**Daily Mobility Patterns: Reducing or Reproducing Inequalities and Segregation?**

Residential segregation is one of the major urban problems in contemporary Sweden. Segregation is part of the production and reproduction of inequality, affecting socialization processes and shaping conditions for people’s opportunities in life. A vast majority of segregation literature focuses only on place of residence and ignores daily mobility. It is unclear, however, to what extent the residential environment is a good representation of overall exposure to different people and environments. Most individuals experience many different environments during the course of the day. They travel to work or school, to see family and friends, and for other activities such as shopping or leisure activities. The paper uses Swedish registry data and mobile phone data to test the extent to which daily mobility patterns differ between residents in immigrant-dense areas and those from areas with a greater proportion of natives. Results suggest, in line with previous research, that although mobility does mitigate segregation to some extent, daily mobility patterns are strongly segregated. Phones originating from more immigrant-dense areas are more likely to (1) remain in the home area and (2) move towards other immigrant-dense areas. These findings are especially interesting given the case study areas: two medium-sized Swedish regions with relatively low levels of segregation and inequality and short journey distances.