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# Immigration Policy Analysis for South Korean Immigrants on Economic Growth in the Western Area of United Stated

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***Abstract.*** *This study examines the analysis of immigration policy in South Koreans on economic growth in the Western Area of United States and explains which states have the potential to increase the economy in the Western Area of United States due to the economic contribution of South Korean immigrants. The data used are quantitative data and qualitative data. Quantitative data in the form of data on the population of the Western Area of United States per County, the number of South Korean immigrants per County, and the growth of income per capita per County. Meanwhile, qualitative data are in the form of various literature such as international news, scientific journals, government publications, as well as reports on immigration in the United States such as policies, immigration processes, economic growth, and South Korean immigrants living in the Western Area of United States. The method used is the congruent mixture method. collect and compile quantitative and qualitative data as well as obtain information from the interpretation process. The quantitative side uses a statistical test of South Korean immigrants on economic growth and uses cluster-outlier analysis in the GIS (Geographical Information System). Meanwhile, in terms of qualitative, quantitative test results will be elaborated with qualitative data by way of interpretation & triangulation of data as a whole. The results obtained are based on the highest number of South Korean immigrants where the high number of immigrants has an impact on grouping (clusters) and outliers (outliers) with high per capita income values in each county in the Western Area of United States as well from reading sources. In terms of validity, there are three locations, namely Los Angeles and Santa Clara in California, where the majority of immigrants work as business people, Honolulu in Hawaii, where the majority of immigrants work as sugarcane farmers, and King in Washington, where the majority of immigrants work as art workers and students.*

***Keywords****: Immigration Policy, Projection Modell, Cluster-Outlier, Spatial Dynamic, Economic Growth, South Korean Immigrants, Western Area of United States*

## 1. Introduction

The United States as a landmass with a long history of ethnic development is home to tens of millions of immigrants from all over the world. The number of immigrants from the United States reached 28% of the total population, which is about 90 million people. In detail, the composition of the immigrant population in the United States in 2012 consisted of five main groups, namely the white race (78%) and other races (22%) which included non-Hispanic whites (63%), Hispanic (17%) , black (13%), Asian (5.1%), and the rest are mixed race (U.S Department of Commerce, 2017). Regarding the economic aspect, although Asian Ethnicity is the ethnicity with the smallest percentage, Asian Race provides the largest income value in households in the United States. In detail, the income value of Americans based

on race, including Black and Hispanic races have incomes under $150,000 per year, White Races have incomes above $150,000 per year, while Asian Races have incomes above $200,000. This condition shows that the Asian race plays an important role in US income growth (U.S Department of Commerce, 2017).

According to O' Conor & Batalova (2019), Korea ethnic as one of the Asian Oriental Ethnics is one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in the United States. Since the 1960s, the migration of Koreans to mainland America has been influenced by political, economic, and military conditions between South Korea and the United States. Koreans migrated in three initial waves in 1903-1924. From 1903-1905, about 7000 Koreans migrated to Hawaii as workers in the sugarcane fields, and about 1000 of them went to western mainland such as California, Nevada, and Oregon. (O'Connor & Batalova, 2019). In 1924, the Johnson-Reed Immigration Act restricted Koreans entering the United States to one hundred per year. The period from the end of the Korean war in 1953 to 1965 marked the second wave of immigration. Under the War Brides Act of 1945 a spouse (husband or wife) and adopted child by American military personnel are permitted to enter the United States. The third wave of immigration began with the Immigration Act of 1965 which eliminated national origin as the basis of United States immigration policy. Until then, Koreans remained a minority with a population of about 10,000. It was recorded that in 2017, there were about one million immigrants from South Korea (O'Connor & Batalova, 2019). The growth of Korean immigrants further increased with the abolition of the 1965 Immigration Act concerning restrictions on Asian immigration to the United States. The increase occurred by 2,500% from 11,000 people in 1960 to 290,000 people in 1980. This growth reached its peak in 2010 with the number of immigrants amounting to 1.1 million people. The above conditions indicate that the number of immigrants increased dramatically after the repeal of the law. However, after several presidential changes, the policies that apply in several aspects have changed which have an impact on the number and composition of immigrants in the United States (O'Connor & Batalova, 2019).

Quoted from VOA Indonesia news (10/04), the immigration crisis in the United States has worsened in recent weeks. US President Donald Trump is considering implementing the controversial policy of separating migrant children from their families (Widakuswara, 2019). Meanwhile, a report from the Council on Foreign Relations explains that congress has debated immigration reform in the last two decades. Comprehensively, immigration reform refers to omnibus laws that try to address issues such as the demand for high and low-skilled labor, the legal status of undocumented immigrants, border security, and domestic law enforcement (Council on Foreign Relations, 2020). In addition, the current pandemic also has an impact on immigration policy. Quoted from the Washington Post news (22/04), the President of the United States of America under Donald Trump stopped immigration to the United States for 60 days by using a green card recipient blocking method but would still allow temporary workers with non-immigrant visas to enter the United States (Miroff & Sacchetti, 2020). This was also supported by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the United States Embassies & Consulates in the Republic of Korea (22/04) which reported that during the economic recovery after the Covid-19 outbreak, the United States would suspend the entry of immigrants who were feared to pose a risk to the labor market in America. Union (U.S. Embassy & Consulate in the Republic of Korea, 2020).

Technically, the immigration suspension is carried out through several mechanisms. The National Foundation for American Policy shows that the immigration policy initiated by the President of the United States, Donald Trump succeeded in reducing official immigration by 49%. A member of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, Ron Klasko, identified several major problems related to immigration policy, namely the prohibition of issuing visas to all immigrants, closing US consulates, shutting down the asylum system, stopping the printing of work permit documents and green cards, and implementing the policy of separating immigrant children. from their parents and so on (Semotiuk, 2020). Meanwhile, United States President-elect Joe Biden promised many undocumented illegal immigrants to obtain citizenship, lift the ban on family-based immigration, and extend work visas (The New York Times, 2021).

Based on the explanation of the background and the theory used in this study, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows: (1) How does the immigration policy scenario affect the trend

of economic growth? (2) How is the spatial dynamics of economic growth towards South Korean immigrants in the western area of United States?, (3) How is the critical review of South Korean immigrants and economic growth in the western area of United States?

This study has three main objectives which emphasize changes in immigration policy for South Korean immigrants on economic growth and spatial dynamics in the western area of United States and a critical review of these policies. First, analyzing changes in South Korean immigration policy on economic growth is carried out quantitatively with a series of statistical tests of the relationship between the ratio of South Korean immigrants to the growth of income per capita in the western area of United States and policy scenarios are set to obtain a simulation of the conditions in which the immigration policy applies. Second, analyze the spatial dynamics caused by the implementation of quantitative immigration policy scenarios. In this section, cluster-outlier analysis is used to obtain regional groupings according to their respective per capita incomes. Third, conduct a qualitative critical review of the factors that influence the migration of South Koreans, including an in-depth study of their implications for economic growth in the western area of United States.

## 2. Research Methodology

### 2.1. Location of Research

The countries that will be the research area are located on the west coast of the United States which is directly adjacent to the North Pacific Ocean. In detail, each state has a county, namely 29 counties for Alaska, 39 counties for Washington, 36 counties for Oregon, 44 counties for Idaho, 58 counties for California, 17 counties for Nevada, and 5 counties for Hawaii that displayed on Figure 1.

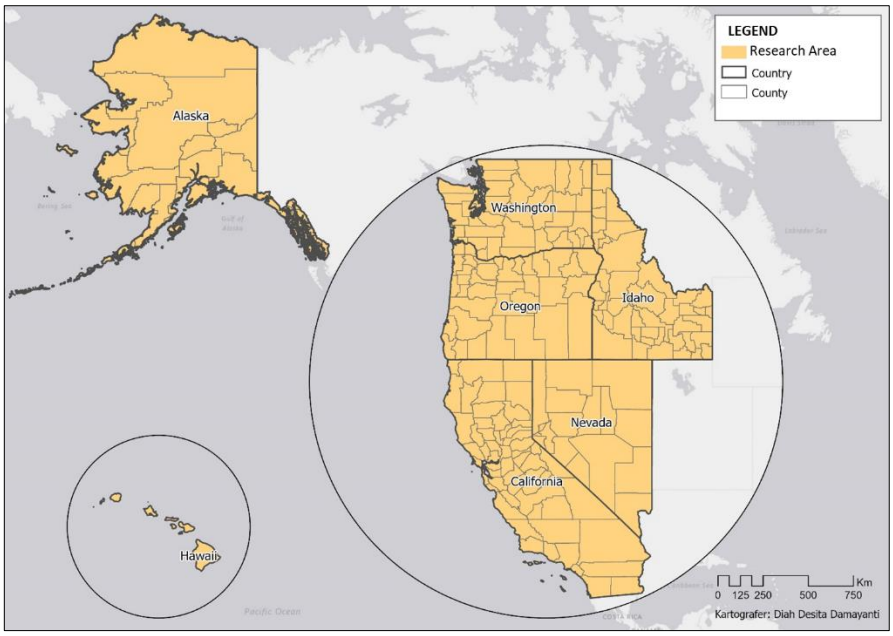



**Figure 1**. Research Area

### 2.2. Conceptual Framework

This study discusses the spatial dynamics of South Korean immigration on economic growth in the western area of the United States by using scenario predictions in 2020, 2023, 2025, and 2030 and describes a critical review of which states have the potential for economic growth caused by the contributions of South Korean immigrants. The quantitative aspect consists of two components, namely the ratio of the number of South Korean immigrants to the total population and the growth rate of per capita income per county. The qualitative aspect consists of immigration policies related to the economy in the western area of the United States. The following is a schematic illustrating the conceptual framework shown on Figure 2:

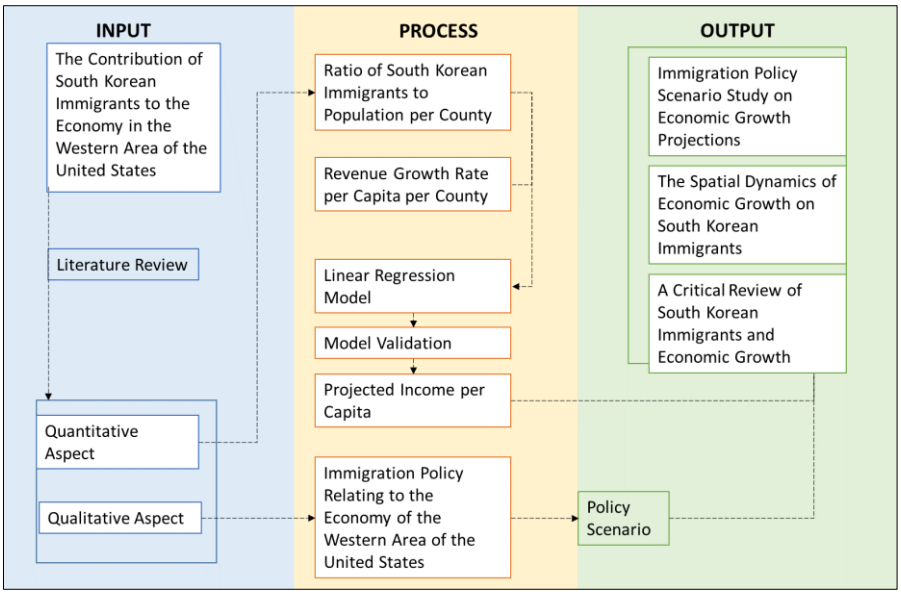



**Figure 2.** Conceptual Framework

## 2.3. Theoretical Approaches

### 2.3.1. Migration

The existence of South Korean immigrants in the western area of the United States cannot be separated from the theory of migration. Everett Spurgeon Lee who is a professor of sociology from the University of Georgia suggests that migration is one of the causes of social change and is one of the three basic components of demographic change, the other two being births and deaths. Migration can also be defined as a form of relocation diffusion (spread of people, ideas, innovations, behaviors, from one place to another), which involves permanent movement to a new location. (Lee, 1966). Lee put forward the "Push & Pull Theory" which serves to explain the reasons why humans migrate from one place to another. This theory focuses on two aspects, namely push factors and pull factors. Everet Spurgeon Lee has conceptualized several factors related to the decision to migrate. Consists of four main factors, namely: (1) factors related to the area of origin, (2) factors related to the destination area, (3) intervention barriers, and (4) personal factors (Lee, 1966).

### 2.3.2. Immigration Policy and The Relation to United States Economic Growth

Immigration is one of the factors that play a major role in the dynamics of the population in a country, and the United States is no exception. This causes the policies made by the government in the field of immigration to become an important aspect that affects various aspects of life, both in the social, political, and economic fields. The laws governing immigration in the United States are a complex set of rules, built on basic principles, including family-based immigration, work-based immigration, protection for refugees, and programs to promote ethnic diversity. (American Immigration Council, 2019).

Kane and Rutledge (2018) in their journal entitled “Immigration and Economic Performance Across Fifty U.S. States from 1980-2015” suggest that in the 1980s and 1990s, the United States experienced a high spike in per capita income along with an increasing number of immigrants. So it can be said that there is a relationship between the level of immigration and per capita income in the United States (Kane & Rutledge, 2018). They research the form of testing a series of regressions to find out how the variables of GDP (Gross Domestic Product), income, immigration, and labor market are interrelated with each other.

### 2.3.3. Utilization of Statistical Models in Policy Studies and Economic Development

According to Daniell, Morton, & Insua (2015), policy analysis has been widely used as a framework for solving various problems related to policy, including decision making. In this study, the thing that

will be an important highlight is the use of technology in policy studies. The framework also forms the basis of the policy-making cycle which is divided into the following general steps that shown on Figure 3 (Daniell, Morton, & Insua, 2015).

1) **Agenda setting:** this process sets priorities between issues that are of public concern and require action or changes to previously determined policies.
2) **Analysis:** this process is carried out to understand the public problems that have been identified. Problems are formulated and alternative policy options are developed and evaluated to address the problem. Evidence is also collected to clarify the facts according to the interests and objectives of the policy.
3) **Policy decision:** this process is carried out after an analytical process where the final decision is made and the selected policy is fully determined.
4) **Policy implementation:** at this stage, the necessary public resources and regulations are mobilized to make the policy work.
5) **Monitoring:** this process aims to evaluate on an ongoing basis, whether the policies implemented are producing the expected results. This is necessary to identify whether the policy should be changed or new issues need to be considered on the agenda.

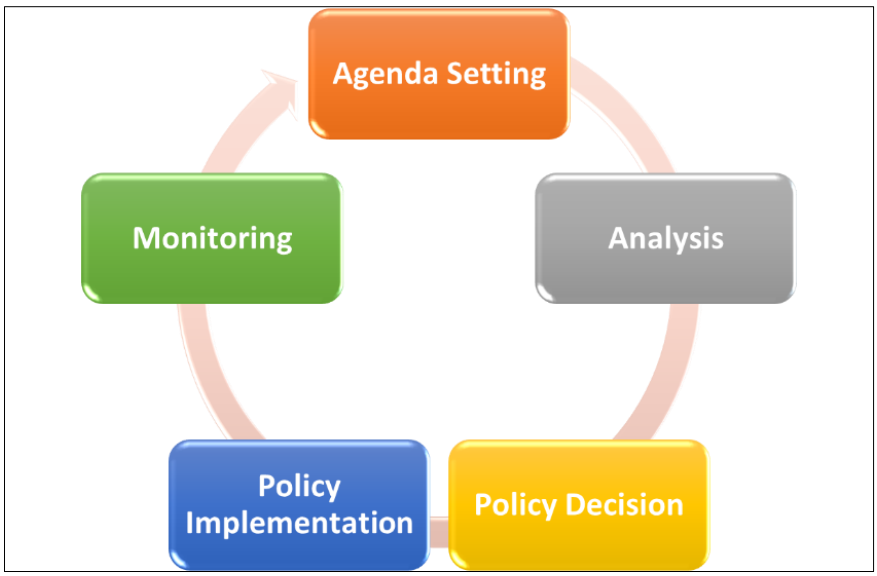



**Figure 3.** Policy-Making Cycle

In the policy-making process, problems that become critical points must be identified and defined in any way into certain criteria. These criteria must also reflect the political values and priorities of the government while in the office which is based on the concept of public value, for example, a policy can be evaluated relative to its impact on social welfare, the environment, and economic development (Daniell, Morton, & Insua, 2015). For example, a good model can show that alternative A performs better than alternative B with various advantages and disadvantages as a consequence that must be faced if one of the policy alternatives is implemented. The model can also explore the possible consequences of implementing different policies in different future circumstances, which are usually impossible to test in real situations. (Walker & Daalen, 2013). The diagram on Figure 4 below shows a model system developed for reviewing a policy.

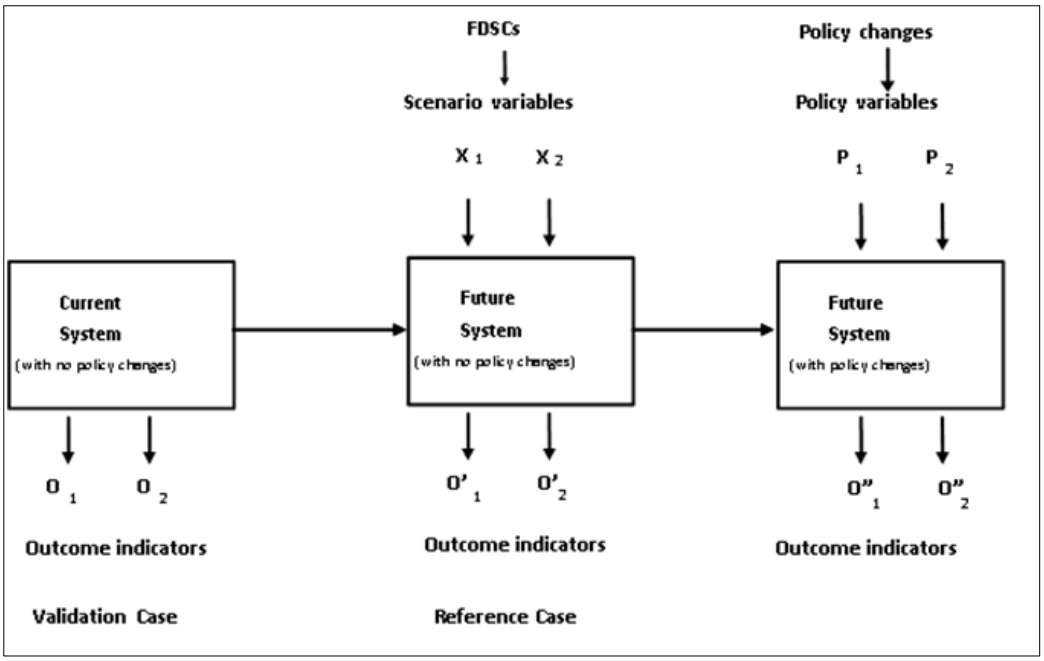



**Figure 4.** Policy Model System with Scenarios

From the diagram above, a system built from the current state is validated to obtain a significant model for the real world. After that, output indicators are obtained with certain scenarios that are built from various references to real cases that have occurred. After that, a future system is obtained by simulating changes to the policies that have been identified. The application of this statistical model in policy studies develops further towards the exploration and application or better known as Artificial Intelligence (AI) (Ernst, Merola, & Samaan, 2018). Trends in the use of technology in the economic field are also developing towards an understanding of space, or what is known as spatial analysis. Driven by recent advances in data and software, as well as economic theory and econometric methods, spatial economic analysis is on the rise significantly (Bell & Dalton, 2006). The Illustration can be seen on Figure 5 as follows:

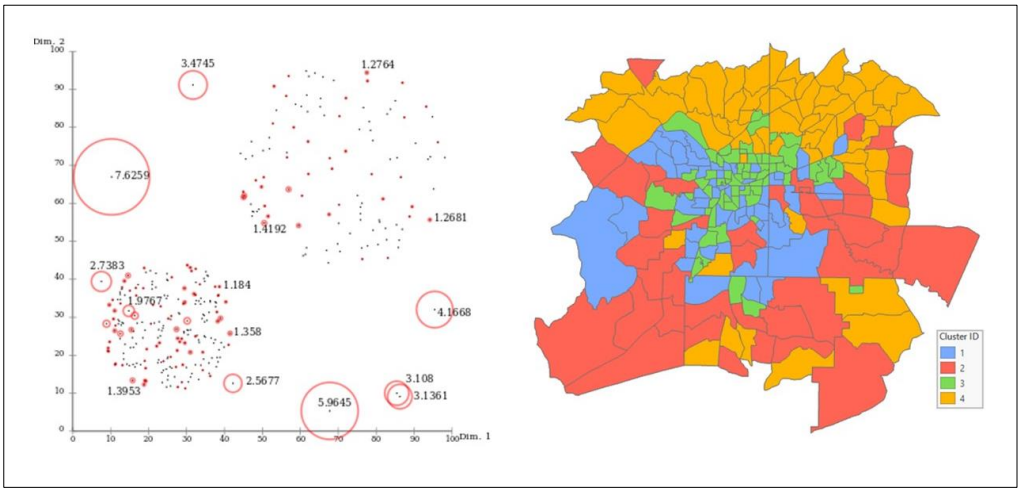



**Figure 5.** Illustration of Conventional Regression Model and Spatial Regression Model

To support the need for this analysis, spatial perspective is an important aspect of knowledge to better depict data on maps and test hypotheses based on some expected pattern or structure. According to Tobler (1979), in general, spatial statistics are based on non-independent observations. This means that research conducted using this perspective is based on the assumption of a condition in which the regional units or regions that become the unit of analysis are in a certain relationship and are interrelated

with each other, one of which is a clear economic relationship between the city and the suburbs (Bell & Dalton, 2006). Experts try to develop spatial statistics as a method that is integrated with geographic information systems (GIS). Initially, the contribution of GIS is in the form of orders that allow for the correction of inconsistent parts between several scopes (spatial variables) in a heterogeneous geographical area (Bell & Dalton, 2006).

The GIS approach emphasizes the overlay process between one variable and another and allows interaction with the database. the spatial approach offered by GIS is also able to answer policy questions, especially in the field of immigration and the economy that occur in certain areas that cannot be solved by conventional statistical approaches. This is due to the ability of GIS to combine many layers of a spatial database which gives researchers tremendous power and flexibility to describe the spatial aspects of economic problems (Bernard, 2017).

### 2.4. Interpretation, Statistic and Map Producing

The research method used in this study is a mixed-method. This method uses a concurrent strategy which is a step in which researchers collect and combine quantitative and qualitative data as well as obtain information from the interpretation process (Creswell, 2014). This method uses a paradigm that is based on problem-solving and uses all related approaches to understand and solve research problems.

This study discusses three main aspects, namely (1) economic growth trends, (2) immigration policies for South Korean immigrants in the western area of the United States, and (3) the spatial dynamics of economic growth for South Korean immigrants in the western area of United States. This research will use two interrelated disciplines, namely economics and geography. From these two disciplines, in-depth analysis and critical review can be obtained which in this research is referred to as the spatial econometrics approach. In researching policy aspects, econometrics is used as a tool for assessing the impact of economic policy decisions (Ouliaris, 2011). In addition, econometrics also serves to predict the effects of choosing one policy or another (Lang, 1983). Policy analysis must be formulated as a choice among rules of conduct for policy authorities and estimates must be made of the stochastic nature of the economy under each proposed rule to find the best choice (Sims, 1982).

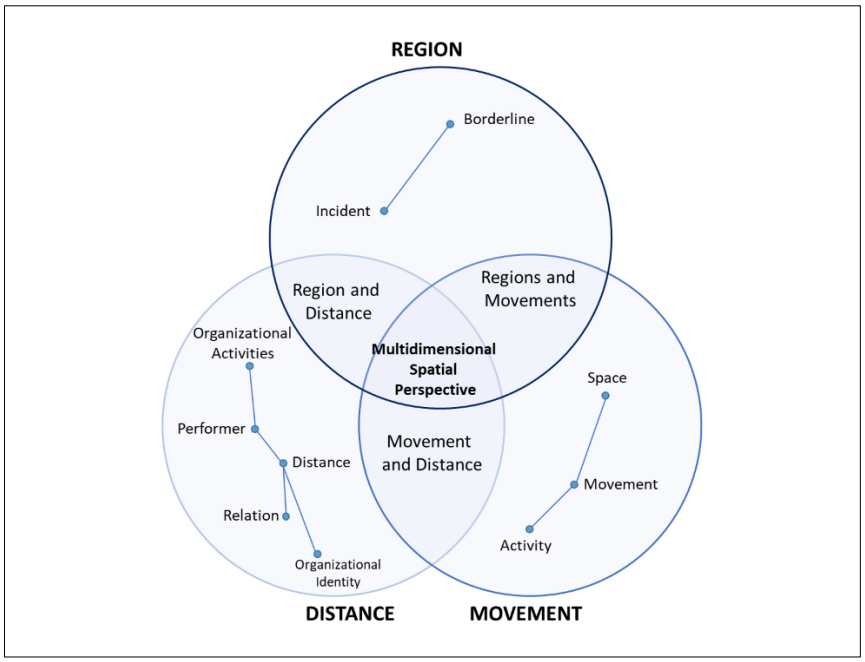



**Figure 6.** Spatial Organization Integrative Framework
Source: Weinfurtner & Seidl (2019) (reprocessed)

The policy context in this research is related to the study of the area so that it requires a spatial approach to integrate the concept of policy with regional studies. The spatial approach is a way of

identifying, explaining, and predicting human and physical patterns related to the earth's surface space. Dorrell & Henderson (2018) in their book Introduction to Human Geography state that spatial perspective is a phenomenon that is studied and can be displayed on maps so that geography focuses on locations in the world. Human geography is a social science that focuses on people, where they live, their way of life, and their interactions in various places around the world (Dorrell & Henderson, 2018). The spatial approach has three main interrelated aspects to explain the problems that exist in the earth's surface. Figure 6 above shows the relationship between these three aspects which examines multidisciplinary problems from a geographic perspective, especially for the United States. In this study, the main aspect that is highlighted is the aspect of the region which has several core questions including what is limited by the region? What's going on in the area? Various discussions on policies that will be discussed using stochastic statistics are integrated into two main questions regarding the area using space.

Details and classification of data used in this study are presented in the form of a data development matrix which includes data types, data forms, and units that can be measured. The details of the data used in this study are shown in Table 1 as follows:

**Table 1.** Research Data Development Matrix

| Data | Type | Form | Unit | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Population of Western Area of the United States per County | Secondary, quantitative | Tabular | Person | *U.S Census Bureau Economics Indicators* |
| Number of South Korean Immigrants per County | Secondary, quantitative | Tabular | Person | *Migration Policy Institute* |
| Revenue Growth per Capita per County | Secondary, quantitative | Tabular | Percentage | *Bureau of Economic Analysis U.S. Department of Commerce* |
| Western Area of United States Economic Policy | Secondary, qualitative | Description, Report | - | Various sources |
| Western Area of United States Immigration Policy | Secondary, qualitative | Description, Report | - | Various sources |

The variables identified in this study are quantitative variables represented by ratio data. Before making a scenario-based prediction model, it is necessary to test the observed variables. Therefore, the hypothesis in this study is used to test the compatibility between theory and empirical facts in the real world. The hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows:

**H0** = There is no effect between income per capita on the ratio of immigrants
**H1** = There is an influence between income per capita on the ratio of immigrants

Then tested the hypothesis by using a regression test. The regression model used is linear regression in which there is only one independent variable, namely income per capita. The equation of the linear regression model is stated in the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Y = a + bX} \quad (1)$$

With
Y : Dependent Variable
X : Independent Variables
a dan b : Regression constants

Below is the result of the regression test between the ratio of Korean immigrants (X) and the growth of income per capita (Y). The data used are 220 counties which are divided into six countries (states) of the western area of the United States as a unit of analysis which includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, and Alaska. Statistical test results are displayed as follows.

**Table 2**. Regression Statistic (1)

| *Regression Statistics* | |
|---|---|
| Multiple R | 0,218497679 |
| R Square | 0,047741236 |
| Adjusted R Square | 0,043373076 |
| Standard Error | 0,019791712 |
| Observations | 220 |

**Table 3**. Regression Statistic (2)

| | *df* | *SS* | *MS* | *F* | *Significance F* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regression | 1 | 0,004281164 | 0,004281 | 10,929371 | 0,00110674 |
| Residual | 218 | 0,085393187 | 0,000392 | | |
| Total | 219 | 0,089674352 | | | |

**Table 4**. Regression Statistic (3)

| | *Coefficients* | *Standard Error* | *t Stat* | *P-value* | *Lower 95%* | *Upper 95%* | *Lower 95,0%* | *Upper 95,0%* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intercept | 0,036004968 | 0,001385214 | 25,99234 | 1,022E-68 | 0,03327 4842 | 0,03873 5095 | 0,03327 4842 | 0,0387 35095 |
| RAT_IMM | 1,64785 0396 | 0,498448 387 | 3,305 96 | 0,00110 67 | 0,66545 5678 | 2,63024 5113 | 0,66545 5678 | 2,6302 45113 |

From the table above, from the results of the regression test using 220 data, the results can be seen that the coefficient number is 0.036004968 (rounded to 0.036) which shows the constant number and the ratio number for South Korean immigrants is 1.647850396 (rounded to 1.647). Then the P-value in the table above produces a number under 0.05 which is the number of these variables partially significant effect. It can be seen that the Significance F = 0.00110674 (real level 5%) it can be concluded that the ratio of Korean immigrants has a significant effect on the growth of income per capita. Therefore, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected or in other words, there is an influence between the ratio of Korean immigrants to per capita income. The regression test graph can be seen on Figure 7.

$$\mathbf{Y = 0{,}036 + 1{,}647X} \quad (2)$$

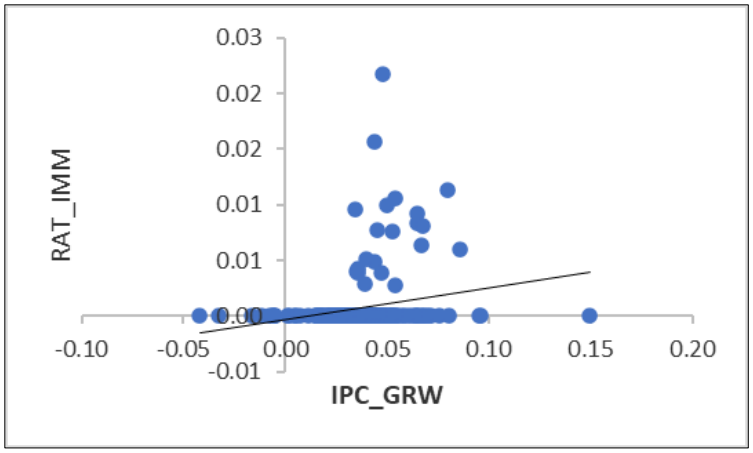



**Figure 7.** Linear Regression Equation Graph

Then to project the Korean migrant population, it takes the trend of immigrant growth in the last few decades. Table 2 shows a comparison of the number of Korean immigrants (1960 – 2010) with the total number of immigrants in the United States (1850 – 2010). The percentage growth of immigrants is assumed to be calculated from 1990 to 2010, during which period, the increase in the number of Korean immigrants was more stable than in the previous two decades.

**Table 5.** Growth of Total Immigrants and Korean Immigrants in the United States. (The black bars indicate no data)

| Year | Total Immigrants | Korean Immigrant | Total Immigrant Growth | Korean Immigrant Growth | Average Growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 | 9700000 | | | | |
| 1860 | 13200000 | | 0.36 | | 0.36 |
| 1870 | 14400000 | | 0.09 | | 0.09 |
| 1880 | 13300000 | | -0.08 | | -0.08 |
| 1890 | 14800000 | | 0.11 | | 0.11 |
| 1900 | 13600000 | | -0.08 | | -0.08 |
| 1910 | 14700000 | | 0.08 | | 0.08 |
| 1920 | 13200000 | | -0.10 | | -0.10 |
| 1930 | 11600000 | | -0.12 | | -0.12 |
| 1940 | 8800000 | | -0.24 | | -0.24 |
| 1950 | 6900000 | | -0.22 | | -0.22 |
| 1960 | 5400000 | 11171 | -0.22 | | -0.22 |
| 1970 | 4700000 | 38711 | -0.13 | 2.47 | 1.17 |
| 1980 | 6200000 | 289885 | 0.32 | 6.49 | 3.40 |
| **1990** | **7900000** | **568397** | **0.27** | **0.96** | **0.62** |
| **2000** | **11100000** | **864125** | **0.41** | **0.52** | **0.46** |
| **2010** | **12900000** | **1100000** | **0.16** | **0.27** | **0.22** |
| | | Average ($\bar{X}$) ($\sum$) | 0.28 | 0.58 | 0.43 |

From the table above, the projection scenarios include three types of projections, namely:

1) **Pessimist** = (0.1) ($\bar{X}$ total growth of all foreign residents) **= 0.028**

2) **Moderate** = (0.1) ($\bar{X}$ growth in total foreign population and Korean immigrants) = **0.043**

3) **Optimist** = (0.1) ($\bar{X}$ South Korean immigrant growth) = **0.058**

Therefore, the projection of Korean immigrants can be drawn up to 2050 in the following graph as shown on Figure 8.

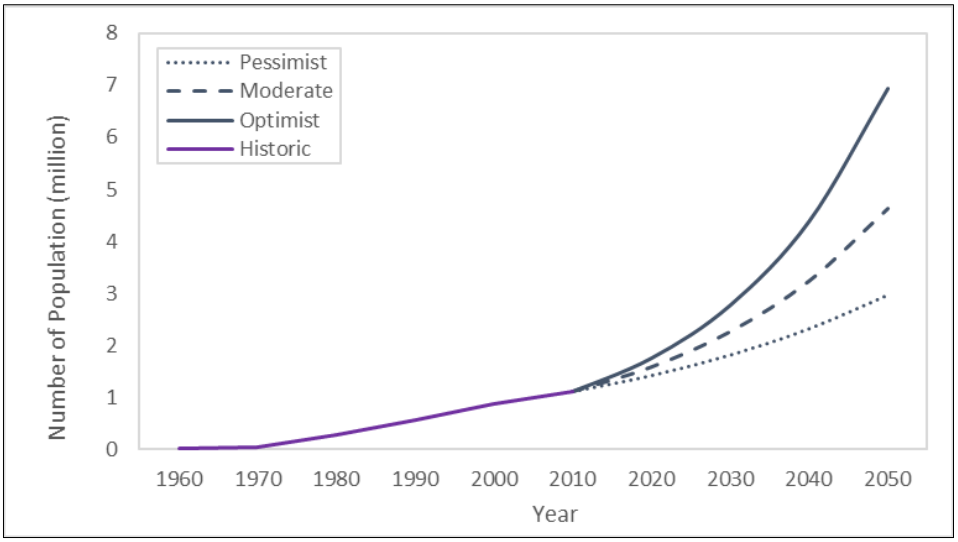



**Figure 8.** Projection Graph of Korean Immigrants in the United States 2010 – 2050. Source: Data processing (2020)

To measure the degree of the spatial distribution of income per capita and Korean immigrants, Cluster-Outlier analysis was used. This analysis aims to identify groupings or anomalous values according to the proximity criteria (Martin & Gallego, 2019). This analysis identifies five types of geographic classes, namely High-High (HH), High-Low (HL), Low-High (LH), Low-Low (LL), and not significant. On the one hand, this technique identifies location points that have high or low values according to their environment. On the other hand, the analysis identifies anomalous areas where the point has a very different value from its neighbors, either much higher or lower. There are also cases where there is no spatial association (not significant). The following is the Cluster-Outlier analysis equation.

$$\boldsymbol{I_i} = \frac{\boldsymbol{X_i - \bar{x}}}{\boldsymbol{S_i^2}} \sum_{\boldsymbol{j=1, j \neq i}}^{\boldsymbol{n}} \boldsymbol{W_{i,j}(X_j - \bar{x})} \quad (3)$$

with

$X_i$ **:** attribute for feature *i*
$\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ **:** average of related attributes
$W_{i,j}$ **:** spatial weight between features *i* and *j*
and

$$\boldsymbol{S_i^2} = \frac{\sum_{\boldsymbol{j=1, i \neq i}}^{\boldsymbol{n}} \boldsymbol{(x_j - \bar{x})^2}}{\boldsymbol{n-1}} \quad (4)$$

with

*n* : total number of features

The spatial distribution to be analyzed is determined in certain years by considering that in those years, the economic growth chart experienced a significant contraction compared to the previous and following years due to changes in immigration policy. Meanwhile, the results of the cluster-outlier analysis will be used to examine the spatial dynamics of the policy scenario from the projection of per

capita income growth and the distribution of immigrants in each state. For more details on the cluster-outlier analysis, see Figure 9 below.

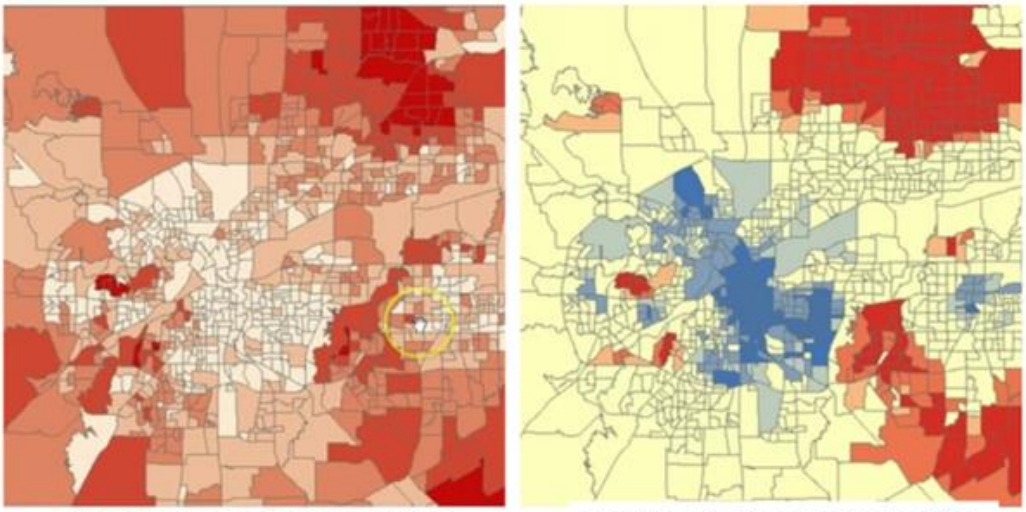



**Figure 9.** Example of a Map of Spatial Distribution of Income per Capita and Results of Cluster-Outlier Analysis

This analysis will be carried out using ArcGIS Pro spatial data processing software to obtain geographic groupings with statistical equation automation. In the picture above, it can be seen that the cluster-outlier analysis (right) will emphasize the grouping of the spatial distribution of per capita income (left). The dark red area represents the significant high score (HH) group, while the dark blue color represents the low-value group (LL) area. While the pink areas are outliers, high values are surrounded mainly by low values (HL), while the light blue areas are low values surrounded mainly by high values (LH).

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Immigration Policy Scenario Analysis and Economic Growth Projection

The various immigration scenarios described in the previous chapter are compiled into two different scenario configurations. This configuration refers to the possibility of these policies influencing the trend of economic growth either positively or negatively. The table below shows the configuration of scenario 1 with the example that Trump becomes president-elect until 2025. If we look at the effect of the number of immigrants on the rate of economic growth that has been statistically discussed in the previous chapters, Trump's policies towards immigrants are expected to reduce growth economy is equal to the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state. This is related to the ability of each country in terms of the availability of labor seen from the number of immigrants, especially South Korean immigrants. Positive growth in per capita income is only expected to occur after Trump's tenure, namely in 2026 with a positive growth of the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state.

In addition, the pandemic has resulted in several changes to immigration policy, one of which is the restriction and termination of visa applications. Meanwhile, restrictions on immigrants who will enter the United States also apply to several countries of origin. Of course, this policy change affects the trend of economic growth, especially in areas with a high number of immigrants. The results of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) analysis show that since the pandemic began, the United States has experienced a decline in GDP for two consecutive quarters and the sharpest decline was the decline that occurred in the 2nd quarter of 2020, which was 9.1% (Bauer et al, 2020). If it is predicted that this pandemic will last until 2023, new economic growth will occur significantly in 2024 with an average

growth of 2.9%. This estimate decreased dramatically from the initial estimate in 2021, which was 11% (Crutsinger, 2021). Scenario 1 configuration can be seen in the Table 3 as follows.

**Table 6.** Scenario Configuration 1

| Scenario Configuration 1 | | Alaska | Washington | Oregon | Idaho | California | Nevada | Hawaii |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-a | Trump's policy resulted in negative economic growth (-) equal to the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state from 2021 to 2025. | -0.004 | -0.006 | -0.002 | 0 | -0.008 | -0.003 | -0.011 |
| 1-b | Economic growth returned to positive (+) starting after Trump stepped down from office in 2026 onwards at the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state. | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0 | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.011 |
| 1-c | Immigration policies during the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in negative economic growth (-) an average of 9.1% which is projected to occur until the end of the Covid-19 pandemic at the latest until 2023. | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 |
| 1-d | Economic growth will return to positive (+) starting in 2024 onwards at an average of 2.9%. | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 |

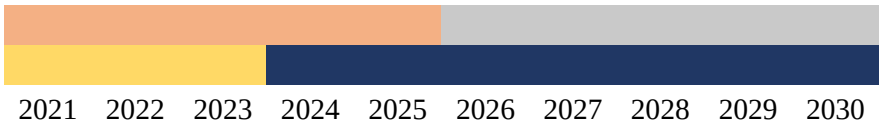



Table 3 shows that in scenarios 1-a and 1-b, economic growth will experience negative and positive growth in which the ratio of immigrants in each state, namely Alaska (0.004); Washington (0.006); Oregon (0.002); Idaho (0); California (0.008); Nevada (0.003); and Hawaii (0.011). Meanwhile, for

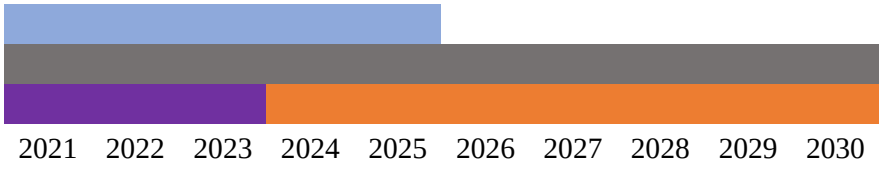
scenario 1-c, economic growth will decrease by 0.0091, while in scenario 1-d, it will grow again by 0.029 times every year. The other scenarios show some fundamental differences with regard to immigration policy. Currently Biden has been elected president and will soon enact policies in 2021. Biden's cancellation of Trump's immigration policy is predicted to increase economic growth, especially with regard to immigrants as a factor in the availability of labor. Projected economic growth will occur until Biden's term ends, namely in 2025 with an increase in the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state.

In addition, the existence of special immigration policies in each state that supports the survival of immigrants will increase the immigrant ratio which also has implications for increasing the per capita income of each state. This increase is predicted to continue and synergize with Biden's policy of supporting immigrants for the next few years starting in 2021. However, in this scenario configuration, California does not experience positive or negative growth taking into account that despite the policy of additional investment in legal services and criminals to immigrant communities, undocumented Californians working on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic have been excluded from federal aid programs and safety nets. These two conflicting conditions are predicted to make economic growth in the region neutral. The configuration of scenario 2 can be seen in more detail in the Table 4.

**Table 7.** Scenario Configuration 2

| Scenario Configuration 2 | | Alaska | Washington | Oregon | Idaho | California | Nevada | Hawaii |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-a | Biden's cancellation of Trump's policy resulted in positive (+) economic growth equal to the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state until 2025 starting in 2021. | 0.053 | 0.053 | 0.053 | 0.053 | 0.053 | 0.053 | 0.053 |
| 2-b | Economic growth also increases (+) with the existence of segmented immigration policies in each state starting in 2021 onwards at the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state except California. | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.011 |
| 2-c | Immigration policies during the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in negative economic growth (-) an average of 9.1% which is projected to occur | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 | -0.091 |

| Scenario Configuration 2 | | Alaska | Washington | Oregon | Idaho | California | Nevada | Hawaii |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | until the end of the Covid-19 pandemic at the latest until 2023. | | | | | | | |
| 2-d | Economic growth will return to positive (+) starting in 2024 onwards at an average of 2.9%. | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.029 |




Scenario 2-a suggests that Biden's cancellation of Trump's policies will open up greater opportunities for undocumented immigrants. In early 2021, the U.S. The Commerce Department said that the United States' economic growth will recover to 5.3% (Pisani, 2021). Policy support for immigrants is also projected to contribute positive growth to the United States economy by the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state at least until 2025 when Biden's term ends. In the following years, both scenarios 1 and 2 show positive economic growth of 2.9%.

### 3.1.1. First Policy Scenario Projection Analysis

In general, the projected economic growth of the United States of America will contract for at least the next few years, where the pandemic is predicted to subside in 2023. Trump's policy which is also not in favor of immigrants will make it more difficult for both those who will enter and those who are not. has settled in the United States. However, these policies will have different impacts. California and Washington are the two countries that have the largest per capita income projections among the other countries studied.

The 2020 data on Figure 10 show California and Washington per capita incomes of 71,480 $ and 68,322 $, respectively. Both countries experienced a decline to 53,063 $ for California and 51,103 $ for Washington respectively on moderate projections in 2023. Positive growth will only start in 2024, but significant growth will only be seen after Trump resigns from his second term, which is to 55,799 $ and 53,978 $ in 2025.

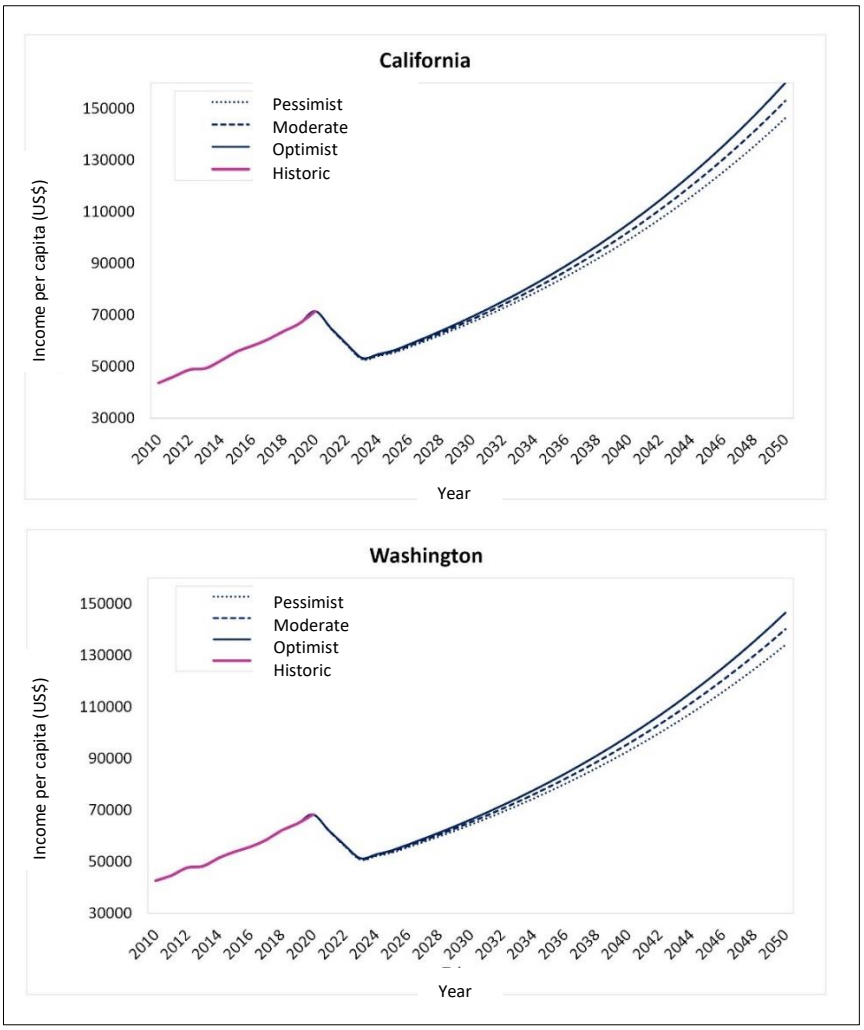



**Figure 10.** California and Washington Economic Growth Policy Scenario First

Furthermore, Hawaii and Alaska have relatively large per capita income projections, but are lower than California and Washington. Data for 2020 on Figure 11 shows that the per capita income of these two countries is 60,729 $ and 64,780 $, respectively. The 9.1% decline due to the pandemic as well as Trump's immigration policies resulted in Hawaii's per capita income to 44,607 $ and Alaska to 48,745 $ each for moderate projections in 2023. Positive growth will only start in 2024, but significant new growth will be seen after Trump stepped down from his second term, namely to $46,617 and $51,670 in 2025.

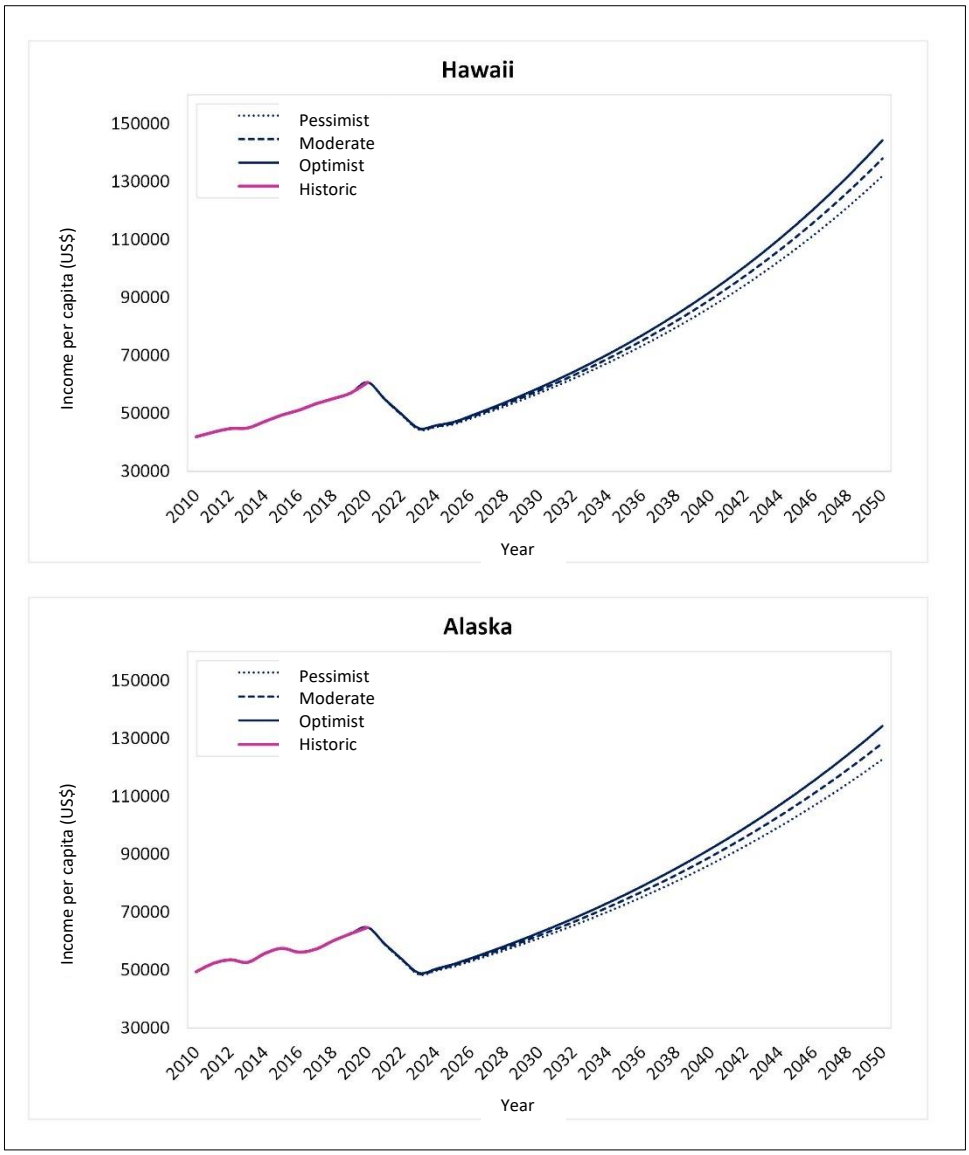



**Figure 11.** Hawaii and Alaska Economic Growth Policy Scenario First

For Oregon and Nevada, the projected per capita income is in the middle category, higher than Idaho. Data for 2020 on Figure 12 shows that the per capita income of these two countries is 56,765 $ and 53,635 $, respectively. The 9.1% decline due to the pandemic as well as Trump's immigration policies resulted in Oregon's per capita income to 42,953$ and Nevada to 40,422$ each for moderate projections in 2023. Positive growth will only start in 2024, but significant growth will only start in 2024. will be seen after Trump steps down from his second term, which is $45,679 and $42,886 in 2025.

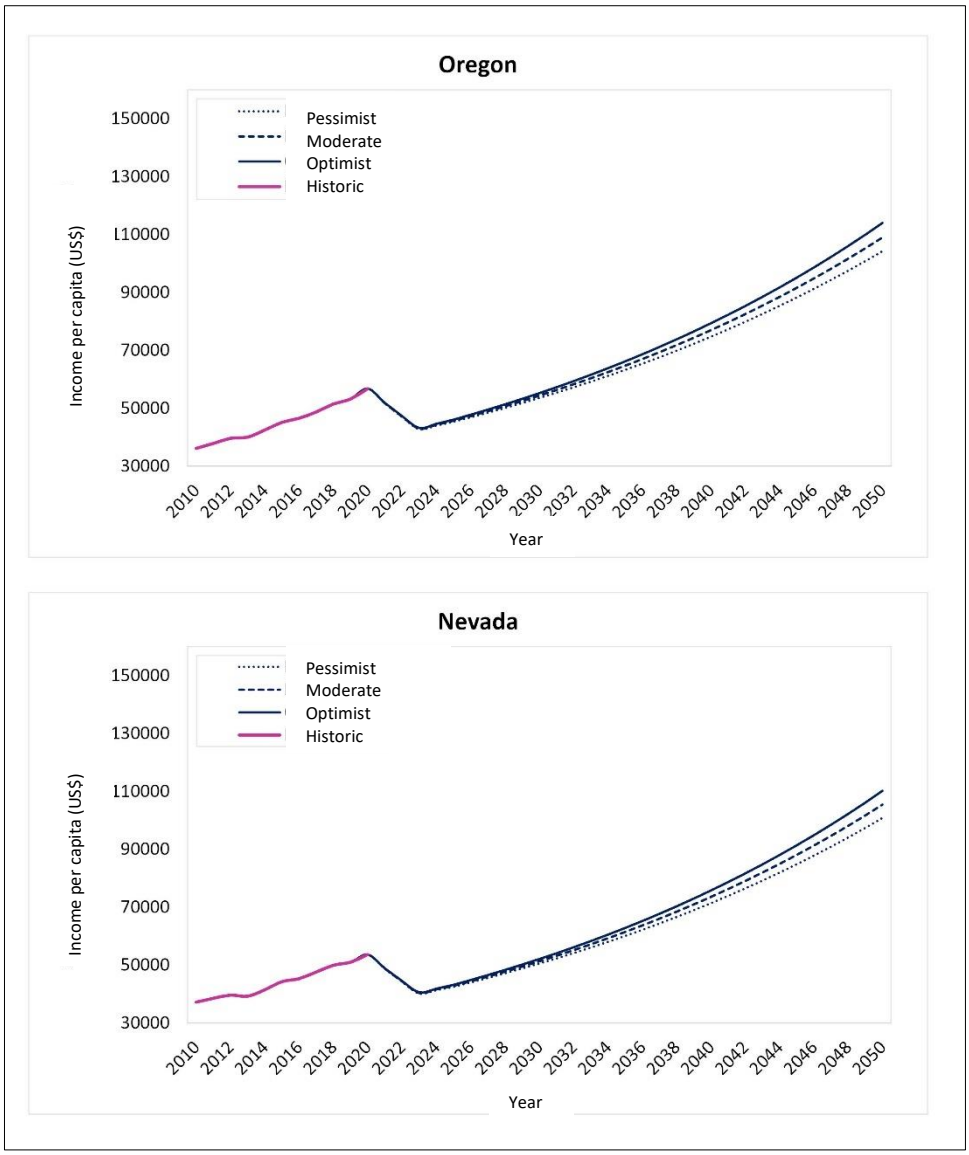



**Figure 12.** Oregon and Nevada Economic Growth Policy Scenario First

Meanwhile, Idaho has the lowest projected per capita income among the states studied. The data for 2020 on Figure 13 shows the per capita income of this country at 48,616$. The 9.1% decline due to the pandemic and Trump's immigration policies brought Idaho's per capita income to $37,038 for a moderate projection in 2023. Positive growth will only start in 2024, but significant growth will only be seen after Trump steps down from his second term. , i.e. to be 39,547 $ in 2025.

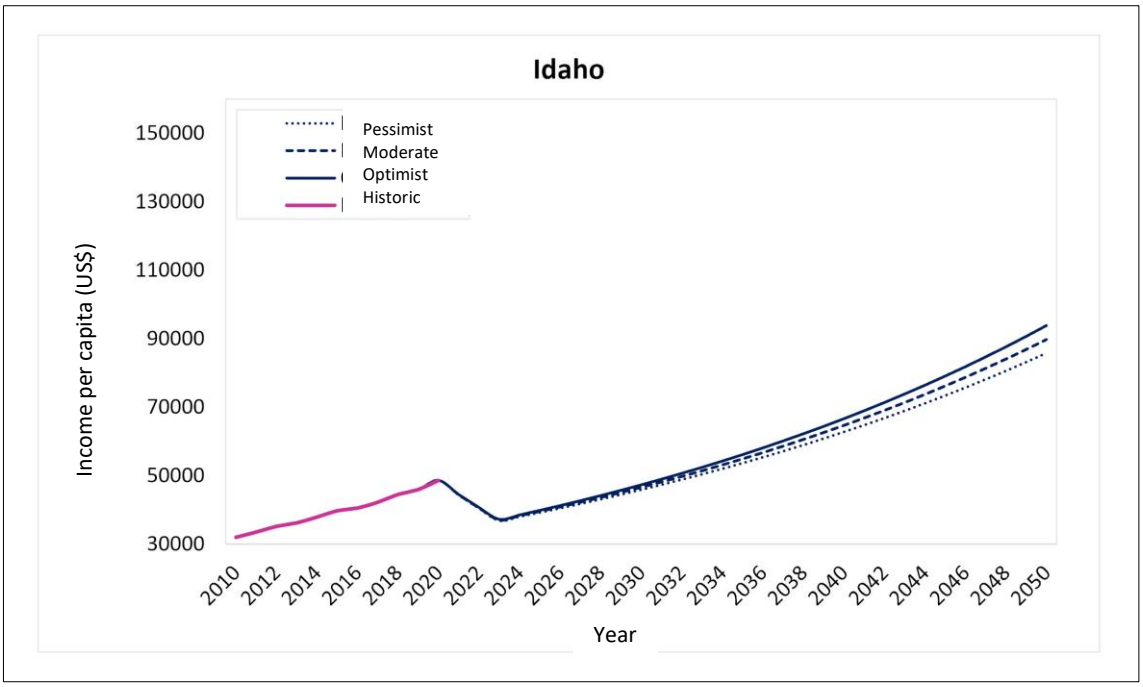



**Figure 13.** Idaho Economic Growth Policy Scenario First

### 3.1.2. Second Policy Scenario Projection Analysis

In the second policy scenario, the projected economic growth of the United States will decline and then increase again in the next few years or known as the 'horse saddle' cycle. In general, the second policy scenario provides better conditions than the first scenario. Although since the pandemic began, economic conditions have weakened until 2023, the immigration policy implemented by Biden gives hope to the United States economy to recover after the losses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, at least until his term ends, namely in 2025. segmented in each state has an impact that indirectly has implications for changes in per capita income in the region.

The graph on Figure 14 shows the economic growth of the states studied under the second policy scenario. Hawaii and Washington are the two states that have the largest projected per capita incomes among other states. The 2020 data show Hawaii and Washington per capita incomes of 60,729 $ and 68,322 $, respectively. These two countries have decreased to 56,613 $ for Hawaii and 62,629 $ for Washington respectively on moderate projections in 2023. Significant positive growth began in the following years, namely to 62,098 $ and 68,354 $ in 2024.

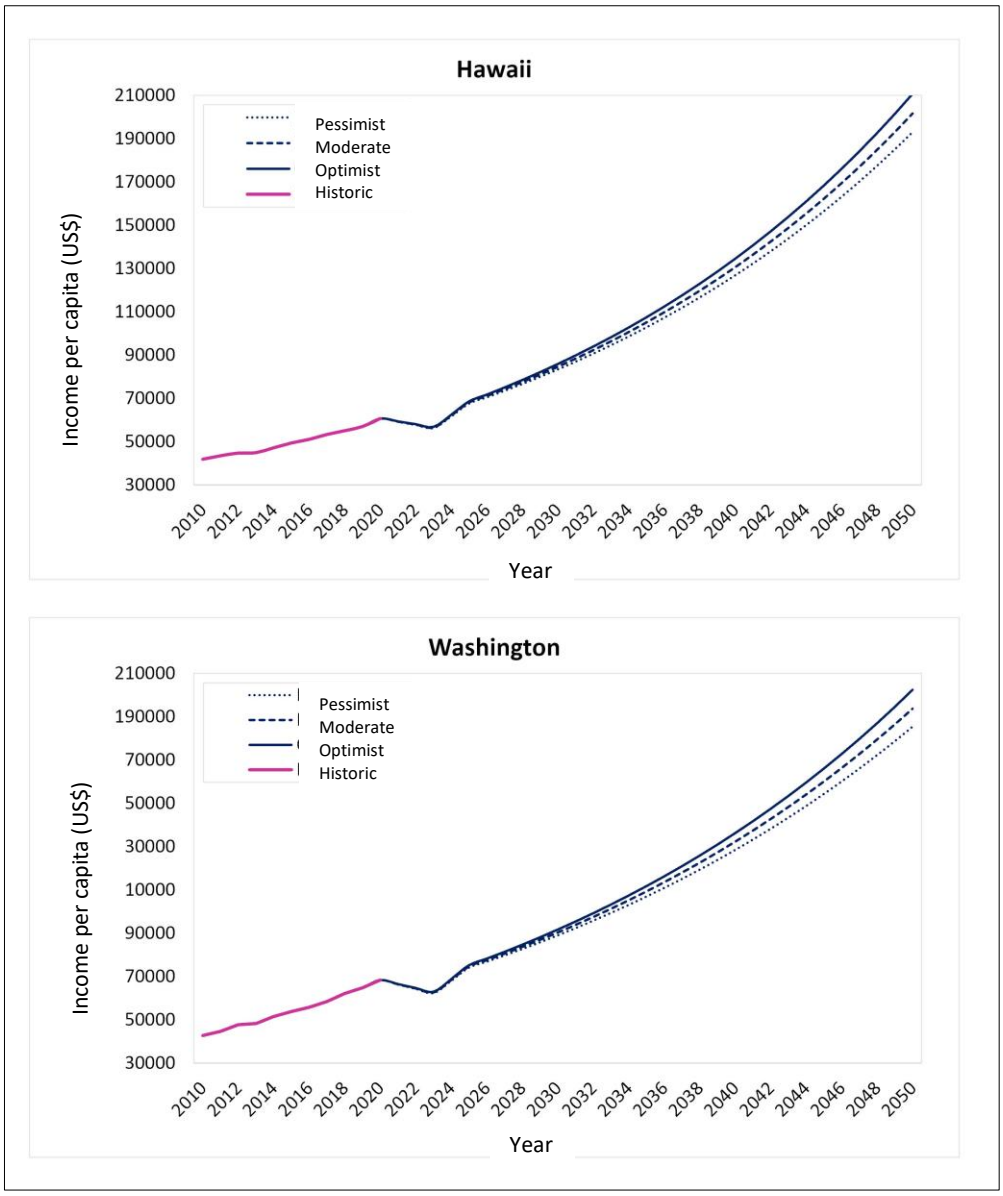



**Figure 14.** Hawaii and Washington Economic Growth Second Policy Scenario

Furthermore, Alaska and Nevada are the two states that have relatively high per capita income projections among other states, but are still behind Hawaii and Washington. The data for 2020 on Figure 15 shows the per capita income of Alaska and Nevada of 64,780 $ and 53,635 $, respectively. These two states decreased to 59,048 $ for Alaska and 48,819 $ for Nevada respectively at moderate projections in 2023. Significant positive growth started after the pandemic ended, i.e. to 64,338 $ and 53,170 $ in 2024. In the following years, per capita income continued to increase by 2.9%.

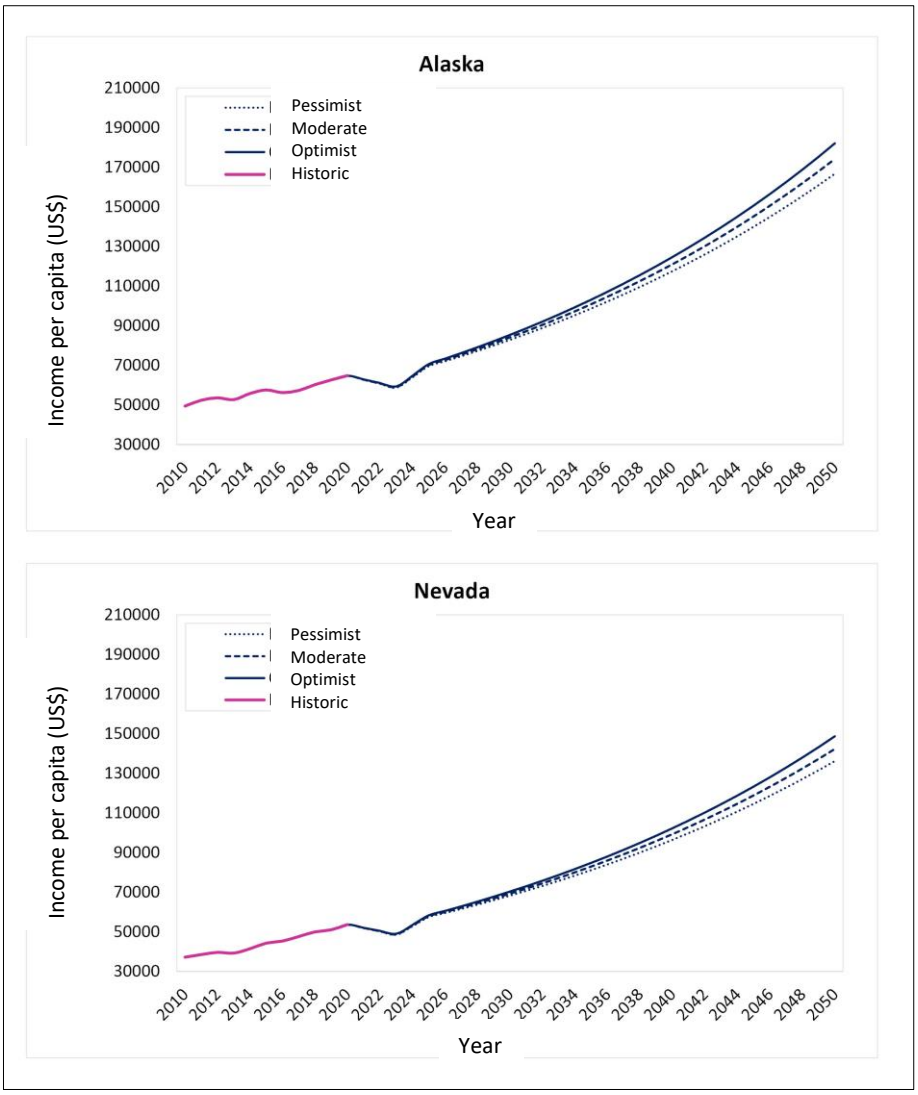



**Figure 15.** Alaska and Nevada Economic Growth Second Policy Scenario

Furthermore, California and Oregon are the two states that have a projected middle income per capita among other states, but are still above Idaho. The data for 2020 on Figure 16 shows California and Oregon per capita income of 71,480 $ and 56,765 $, respectively. These two countries experienced a decline to $64,399 for California and $51,472 for Oregon respectively at moderate projections in 2023. Significant positive growth started after the pandemic ended, i.e. to $69,926 and $55,996 in 2024. In the following years, per capita income continued to increase by 2.9%.

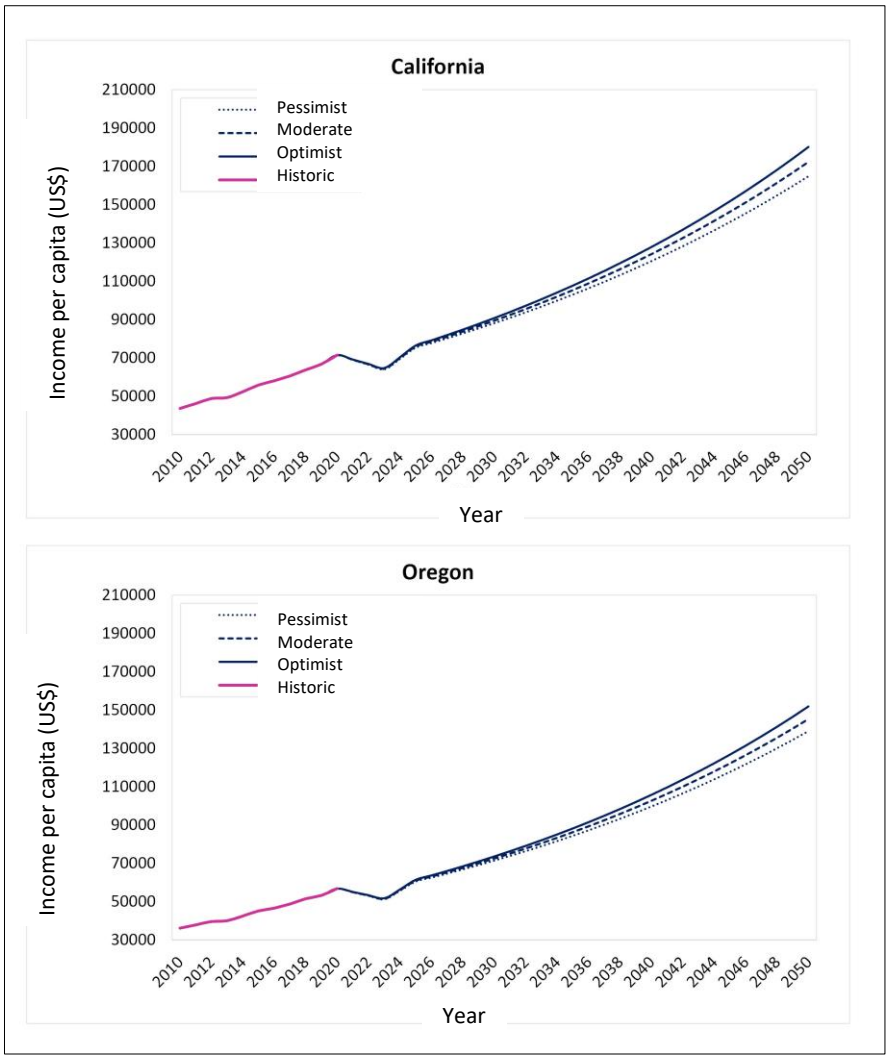



**Figure 16.** California and Oregon Economic Growth Second Policy Scenario

Meanwhile, Idaho is a country that has the lowest projected income per capita among other states. Data for 2020 on Figure 17 shows Idaho's per capita income of $48,616. The country experienced a decline to 43,800 $ for a moderate projection in 2023. Significant positive growth began after the pandemic ended, ie to 47,559 $ in 2024. In the following years, per capita income continued to increase by 2.9%.

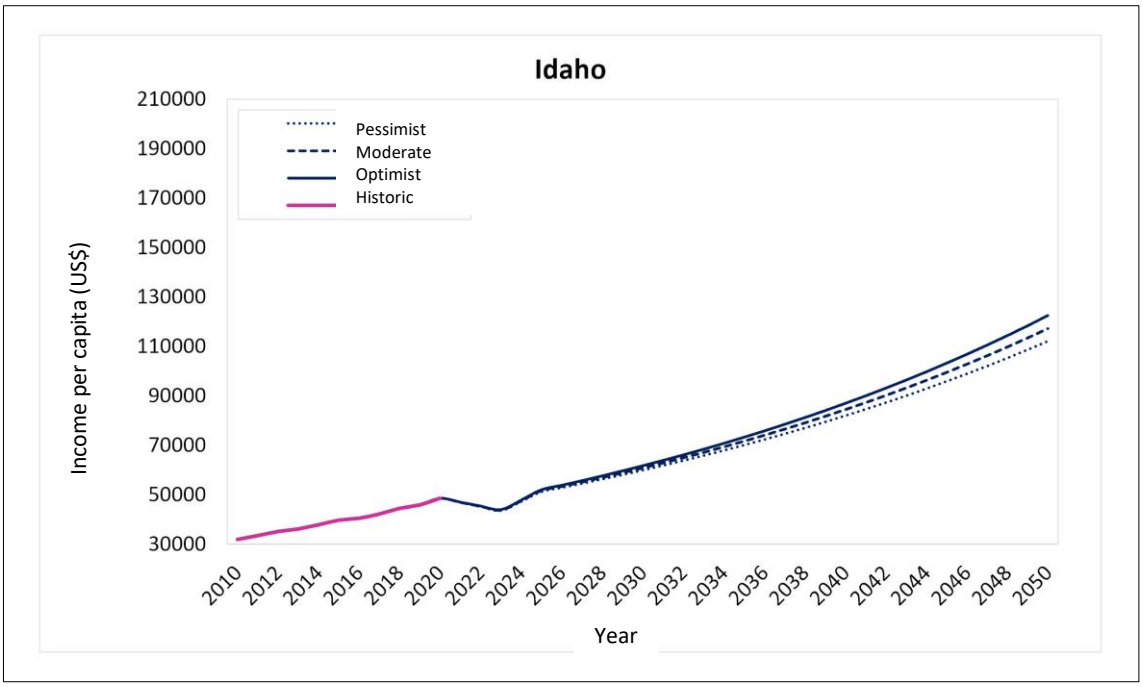



**Figure 17.** Idaho Economic Growth Second Policy Scenario

### 3.2. The Spatial Dynamics of Economic Growth of South Korean Immigrants in the Western Area of United States

The various immigration policy scenarios that have been discussed in previous chapters change the graph and projections of US economic growth in general. However, spatially, the effect of immigration policy for South Korean immigrants on economic conditions in each state is different. Therefore, the spatial aspect of the impact of the policy is one of the important things to be studied. The analyzed period is divided into four periods: 2020, 2023, 2025, and 2030. It is considered that in those years, the economic growth chart experienced a significant contraction compared to the years before and after due to changes in immigration policy. For more details about the dynamics of space, the following discussion.

#### 3.2.1. Spatial Distribution in 2020

Data per capita income (income per capita) in 2020 shows a diverse spatial distribution. For the state of Alaska, the three counties that have the highest scores are North Slope, Denali, and Skagway. Meanwhile in Washington, the highest income per capita is in King and Douglas. Oregon and Idaho each have one county with the highest per capita income, namely Douglas and Blaine. In the state of Nevada, there are two counties with the highest scores, namely Washoe and Lander. In California, the highest per capita income is concentrated in Santa Clara, while for Hawaii, the highest value is in the capital city of Honolulu. Figure 18 and Figure 19 shows the spatial distribution of per capita income in the western area of the United States in detail.

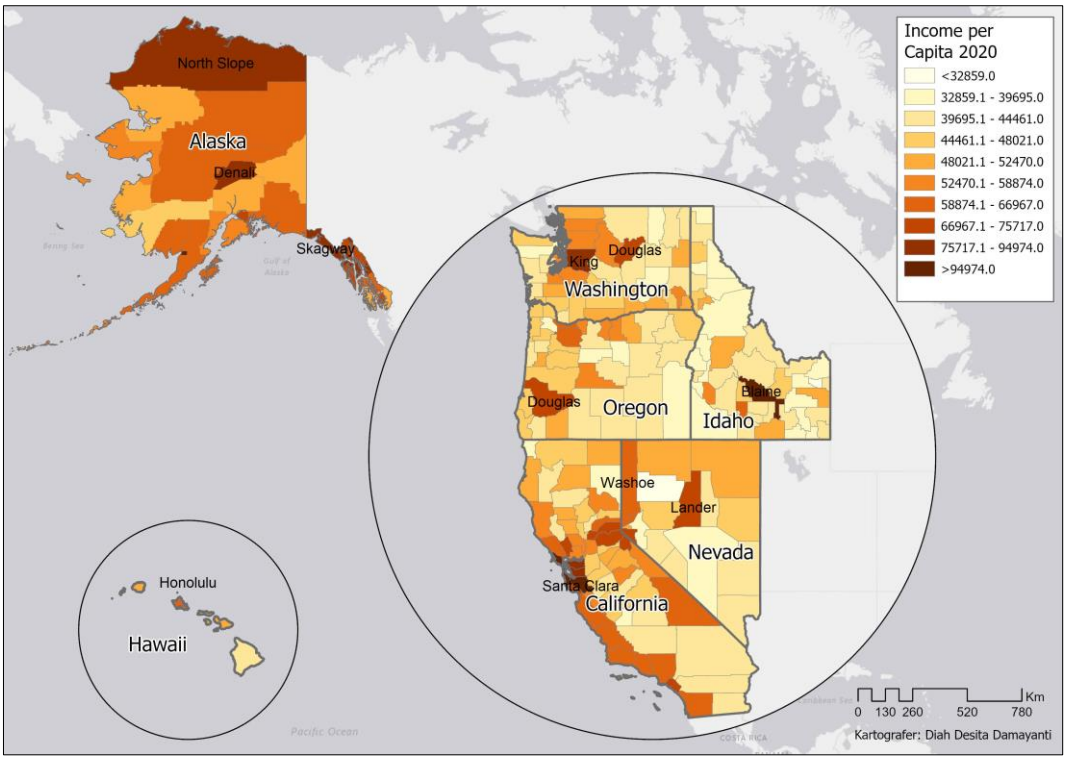



**Figure 18.** Spatial Distribution of Income per Capita in 2020

From the results of the cluster-outlier analysis, southern California is a high-high-income cluster. This condition is also supported by the high number of South Korean immigrants scattered in several counties in the region, namely Santa Clara, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Although Alaska also has a high per capita income cluster, the number of South Korean immigrants in the region is so low that it is likely that the high per capita income is derived from other population categories. Meanwhile, most areas of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho are low-income per capita clusters (Low-Low Cluster). These two opposite conditions can be interpreted that in the region there are two large groups of per capita income, high and low in each of the aforementioned counties. Meanwhile, the areas of northern California, central Nevada, and the Hawaiian Islands are not significant which means that the income per capita in these areas cannot be grouped into two large groups (high and low).

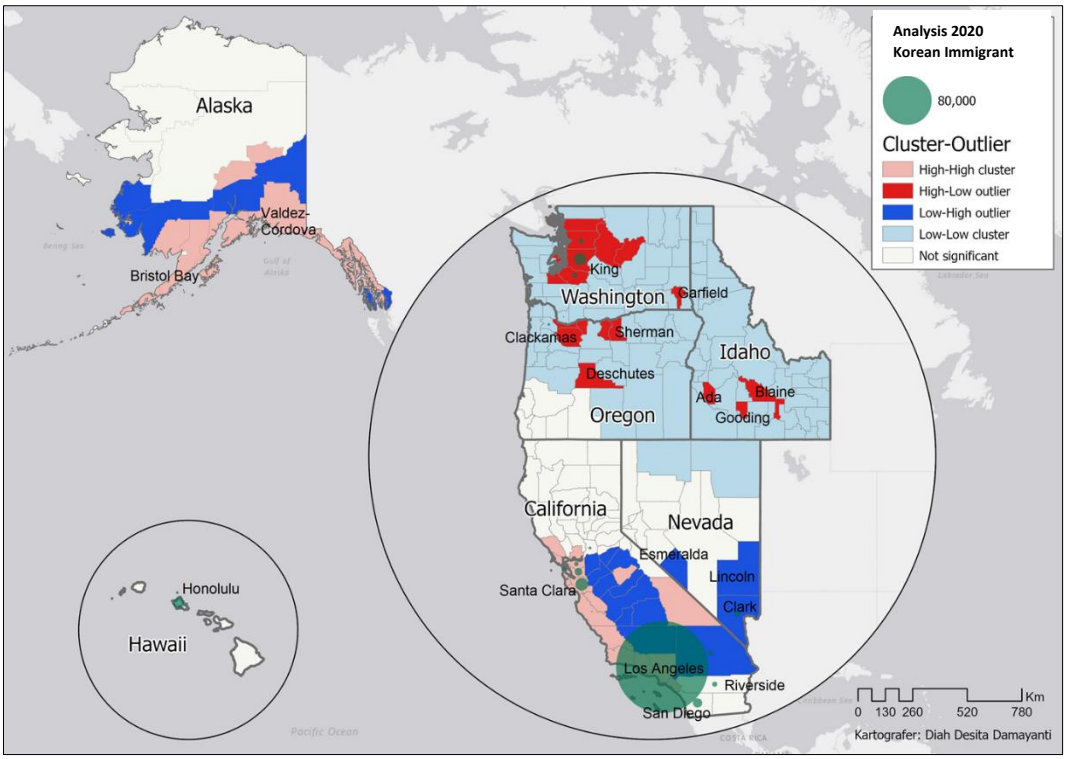



**Figure 19.** Cluster-Outlier Analysis of Income per Capita and Number of South Korean Immigrants in 2020

Some counties such as King, Clackamas, Sherman, Garfield, Deschutes, Ada, Blaine, and Gooding are High-Low outliers, while some counties in southern Nevada and eastern California are low-income outliers (Low-High Outliers). This means that the values in the mentioned high and low counties have such large gaps with the surrounding counties that they cannot be grouped into the same cluster. In addition, the distribution of immigrants in outlying areas in Washington is only concentrated in King county, so the influence of South Korean immigrants may be only concentrated around that area, in contrast to outlying areas in Oregon and Idaho which are not influenced by South Korean immigrants.

### 3.2.2. Spatial Distribution in 2023

The projection results in 2023 with scenario 2 generally provide a wider range of values for the highest class, namely >85,901 compared to scenario 1 with the highest class >84,422. In addition, there are significant class differences in some counties. Figure 20 shows the differences in income classes per capita from scenarios 1 and 2. The differences include Alaska which includes Northwest Arctic, Bethel, and Southeast Fairbanks. In California, there are significant class differences in the north, namely San Joaqin, Tehama, Trinity, and Siskiyou. In Nevada, there is a significant difference in Nye, White Pine, and Ereka. Oregon includes Grant, Lake, Lane, Clatsop, Yamhill, and Josephine. Idaho includes Lemhi, Boise, Camas, Custer, Butte, and Bear Lake. Washington includes Okanogan, Snohomish, Kittitas, Grant, Clallam, Oreille, Whitman, and Mason. Meanwhile, in Hawaii, all counties in the island region except for the Capital of Honolulu have class differences, namely Hawaiian Kalawao, Maui, and Kauai.

From the difference in value classes in these regions, it can be interpreted that the immigration policy implemented by Biden and the geographically segmented immigration policy has a significant influence on the condition of per capita income in 2023. Meanwhile, for regions that do not have class differences, Immigration policies both set by Trump and Biden, as well as immigration policies affected by the COVID-19 pandemic have no significant effect on these regions.

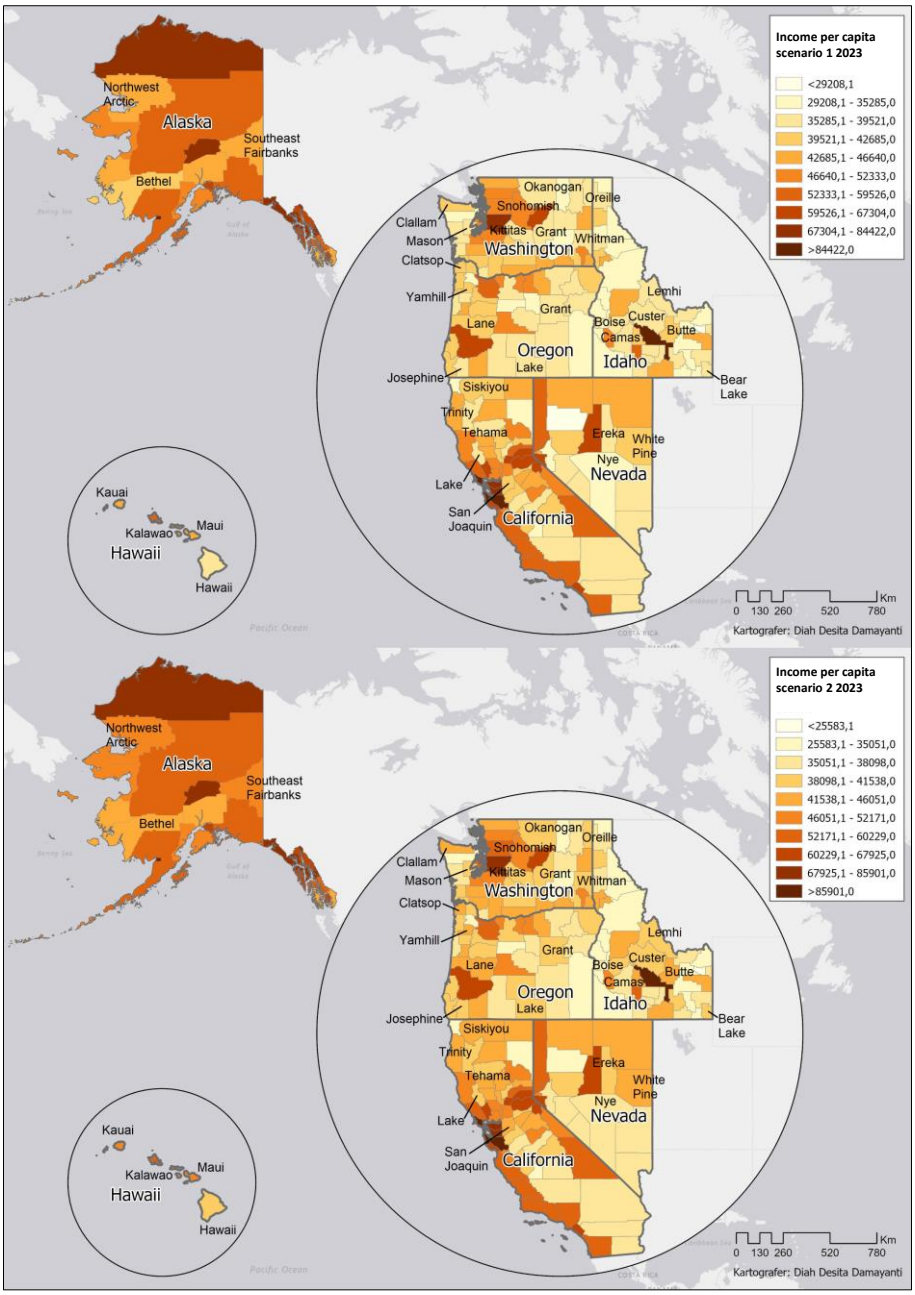



**Figure 20.** Spatial Distribution of Income per Capita Based on Scenarios 1 and 2 the Year of 2023

The results of the cluster-outlier analysis in scenarios 1 and 2 on Figure 21 show that there is a significant difference in the High-High Cluster between scenarios 1 and 2, especially in Southeast Fairbanks, Alaska. For the Low-Low Cluster, there is an additional cluster in Pershing, Nevada.

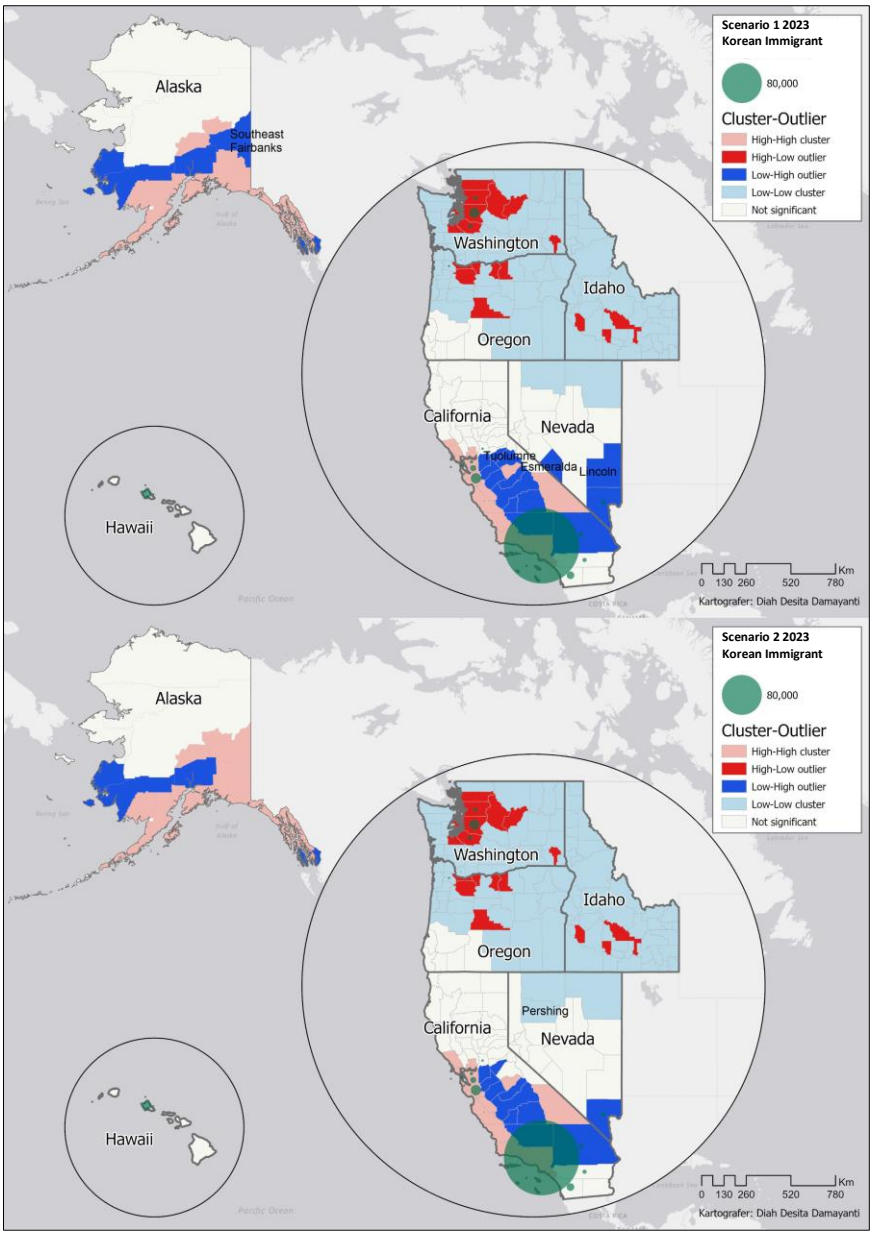



**Figure 21.** Cluster-Outlier Analysis of Policy Scenarios 1 and 2 the Year of 2023

Meanwhile, for Low-High outliers, there are differences in Tuolumne (California) and Esmeralda and Lincoln in Nevada. For High-Low outliers, there is no significant difference. When viewed from the distribution of South Korean immigrants, southern California areas such as Santa Clara and Los Angeles are the High-High Cluster with the largest number of South Korean immigrants in the western area of the United States. In High-Low outliers, northern Washington such as King and Snohomish also have significant South Korean immigrants. On the other hand, although there are South Korean immigrants in Honolulu (Hawaii), the form of the state in the form of an archipelago cannot be included in either high or low clusters.

### 3.2.3. Spatial Distribution in 2025

In 2025, scenario 1 has the highest class >98,743, while scenario 2 has the highest class >101,514. In the previous sub-chapter, it has been discussed that the projection of economic growth this year will increase after the decline in the previous three years. Figure 22 below shows the per capita income class differences from scenarios 1 and 2. Alaska includes the Northwest Arctic, Nome, Wade Hampton, Bethel, Southeast Fairbanks, Bristol Bay, and Valdez-Cordova. Washington includes Skagit and its

environs. Oregon includes Sherman, Marion, Linn, and Lane. Idaho includes Lemhi, Custer, and Caribou. Nevada includes Washoe and Elko. California includes Humboldt, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Sonoma, Marin, Nevada, San Diego, and Los Angeles, while Hawaii includes the entire island of Kauai, Honolulu, Kalawao, Maui, and Hawaii.

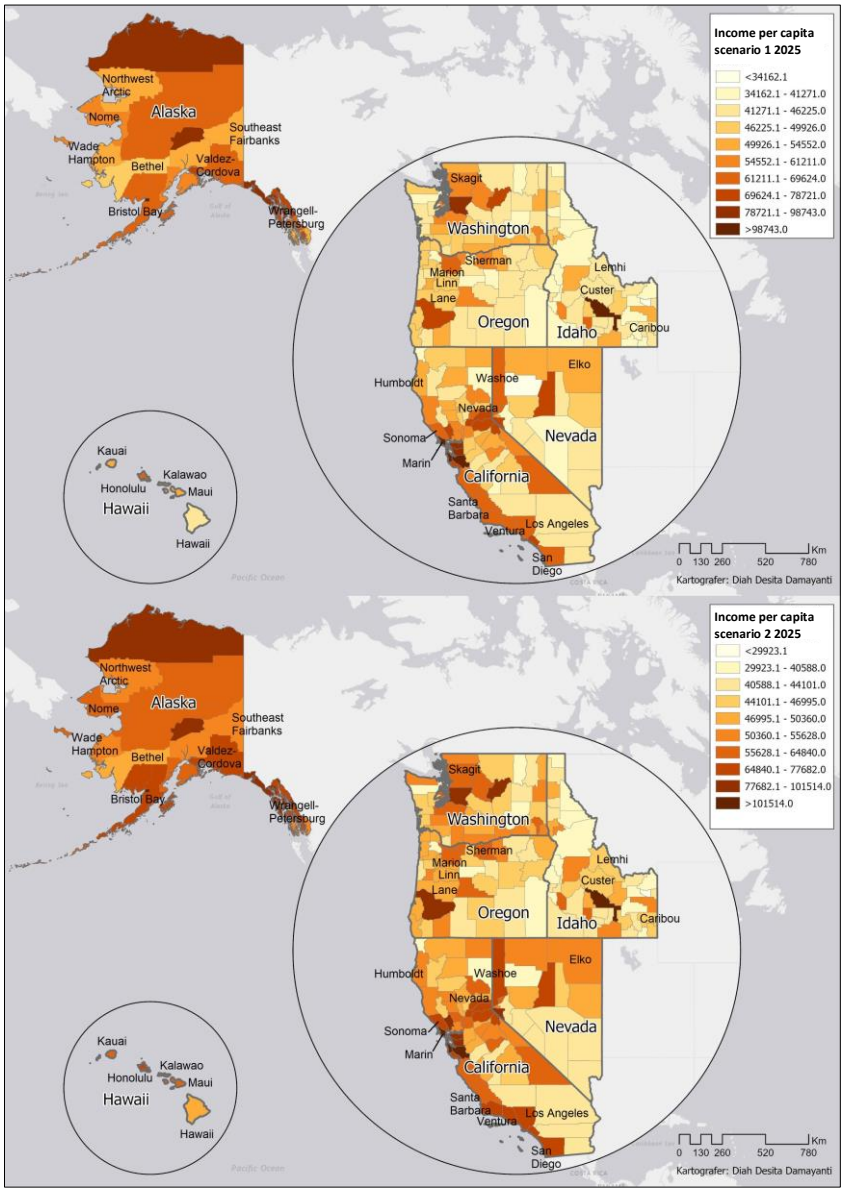



**Figure 22.** Spatial Distribution of Income per Capita Based on Scenarios 1 and 2 the Year of 2025

Meanwhile, Figure 23 shows the results of the cluster-outlier analysis of policy scenarios 1 and 2. Differences in the High-High Cluster are found in Southeast Fairbanks, Alaska, and Sacramento, California. For the Low-Low Cluster, there is an additional cluster in Pershing, Nevada. Meanwhile, for low-high outliers, there are differences in California such as Calaveras and Tuolumne and Esmeralda and Lincoln in Nevada. For high-low outliers, there is no significant difference.

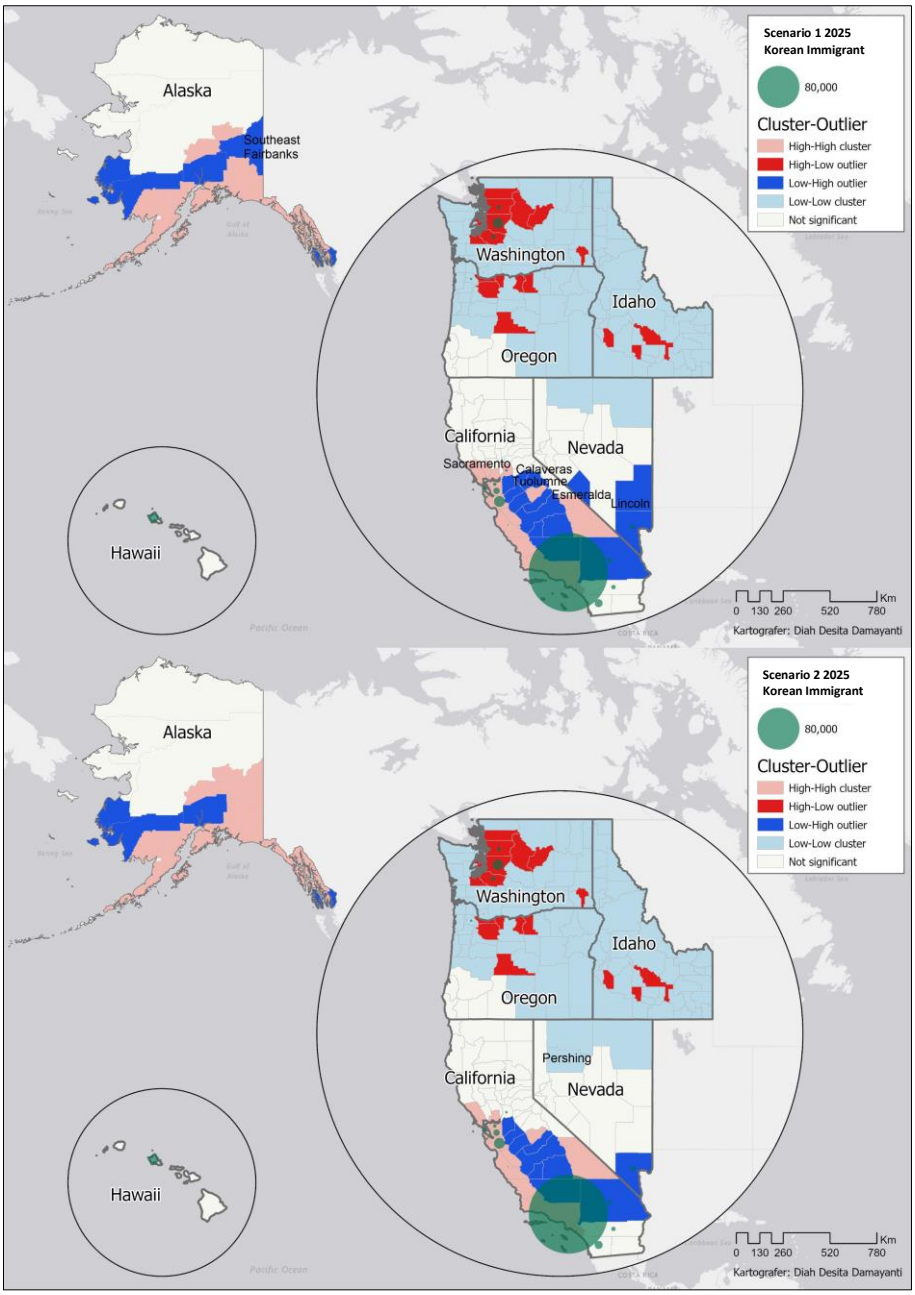



**Figure 23.** Cluster-Outlier Analysis of Policy Scenarios 1 and 2 in 2025

### 3.2.4. Spatial Distribution in 2030

The projection of economic growth in 2030 shows symptoms of a fairly stable increase after two contractions, namely a decline in 2021 to 2023 and an increase again in 2024 until the following years. This year's condition is a representation of policy scenario 1 where per capita income experiences a natural growth of 2.9% after the economic downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the condition of per capita income this year is also a continuation of the scenario 2 policy scenario where immigration policy is geographically segmented.

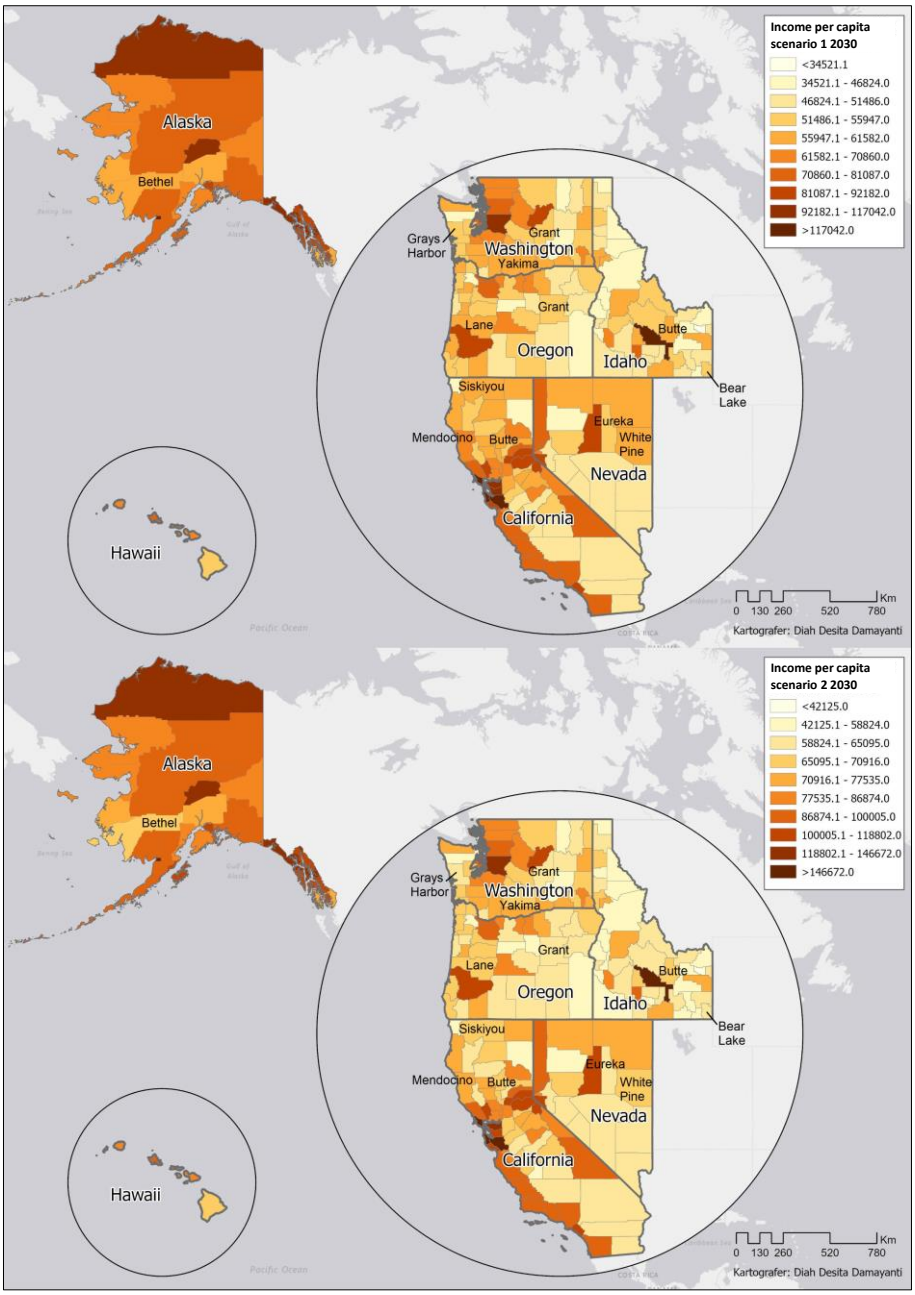



**Figure 24.** Spatial Distribution of Income per Capita Based on Scenarios 1 and 2 in 2030

In 2030, scenario 1 gives the highest class >117,042, while scenario 2 has the highest class >146,672. Figure 24 shows the difference in per capita income class from scenarios 1 and 2. In general, the income class per capita between scenarios 1 and 2 does not have a significant difference which means that there are only a few counties that experience class differences between scenarios 1 and 2.

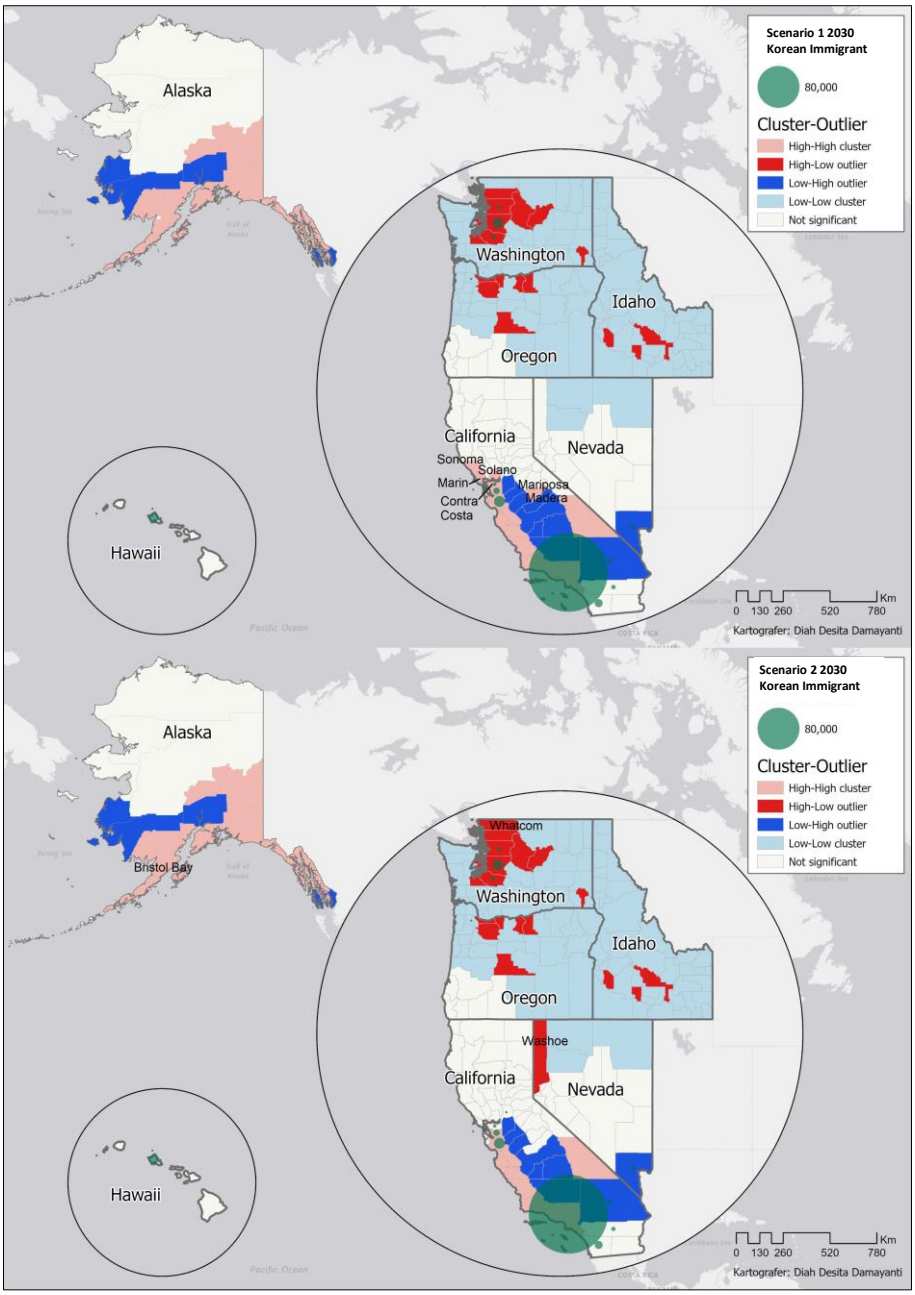



**Figure 25.** Cluster-Outlier Analysis of Policy Scenarios 1 and 2 in 2030

It can be interpreted that in the years following the pandemic and Biden or Trump's immigration policies took effect, the economic curve has experienced a steady positive natural growth, although growth is not as large as it was before the COVID-19 pandemic. The region that experiences differences in per capita income classes are Bethel, Alaska. Northern California includes Mendocino, Siskiyou, Butte, Marin, and Sonoma. The Nevada area includes Eureka and White Pine, while Idaho includes Lemhi, Custer, Butte, and Bear Lake. Oregon includes Grant, Lane, and Marion, while Washington includes Yakima, Grant, Garfield, and Grays Harbor. Meanwhile, for the Hawaiian Islands, there is no difference in per capita income for all counties.

From the results of the cluster-outlier analysis for 2030 as shown on Figure 25, scenario 1 provides an expansion of the High-High Cluster area of income in California which includes Contra Costa, Sonoma, Marin, and Solano. Meanwhile, there is no difference in the Low-Low Cluster of income per capita. For Low-High outlier areas, there are reductions in California such as Mariposa and Madera. For high-low outlier areas, there is an increase in Washoe, Nevada. With the dominance of the

distribution of South Korean immigrants in the southern part of California, scenario 1 has a better effect on increasing per capita income.

### 3.3. The Korean Social System and The Role in Regional Economic Development

The results of the quantitative analysis show that there are three locations with the highest number of South Korean immigrants where the high number of immigrants has an impact on clusters and outliers in several counties based on per capita income levels. In addition, a qualitative discussion of the factors that led to the migration of Koreans to the United States also supports this finding. The three western areas of American regions with the largest number of South Korean immigrants include Honolulu in Hawaii, Los Angeles in California, and King in Washington. The following map shows the migration flows of Koreans and the work undertaken in the western area of the United States.


**Figure 26.** Korean Migration Flow to the Western Area of United States

In Figure 26 above, it can be seen that Hawaii was their first destination for migration. In the previous sub-chapter, it has been mentioned that the arrival of Koreans in Hawaii cannot be separated from sugarcane plantations and missionary activities. Cooperative activities between economics and missionaries related to sugarcane plantations were initiated by Bishop Eben Faxon in 1902. As a representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association (HSPA), he was tasked with preparing for the arrival of Korean immigrants to work in sugar plantations in Indonesia. besides spreading Catholicism (Murabayashi, 2003).

Records from George Heber Jones show that Koreans who migrated to Hawaii understood western civilization better than their Korean counterparts. They also learn a lot about how to value time, intellect, and learn a working system, including the laws and a set of rules that apply in the area as well as maintaining harmony and unity among religious communities. However, they also face the harsh world of the industrial workforce that shakes themselves away from their true ideals and philosophies of life. Seeing these conditions, Yun Tchi Ho (a teacher and methodical priest) thought of immediately establishing several immigration policies, especially to filter and improve the quality of life of immigrants such as health insurance, protection of the natural environment, and restrictions on the number of immigrants to maintain workers' wages (Murabayashi, 2003).

Meanwhile, from the perspective of plantation owners, only a few considered Koreans as good workers, while most of them considered Koreans to be poor field workers compared to workers from Japan and China. Although Bishop Eben Faxon favored Koreans over Japanese and Chinese from his observations of Korean farmers and miners, in reality, the majority of Korean immigrants were not farmers, unlike the case of Chinese and Japanese immigrants (Murabayashi, 2003). The description of the condition of immigrants in Hawaii shows the weakness of Koreans who migrated to Hawaii in wave 1, both in terms of work ethic and social system, and kinship ties. Their awareness of the importance of ethnic unity grew when they migrated to the American mainland, specifically in Los Angeles. There they live in ethnic groups and form Koreatown.

Koreatown in Los Angeles is also known to be a clone of Seoul in Southern California. The city is bustling during the day by Korean merchants and turns into a quiet city dominated by Latinos at night. Los Angeles as an immigrant area has been inhabited by ethnic Black (African American) and Latin (Hispanic). As a newcomer, many Koreans open businesses around food centers, such as bookstores, photo studios, and barbershops. Hangul (Korean alphabet) signs line the streets, advertising Korean bookstores, restaurants, and shops in every direction. In the following years, the business run by Koreans in Los Angeles experienced rapid growth. A geographer named Edward Soja mentions that since the late 1960s, the city has experienced a concentration of industry, job growth, and financial investment that is not necessarily found in other states. This also made Los Angeles the largest manufacturing center in the United States for the next two decades (Abelmann & Lie, 1995).

However, the success achieved by Koreans in Los Angeles did not always run smoothly. Many barriers arise from cultural friction, especially against Latino, Black, and White ethnicities. The enactment of the Civil Rights Act 1964 and the Voting Rights Act 1965 broke the legal basis for discrimination and ethnic segregation in the United States, especially in Los Angeles as a multiethnic city. This was met with opposition from the White aristocratic group who thought that they should not mingle with other ethnic groups. For that, they mobilized all their wealth to expand their business and encourage immigrants to leave the area, one of which was the Santa Clara area and its surroundings.

However, all the capital they have is still not able to suppress the inflation caused by "*The Great Depression"* in the 1970s in the United States which forced the government to continue to employ immigrants, especially Koreans, as cheap labor. Meanwhile, another conflict occurred between Koreans against Blacks and Latinos, triggering a major event which is now known as the Los Angeles riots (LA Riots) in 1992. (K. Park, 2019). The inclusion of Korean ethnic groups in Black lands caused Blacks and Latinos to feel threatened. The threat is even greater when Koreans open and develop businesses where they live.

Turning to the third point, in Washington State, about 40,000 Koreans live in the counties of King and Seattle and contribute greatly to the economy of the region. Many Koreans open businesses such as grocery stores, restaurants, services, and even building churches. Most of them arrive in the region with great money, education, work experience, and determination to succeed (Giudici, 2001). Although the Koreans in King are mostly known as business workers, they also contribute to the arts and education. Many of the Korean immigrants attended the University of Washington. Johsel Namkung, who is a Korean American who is known as a classical singer and photographer.

Regionally, the King and Seattle areas are experiencing rapid development with the region's Korean-American community numbering more than 60,000 and having more than 3,000 businesses. The new Korea Free Trade Agreement, signed by the United States and Korea, will promote stronger business, maritime, and air ties between the two countries. Businesses run by Koreans aren't just concentrated in a few neighborhoods. Magnolia, for example, has a cleaning business run by Koreans and a five-star restaurant serving Japanese and Chinese food. In addition, there is also a Korean grocery association due to the significant number of small grocery stores (Stafford, 2012).

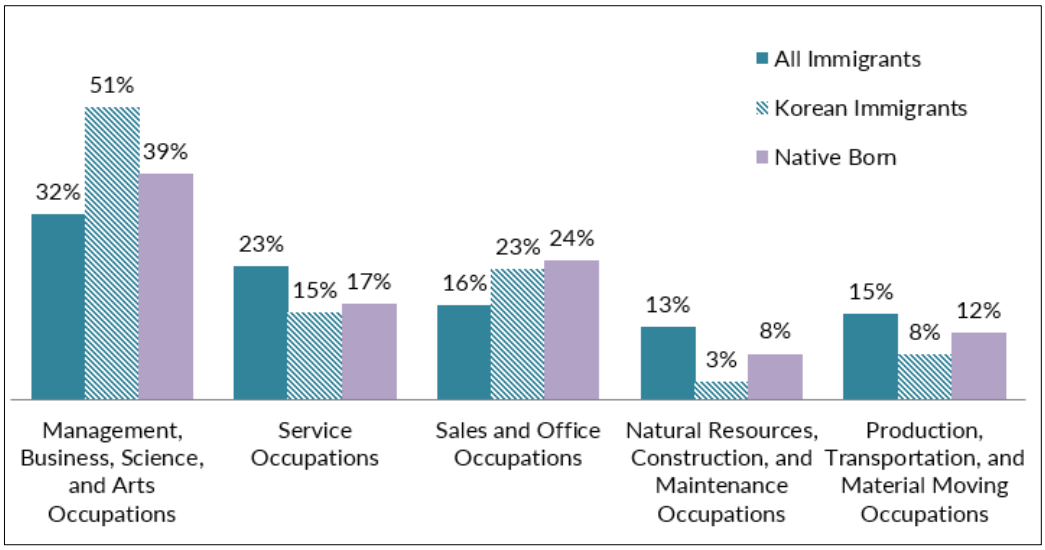



**Figure 27.** Ethnic Percentage to Employment Sector in 2017
Source: O'Connor, 2019

From the description of the three location points that became milestones for Korean immigrants, it can be seen that there has been a shift in the economic sector from the initial period of migration to the present. The census data on the percentage of ethnicity in employment in 2017 on Figure 27 shows that around 51% of ethnic Koreans have a livelihood in the fields of management, business, science, and the arts. While 23% work as traders and office employees, 15% work in the service sector, 8% in production, transportation, and material courier, and the rest in natural resources, construction, and maintenance. From these details, the dominant ethnic Koreans work in the fields of management, business, and the arts. If viewed from an anthropological point of view, the migration phenomenon of Koreans and businesses which are the main livelihoods in the United States is closely related to their kinship system. Although in the initial wave of migration to Hawaii their kinship system was very weak, over time in subsequent waves of migration, family-based factors based on employment became increasingly important in addition to shifting trends in the economic sector they chose as their main livelihood. Figure 28 shows that the Korean immigration route is dominated by lawful permanent residents (LPR) with personnel preferences.

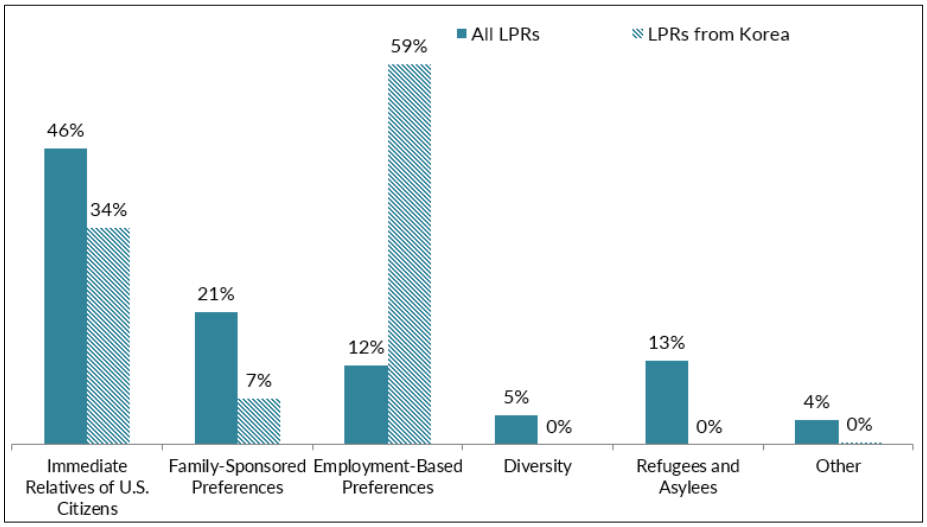



**Figure 28.** Korean Immigration Line and All Immigrants in the United States 2017
Source: O'Connor, 2019

This shows that the kinship system formed within Korean ethnic groups in the United States is based on work interests. If referring back to the concept of Korean Businesses and Race Relations in America proposed by In-Jin Yoon (1997) various kinds of businesses built by Koreans in the United States are based on three main aspects, namely immigration, entrepreneurship, and race relations (Yoon, 1997). The same concept was also put forward by Kyeyoung Park (1997) who emphasized the formation of ideology, family relations, and structuring gender roles.

The immigration aspect is closely related to the historical journey of Korean migration as part of the Asian diaspora in the United States as explained in the previous sub-chapter. Entrepreneurship emphasizes the aspect of business managed by Koreans where this business as a livelihood has shifted from what initially most Korean immigrants worked as workers on sugar cane plantations, in the next generation it has increased to a business of shops, food, laundry, beauty salons, even art workers and students. This shows that ethnic Koreans can develop their potential amid political pressure which is even now one of the most influential Asian ethnic groups in the world through the businesses they run. Meanwhile, from the aspect of race relations, they prioritize ethnic similarities in the business they run, as do other Asian ethnic groups (Japanese and Chinese).

The existence of Korean ethnicity in the western area of the United States plays a role in ethnic diversity that can restructure the cultural order in the economic and demographic context of the future. The presence of ethnic Koreans was able to maintain economic conditions, especially in Los Angeles during the inflation caused by The Great Depression in 1970 in which almost all parts of the United States experienced economic losses. However, with the Korean ethnicity as a cheap labor capital, Los Angeles was able to survive and even become an industrial center in the United States. In addition, since the Los Angeles riots (LA Riots) in 1992, ethnic Koreans are no longer underestimated. Through various struggles for the right to citizenship, they were able to pave the way for racial equality and equality in the United States.

## 4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis described previously, it can be concluded that the first policy scenario includes negative economic growth equal to the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state caused by Trump's policies from 2021 to 2025. Economic growth returns to positive at the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state starting after Trump steps down from office in 2026 onwards. If ordered by states that have the largest to smallest projected per capita income, namely California > Washington > Hawaii > Alaska > Oregon > Nevada > Idaho. Meanwhile, the second policy scenario includes positive economic growth equal to the ratio of immigrants to the total population in each state until 2025 caused by the cancellation of Trump's policy by Biden in 2021. If sorted by states with the largest to smallest projected per capita income based on policy scenario 2, namely Hawaii > Washington > Alaska > Nevada > California > Oregon > Idaho. When viewed from the aspect of spatial dynamics, it can be concluded that there are three location points with the highest number of South Korean immigrants where the high number of immigrants has an impact on clusters and outliers with high per capita income values in each county, namely Los Angeles and Santa Clara in California, where the majority of immigrants work as business people, Honolulu in Hawaii, where the majority of immigrants work as sugarcane farmers, and King in Washington, where the majority of immigrants work as art workers and students.

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