

New York Region

The New York Times

HOME

CLASSIFIEDS

Automobiles
Job Market
Real Estate
All Classifieds

NEWS

Quick News
NYT Front Page
Arts
Business
Health
International
National
New York Region
Obituaries
Politics
Science
Sports
Technology
Weather
Corrections
Special: Taxes

OPINION

Editorials / Op-Ed
Readers' Opinions

FEATURES

Automobiles
Books
Cartoons
Crossword/Games
Job Market
Living
Magazine
Movies
Photos
Real Estate
Travel
Week in Review
Special: Oscars

DESTINATIONS

Boston.com
GolfDigest.com
Learning Network
New York Today
NYT Store
Shopping

SERVICES

Archives
Screensavers
Help Center
Media Kit
NYT Mobile
Our Advertisers

NEWSPAPER

Home Delivery
Customer Service

Search Past 30 Days 

Go to
Advanced
Search

 E-Mail This Article

 Printer-Friendly Format

 Most E-Mailed Articles

 Single-Page View

Welcome,
Sign Up for Newsletters |

Advertiser Links

March 23, 2001

Races Still Tend to Live Apart in New York, Census Shows

By JANNY SCOTT


The population of New York City and its suburbs may be more diverse than ever, but analyses of data from the 2000 census suggest there has been little change in the tendency of whites, blacks, Latinos and Asians to live apart from one another. In fact, in some cases, their isolation has increased.

The analyses, done by researchers at the State University at Albany, indicate little change since 1990 in what they find to be a high degree of residential segregation between non-Hispanic whites and blacks, and an increase in the clustering of Latinos and Asians in enclaves of their own.

"I think New Yorkers often feel that they live in a very diverse place and that it must be very integrated," said John R. Logan, a sociologist at the university who has analyzed the census figures. "And it's true that in almost every part of New York there's at least some minority presence.

"But what we don't see is the extent to which the neighborhoods that have real concentrations of minority-group members really are isolated enclaves, and very large shares of those groups live in those places. We

MULTIMEDIA

 A New Look at Race in America

 More Census Maps, Charts and Interactive Features

RELATED ARTICLES

- * Boroughs' Rise Driven Largely by Immigration (March. 16, 2001)
- * New York City Population Surges Upward, Census Says (March. 15, 2001)
- * City Population Tops 8 Million in Census Count for First Time (March. 16, 2001)

OTHER RESOURCES

Related Site

This site is not part of The New York Times on the Web, and The Times has no control over its content or availability.

- * U.S. Census Bureau

YOUR PROFILE[Review Profile](#)[E-Mail Options](#)[Log Out](#)[Text Version](#)

don't see those because it's not our experience, but it is the experience of the members of those groups."

The reasons for the patterns are not entirely clear. Residential segregation has been a product of multiple forces, from housing discrimination and real estate prices to the tendency of new immigrants to gravitate to communities with the social networks and institutions they need.

"So some level of dissimilarity is to be expected," said John H. Mollenkopf, director of the Center for Urban Research at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

"But the high levels that we've always had in black-white segregation, they are something that goes beyond mere choice, whim or taste, I think."

Douglas S. Massey, a professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, said: "Older cities that were built up during the industrial era and then rapidly suburbanized after World War II have become a formula for black-white segregation. A lot of times, black settlement moves and crosses the city line into suburban areas.

"It is these working-class and older suburbs, closer to the cities with established black communities, that are vulnerable to resegregation."

Researchers have long calculated levels of residential integration and segregation in cities and regions by using a series of measures, or indexes. The indexes estimate things like isolation, exposure and so-called dissimilarity, the extent to which one group is distributed differently from another across a territory.

Professor Logan found that the levels of dissimilarity in the distribution of blacks and whites in the New York metropolitan area and in the Newark area were among the highest in the country. The levels were also high for Asians and blacks, but lower for Hispanics and blacks and for Asians and whites.

In other words, whites live more separately from other groups, especially Hispanics and blacks, than those groups do from one another.

"As immigration occurs, segregation is going to rise, especially when you're using the index of dissimilarity, which measures the evenness with which groups are spread out," said Emily Rosenbaum, an associate professor of sociology at Fordham University. "Immigrants don't, of course, randomly settle throughout the metropolitan area."

Continued

1 | 2 | [Next>>](#)

 [E-Mail This Article](#)  [Printer-Friendly Format](#)
 [Most E-Mailed Articles](#)  [Single-Page View](#)

-
-
Copyright 2001 The New York Times Company | [Privacy Information](#)