

# Minority in women - annotated bibliography

Sociology



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Sociology Annotated Bibliography Topic: Impact of Educational level, Discrimination and Cultural Expectations on Work Patterns for Mexican-American Women

Alba, Richard., Jimé'nez, Tomas and Marrow, Helen. 2013. Mexican-Americans as a paradigm for contemporary intra-group heterogeneity. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 37(3), 446: 466.

According to the authors, Latino women have important roles in their society. However, they still have fewer chances of getting a good education that is likely to reward them with better positions in future.

Andersen, Margaret and Taylor, Howard. 2007. *Sociology: Understanding a diverse society*, updated. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

Andersen and Taylor propose that Mexican-American women have always been historically segregated into inferior jobs. Given that most are immigrants in America, securing positions occupied by professionals is hard.

Buenger, Walter and Leon, Arnoldo. 2011. *Beyond Texas through time: Breaking away from past interpretations*. Texas: Texas A&M University Press.

Buenger and Leon state that it is not all bleak for the Mexican-American women in this century. The careers of political women from this group in Texas has in the last few years received a lot of attention such the biographical essays titled *Chicanas in charge* among others papers (p. 88). This is a clear that the women are changing the past assumptions.

Carreon, Sonia., Cassedy, Amy., Borman, Kathryn., and Dubeck, Paula. 2013. *Women and work: A handbook*. London: Routledge.

According Sonia et al., a survey conducted in 1988 showed that Mexican-American women were least likely to be hired in professional occupations

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due to low educational attainments. These women still experience extreme hardships but have found ways of overcoming setbacks to getting good jobs.

Davies, Andrea and Frink, Brenda. 2014. The origins of the ideal worker: The separation of work and home in the united states from the market revolution to 1950. *Work and Occupations Journal*, 41(1), 18-39.

For minority women who entered the workforce in the late 1990s, Frink and Davis assert that the society had its ideology that they could only fit in jobs that required care-taking abilities such as the teachers, social workers and secretaries.

Escobedo, Elizabeth. 2013. *From coveralls to zoot suits: The lives of Mexican American women on the world war II home front*. North Carolina: UNC Press Books.

According to Escobedo, Mexican-American women did not have as many opportunities in the wartime era at work settings as they do today. Today, different and successful women from this group have shown that cultural odds can be defied. These are women such as Ellen Ochoa, a retired astronaut in U. S and Anna Maria Chavez, a CEO for the Girl Scout organization in U. S.

Landivar, Liana. 2013. Disparities in stem employment by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. U. S. Census Bureau, 2-25.

The patterns of work among this group is notably affected by difficulties because they are affected by many factors such as their marital status, level of education, culture and other factors.

Mann, Keith. 2014. Social movement literature and U. S. labor: A reassessment. *Studies in Social Justice*, 8(2), 165-179.

Existence of social processes that create hierarchical systems in the society,  
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are part of the reason that minority women do not get too many job opportunities. However, social movements have aided in advocating for their rights to equal payment at work.

ONeill, Regina., Shapiro, Mary., Ingols, Cynthia., and Blake-Beard, Stacy.

2013. Understanding women's career goals across ethnic identities.

Advancing Women in Leadership, 33, 196-214.

ONeill, Shapiro, Ingols and Blake-Beard (2013) argue that cultural values, social issues and culture had an impact on the Mexican-America women's job targets. According to the authors, the interests of Mexican-American career interests did not necessarily translate to their key goals because most did not have the luxury to choose the career.

Vargas, Zaragosa. 2013. Labor rights are civil rights: Mexican-American workers in twentieth-century America. New York: Princeton University Press. Vargas argues that in most cities, gender-based discriminatory patterns are still high, particularly in factories where Mexican-American women are working as casual laborers. Young and poorly educated Mexican-American women face a bleak future with job opportunities limited to the low-wage work positions.

## References

Alba, Richard., Jime'nez, Tomas and Marrow, Helen. 2013. Mexican Americans as a paradigm for contemporary intra-group heterogeneity. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 37(3), 446: 466.

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