

# Residential Segregation Patterns of Latinos in the United States, 1990-2000 / Michael E Martin / 142 pages / 9781135864514 / Routledge, 2006 / 2006

Racial segregation in the United States is the segregation of facilities, services, and opportunities such as housing, medical care, education, employment, and transportation in the United States along racial lines. The term mainly refers to the legally or socially enforced separation of African Americans from whites, but it is also used with regard to the separation of other ethnic minorities from majority mainstream communities. While mainly referring to the physical separation and provision of His recent book, *Where We Live Now: Immigration and Race in the United States*, looks at residential segregation and examines trends among various groups using a variety of measures. After his presentation, Iceland answered a few questions about his research: How has immigration changed the racial and ethnic composition of U.S. cities over the past 20 to 30 years? Just like the 1990s was a period of high immigration, immigration has continued in the 2000s, so I think we need to continue to learn about how immigrants are faring in the U.S. The 2010 Census gives us an opportunity to look at how immigrants are doing at the neighborhood level. Between censuses, you can get a national picture of how people are doing but you don't get that geographic detail that you get with a census. Historically, residential segregation of Latinos has generally been seen as a result of immigration and the process of self-segregation into ethnic enclaves. The only theoretical exception to ethnic enclave Latino segregation has been the structural inequality related to Latinos that have a high degree of African ancestry. This study of the 331 metropolitan area in the United States between 1990 and 2000 shows that Latinos are facing structural inequalities outside of the degree of African ancestry. The results of the author's research suggest that Latino segregation is due to the mobility of Latinos and structural barriers in wealth creation due to limited housing equity and limited occupational mobility.