SLWK 311 Literature Review

A SUMMARY OF STEPS

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Identify your population.
Begin a basic search to see what’s available in the peer-reviewed literature.
Narrow your search by dates.
Identify different themes and issues by scanning titles and abstracts
Read abstracts for a quick summary of article content and decide to “keep and read” or “move on”

Residential segregation would fit into the theme of oppression.

Residential Patterns of Black Immigrants and Native-Born Blacks in the United States
Scopilliti, Melissa; Iceland, John. Social Science 4 89.3 (Sep 2008): 551-572.

Objective
Although high levels of black-white residential segregation have long been observed, relatively little is known about the residential patterns of black immigrants. This analysis examines the role of nativity and Hispanic ethnicity for the residential patterns of blacks in the United States. Methods This article uses data from the 2000 Census to calculate dissimilarity indexes and conduct regression analyses. Results We find differences in the extent of segregation of blacks from whites, with Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic black immigrants exhibiting higher levels of segregation from whites than U.S.-born non-Hispanic blacks. Conclusions The strength of nativity and socioeconomic status provides some support for spatial assimilation theory. Metropolitan context also plays a role in explaining residential patterns: one reason foreign and Hispanic blacks are very segregated from whites is that they tend to reside in metropolitan areas where black-white segregation has generally been high. Despite the role of these factors, race itself remains of great importance in explaining residential patterns, as segregation from whites is high among all black subgroups.
Differences In Earnings Among Black And White African Immigrants In The United States, 1980-2000: A Cross-Sectional And Temporal Analysis
Borch, Casey; Corra, Mamadi K. Sociological Perspectives 53.4 (Jan 2010): 573-592.

Abstract (summary)  
This study examines the earnings of African immigrants across three waves of U.S. Census data (1980, 1990, and 2000). The authors find that the U.S. labor market favors White male immigrants, followed by Black male and White female immigrants, and finally Black women. The authors also find that male immigrants earned more per hour than female immigrants regardless of race. Considering change over time, this study finds that the earnings gap between Black and White male immigrants is growing larger over time, the positive association between foreign work experience and earnings is attenuated over time, and for women, the positive effect of earning a college degree on earnings is growing stronger over time. These findings confirm many of the conclusions reached by other race and gender scholars; however, the authors extend this work by focusing on male and female African immigrants, who are largely under-represented in the literature, and by examining change over time. Adapted from the source document.
Educational inequality is related to the other two articles – a connection you would make when synthesizing the literature.

Race and School Enrollment among the Children of African Immigrants in the United States


Abstract (summary)  Translate

This study examines whether previous findings of an immigrant schooling advantage among Blacks in the United States reflect a declining significance of race in the enrollment patterns of immigrants’ children. Using data from the 2000 US census, the study finds that, despite their advantage within the Black population, the children of Black Africans are collectively disadvantaged relative to the children of White Africans. Disparate enrollment trajectories are found among children in Black and White African families. Specifically, between the first and second generations, enrollment outcomes improved among the children of White Africans but declined among Black Africans’ children. The results also suggest that among immigrants from African multi-racial societies, pre-migration racial schooling disparities do not necessarily disappear after immigration to the United States. Additionally, the children of Black Africans from these contexts have worse outcomes than the children of other Black African immigrants and their relative disadvantage persists even after other factors are controlled. Adapted from the source document.
Once you’ve scoped out the broader literature on your population, start searching for content that meets the assignment criteria.
"black immigrants" demographics site:.gov 2012..2015

"black immigrants" mental health site:.gov 2012..2015
Use a Literature Review Matrix

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<th>Citations across</th>
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