



Transportation Limitations for Latino Immigrants

NCERA Webinar
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No Car?



Crossing Buford Highway in Atlanta, GA

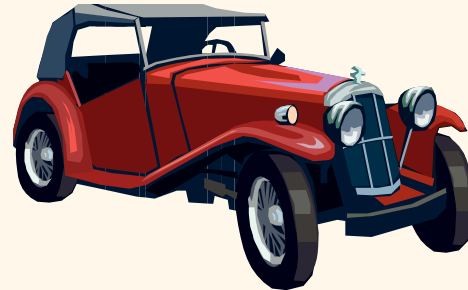
Source: *Creative Loafing Atlanta*, Photographer: Joeff Davis

Sarah's Background

- Dissertation Research:
 - **MOBILITY AND ISOLATION: LATINO IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA**
- Teaching at Drake University, Des Moines, IA

Cars Everywhere

- 1910
 - one car per 200 people
- 2010
 - .87 licensed drivers per registered vehicle



Spatial Organization of Life



This looks west at a subdivision at the eastern end of Cartwright Road in Mesquite, TX.

Alternative Mode of Transit?



Highway Interchange in Atlanta

Source: Federal Highway Administration, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/transporter/04nov/index.cfm>

California

“[The Mexican participants] that didn’t have cars hoped to buy one; those that had one, wanted a second...”
(p. 73)



Vehicle Impoundment in Los Angeles, CA

Study: Lovejoy, Kristin and Susan L. Handy. 2007. "Transportation Experiences of Mexican Immigrants in California: Results from Focus Group Interviews." Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California, Davis.

Unequal Mobility: Class & Race

- Transport poverty
- Forced car ownership
- Secessionist automobility
- Transportation inequities



Source: <http://acewreckersvr.com/towing/wrecker-service/>



Mobility of Immigrants

Compared to the US born population, immigrants:

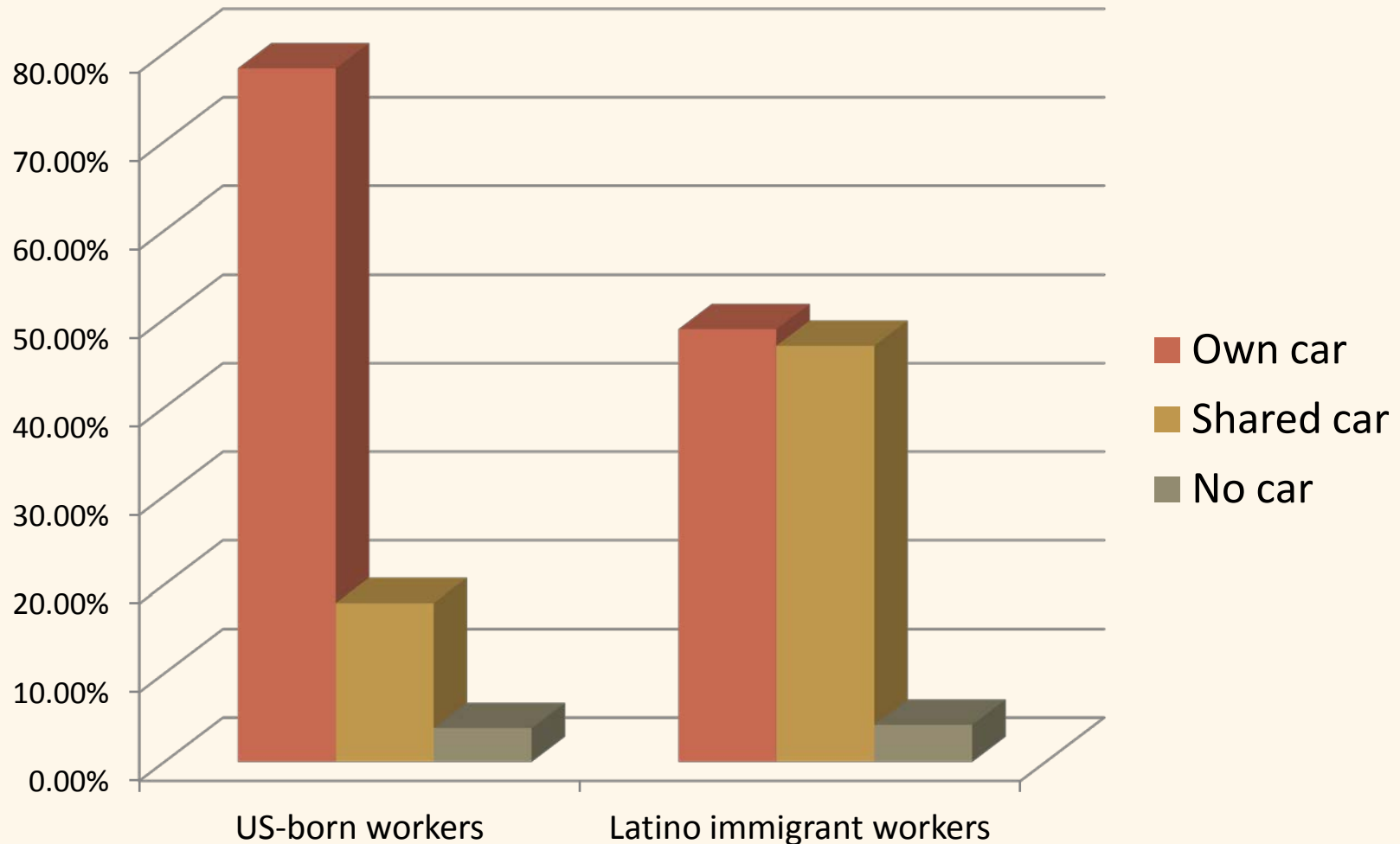
- Have fewer vehicles per household
- Make fewer trips
- Make shorter trips
- Drive alone less

Drivers	
US Adults	92%
New Immigrant Men	60%
New Immigrant Women	45%

Source: 2001 NHTS; Tabulation by FHA 2006



Vehicle Availability per Adult Among Latino Immigrant and US-born Workers in the Great Plains States

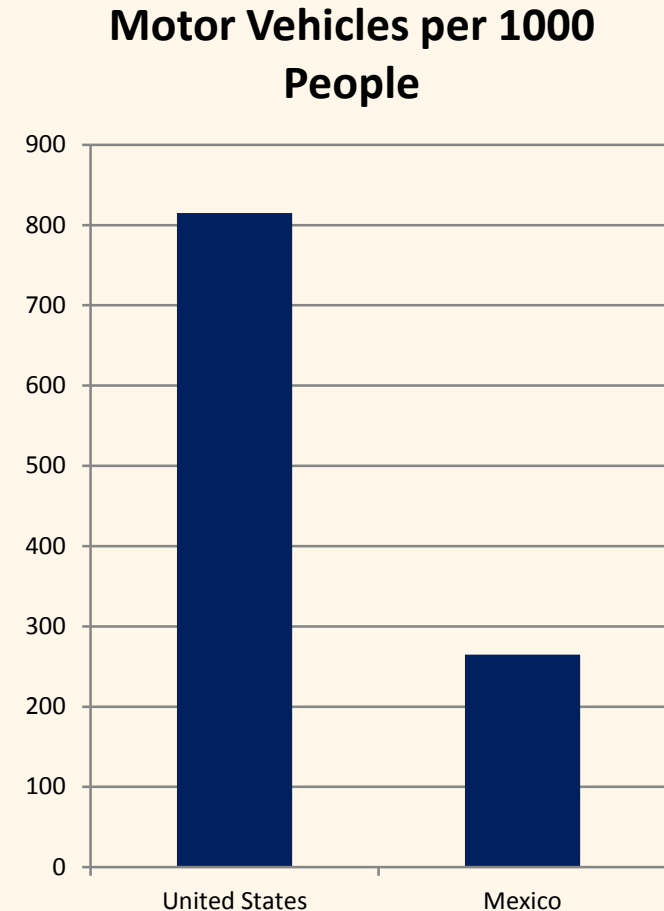


Data Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010 pooled data, from IPUMS

*Frequency weights are applied to estimate the population parameters.

Barriers to Mobility

- Not know how to drive
- Gender
- Expense
- Lack of Credit
- Discrimination
- REAL ID Act
- 287(g) program



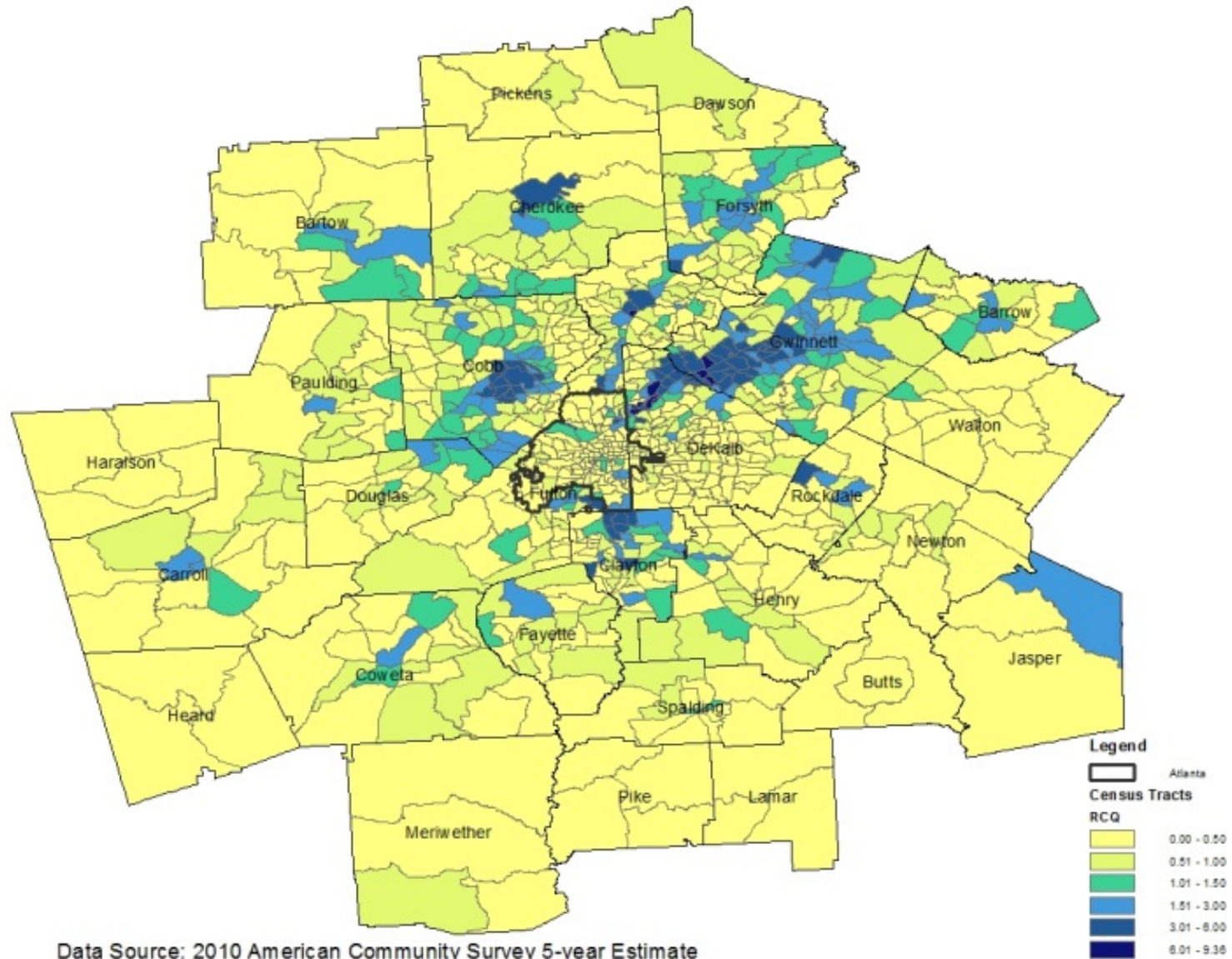
Source: World Bank, 2008

Consequences

- Adaptation Strategies
 - Alternate modes of commute
 - Co-ethnic communities and commuting
- Bottleneck to Adaptation
 - English language acquisition

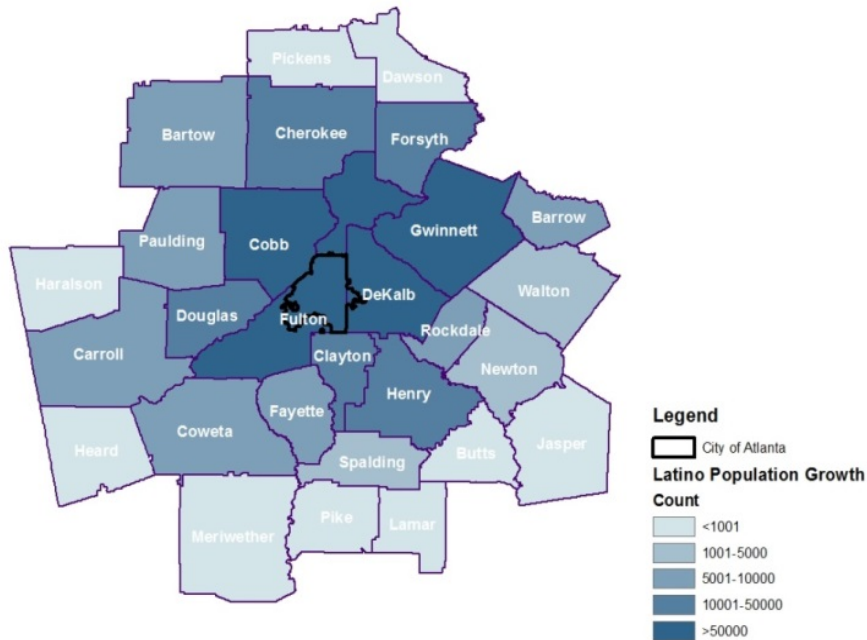


Co-Ethnic Neighborhoods (Atlanta)

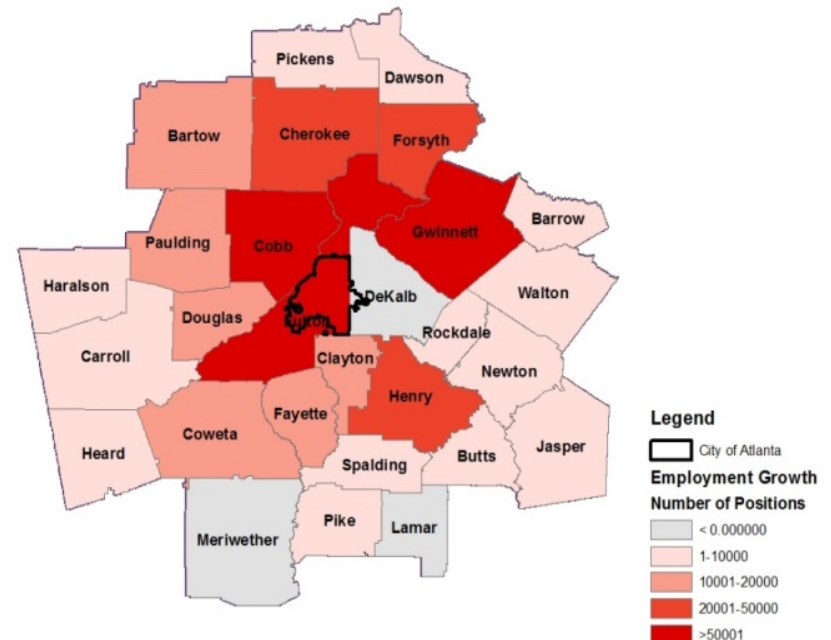


Counties of Growth (Atlanta)

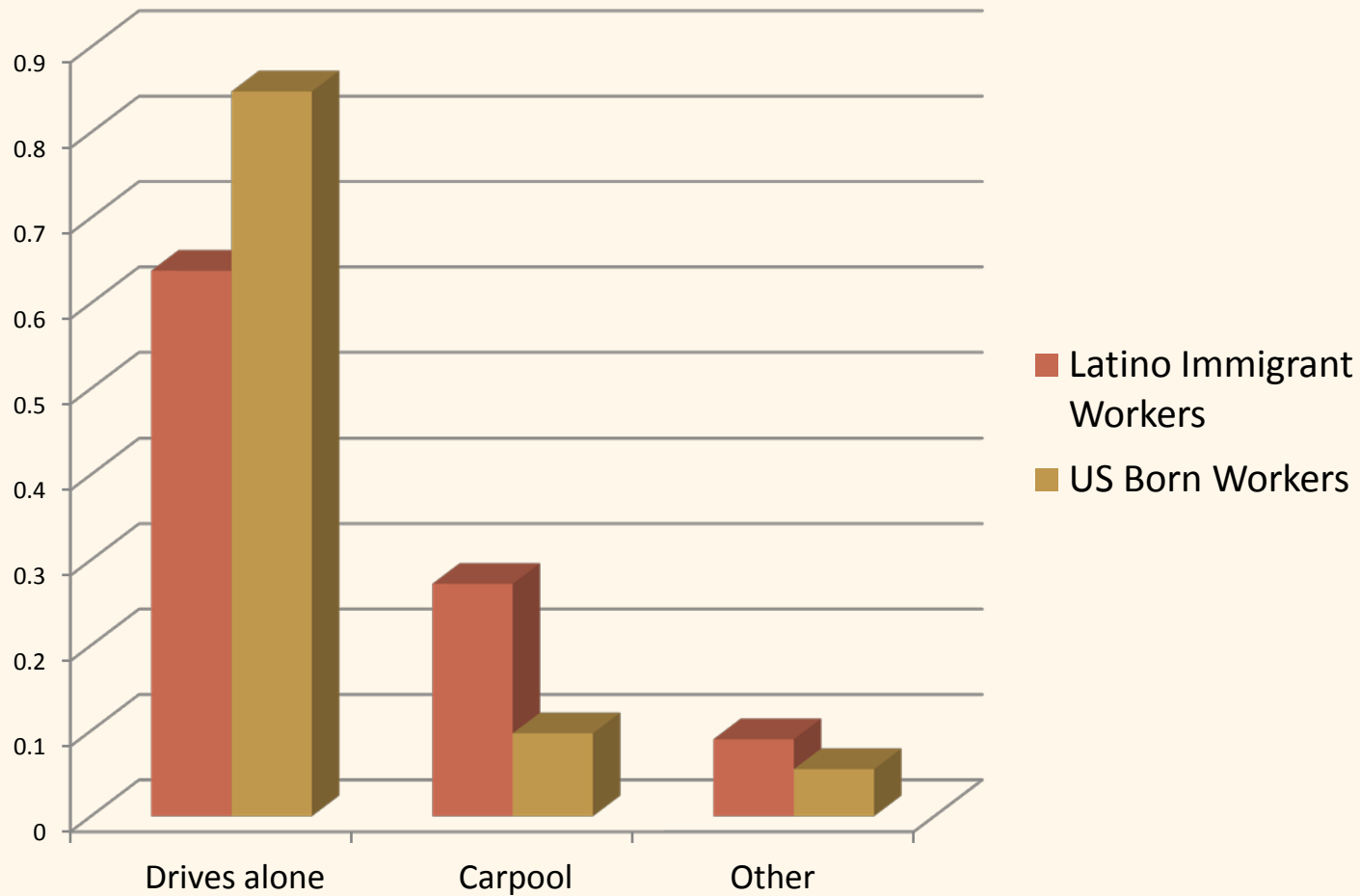
- Latino Population Growth



- Employment Growth



Commute Mode in the Great Plains States



Data Source: American Community Survey 2005-2010 pooled data from IPUMS. Frequency weights applied.

Bottleneck to Adaptation

“Lack of transportation may be the biggest barrier to adaptation to the U.S. economy and society that Georgia’s Latino immigrants face.” (20)



“Spaghetti Junction” in DeKalb County, Georgia

Tom Moreland Interchange: Interstate 85 and Interstate 285 in DeKalb County, GA.

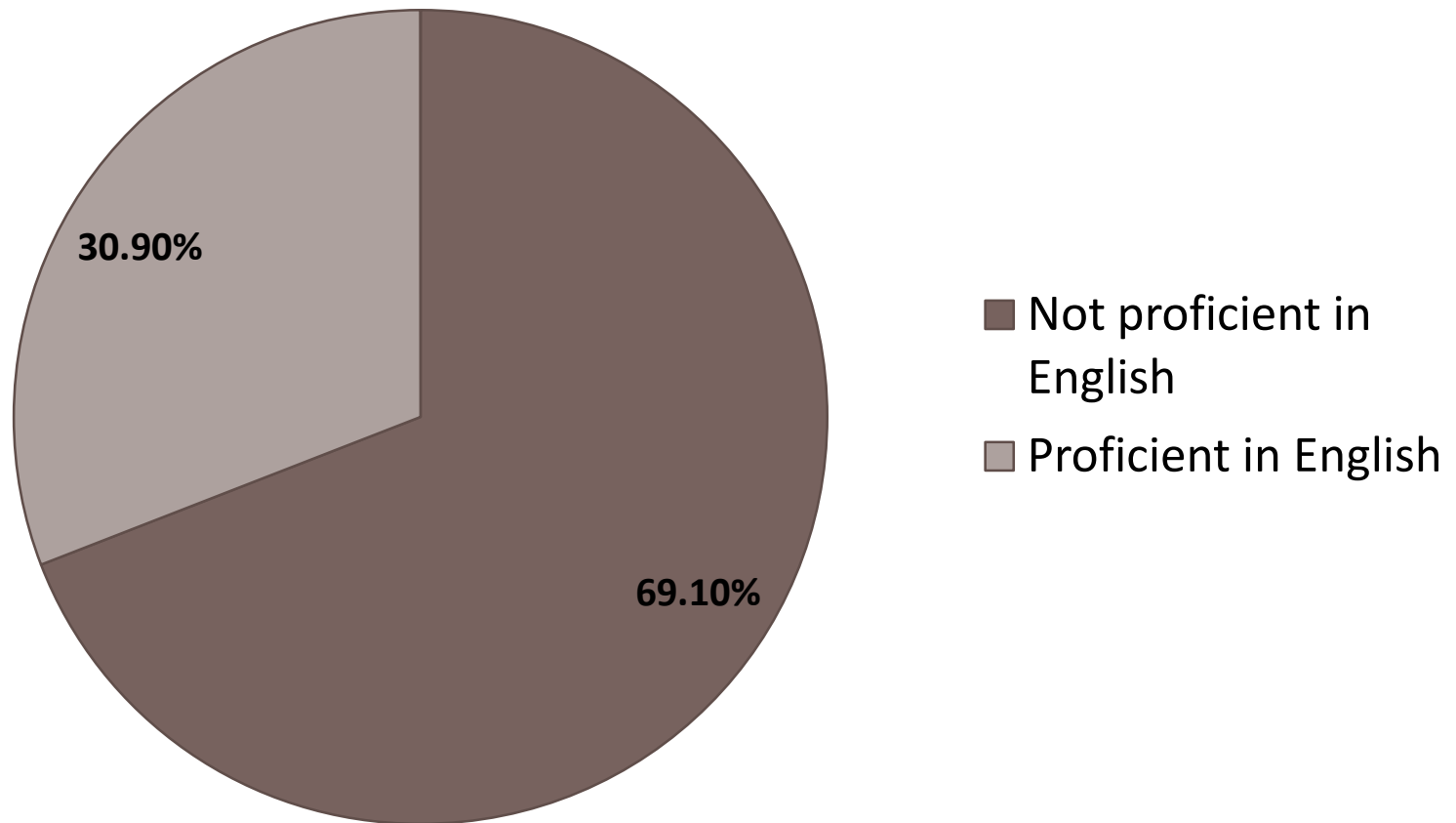
Study: Atilas, J. H. and S. A. Bohon. 2002. "The Needs of Georgia's New Latinos: A Policy Agenda for the Decade Ahead." Carl Vinson Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA.

Social Consequences of Limited Transportation

- Constrains employment options
- Limits housing options
- Reduces health care utilization
- Prevents pursuit of further education
- Limits participation in children's school
- Decreases exposure to US society
- Impeded English language acquisition

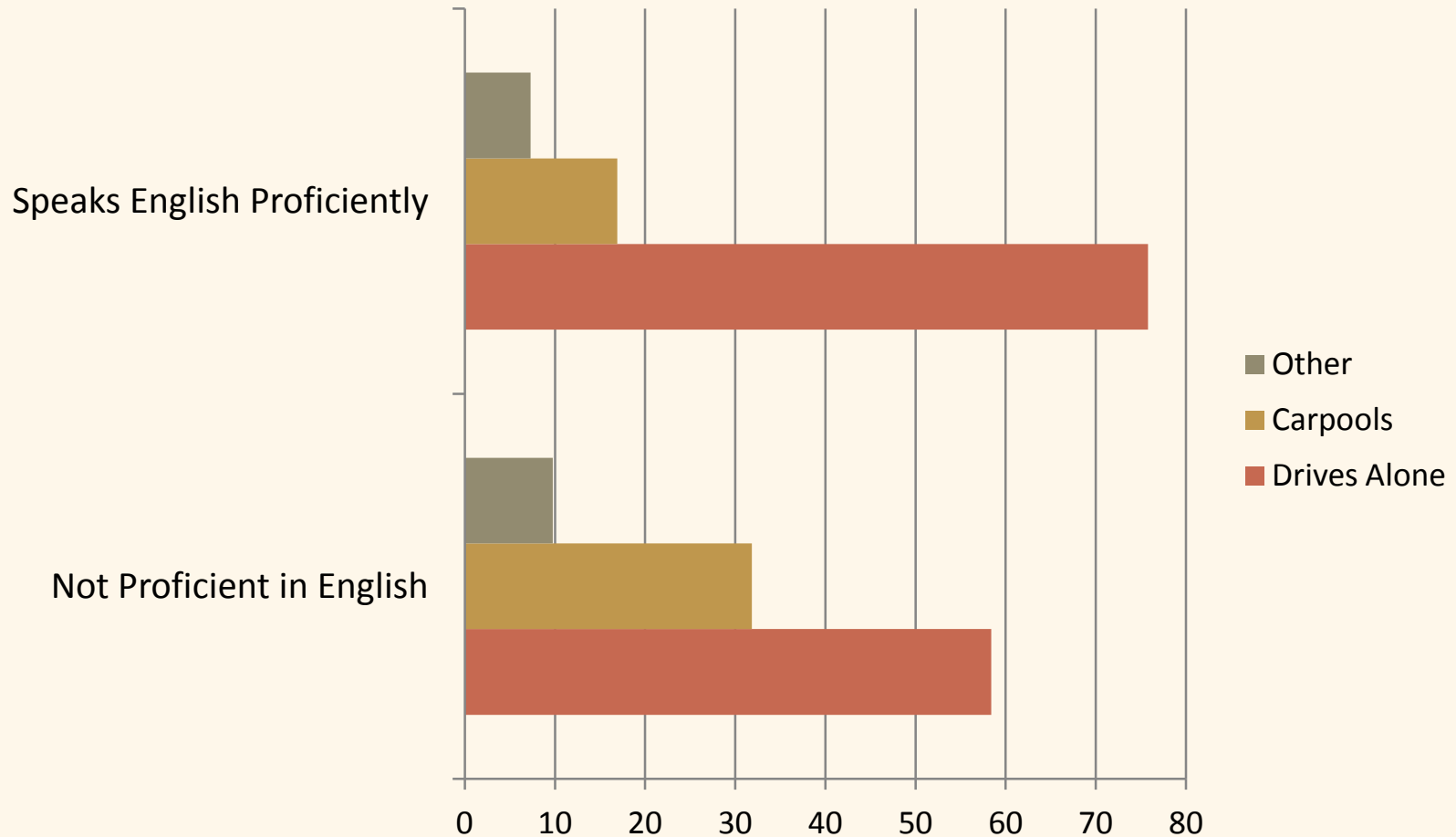


Latino immigrants in the Great Plains States who speak English proficiently



Data Source: American Community Survey 2005-2010 pooled data from IPUMS. Frequency weights applied.

Commute Modes of Latino Immigrants in Great Plains States



Transportation limitations...

- Form a bottleneck to other forms of adaptation
- Should be seriously considered when working with Latino immigrant groups



Responses

- Social & Organizational
- Land-use choices
- Change Policies

