



The Analysis of How the Ethnic Group Growth Effects Race Segregation and Population Growth in New York City

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The Analysis of How the Ethnic Group Growth Effects Race Segregation and Population Growth in New York City

Jihyun Park · Chihyoung Park

Abstract

Race has always been a main subject in social and economic factors. Even though the United States had many different types of ethnic groups, race segregation always existed. The different levels of race segregation can be measured by the dissimilarity index. There are many changes in the ethnic groups' growth in New York metropolitan area. This research focuses on New York City counties. This main key point in this research is to measure the relationship between the ethnic group percentage change and the population growth and the dissimilarity index. This research has examined the relationship between the factors with regression analysis. Using regression analysis can conclude the relationship between these factors.

In this research we will use the dissimilarity rate to look at the racial segregation changes in New York City. The findings of the research indicate that the ethnic group percentage change did not have an effect on the population growth in New York city. However, the change in percentage change in Asians and Hispanics had an effect on the dissimilarity rate. The conclusion can be seen as Asians and Hispanics caused the decrease in the dissimilarity rate in the counties in New York City.

Key words: Ethnic group, population growth, New York, Population change

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I . Introduction

There have been many growths in many different ethnic groups in the United States. Due to recent facts, there has been major changes in big metropolitan areas. One of the major metropolitan city that has been changing is New York City.

There are many ethnic group percentage changes in New York City, NY. By looking at this we can look at how these changes have an effect on the social and economic aspects in the city. From 2010 to 2017, the dissimilarity rate has been decreasing in all of New York City's five counties, New York county, Bronx county, Queens county, Richmond county, and Kings county. The dissimilarity index is an important factor to look at when we look at segregations among races. Since the dissimilarity rate is growing lower, it is obvious that there are more ethnic groups coming into New York City. In this research we will look at how the ethnic group change has an effect on the population growth and race segregation.

Race has always been a main subject in social and economic factors. Even though the United States had many different types of ethnic groups, race segregation always existed. The different levels of race segregation can be measured by the dissimilarity index. In this research we will use the dissimilarity rate to look at the racial segregation changes in New York City.

This study is based on New York City's five counties. We will look at the ethnic group percentage change as an independent variable and the population growth and the dissimilarity index as a dependent variable. By comparing the relationships between them we will be able to see how these variables relate and what future policies we have to imply for the city's greater goods.

II . Literature Review

1. Racial Segregation

It is obvious that there is a difference in the typical lives of whites, blacks, and Hispanics in the United States. The notable difference is the economic class of the people in their social environments. Most white families that are middle-class tend to live in middle-class neighborhoods and the children go to middle-class schools. However, most black or

Hispanic families that are middle-class tend to live in the working-class or poor neighborhoods and the children go to high-poverty schools. According to recent research, about one in three white families that are poor live in neighborhoods with high-poverty whereas two in three black or Hispanic families that are poor live in those types of neighborhoods (Qulian 2012).

There are many evidences that indicate how the different levels of residences and education affect the quality of life and chances in life. The main disadvantages that are concentrated in high-poverty neighborhoods have higher rates of violent crime, and that much of the gaps in races in exposures to violence is explained by the differences in neighborhood disadvantages. (Peterson and Krivo 2005; Qulian 2012)

There is another important factor that is not usually discussed in the context of income inequality. That factor is racial segregation. The ethnic group that is the most segregated one in the United States are the African Americans. Even though the segregation between black and white has declined since 1970, the segregation remains quite high. The index of dissimilarity score more than 60 in most metropolitan areas (Glaeser and Vigdor 2012). It is known that segregation and the black-white earning gaps are directly linked. This is because of the spatial mismatch, access to white social networks, and stigmas associated with people who live in neighborhoods that are mostly populated with blacks. This shows that it is very important to examine how variations in metropolitan segregation have an effect on the black-white income gap (Hall, Crowder, Spring 2015).

One of the most used explanation about inequality in races is human capital. When we look by this view, labor market earning reflect levels of productivity for individuals throughout different stages of these individuals lives. The differences in the productivity come from self-investments in types of human capital. Good examples are education and training in jobs. Wilson (1978) also argued that young educated African Americans in the early 1980s had the same life chances as white people, and also that the growth of the middle class in African Americans is clear evidence that social class is the primary factor for life chances for African Americans. Future research has concluded that there are no significant differences in race in the level of incomes or net of variations race in human capital measures individually. (Thomas and Moye 2015)

In this article, there is a development of a new model on how the segregation among races combine with other spatial and demographic conditions to produce poverty that is concentrated among minority groups. There are two emphasizes on forms of segregation in Massey's theory. It is racial segregation and the segregation of the poor within race

explained as key causes of poverty concentration (Qulian 2012).

The decomposition model that is developed shows that to focus on concentrated poverty better, it is crucial to include a different, third form of segregation. It is the segregation of high- and middle income members that are form other racial groups from African Americans and Hispanics. Blacks' and Hispanics' other-race neighbors are extremely underprivileged; it is a factor that contributes to these groups high chances with neighborhood poverty. When the model is revised, it validates Massey's main argument related to the importance of segregation, and also expands his model so that it can include other important substantive conditions that is a factor in the concentration of poverty. It also explains the anomaly of the missing interactions due to the omitted conditions (Qulian 2012).

There is still a big difference between African Americans and whites in the levels of income. The drop in the income gap between African Americans and whites has been small since the 1980s (Semyonov and Lewin-Epstein 2009). Several research studies have identified the factors that have had an impact on the size of the gaps between races in income. It has been noticed that the extent of the racial gap in earnings vary by several factors. Examples are, social class status, gender, and across regions and locations (Tomakovic-Devey, Thomas, and Johnson 2005). The common examples of the reasons of income differentials are racial discrimination, racial differences in human capital, and spatial mismatch (Thomas and Moye 2015).

Mostly, it is believed that blacks and Hispanics receive lower wages than whites because they have lower levels of education. However, a key point on why they receive lower wages is that the human capital they possess is devalued in the employment market. The negative effects from this impact is cumulative over the work career and it also increases with education and other aspects in life (Thomas and Moye 2015).

There is another factor that has a harmful impact on the quality of African American's lives in the United States. There is a higher chance to have a negative influence on a person's health when living in a high-poverty neighborhood. That is because the facilities are lower quality and there are more exposures to toxic environmental risks (Landrine and Corral 2009). Also, people who live in mostly African American neighborhoods that are segregated, are subject to suspicion from the police than any other type of neighborhoods. This leads them being victims to police brutality and unwarranted stops (Brunson and Weitzer 2009; Thomas and Moye 2015).

The homes of African Americans in segregated metropolitan areas are usually

unappreciated, and sometimes even lose value (Kim 2003; Flippen 2004). There might be negative consequences for African American employment opportunities due to racial segregation. When we look at spatial mismatch theory, African Americans who live in segregated, inner-city neighborhoods are at a much greater disadvantage in accessing employment opportunities (Jargowsky 1997; Thomas and Moye 2015). Poor social housing and discriminatory practices explain Black African spatial concentration and segregation in New York city. Cultural factors, to certain degree, also contribute to the spatial pattern. Residential concentration facilitates cultural survival strategies such as information on job opportunities and social welfare programs, childcare for situations where both parents are employed (Patricia 1998).

A key factor that is clear from prior research is that the amount of racial-ethnic discrimination and inequity has differences among regions and localities. There are many African Americans that continue to live in the rural south, particularly in the Black Belt regions. These areas have characterized by high levels of racial inequality and exploitation since slavery (Tomaskovic-Devey and Roscigno 1996). Even though the historical pattern differs among different regions, it is the reason on why on the increase of the minority population brings the levels of discrimination, segregation, and racial ethnic inequality to increase as well (Thomas and Moye 2015).

There are major differences in race in the possession of the components of net worth, that includes home equity (Martin, Horton, and Booker 2015). There are many considerable indications that several factors add to the difference in races in the price of homes: the prices of the homes owned by whites escalate more rapidly than those of African Americans, typically resale prices of places of residence are greater for whites than for African Americans, and whites usually receive more favorable terms in home loan lending than African Americans do (Horton and Thomas 1998; Conley 2001, 2003; Krivo and Kaufman 2004; Kuebler 2013). It is clear that one of the biggest factor that generates the gap between races is the gap between the worth of the homes possessed by whites and African Americans. (Oliver and Shapiro 2006; Thomas, Moye, Henderson, and Horton 2018)

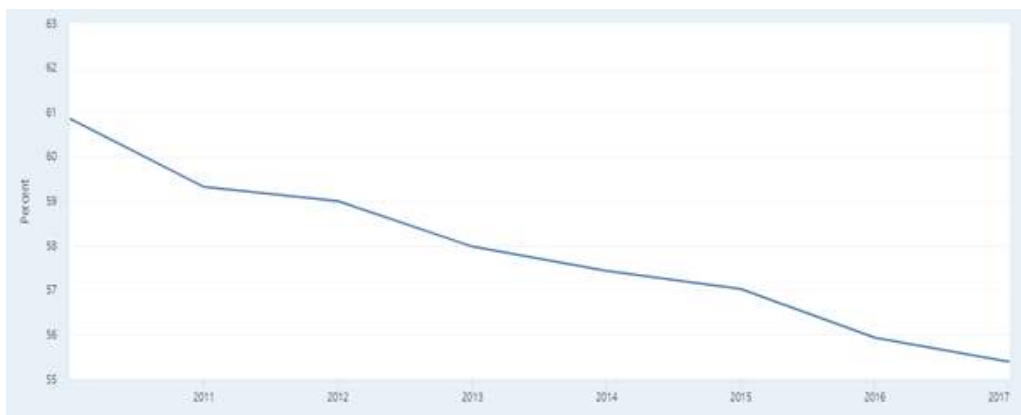
2. New York City Counties Racial Dissimilarity

The 2010 decennial census shows, 33 percent of New York City residents are white, 26 percent are Hispanic, 26 percent are black, and 13 percent are Asian. New York City is the only city where four major racial and ethnic groups make up at least 10 percent of the

population, in the five major cities in the nation (US Census Bureau 2019). Even though the diversity in New York City is not reflected in many of the city's neighborhoods, the racial and ethnic groups in the city has increasingly started to look more like the city itself

There are five counties in New York City. From 2010 to 2017, the dissimilarity rate has been decreasing in all of New York City's five counties, New York county, Bronx county, Queens county, Richmond county, and Kings county. The dissimilarity rate indicates on how the counties are segregated and how much they are not.

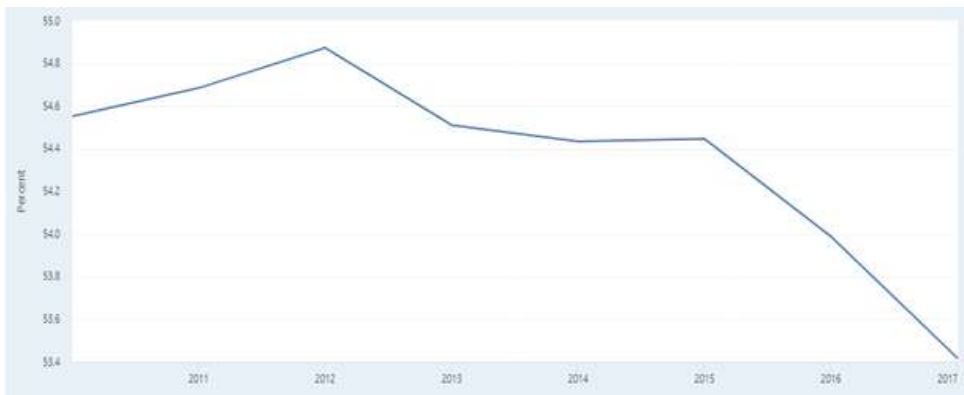
〈Figure 1〉 White to Non-White Racial Dissimilarity Index for New York county, NY



Source: Fred Economic Data, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/>

This graph represents the racial dissimilarity index of White to Non-White population in New York county, NY. The percentage continuously decreases from 2010 to 2017. The dissimilarity rate is explained by the number being higher than 60 having lots of dissimilarity, and the number being lower than 60 having lower dissimilarity levels. This graph shows that since coming into 2010, the dissimilarity rate began to come into 60 and in 2017, the dissimilarity rate became 55. This shows that the dissimilarity has decreased steadily.

〈Figure 2〉 White to Non-White Racial Dissimilarity Index for Queens county, NY

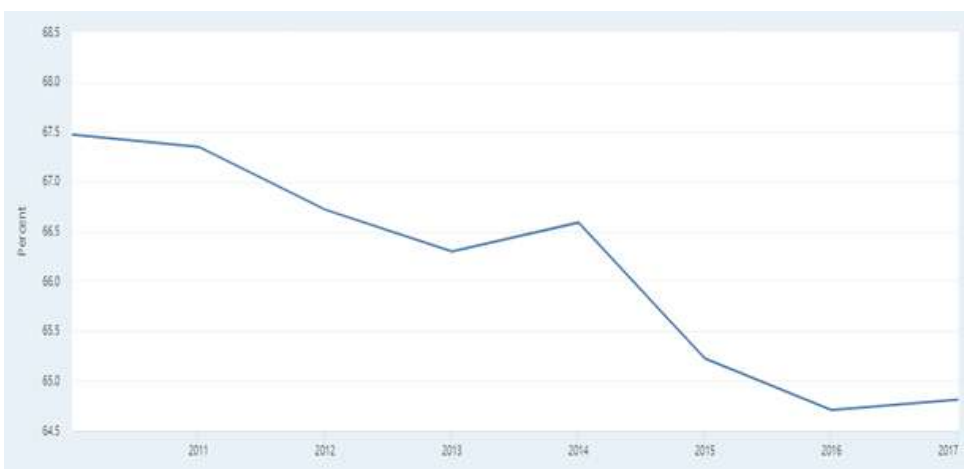


Source: Fred Economic Data, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/>

This graph represents the racial dissimilarity index of White to Non-White population in Queens county, NY. The dissimilarity rate has an increase from 2010 to 2012, but has a slow decline throughout 2012 to 2015, then has a rapid decline down to 53.4 from 2015 to 2017. This shows that even though there was an increase, there overall dissimilarity rate has declined.

The percentage continuously decreases from 2010 to 2017. The dissimilarity rate is explained by the number being higher than 60 having lots of dissimilarity, and the number being lower than 60 having lower dissimilarity levels. This graph shows that since coming into 2010, the dissimilarity rate began to come into 60 and in 2017, the dissimilarity rate became 55. This shows that the dissimilarity has decreased steadily.

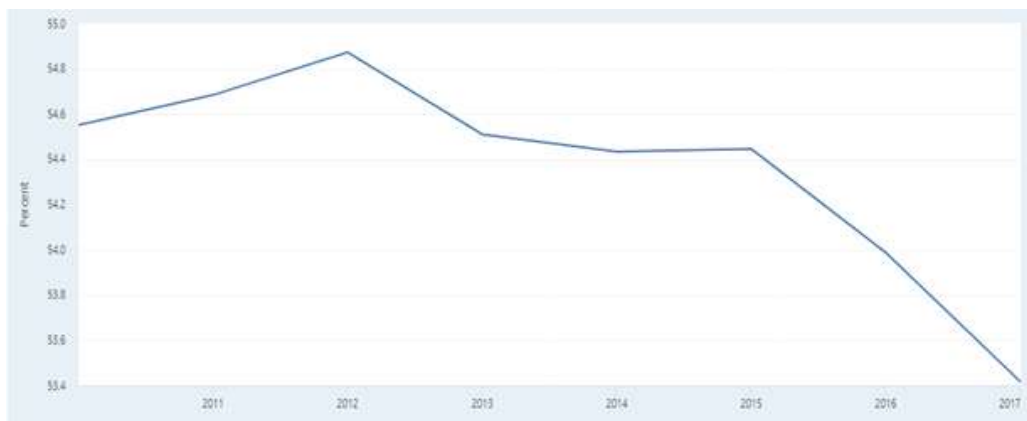
〈Figure 3〉 White to Non-White Racial Dissimilarity Index for Bronx county, NY



Source: Fred Economic Data, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/>

This graph represents the racial dissimilarity index of White to Non-White population in Bronx county, NY. The dissimilarity rate in Bronx county started as 67.5, a very high dissimilarity rate, but has shown declines from 2010 to 2013. Throughout 2013 to 2014, there was a slight increase, however, there was a rapid decline since 2014 and we can see that in 2017, the dissimilarity rate went as low as 64.5. Compared to the dissimilarity rate in 2010, we can perceive that there have been main changes in the ethnic group percentages in Bronx county.

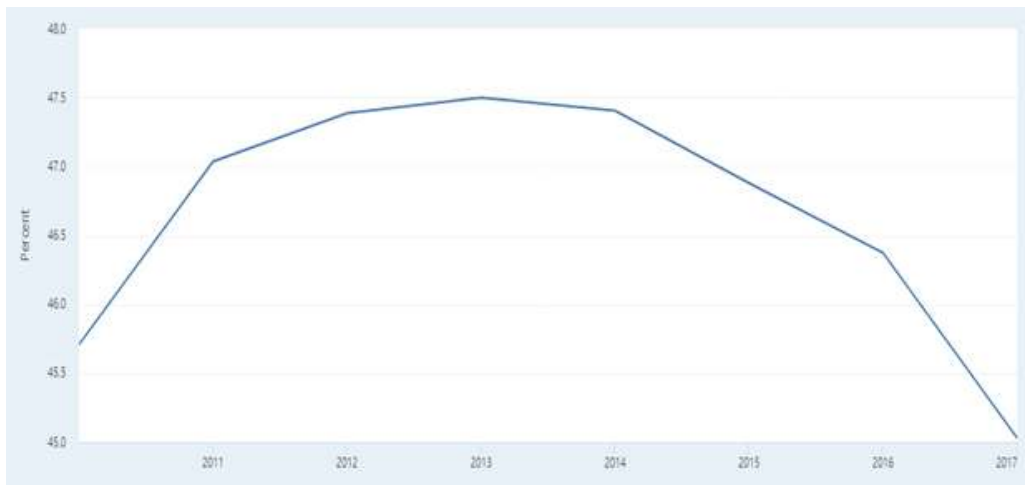
〈Figure 4〉 White to Non-White Racial Dissimilarity Index for Kings county, NY



Source: Fred Economic Data, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/>

Kings county, NY, is also a place that shows a steady decline in the dissimilarity rate, and the most rapid decline. Kings county had a 66.5 dissimilarity rate in 2010, but in 2017 had a 58.5 dissimilarity rate. The decline shows that there have been major ethnic group percentage changes throughout the years. By looking at this it is obvious that Kings county had a massive decline in the overall dissimilarity rate.

〈Figure 5〉 White to Non-White Racial Dissimilarity Index for Richmond county, NY



Source: Fred Economic Data, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/>

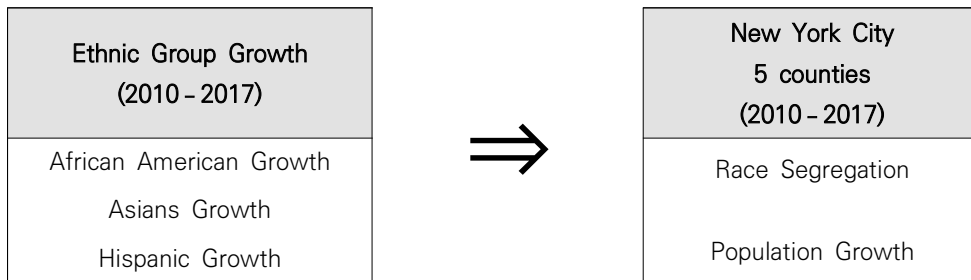
Richmond county, NY, had a low dissimilarity rate in the start of 2010, but grew throughout 2011 to 2014. However, after 2014, there was a steady decline and the overall dissimilarity rate got lower.

III. Analysis of how the ethnic group growth effects race segregation and population growth in New York City counties

1. Research framework

This research shows how the ethnic group growth effects race segregation and population growth in New York City counties. 〈Figure 6〉 shows the relationship between the factors of ethnic group growth and the race segregation and population growth in New York City counties. The factors of ethnic group change are the change in the population percentage in African Americans, the change in the population percentage in Asians, and the change in the population percentage in Hispanics. The factors that depend of the ethnic group change are the population growth and the dissimilarity rate.

〈Figure 6〉 Research Frame



2. Data and Method

The sample data set that has been treated for the analysis of the effect on the ethnic group growth effect is from FRED Economic Data, and the US Census Bureau, 2010 to 2017 below 〈Table 1〉, 〈Table 2〉, and 〈Figure 7. 5 Boroughs in New York〉.

〈Table 1〉 Population Data Collection

New York city, NY	01-Apr-2010		Population Estimate (as of July 1)		
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012
	8,175,133	8,174,959	8,193,703	8,292,688	8,383,504
	Population Estimate (as of July 1)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	8,458,642	8,521,135	8,582,459	8,615,426	8,622,698

Source: <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices>

〈Table 2〉 County Population Data Collection

Jurisdiction		population (2017 Estimate)	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Borough	County				
The Bronx	Bronx	1,455,846	489,532	53,413	810,549
Brooklyn	Kings	2,635,121	869,467	313,891	508,365
Manhattan	New York	1,455,846	489,532	53,413	431,249
Queens	Queens	2,339,280	929,296	592,247	654,793
Staten Island	Richmond	475,948	49,237	40,287	86,540

Source: <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices>

〈Figure 7〉 5 Boroughs in New York



Source: <https://digimarconeast.com/new-york-city-boroughs/>

Factors of ethnic group change are the change in the population percentage in African Americans, the change in the population percentage in Asians, and the change in the population percentage in Hispanics were used as independent variables and the population growth and the dissimilarity rate were used as dependent variables.

The change in the population percentage in African Americans in Bronx county was 7.10%, Kings county was -0.20%, New York county was 2.30%, Queens county was 1.60%, and Richmond county was 1.10%. This shows that the African American population grew in every county except Kings county. The change in the population percentage in Asians in Bronx county was 0.90%, Kings county was 2.20%, New York county was 1.50%, Queens county was 3.90%, and Richmond county was 2.70%. This shows that the Asian population has grown in every county in New York city. The change in the population percentage in Hispanics in Bronx county was 2.90%, Kings county was -0.70%, New York county was 0.50%, Queens county was 0.60%, and Richmond county was 1.40%. This also shows that the Hispanic population has grown in every county except Kings county.

〈Table 3〉 Data Collection

Dependent Variables	Data Source
Race Segregation	United States Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/en.html
Population Growth	
Independent Variables	Data Source
The change in the population percentage in African Americans	United States Census Bureau, https://www.census.gov/en.html
The change in the population percentage in Asians	
The change in the population percentage in Hispanics	

The population growth and the dissimilarity rate are used as the dependent variable. The population growth rate shows how much the population has grown, and the dissimilarity rate shows how much the ethnic groups are mixed and not segregated. If the dissimilarity rate is above 60, that shows that the ethnic groups are more segregated than mixed.

This research uses regression analysis. The main factor of this research is how the individual variables, the change in ethnic groups, effect the population growth and race segregation. Regression analysis uses cause and effect relationships. The independent variables are the cause and the dependent variables are the effect in the multiple regression analysis. When we use regression analysis on <Table 3>, it shows how the independent variables have an effect of the dependent variables. The relationship between the independent variables should be based on logic, and the independent variables needs to have a relationship with the dependent variable.

3. Analysis of New York counties

<Table 4> Population growth due to ethnic group change

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	2.221	1.230		1.805	.322
Change rate of Black	1.443	.328	2.570	4.398	.142
Change rate of Asian	.649	.401	.477	1.621	.352
Change rate of Hispanic	-2.503	.594	-2.119	-4.211	.148

*P<0.1, **P<0.05, and ***P<0.01), Dependent Variable: Population growth rate

Hypothesis 1: The change in the ethnic group percentage will have an effect on the population growth.

Hypothesis 1-1: The change rate of Black in the ethnic group percentage will have an effect on the population growth.

Hypothesis 2-2: The change rate of Asian in the ethnic group percentage will have an effect on the population growth.

Hypothesis 3-1: The change rate of Hispanic in the ethnic group percentage will have an effect on the population growth.

According to <Table 3> the change in the ethnic group percentage did not have an effect

on the population growth. The P-value was above 0.05, therefore there is no relation with the ethnic group percentage and the population growth.

〈Table 5〉 Change in the dissimilarity rate due to ethnic group change

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	-8.268	.489		-16.905	.038
Change rate of Black	-.511	.130	-.540	-3.914	.159
Change rate of Asian	1.615	.159	.704	10.136*	.063
Change rate of Hispanic	2.710	.236	1.361	11.466*	.055

*P<0.1, **P<0.05, and ***P<0.01), Dependent Variable: Change rate of dissimilarity

Hypothesis 2: The change in the ethnic group percentage will have an effect on the dissimilarity rate.

Hypothesis 2-1: The change rate of Black in the ethnic group percentage will have an effect on the population growth.

Hypothesis 2-2: The change rate of Asian in the ethnic group percentage will have an effect on the population growth.

Hypothesis 3-3: The change rate of Hispanic in the ethnic group percentage will have an effect on the population growth.

According to 〈Table 5〉 the change in the population percentage in African Americans did not have an impact on the dissimilarity rate, but the change in the population percentage in Asians, and the change in the population percentage in Hispanics had an impact on the change in the dissimilarity rate. The P-value is smaller than 0.1, so the hypothesis has a 90% significance level. Therefore, this shows that the change in the population percentage in Asians, and the change in the population percentage in Hispanics has an impact on the dissimilarity rate in New York City counties.

IV. Conclusion and Policy Implication

There are major ethnic group changes in society. The analysis shows that the change in the population percentage in African Americans, Asians, and Hispanics does not have an influence on the population growth from 2010 to 2017.

This research has examined the relationships of the factors of ethnic group percentage change rates and the population growth and dissimilarity rate. The factors of ethnic group percentage change rates were the change in the population percentage in African Americans, the change in the population percentage in Asians, and the change in the population percentage in Hispanics. Even though these factors did not have an impact on the population growth, the change in the population percentage in Asians, and the change in the population percentage in Hispanics had an impact on the change in the dissimilarity rate. That concludes that the change in the population percentage in Asians, and the change in the population percentage in Hispanics caused the decrease in the dissimilarity rate in the New York City counties.

The conclusion of the research is that there should be further research into the effects on the change of dissimilarity rate have on society. The change in the percentage of the ethnic groups of Asian and the change in the percentage of Hispanics had a change in the dissimilarity rate. Therefore, there should be further research on how this impacts society in a social or economic perspective. American metropolitans are developing increasingly diverse ethnically and racially. While at the same time, many central cities are becoming progressively more homogeneous practically as the middle class disappears.

Future research can be conducted by looking at what is the relationship between out-migration, the racial and economic changes in the city, and the development of the suburbs? And What are the implications of the racial/ethnic diversity and economic homogeneity for the future “well-being” of central cities nationwide?

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