large Asian population in this state. The leftmost map highlights that the heaviest Asian populations tend to be in areas with high per capita income, such as the San Francisco Bay area. In conjunction, the rightmost map forwards that occupations in management, business, and arts are highest in this area despite having a smaller population. This suggests that Asians may be seeking out and finding

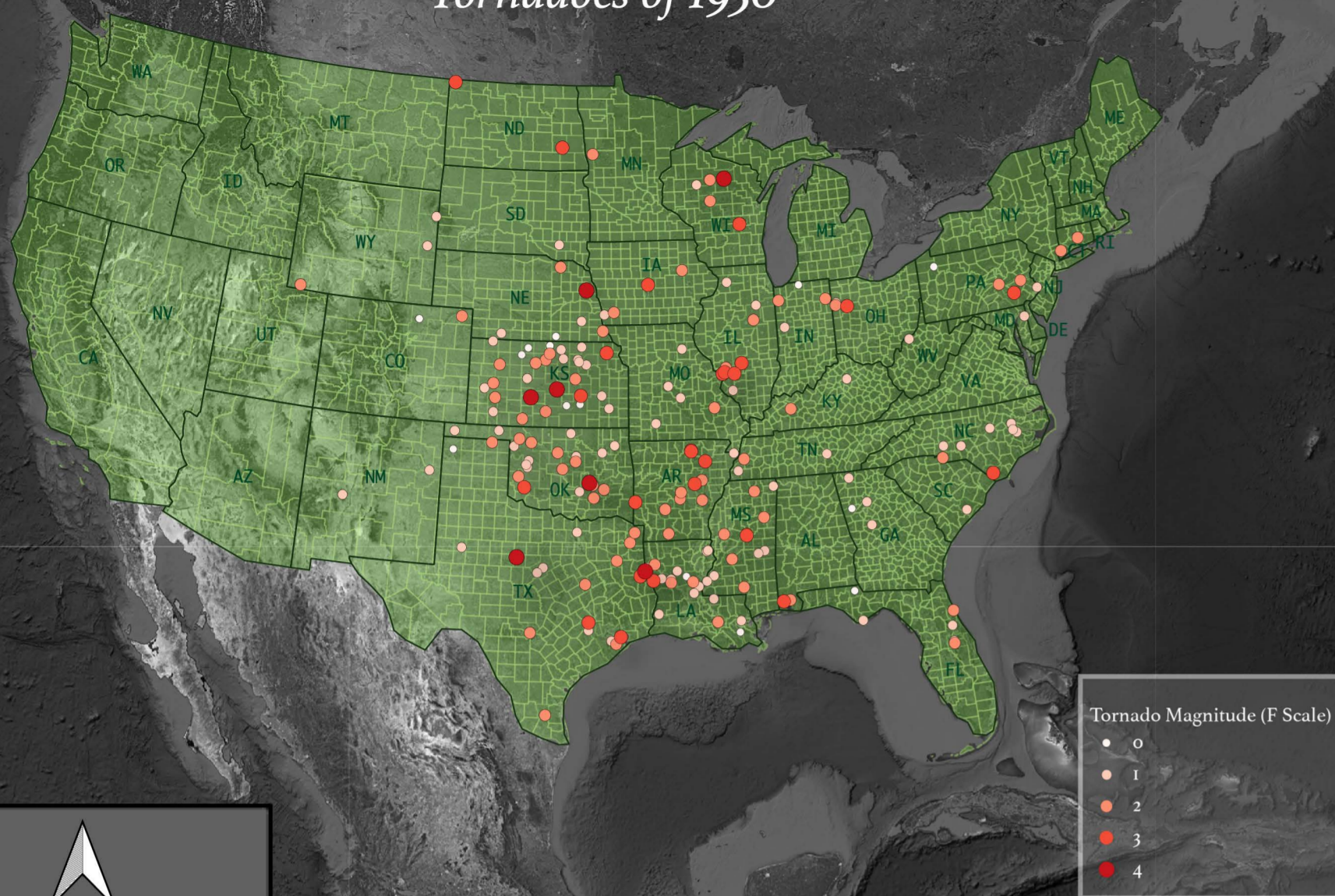
substantial success in California residency and in its labor force, as the regions of dense Asian population, high per capita income, and greater management occupations seem to occur in and around the same area (San Francisco Bay). In addition, a comparatively low population count (in comparison to bigger cities such as Los Angeles) also suggests a higher saturation of Asian presence. Though this minority group experiences dire difficulties in terms of discrimination around the nation, they seem to have found a place of high value and prosperity that allows them to thrive.

Data Source: American Community Survey



**OUT OF THE LOOP:
CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLDS
WITHOUT INTERNET**
Dilni Abeyrathne

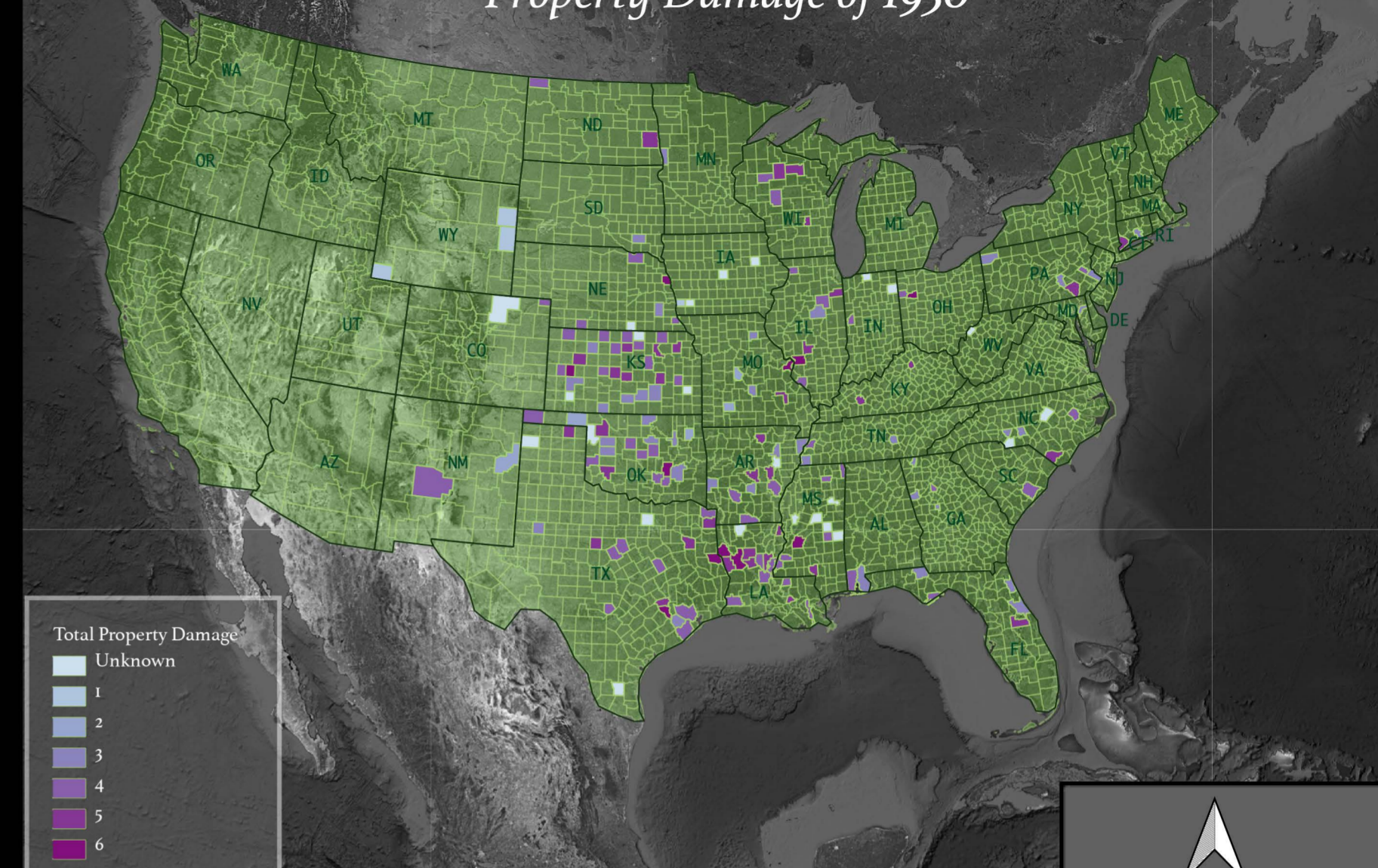
Tornadoes of 1950



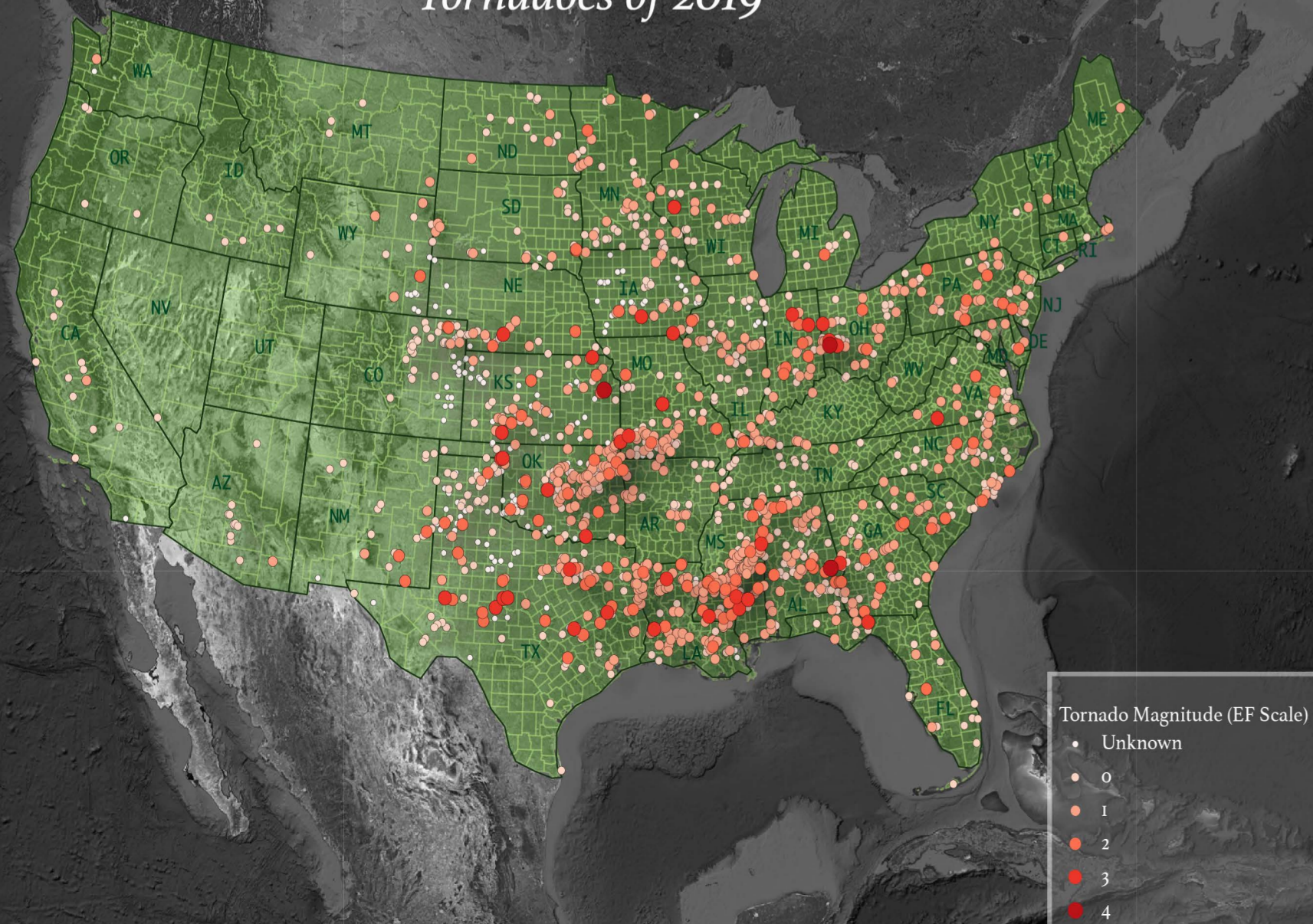
Ferocious Winds: Tornadoes from 1950 and 2019

Throughout the decades, tornadoes have been increasing in both intensity and frequency. 1950 featured 206 tornadoes mostly centered on the Midwest region of the U.S. By contrast, 2019 featured 1563 tornadoes scattered throughout the country, though the majority centered on the Eastern half. This increased frequency is concerning, and the coupled intensity requires close examination as well. Tornadoes are ranked using the Fujita Scale (outdated), which used pure damage as measurement, and the Enhanced Fujita Scale (current), which uses additional factors rather than just damage to measure intensity. F2+ and EF2+ tornadoes fall into the “significant damage” category, where there is a drastic increase in risk to people and property. 1950 experienced 104 tornadoes at an F scale of 2 and above while 2019 experienced 163 tornadoes of the same scale. As illustrated, frequency and intensity seem to be steadily increasing.

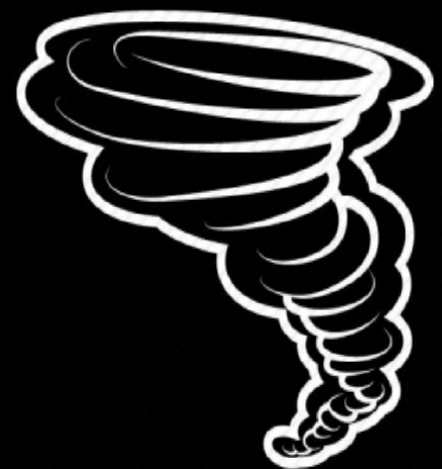
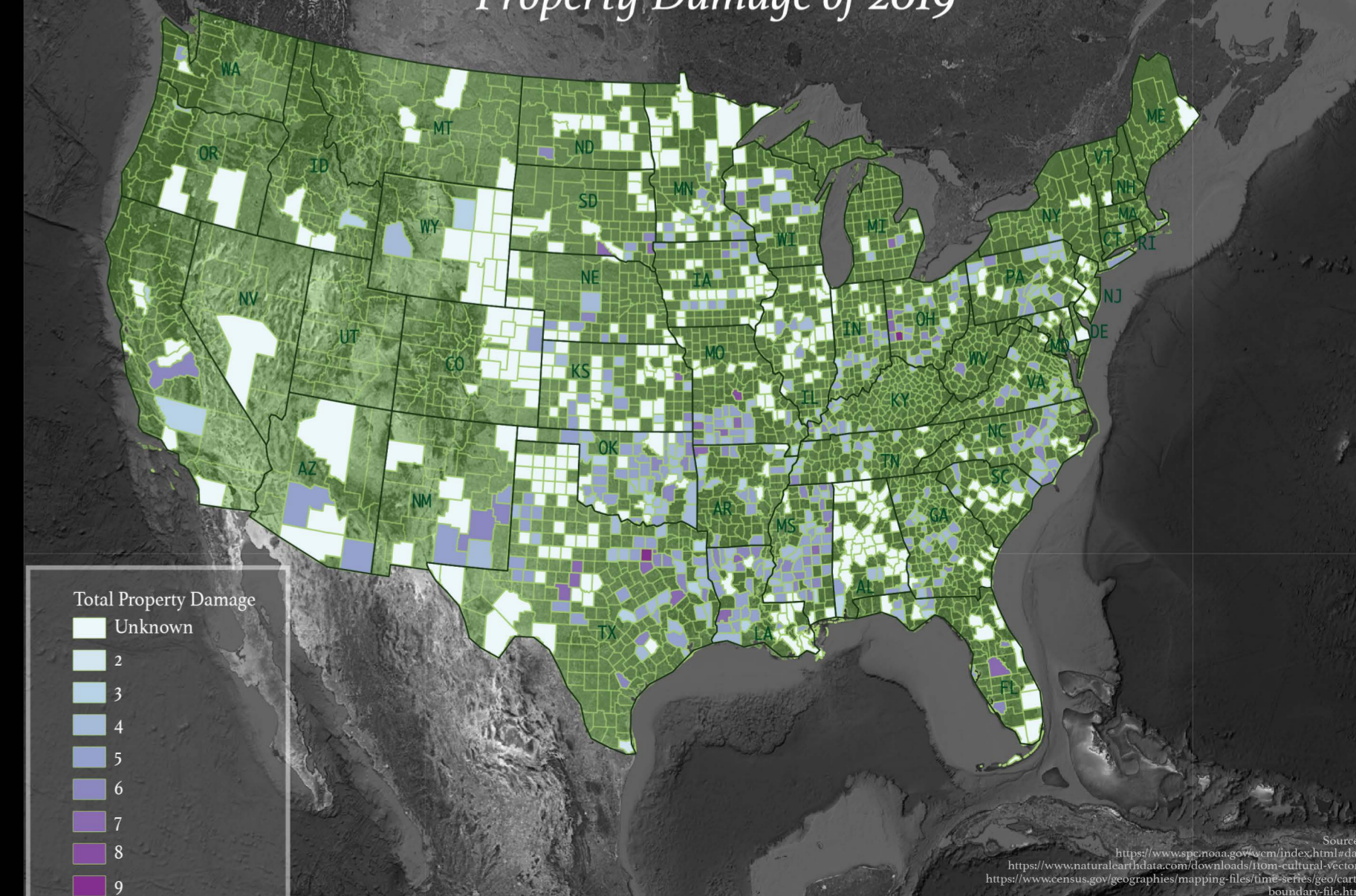
Property Damage of 1950



Tornadoes of 2019



Property Damage of 2019

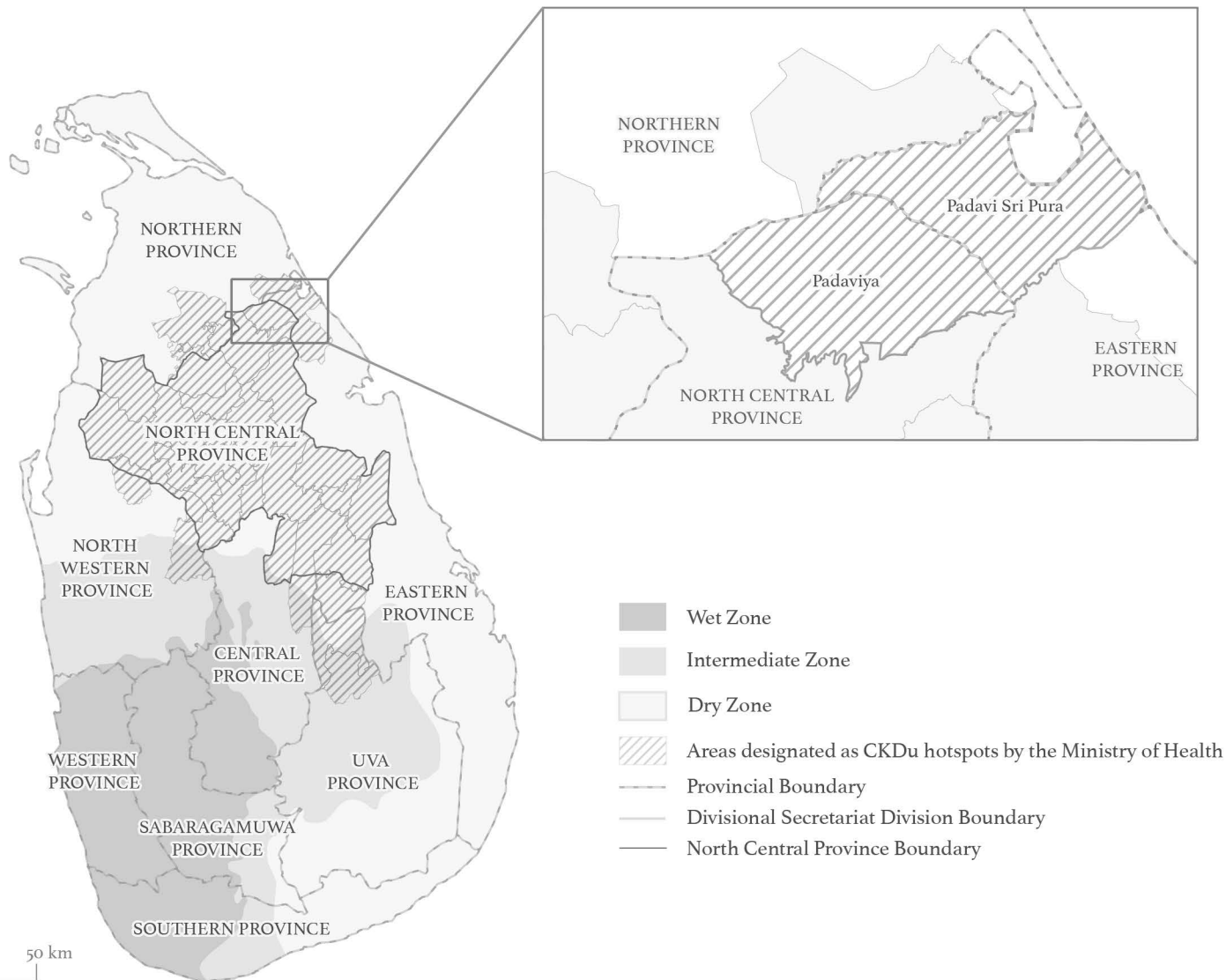


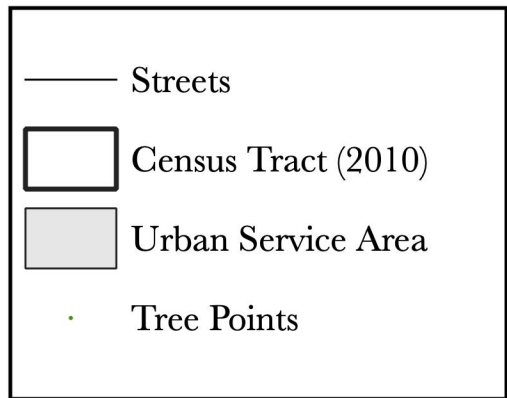
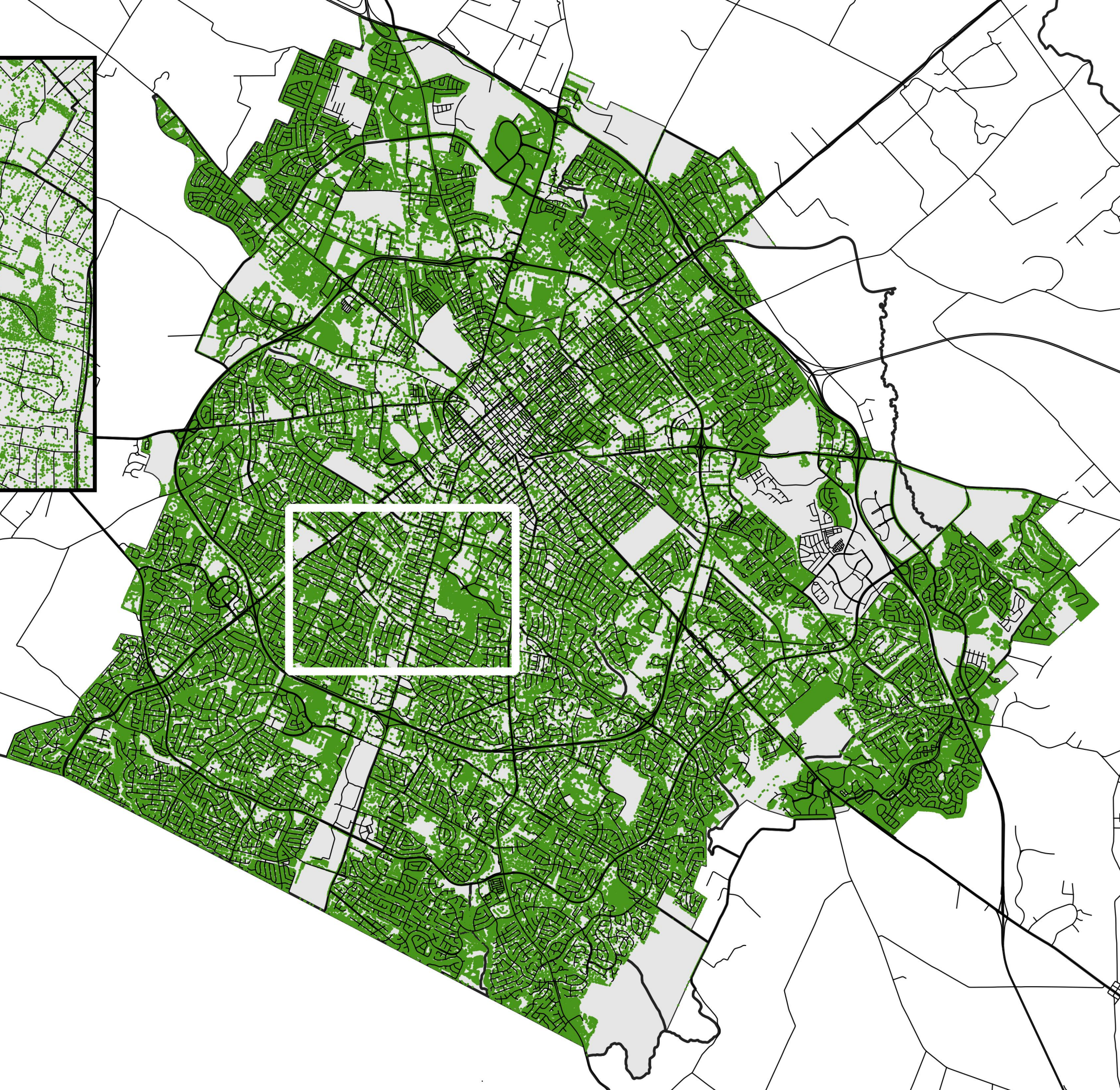
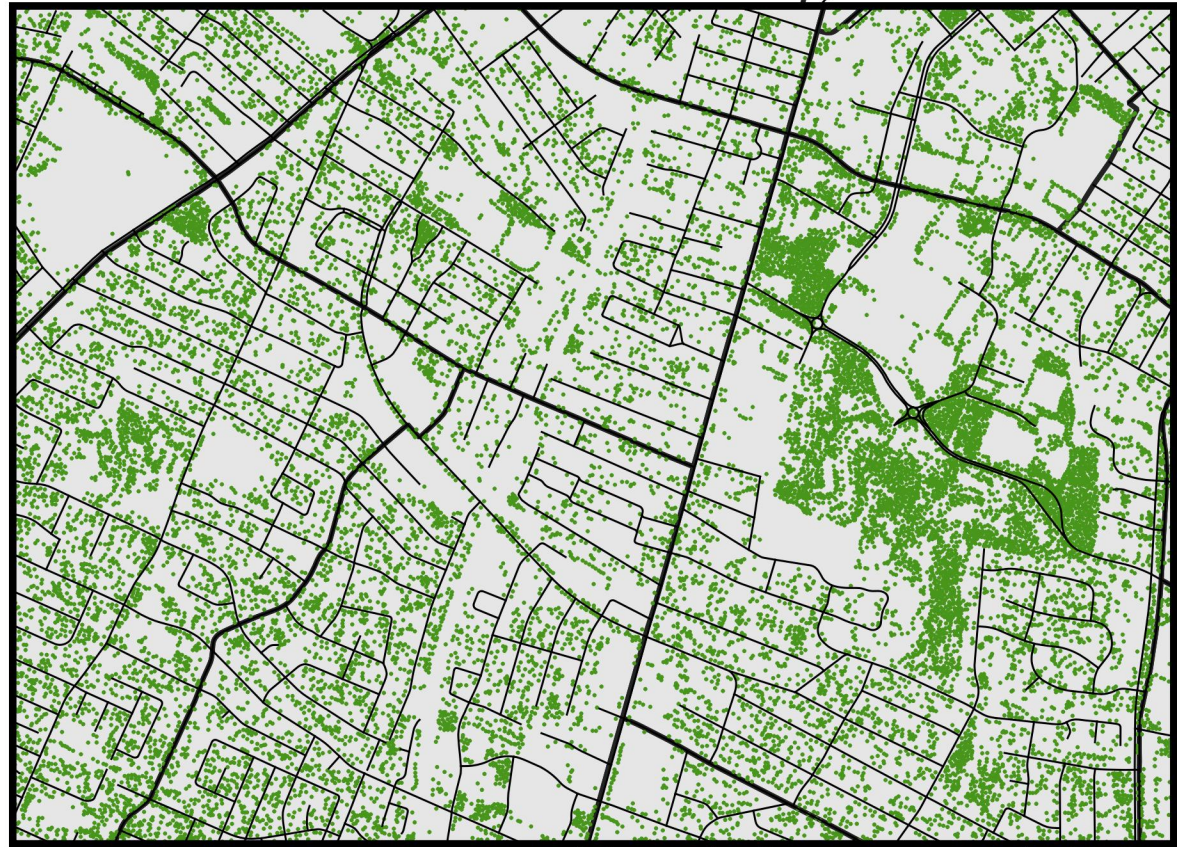
Key - Property Damage

0	= unknown
1	= < \$50
2	= \$50 - \$500
3	= \$500 - \$5,000
4	= \$5,000 - \$50,000
5	= \$50,000 - \$500,000
6	= \$500,000 - \$5,000,000
7	= \$5,000,000 - \$50,000,000
8	= \$50,000,000 - \$500,000,000
9	= \$500,000,000 - \$5,000,000,000



In addition to tornado frequency and magnitude, total property damage also bears revealing information. The highest totals ranged from \$500,000 - \$5,000,000 for 1950. For 2019, they ranged from \$500,000,000 - \$5,000,000,000, a significant and worrying increase. Overall, examining the frequency, magnitude, and property damage caused by tornadoes in these two years have revealed a concerning trend: these behemoths of nature seem to be climbing in the danger and damage they present to the U.S. Certain speculations point to global warming or climate change as a possible culprit. Rapid and unprecedented changes in the Earth’s atmosphere are likely to cause a cascade of consequences as the natural system shifts from its previous balance. Duly so, the future waits with baited breath for what may come next.



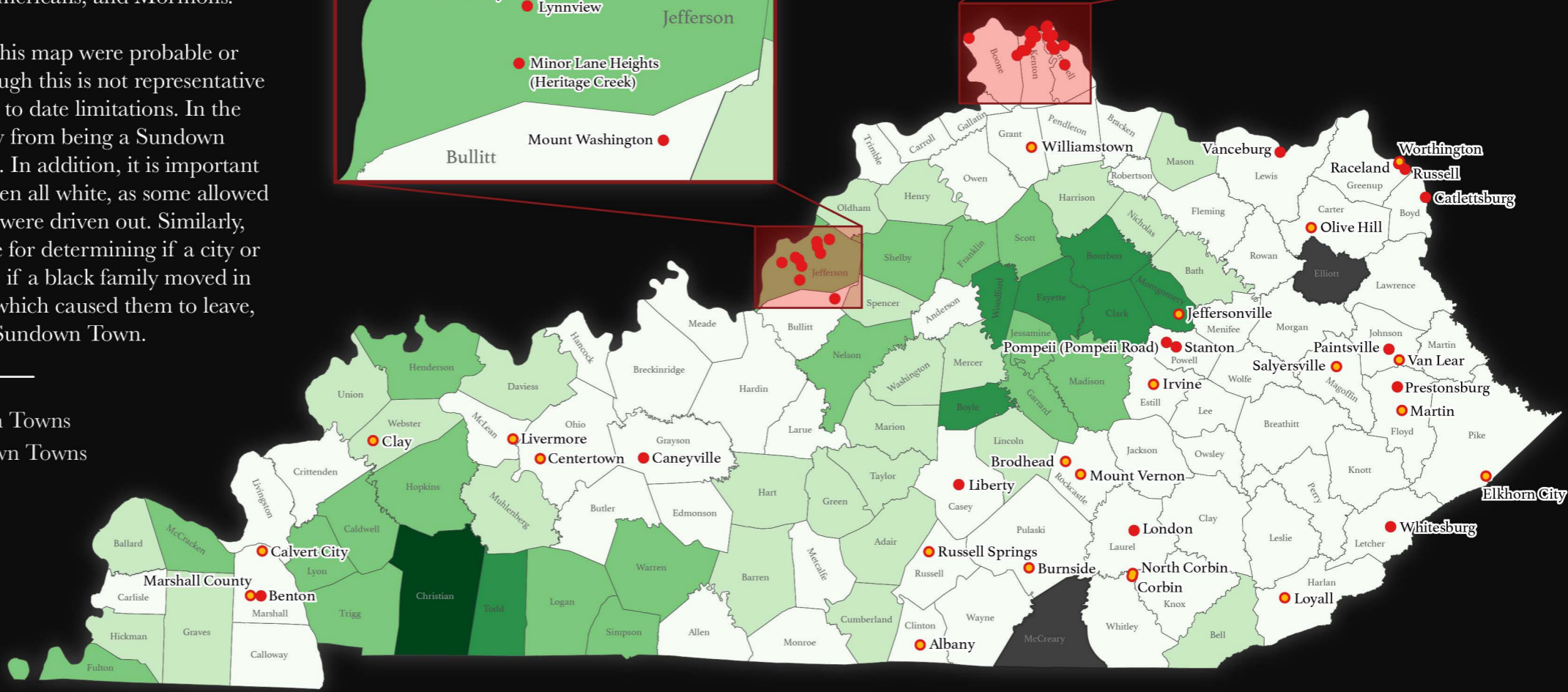
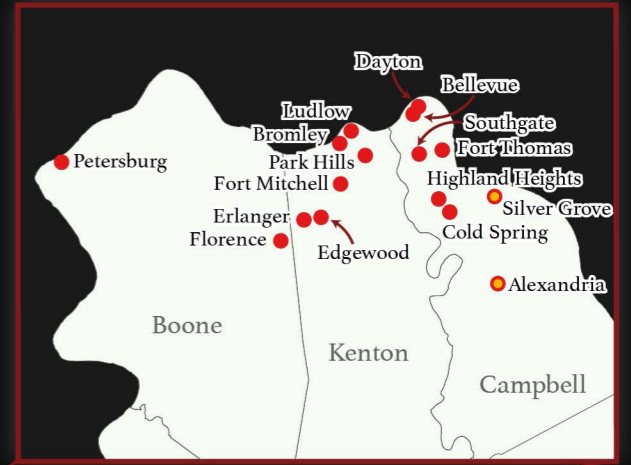


Sundown Towns vs. Black Residents of Kentucky

1910

Sundown Towns refer to predominantly white cities or towns which practice racial discrimination and exclusion through hostilities directed at non-whites who stayed in the area past sundown, hence the moniker “Sundown Town”. Methods included discriminatory local ordinances, sirens, signs and more heinous acts of intimidation and violence. While most of the discrimination was targeted at black residents (as is the case in Kentucky), other minority groups also experienced hostilities, such as Native Americans, Chinese Americans, Jews, Mexican Americans, and Mormons.

All of the cities or towns depicted on this map were probable or possible Sundown Towns in the past, though this is not representative of *all* Sundown Towns in the state due to date limitations. In the present, some have transitioned away from being a Sundown Town, though others remain unchanged. In addition, it is important to note that these towns need not have been all white, as some allowed one black family to reside while others were driven out. Similarly, there is no concrete criteria or ordinance for determining if a city or town is a Sundown Town. For example: if a black family moved in and encountered considerable hostility which caused them to leave, the area would be deemed a Sundown Town.



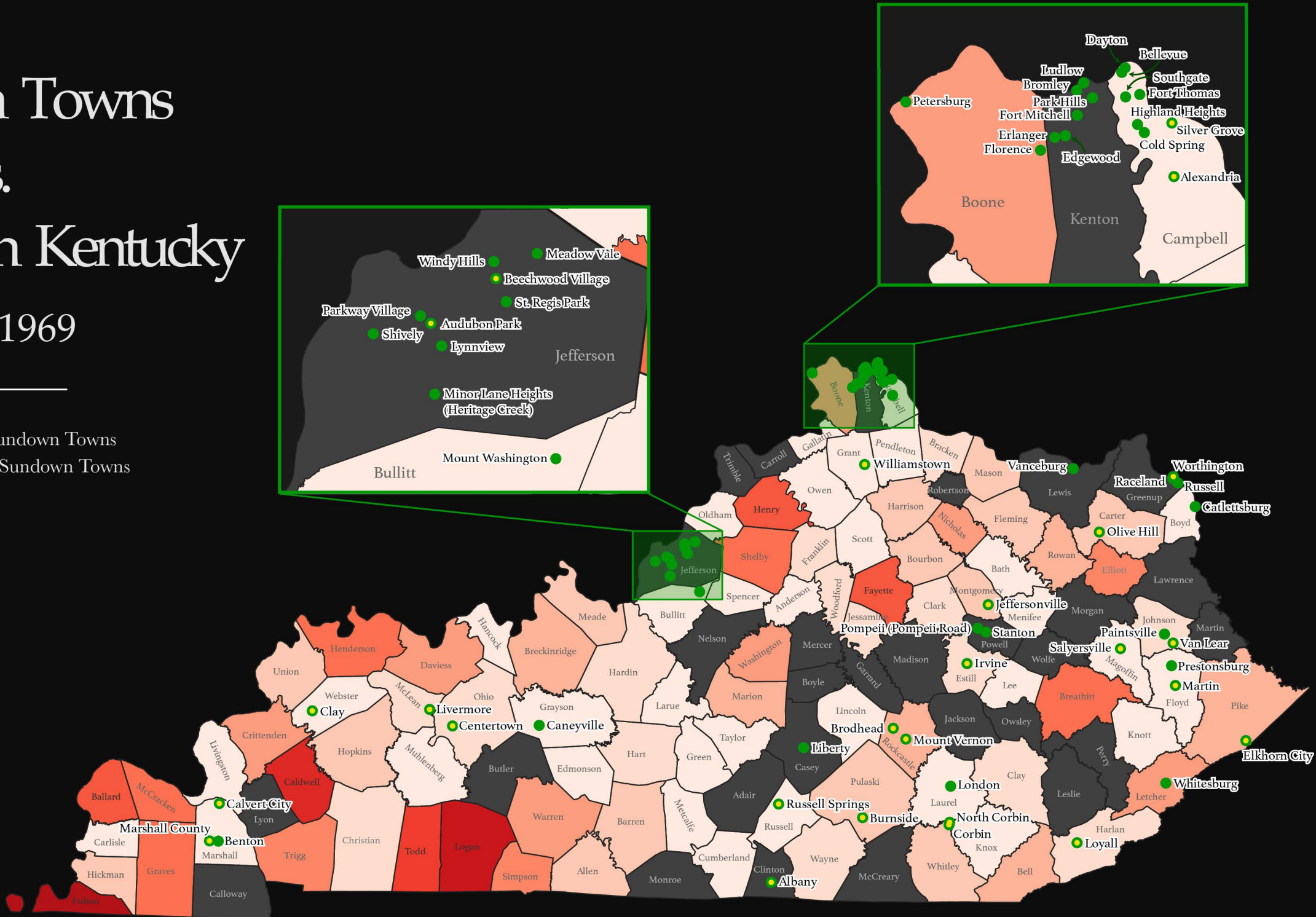
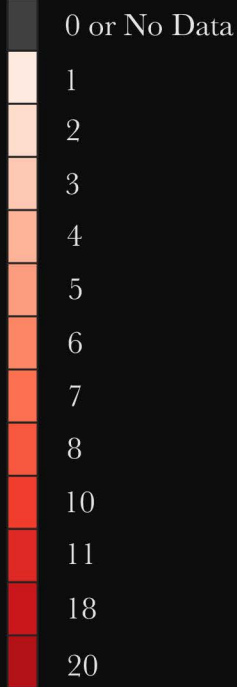
- Probable Current Sundown Towns
- Probable Historical Sundown Towns
- No data or data omitted
- 0.1 - 8.3
- 8.3 - 16.5
- 16.5 - 24.7
- 24.7 - 32.9
- 32.9 - 41.1

Data from the HathiTrust Digital Library (*Negro Population in the United States, 1970-1915*; pp. 780-782) and the Tougaloo History and Social Justice Website (Kentucky Archives)
Note: the Tougaloo data for Sundown Towns is primarily based on word of mouth and site observations, including comments sent in by once-residents, visitors, descendants of residents, and others. As such, the veritability of the data may be subject to various interpretations.

Sundown Towns vs. Lynchings in Kentucky

1877 - 1969

- Probable Current Sundown Towns
- Probable Historical Sundown Towns



Data from the Louisville Courier-Journal ("Kentucky Lynchings") and the Tougaloo History and Social Justice Website (Kentucky Archives)