Effects of Deindustrialization

* Severe unemployment for working class people, especially African Americans and other minorities. For black men, when factory jobs were taken from them, them turned to participate in underground economy, such as selling drugs
* Tell public care crisis—the privatization of public goods.
* A new system of expulsion from conventional economic activities for some workers who ow only can reproduce labor power with the money they earn. There is no disposable income that the workers can use towards their future.

An economic system of expulsion involves

* Precarityand neoliberalism

The current system of inequality

* The growing gap between the rich and poor.

Precarity

* Describe how large parts of the population are being subjected to flexible exploitation or flexploitation
* Outsourcing through international strategies.
* Vulnerability in everyday life, with uncertainties com government and the labor market. At will employment—workers now can be fired at any time without any reason or compensation.
* The experience of instability of the result of neoliberalism

Neoliberalism

* Ideologues advocates for the withdrawal of government interventions in the economy, strives for the free movement of goods, services, etc.
* Allow corporations to run business without regulation
* As economy problems increase, immigrants are often seen as a major social problem, while at the same time, the country needs their labor.

The old and new immigration

* From 1890-1920, immigrants were mostly from Europe. From 1965 on, people mostly came from Latin areas and China. The first group were mostly uneducated white people, the second group was people of color and mixed in their education.
* Unlike the 1900s, immigrants today are more diverse in national origins and more diverse in social standing. They are also more concentrated in urban areas, especially poor inner cities.

Major trends in post 1965 immigration

* The instability of working class jobs
* The changing dynamics of work into a split labor market
* The rise of the professional class and an intense credentialing system
* The dense concentration of poverty.

Theories of immigration

* Chicago school of assimilation. Mexicans were mostly to buy fancy things when they arrive,andas opposed to the Italians.
* Negative sentiments about immigrants
* Economic self sufficiency

For people in peripheral country, those that are poor, their goal is to move to core countries.