Abstract
This study analyzes the place-characteristics of Indian immigrant neighborhoods in New York City. My preliminary hypothesis is that there is an inverse relationship between distance from the neighborhood's center and amount of visible Indian place-characteristics. Analysis involved distinct steps: 1) attribute data development in the form of block group socio-economic data; 2) creating a spatial layer(s) that consisted of shape files for block groups; 3) attribute and spatial data joins for mapping and geospatial analysis; 4) mapping to visual, but a range of physical evidences that support it; 6) developing a correlation to be found. Both maps show a correlation between the existence of Indian Immigrant neighborhoods and other non-Indian Immigrants, I chose to map the total population in each block group that has residents in the Accommodation and Food Industries. Both maps show a correlation between the existence of the hypothesized Indian Immigrant neighborhoods and the existence of people involved in the accommodation/food industry. This doesn't specify the race of those who work in the industry, but allows for further correlation to be found. Both regions have large numbers of individuals who are of the accommodation/food industry, although higher percentages can be found in the vicinity. The results show a high concentration of Asians within the hypothesized region versus directly outside of it. In Jackson Heights there is a rather high percentage of Asians, but there are higher numbers to the south. The highest percentages of Asians within the hypothesized region are once again in the block groups that are considered to be Little India. These block groups have large amounts of visible Indian place-characteristics as noted previously.

Data, and Area of Research
The used for this research was derived from ESRI Business Analyst. In order to help argue in favor of the hypothesis, I decided to use block data consisting of demographics in Average Household Size, Per Capita Income, Civilian Population in Accommodation/Food Industry and Percent Asian. I chose to map the total population in each block group that has residents in the Accommodation and Food Industries. Both maps show a correlation between the existence of Indian Immigrant neighborhoods and other non-Indian Immigrants, I chose to map the total population in each block group that has residents in the Accommodation and Food Industries. Both maps show a correlation between the existence of the hypothesized Indian Immigrant neighborhoods and the existence of people involved in the accommodation/food industry. This doesn't specify the race of those who work in the industry, but allows for further correlation to be found. Both regions have large numbers of individuals who are of the accommodation/food industry, although higher percentages can be found in the vicinity.

Conclusions
In conclusion, I found some evidence to back up my hypothesis but was unable to completely prove it. In the search for socio-economic data to help differentiate Indian Immigrant neighborhoods from other neighborhoods there was little evidence to support a strong differentiation. However, when exploring Curry Row and Jackson Heights, specifically in Little India, there are obvious place characteristics that allow someone to differentiate these regions from others in New York City. The presence of Hindi on street names and street signs, Indian restaurants, Indian vendors, and Indian Immigrants themselves all contribute to a sense of being in a place that is inherently different from the neighborhoods surrounding it. The best piece of evidence in support of my hypothesis are the photos taken of Curry Row and Jackson Heights. The evident place characteristics help to differentiate this region from others and help illustrate the contrast between Indian neighborhoods and others in New York City. It would have been much easier to differentiate using socio-economic factors if the block group data would have been broken down along ethnic lines more thoroughly.

Acknowledgments
This project was partially supported by funding from Differential Tuition.

Resources
Google Maps (www.google.com) for determining the geographic location of the research. Menupages (www.menupages.com) were used to determine restaurant data on Menupages and Google Maps. The neighborhood's center is located near the intersection of HWY 25A and 81st Street. Curry Row is located in the Lower East Side of Manhattan. The center of the neighborhood is located on 6th Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues. Both regions can be seen in the maps below of New York City.