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Appendix One: Index of Isolation 1890-1930 for Blacks and Whites in 17 Non-Southern CitiesAppendix Two: Residential Segregation (D) Scores 1970-2000; Appendix Three: Latino Residential Segregation in 2000; Appendix Four: Regression Model for Latinos and Blacks;

Appendix Five: Regression Model for Latinos and Blacks; Appendix Six: Regression Model for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans; Appendix

Sommario/riassunto

Seven: Regression Model for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans; Maps & Figures; Bibliography; Index; Back cover

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