



This was recently documented by Hunter College Professor Margaret Chin in her study of immigrant Chinese women who were displaced by the decline of the New York City garment industry especially in the post 9/11 period. She found that they can't find jobs other than sewing machine operators because most of their friends and family members are in similar jobs.<sup>1</sup>



Economist Janice Fine's research documents 118 workers centers nationwide. The largest numbers are in California and New York. In New York City, these groups include CAAAV, DRUM, NYC Taxi Alliance, Workers Awaaz, the Chinese Staff and Workers Association (CSWA), SAHKI, National Mobilization Against Sweat Shops (NMASS), and Restaurant Opportunities Center of New York (ROC-NY). Worker centers organize low wage workers in immigrant-dominated sectors such as taxi drivers, restaurant and

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Chin, Margaret M. 2003. "Moving On: Chinese Garment Workers after September 11," A Report for the Russell Sage Foundation Social Effects Working Group. Unpublished Report.

<sup>2</sup> Min, Pyong Gap. 1996. Caught in the Middle: Korean Communities in New York and Los Angeles. Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press.

<sup>3</sup> Bowles, Jonathan and Joel Kotkin. 2003. Engine Failure. The Center for an Urban Future, available online at: <http://www.nycfuture.org/content/reports>.

<sup>4</sup> Passel, Jeffrey S., Randolph Capps, Michael E. Fix. 2004. "Undocumented Immigrants: Facts and Figures," Urban Institute, available online at: <http://www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=1000587>.

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