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Impact of Immigration on New York City Growth

Statement of the problem

Every urban area develops and progresses through different forces, however, there must be economic activities and population that will enhance the growth. Therefore, population plays a critical factor in the growth of an urban area because it will provide the individuals with the required skills to be employed in the labor market as well as encourage the building of residential as well as basic services. Nevertheless, despite immigration adding to the population and reducing the labor shortages it also leads to the increased cost of amenity services and leads to overcrowding hence affecting New York City's growth.

Review of Literature

According to the study conducted by Kemeny (2017), emphasize that immigration enhances the development of cities because it leads to the increased population as the pull factors such as better healthcare services, education and job opportunities attract more immigrants. Similarly, Sanderson et al. (2015), argues that immigration will lead to overcrowding in the labor market and increase a share of the less skilled individuals leading to low wages. However, Castelli (2018), states that immigrants are always influenced by two factors, push factors from their residents and pull factors from their city they want to go. Another study by Lewis & Peri (2015), states that big cities such as New York City have benefited from immigration as they have a diverse culture.

Research Purpose

The world cities population is developing quickly therefore, ecological and economic factors impact population density, distribution and structure. With immigration affecting the city

both negatively and positively. The purpose of this research is to realize the impacts of immigrants in New York City.

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Part 2

Different studies are conducted to understand how urban areas are developed. For instance, the political economy approach is utilized to understand the economic theories including capitalism or communism appear practically. Therefore, individuals using this approach try to acknowledge how the history, customs and culture affect the economic system of urban areas. According to Obeng-Odoom (2016), the urban political economy is a model that focuses on two revered questions including the causes of urbanization and individuals involved in the administration of the city. Therefore, political economy in urban economics deals with the dispersed competition by people, houses, urban environment and businesses observing a city's partisan pyramids, other urban organizations and capitalist initiatives.

Moreover, urban environment incapability to recognize the vital issues of white flight and urban deficiency in America and urban and partisan disturbance all over the globe-shaped a breaking point ¹ for the majority of the urban sociologist. Therefore, during the 1960s urban political economist started to highlight the parts of the economic edifice and social authority in determining urban life (Friedmann, 1986). Nevertheless, the political economy approach developed as an assessment of the urban environment archetype, especially its justification of the development and structure of urban areas.

The study of economic of urban regions started a long time ago, and therefore, it comprises of the paraphernalia of economic to assess urban problems including education crime, housing and administration finances. According to Obeng-Odoom (2016), urban economics deals with the urban spatial assembly and the setting of households and companies. Urban economics was grounded and strengthened by different researchers, economists and politicians. For instance, the Marxist urban political economy developed the ideologies, standards and

procedures of Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels (Obeng-Odoom, 2016). While Engel was considerate on the situations of the urban working class, particularly the housing conditions, and emphasized on the significance of capitalism in shaping the specific operational urban problems associated with the manipulation of labor with external appearance through poor housing and material situation.

On the other hand, Marx accentuated that capitalism replicates itself through capital accretion. Similarly, David Harvey also added to the primary alteration when the activities of the world we're changing to the developing manipulation and deficiency and thus changed the rationality to the radicalism (Obeng-Odoom, 2016). Moreover, accretion by temperament accumulates a new measurement and probable foundation of displacement on a capitalist economy. Furthermore, Harvey also stated that the alteration has happened in the world economy and forced a movement from comparatively concentrated approaches of prolonged reproduction which subjugated during World War II (Obeng-Odoom, 2016).

There is no difference between the main contributions of urban economics and the mainstream of urban economics because globalization and the rise of global cities results in increased competition in the labor market which may lead to capitulation. Moreover, economic globalization stressed hypermobility, international communication and counteraction of regions and distance (Sassen, 2018). Furthermore, the change in labor in different sectors is presumed to move without interference, however, with some interruptions for one group. Nonetheless, this leads to income inequalities within the cities as capitalism will make the owners of factors of production to focus on their profits and the laborers to concentrate on their wages. Furthermore, all is contingent on how relaxed laborers can transform and move to more competitive firms,

however, this will require other factors such as increased skills as well as cultural and social limitations which might eliminate part of the society.

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