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360

REWIND



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ABSTRACT

Migrant women are exposed to double vulnerability, as women and as migrants. This generates a demand for special personalized attention from professionals in the social, health and psychology fields in order to understand their needs. This work aims to understand the complexity of the migratory phenomenon in women in the scientific literature to establish the priority lines of support in university curricula. For this, a systematic review is presented that finally analyzes 63 documents. The study has three search phases in Web of Science and Scopus databases. In the first phase, the terms that are considered are "gender discrimination" AND "Violence" AND "migrant", selecting six items; a second block includes "gender discrimination" AND "migrant", adding 40 items, and the third block, "gender discrimination" AND "Violence" OR "migrant" AND "education" AND "intervention" AND "women, where 17 new articles are selected.

The results show seven emerging categories according to their central theme: legal, social, development & market, health, integration, gender discrimination and intervention. The study presents a discussion for each category, converging on the relevance of the need to raise awareness among the population as a whole. The study attempts to focus interest on priority lines of intervention, among which the following stand out: health care in general, sexual education, the expansion of social networks in the destination, the search for job opportunities, access to technology or the promotion of healthy living and physical activity. This analysis converges on the need for institutions to provide resources to people who suffer gender-based violence of any kind, emphasizing the migrant population, since fewer cases are institutionalized. For this reason, it is also relevant to provide resources to professionals who work with this social group.



INTRODUCTION

This systematic review is one of the products of the 360 REWIN project (RESilient immigrant Women interventions for INclusion). 360 REWIN strategic objective is to promote and develop specialized training programs for psychology, social work, and health undergraduate students. These professionals are key in the intervention with victims of this type of violence by providing adequate care that can respond to their most urgent needs. The project aims to have an impact on the migrant women inclusion, by training professionals so that they can identify and manage correctly as soon as possible women who have suffered gender-based violence, within the migrant population with a deep cultural bias.

This compilation of bibliography is an approach to a deep understanding of the migratory phenomenon and its consequences on women, especially in those who have lived experiences of gender violence. From these readings the training plans of the project will be structured, with the aim of considering the current social reality. The project will make all these tools available to future psychology, health sciences and social workers graduates. As well as equipping governments and NGOs that work with the immigrant community, providing them with digital training tools that will enable them to deal with this problem better and efficiently.

PURPOSE OF THE REVIEW

Not only at EU level, but also worldwide, violence against women is the most important issue that drives to gender inequality and discrimination. This problem is even more important in the migrant population (Retamozo & Monteros, 2021). Due to higher violence prevalence rates and higher challenge to access to the resources available, because of their administrative situation. The violence against migrant women is highlighted on two fronts: as a migrant and as a woman. Structural circumstances converge on women that transcend physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence (Fawole, 2008), which encourages a cross-cultural understanding of the phenomenon in different world spaces.



Moreover, unfortunately, the higher education future professionals do not have available efficient training programs to better learn how to support these women, taking advantage of the use of digital tools that help greatly to improve the services and support to this target population. In fact, it has been described how gender-based violence remains implicit in universities and becomes difficult for students and the university community to detect (Larena & Molina, 2010). Although the neutralization of gender violence is an institutional challenge in universities and should be addressed in a transversal way (Bonilla et al., 2019), there are training areas that have direct transfer with the vulnerable group: migrant women. Psychology, social sciences and health students have a very important role in the fight against this type of violence, by promoting the human rights of these women from a gender perspective, being able to detect their needs and facilitating an appropriate response considering their rights, prevention and/or care policies and services. Higher education must use a new approach in the required awareness of university students (Vieira et al., 2019).

A digital approach, taking advantage of the daily life of new technologies, can be useful to improve support the violence problem in this migrant population. Furthermore, these innovative digital tools manage better and can include innovative solutions to overcome the travel, language, and disabilities challenges that these women face, it could even be an opportunity to attend to the health of migrant women (Taki et al., 2022). Moreover, also due to the Covid 19 pandemic, education has been transformed. Universities and higher education institutions have had to adopt online learning activities. These new technologies will make learning functional and efficient while achieving learning outcomes, increasing students' interest and their motivation (Baber, 2020). These new learning processes are complementary and will dramatically improve the activities and work that the project partners organization are doing in this field.

Furthermore, transnational scope of the project will benefit the project since applying the methodology to several contexts and educational systems will provide a more holistic perspective that will enhance the methodology and its applicability to different scenarios. This benefit, which might apply to any project, is even more important in 360 REWIN because the project is focused on the immigrant population, therefore it requires a better transnational understanding.

METHOD

A systematized bibliographic review is specific and precise to obtain concrete answers to broad questions in the empirical field (González et al., 2011). Therefore, it is a useful methodological option to try to understand the social, psychological and health implications of being a migrant woman, as well as the investigation of educational impressions and their accompaniment.

The functionality of this style of review and its rise in recent decades has led to the imposition of quality standards that ensure the replication and verification of results and conclusions, consolidating the interest of journals in demanding an editorial process that complies with these criteria, which today are assumed as the cornerstone of knowledge and scientific dissemination (Verano, 2015).

The QUOROM (Quality of Reporting of Meta-analyses) declaration in 1999 acted as a precursor to a structured checklist of 18 items for the structuring of meta-analysis studies (Urrútia & Bonfill, 2010), involving the most sophisticated degree of analysis of results (Sabirón, 2006).

The aspirations of this work have an academic and formative basis, but they do not lose sight of the criteria that have been refined from QUOROM for a rigorous analysis of the primary original studies, which facilitate the identification of the most vulnerable areas of study (generating prospective research) and consolidating the validity of the conclusions of the individual studies (Ferreira, Urrutia & Alonso-Coello, 2011). The QUOROM update has been carried out by the PRISMA group (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) and has been establishing quality parameters that have been standardized in the main scientific institutions of the Western world (González et al., 2011); therefore, the table tries to outline the way in which this work takes into account the main items of the PRISMA statement for the systematic review (Moher, Liberati et al., 2010).

Table 1. Outline of attention to the item sections of the PRISMA statement (Moher et al., 2010).

Title & summary	It is identified that it is a systematized review and the core items of the systematic review structure are included.
Abstract	The abstract summarizes the essential information of the narrative review, objectives, method, descriptors, main results and conclusions

Introduction & objective	The objective and the introduction are pertinent to the general approach of the research, being consistent with the selection of articles that will be presented: participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).
Methods	The method section explains the methodological relevance of the work, the review protocol and registration of the articles, as well as the eligibility criteria (with definition of descriptors). A search is carried out in databases institutionalized by FECYT (Scopus and Web Of Science) and the search results are synthesized.
Results	The selection of studies is presented, considering the flow chart. The selected articles have quality indicators to be assigned to the selected databases. The results are presented categorized according to their nuclei of interest, to facilitate their analysis. All the reviews of the selected articles are presented.
Discussion	A summary of the main evidence for each category is made, contrasting with the main known lines of knowledge. The main areas of uncertainty are identified, outlining a prospective and conclusions of pragmatic eminence. Each discussion implies a conclusion with the main ideas.
Funding	This systematic review is an early product of the 360 REWIN project (KA220-HED-F5265FF4), funded by European Commission `s Erasmus + Programme.

In this sense, the methodological relevance for carrying out a secondary research study is highlighted, with clear search criteria to act effectively on the avalanche of information in the field of health and social sciences -'infoxication'- (Aguilera, 2014; Niño et al., 2017). The study is of interest as a cornerstone to consider the key lines for the optimization of study plans, from its definition as a way to evaluate and interpret all the relevant available research regarding a particular research question, in a thematic area or phenomenon. (Kitchenham, 2004).

This study carries out an exhaustive analysis of reliable sources that have worked on migrating women and have an unappealable scientific nature, due to their publication in prestigious journals indexed in Web of Science and Scopus.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The study is carried out in three phases. In the first place, the specific scientific literature on women, migration and gender discrimination is reviewed, since it is known that the literature is excessively specific and limited. In a second framework, the search is extended to the understanding of migration and gender discrimination, assuming that the focus on the understanding of the phenomenon

is extended. For these first two searches, lax and common inclusion and exclusion criteria are established, since all the entries and even a time perspective are of interest. Finally, a search is included that seeks to know the intervention that has been carried out, delimiting thematic areas and other data, adjusting the PICO items: population, interventions, comparators and outcomes (McKenzie et al. 2021).

Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria.

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
	Inclusion Criteria			Exclusion criteria		
Population	Women and migration anywhere in the world	and	Studies that focus on intervention with migrant or non-migrant women	Omission of women in migration processes. peripheral considerations.	of	Peripheral intervention or focused on another group or general population
Intervention	Any implication on the intervention is admitted, as initial understanding.	Restricted	to research areas	Studies without involvement in accompaniment		Research areas not included
Comparator	a) control group versus intervention group. b) Intervention group A vs. intervention B c) Program Evaluation. d) Ethnographic and qualitative studies e) Rigorous reviews			Placebo intervention and arbitrary literature reviews are excluded. Evaluation studies of a non-European political, social or health system.		
Outcomes	All results, quantitative and qualitative, are considered as quality criteria to avoid bias. The nature of the results is not specified, since experiences of socio-educational success are sought.			Specificity of a circumstantial circumstance in a non-European country.		Not relevant for intervention. Descriptive studies. Specificity of a circumstance in a non-European country.
Type of publication	Peer reviewed journals articles of Web of Science and/or Scopus			Not indexed		What is not a research article is excluded
Year of publication	Any year	2013-2022		-		Before 2013
Language	English, French, Portuguese, Italian or Spanish.				Others	
Research areas	Any area	Psychology, Health Care Services, Sciences,	Health Sciences Behavioral Social	-		Others

According to the protocol for the control of biases in the systematized review (Codina, 2020; Higgins & Thomas, 2022), the application of the inclusion and exclusion criteria on the articles is agreed between three reviewers.

SEARCH PROCEDURE AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

The search and compilation of the articles was carried out in March 2022 using the Web Of Science and Scopus databases, as a result of the previous agreements to narrow the search. Agreement was reached to perform three parallel searches in both databases. The first two deal with the phenomenon of gender violence in migrant women, while the third is more specific and delves into the intervention and professional support of women.

The keyword search was as follows:

- a) "gender discrimination" AND "violence" AND "migrant"
- b) "gender discrimination" AND "migrant"
- c) "gender discrimination" AND "violence" OR "migrant" AND "education" AND "intervention" AND "women"

Search limits were applied, limiting eligibility by language and access to documents through institutional possibilities.

In the first search, 11 articles were found, which, applying the filters, resulted in six readings. The list of articles can be found in Appendix 1. All of them were considered for the analysis of the review, as they met the inclusion and exclusion criteria (figure 1).

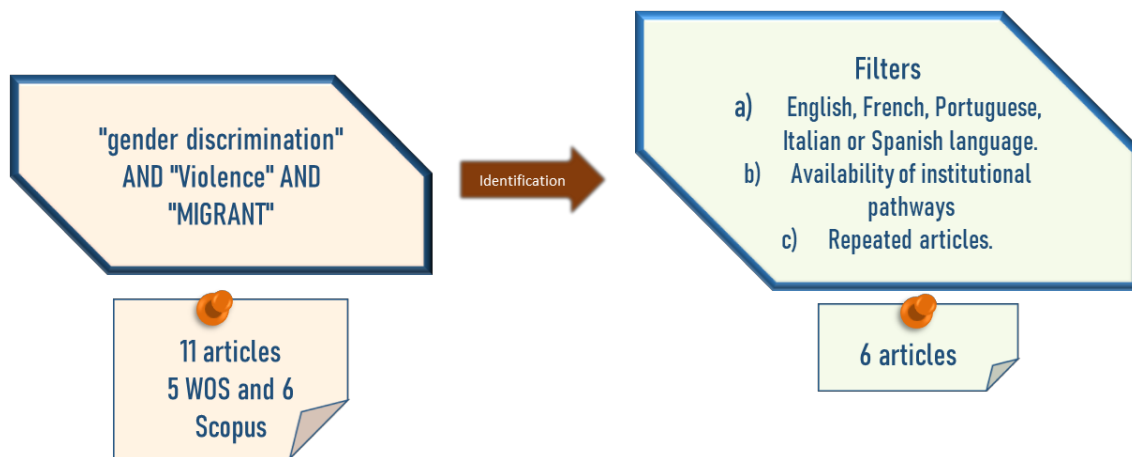


Figure 1. Articles phase 1.

In the second phase there are 64 articles, 29 in Web of Science (three repeated) and 48 in Scopus (24 are repeated). They can be consulted in Appendix 2. Applying the indicated filters, the search is reduced to 40 articles that are reviewed and considered in the selection of reviews.

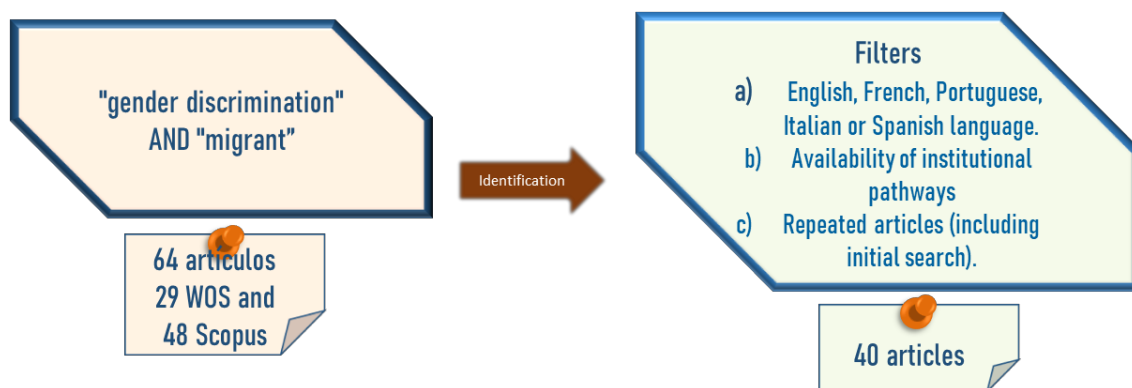


Figure 2. Articles phase 2.

Finally, in the third phase, 545 articles between Web of Science and Scopus are considered, of which only 74 are considered when applying the agreed filters (available in appendix 3). When the research areas are limited, 211 articles are obtained, while limiting to the last 10 years, 138 remain, before filtering the definitive research articles, which are considered for inclusion. The inclusion and exclusion criteria described are applied and 17 articles are unanimously consolidated for in-depth review.

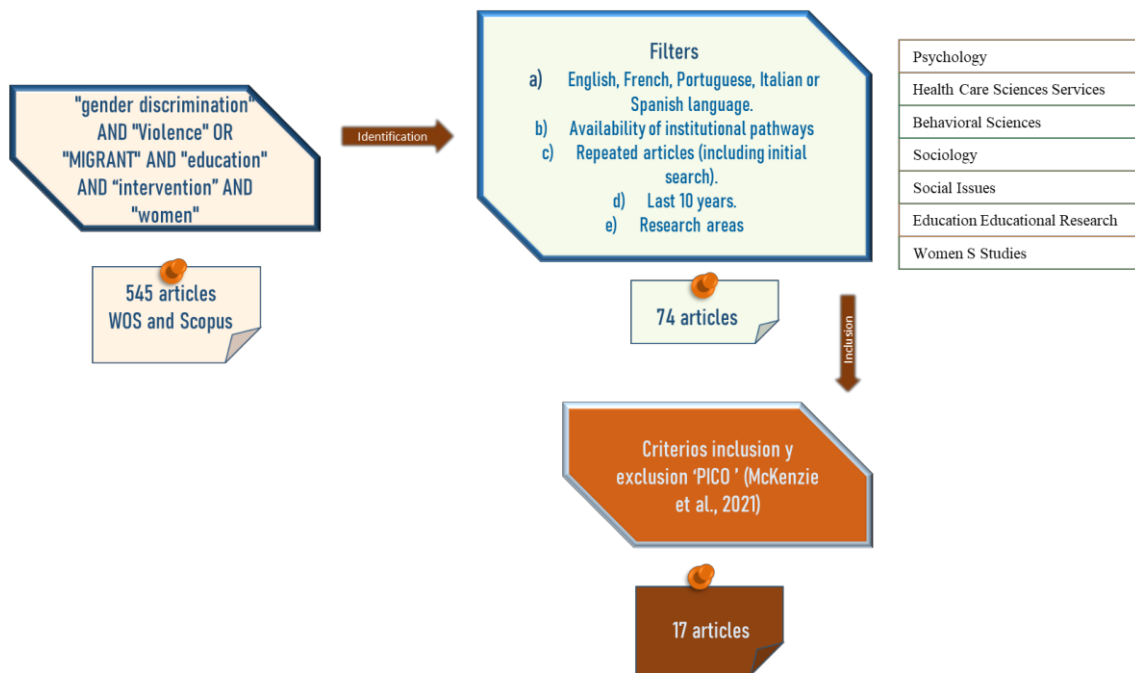


Figure 3. Articles phase 3.

RESULTS

Figure 4 presents the flow diagram that illustrates the bibliographic selection process (Moher et al., 2010). The diagram justifies the way in which the 175 articles identified are filtered through the screening and the eligibility criteria to specify the 63 articles that are reviewed in depth and, therefore, included in these results. The comprehensive intention of the study implies that a relevant volume of studies of qualitative eminence be incorporated.

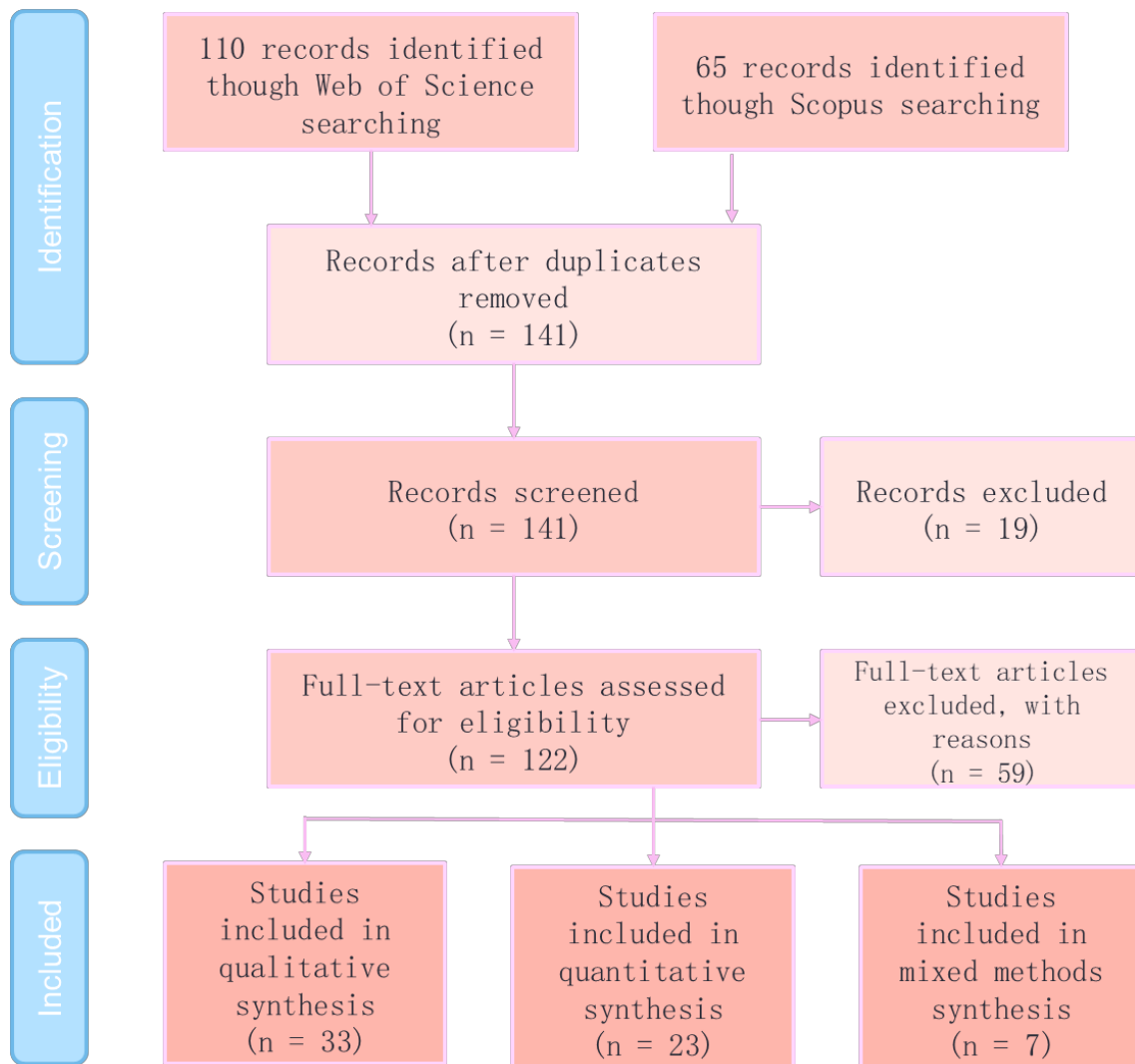


Figure 4. Flow of information through the different phases of a systematic review. Based on Moher et al. (2010).

In this section, the results are presented, categorizing them according to the cores of interest that each study yearns for, from reflexivity, to project it towards critical analysis in the discussion; for this reason, and according to the dependency criterion, the 63 articles analyzed are organized in Table 3. The articles are shown correlatively to the corresponding search phase, so that the code 1, 2 and 3 is linked to each phase.

The categories emerge from the content of the articles and a main interest is highlighted on: (1) the social area of migrant women, (2) her health, (3) the legal aspects that surround the process, (4) the inherent gender discrimination that she

faces as a migrant woman, qualifying her different typologies, (5) accompaniment for social and cultural integration, (6) her projection in the professional career and possibilities of the labor market, y (7) the specific intervention with migrant women, where sex education, physical activity or general education emerges, among others. The reviews of each publication are included in their category of analysis.

Table 3. Selected articles and categorization.

Cod.	Bibliographic reference	Category
1.1	Tantet, C., & Cordel, H. (2019). Elles ne cessent pas à l'arrivée en France. <i>La Revue du praticien</i> , 69(6) 676-678.	Social
1.2	Coovadia, H., Jewkes, R., Barron, P., Sanders, D., & McIntyre, D. (2009). The health and health system of South Africa: historical roots of current public health challenges. <i>The lancet</i> , 374(9692), 817-834. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60951-X	Health
1.3	Añón, M. J. (2010). El acceso de las mujeres inmigrantes a los derechos humanos: la igualdad inacabada. <i>Frónesis</i> , 17(2).	Legal
1.4	Gangoli G., Bates, L., & Hester, M. (2020). What does justice mean to black and minority ethnic (BME) victims/survivors of gender-based violence?, <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i> , 46(15) 3119-3135, https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1650010	Legal
1.5	Izugbara, C., Muthuri, S., Muuo, S., Egesa, C., Franchi, G., Mcalpine, A., ... & Hossain, M. (2020). 'They Say Our Work Is Not Halal': Experiences and challenges of refugee community workers involved in gender-based violence prevention and care in Dadaab, Kenya. <i>Journal of refugee studies</i> , 33(3), 521-536. https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fey055	Social
1.6	Rocca, M.D., & Zinn, D.L. (2019). Othering Honor-Based Violence: The Perspective of Antiviolence Operators in Northern Italy. <i>Human Organization</i> , 78(4), 325-334. https://doi.org/10.17730/0018-7259.78.4.325	Social
2.1	Chen, Y. (2021). Gender discrimination in societal and familial realms: Understanding agency among Chinese marriage migrant women in Switzerland. <i>Asian and Pacific Migration Journal</i> , 30(1), 18-38. https://doi.org/10.1177/0117196820981594	Gender Discrimination
2.2	Antman, F. M. (2015). Gender discrimination in the allocation of migrant household resources. <i>Journal of population economics</i> , 28(3), 565-592. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-015-0548-x	Gender Discrimination
2.3	Bhatt, W. (2013). The little brown woman: Gender discrimination in American medicine. <i>Gender & Society</i> , 27(5), 659-680. https://doi.org/10.1177/0891243213491140	Gender Discrimination
2.4	Petrozziello, A. J. (2019). (Re) producing Statelessness via Indirect Gender Discrimination: Descendants of Haitian Migrants in the Dominican Republic. <i>International Migration</i> , 57(1), 213-228. https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12527	Gender Discrimination
2.5	Zhang, J., & Gao, G. (2018). Research of the Current Situation and Strategies of the New Generation of Female Migrant Workers City Integration-Taking	Integration

	the H community of Jinan as an example. In 2018 <i>International Seminar on Education Research and Social Science</i> (ISERSS 2018) (pp. 215-218). Atlantis Press. https://doi.org/10.2991/iserss-18.2018.55	
2.6	Chen, J., & Hu, M. (2021). City-level hukou-based labor market discrimination and migrant entrepreneurship in China. <i>Technological and Economic Development of Economy</i> , 27(5), 1095-1118. https://doi.org/10.3846/tede.2021.15006	Development & Market
2.7	Chen, H., Chen, J., & Yu, W. (2017). Influence factors on gender wage gap: Evidences from chinese household income project survey. <i>Forum for Social Economics</i> , 46(4), 371-395. https://doi.org/10.1080/07360932.2017.1356346	Development & Market
2.8	Young, J.J. (2014). Isolation and Difficulties of Korean Women Married to Non-Korean Asian Men, <i>Asian Journal of Women's Studies</i> , 20(2), 185-200. https://doi.org/10.1080/12259276.2014.11666186	Social
2.9	Sufiyarova, R. H., & Mansurov, T. Z. (2018). Specificity and techniques for resolution of gender conflicts in migrants and host community in public catering organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan. <i>Amazonia Investiga</i> , 7(15), 202-207. https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2015-0007	Social
2.10	Mulinari, P. (2015). Exploring the experiences of women and migrant medical professionals in Swedish hospitals: visible and hidden forms of resistance. <i>Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal</i> , 34(8), 666-677. https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2015-0007	Health
2.11	Smith-Estelle, A., & Gruskin, S. (2003). Vulnerability to HIV/STIs among rural women from migrant communities in Nepal: A health and human rights framework. <i>Reproductive health matters</i> , 11(22), 142-151. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080(03)02292-4	Health
2.12	Nájera, J. R. (2019). Remembering Migrant Life: Family Collective Memory and Critical Consciousness in the Midcentury Migrant Stream. <i>The Oral History Review</i> , 211-231. https://doi.org/10.1093/ohr/ohy037	Social
2.13	Hasan, A., Ghosh, A., Mahmood, M. N., & Thaheem, M. J. (2021). Scientometric review of the twenty-first century research on women in construction. <i>Journal of management in engineering</i> , 37(3), https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)ME.1943-5479.0000887	Development & Market
2.14	Dodson, B., & Crush, J. (2004). A report on gender discrimination in South Africa's 2002 Immigration Act: masculinizing the migrant. <i>Feminist Review</i> , 77(1), 96-119. https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.fr.9400158	Gender Discrimination
2.15	Qin, M., Brown, J. J., Padmadas, S. S., Li, B., Qi, J., Falkingham, J. (2016). Gender inequalities in employment and wage-earning among internal labour migrants in Chinese cities. <i>Demographic Research</i> , 34(6), 175-202.	Gender Discrimination
2.16	Wang, Z., Lou, Y., & Zhou, Y. (2020). Bargaining power or specialization? Determinants of household decision making in Chinese rural migrant families. <i>SAGE Open</i> , 10(4), https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020980446	Gender Discrimination
2.17	Benya, A. (2018). Women of the mines: apartheid and post-apartheid lived realities of South African women. <i>Storia Delle Donne</i> , 13(1), 79-101. https://doi.org/10.13128/SDD-23957	Development & Market
2.18	Morokvašić, M. (1984). Birds of passage are also women.... <i>International migration review</i> , 18(4), 886-907. https://doi.org/10.1177/019791838401800402	Social
2.19	Modugu, H. R., Khanna, R., Dash, A., Manikam, L., Parikh, P., Benton, L., ... &	Health

	Lakhanpaul, M. (2022). Influence of gender and parental migration on IYCF practices in 6–23-month-old tribal children in Banswara district, India: findings from the cross-sectional PANChSHEEL study. <i>BMC Nutrition</i> , 8(1), 1-16. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40795-021-00491-7	
2.20	Ziersch, A., Walsh, M., Baak, M., Rowley, G., Oudih, E., & Mwanri, L. (2021). "It is not an acceptable disease": A qualitative study of HIV-related stigma and discrimination and impacts on health and wellbeing for people from ethnically diverse backgrounds in Australia. <i>BMC public health</i> , 21(1), 1-15. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-10679-y	Health
2.21	Tang, S., Zhou, J., Lin, S., & Li, X. (2022). Where is my home? Sense of home among rural migrant women in contemporary China. <i>Geoforum</i> , 129, 131-140. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.01.014	Social
2.22	Michiels, S., Nordman, C. J., & Seetahul, S. (2021). Many Rivers to Cross: Social Identity, Cognition, and Labor Mobility in Rural India. <i>The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i> , 697(1), 66-80. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1177/000271622111055990	Social
2.23	De Rose, C., Spinola, O., & Buonsenso, D. (2021). Time for inclusion of racial and gender discrimination in routine clinical assessment. <i>Journal of racial and ethnic health disparities</i> , 8(4), 803-808. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1007/s40615-021-01061-0	Integration
2.24	Zheng, X., & Lu, H. (2021). Does ICT change household decision-making power of the left-behind women? A case from China. <i>Technological Forecasting and Social Change</i> , 166, 120604. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.120604	Development & Market
2.25	Shahiri, H., Cheng, Z., & Al-Hadi, A. A. (2021). Why do low-skilled foreign workers have a wage advantage? Evidence from the palm oil plantation sector in Malaysia. <i>Population, Space and Place</i> , 27(3), e2404. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1002/psp.2404	Development & Market
2.26	Chauvin, S., Salcedo Robledo, M., Koren, T., & Illidge, J. (2021). Class, mobility and inequality in the lives of same-sex couples with mixed legal statuses. <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i> , 47(2), 430-446. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1625137	Social
2.27	Miège, P. (2020). Migration, urbanisation and emergence of the individual: Same-sex desiring migrant men constructing spaces and cultivating their self in a big Chinese city. <i>Asia Pacific Viewpoint</i> , 61(3), 509-520. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/apv.12281	Development & Market
2.28	Busetta, G., Campolo, M. G., & Panarello, D. (2020). The discrimination decomposition index: a new instrument to separate statistical and taste-based discrimination using first-and second-generation immigrants. <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> . 47(12), 1577-1597. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1108/IJSE-02-2020-0055	Development & Market
2.29	Briones-Vozmediano, E., Rivas-Quarneti, N., Gea-Sánchez, M., Bover-Bover, A., Carbonero, M. A., & Gastaldo, D. (2020). The Health Consequences of Neocolonialism for Latin American Immigrant Women Working as Caregivers in Spain: A Multisite Qualitative Analysis. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 17(21), 8278. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17218278	Health
2.30	Tahir, M. W. (2020). Combating discrimination at workplaces through	Integration

	mainstreaming 'gender'and 'integration'needs in legislation: Testing a new analytical framework in Germany and Sweden. <i>Women's Studies International Forum</i> , 81, 102380. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2020.102380	
2.31	Muchomba, F. M., & Chatterji, S. (2020). Disability among children of immigrants from India and China: Is there excess disability among girls?. <i>Population Studies</i> , 74(2), 263-281. https://doi.org/10.1080/00324728.2020.1762911	Integration
2.32	Tiutiuhin, V. I., Baida, A. O., & Bazeliuk, V. V. (2020). Legal restrictions on medical intervention during operation on female genitalia for non-medical purposes. <i>Wiadomosci Lekarskie</i> , 73(12 cz 2), 2909-2914.	Legal
2.33	Gusciute, E., Mühlau, P., & Layte, R. (2020). Discrimination in the rental housing market: a field experiment in Ireland. <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i> , 1-22. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2020.1813017	Integration
2.34	Lim, D. (2018). The indirect gender discrimination of skill-selective immigration policies. <i>Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy</i> , 22(7), 906-928. https://doi.org/10.1080/13698230.2018.1479812	Gender Discrimination
2.35	Mullally, S. (2014). Migration, Gender, and the Limits of Rights. In R. Rubio-Marín (Ed), <i>Human Rights and Immigration</i> , (pp. 145-176). Oxford University Press.	Legal
2.36	Vrăbiescu, I. (2017). Non-and dedocumenting citizens in Romania: Nonrecording as a civil boundary. <i>Focaal</i> , 77, 22-35. https://doi.org/10.3167/fcl.2017.770103	Legal
2.37	Nazari, S., & Seyedan, F. (2016). A qualitative research of the causes of Iranian female students immigration to developed countries. <i>Asian Social Science</i> , 12(10), 167-173.	Development & Market
2.38	Díaz, C.M., Martinez, L., Tarver, M., Geschwind, S. A., & Lara, M. (2016). Latino immigrant day laborer perceptions of occupational safety and health information preferences. <i>American Journal of Industrial Medicine</i> , 59(6), 476-485. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajim.22575	Health
2.39	Antman, F. M. (2011). International migration and gender discrimination among children left behind. <i>American Economic Review</i> , 101(3), 645-49. https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.101.3.645	Gender Discrimination
2.40	Zhang, L., De Brauw, A., & Rozelle, S. (2004). China's rural labor market development and its gender implications. <i>China Economic Review</i> , 15(2), 230-247. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2004.03.003	Development & Market
3.1	Hakimi, R., Kheirkhah, M., Abolghasemi, J., & Hakimi, M. (2021). Sex education and Afghan migrant adolescent women. <i>Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care</i> , 10(2), 791. https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmprc.jfmprc_395_20	Intervention
3.2	Ayuste, A., & Payá, M. (2014). La relación educativa con mujeres en contextos de prostitución: la dimensión pedagógica de la intervención. <i>Educación XX1</i> , 17(1), 291-308. https://doi.org/10.5944/educxx1.17.1.10715	Intervention
3.3	Stevens, A., Gilder, M. E., Moo, P., Hashmi, A., Toe, S. E. T., Doh, B. B., ... & McGready, R. (2018). Folate supplementation to prevent birth abnormalities: evaluating a community-based participatory action plan for refugees and migrant workers on the Thailand-Myanmar border. <i>Public health</i> , 161, 83-89. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2018.04.009	Intervention

3.4	Zhu, C., Geng, Q., Yang, H., Chen, L., Fu, X., & Jiang, W. (2013). Quality of life in China rural-to-urban female migrant factory workers: a before-and-after study. <i>Health and quality of life outcomes</i> , 11(1), 1-9. https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-11-123	Intervention
3.5	El Masri, A., Kolt, G. S., & George, E. S. (2021). Feasibility and acceptability of a culturally tailored physical activity intervention for Arab-Australian women. <i>BMC Women's Health</i> , 21(1), 1-14. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-021-01250-3	Intervention
3.6	Sanchez, M., Rojas, P., Li, T., Ravelo, G., Cyrus, E., Wang, W., ... & De La Rosa, M. R. (2016). Evaluating a culturally tailored HIV risk reduction intervention among Latina immigrants in the farmworker community. <i>World medical & health policy</i> , 8(3), 245-262. https://doi.org/10.1002/wmh3.193	Intervention
3.7	Rojas, P., Ramírez-Ortiz, D., Wang, W., Daniel, E. V., Sánchez, M., Cano, M. Á., ... & De La Rosa, M. (2020). Testing the efficacy of an HIV prevention intervention among Latina immigrants living in farmworker communities in South Florida. <i>Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health</i> , 22(4), 661-667.	Intervention
3.8	Kim, Y., Lee, H., Lee, M. K., Lee, H., & Jang, H. (2020). Development of a living lab for a mobile-based health program for Korean-Chinese working women in South Korea: mixed methods study. <i>JMIR mHealth and uHealth</i> , 8(1), e15359. https://doi.org/10.2196/15359	Intervention
3.9	Kilanowski, J. F. (2013). Anticipatory guidance preferences of Latina migrant farmworker mothers. <i>Journal of Pediatric Health Care</i> , 27(3), 164-171. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedhc.2011.08.004	Intervention
3.10	Fleming, K., Simmons, V. N., Christy, S. M., Sutton, S. K., Romo, M., Luque, J. S., ... & Meade, C. D. (2018). Educating Hispanic women about cervical cancer prevention: feasibility of a promotora-led charla intervention in a farmworker community. <i>Ethnicity & Disease</i> , 28(3), 169.	Intervention
3.11	Kouta, C., Pithara, C., Zobnina, A., Apostolidou, Z., Christodoulou, J., Papadakaki, M., & Chliaoutakis, J. (2015). A systematic review of training interventions addressing sexual violence against marginalized at-risk groups of women. <i>Health education research</i> , 30(6), 971-984. https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyv053	Intervention
3.12	Pocock, N. S., Kiss, L., Dash, M., Mak, J., & Zimmerman, C. (2020). Challenges to pre-migration interventions to prevent human trafficking: Results from a before-and-after learning assessment of training for prospective female migrants in Odisha, India. <i>PLoS one</i> , 15(9), e0238778. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0238778	Intervention
3.13	Cullerton, K., Gallegos, D., Ashley, E., Do, H., Voloschenko, A., Fleming, M., ... & Gould, T. (2016). Cancer screening education: can it change knowledge and attitudes among culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Queensland, Australia?. <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> , 27(2), 140-147. https://doi.org/10.1071/HE15116	Intervention
3.14	Riza, E., Karakosta, A., Tsiampalis, T., Lazarou, D., Karachaliou, A., Ntelis, S., ... & Psaltopoulou, T. (2020). Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions about Cervical Cancer Risk, Prevention and Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) in Vulnerable Women in Greece. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 17(18), 6892. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17186892	Intervention

3.15	Rankin, Y. A., Thomas, J. O., & Erete, S. (2021). Black women speak: Examining power, privilege, and identity in CS education. <i>ACM Transactions on Computing Education (TOCE)</i> , 21(4), 1-31. https://doi.org/10.1145/3451344	Intervention
3.16	Navarro, L. & Velásquez, M. J. (2016). Herramientas para prevenir la violencia de género: implicaciones de un registro diario de situaciones de desigualdad de género. <i>Acta Colombiana de Psicología</i> , 19(2), 149-158. https://doi.org/10.14718/ACP.2016.19.2.7	Intervention
3.17	Chadalawada, U. R., Aruna, D. S., & Sandhya, R. M. (2017). Effect of health education on adolescent girls regarding knowledge about menstruation. <i>Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences</i> , 6(13), 1040-1044. https://doi.org/10.14260/Jemds/2017/223	Intervention

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The discussion is built from the emerging categories in the results. In this way, seven subsections are presented that delve into each of the areas of analysis. The sections intend to adjust to the objective of the bibliographic review: understand the complexity of the migratory phenomenon in women in the scientific literature.

The complexity of the phenomenon in each area of analysis justifies a reflection on the training potential for professionals who work with migrant women. The incorporation of these topics in the university curriculum must take into consideration the study plan and the professional profile of the university careers. However, an updated, common and transversal knowledge base of the migratory phenomenon in women is considered pertinent, since it is evident how it tends to be invisible after other processes of productive eminence that have had more interest in the scientific community. This is the case of women left behind, of home caretakers or of blindness in daily activities in the occident such as access to technology, physical activity or sexual education.

It is expected that this analysis will accompany the awareness of university curricula in the intervention with migrant women. To do this, each category is subdivided into new thematic areas according to the content of the selected articles and it has a particular discussion.

SOCIAL

Any type of discrimination violates the principles of equal rights and respect for human dignity. One of the common characteristics found in the articles analysed is that if the fact of being a woman is added to the fact of being an immigrant, vulnerability increases exponentially and the possibilities of suffering abuse multiply.

It is therefore essential to have care facilities for immigrant women and to offer them an effective multidisciplinary assistance network. Many women have suffered physical or sexual violence and must be systematically examined to detect possible cases of abuse. The staff who receive or attend to these women must receive specific training in this area.

It is also important to bear in mind that the psychological trauma generated by certain 'barbaric' migration routes is such that women wall themselves into a form of denial that is often unconscious, making it difficult to identify this violence (Tantet et al, 2019).

There is also a need to claim greater visibility for female migrants, as most research focuses on young male adults responding to formal employment opportunities. Existing literature has had little impact on policy making, on the media portrayal of women migrants, but also on the mainstream body of migration literature, where the male bias has continued to persist despite growing evidence of women's overwhelming participation in migration movements.

The weight of patriarchal culture in the lives of these women is noteworthy. As daughters, wives and mothers, they generally have to take on domestic work and motherhood, as well as work outside the home, which is often not as highly regarded as in the case of men. In fact, their role in paid employment is often not seen as their primary function, either by them or by their employers. Their role, or

future role, as housewife-mother "justifies" their consideration as subsidiary workers and the level of their wages as supplementary wages only.

However, cities provide an important platform for some migrant women to escape persistent gender discrimination in rural areas and develop a sense of home based on independence, equal gender norms, respect from locals and participation in urban life.

The aim of all of the above is to equip women with tools and strategies to prevent future discrimination (empowerment). Some studies show that, for women, literacy, emotional stability and openness to new experiences seem to allow for an increase in income, although these benefits are limited by the structure of the labour market, keeping them in low-skilled and casual occupations.

The creation of policies that take into account the particular difficulties faced by migrant women is imperative.

Classification of the emerging categories of analysis.

Cultural and religious discrimination

2.26 Chauvin, S., Salcedo Robledo, M., Koren, T., & Illidge, J. (2021). Class, mobility and inequality in the lives of same-sex couples with mixed legal statuses. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 47(2), 430-446. <https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1625137>

1.5 Izugbara, C., Muthuri, S., Muuo, S., Egesa, C., Franchi, G., Mcalpine, A., ... & Hossain, M. (2020). 'They Say Our Work Is Not Halal': Experiences and challenges of refugee community workers involved in gender-based violence prevention and care in Dadaab, Kenya. *Journal of refugee studies*, 33(3), 521-536. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fey055>

1.6 Rocca, M.D., & Zinn, D.L. (2019). Othering Honor-Based Violence: The Perspective of Antiviolence Operators in Northern Italy. *Human Organization*, 78(4), 325-334. <https://doi.org/10.17730/0018-7259.78.4.325>

2.8. Young, J.J. (2014). Isolation and Difficulties of Korean Women Married to Non-Korean Asian Men, *Asian Journal of Women's Studies*, 20(2), 185-200. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12259276.2014.11666186>

2.9 Sufiyarova, R. H., & Mansurov, T. Z. (2018). Specificity and techniques for resolution of gender conflicts in migrants and host community in public catering organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan. *Amazonia Investiga*, 7(15), 202-207. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2015-0007>

Occupational and gender segregation

1.1. Tantet, C., & Cordel, H. (2019). Elles ne cessent pas à l'arrivée en France. *La Revue du praticien*, 69(6) 676-678.

2.12. Nájera, J. R. (2019). Remembering Migrant Life: Family Collective Memory and Critical Consciousness in the Midcentury Migrant Stream. *The Oral History Review*, 211-231. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ohr/ohy037>

Morokvašić, M. (1984). Birds of passage are also women.... *International migration review*, 18(4), 886-907. <https://doi.org/10.1177/019791838401800402>

Tang, S., Zhou, J., Lin, S., & Li, X. (2022). Where is my home? Sense of home among rural migrant

women in contemporary China. *Geoforum*, 129, 131-140. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.01.014>

Michiels, S., Nordman, C. J., & Seetahul, S. (2021). Many Rivers to Cross: Social Identity, Cognition, and Labor Mobility in Rural India. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 697(1), 66-80. <https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1177/00027162211055990>

2.9 Sufiyarova, R. H., & Mansurov, T. Z. (2018). Specificity and techniques for resolution of gender conflicts in migrants and host community in public catering organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan. *Amazonia Investiga*, 7(15), 202-207. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2015-0007>

Wage Gap

Michiels, S., Nordman, C. J., & Seetahul, S. (2021). Many Rivers to Cross: Social Identity, Cognition, and Labor Mobility in Rural India. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 697(1), 66-80. <https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1177/00027162211055990>

2.8. Young, J.J. (2014). Isolation and Difficulties of Korean Women Married to Non-Korean Asian Men, *Asian Journal of Women's Studies*, 20(2), 185-200. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12259276.2014.11666186>

2.9 Sufiyarova, R. H., & Mansurov, T. Z. (2018). Specificity and techniques for resolution of gender conflicts in migrants and host community in public catering organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan. *Amazonia Investiga*, 7(15), 202-207. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2015-0007>

Sexual orientation

2.26 Chauvin, S., Salcedo Robledo, M., Koren, T., & Illidge, J. (2021). Class, mobility and inequality in the lives of same-sex couples with mixed legal statuses. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 47(2), 430-446. <https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1625137>

Class discrimination

2.26 Chauvin, S., Salcedo Robledo, M., Koren, T., & Illidge, J. (2021). Class, mobility and inequality in the lives of same-sex couples with mixed legal statuses. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 47(2), 430-446. <https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1625137>

1.6 Young, J.J. (2014). Isolation and Difficulties of Korean Women Married to Non-Korean Asian Men, *Asian Journal of Women's Studies*, 20(2), 185-200. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12259276.2014.11666186>

Category A: Cultural and religious discrimination

Most cultures are based on a patriarchal system that is largely promoted by religion. This type of structure assigns defined roles to men and women, creating the gender sexism that exists in society. Discrimination on the basis of these traditions, sometimes supported by religion itself, exacerbates these problems.

Some cultures believe that the definition of gender-based violence should not include female genital mutilation, forced child marriages or wife beating, as these are considered traditional practices endorsed by their religion. These harmful

cultural practices are highly discriminatory and reflect a deeply rooted value system that undervalues and discriminates against women and girls.

For its part, the Catholic religion also maintains a patriarchal structure that violates women's rights and assumes certain situations of gender-based violence, justifying them in the name of safeguarding family honour.

Racism and xenophobia are also on the rise as a result of far-right populist policies, making it difficult for migrants to integrate and adapt.

Ultimately, visible religious beliefs, as well as having different cultural traditions, are factors that increase discrimination against women and make them more vulnerable.

Category B: Occupational and gender segregation.

Roles, gender relations and inequality affect who migrates and why, how the decision to migrate is made, the consequences on the migrants themselves, as well as the impacts on communities of origin and destination (Jolly & Reeves, 2005).

However, the effort and interest in incorporating a gender perspective into research on migratory movements is rather recent (Morokvasic, 1984) and is usually encompassed within family migration.

Female migration often has an economic precursor, often escaping from very depressed rural areas to urban contexts where there is greater demand for labour, but in other cases they seek to leave situations of abuse or mistreatment, intimate partner conflicts or to achieve greater personal autonomy.

In many cases, we find that women follow their husbands and when they arrive at their destination, they have to combine their jobs with caring for the house and children. This patriarchal conception of the societies of origin is detrimental to them, as they are doubly penalised (as women and as immigrants) in their access to employment and, as a consequence, they take on jobs with lower salaries and lower social status.

To fully understand the reasons for the subordinate labour position of migrant women in the host society, it is also necessary to analyse social class and ethnicity.

As the most vulnerable group in terms of employment, immigrant women should receive special treatment in the design of public policies.

In order to understand migratory movements from a female perspective, key concepts such as "the sense of home" must be taken into account.

Category C: Wage Gap

The existence of a wage gap between migrant women and men responds to patriarchal conceptions and sexism in society. These sexism are centred on the conception of the man as the person in charge of protecting and maintaining the family, considering women's work as a secondary source of income, since their primary function is to take care of the family and the home.

On the other hand, most assistance and support are directed towards women. This is in response to the same patriarchal principle and benevolent sexism in which women are seen as the weaker sex and therefore in need of help.

In conclusion, it is a reality that the wage gap is accentuated among immigrant women. This is a reflection of discrimination and inequalities in the labour market and in the social structure, which leads to institutional violence. Family care and domestic work continue to fall mainly on them, which is why it is not possible to access the world of work under the same conditions as men.

Category D: Sexual orientation.

Discrimination related to sexual orientation among same-sex migrants has a double reading. On the one hand, there are certain benefits, such as the possibility of migrating on the basis of sexual orientation and becoming political refugees because of their continued presence in their country, or the fact that certain stereotypes of same-sex couples do not so strictly contemplate the cultural, social

and economic discrepancies in these couples (benevolent sexism). On the other hand, and despite the above, in addition to the problems of heterosexual couples in proving the authenticity of their relationship, they are required to prove the authenticity of their sexual orientation. Marital authenticity is thus intertwined with the narrative of sexual identity.

There is a need to review the heterosexual bias of migration policies and to be aware of the difficulties that this group may encounter.

Category E: Class discrimination.

Discrimination on the basis of social class is possibly the most important and counterbalances the others. There is clearly unequal treatment between high-, middle- and low-class migrants. High-income migrants encounter almost no problems in obtaining visas or settling in. Low-income migrants, on the other hand, encounter the most obstacles of all kinds. It is in the latter that most of the discrimination of xenophobia, the possibility of obtaining a visa, lack of protection against gender-based violence, etc., occurs.

On the other hand, the fact that migrants are able to obtain work and a stipend empowers them, enabling them to feel like citizens in their own right and to better face up to the violation of their rights.

In conclusion, the class divisions that exist among migrants lead to differential and unequal treatment, limiting the rights of people belonging to the most disadvantaged social groups.

Conclusion

There are the most interesting practical applications that the articles indicate.

1. It is necessary to analyse immigration from a gender perspective.



2. Women immigrants, being the most vulnerable group in terms of employment, should receive special treatment in the design of public policies.
3. There is a knowledge gap in classic research on migratory movements, as it focused mainly on single men. This has been remedied in recent years.
4. Being a woman, a migrant (especially of certain nationalities) and working class means experiencing various forms of simultaneous discrimination and social vulnerability.
5. Measures are needed to empower women through adequate training and working conditions.
6. Raising social awareness of the problem of xenophobia.
7. It is important to increase the attention and collective awareness of the population about harmful cultural practices (gender-based violence) for girls and women and to promote their disappearance.

HEALTH

Throughout the history of several countries like some in Asia, or Africa, particularly in South Africa we have seen that gender discrimination, the migrant labour system, the destruction of family life and vast income inequalities. These situations have inexorably affected population health, particularly women health and health services (Coovadia et al., 2009).

It's very common to see migrant women in precarious, low-status and low-wage occupations, or in undeclared work, in many countries as domestic workers, which can lead them to a social unadvantaged situation. Social constructions about the gender roles in society and economic system and racial stereotypes can interfere with the opportunities and individual experiences, which can refrain from demanding healthcare services and from seeking support from migrant community associations (Fouskas et al., 2019). The education, family expectations for gender-type behaviour, school discipline and exposure to community violence can help predicting attitudes toward gender inequality (Usta et al., 2015).

Violence against women is a serious health and social problem for women and girls worldwide. Discrimination, based on gender, can contribute to poor health, educational, social and economic outcomes that extend across the life-course and the next generation (UNICEF, 2019; Coovadia et al., 2009).

The analysis of the papers accompanies the categorization of 3 category. The table 1 present the classification that encourage the subsequent deepening of these results and conclusion.

Classification of the emerging categories of analysis for section Health

Nutrition and gender discrimination

2.19 Modugu, H.R., Khanna, R., Dash, A. et al.(2022). Influence of gender and parental migration on IYCF practices in 6–23-month-old tribal children in Banswara district, India: findings from the cross-sectional PANCHSHEEL study. *BMC Nutr* 8, 10 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40795-021-00491-7>

Migrant women and discrimination at workplace

2.10 Mulinari, P. (2015), "Exploring the experiences of women and migrant medical professionals in Swedish hospitals: Visible and hidden forms of resistance", *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion*, 34 (8) pp.

666-677. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2015-0007>

2.29 Briones-Vozmediano, E., Rivas-Quarneti, N., Gea-Sánchez, M., Bover-Bover, A., Carbonero, M. A., & Gastaldo, D. (2020). The Health Consequences of Neocolonialism for Latin American Immigrant Women Working as Caregivers in Spain: A Multisite Qualitative Analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(21), 8278. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17218278>

2.38 Díaz, C.M., Martínez, L., Tarver, M., Geschwind, S. A., & Lara, M. (2016). Latino immigrant day laborer perceptions of occupational safety and health information preferences. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 59(6), 476-485. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajim.22575>

HIV discrimination and impact on health and wellbeing

2.2 Antman, F. M. (2015). Gender discrimination in the allocation of migrant household resources. *Journal of population economics*, 28(3), 565-592. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-015-0548-x>

2.11 Smith-Estelle, A., & Gruskin, S. (2003). Vulnerability to HIV/STIs among rural women from migrant communities in Nepal: A health and human rights framework. *Reproductive health matters*, 11(22), 142-151. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080\(03\)02292-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080(03)02292-4)

2.20 Ziersch, A., Walsh, M., Baak, M., Rowley, G., Oudih, E., & Mwanri, L. (2021). "It is not an acceptable disease": A qualitative study of HIV-related stigma and discrimination and impacts on health and wellbeing for people from ethnically diverse backgrounds in Australia. *BMC public health*, 21(1), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-10679-y>

Category A: Nutrition and gender discrimination.

Gender discrimination in many countries of the world starts in childhood with different feeding of boys and girls, mainly in Asian countries and in-migrant populations (José, 2017; UNICEF, 2019). These data were confirmed by UNICEF, 2019; Modugu et al., 2022).

Girls and children from parent migrated homes receiving an inadequate diet. Gender discrimination in diet diversity and complementary-feeding practices starts early in childhood with boys having a distinct advantage over girls (Modugu et al., 2022)

Modugu et al, (2022) showed that the children from households without parental migration had higher consumption of milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables compared to children from households with parental migration. A child from a non-migrant house was 1.9–2.0 times more likely to get a diet with Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) and Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) compared to a child from a migrant house, and Children from non-migrant households also had better access to MDD and MAD diets compared to children from migrant households, but this difference

was not statistically significant. Male children had significantly better access to a diet with MDD and MAD than the female children. Gender discrimination in Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices began at infancy, with consumption of each of the seven standard food groups being higher among boys than girls (Modugu et al., 2022).

This difference has significant gender inequalities in health outcomes for girls: higher expected mortality; disproportionate burden of anemia; a greater burden of nutritional conditions than boys (UNICEF, 2019).

Category B: Migrant women and discrimination at workplace.

Gender discrimination at workplace is a complex phenomenon. For women, some of the most harmful gender inequalities are enacted within human resources practices (Stamarski & Son Hing, 2015). For this author some examples of how workplace discrimination negatively affects women's earnings and opportunities are the gender wage gap, the dearth of women in leadership, and the longer time required for women to advance in their careers.

Effects of gender discrimination on women in the workplace may include: decreased productivity; low self-esteem; feelings of frustration, anger, or paranoia; feeling unsafe or fearful; isolation from other coworkers, tension between yourself and the perpetrator of the discrimination; mental health and substance abuse issues; workplace conflict and pregnancy complications (Channar et al., 2011; Stamarski & Son-Hing, 2015; Vigoda & Rochona, 2020).

In USA most employers (construction industry) did not provide safety equipment, threatened to dismiss workers who asked for it, and did not provide health insurance. In this context like others country and workplace, women faced lower pay and hiring difficulties than men (Díaz et al., 2016).

If in addition to gender discrimination we add the immigrant condition, we see that the consequences will be at various levels. In Immigrant women's triple discrimination has been described by several authors. Their previous qualifications

are ignored or not valued, and the skills they bring to the country are invisibilized (Briones-Vozmediano et al., 2020; Mulinari, 2015).

In Spain, most jobs available for Latin American immigrant women are in intimate labour (caregiving and domestic work) and is usually performed under informal employment conditions (Briones-Vozmediano, 2020). Additionally, being overqualified for domestic work made participants feel frustrated for not being able to find jobs with better conditions and matching their expertise. They described a myriad of negative physical, psychological, and social health consequences namely: pain; fatigue; sleep deprivation; isolation, poor nutrition, Skin irritations, stress, anxiety and depression. Mental health, suffering and physical problems are Health problems perceived by participants in the Porthé et al. (2009) study.

Although not only in the work context, but other studies have also shown that several immigrants participants reported psychological abuse most often, followed by physical and sexual abuse, during the past 12 months. The most commonly reported types of abuse were insulting, criticizing, and intimidation by partner (psychological abuse), slapping, hitting, and shoving (physical abuse), and forced sexual intercourse and being forced to partake in sexually degrading acts (sexual abuse).

On the other hand, in Sweden Mulinari (2015) shows there is a gender inequality of women and migrant medical professionals in Swedish hospitals. The female Swedish-identified doctors criticized organizations as male-coded and acted collectively to challenge them; doctors with migrant backgrounds, both female and male, placed more responsibility on themselves and established more individual strategies such as working harder or accepting a level of disqualification. female doctors with experience of migration never spoke of shifting their focus towards private or family life as a disidentification strategy, although male doctors of migrant backgrounds did.

Category C: HIV discrimination and impact on health and wellbeing.

The stigmatization, poverty, subordination of women particularly women, has changed over the years and in different countries including South Africa (Coovadia et al, 2009). Despite these changes there is still much to do to promote gender equality and destigmatization. The HIV epidemic has contributed to and accelerated these challenges but there is still a long way to go.

Several studies indicates that HIV is a highly stigmatized condition in ethnically diverse communities due to fear of moral judgment and social isolation and was experienced at the intersections of gender, sexual orientation, religion, culture, and immigration status. (Ziersch, et al.,2021; FaukmWard, Hawke & Mwanri, 2021). Stigma is defined as a significantly discrediting attribute which serves to devalue people who possess it, resulting in status loss and social rejection (Phelan, Lucas, Ridgeway & Taylor, 2014). HIV stigma and discrimination toward People Living with HIV/AIDS still occurred within families, communities and healthcare settings. These were reflected in negative labelling, separation of personal belongings, avoidance, denial of treatment and rejection of by People Living With HIV/AIDS healthcare providers, family, and community members (Ziersch et al.,2021; Fauk et al., 2021).

The study developed by Halli et al, (2017) showed that overall, 88% of respondents experienced stigma and discrimination from family and community. Factors associated with stigma and discrimination differed in the family and community contexts. Higher wage gap between spouses and poor household status were significant in explaining the stigma and discrimination from husbands. Older age of the husband and lower household economic status significantly increased the stigma and discrimination from husbands' family as well as from friends and neighbors.

In addition to the problem of stigma, there is also the impact of HIV on women's health. Smith-Estelle and Gruskin (2003) have demonstrated that there are four critical issues with an impact on vulnerability to HIV/STI in women who have at least one STI, included, among others, have a husband who migrated to India or within Nepal for work, or being sterilized or have a sterilized husband, migration itself, health status, gender-based discrimination, and because of its potential for inducing long-term change, access to education, especially girls. Many women with migrating husbands reported negative impacts on their health status and health-seeking behaviour. Almost half reported a perceived worsening of their health since migration began, indicated reasons more frequently like having less money



to obtain health care, having less food or poorer nutrition, and a heavier workload. Men's use of alcohol also appeared to be an important indicator for women's vulnerability to STI's. Because the restrictions of woman rights regarding marriage and liberty, women may feel they are forced to stay in bad marriages, potentially being forced to have unprotected sex.

Conclusion

The heterogeneity of the articles made it difficult to analyze them and define categories, however every paper agrees on some assumptions regarding gender discrimination and violence. There is a need to promote gender equity, in order to reduce the impact of discrimination. Access to health and education should also be improved for migrants and their families, as well as working conditions, promoting a better utilization of health services and their demand, and improving these population living and health conditions. The destigmatization of HIV, as well as the deconstruction of social gender roles are also important to reduce gender inequalities.

LEGAL

The migrant woman is a relatively new figure for human rights jurisprudence. Until recent years, migration and international rights were addressed to protect them in a generic way. This has been revealed as an insufficient position that many legal aspects that are not considered or applied to migrant women will be left out because the migrant was only conceptualized as men who left their countries. The woman will lose in a subsidiary position of the protection received by the husband, father or head of the family, forgetting fundamental aspects of migration that will only arrive and will clearly harm women's human rights, such as trafficking in women, access to precarious jobs, the difficulties in accessing justice, the right of residence living with an abuser or the difficulty in finding a support institution that allows them to protect themselves from gender and domestic violence.

All the articles stress that, despite the great progress that has been made in recent years in international jurisprudence and in the introduction of new legal tools in national laws, there is still a long way to go before the human rights of migrant women are really protected.

Another of the elements in which the articles agree is in the necessary awareness of the importance of dedicating special attention to migrant women separately is the inconsistency found in many cases between international legislation and the national legislation that must apply it, that is, the difficulty of the transposition of international agreements to the legislation of the signatory countries and also in the application and effectiveness of these laws that they will probably assume as their own.

Some authors, in this sense, go further because it has been verified that even having in order and up to date the legislative measures to deal with the protection of the human rights of migrant women, when applying them, the social, cultural and economic rights of women in their community environment in the host country and in the social pressure and conditioning to exercise their rights in the family environment and in the country of origin.

Classification of the emerging categories of analysis

Job insertion

The labor market that migrant women can access and the limitations encountered to be able to work, quality of work and the specific difficulties in obtaining a work permit.

Cultures

Ethnicity and access to public services. Social and institutional support networks to be able to exercise their rights as migrant women.

Sexual exploitation and female migration.

Prostitution and sex trafficking. The debates in this aspect are essential so that international legislation can protect and fight effectively against this scourge.

Health, transculturality and migrant women.

Raising awareness of the cultural and social reality that accompanies migrant women and that does not stop at the border. Female genital mutilation and other forms of oppression do not disappear but are transferred to the country of destination and its variables must be known in order to combat them.

Category A: Labor insertion of migrant women.

Migrant women occupy the most unregulated jobs in the labour markets. Most jobs are held in the personal care sectors inside homes. They are jobs that are less paid and have more difficulties in guaranteeing the rights of workers because they are the least visible and are outside union control and labour laws, so far from empowering women, having economic independence distances them from participation. Social protection and measures to protect against exploitation and abuse by employers. Unemployment affects these women to a greater extent than migrant men and non-migrant women.

This affects women to obtain family reunification right. These jobs are carried out in most cases without a formal contract, so residence and family reunification visa depend on the husband, which places these women in a subsidiary and dependent position from which they can hardly escape.

Migration laws therefore must find a solution adapted to this reality to prevent these women's rights from being exercised because local legislation does not accompany migration laws in terms of social integration measures.

Category B: Cultures, ethnicity and access to public services.

Health professionals, legislators, civil servants must be made aware of the social reality that accompanies these women. Although the public services of justice, police security, public health are designed and applied with a universal vocation and care for all citizens under conditions of equality, the reality of migrant women, especially first-generation women.

There are cultural and social aspects that condition the access of migrant women to public services. In terms of gender-based violence, it is complicated for these women to report that they have suffered it and make the decision to seek help from the police or the courts. Either because the violence suffered is not considered a crime in the country of origin, as is the case of rape within marriage, or because of the situation of vulnerability and the fear that going to report it will expose the irregular migratory situation of the woman. The result is that less is reported, and more violence is suffered. To this must be added the lack of support networks in their own community. The social pressure received both in her community in the country of destination and that which can be found upon returning to her country of origin stops women from denouncing the aggressions received by their own husband or companion for fear of the social rejection they will receive.

It is also important to bear in mind that while defending the rights of migrant women, it must be done extensively to new-borns. It is important to be alert to situations of human rights violations, such as the right to citizenship that can be restricted to their children, which places both the mother and her children in a position of extreme vulnerability.

Category C: Sexual exploitation and female migration.

It is essential to debate in academic environments about the situation of migrant women who suffer from sexual trafficking. International organizations do not go into how countries should address their national policies to apply international agreements to fight this crime, but they do force them to firmly curb the demand for this market in destination countries. And at this point the debate on prostitution is vital. There are two opposing positions: the regularization of prostitution or the abolition of prostitution. At the legal level, the debate is constant in public opinion in the host countries of these women. What seems unreasonable is that neither one option nor the other is chosen, as is the case in Spain, which neither regulates nor prohibits, with the consequence of a large-scale sexual market and without legal tools to curb the phenomenon or to protect trafficked women. At the academic level, it is necessary for young people to face the dilemma and be aware that the consumption of prostitution has consequences in sexual violence against migrant women.

Category 4. Health, transculturality and migrant women.

Female genital mutilation is not a practice restricted to countries that carry it out due to ancestral traditions, but in the countries of destination it is a reality and is practiced regularly in our environment even if we are not aware of it. That is why it is important that health professionals and social and legal services be aware of this violation of women's rights and be prepared to detect and report it in the destination countries. That is why it is important to train professionals and future professionals who may face situations like this or similar in knowledge about transculturality.



Conclusion

The revised articles allow the development of a content package to prepare training units for students that prepare them and make them aware of the importance of knowing the legal, social and economic realities that condition migrant women in the exercise of their human rights. This training can go beyond the University level and reach public servants for the exercise of their professions when they serve migrant women and can become facilitators and not an obstacle.

INTEGRATION

The term 'integration' is controversial in politics and the social sciences. Societies are by nature disintegrated entities, yet most social theories often take integration of society as the norm. Within migration studies, the consequences of migration at the level of integration are thematized either in its structural or individual dimension. In the first dimension, migration's integrative or disintegrative effect on social systems is questioned. In the second dimension, questions are posed about the success or failure of integrating individuals (Bommes, 1999).

Despite the different expectations and their constantly changing nature, receiving societies generally seek to develop a set of measures and instruments aimed at integrating immigrants, thus recognizing that the process of immigrant integration is a two-way process: between the migrants and the receiving society. It is therefore significant to acknowledge the importance of addressing structural inequalities (in access to the labour market or employment, for example) and the plural nature of the integration process in which host societies, their institutions and contextual factors play an essential role (Garcés-Mascareñas & Penninx, 2016)

In the papers the “plurality of integration processes” (Garcés-Mascareñas, & Penninx, 2016, p.3) is demonstrated by investigating different aspects that impact immigrant integration. The multi-dimensionality of the integration process is clearly shown in the articles in which the intersectionality of various forms of integration or disintegration is evident. Their analysis can be developed according to the following categories.

Category of analysis of the papers in the section Integration

Integration and Gender

Jie, Z., & Gongjing, G. (2018). Research of the Current Situation and Strategies of the New Generation of Female Migrant Workers City Integration - Taking the H community of Jinan as an example. *195(18)*, 215-218. <https://doi.org/10.2991/iser-18.2018.55>

2.30 Tahir, M. W. (2020). Combating discrimination at workplaces through mainstreaming 'gender' and 'integration' needs in legislation: Testing a new analytical framework in Germany and Sweden. *Women's Studies International Forum*, *81(May)*, 102380-102380.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2020.102380>

Muchomba, F. M., & Chatterji, S. (2020). Disability among children of immigrants from India and China: Is there excess disability among girls? *Population Studies*, 74(2), 263-281. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00324728.2020.1762911>

Immigrants' access to healthcare

Malmusi, D. (2015). Immigrants' health and health inequality by type of integration policies in European countries. *European Journal of Public Health*, 25(2), 293-299.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/cku156>

Giannoni, M., Franzini, L., & Masiero, G. (2016). Migrant integration policies and health inequalities in Europe. *BMC Public Health*, 16(463). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-016-3095-9>

2.23 De Rose, C., Spinola, O., & Buonsenso, D. (2021). Time for Inclusion of Racial and Gender Discrimination in Routine Clinical Assessment. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 8(4), 803-808. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-021-01061-0>

Chiarenza, A., Horvat, L., Lanting, K., Ciannameo, A., & Suurmond, J. (2019). Addressing healthcare for migrants and ethnic minorities in Europe: A review of training programmes. *Health Education Journal*, 78(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0017896918793164>

Structural determinants of integration

Ansala, L., Åslund, O., & Sarvimäki, M. (2021). Immigration history, entry jobs and the labor market integration of immigrants. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 22(3), 581-604. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeg/lbaa038>

Martén, L., Hainmueller, J., & Hangartner, D. (2019). Ethnic networks can foster the economic integration of refugees. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 116(33), 16280-16285. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1820345116>

2.33 Gusciute, E., Mühlau, P., & Layte, R. (2020). Discrimination in the rental housing market: a field experiment in Ireland. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2020.1813017>

Bosch, M., Carnero, M. A., & Farré, L. (2015). Rental housing discrimination and the persistence of ethnic enclaves. *SERIEs*, 6(2), 129-152. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13209-015-0122-5>

Category A: Integration and Gender.

The literature reviewed shows that the consideration of the gender dimension is a central variable in the analysis of immigrant integration. First, it highlights that the empowerment of migrant women and the inclusion of the gender variable in policy formulation and policy measures are relevant for the urban adaptation of migrant women (Jie & Gongjing, 2018). Secondly, the inclusion of 'gender' and integration needs in different legislative standards and collective agreements with the private sector constitutes preliminary steps to integrate migrant women into the labour market and maintain their confidence in continued employment in destination countries (Tahir, 2020).

The gender dimension is also relevant in developing integration conditions for children of immigrants. Several studies have shown that the investment in the

education of immigrant offspring is culturally and socially determined, leading to the creation of differentiated conditions for the successful integration and eventually to the development of segmented assimilation (Portes & Rumbaut, 2001), either by national group or as a result of the offspring's gender and the parents' preference for one gender or the other (Muchomba & Chatterji, 2020). These data show that eradicating discrimination against immigrants and, in particular, immigrant women should consider the cultural norms of different national groups and pay attention to intercultural policies (Muchomba & Chatterji, 2020).

Category B: Immigrants' access to healthcare.

The importance of addressing cultural norms in promoting migrant integration is also demonstrated in studies looking at migrants' access to the health system and, particularly, the provision of medical care to immigrants. Regarding the interrelation between integration policies and immigrants' health, a study by Malmusi (2015) identified a relationship between the type of integration policies pursued by the State and immigrants' health status, with immigrants reporting poorer health outcomes in exclusionist and assimilationist countries than in multicultural countries. Giannoni, Franzini, and Masiero (2016) recognize that the health status of immigrants (as natives) is affected by socio-economic variables but also by problems of immigrant integration experienced by the country – which influenced the three measures of health used in their study (self-reported health status, limiting long-standing illnesses, and self-reported chronic illness).

On the provision of health care to immigrants, the study of De Rose, Spinola & Buonsenso (2021), shows the necessity to consider discrimination and racism routinely as causative or triggering agents of disease and include them in the clinical examination during history taking and assessment of vital signs. It is also shown that the lack of training courses on cultural/social/religious differences between different ethnic groups and on potential social and health problems of migrants is a reality that needs to be addressed in the formative process of the health professionals. The lack of training programmes to develop cultural

competencies among healthcare professionals is also concluded through a review of training programmes for health professionals delivered in Europe between 2004 and 2013 (Chiarenza et al., 2019). According to the authors of this review, although health professionals are increasingly faced with different challenges in working with diverse migrant populations, training programmes only intend to improve the “general knowledge about migrants and ethnic minorities” (Chiarenza et al., 2019, p. 20). They did not (or did only marginally) support the development of the practitioners’ cultural competencies to engage with migrants and vulnerable communities. They also show that racism, discrimination, and healthcare provision to undocumented migrants were generally absent from the training programmes. They conclude that “Future training programmes should (...) foster the integration of cultural competence with alternate approaches such as intersectionality, equity, and patient-centered care” (Chiarenza et al., 2019, p. 20).

Category C: Structural determinants of integration.

It is widely recognized that the position of the immigrant in the labour market and the housing market are two critical determinants of their integration process.

In a study on the labour market integration of immigrants in Finland and Sweden, Ansala and collaborators (2021) show that the ethnic background of the employer, the manager, or their colleagues is an important variable for immigrants finding their first job (mainly in low-paying companies), as are their background characteristics (e.g., education, national origin). They also showed that the migration history of the countries only partially influences the integration process since ethnic segmentation develops instead swiftly after each of the studied countries starts receiving immigrants. The effect of coethnics in assisting the economic integration process of migrants is also confirmed in the case of forced migration. Martén, Hainmueller and Hnagarten (Martén et al., 2019), for example, show that spatially concentrated immigrant groups can foster the economic integration of refugees by assisting them in finding employment opportunities.

Residence in coethnic neighbourhoods can support the integration process of immigrants since they provide access to immigrant networks that are a valuable resource for finding a job. Settling in an ethnic neighbourhood is frequently the only option available for immigrants since their access to other city areas could be subject to different obstacles, such as distance from the workplace, availability of childcare facilities, etc. Discrimination in the rental housing market is also a variable that often prevents migrants from moving to other city areas. In a study conducted on the Irish housing market, Guscute et al. (2020), based on a field experiment, found that ethnic discrimination is prevalent toward non-Irish nationals and that inter-group biases exist as landlords and letting agents are more likely to invite individuals from their group than ethnic minority applicants. Similarly, Bosch et al. (2015) also based on a field experiment, show that discrimination practices by landlords in the Spanish housing rental market (in Madrid and Barcelona) limit the locational choices of immigrants and could therefore contribute to the development of specific patterns of immigrant's spatial distribution in the city.

Conclusion

The heterogeneity of the analyzed papers makes it difficult to draw some general conclusions.

It is not possible to elaborate a coherent framework from the analyzed articles. As shown by these articles and the general literature on immigrant integration, the debate around immigrant integration implies the “recognition of cultural differences and to what extent these are manifested” (Cesareo, 2011, p. 9) in a multicultural society. It also implies knowing the models and practices followed by society to develop the reception of migrants and to promote, at an institutional level, measures to promote cultural diversity and manage this diversity. The development of immigrant integration policies is marked by the emergence of intercultural policies focused on contact, dialogue, mutual cultural awareness, and interpersonal relations between people of different origins (Zapata-Barrero, 2017), which implies the assumption of bilateral and multilateral transformations. Thus,



at the institutional level, the promotion of integration through interculturality means the process of adjustment to increasingly diverse societies.

In sum, the analyzed papers allow us to conclude that the integration of immigrants is a multi-dimensional process in which the interaction between the immigrants' characteristics (their human and social capital) and the reception contexts (the policies of the receiving states, the functioning of the institutions, and the attitudes of society towards immigrants) interact to produce a specific pattern of integration. This integration into the different systems of the host society is rarely homogenous, with varying degrees of integration in each social system (economic, political, social, health, etc.), although the degrees of integration into one system impact the integration into others.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION

All the articles reviewed deal with gender discrimination, whether direct or indirect.

The first article of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women New York adopted the 18th of December 1979 defines the “discrimination” as “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field”. Indeed, all of the articles are focused on gender discrimination on migrants' women population.

The discrimination can be both direct and indirect. Amnesty international defines direct discrimination as “an explicit distinction is made between groups of people that results in individuals from some groups being less able than others to exercise their rights”; and indirect discrimination as “a law, policy, or practice is presented in neutral terms (that is, no explicit distinctions are made) but it disproportionately disadvantages a specific group or groups.”

Each of the authors places him/herself from the woman's point of view, that is to say the analysis observes the extent to which the difference in treatment of women affects their environment, regardless of the type of discrimination. The common point is that in each case, although all the articles do not study the same specific situations, discrimination against women leads to a degradation of her life conditions in general, to a reduction of her rights, to an alteration of her freedom. However, each of them discusses several types of discrimination, as classified in the following section.

Classification of the emerging categories of analysis.

Marriage migration

Women choose transnational marriage to escape from gender discrimination in the marital system of the origin country.

- 2.1 Chen, Y. (2021). Gender discrimination in societal and familial realms: Understanding

agency among Chinese marriage migrant women in Switzerland. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 30(1), 18-38.

Racial/ethnic discrimination

People being discriminated because of their origins.

- 2.1 Chen, Y. (2021). Gender discrimination in societal and familial realms: Understanding agency among Chinese marriage migrant women in Switzerland. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 30(1), 18-38.
- 2.3 Bhatt, W. (2013). The little brown woman: Gender discrimination in American medicine. *Gender & Society*, 27(5), 659-680.
- 2.4 Petrozziello, A. J. (2019). (Re) producing Statelessness via Indirect Gender Discrimination: Descendants of Haitian Migrants in the Dominican Republic. *International Migration*, 57(1), 213-228.

Skilled migration

The higher a person's skills the easier it is to be admitted to a country and find work. Women do not have the opportunity to develop high skills.

- 2.3 Bhatt, W. (2013). The little brown woman: Gender discrimination in American medicine. *Gender & Society*, 27(5), 659-680.
- 2.14 Dodson, B., & Crush, J. (2004). A report on gender discrimination in South Africa's 2002 Immigration Act: masculinizing the migrant. *Feminist Review*, 77(1), 96-119.
- 2.34 Lim, D. (2018). The indirect gender discrimination of skill-selective immigration policies. *Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy*, 22(7), 906-928.

Workplace discrimination

The majority of sectors that hire migrants are male dominated. Gender discrimination is visible even in the recruitment process and in treatment at work.

- 2.3 Bhatt, W. (2013). The little brown woman: Gender discrimination in American medicine. *Gender & Society*, 27(5), 659-680.
- 2.14 Dodson, B., & Crush, J. (2004). A report on gender discrimination in South Africa's 2002 Immigration Act: masculinizing the migrant. *Feminist Review*, 77(1), 96-119.
- 2.34 Lim, D. (2018). The indirect gender discrimination of skill-selective immigration policies. *Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy*, 22(7), 906-928.
- 2.4 Petrozziello, A. J. (2019). (Re) producing Statelessness via Indirect Gender Discrimination: Descendants of Haitian Migrants in the Dominican Republic. *International Migration*, 57(1), 213-228.

Family relationships

The migration of one or more family members leads to a meaningful change in the existing family relationships.

- 2.1 Chen, Y. (2021). Gender discrimination in societal and familial realms: Understanding agency among Chinese marriage migrant women in Switzerland. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 30(1), 18-38.
- 2.14 Dodson, B., & Crush, J. (2004). A report on gender discrimination in South Africa's 2002 Immigration Act: masculinizing the migrant. *Feminist Review*, 77(1), 96-119.
- 2.39 Antman, F. M. (2015). Gender discrimination in the allocation of migrant household resources. *Journal of population economics*, 28(3), 565-592.
- 2.16 Wang, Z., Lou, Y., & Zhou, Y. (2020). Bargaining power or specialization? Determinants of household decision making in Chinese rural migrant families. *SAGE*
- 2.40 Zhang, L., De Brauw, A., & Rozelle, S. (2004). China's rural labor market development and its gender implications. *China Economic Review*, 15(2), 230-247.

Decision-making

Migration of one or more family members, and the way decisions are made for one or more family members changes significantly.

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- 2.39 Antman, F. M. (2015). Gender discrimination in the allocation of migrant household resources. *Journal of population economics*, 28(3), 565-592.
 - 2.16 Wang, Z., Lou, Y., & Zhou, Y. (2020). Bargaining power or specialization? Determinants of household decision making in Chinese rural migrant families. SAGE
 - 2.40 Zhang, L., De Brauw, A., & Rozelle, S. (2004). China's rural labor market development and its gender implications. *China Economic Review*, 15(2), 230-247.

Administrative discrimination

Administrative procedures that are mandatory for recognition in another country but do not result in recognition of the person's existence.

- 2.4 Petrozziello, A. J. (2019). (Re) producing Statelessness via Indirect Gender Discrimination: Descendants of Haitian Migrants in the Dominican Republic. *International Migration*, 57(1),
 - 2.15 Qin, M., Brown, J. J., Padmadas, S. S., Li, B., Qi, J., & Falkingham, J. (2016). Gender inequalities in employment and wage-earning among internal labour migrants in Chinese cities. *Demographic Research*, 34, 175-202.
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Category A: Marriage migration.

The migration of women through marriage is an old phenomenon, which renewed in the 1990s with international mobility. Thus, marriage migration has long played an important role in women's mobility. It has been, and sometimes remains, one of the few socially acceptable ways for women to leave their hometown. There is often a situation of gender discrimination of marriage migrants, from the origin country to the destination country. Women marry a foreign to escape gender discrimination and prejudice (for example, regarding divorced women, older women and well-educated women) in the local marriage market and to fulfil their personal life project. What is often ignored is the discrimination women may face in the host society: various types of discrimination in the labor market, deskilling and difficult job search. Female immigrants must overcome a combination of discrimination due to gender, nationality and ethnicity to achieve their professional integration. Migration often involves a change in the roles of women from professional women to homemakers. In many countries, the idea of the woman having to take care of the house and the children persists

Category B: Racial/ethnic discrimination.

“Racial discrimination is any discrimination against any individual on the basis of their skin color, or racial or ethnic origin. Individuals can discriminate by refusing to do business with, socialize with, or share resources with people of a certain group.” The interaction of gender discrimination with race especially in the workplace is still widespread. Racism is still rife throughout the workplace for black and Asian people especially. Gendered and racial dynamics create complex conditions of inequality and disadvantage for women of color. There is almost a racial hierarchy that exists, as reported by a study on work conditions of women and men physicians of Indian origin in US Southwest: “White male gets preference, and then black male second, then white female, then Indian male, then black females, and the everybody else. And Indian female comes, really at the bottom”. An overwhelming proportion (90 percent) of the respondents in the study reported racial bias in positions of power. Furthermore, the discrimination the women encounter because of gender, nationality and ethnicity makes women’s social and professional integration more difficult, as described in the study on chinese marriage migrant women in Switzerland.

Category C: Skills related discrimination?

The immigrant admission policies of states demonstrate a strong preference for “highly skilled” migrants, while making it more difficult for “low skilled” migrants to enter, as reported by the article “The indirect gender discrimination of skill-selective immigration policies”. Those policies may have a disproportionate impact on the admission of female would-be migrants. Talent-based selection is a form of wrongful indirect discrimination against women. Some possible reasons that explain the large difference in numbers between accepted men and women in the British case, but which may also apply to other countries, are: the majority of sectors that hire talented migrants are male dominated, women are more likely to have career breaks, high cost of migration fees, that women are unable to pay. In the article “A report on gender discrimination in South Africa’s 2002 Immigration Act: masculinizing the migrant” the authors deduce that economic or ‘skilled’ migrants are normatively masculinized, while migration in the ‘family reunification’ category is seen as applying largely to females.

Category D: Workplace discrimination

The theme of labour has always been a big theme in terms of gender discrimination, and yet it still exists. In fact, the majority of sectors that hire migrants are male dominated. Gender discrimination is visible even in the recruitment process, in treatment at work and in promotions to positions of power, as reported by a study on work conditions of the Indian women physicians in US. In the recruitment process women were asked “illegal” questions about their families unlike their male colleagues; women were reprimanded more severely than men for the same mistakes; women have been discouraged in choosing specializations, pushing them towards those that require less time, less effort but are also less profitable and competitive; men were then more easily promoted than women.

In China, it has been reported that even though women were working the same job and the same amount of time, male migrants earn 26% higher hourly wages than their female counterparts.

Category E: Family relationships.

Certain aspects influence discrimination against women, for example, there are no health care services for children and the costs for daycare are extremely high, so women often must stay at home, giving up their financial independence. But it was also noted that the existing discrimination against girls (amongst children in the family) related to the resource allocation in a household was shifting towards them in a migration of the father.

In fact, the migration of one of the head of the household impacts the life of the rest of the family: the responsibility for the children falls entirely on the one staying in the country of origins, which inevitably reduces her independence and freedom as a woman. In the same time, as she has the whole responsibility of the household, she gains decision making power over herself but also the children.

The analysis conducted on some immigrant admission policies, shows that these often create difficulties and problems for the personal and family relationships of both male and female migrants, as shown in the article “A report on gender discrimination in South Africa’s 2002 Immigration Act: masculinizing the migrant”, where it is explained that the overtly economic basis of the Act, will in all likelihood perpetuate the male bias in migration flows and discourage or impede migration by women and other family members.

Category F: Decision-making.

The power of influence of women in the household decisions when the man migrates or not, or whether the woman migrates or not, the duration of the migration, but also the level of education and the income of both household components was studied.

Several things were observed. First, when the man is absent from the household (especially in the context of migration), the woman's decision-making power increase considerably. Also, the inversion of the decision-making power has repercussions on the children, since the distribution of resources, instead of being more advantageous for the boys, become more favorable for the girls. But if a wife has comparative advantages in the labor market, which is measured as income, education, migration experience, then she will likely transfer her decision-making responsibilities to her husband, phenomenon explained by the time of presence of each member in the household, but also the specialization.

Category G: administrative discrimination.

Administrative procedures, whether they are necessary upon arrival in a country or even in one’s own country, can complicate access to services or recognition of certain rights.

It was noted that there are flaws in the administrative procedures that lead to indirect gender discrimination. Indeed, the example of Haitian migrants in the

Dominican Republic shows that the Dominican Republic sets up administrative procedures that cannot be completed, and that is causing matrilineal transmission of statelessness. Procedures make birth registration impossible for children of undocumented mothers. Also, it was noted that access to work for women in China, when they migrate from rural to urban areas, is hindered by the administrative procedures required, since the status differs according to the area of origin (rural or urban) and leads to an additional difficulty in accessing work.

Thus, even if the procedures do not in themselves create gender discrimination, they are in fact an obstacle to equality between men and women.

Conclusion

All of the articles deal with migration and gender discrimination, but each of them focuses on with very specific cases and do not allow to detect concrete points of convergence, especially in terms of good practices. Moreover, very few authors advise or identify best practices to be adopted in order to eliminate gender discrimination.

It is clear that gender discrimination exists in almost every context in life, and touches every woman. But the situation worsens when it comes to migrants: migrant women find themselves in a more precarious situation than normal, not having access to all their rights, which leads to a deterioration of their living conditions with the gender discrimination prevalent in the current society. In any case, these gender discriminations are societal and pre-existing, and are issues that governments must address at the national level.

DEVELOPMENT & MARKET

The development of the professional career represents a key dimension in the quality of life of people as a means and as an end. Work represents an absolute value for people due to the importance attributed and the demand for effort and enthusiasm that it requires (Cortés, 2006). Work implies the performance of a function in a system, which triggers a personal capitalization of the role that affects social development. Professional experiences are situated in a social context that mediates the vital learning of the person throughout life (Romero, 2004). In addition, the labor market limits the possibilities of personal growth, since it conditions the economic resources and personal conciliation time (Merino, 2016).

Job opportunities represent one of the most significant motivations in undertaking migration processes. It is usually argued that new opportunities in destination countries justify, on the one hand, the changes that involve leaving a home, family and experiences and, on the other hand, that new professional difficulties arise in destination, such as low wages in relation to natives, precariousness, unemployment and even discrimination or irregular situations (Li, 1976; Zhang et al., 2022). Women have been subject to migration throughout history in the same terms as humanity; although, in the professional sense, a contemporary trend of feminization of migration has been defined, since there is an increase in women who migrate in an emancipated way looking for new opportunities and a better life (Boyd & Grieco, 2003).

The patriarchal system has led to a stereotyping of roles in migrating family systems: women tend to assume family care responsibilities, while men try to provide material resources through paid employment (Scraboni, Malapit, Quisumbing, & Ahmad, 2014). The papers in this block study the role assumed by migrant women in different coordinates of the world, considering the incorporation from developing countries to developed countries, but also between developing countries, since they account for a third of global migration and affect the life trajectories of people in the same way (Organisation for Economic Co-

operation and Development / International Labour Organisation -OECD/ILO-, 2018), and to migrations between rural and modern urban places, with emphasis on the flows between rural and urban China (Démurger et al., 2009). Besides, working conditions give rise to unique situations of analysis that condition women's lives: wage gap, gender segregation, employer preferences, productivity, deprivation of rights, need for family reconciliation, overexertion and a long etcetera.

The papers agree on the need to invest government and business efforts in the training of their workers and in technological development; however, there are certain cultural divergences in the attribution of responsibilities in gender inequalities. The defense of a society of collectivist eminence contrasts with the prioritization of individual rights (Foucault, 1986). Collectivism tends to give women an unpaid caregiving role, while individualism prioritizes their self-determination.

The analysis of the content of the papers accompanies the categorization of four emerging blocks of analysis, based on thematic confluences. The table presents the classification that encourages the subsequent deepening of its results and conclusions.

Category of analysis of the papers in the section Development & market

Wave Gap

2.7 Chen, H., Chen, J., & Yu, W. (2017). Influence factors on gender wage gap: Evidences from chinese household income project survey. *Forum for Social Economics*, 46(4), 371-395. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07360932.2017.1356346>

2.25 Shahiri, H., Cheng, Z., & Al-Hadi, A.A. (2021). Why do low-skilled foreign workers have a wage advantage? Evidence from the palm oil plantation sector in Malaysia. *Population, Space and Place*, 27(3), e2404. <https://doi.org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1002/psp.2404>

2.28 Busetta, G., Campolo, M. G., & Panarello, D. (2020). The discrimination decomposition index: a new instrument to separate statistical and taste-based discrimination using first-and second-generation immigrants. *International Journal of Social Economics*. 47(12), 1577-1597. <https://doi.org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1108/IJSE-02-2020-0055>

2.40 Zhang, L., De Brauw, A., & Rozelle, S. (2004). China's rural labor market development and its gender implications. *China Economic Review*, 15(2), 230-247. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2004.03.003>

Professional and Gender Segregation

2.6 Chen, J., & Hu, M. (2021). City-level hukou-based labor market discrimination and migrant entrepreneurship in China. *Technological and Economic Development of Economy*, 27(5), 1095-1118. <https://doi.org/10.3846/tede.2021.15006>

2.13 Hasan, A., Ghosh, A., Mahmood, M. N., & Thaheem, M. J. (2021). Scientometric review of the twenty-first century research on women in construction. *Journal of management in engineering*, 37(3), [https://doi.org/10.1061/\(ASCE\)ME.1943-5479.0000887](https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)ME.1943-5479.0000887)

2.17 Benya, A. (2018). Women of the mines: apartheid and post-apartheid lived realities of South African women. *Storia Delle Donne*, 13(1), 79-101. <https://doi.org/10.13128/SDD-23957>

Roles in collectivist society

2.24 Zheng, X., & Lu, H. (2021). Does ICT change household decision-making power of the left-behind women? A case from China. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 166, 120604. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.120604>

2.27 Miège, P. (2020). Migration, urbanisation and emergence of the individual: Same-sex desiring migrant men constructing spaces and cultivating their self in a big Chinese city. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 61(3), 509-520. <https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/apv.12281>

Brain drain

2.37 Nazari, S., & Seyedan, F. (2016). A qualitative research of the causes of Iranian female students immigration to developed countries. *Asian Social Science*, 12(10), 167-173.

Category A: Wave Gap.

The gender wage gap is a universal phenomenon that affects women in their uniqueness and the dynamics of the markets. The literature shows that the professional system has built a balance that rests on the responsibility of women in unpaid tasks, which condition the possibilities of access, permanence and growth of women in companies. The wage gap is not attributable to differences in productivity by gender. Zhang et al. (2004) show that the incorporation of women in the management of farms in rural China and other activities in the primary sector maintains the same productivity rates as when men monopolized their management. This situation is transferred to other frameworks where migration acts as a key to the differences between wages according to origin. In the first place, Shahiri et al. (2021) show that foreign workers, in this case, earned more than native Malays because of their origin. Besides, Chen et al. (2017) show that the wage gap between men and women in China is not attributable to their performance. In both cases, the preference of employers stands out as explanatory keys of interest. This suggests both the need to delve into this circumstance, as well as the dynamization of policies so that this is not replicated. In short, it is an explicit situation of discrimination.

In a European context, Busetta et al. (2020) show how migrant job seekers (including second-generation ones) are rejected as job applicants under the same conditions as Italian natives. This evidence is substantiated by submitting identical CV to employers. It shows how the origin is decisive in the rejection of job applications. Chen et al. (2017) try to outline other factors that affect wage

inequality and choose to attribute profiles based on gender. They indicate that the negotiation capacity of men can be more efficient, as well as the use of professional and training opportunities, even in a situation of unemployment. They refer that woman settle for less paid jobs after their academic career. Therefore, age influences the wage gap, a situation that is maximized in potential periods of maternity or marriage, since employers show their uncertainty.

The glass ceiling is evidenced as one of the typified factors of the wage gap. In the positions of greater labor responsibility there is a greater wage gap. In this way, masculinized environments continue to be perpetuated in business power. The articles converge in requesting responsibility from companies for the equitable development of professional careers based on gender and the promotion (or facilitation) of initial education and training throughout life for the harmonization of professional possibilities.

Category B: Professional and Gender Segregation.

The lack of professional opportunities triggers personal and family situations of need, which means professional performances are assumed in which there was no initial interest. They can also assume degradation or work outside the laws. Chen & Hu (2021) show how Chinese rural migrants are pushed to develop professional careers based on self-employment. The conditions of the migrant are disadvantageous in terms of services, salaries, opportunities and social network, which means that they are not free decisions; rather, subsistence.

For his part, Benya (2017) takes a deep dive into mining work in South Africa. This activity is highly precarious and was restricted to men. It is considered that women have family responsibilities, so they are allowed to work in the mine, but policies are applied to protect them in their obligations. However, these norms cause their displacement of core tasks, which continue to be restricted to men. In other words, these norms suppose symbolic violence for women. In fact, their participation in settlements for mining workers is restricted (coexistence with men is prohibited). In addition, a wage gap of between 30 and 40% is reported due to gender and the

overload of care responsibilities. Another field that is usually restricted to women is construction. Hasan et al. (2021) abound in the underrepresentation of women in a field that has little adherence. In other words, women may feel unwelcome. In both sectors seems that a physical display is demanded that outlines an idiosyncrasy of masculine eminence; however, all articles agree that technological sophistication is upgrading jobs and physical demands are being relaxed. Moreover, this process involves the qualification of professionals, which opens up new niches within the sectors. This means that an investment in qualification and the revitalization of equal opportunity policies can have a positive impact on the prosperity of companies and, naturally, of female workers.

Category C: Roles in collectivist society.

Zheng & Lu (2021) and Miège (2020) contrast views on family responsibilities in Chinese migratory flows, where it is common for rural men to move to cities to develop their professional career. In both cases, the starting point is the inexorability of the nuclear family structure as the cornerstone of the social system. Both highlight how the absence of men in rural environments means that women are given responsibility in making daily decisions.

Zheng & Lu (2021) reveal how the provision of mobile devices has empowered women who stay in rural areas, opening up possibilities to expand their social capital. This results in the expansion of personal limits and professional possibilities. Miège (2020), for his part, conducts an immersive study on gay rural men who work in the city. They assume their responsibility to provide economic resources to their families of origin. At the same time, this group generates social bonds among its members for the expression of their individual sexuality, which implies that a double life develops between the public and private spheres. The women in origin assume the management of the resources and the education of the children.

The migration of men demands more responsibilities from women, which they would have to reconcile with the scarce professional possibilities. The new technologies broaden the referents of women, although it is underlined that the relations between male and female marriages continue to be unequal and that the

use of mobile phones and computers requires a digital skill that has not been consolidated.

Category D: Brain Drain.

Nazari & Sevendan (2016) focus on the migration of Iranian students to Western countries. The exploration of the motivations to emigrate emphasizes professional opportunities, economic problems and gender discrimination. The Iranian system is explicitly questioned, where women have a marginal role in the professional sphere, restricting their access to public power. The paper denounces that there is an illusory idealization of the possibilities of professional development abroad, since limitations are reported due to their ethnic origin. This is highlighted during the stays at the destination, since new meanings of discrimination emerge, such as precarious working conditions and professional disqualification, which ends up being consolidated as wasted talent migration: 'brain waste'.

The paper claims that the brain drain also generates imbalances, since there is no return to the countries of origin. Western host countries receive qualified human resources and new perspectives and work ideas, while countries of origin depend on the willingness of migrants to return some of the achievements in destination. Trade and migration in countries such as Iran are quite restricted, which complicates bilateral relations.

Conclusion

The thematic classification of the articles, their heterogeneity and geographical dispersion do not dilute the convergence of common aspects that require our attention. First, the wage gap is not attributable to productivity. Rather, an exercise is carried out by analyzing some aspects that intervene in it. This is of interest for the intervention, since it aims at training women for their self-determination or promoting leadership and negotiation skills.



It seems that a determining and structural factor is the preference of employers, something that triggers situations of explicit discrimination and over which institutional control is urgently needed under common criteria of dignity and equality.

The glass ceiling is a situation spread throughout the world and it is evident that it affects the restricted promotion of women to positions of responsibility, which are usually associated with higher salaries (Albrecht et al., 2008). It is emphasized that this is not an exclusive situation in developing countries with restrictive policies towards women.

In this sense, the patriarchal system is sustained from the traditional argument that men have more family decision-making power since they have had advantages in the main resources: education, employment status and income. This transcends to the capitalization of marital roles, where the woman assumes care and unpaid tasks (Rodman, 1972). However, it is highlighted that the global development of the labor market and the sophistication of technologies offer explicit opportunities to break this stereotype. There are professional niches in traditionally masculinized fields and, also, communication technologies that open the spectrum of referents for the self-determination of women. The emerging needs in this regard are clear: training throughout life and digital skills.

Consequently, reference is made to the phenomenon of brain drain in developing countries. This results in damage to the countries of origin if there is no return and, in addition, it warns of the potential waste of talent, as disqualification at destination is common (Martin, 2003). This situation demands institutional bilateral reciprocity between the countries involved and sensitivity to recognize the professional qualification of migrants, as well as a system of professional-training support throughout life.



INTERVENTION: VIOLENCE, EDUCATION AND HEALTH PROMOTION.

Despite the efforts made to achieve gender equality, this has not been achieved anywhere on the planet, and not only has it not been achieved, but currently this objective is static and the little progress that has been made in this regard is threatened by the pandemic generated as a result of COVID-19. This is indicated by the UN report revealing that progress in equality has stopped in the last 25 years. Indicators such as unpaid domestic and care work continue to be a burden for women, since they spend up to three times more on it than men.

Although in the educational field the achievements made are relevant since boys and girls participate equally in most countries, in the workplace and in areas such as science, engineering, mathematics, technology and research we find more male presence (less than one third are women in research and scientific development) furthermore, only 47% of women are working, compared to 74% of men and only half of these women can decide to use contraceptives or refuse to have sexual relations.

Another indicator of the consequences of inequality is the violence suffered by women and girls worldwide. One third of women worldwide have suffered physical and/or sexual violence from their partners, it is estimated that 137 women are killed daily by their partner or a family member.

Situations of inequality also generate more poverty; According to UN Women, poverty can increase violence and its scenarios are multiple, from forced marriages (girls are more likely to marry in childhood and suffer gender-based violence), sexual exploitation and human trafficking, and women who experience violence from their partner are less likely to leave the violent relationship behind because they have less income and resources.

In addition, we are not only talking about the feminization of poverty, the feminization of migratory movements is also being verified, half of the European population of migrant workers are women; These women carry out their jobs in situations of job insecurity (low income and domestic and care services. According to the latest world report of 2020 (International Organization for Migration -IOM-) there is a trend of feminization of migratory flows: migrant women comprise 48 % of all international migrant women, ensuring that this figure represents an over-representation of migrant women in situations of vulnerability.

In this context of female migration, it seems necessary to make the needs of migrant women visible in order to provide an adequate response incorporating the gender perspective.

Category of analysis of the papers in the section Intervention.

Education and health promotion

3.7 Rojas P, Ramírez-Ortiz D, Wang W, Daniel EV, Sánchez M, Cano MÁ, Ravelo GJ, Braithwaite R, Montano NP, De La Rosa M. Testing the Efficacy of an HIV Prevention Intervention Among Latina Immigrants Living in Farmworker Communities in South Florida. *J Immigr Minor Health*. 2020 Aug;22(4):661-667. doi: 10.1007/s10903-019-00923-4. PMID: 31493119; PMCID: PMC7058487.

3.8 Kim, Y., Lee, H., Lee, M. K., Lee, H., & Jang, H. (2020). Development of a Living Lab for a Mobile-Based Health Program for Korean-Chinese Working Women in South Korea: Mixed Methods Study. *JMIR mHealth and uHealth*, 8(1), e15359. <https://doi.org/10.2196/15359>

3.9 Kilanowski, J. F. (2013). Anticipatory guidance preferences of Latina migrant farmworker mothers. *Journal of Pediatric Health Care*, 27(3), 164-171. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedhc.2011.08.004>

3.10 Fleming K, Simmons VN, Christy SM, Sutton SK, Romo M, Luque JS, Wells KJ, Gwede CK, Meade CD. Educating Hispanic Women about Cervical Cancer Prevention: Feasibility of a Promotora-Led Charla Intervention in a Farmworker Community. *Ethn Dis*. 2018 Jul 12;28(3):169-176. doi: 10.18865/ed.28.3.169. PMID: 30038478; PMCID: PMC6051510.

3.13 Cullerton, Katherine & Gallegos, Danielle & Ashley, Ella & Do, Hong & Voloschenko, Anna & Fleming, MaryLou & Ramsey, Rebecca & Gould, Trish. (2016). Cancer screening education: Can it change knowledge and attitudes among culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Queensland, Australia?. *Health Promotion Journal of Australia*. 27 (2) 140-47 <https://doi.org/10.1071/HE15116>

3.14 Riza E, Karakosta A, Tsiampalis T, Lazarou D, Karachaliou A, Ntelis S, Karageorgiou V, Psaltopoulou T. Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions about Cervical Cancer Risk, Prevention and Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) in Vulnerable Women in Greece. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2020 Sep 21;17(18):6892. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17186892>

3.3 Stevens, A., Gilder, M. E., Moo, P., Hashmi, A., Toe, S. E. T., Doh, B. B., ... & McGready, R. (2018). Folate supplementation to prevent birth abnormalities: evaluating a community-based participatory action plan for refugees and migrant workers on the Thailand-Myanmar border. *public health*, 161, 83-89. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2018.04.009>

3.4 Zhu, C., Geng, Q., Yang, H., Chen, L., Fu, X., & Jiang, W. (2013). Quality of life in China rural-to-urban female migrant factory workers: a before-and-after study. *Health and quality of life outcomes*, 11(1), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-11-123>

3.5 El Masri, A., Kolt, G. S., & George, E. S. (2021). Feasibility and acceptability of a culturally tailored physical activity intervention for Arab-Australian women. *BMC Women's Health*, 21(1), 1-14.

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-021-01250-3>

3.6 Sanchez, M., Rojas, P., Li, T., Ravelo, G., Cyrus, E., Wang, W., ... & De La Rosa, M. R. (2016). Evaluating a culturally tailored HIV risk reduction intervention among Latina immigrants in the farmworker community. *World medical & health policy*, 8(3), 245-262.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/wmh3.193>

Gender violence

3.12 Pocock NS, Kiss L, Dash M, Mak J, Zimmerman C (2020) Desafíos de las intervenciones previas a la migración para prevenir la trata de personas: resultados de una evaluación de aprendizaje antes y después de la capacitación para posibles migrantes en Odisha, India . *PLoS ONE* 15(9): e0238778.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0238778>

3.11 Kouta C, Pithara C, Zobnina A, Apostolidou Z, Christodoulou J, Papadakaki M, Chliaoutakis J. A systematic review of training interventions addressing sexual violence against marginalized at-risk groups of women. *Health Educ Res.* 2015 Dec;30(6):971-84.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyv053>

3.2 Ayuste & Payá (2017) La relación educativa con mujeres en contextos de prostitución: la dimensión pedagógica de la intervención. 17, 1 <https://doi.org/10.5944/educxx1.17.1.10715>

3.16 Navarro & Velasquez (2016) Herramientas para prevenir la violencia de género. Implicaciones de un registro diario de situaciones de desigualdad de género. *Acta Colombiana de Psicología*, ISSN-e 1909-9711, ISSN 0123-9155, Vol. 19, N°. 2, 2016, págs. 149-158 <https://doi.org/10.14718/ACP.2016.19.2.7>

Sex education

3.17 Chadalawada, Usha & S, Aruna & Rani, Mutyala. (2017). Effect of health education on adolescent girls regarding knowledge about menstruation. *Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences.* 6. 1040-1043. <https://doi.org/10.14260/jemds/2017/223>

3.1 Razia Hakimi, R.; Kheirkhah, M.; Abolghasemi, J. & Hakimi, M. (2020). "Educación sexual y mujeres adolescentes migrantes afganas". *Revista de medicina familiar y atención primaria* vol. 10,2 (2021): 791-797. https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc_395_20

Category A: Education and health promotion.

There is evidence of a high prevalence of risk factors in migrant women compared to the rest of the population. The study carried out in Australia, on the influence of education on cancer detection and on changing attitudes towards the disease, in migrant people of different nationalities, concluded that detection programs for different types of cancer (uterus, breast and colon) improve positive attitudes towards the disease when the sessions are culturally adapted to the population to which they are directed because they favor a context of participation in which questions can be asked and doubts that may arise can be clarified and this is

essential for the health professionals when providing information in this regard (Cullerton et al., 2016).

Similar findings have been found in a study carried out in Greece in which the results indicate that it is necessary to implement health education programs to prevent the disease in the primary care health services attended by migrant women and adapted to their needs. individual differences (social, religious and cultural) facilitating timely information by professionals, since women generally postpone their care in this area of health (Riza et al., 2020).

Within this thematic area, another study reveals the need to increase more efforts in educational programs in migrant women workers on the border between Thailand and Myanmar to show the benefits of folic acid consumption in the three months after conception to avoid birth defects. the neural tube in the fetus, because the low consumption of this acid is causing a significant rate of malformations in the fetuses of pregnant migrants (Stevens et al., 2018).

In this line of research, another study conducted on Hispanic women concludes that the use of previously trained women to provide information and resources on HPV detection is a useful educational tool. These women provide a suitable setting for the rest of the women to learn and discuss this problem that affects a large number of women. In short, it is about taking into account certain variables such as language barriers, lack of insurance, lack of information, acculturation or income level, which influence disease prevention. The results indicate that the training of Hispanic women on HPV so that they, once trained, are the ones who give talks to other women in the community through their cultural knowledge and reliability, is useful to the rest of the women for the prevention of HPV (Fleming et al., 2018).

On the other hand, some studies indicate that in the US people who do not speak the language spoken in the country (English) as is the case of migrants, or with little education, or belonging to a low socioeconomic level, do not make decisions accurate about their health by not having comprehensive capacity about basic health information and available resources that they could access; for health promotion programs to meet the objectives for which they are created, they must be adapted to the environment in which they are applied, and thus facilitate their understanding by the public they are targeting (Selden et al., 2000; Sullivan-Bolyai, Bova & Harper, 2005). It has been found that when these programs are culturally



adapted, they have a greater impact on both care and adherence and treatment (Hunter, et al., 2004; Larkey, 2006; Ramos et al., 2001).

One factor to consider is the use of focus groups, because they provide researchers with information on specific aspects of migrant communities (Morgan, 1998; Ruff et al., 2005).

Category B: Violence against women.

The violence that is exerted on women finds different scenarios for its manifestation. Factors such as migration can be a breeding ground for the different manifestations of violence in this group of women due to their vulnerability: they travel alone, they barely have resources, they are far from their family of origin, they have Greater language barriers... all this implies a greater risk of violence.

There is a clear need to work with migrant women to prevent situations of violence through programs that address not only violence against women, but also situations of inequality. Training women to detect this type of scenario increases awareness and understanding, reducing sexist beliefs, although these programs must take into account the adaptation to the beliefs of each culture (Navarro & Velásquez, 2016).

Results such as those obtained in their research on sexual violence, carried out by Kouta et al. (2015) indicate that women who work in the area of domestic service are more likely to suffer sexual violence and therefore their training can help them protect themselves from this type of violence.

In this research, a review of the literature on this type of prior training for women in a situation of vulnerability to sexual violence is carried out. According to the findings found, we have an extensive bibliography that analyzes sexual violence and its consequences, and provides information on help resources, however, these studies are focused especially on intimate partner violence or sexual assault on students, but do not include ethnic minorities.

Most EU countries have a significant number of migrant women and many of them have jobs in the field of domestic service and/or care, being the most likely to be victims of abuse and violence by their employers.

No interventions have been found to increase the capacity of this group to deal with this violence. It is necessary to take into account that this group has specific characteristics when designing training programs.

It can be ensured that there is a gap in terms of public health literature, and educational intervention programs on prevention and response to sexual violence against vulnerable women at risk are especially lacking.

On the other hand, the results of the study carried out by Pocock et al., (2020) indicate that prior preparation can prevent human trafficking, by raising awareness and training migrant women to migrate from safe way; This study indicates that prior information about migration can generate a higher degree of self-confidence in women. Although these results cannot be generalized, they show us the need to continue with this line of research. In this study, the majority of migrant women interviewed were responsible for their decisions about migration, but 3.4% did not have family consent. In addition, the labor sectors belonged to areas of precarious conditions such as domestic work, agriculture or construction, which places women in situations of vulnerability, hence the importance of having prior information before starting the migration.

The low effectiveness of this program could be due to the difficulty of carrying out this type of studies, such as that they are directed to the appropriate population and that they contain relevant content. Even so, the women's response to participating in the program seems interesting, stating that their self-confidence had increased, and they had acquired new skills.

In this line of research, with education by professionals and entities that are in contact with migrant women as the central axis, it has been proven that education favors autonomy, responsibility and, especially, in contexts of prostitution when increase their self-esteem and confidence (Ayuste & Sánchez, 2014).

It is also necessary to take into account that there are other variables that affect migrant women, and that if we take education as the central nucleus in prevention and awareness, we must ensure that it reaches the entire group of women. A

study carried out by Rankin et al. (2021) concluded that there is constant discrimination and exercise of violence in the professional, academic and personal spheres of black women, in the field of computing, so that this could indicate that there are many scenarios in which violence against women is exercised and we must be alert so that they do not go unnoticed.

Category C: Sexual education.

Within the framework of the field of health, we can include sexual health since from prevention and education we can provide women with adequate tools to reduce partner problems, and other added problems. Increasing sexual awareness will help decrease related problems. Education again becomes the key element to achieve this.

Participation in educational programs on sexual health improves sexuality. We know that there are many taboos regarding sexuality in certain Islamic countries due to their cultural, religious, social and political beliefs and therefore it is necessary to prepare adequate materials. The study carried out in this regard by Hakimi et al. (2020) in a sexual education program in which tools such as "face to face" and multimedia applications were used, concluded that it reduces the costs of face-to-face education and satisfies sexual information needs of couples. In addition, this study also concludes, prevention is an essential element in primary care health services in which health professionals can provide information to their patients through multimedia educational materials, which means the possibility of reducing taboos in this regard.

On the other hand, the importance of sexual education has been reflected in other studies such as those carried out on Indian adolescents by Chadalawadam et al. (2017), which found that poor information about menstruation and factors associated with she must be taken into account and incorporated into the educational field (both at school and at the University) with content on family norms, gender discrimination, domestic violence, nutrition, pubertal changes, menstrual hygiene, pregnancy, abortion, contraception, insecurity, sex, HIV/AIDS, etc.



Conclusion

As a final conclusion, it can be said that the population of migrant women needs an adequate response to the needs they present, since they are a vulnerable group directly affected by inequality in all areas of their lives: especially in the field of health and of the labor market.

Health professionals are in a privileged position to provide information to migrant women and avoid not only health problems but all the associated problems that may be found related to their change of life. Migration is associated with many problems for them and especially physical, psychological and sexual violence. Providing them with the necessary tools to address this serious problem from education would mean a reduction in the suffering to which they will probably be subjected in the different scenarios in which they may be victims of any manifestation of violence.

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<https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2021-0018>

Appendix 1. Articles of phase 1

WEB OF SCIENCE

	Notes	Id.
Tantet, C., & Cordel, H. (2019). Elles ne cessent pas à l'arrivée en France. <i>La Revue du praticien</i> , 69(6) 676-678.		1.1
Coovadia, H., Jewkes, R., Barron, P., Sanders, D., & McIntyre, D. (2009). The health and health system of South Africa: historical roots of current public health challenges. <i>The lancet</i> , 374(9692), 817-834. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60951-X		1.2
..... (2017)., 33, 93-140.	Lenguaje	-
Añón, M. J. (2010). El acceso de las mujeres inmigrantes a los derechos humanos: la igualdad inacabada. <i>Frónesis</i> , 17(2).		1.3
Rocca, M.D., & Zinn, D.L. (2019). Othering Honor-Based Violence: The Perspective of Antiviolence Operators in Northern Italy. <i>Human Organization</i> , 78(4), 325-334. https://doi.org/10.17730/0018-7259.78.4.325		1.6

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	Notes	Id.
Gangoli G., Bates, L., & Hester, M. (2020). What does justice mean to black and minority ethnic (BME) victims/survivors of gender-based violence?, <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i> , 46(15) 3119-3135, https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1650010		1.4
Izugbara, C., Muthuri, S., Muuo, S., Egesa, C., Franchi, G., Mcalpine, A., ... & Hossain, M. (2020). 'They Say Our Work Is Not Halal': Experiences and challenges of refugee community workers involved in gender-based violence prevention and care in Dadaab, Kenya. <i>Journal of refugee</i>		1.5

<i>studies</i> , 33(3), 521-536. https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fey055		
Tantet, C., Delaporte, C., & Cordel, H. (2019). Violence against migrant and refugee women: how to identify them. <i>La Revue du Praticien</i> , 69(6), 676-678.	Not available	-
Rocca, M. D., & Zinn, D. L. (2019). Othering Honor-Based Violence: The Perspective of Antiviolence Operators in Northern Italy. <i>Human Organization</i> , 78(4), 325-334. https://doi.org/10.17730/0018-7259.78.4.325	Repeated	-
Zerm, C. (2018). Female Genital Mutilation: Was müssen Kinder- und Jugendärzte über die genitale Beschneidung von Mädchen wissen? - Update 2018. <i>Padiatrische Praxis</i> 89(4), 619-630.	Not available	
Coovadia, H., Jewkes, R., Barron, P., Sanders, D., & McIntyre, D. (2009). The health and health system of South Africa: historical roots of current public health challenges. <i>The lancet</i> , 374(9692), 817-834. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60951-X	Repeated	-

Appendix 2. Articles of phase 2

WEB OF SCIENCE

	Notes	Id.
Chen, Y. (2021). Gender discrimination in societal and familial realms: Understanding agency among Chinese marriage migrant women in Switzerland. <i>Asian and Pacific Migration Journal</i> , 30(1), 18-38. https://doi.org/10.1177/0117196820981594		2.1
Antman, F. M. (2015). Gender discrimination in the allocation of migrant household resources. <i>Journal of population economics</i> , 28(3), 565-592. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-015-0548-x		2.2
Gabriel, C., & Macdonald, L. (2019). Contesting Gender Discrimination in the Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program. <i>Canadian Ethnic Studies</i> , 51(3), 17-34. https://doi.org/10.1353/ces.2019.0018	Not available	-
Bhatt, W. (2013). The little brown woman: Gender discrimination in American medicine. <i>Gender & Society</i> , 27(5), 659-680. https://doi.org/10.1177/0891243213491140		2.3
Petrozziello, A. J. (2019). (Re) producing Statelessness via Indirect Gender Discrimination: Descendants of Haitian Migrants in the Dominican Republic. <i>International Migration</i> , 57(1), 213-228. https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12527		2.4
Wang, Z. (2012). Empirical Study of Gender Occupational Segregation of Rural-Urban Migrant Workers in China. In <i>Social Production and Reproduction at the Interface of Public and Private Spheres</i> . Emerald Group Publishing Limited. https://doi.org/10.1108/S1529-2126(2012)0000016012	Book chapter. Not available	-
Zhang, J., & Gao, G. (2018). Research of the Current Situation and Strategies of the New Generation of Female Migrant Workers City Integration-Taking the H community of Jinan as an example. In <i>2018 International Seminar on Education Research and Social Science (ISERSS 2018)</i> (pp. 215-218). Atlantis Press. https://doi.org/10.2991/iserss-18.2018.55		2.5
Chen, J., & Hu, M. (2021). City-level hukou-based labor market discrimination		2.6

and migrant entrepreneurship in China. <i>Technological and Economic Development of Economy</i> , 27(5), 1095-1118. https://doi.org/10.3846/tede.2021.15006		
Andreff, W. (2019). Economic Distortions: Infringing Human Rights in Sport. In <i>An Economic Roadmap to the Dark Side of Sport</i> (pp. 109-138). Palgrave Pivot, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-28456-5_4	Book chapter.	-- Not available
Chen, H., Chen, J., & Yu, W. (2017). Influence factors on gender wage gap: Evidences from chinese household income project survey. In <i>Forum for Social Economics</i> , 46(4), 371-395. https://doi.org/10.1080/07360932.2017.1356346		2.7
• • • . (2009). A Study of a Multi-cultural Ministry for Churches in Korea. • • • • • , (17), 229-254.	In korean	-
Rocca, M. D., & Zinn, D. L. (2019). Othering Honor-Based Violence: The Perspective of Antiviolence Operators in Northern Italy. <i>Human Organization</i> , 78(4), 325-334. https://doi.org/10.17730/0018-7259.78.4.325	Repeated	
Young, J.J. (2014). Isolation and Difficulties of Korean Women Married to Non-Korean Asian Men, <i>Asian Journal of Women's Studies</i> , 20(2), 185-200. https://doi.org/10.1080/12259276.2014.11666186		2.8
Coovadia, H., Jewkes, R., Barron, P., Sanders, D., & McIntyre, D. (2009). The health and health system of South Africa: historical roots of current public health challenges. <i>The lancet</i> , 374(9692), 817-834. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60951-X	Repeated	-
Sufiyarova, R. H., & Mansurov, T. Z. (2018). Specificity and techniques for resolution of gender conflicts in migrants and host community in public catering organizations of the Republic of Tatarstan. <i>Amazonia Investiga</i> , 7(15), 202-207. https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2015-0007		2.9
Mulinari, P. (2015). Exploring the experiences of women and migrant medical professionals in Swedish hospitals: visible and hidden forms of resistance. <i>Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal</i> , 34(8), 666-677. https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-01-2015-0007		2.10
Smith-Estelle, A., & Gruskin, S. (2003). Vulnerability to HIV/STIs among rural women from migrant communities in Nepal: A health and human rights framework. <i>Reproductive health matters</i> , 11(22), 142-151. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080(03)02292-4		2.11

Nájera, J. R. (2019). Remembering Migrant Life: Family Collective Memory and Critical Consciousness in the Midcentury Migrant Stream. <i>The Oral History Review</i> , 211-231. https://doi.org/10.1093/ohr/ohy037		2.12
Hasan, A., Ghosh, A., Mahmood, M. N., & Thaheem, M. J. (2021). Scientometric review of the twenty-first century research on women in construction. <i>Journal of management in engineering</i> , 37(3), https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)ME.1943-5479.0000887		2.13
Dodson, B., & Crush, J. (2004). A report on gender discrimination in South Africa's 2002 Immigration Act: masculinizing the migrant. <i>Feminist Review</i> , 77(1), 96-119. https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.fr.9400158		2.14
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Tantet, C., Delaporte, C., & Cordel, H. (2019). Violence against migrant and refugee women: how to identify them. <i>La Revue du Praticien</i> , 69(6), 676-678.	Repeated	-
Wang, Z., Lou, Y., & Zhou, Y. (2020). Bargaining power or specialization? Determinants of household decision making in Chinese rural migrant families. <i>SAGE Open</i> , 10(4), https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020980446		2.16
Benya, A. (2018). Women of the mines: apartheid and post-apartheid lived realities of South African women. <i>Storia Delle Donne</i> , 13(1), 79-101. https://doi.org/10.13128/SDD-23957		2.17
Morokvašić, M. (1984). Birds of passage are also women.... <i>International migration review</i> , 18(4), 886-907. https://doi.org/10.1177/019791838401800402		2.18
Añón, M. J. (2010). El acceso de las mujeres inmigrantes a los derechos humanos: la igualdad inacabada. <i>Frónesis</i> , 17(2).	Repeated	-
Lowthers, M. (2018). On institutionalized sexual economies: Employment sex, transactional sex, and sex work in Kenya's cut flower industry. <i>Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society</i> , 43(2), 449-472. https://doi.org/10.1086/693767	Not available	-
Modugu, H. R., Khanna, R., Dash, A., Manikam, L., Parikh, P., Benton, L., ... & Lakhnpaul, M. (2022). Influence of gender and parental migration on IYCF practices in 6-23-month-old tribal children in Banswara district, India: findings from the cross-sectional PANChSHEEL study. <i>BMC Nutrition</i> , 8(1), 1-16. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40795-021-00491-7		2.19

Ziersch, A., Walsh, M., Baak, M., Rowley, G., Oudih, E., & Mwanri, L. (2021). "It is not an acceptable disease": A qualitative study of HIV-related stigma and discrimination and impacts on health and wellbeing for people from ethnically diverse backgrounds in Australia. *BMC public health*, 21(1), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-10679-y>

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	Notes	Id.
Modugu, H. R., Khanna, R., Dash, A., Manikam, L., Parikh, P., Benton, L., ... & Lakhanpaul, M. (2022). Influence of gender and parental migration on IYCF practices in 6–23-month-old tribal children in Banswara district, India: findings from the cross-sectional PANChSHEEL study. <i>BMC Nutrition</i> , 8(1), 1-16. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40795-021-00491-7	Repeated	-
Tang, S., Zhou, J., Lin, S., & Li, X. (2022). Where is my home? Sense of home among rural migrant women in contemporary China. <i>Geoforum</i> , 129, 131-140. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.01.014		2.21
Michiels, S., Nordman, C. J., & Seetahul, S. (2021). Many Rivers to Cross: Social Identity, Cognition, and Labor Mobility in Rural India. <i>The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i> , 697(1), 66-80. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1177/00027162211055990		2.22
De Rose, C., Spinola, O., & Buonsenso, D. (2021). Time for inclusion of racial and gender discrimination in routine clinical assessment. <i>Journal of racial and ethnic health disparities</i> , 8(4), 803-808. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1007/s40615-021-01061-0		2.23
Hasan, A., Ghosh, A., Mahmood, M. N., & Thaheem, M. J. (2021). Scientometric review of the twenty-first century research on women in construction. <i>Journal of management in engineering</i> , 37(3), https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)ME.1943-5479.0000887	Repeated	-
Zheng, X., & Lu, H. (2021). Does ICT change household decision-making power of the left-behind women? A case from China. <i>Technological Forecasting and Social Change</i> , 166, 120604. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.120604		2.24
Shahiri, H., Cheng, Z., & Al-Hadi, A. A. (2021). Why do low-skilled foreign workers have a wage advantage? Evidence from the palm oil plantation sector in Malaysia. <i>Population, Space and Place</i> , 27(3), e2404. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1002/pa.2404		2.25

es.idm.oclc.org/10.1002/psp.2404		
Chen, Y. (2021). Gender discrimination in societal and familial realms: Understanding agency among Chinese marriage migrant women in Switzerland. <i>Asian and Pacific Migration Journal</i> , 30(1), 18-38. https://doi.org/10.1177/0117196820981594	Repeated	-
Chauvin, S., Salcedo Robledo, M., Koren, T., & Illidge, J. (2021). Class, mobility and inequality in the lives of same-sex couples with mixed legal statuses. <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i> , 47(2), 430-446. https://doi-org.ubu-es.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1625137		2.26
Zou, P., Shao, J., Luo, Y., Huang, Y., Zhang, H., & Sidani, S. (2020). Menopausal transition experiences and management strategies of Chinese immigrant women: a scoping review. <i>Menopause</i> , 27(12), 1434-1443. https://doi.org/10.1097/GME.0000000000001623	Not available	-
Lodigiani, E., & Salomone, S. (2015). Migration-induced transfers of norms. The case of female political empowerment. <i>University Ca'Foscari of Venice, Dept. of Economics Research Paper Series</i> , 19. https://doi.org/10.1017/dem.2020.7	Not available	-
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Briones-Vozmediano, E., Rivas-Quarneti, N., Gea-Sánchez, M., Bover-Bover, A., Carbonero, M. A., & Gastaldo, D. (2020). The Health Consequences of Neocolonialism for Latin American Immigrant Women Working as Caregivers in Spain: A Multisite Qualitative Analysis. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 17(21), 8278. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17218278		2.29

Izugbara, C., Muthuri, S., Muuo, S., Egesa, C., Franchi, G., Mcalpine, A., ... & Hossain, M. (2020). 'They Say Our Work Is Not Halal': Experiences and challenges of refugee community workers involved in gender-based violence prevention and care in Dadaab, Kenya. <i>Journal of refugee studies</i> , 33(3), 521-536.	Repeated	-
Tahir, M. W. (2020). Combating discrimination at workplaces through mainstreaming 'gender'and 'integration'needs in legislation: Testing a new analytical framework in Germany and Sweden. In <i>Women's Studies International Forum</i> (Vol. 81, p. 102380). Pergamon. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2020.102380		2.30
Muchomba, F. M., & Chatterji, S. (2020). Disability among children of immigrants from India and China: Is there excess disability among girls?. <i>Population Studies</i> , 74(2), 263-281. https://doi.org/10.1080/00324728.2020.1762911		2.31
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Tantet, C., Delaporte, C., & Cordel, H. (2019). Violence against migrant and refugee women: how to identify them. <i>La Revue du Praticien</i> , 69(6), 676-678.	Repeated	-
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Bhatt, W. (2013). The little brown woman: Gender discrimination in American medicine. <i>Gender & Society</i> , 27(5), 659-680. https://doi.org/10.1177/0891243213491140	Repeated
Chatterjee, S. (Ed.). (2013). <i>Ending Asian Deprivations: Compulsions for a Fair, Prosperous and Equitable Asia</i> . Routledge.	Book, out of context.
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Antman, F. M. (2011). International migration and gender discrimination among children left behind. <i>American Economic Review</i> , 101(3), 645-49. https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.101.3.645	2.39
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Brandi, M. C. (2008). Gli immigrati ad alta qualificazione secondo il Censimento italiano del 2001: occupazione e sottoccupazione. <i>Studi Emigrazione</i> , (172), 893-926.	Not available
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Zhang, L., De Brauw, A., & Rozelle, S. (2004). China's rural labor market development and its gender implications. <i>China Economic Review</i> , 15(2), 230-247. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2004.03.003	2.40
Smith-Estelle, A., & Gruskin, S. (2003). Vulnerability to HIV/STIs among rural women from migrant communities in Nepal: A health and human rights framework. <i>Reproductive health matters</i> , 11(22), 142-151. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080(03)02292-4	Repeated

<p>Lim, L. L., & Oishi, N. (1996). International labor migration of Asian women: distinctive characteristics and policy concerns. <i>Asian and pacific migration journal</i>, 5(1), 85-116. https://doi.org/10.1177/011719689600500105</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>-</p>
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<p>Ilcan, S. M. (1994). Peasant struggles and social change: migration, households and gender in a rural Turkish society. <i>International Migration Review</i>, 28(3), 554-579. https://doi.org/10.1177/019791839402800307</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>-</p>
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Appendix 3. Articles of phase 3

WEB OF SCIENCE

	Notes	Id
Roberts, L., Tamene, M., & Orta, O. R. (2018). The intersectionality of racial and gender discrimination among teens exposed to dating violence. <i>Ethnicity & Disease</i> , 28(1), 253.	No use for intervention	
Hakimi, R., Kheirkhah, M., Abolghasemi, J., & Hakimi, M. (2021). Sex education and Afghan migrant adolescent women. <i>Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care</i> , 10(2), 791. https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmprc.jfmprc_395_20		3.1
Ayuste, A., & Payá, M. (2014). La relación educativa con mujeres en contextos de prostitución: la dimensión pedagógica de la intervención. <i>Educación XX1</i> , 17(1), 291-308. https://doi.org/10.5944/educxx1.17.1.10715 .		3.2
Stevens, A., Gilder, M. E., Moo, P., Hashmi, A., Toe, S. E. T., Doh, B. B., ... & McGready, R. (2018). Folate supplementation to prevent birth abnormalities: evaluating a community-based participatory action plan for refugees and migrant workers on the Thailand-Myanmar border. <i>public health</i> , 161, 83-89. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2018.04.009		3.3
Zhu, C., Geng, Q., Yang, H., Chen, L., Fu, X., & Jiang, W. (2013). Quality of life in China rural-to-urban female migrant factory workers: a before-and-after study. <i>Health and quality of life outcomes</i> , 11(1), 1-9. https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-11-123		3.4
El Masri, A., Kolt, G. S., & George, E. S. (2021). Feasibility and acceptability of a culturally tailored physical activity intervention for Arab-Australian women. <i>BMC Women's Health</i> , 21(1), 1-14. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-021-01250-3		3.5
Nakamura, A., Lesueur, F. E. K., Sutter-Dallay, A. L., Franck, J. È., Thierry, X., Melchior, M., & van der Waerden, J. (2020). The role of prenatal social support in social inequalities with regard to maternal postpartum depression according to migrant status. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 272,	No use for intervention	-

465-473. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.04.024		
Sanchez, M., Rojas, P., Li, T., Ravelo, G., Cyrus, E., Wang, W., ... & De La Rosa, M. R. (2016). Evaluating a culturally tailored HIV risk reduction intervention among Latina immigrants in the farmworker community. <i>World medical & health policy</i> , 8(3), 245-262. https://doi.org/10.1002/wmh3.193		3.6
Chen, L., Yu, Z., Luo, X., & Huang, Z. (2016). Intimate partner violence against married rural-to-urban migrant workers in eastern China: Prevalence, patterns, and associated factors. <i>BMC public health</i> , 16(1), 1-15.	Evaluation	-
Pariser, A., Hirko, K. A., Muñoz, G. M., Pico-Gleason, G., Robinson, C., & Kerver, J. M. (2022). Barriers to Access for Cervical and Breast Cancer Screenings Among Female Latinx Migrant Farmworkers in the US: A Scoping Literature Review. <i>Journal of Primary Care & Community Health</i> , 13, 21501319211073252.	System evaluation	-
Rojas, P., Ramírez-Ortiz, D., Wang, W., Daniel, E. V., Sánchez, M., Cano, M. Á., ... & De La Rosa, M. (2020). Testing the efficacy of an HIV prevention intervention among Latina immigrants living in farmworker communities in South Florida. <i>Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health</i> , 22(4), 661-667.		3.7
Radde, K., Gottschalk, A., Bussas, U., Schülein, S., Schriefer, D., Seifert, U., ... & Klug, S. J. (2016). Invitation to cervical cancer screening does increase participation in Germany: Results from the MARZY study. <i>International journal of cancer</i> , 139(5), 1018-1030.	No use to intervention	-
Arthur, M., Earle, A., Raub, A., Vincent, I., Atabay, E., Latz, I., ... & Heymann, J. (2018). Child marriage laws around the world: Minimum marriage age, legal exceptions, and gender disparities. <i>Journal of women, politics & policy</i> , 39(1), 51-74. https://doi.org/10.1080/1554477X.2017.1375786	Theoretical review, without intervention.	-
Kim, Y., Lee, H., Lee, M. K., Lee, H., & Jang, H. (2020). Development of a living lab for a mobile-based health program for Korean-Chinese working women in South Korea: mixed methods study. <i>JMIR mHealth and uHealth</i> , 8(1), e15359. https://doi.org/10.2196/15359		3.8
Kilanowski, J. F. (2013). Anticipatory guidance preferences of Latina migrant farmworker mothers. <i>Journal of Pediatric Health Care</i> , 27(3), 164-171. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedhc.2011.08.004		3.9
Fleming, K., Simmons, V. N., Christy, S. M., Sutton, S. K., Romo, M., Luque, J. S., ... & Meade, C. D. (2018). Educating Hispanic women about cervical cancer prevention: feasibility of a promotora-led charla intervention in a		3.10

farmworker community. <i>Ethnicity & Disease</i> , 28(3), 169.		
Weitzman, A. (2020). The sex of firstborn children and intimate partner violence in India. <i>Violence against women</i> , 26(6-7), 590-613.	Not available	-
Logie, C. H., Williams, C. C., Wang, Y., Marcus, N., Kazemi, M., Cioppa, L., ... & Loutfy, M. (2019). Adapting stigma mechanism frameworks to explore complex pathways between intersectional stigma and HIV-related health outcomes among women living with HIV in Canada. <i>Soc Sci Med</i> , 232, 129-38.	Not available	-
Stockdale, L. A., Morrison, R. G., Kmiecik, M. J., Garbarino, J., & Silton, R. L. (2015). Emotionally anesthetized: media violence induces neural changes during emotional face processing. <i>Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience</i> , 10(10), 1373-1382.	No use for intervention	-
Klaver, R., & Coe, J. R. (2018). Barriers to healthcare for female patients in Papua New Guinea. <i>Case Reports</i> , 2018, bcr-2017.	Healthcare system in a non-EU context	-
Logie, C. H., Marcus, N., Wang, Y., Kaida, A., O'Campo, P., Ahmed, U., ... & Ogunnaike-Cooke, S. (2019). A longitudinal study of associations between HIV-related stigma, recent violence and depression among women living with HIV in a Canadian cohort study. <i>Journal of the international AIDS society</i> , 22(7), e25341.	Not available	-
Nihel, H., Latifa, M., Anissa, A., Raja, G., Souheil, M., Wael, M., ... & Dhiab, M. B. (2021). Characteristics of violence against women in Kairouan, Tunisia, in 2017. <i>Libyan journal of medicine</i> , 16(1).	Descriptive study	-
Menéndez Santurio, J. I., & Fernández Río, F. J. (2018). Actitudes hacia la violencia y papel importante del alumnado en el aula de educación física. <i>Revista complutense de educación</i> .	Descriptive study	-
SteelFisher, G. K., Findling, M. G., Bleich, S. N., Casey, L. S., Blendon, R. J., Benson, J. M., ... & Miller, C. (2019). Gender discrimination in the United States: Experiences of women. <i>Health services research</i> , 54, 1442-1453.	Descriptive study	-
Bronitt, S., & Kukulies-Smith, W. (2013). Crime, punishment, family violence, and the cloak of legal invisibility. <i>Journal of Australian Studies</i> , 37(3), 390-401.	Descriptive study	-
Kouta, C., Pithara, C., Zobnina, A., Apostolidou, Z., Christodoulou, J., Papadakaki, M., & Chliaoutakis, J. (2015). A systematic review of training interventions addressing sexual violence against marginalized at-risk groups of women. <i>Health education research</i> , 30(6), 971-984.		3.11

https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyv053		
Wu, H., Jackson, C. A., Wild, S. H., Jian, W., Dong, J., & Gasevic, D. (2018). Socioeconomic status and self-reported, screen-detected and total diabetes prevalence in Chinese men and women in 2011-2012: a nationwide cross-sectional study. <i>Journal of global health</i> , 8(2).	Descriptive study	-
Febres-Cordero, B., Brouwer, K. C., Rocha-Jimenez, T., Fernández-Casanueva, C., Morales-Miranda, S., & Goldenberg, S. M. (2018). Influence of peer support on HIV/STI prevention and safety amongst international migrant sex workers: A qualitative study at the Mexico-Guatemala border. <i>PLoS One</i> , 13(1), e0190787.	Not use for intervention	-
Pocock, N. S., Kiss, L., Dash, M., Mak, J., & Zimmerman, C. (2020). Challenges to pre-migration interventions to prevent human trafficking: Results from a before-and-after learning assessment of training for prospective female migrants in Odisha, India. <i>PLoS one</i> , 15(9), e0238778. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0238778		3.12
von Humboldt, S., Ribeiro-Gonçalves, J. A., & Leal, I. (2020). Bullying in old age: A qualitative study on older adults' perceptions about being bullied. <i>Journal of interpersonal violence</i> , 0886260520943709.	Descriptive study	-
van der Giessen, J. A., van Dulmen, S., Velthuis, M. E., van den Muijsenbergh, M. E., van Engelen, K., Collée, M., ... & Ausems, M. G. (2021). Effect of a health literacy training program for surgical oncologists and specialized nurses on disparities in referral to breast cancer genetic testing. <i>The Breast</i> , 58, 80-87.	Not use for intervention	-
Khosla, R., Banerjee, J., Chou, D., Say, L., & Fried, S. T. (2017). Gender equality and human rights approaches to female genital mutilation: a review of international human rights norms and standards. <i>Reproductive health</i> , 14(1), 1-9.	Not use for intervention	-
Davies, S. E., & True, J. (2017). The politics of counting and reporting conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence: The case of Myanmar. <i>International Feminist Journal of Politics</i> , 19(1), 4-21.	Not use for intervention	-
He, Y., Zhang, N., Wang, J., He, N., Du, Y., Ding, J. X., ... & Hua, K. Q. (2017). Evaluation of two intervention models on contraceptive attitudes and behaviors among nulliparous women in Shanghai, China: a clustered randomized controlled trial. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 14(1), 1-11.	General population	-
Çalıkoglu, E. O., Aras, A., Hamza, M., Aydin, A., Nacakgedigi, O., & Koga, P. M. (2018). Sexism, attitudes, and behaviors towards violence against women in	Descriptive	-

medical emergency services workers in Erzurum, Turkey. <i>Global health action</i> , 11(1), 1524541.	study	
Oduenyi, C., Banerjee, J., Adetiloye, O., Rawlins, B., Okoli, U., Orji, B., ... & Betron, M. (2021). Gender discrimination as a barrier to high-quality maternal and newborn health care in Nigeria: findings from a cross-sectional quality of care assessment. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 21(1), 1-15.	Descriptive study	-
Hui, C., Dunn, J., Morton, R., Staub, L. P., Tran, A., Hargreaves, S., ... & Pottie, K. (2018). Interventions to improve vaccination uptake and cost effectiveness of vaccination strategies in newly arrived migrants in the EU/EEA: a systematic review. <i>International journal of environmental research and public health</i> , 15(10), 2065.	Systematic analysis of vaccinations	-
Newman, C., Chama, P. K., Mugisha, M., Matsiko, C. W., & Oketcho, V. (2017). Reasons behind current gender imbalances in senior global health roles and the practice and policy changes that can catalyze organizational change. <i>Global health, epidemiology and genomics</i> , 2.	Descriptive study	-
Escudero, D. J., Kerr, T., Operario, D., Socías, M. E., Sued, O., & Marshall, B. D. (2015). Inclusion of trans women in pre-exposure prophylaxis trials: a review. <i>AIDS care</i> , 27(5), 637-641.	Review without intervention	-
Santiago, R. V., Monreal, L. A., Carmona, A. R., & Domínguez, M. S. (2018). "If we're here, it's only because we have no money..." discrimination and violence in Mexican maternity wards. <i>BMC pregnancy and childbirth</i> , 18(1), 1-10.	Not use for intervention	-
Zhou, Y., Wang, T., Fu, J., Chen, M., Meng, Y., & Luo, Y. (2019). Access to reproductive health services among the female floating population of childbearing age: a cross-sectional study in Changsha, China. <i>BMC health services research</i> , 19(1), 1-10.	Descriptive study	-
Persson, G., Mahmud, A. J., Hansson, E. E., & Strandberg, E. L. (2014). Somali women's view of physical activity—a focus group study. <i>BMC Women's Health</i> , 14(1), 1-11.	Descriptive study	-
Lamartine, C., & Franco Henrique, C. (2021). Ladies in Red. <i>ExAequo: Revista da Associação Portuguesa de Estudos sobre Mulheres</i> , (44), 93-109.	Analysis of the legal system	-
Cullerton, K., Gallegos, D., Ashley, E., Do, H., Voloschenko, A., Fleming, M., ... & Gould, T. (2016). Cancer screening education: can it change knowledge and attitudes among culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Queensland, Australia?. <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> , 27(2), 140-147.		3.13

https://doi.org/10.1071/HE15116		
Bitsch, A., & Klemetsen, M. E. (2017). The legal grading of sexual citizenship: Sentencing practices in Norwegian rape cases. <i>Gender, Place & Culture</i> , 24(2), 174-188.	Descriptive study	-
Matos, C. (2017). New Brazilian feminism and online networks: cyberfeminism, protest and the female "Arab Spring". <i>International Sociology</i> , 32(3), pp. 417-434. doi: 10.1177/0268580917694971	Descriptive study	-
Riza, E., Karakosta, A., Tsiampalis, T., Lazarou, D., Karachaliou, A., Ntelis, S., ... & Psaltopoulou, T. (2020). Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions about Cervical Cancer Risk, Prevention and Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) in Vulnerable Women in Greece. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 17(18), 6892.	General population	-
Riza, E., Karakosta, A., Tsiampalis, T., Lazarou, D., Karachaliou, A., Ntelis, S., ... & Psaltopoulou, T. (2020). Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions about Cervical Cancer Risk, Prevention and Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) in Vulnerable Women in Greece. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 17(18), 6892. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17186892		3.14
Actis, M. (2021). La construcción de la delincuencia femenina en las tramas de la criminología mediática. <i>Investigaciones Feministas</i> , 12(2), 639-652. https://doi.org/10.5209/infe.73059	Descriptive study	-
Martínez, A. O. R., Fuentes, N. I. G. A. L., Escobar, S. G., de Oca, Y. P. A. M., & Muñoz, M. A. T. (2020). Influencias psicosocioculturales sobre los síntomas psicopatológicos en comunidad abierta: desigualdades ecosistémicas. <i>Acta Colombiana de Psicología</i> , 23(1), 169-192.	General population	-
ESHRE Capri Workshop Group. (2016). The influence of social factors on gender health. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 31(8), 1631-1637.	Descriptive study	-
Betron, M. L., McClair, T. L., Currie, S., & Banerjee, J. (2018). Expanding the agenda for addressing mistreatment in maternity care: a mapping review and gender analysis. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 15(1), 1-13.	Not use for intervention	-
Vaccaro, G., Basurto, M. P., Beltrán, A., & Montoya, M. (2022). The Gender Wage Gap in Peru: Drivers, Evolution, and Heterogeneities. <i>Social Inclusion</i> , 10(1), 19-34.	Descriptive study	-
Diamond-Smith, N., Conroy, A. A., Tsai, A. C., Nekkanti, M., & Weiser, S. D. (2019). Food insecurity and intimate partner violence among married	Descriptive study	-

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