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Changing face of US demography

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Analysis made by Brown University sociologist John Logan and Florida State University sociologist Brian Stults, says that despite racial and ethnic diversity increases, there is low level of integration, they say the result is surprising!

"At worst, it was expected that there would be continued slow progress. The growth of the black middle class, the passage of time since fair housing legislation was enacted, and the evidence from surveys that white Americans are becoming more tolerant of black neighbors all pointed in that direction."



This indicates the acceptance made by whites and tolerance towards black has increased, further findings are as under:

- The average non-Hispanic white person continues to live in a neighborhood that looks very different from those neighborhoods where the average black, Hispanic, or Asian lives. The average white person in metropolitan America lives in a neighborhood that is 77 percent white. Still, this represents growing diversity compared to 1980, when the average was 88 percent white.
- The average black American in metropolitan areas lives in a census tract that is majority black. It appears the same will soon be true for Hispanics. On average, 48 percent of their neighbors are Hispanic and this value is growing steadily.
- Blacks continue to be the most segregated minority, followed by Hispanics and then Asians. Another surprise in the new data is that while black-white and Hispanic-white segregation is almost the same today as in 2000, segregation of Asians from whites has begun to increase. It is now almost as high as segregation of Hispanics.
- Progress in residential segregation between blacks and whites since 2000 was even less than in the 1980s. Segregation peaked around 1960. Between 1980 and 2000 it declined at a very slow pace, but analysts have been hoping for a breakthrough since then. The new data show that there is very little change.

Black and white's social relations are not drastically changed which is a normal expected change. But amalgamation of hispanic and Asian minorities is somewhere slow and does not show signs of improvement.

The analysis is based upon their dwelling and neighborhood. Over the next two years, they will release short briefs and a chapter-length report on their research areas, which include immigration, segregation, economics, education, aging, and the changing American family.

These reports will further throw light on the reasons of such segregation, and also future of integration in the US. Analysis is yet another, after the recent study which said US employers discriminate Asians while paying salary.

In future we can expect that changing shift of power from west to east will further shorten or widen the gap between two or more ethnic communities. Brain gain will have its own impact, looking beyond 2020 or 2030 American policy makers have to formulate their policies keeping integration in mind because this integration among ethnic groups also represents national integrity and this gap needs to be abridged.