Making Ends Meet Incomegenerating Strategies Among Mexican Immigrants

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The Xaripu Community across Borders Manuel Barajas 2009-04-17 During the past three decades there have been many studies of transnational migration. Most of the scholarship has focused on one side of the border, one area of labor incorporation, one generation of migrants, and one gender. In this path-breaking book, Manuel Barajas presents the first cross-national, comparative study to examine a Mexican-origin community’s experience with international migration and transnationalism. He presents an extended case study of the Xaripu community, with home bases in both Xaripu, Michoacan, and Stockton, California, and elaborates how various forms of colonialism, institutional biases, and emergent forms of domination have shaped Xaripu labor migration, community formation, and family experiences across the Mexican/U.S. border for over a century. Of special interest are Barajas’s formal and informal interviews within the community, his examination of oral histories, and his participant observation in several locations. Barajas asks, What historical events have shaped the Xaripus’ migration experiences? How have Xaripus been incorporated into the U.S. labor market? How have national inequalities affected their ability to form a community across borders? And how have migration, settlement, and employment experiences affected the family, especially gender relationships, on both sides of the border?

Making Ends Meet Socorro Torres Sarmiento 2002 Using ethnographic interviews, Sarmiento studies how globalization affects ordinary Mexican American immigrants, shaping their families and daily lives. Even as families are divided by borders, they try to remain cohesive units. Globalization challenges immigrants to restructure their families, gender roles, and even their political boundaries. The unstable working conditions of immigrant men are decisive for the form in which families organize their income-generating strategies. However, women are key to the family economy in that they subsidize low wages through paid and unpaid work on both sides of the border.

Educational Attainment in Immigrant Families Gabriella Gonzalez 2005 Gonzalez discusses the likelihood to enter post-secondary schooling among white, black, Latino, and Asian children who have two parents that are immigrants; have one parent who is foreign born; or who are children of native-born parents. Children from homes with two parents that are immigrants go further in school. Children in homes with one parent who is an immigrant have educational trajectories similar to their counterparts in homes with no immigrant parents. Additionally, parental educational attainment and the social capital of the family are clear predictors in determining how far children of native parents go in school, but are not as strong determinants for children of immigrant parents.

Beyond the Immigrant Enclave Susan K. Wierzbicki 2004 Immigrant communities — even poor ones — are often portrayed as solidary and supportive. Wierzbicki examines the presence and homogeneity of ties among the foreign- and native-born of different ethnic groups. She finds that the foreign-born consistently report fewer ties than the native-born, in part because of less education or shorter duration of residence. The foreign-born also have more ethnically homogeneous ties, even when they live outside enclaves and in wealthier areas. This finding has implications for theories of assimilation or incorporation. For lack of network data, previous examination of assimilation has often relied on patterns of residential settlement rather than actual social ties. This study indicates that the foreign-born may assimilate spatially but not socially.

Making Ends Meet Kathryn Edin 1997-04-17 Welfare mothers are popularly viewed as passively dependent
on their checks and averse to work. Reformers across the political spectrum advocate moving these women off the welfare rolls and into the labor force as the solution to their problems. Making Ends Meet offers dramatic evidence toward a different conclusion: In the present labor market, unskilled single mothers who hold jobs are frequently worse off than those on welfare, and neither welfare nor low-wage employment alone will support a family at subsistence levels. Kathryn Edin and Laura Lein interviewed nearly four hundred welfare and low-income single mothers from cities in Massachusetts, Texas, Illinois, and South Carolina over a six year period. They learned the reality of these mothers’ struggles to provide for their families: where their money comes from, how it is spent, what hardships they suffer. Edin and Lein’s careful budgetary analyses reveal that even a full range of welfare benefits—AFDC payments, food stamps, Medicaid, and housing subsidies—typically meet only three-fifths of a family’s needs, and that funds for adequate food, clothing and other necessities are often lacking. Leaving welfare for work offers little hope for improvement, and in many cases threatens even greater hardship. Jobs for unskilled and semi-skilled women provide meager salaries, irregular or uncertain hours, frequent layoffs, and no promise of advancement. Mothers who work not only assume extra child care, medical, and transportation expenses but are also deprived of many of the housing and educational subsidies available to those on welfare. Regardless of whether they are on welfare or employed, virtually all these single mothers need to supplement their income with menial, off-the-books work and intermittent contributions from family, live-in boyfriends, their children’s fathers, and local charities. In doing so, they pay a heavy price. Welfare mothers must work covertly to avoid losing benefits, while working mothers are forced to sacrifice even more time with their children. Making Ends Meet demonstrates compellingly why the choice between welfare and work is more complex and risky than is commonly recognized by politicians, the media, or the public. Almost all the welfare-reliant women interviewed by Edin and Lein made repeated efforts to leave welfare for work, only to be forced to return when they lost their jobs, a child became ill, or they could not cover their bills with their wages. Mothers who managed more stable employment usually benefited from a variety of mitigating circumstances such as having a relative willing to watch their children for free, regular child support payments, or very low housing, medical, or commuting costs. With first hand accounts and detailed financial data, Making Ends Meet tells the real story of the challenges, hardships, and survival strategies of America’s poorest families. If this country’s efforts to improve the self-sufficiency of female-headed families is to succeed, reformers will need to move beyond the myths of welfare dependency and deal with the hard realities of an unrewarding American labor market, the lack of affordable health insurance and child care for single mothers who work, and the true cost of subsistence living. Making Ends Meet is a realistic look at a world that so many would change and so few understand.

MARRIAGES AND FAMILIES

Nijole Vaicaitis Benokraitis

2003 For courses in Marriage and Family, Sociology of Family, and Family Studies/Relationships in departments of Sociology, Family Studies, Psychology, and Women’s Studies. This best-selling, full-color text introduces students to the study of contemporary marriages and families by examining the changing American family and exploring their choices and constraints. This approach, combined with the most current research and practical guidelines, encourages students to join the effort to resolve some of the crucial issues confronting 21st century families.

The Global Impact of COVID-19 on Maternity Care Practices and Childbearing Experiences

Robbie Elizabeth Davis-Floyd

2021-08-30

Urban Life

George Gmelch

2018-01-03

More than half of the world’s population lives in cities. What are their lives like in very different global and globalizing cities? How can urban anthropologists study and understand the diverse and complex experiences of urban dwellers all over the globe? The latest edition of Urban Life explores questions about how to study urban lives and examines experiences of urban inhabitants in cities across the globe. Authors ask questions such as, how can one study the activities in a huge fish market in Tokyo? How do elderly residents benefit from urban agriculture in New York City? How do people maneuver ever-present traffic jams in Istanbul? How do low-income residents in Cairo manage their lives drawing on neighborhood social networks? How do immigrants fight for green spaces in Paris? How do families manage transnational ties between New York City and Ecuador? The book is organized into six parts: Urban Fieldwork; Communities; Urban Structure, Inequality, and Survival; Immigrants, Migrants, and Refugees; Changing Cities; and Current Topics in Urban Anthropology. The last part addresses issues at the forefront of anthropological research and broader political debates, like environmental justice, disability and accessibility, and access to water supplies. Each part includes an introduction and each chapter is preceded by notes about its context and relevance. The rich ethnographic content of the chapters makes them highly accessible to students while addressing relevant topics and themes.

Identity Formation of Vietnamese Immigrant Youth in an American High School

Craig Centrie

2004

Globalization 2003

Crime on the Border

Matthew T. Lee

2003
Lee (sociology, University of Akron) examines the relationship between ethnicity, immigration, and homicide in three border cities: El Paso, Miami, and San Diego. He offers empirical evidence that casts doubt on the validity of the popular stereotype of the “criminal immigrant.” According to the author, the study “demonstrates the value of count-based (Poisson) regression models for census tract-level analyses, and provides a strategy for integrating quantitative methods and qualitative mapping techniques in macrological research on violence.” Annotation 2004 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

The U.S.-Mexico Transborder Region Carlos G. Véliz lez-ibá ez 2017-04-11 The U.S.-Mexico Transborder Region presents advanced anthropological theorizing of culture in an important regional setting. Not a static entity, the transborder region is populated by ever-changing groups who face the challenges of social inequality: political enforcement of privilege, economic subordination of indigenous communities, and organized resistance to domination. The book, influenced by the work of Eric Wolf and senior editor Carlos G. Véliz lez-ibá ez, centers on the greater Mexican North/U.S. Southwest, although the geographic range extends farther. This tradition, like other transborder approaches, attends to complex and fluid cultural and linguistic processes, going beyond the classical modern anthropological vision of one people, one culture, one language. With respect to recent approaches, however, it is more deeply social, focusing on vertical relations of power and horizontal bonds of mutuality. Véliz lez-ibá ez and Heyman envision this region as involving diverse and unequal social groups in dynamic motion over thousands of years. Thus the historical interaction of the U.S.-Mexico border, however massively unequal and powerful, is only the most recent manifestation of this longer history and common ecology. Contributors emphasize the dynamic “transborder” quality—conflicts, resistance, slanting, displacements, and persistence—in order to combine a critical perspective on unequal power relations with a questioning perspective on claims to bounded simplicity and perfection. The book is notable for its high degree of connection across the various chapters, strengthened by internal syntheses from notable border scholars, including Robert R. Alvarez and Alejandro Lugo. In the final section, Judith Freidenberg draws general lessons from particular case studies, summarizing that “access to valued scarce resources prompts the erection of human differences that get solidified into borders,” dividing and limiting, engendering vulnerabilities and marginalizing some people. At a time when understanding the U.S.-Mexico border is more important than ever, this volume offers a critical anthropological and historical approach to working in transborder regions. Contributors: Amado Alarcón

Robert R. Alvarez Miguel Dáaz-Barriga Margaret E. Dorsey Judith Freidenberg Ruth Gomberg-Muñoz James Greenberg Josiah Heyman Jane H. Hill Sarah Horton Alejandro Lugo Luminita-Anda Mandache Corina Marrufu Guillermínina Gina Núñez ez-Mchiri Anna Ochoa O’Leary Luis F. Plascencia Lucero Radonic Diana Riviera Thomas E. Sheridan Kathleen Staudt Carlos G. Véliz lez-ibá ez Janitors, Street Vendors, and Activists Christian Zolniski 2006 A thorough analysis of Mexican immigrants employed in Silicon Valley’s low-wage jobs reveals how advanced capitalist economies have incorporated these workers as an integral part of the economy through subcontracting and other flexible labor practices, examining how working conditions and the workers’ daily lives are affected. Making Ends Meet Socorro Torres Sarmiento 2002 Using ethnographic interviews, Sarmiento studies how globalization affects ordinary Mexican American immigrants, shaping their families and daily lives. Even as families are divided by borders, they try to remain cohesive units. Globalization challenges immigrants to restructure their families, gender roles, and even their political boundaries. The unstable working conditions of immigrant men are decisive for the form in which families organize their income-generating strategies. However, women are key to the family economy in that they subsidize low wages through paid and unpaid work on both sides of the border. Culture, Class, and Work Among Arab-American Women Jen’nan Ghazal Read 2004 Drawing on US Census data and a national poll of ethnic groups to situate Arab-American women in a broader immigrant context, Read (sociology, U. of California-Irvine) expands the demographic profile and understanding of a group often viewed stereotypically. In this study of cultural and class influences on workforce participation as correlates of Forthcoming Books Rose Arny 2002 Mexican Migrants and Their Parental Households in Mexico Paula Fomby 2005 Annotation Fomby explores how U.S.-bound migrants participate in systems of intergenerational exchange with their families remaining in Mexico. Taking the perspective of migrants as adult children in their families of origin, she considers the factors associated with inception of migration careers, and asks how migration by selected children affects the social and economic organization of the parental household. Fomby’s review of theoretical and empirical research shows that the dominant focus on male labor migration overlooks how migrants continue to relate to and influence parents and siblings. She shows that migrant-sending parental households in Mexico are distinctive in their composition, and that migrants continue to make significant economic contributions from abroad. The Price of Poverty Daniel Dohan 2003-12 “Masterful scholarship--detailed, insightful, and
original. Dohan investigates the role that immigration plays in understanding Latino poverty in the United States. He also provides a nuanced and detailed analysis of neighborhood factors that help us better understand Latino poverty and how Latino residents navigate the world of low-skill work, resources, and life in the barrio."—Abel Valenzuela Jr., co-editor of Prismatic Metropolis: Inequality in Los Angeles "A very timely study. At a time when the Latino population is rapidly growing in the U.S., Dohan provides us with one of the best and most poignant studies of the Mexican American Barrio. Based on rich data collected in two poor Mexican-American neighborhoods, this thoughtful and interesting book will draw a lot of attention both inside and outside of academia."—William Julius Wilson, author of When Work Disappears “With Dohan’s book, we finally receive an in-depth understanding of the nuances of life inside the urban, often poor and working-class, Mexican-American communities. Urban ethnographic scholarship on the poor, dominated too long by the African-American experience for its questions, concerns and voices, now finally has a corrective and a complementary text.”—Sudhir Venkatesh, author of American Project: The Rise and Fall of a Modern Ghetto

The New Latino Studies Reader

Ramon A. Gutiérrez

2016-08-23 The New Latino Studies Reader is designed as a contemporary, updated, multifaceted collection of writings that bring to force the exciting, necessary scholarship of the last decades. Its aim is to introduce a new generation of students to a wide-ranging set of essays that helps them gain a truer understanding of what it’s like to be a Latino in the United States. With the reader, students explore the sociohistorical formation of Latinos as a distinct panethnic group in the United States, delving into issues of class formation; social stratification; racial, gender, and sexual identities; and politics and cultural production. And while other readers now in print may discuss Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and Central Americans as distinct groups with unique experiences, this text explores both the commonalities and the differences that structure the experiences of Latino Americans. Timely, thorough, and thought-provoking, The New Latino Studies Reader provides a genuine view of the Latino experience as a whole.

Understanding Commodity Cultures

Scott Cook

2004 This book explores how lived experience is informed by and shapes the diversifying funds of knowledge that enable people under economic stress to make culturally-informed choices in their material interest. By selectively reviewing the economic anthropological record and critically examining specific studies in several of Mexico’s (and Guatemala’s) key regions, as well as the U.S.-Mexico borderlands and the new trans-border space in the U.S. and Canada for Mexican immigrant labor, the author encourages readers to critically rethink their views of economic otherness in Mexico (and, by extension, elsewhere in Latin America and the Third World), and presents a new framework for reconciling the continuing attraction of concepts like ‘penny capitalism’ with the realities of a world even more subjected to continental and global market projects of ‘Dollar Capitalism’. Visit our website for sample chapters!

Street Vending in the Neoliberal City

Kristina Graaff

2015-10-01 Examining street vending as a global, urban, and informalized practice found both in the Global North and Global South, this volume presents contributions from international scholars working in cities as diverse as Berlin, Dhaka, New York City, Los Angeles, Calcutta, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico City. The aim of this global approach is to repudiate the assumption that street vending is usually carried out in the Southern hemisphere and to reveal how it also represents an essential—and constantly growing—economic practice in urban centers of the Global North. Although street vending activities vary due to local specificities, this anthology illustrates how these urban practices can also reveal global ties and developments.

The Structure of the Life Course: Standardized? Individualized? Differentiated?

Ross Macmillan

2005-07-14 Current debates in life course studies increasingly reference theories of individualization, standardization, and differentiation in the structure of the life course. This volume brings together leading scholars from a variety of fields to assess the theoretical underpinnings, the empirical evidence, and the implications of existing arguments. The contributions include comparative-historical work, demographic analysis, and detailed survey research. The topics covered include historical, cross-cultural, and racioethnic variation in the transition to adulthood, the school-to-work transition, educational careers, retirement, activity characteristics over the life span and the life course context of psychological well-being. The various contributions expand our understanding of the contemporary life course and its implications. The authors offer innovative theoretical and methodological approaches that demonstrate the utility of holistic approaches to conceptualizing the life course and understanding its implications for modern society.

America, History and Life

2004 Article abstracts and citations of reviews and dissertations covering the United States and Canada.

Images of West Indian Immigrants in Mass Media

Christine M. Du Bois

2004 Du Bois explores mass media’s unflattering images of “black” Caribbean immigrants. Drawing on the extended case study in the Chesapeake region, she highlights media ethics in relation to minorities. Analyses of journalism, advertisements, TV, and film reveal ways these
immigrants were unfairly depicted during the 1980s and 1990s and how relationships among law enforcers, journalists, criminals, and Hollywood writers shaped media representations. Du Bois also details the West Indians’ response. She places their concerns in the context of an America where dark-skinned immigrants can be subjected to racism and xenophobia, particularly when members of their community commit crimes. Her findings are relevant to the current struggle to balance journalism about terrorists with a desire to treat all Americans fairly.

**Immigrant Children and the Politics of English-only**

Tom Stritikus 2002 Annotation Stritikus (education, U. of Washington) presents the case of one California school district’s experience with the changes in bilingual education policy brought about by Proposition 227. His ethnographic study focuses on four teachers in two schools in a rural district, and seeks to understand the nature of teachers’ work in an out of classroom literacy contexts in the new policy environment created by Proposition 227. The author examines how teachers’ work influences the nature of Proposition 227 as a reform strategy, and several factors that contribute to the connection between policy and practice. He concludes with possible implications of the findings for the understanding of language policy and the education of culturally and linguistically diverse students. Annotation c. Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

**Brazilian Immigrants in the United States**

Bernadete Beserra 2003 Table of contents

I'm Neither Here Nor There Patricia Zavella 2011-06-13 Crossings -- Migrations -- The working poor -- Migrant family formations -- The divided home -- Transnational cultural memory.

**Kids at Work**

Emir Estrada 2019-07-16 How Latinx children have been instrumental in making these small informal businesses grow. In Kids at Work, Emir Estrada shines a light on the surprising labor of these young workers, providing the first ethnography on the participation of Latinx children in street vending. Drawing on dozens of interviews with children and their undocumented parents, as well as three years spent on the streets shadowing families at work, Estrada brings attention to the unique set of hardships Latinx youth experience in this occupation. She also highlights how these hardships can serve to cement family bonds, develop empathy towards parents, encourage hard work, and support children—and their parents—in their efforts to make a living together in the United States. Kids at Work provides a compassionate, up-close portrait of Latinx children, detailing the complexities and nuances of family relations when children help generate income for the household as they peddle the streets of LA alongside their immigrant parents.

**Effects of a Small-scale Rural Development Project in Tlaxcala, Mexico on Family Consumption, Work Organization, and Surplus Generation Strategies**

Mary Anne Hohenstein 1985

Embodying Mexico Ruth Hellier-Tinoco 2011-06-07 Embodying Mexico examines two performative icons of Mexican-ness—the Dance of the Old Men and Night of the Dead of Lake Pátzcuaro—in numerous manifestations, including film, theater, tourist guides, advertisements, and souvenirs. Covering a ninety-year period from the postrevolutionary era to the present day, Hellier-Tinoco’s analysis is thoroughly grounded in Mexican politics and history, and simultaneously incorporates choreographic, musicological, and dramaturgical analysis. Exploring multiple contexts in Mexico, the USA, and Europe, Embodying Mexico expands and enriches our understanding of complex processes of creating national icons, performance repertoires, and tourist attractions, drawing on wide-ranging ethnographic, archival, and participatory experience. An extensive companion website illustrates the author’s arguments through audio and video.

**Impacts of Border Enforcement on Mexican Migration**

Wayne A. Cornelius 2007 This important new book reveals how the stricter US border-control activities of the past decade have affected the behavior of migrants and potential migrants in rural Mexico. The authors establish direct links between changes in immigration-control policies and changes in the decision to migrate, choice of destination, mode of entry, and inclination to participate in a temporary worker program. They also point to the unintended consequences of new control measures, such as the increasing rate of settlement among illegal migrants, higher fees paid to professional people - smugglers, increased injury and fatality rates due to clandestine entry, and changing composition of migrant flows. Collectively, they present detailed and direct evidence of the failure of post-1993 US strategy to deter unauthorized entry across the US-Mexico border, and the reasons for this failure.

The Remittance Behavior of Immigrant Households

Elizabeth M. Grieco 2003 Annotation Questioning the given that remittances (money sent home by immigrants) inevitably decline, Grieco (Migration Policy Institute, Washington, DC) applies migrant network theory and theories of social capital and the strength of social ties to examine remittance behavior of Micronesian immigrants in Guam and Hawaii. The analysis of data is designed to shed light on the influence of time, family reunification migration, network participation, and influence of non-migrants on remittance behavior. The data is derived from the Census of Micronesian Migrants to Guam and Hawaii. Annotation (c)2003 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).
Marginalized Mothers, Mothering from the Margins
Tiffany Taylor 2018-10-08 This volume examines the barriers and borders that marginalize mothers and their efforts to be good mothers and how they mother as a form of resistance to these barriers and borders. Sociological Abstracts Leo P. Chall 2004 CSA Sociological Abstracts abstracts and indexes the international literature in sociology and related disciplines in the social and behavioral sciences. The database provides abstracts of journal articles and citations to book reviews drawn from over 1,800+ serials publications, and also provides abstracts of books, book chapters, dissertations, and conference papers.

Youth Violence in Latin America G. Jones 2009-10-26 This volume provides a systematic overview of the contemporary Latin American youth violence phenomenon. The authors focus specifically on youth gangs, juvenile justice issues, and applied research concerns, providing a rounded and balanced exploration of this increasingly important topic.

Latino Churches Ken R. Crane 2003 Annotation Crane (affiliation not cited) presents the results of an ethnographic study on the social and religious experiences of second-generation Latino youth within their faith communities. In-depth interviews and focus groups were conducted with members of three Latino congregations (Catholic, Adventist, and Assembly of God) in Michigan and Indiana. Broader societal and regional trends shaping the emergence of Latino religious congregations also are discussed. Crane holds a Ph. D. in sociology from Michigan State University. Annotation 2004 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

Global Women's Work Beth English 2018-12-07 This volume considers how women are shaping the global economic landscape through their labor, activism, and multiple discourses about work. Bringing together an interdisciplinary group of international scholars, the book offers a gendered examination of work in the global economy and analyses the effects of the 2008 downturn on women's labor force participation and workplace activism. The book addresses three key themes: exploitation versus opportunity; women's agency and women's negotiations and renegotiations of unpaid social reproductive labor. This uniquely interdisciplinary and comparative analysis will be crucial reading for anyone with an interest in gender and the post-crisis world.

Working in America Amy S Wharton 2015-11-17 The Great Recession brought rising inequality and changing family economies. New technologies continued to move jobs overseas, including those held by middle-class information workers. The first new edition to capture these historic changes, this book is the leading text in the sociology of work and related research fields. Wharton's readings retain the classics but offer a new spectrum of articles accessible to undergraduate students that focus on the changes that will most affect their lives. New to the fourth edition!

Research Methods in Anthropology is the standard textbook for methods classes in anthropology. Written in Russ Bernard’s unmistakable conversational style, this guide has launched tens of thousands of students into the fieldwork enterprise with a combination of rigorous methodology, wry humor, and commonsense advice. Whether you are coming from a scientific, interpretive, or applied anthropological tradition, you will learn field methods from the best guide in both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Latin America Juan Manuel Prado 2004 This is a general bibliography on Latin America, covering a wide variety of subjects, from pre-Columbian civilizations, to Columbus, to Castro, to the foreign debt, to pollution, etc. This work will not only be of use to the general, casual reader on Latin America, but also to the more specialized researcher. The book contains over 800 topics, with over 8,000 titles identified.