

An Examination of Socioeconomic Status of Chinese and Koreans in the Flushing, Queens Area in 2010

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Introduction

This study focuses on the Asian Chinese and Asian Korean population of Flushing, NY and its adjacent neighborhoods within NYC defined Community District 7. It attempts to examine the differences in the socioeconomic status between these two Asian ethnicities in 2010 based on PUMS data (2005-2009 ACS). It also seeks to define the settlement patterns of these ethnicities within Queens. Queens has a long history of immigration due to its close proximity to entry points such as Ellis Island, La Guardia Airport, and John F. Kennedy Airport.

However, it was not until the 1970s, post-INA of 1965 when massive numbers of Asian immigrants entered. Chinese and Korean immigration has yet to slow down and it leaves a couple of questions:

- What are the socioeconomic statuses of the Chinese and Korean population?
- What are the settlement patterns these groups?

Literature Review

- With greater power held by global cities, it is important study the Asian population which is the most urbanized minority group in the US (C. J. Smith and J. R. Logan).
- “Continuous gateways, such as New York and Chicago, are long-established destinations for immigrants and continue to receive large numbers of the foreign-born” (A. Singer).
- “In 1910 one out of seven of the nation's immigrants lived in New York City-and 41 percent of the city's residents were foreign-born. Nearly a hundred years later, at the beginning of the twenty-first century-after four decades of massive immigration-the sheer size of the city's immigrant population is greater than ever before” (M. Price)
- “48 percent of recently-occupied (between 1990 and 2002) housing units had a foreign-born householder, with this figure rising to over 70 percent in many neighborhoods in Brooklyn and Queens” (M. Price).
- Between 1990 and 2000 Asian homeownership increased by 76% with the Chinese leading the increase (G. Painter, L. Yang, and Z. Yu).
- Chinese homeownership differs from the conventional theory of immigrant assimilation, many of these individuals may have skipped of accumulative upward mobility (G. Painter, L. Yang, and Z. Yu).

Concepts

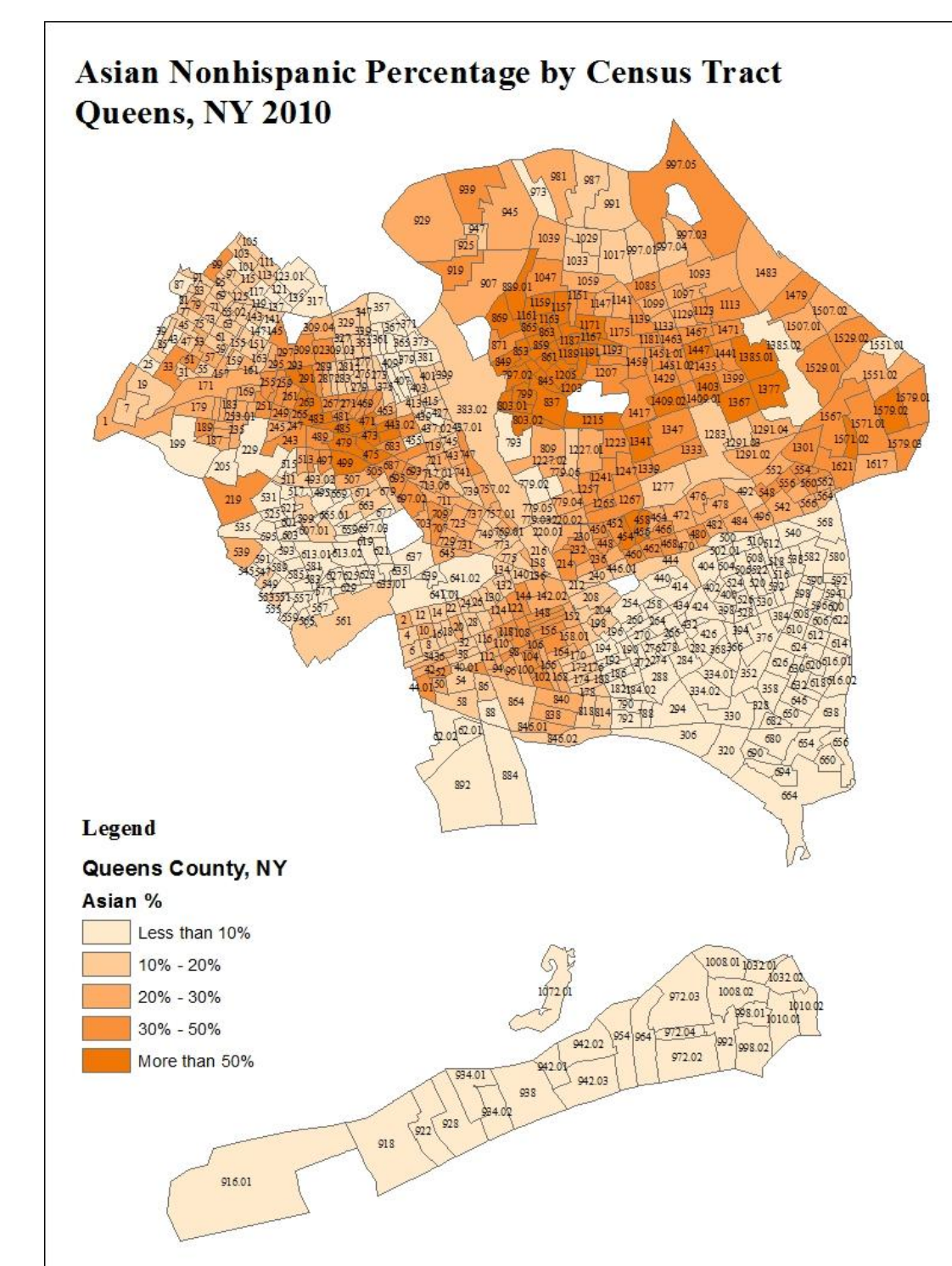
- SES : The Socioeconomic Status is a sociological and an economic combination in total measures of an individual's status relative to others based on tenure status, income levels, educational attainment, and occupation.
- Gateway City: A city that is the entry location and serves as the primary arrival and departure point for a country or a major subregion.

Study Area

- Flushing, NY, a neighborhood of Queens County known for high Asian concentration with a total population of 247,354 (100%) and an Asian population of 122,094 making up 49.4% based on SF1 Demographic Profile data using the spatial scale of Community District 7 (same boundaries as PUMA 4103) (NYC Department of City Planning 2011).
- The boundaries of Flushing are difficult to define, however, it is bounded by I-678 to the west and follows along Main Street, which runs parallel with I-678 and Northern Boulevard that runs perpendicular and extends deep into Long Island.
- Flushing is the urban-core of this area, thus, attracting commercial and residential activity.
- It is influential to adjacent neighborhoods and serve as an important transportation hub

Ethnicity	Population	%	% Total Population
Chinese	200,205	39.12%	9.00%
Korean	64,107	12.53%	2.9
Total	511,787	100.00%	22.9%

Source: American Factfinder 2010

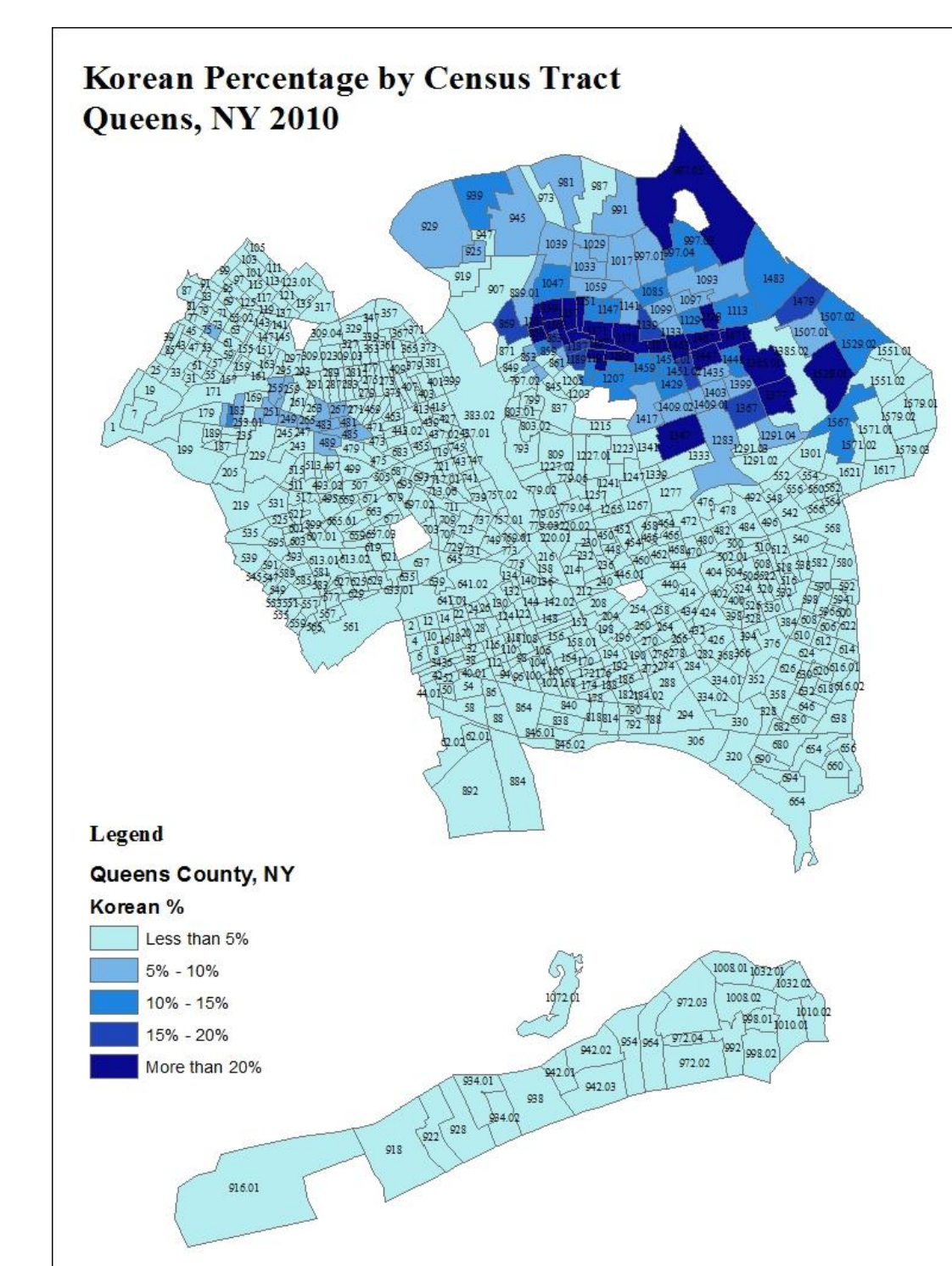
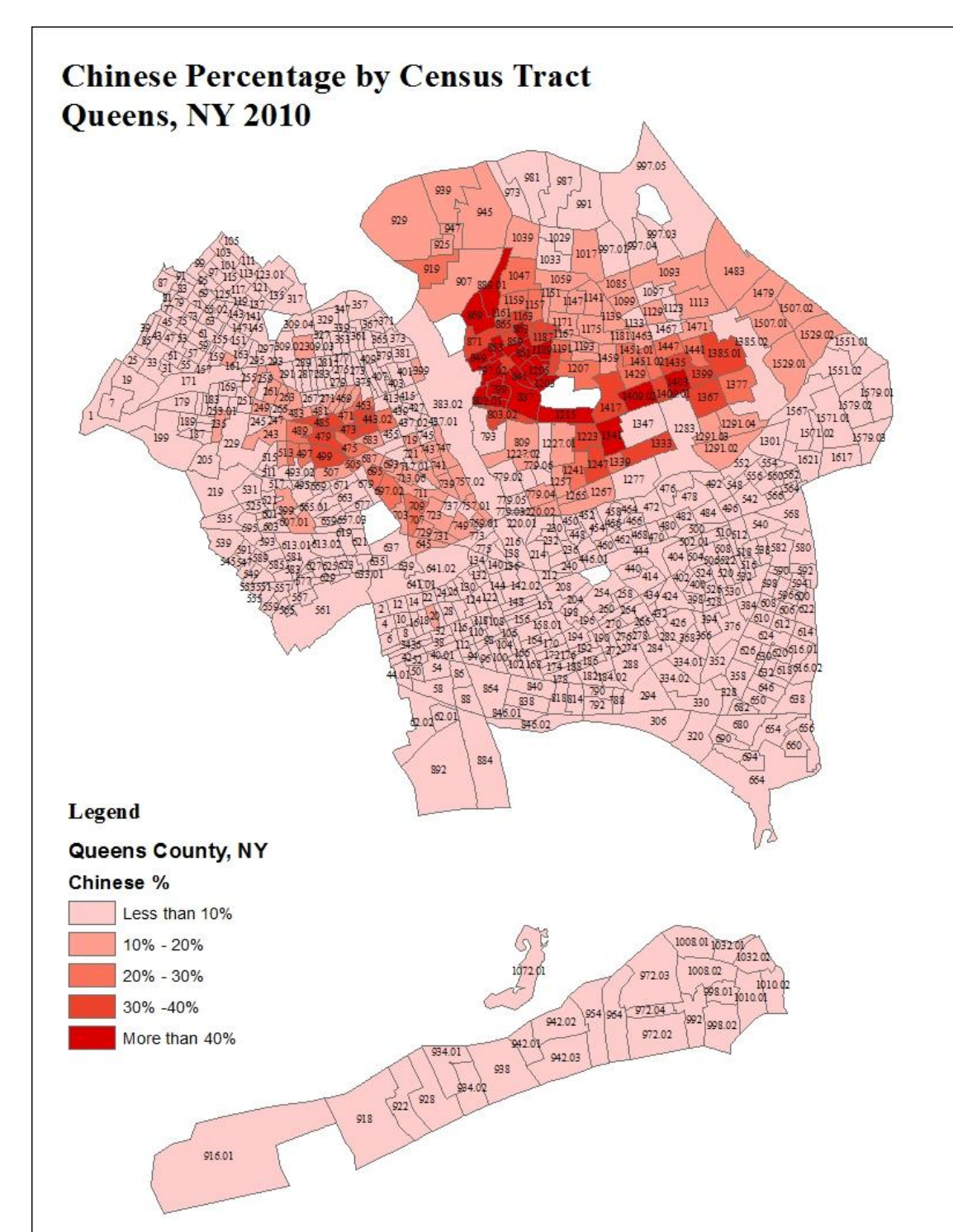


Ethnicity	Population	%
Chinese	75,992	62.25%
Korean	27,881	22.84%
Total	122,094	100.00%

Source: American Factfinder 2010

Ethnicity	Population	%
Chinese	116,817	54.13%
Korean	48,723	22.58%
Total	215,820	100.00%

Source: American Factfinder 2010



Methods

- The differences of socioeconomic status between the Chinese and Koreans based on ACS PUMA data 2010 using educational attainment, occupation, homeownership, and English proficiency.
- Chi-Square analysis is used to compare observed and expected values based on ethnicity.

Hypothesis

- Ho1:** There is no difference in educational attainment between the Chinese and Koreans of PUMA 4103, 4104, and 4106.
- Ho2:** There is no difference in occupation between the Chinese and Koreans of PUMA 4103, 4104, and 4106.
- Ho3:** There is no difference in homeownership between the Chinese and Koreans of PUMA 4103, 4104, and 4106.
- Ho4:** There is no difference in English proficiency between the Chinese and Koreans of PUMA 4103, 4104, and 4106.

Figure 1.0 Chi-Square Test Crosstabulation of Ethnicity and Education

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	47.493 ^a	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	47.857	6	.000
N of Valid Cases	1379		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.44.

Figure 1.1 Chi-Square Test Crosstabulation of Ethnicity and Occupation

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.800 ^a	6	.185
Likelihood Ratio	8.156	6	.227
N of Valid Cases	1379		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.92.

Figure 1.2 Chi-Square Test Crosstabulation of Ethnicity and Homeownership

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	98.982 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	96.917	2	.000
N of Valid Cases	1379		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.60.

Figure 1.3 Chi-Square Test Crosstabulation of Ethnicity and English Proficiency

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.213 ^a	5	.032
Likelihood Ratio	12.238	5	.032
N of Valid Cases	1379		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.13.

Data Portrayal and Analysis

- The variable of Ethnicity was used to run Chi-Square Test analyses with Educational Attainment, Occupation, Homeownership, and English Proficiency to statistically verify and determine to reject or accept the null hypotheses.
- Chi-Square for Ethnicity and Educational Attainment (Figure 1.0) was significant at $p < 0.05$, thus, the Ho1 is rejected showing that Chinese and Korean Educational Attainment is different.
- Chi-Square for Ethnicity and Occupation (Figure 1.1) was not significant at $p < 0.05$, with a p-value of 0.185. Thus, Ho2 is not rejected.
- Chi-Square for Ethnicity and Homeownership (Figure 1.2) was significant at $p < 0.05$, however, more than 15% of cells had an expected count less than 5. Thus, this goes against the assumption of a Chi-Square analysis.
- Chi-Square for Ethnicity and English Proficiency (Figure 1.3) was significant at $p < 0.05$, thus, Ho4 is rejected at p-value 0.032.
- Statistical analysis demonstrates that existing difference of socioeconomic status between Chinese and Koreans of Flushing (PUMA 4103, 4104, and 4106).

Summary and Conclusion

- Deriving from Table 3. and Table 1., approximately, 58.35% of Chinese and 76.00% of Koreans in Queens settle in or adjacent to Flushing, NY.
- Flushing (PUMA 4103) has the largest Chinese (75,992) and Korean (27,881) concentration based on population in NYC.
- Including adjacent neighborhoods (PUMA 4104 & 4106), this number of Chinese increases to 116,817 and Koreans to 48,723.
- There is a significant difference of socioeconomic status between the Chinese and the Koreans based on Educational Attainment and English Proficiency.
- Based on Census 2010 data, NYC has a total population of 8,175,133, where Queens has 2,230,722, making it the second largest borough in NYC. Among the total population of Queens, 22.94% are Asian and approximately 48% are foreign-born immigrants (M. Price).

References

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