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Gender, Migration and Domestic Service

- I. Overview
 1. Global/regional inequalities, previous migration patterns and networks, and national immigration policy shape the international migration of women for domestic service.
 - A. In the US specifically, the 1986 Immigration and Reform and Control Act has had the unintended effect of increasing the prevalence of paid household work among Mexican immigrant women.
 2. Mexican immigration to the US has ebbed and flowed with the economic conditions of the two countries.
 3. Mexicans are primarily looked at as workers, and therefore women tend to be seen as economic dependents.
 4. The 1986 Immigration and Reform and Control Act (IRCA) Simpson-Rodino Act was designed to limit illegal immigration to the US by consolidating the employment of undocumented workers, while granting amnesty to workers already in the US.
 - A. Although there is little evidence that IRCA was effective in reducing illegal immigration, it did change the patterns of employment for undocumented immigrants, so it pushed them towards domestic work.
 5. The workers fall into two categories: 'live in' and 'job workers'.
 - A. For both, status is low, hours are long and pay and schedules unreliable and benefits are non-existent. Still, pay is decent and the job is flexible.
- II. IRCA and Women's Immigration
 1. The 1980s sees a time of economic transition in Mexico, characterized by high unemployment and lower wages. These issues were exacerbated by NAFTA and the 1960s peso devaluation. This economic hardship is the primary major push factor. Many domestic workers send a portion of their earnings back to Mexico.
 - A. Living in is a good, cheap option for these women.
 2. The demand for domestic workers in America serves as a pull factor.
 3. More legal immigrants than legal ones do domestic work.
 4. Current (1999) immigration is rooted in the Bracero program. It ended in 1964, but the promise ended through the 1970s.
 - A. The immigrant population diversified from then on. Immigrants were more frequently families and women, they came from different regions of Mexico and they were more often of middle and upper class.
 5. IRCA addressed this, so it aimed to stop illegal immigration and also protect those already in the US. It has not been thereby effective.
 - A. The proportion of immigration of women and children has actually increased because of the amnesty component. Formerly illegal immigrants could now sponsor their families.
 - B. The increased risk meant that the seasonal patterns ended and men in IRCA has limited the opportunities for men and increased the pressure for

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