이주민과 지역 공동체

행정학과 전희정
수선포럼
2023년 9월 13일
근린/커뮤니티/지역공동체
Q1: Is the effect of neighborhood racial/ethnic composition on neighborhood change conditioned by metropolitan-level factors?

Q2: Has the effect of neighborhood racial/ethnic composition on neighborhood change altered over time?
THE EFFECT OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION ON NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vars</th>
<th>1970s</th>
<th>1980s</th>
<th>1990s</th>
<th>2000s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%Black</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Black*Decline of manufacturing jobs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>%Black* Metro %black</td>
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<td>%Black* Metro %Hispanic</td>
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<td>%Hispanic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Hispanic* Metro %black</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Hispanic* Metro %Hispanic</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

➔ The negative effect of neighborhood minority composition is differentiated by metropolitan-level factors

➔ The negative effect of neighborhood minority composition has declined over time
Q: Do neighborhood change factors have spillover effects?

Table 2. The direct, indirect, and total effects of spatial durbin estimates: relative neighborhood housing value change in the 1990s and 2000s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanatory Variables</th>
<th>1990s Direct</th>
<th>1990s Indirect</th>
<th>1990s Total</th>
<th>2000s Direct</th>
<th>2000s Indirect</th>
<th>2000s Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>-0.086***</td>
<td>-0.159***</td>
<td>-0.245***</td>
<td>0.085***</td>
<td>-0.235***</td>
<td>-0.150***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black squared</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>0.231***</td>
<td>0.276***</td>
<td>-0.093***</td>
<td>0.261***</td>
<td>0.168***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>-0.045</td>
<td>-0.159***</td>
<td>-0.203***</td>
<td>0.089***</td>
<td>0.269***</td>
<td>0.357***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic squared</td>
<td>0.074</td>
<td>0.139**</td>
<td>0.212***</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>-0.286***</td>
<td>-0.256***</td>
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<td>New housing</td>
<td>0.058***</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.081***</td>
<td>0.085***</td>
<td>0.118***</td>
<td>0.203***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newer housing</td>
<td>0.127***</td>
<td>-0.047</td>
<td>0.081***</td>
<td>0.070***</td>
<td>0.060*</td>
<td>0.131***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old housing</td>
<td>0.152***</td>
<td>0.042**</td>
<td>0.194***</td>
<td>0.199***</td>
<td>0.061***</td>
<td>0.260***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing size</td>
<td>-0.027***</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>-0.023***</td>
<td>0.068***</td>
<td>-0.038***</td>
<td>0.029***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate</td>
<td>0.058***</td>
<td>0.042**</td>
<td>0.100***</td>
<td>-0.302***</td>
<td>0.127***</td>
<td>-0.174***</td>
</tr>
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<td>College graduate</td>
<td>0.154***</td>
<td>-0.094***</td>
<td>0.060**</td>
<td>0.070***</td>
<td>-0.006</td>
<td>0.065***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty rate</td>
<td>0.367***</td>
<td>-0.234***</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>-0.248***</td>
<td>-0.107</td>
<td>-0.355***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty rate squared</td>
<td>-0.107**</td>
<td>0.553***</td>
<td>0.446***</td>
<td>0.619***</td>
<td>0.653***</td>
<td>1.273***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial housing value</td>
<td>-0.003***</td>
<td>0.003***</td>
<td>0.000**</td>
<td>-0.004***</td>
<td>0.002***</td>
<td>-0.002***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initial income level</td>
<td>0.002***</td>
<td>-0.001***</td>
<td>0.000**</td>
<td>0.002***</td>
<td>-0.001***</td>
<td>0.001***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***p < 0.01.
**p < 0.05.
*p < 0.1.
이주민과 지역공동체 관련 한국사례 연구


이주노동자와 여성이민자의 사회적자본 비교연구

INTRODUCTION

• Increasing ethnic diversity in Korea since the 1990s centering on foreign laborers and female immigrants
• The emergence of ethnic discrimination and social exclusion
• Social capital as an important aspect of the social assimilation of migrants

• Few studies about social capital among migrants at the community level in Korea
• Few studies about how different types of migrants develop social capital at the community level in Korea
INTRODUCTION

Q1: What is the level of social capital among migrant workers and female immigrants in an ethnically diverse urban community?

Q2: What are the factors affecting differences in the level of social capital between the two groups?
LITERATURE REVIEW
SOCIAL CAPITAL AND ASSIMILATION

• **Social capital**
  - A measurement of the quality and traits of social relations among individuals and groups
  - A critical factor for achieving collective goals that are socially desirable (Coleman 1990, Putman 1993)
  - Social network, generalized trust, and social norms

• **Assimilation**
  - A form and process of migrants entering and becoming a part of a host society
  - A strong social network, a high level of trust for others, and a high degree of adherence to social norms are critical for assimilation
  - Social assimilation among migrants can be better understood by examining perceptions and experiences through the components of social capital
TYPES OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

- **Bonding capital**
  - Social and psychological support enhancing reciprocity and solidarity among homogenous people
  - Strong ties only with co-ethnics may lead to socially disadvantaged outcomes, thereby fostering slumming (Griffiths et al. 2005)

- **Bridging capital**
  - Social capital between different racial/ethnic groups improving migrants’ access to information, recommendations, mentoring, preparation, etc. (Dickens 1999; Putnam 2000)
  - Critical for ethnically diverse community with dissenting views and conflicts
  - Contact as a strategy for promoting bridging capital (Contact hypothesis)

- **Linking capital**
  - Connections between individuals and groups who occupy different social positions (e.g., police, government)
MIGRANT WORKERS

• The influx of migrant workers from developing Asian countries beginning in the 1990s

• E-9 (Non-professional employment) visa
  • H-2 (Working-visit) visa for ethnic Koreans
  • Short-term working contracts prevent migrant workers form investing into human social capital (Dustman 2000)

• Korean government has focused on limiting opportunities for migrant workers' permanent residence
  • H-7 visa (special designated activities) introduced in 2011 for permanent residency
FEMALE IMMIGRANTS

• Interracial marriages accounting more than 10%
• Mostly coming from developing Asian countries where migrant workers are from
• But, differences from migrant workers
  • Expected to stay in Korea permanently (longer/permanent stay, language fluency)
  • Greater chance to get involved with the community and interact with Korean parents (having children)
METHODS
STUDY AREA

• Wongok, Ansan
• 100,000 foreign-born people (11.6% as of 2022)
• Various services for foreigners
  • Ansan Migrant Community Service Center
  • Multicultural Promotional and Learning Center
  • Multicultural Children’s Library
  • Wongok Multicultural Police Stand
  • Ethnic churches and temples
  • Banks providing interpretation services
DATA AND METHODS

- Qualitative analysis
  - Are there differences in the level of social capital between the two groups?, then why?
  - Interviews with 15 migrants living around Wongok (China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Russia/Uzbekistan)
- Semi-structured interviews: perceptions and experiences about social network, trust, and social norms
RESULTS
BONDING CAPITAL (BETWEEN CO-ETHNICS)

• Bonding capital was not strong for both migrant worker and foreign wife groups
  • Not particularly trusting co-ethnics more than others (socio-economic status)
  • Lack of free time with laborious and tiring jobs for migrant workers
  • Getting most information from their Korean family members for female immigrants
BRIDGING CAPITAL (BETWEEN MIGRANDS AND KOREANS)

- Bridging capital between female immigrants and native Koreans is higher than that between migrant workers and native Koreans
  - Little motivation to learn the Korean language and interact with Koreans for migrant workers
  - Permanent/longer residency, living in a Korean family, achieving language fluency, and having higher motivation to interact with Koreans due to children for female immigrants
  - Female immigrants viewing themselves as members of the community

I would like to have Korean friends. But, I cannot make Korean friends because I do not understand what they say. Although I would like to learn the Korean language, I have no time for that because I work even on Sunday.

I think that I need to interact with Korean people more because I can get better information on education from Korean parents than Sri Lankan or other foreign parents. Thus, it is better to live in a neighborhood where there are many Korean people.
LINKING CAPITAL (BETWEEN MIGRANTS AND PUBLIC AGENCIES)

• Relatively higher linking capital for both migrant worker and female immigrant groups
• With various supports from central and local public agencies, non-profit organizations, banks, and the police
FRAMEWORK TO ENHANCE SOCIAL CAPITAL IN WONGOK

Foreign Wives
- Longer/permanent living in Korea
- Living in a Korean family
- Fluency in Korean
- High motivation for social network

Migrant Workers
- Learning Korean culture and social norms through ethnic community organizations

Native Koreans
- More chances to interact with foreign wives
- Reduced overall prejudice to migrants

Bonding social capital between co-ethnics

Bridging social capital

Bridging role

Bridging social capital enhanced by foreign wives
CONCLUSION
FINDINGS

• The level of social capital varied by types of migrants
• Bonding capital was not strong for both groups
• Bridging capital was weak for migrant workers
• Bridging capital was relative higher for female immigrants
• Linking capital was higher for the both groups
POLICY IMPLICATIONS

• Enhance both bonding and bridging capital
• Utilize linking capital to enhance bonding and bridging capital
• A varying approach is needed to account for the differences between two groups
INTRODUCTION

• Korean Chinese, the largest ethnic minority in Korea (0.6 million in 2020)
• Daerim 2-dong, the largest Korean Chinese enclave
  ▪ Perceived as a neighborhood where the residential environment is disorderly
  ▪ Due to criminal behavior and illegal disposal of waste among Korean Chinese
INTRODUCTION (CONT'D)

• In recent years, more positive perceptions of safety and cleanliness reported

• Possibly thanks to community development activities undertaken jointly by native Koreans, Korean Chinese, and local governments

• Social capital as a necessary factor for successful community development
1. What is the extent of the relationship between social capital and community development in a Korean-Chinese enclave?

2. What are the interaction mechanisms between bonding, bridging, and linking capital in community development in a Korean-Chinese enclave?
LITERATURE REVIEW
LINKS BETWEEN SOCIAL CAPITAL & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Social capital
  - Networks, norms of reciprocity, and trust facilitate collaboration and cooperation
  - Allows community members to identify common issues, set goals, allocate resources, and accomplish tasks (An input of community development outcome)

- Community development
  - A process of collective action by community members to solve shared problems and achieve common objectives
  - The mobilization of community members produces social capital (An output of community development)

➢ Studies mostly focus on the effect of social capital on community development
DIFFERENCE TYPES OF SOCIAL CAPITAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

• Bonding capital (within)
  ✓ Can provide immediate supports
  ✓ Sometimes considered a perverse social capital

• Bridging capital (between)
  ✓ Can provide new ideas and perspectives

• Linking capital (at different levels of the social hierarchy)
  ✓ Can deliver resources, key services, and jobs

➔ Insufficient attention has been paid to the interaction mechanisms of different types of social capital in community development in ethnically diverse neighborhoods
METHODS
STUDY AREA

- About 10,000 Korean Chinese in 2015 in Daerim 2-dong (40%)
- Access to manufacturing jobs and low-cost housing
- Korean Chinese often co-live with native Korean landlords as renters
- Chosen as a trial project area for the Multicultural Urban Village Project
- Designated to a district for the Residential Environment Management Project
- Voluntary activities (e.g., street cleaning, and community policing)
DATA AND METHODS

• Semi-structured in-depth interviews with 20 native Koreans, Korean Chinese, and public officials in 2017
  ✓ Bonding capital (between native Koreans, between Korean Chinese)
  ✓ Bridging capital (between native Koreans and Korean Chinese)
  ✓ Linking capital (between native Korean and Korean Chinese residents and the governments)
• Questions on the relationships between social capital and community development
RESULTS
Bonding Capital and Community Development

- Well-united Korean Chinese
  - Both native Koreans and local government officials pointed out solidarity among Korean Chinese

- Bonding among Korean Chinese was important for the participation of Korean Chinese in community development activities

- Bonding capital between Korean Chinese and between native Koreans was developed in the community development process

“Korean Chinese are well united. When we perform Chinese dance for community events, many Korean Chinese gather to see our dance. Then, we distribute flyers about how to treat trash and garbage to other Korean Chinese. The way has been effective in making the community clean”
Bridging capital played a critical role in bringing resources to the community and improving residential environment

- Korean and Korean-Chinese Community
- Public fund for the revitalization of the Daerim Central Market

“We (native Koreans) worked with Korean Chinese people for community activities. We held events for Korea-China cultural exchange and multiculturalism centering on the community space for both native Korean and Korean Chinese. In the process, we taught Korean Chinese people about community rules like Korea’s garbage systems. I believe this way played a role on the improved community environment.”
Contacts between native Koreans and Korean Chinese in community development reduced prejudice about each group.

Prejudice about Korean Chinese decreased along with the improved neighborhood environment.

“Previously, there was discrimination and antipathy to Korean Chinese. We did not know the culture and social norms in Korea. While I was knitting and chatting with native Koreans, I could understand native Koreans’ culture and norms.”

“How Korean Chinese behave was changed thanks to the community development efforts. Community environment is much better than before as Korean Chinese follow the community rules. Now, I think that both native Korean and Korean Chinese are the member of this community.”
Bridging Capital and Community Development (Cont’d)

- Not fully bridged between the two groups
- Nevertheless, a growth of bridging capital after the community development activities
- The utilization of bonding capital among the Korean Chinese for bridging the two groups

“Old Korean Chinese began cleaning the streets, and a month or two later, the streets became cleaner and the trash on the streets was reduced. We realized that our strategy of utilizing strong solidarity among the Korean Chinese was effective.”
Both groups were involved in community development activities centering on the government
  - Korean Chinese were particularly trustful about governments

Linking capital allows for the delivery of important recourse of key services
  - Funds for temporary community space coming from the government
  - Governmental supports for community policing

“Only when the local government asks us a help, we (Korean Chinese) can start an activity and cooperate with them. We trust what the governments do. We cannot initiate community activities because we are unaware of what is expected or required of us.”
The dong government asked Korean-Chinese organizations...to advertise community rules, which helped improve the community environment. The government cannot clean the streets all the time. The Korean-Chinese people should keep their neighborhoods clean. Given that many Korean-Chinese members gather at Doomangang Art Troupe performances, we invited them to participate in community activities.
THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CAPITAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(A) Social Capital
   (as input)
   Integration of bonding, bridging, and linking capital
   Bonding  Bridging  Linking
   (as output)
   Improved social capital

(B) Community Development
   (as process)
   Community activities
   Community policing, community festival, advertising community rule, preparing new community space, street cleaning campaign

(C) Community Development
   (as outcome)
   Improved community environment
   Social environment: lower crime, understanding different culture
   Physical environment: new community space, clean neighborhood

Leading to the initiation of community development activities
Increasing contact and interactions
CONCLUSION
FINDINGS

1. There is a two-way association between social capital and community development.

2. Bonding capital among the Korean Chinese was an important factor in development bridging and linking capital in the community development process.
POLICY IMPLICATIONS

• Not only is it important to exploit existing social capital, but also continuous efforts should also be made to develop and enhance social capital through community development efforts.

• The cultural characteristics of foreign-born people should be fully understood for both successful community development and the improvement of social capital in ethnically diverse neighborhoods.
감사합니다!