Record Nr. UNINA9910765849103321 Autore Martin Michael E. Titolo Residential segregation patterns of Latinos in the United States, 1990-2000 : testing the ethnic enclave and inequality theories / / by Michael E. Martin Pubbl/distr/stampa Abingdon, Oxon;; New York, NY:,: Routledge,, 2017 ©2007 **ISBN** 1-135-86452-7 1-281-06409-2 9786611064099 0-203-94313-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (152 p.) Collana Latino communities Disciplina 363.5/1 Soggetti Discrimination in housing - United States Ethnic neighborhoods - United States Hispanic Americans - Cultural assimilation Equality - United States Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Front cover; Contents; List of Maps & Figures; List of Tables; Chapter One. Introduction; Chapter Two. Why Do We Need to Study Latino Residential Segregation?; Chapter Three. What Has Research on Residential Segregation Told Us So Far?; Chapter Four. Sources of Data and Methodology; Chapter Five. Extent of Latino Segregation; Chapter Six. Extent of Latino Sub-Group Segregation; Chapter Seven. Causes of Latino Segregation; Chapter Eight. Causes of Latino Sub-Group Segregation: Chapter Nine. Summary and Conclusions 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

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Sommario/riassunto

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