



This matrix in progress is an initial attempt to put together some of the existing information on women and migration by using the following classifications: country, patterns of migration, types of work, causes of migration, effects and problems faced by migrant women and responses from government and nongovernment organizations.

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to business of the company of the co	* Sending country * Internal migration	* Domestic help * Prostitution * Hospital work * Factory work
Philippines	RABAYI AN conducted at in May this year in Rome conducted by 25 Shpins true countries it was the first pour to empower women a women's onemation true problems of migrant beam them and us have a deeper	realth and resources in the world to is the colonial culture in- long years of colonication busines the Philipping government a fain re- lectsively the problems of novem- action policies that empourage actions and contourage
Colombia	* Sending country * Internal migration	* Domestic help * Factory work * Restaurant work * Clerical work
Costa Rica/ Paraguay	* Sending country * Internal migration	* Domestic help * Garment factory work (some in high positions, but poorly paid)

The information presented here is by no means complete and we would like to invite our readers to fill in additional data on the six categories, provide statistics and other pertinent data so that we can expand the matrix not only to include other sending and receiving countries but also to give a more comprehensive viewing of collated information on the issue of women and migration.

We welcome feedback and suggestions from our readers on the classifications (perhaps other categories may be added) and content of the matrix. We intend to come up with an analysis of information in the future.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION	EFFECTS AND PROBLEMS FACED BY MIGRANT WOMEN	RESPONSES BY GOs/NGOs
* Poverty * Lack of job opportunities * Need to support families * Patriarchal culture	* Lack of documentation * Housing difficulties * Harsh working conditions and work load * Humiliation * Lack of support groups and social centers * Cultural differences * Language barriers * Family breakdown * Exploitation (especially sexual exploitation * Discriminatory laws * Racism/stereotyping	* Creation of support groups/ organizations providing legal and medical aid, counselling and support * Conscientization on women's issues * Campaigns to legalize unauthorized workers * Campaign to improve vocational skills * Language courses * Cultural activities * Lobbying on behalf of migrants
* Poverty * Lack of jobs * Escape familial and societal oppression * Idea of freedom * Difficulties with Colombian educational system * "Green card"	* Sweatshop/intolerable working conditions * Difficulties in working and raising children * Lack of documentation * Undetermined self-esteem * Stigma of the drug trade	* Formation of support groups
* Non-existence of paid work opportunities * Family tradition of encouraging daughters to leave * Lure of urbanization	* Exploitation (low pay, harsh working conditions	* Formation of support groups



	PATTERNS OF MIGRATION	TYPES OF WORK
Laos	* Sending country * Internal migration (before and after the revolution)	* Waitressing * Bar work * Prostitution
Nepal	* Sending country * Internal migration * Across the border to India	* Garment and carpet factory work * Prostitution (not practised openly) - middle class prostituted women for foreign clientele * Work in sex tourism industry
Tomacha sara	* Sending country to Middle East, Europe, Asia (Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan)	******
Sri Lanka	* Internal migration	* Factory work * Semi-skilled work * Prostitution * Work in sex tourism industry
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BEFORE THE REVOLUTION * Militarization (i.e. where there were soldiers based, ther were also clubs) * Poverty AFTER THE REVOLUTION * Improved relations with other countries boosted tourism and the need for sex workers and entertainers * Commercial clubs flourished	* Increase in social problems Rate of divorce Orphans Thievery * Increased health risks	AFTER THE REVOLUTION * Sex workers sent to re-education centers to be treated and trained * Laos Women's Union - helping development in all aspects of women's lives * Government recognition of women as a key to economic advancement
*Extreme poverty * Change from barter to cash system * Regional disparities - an imbalance between highlands and lowlands in agricultural resources	*Women, left by their husbands to find work, live like widows and are prey to other men *The large number of workers competing for the same factory jobs are vulnerable to exploitation *The congestion of cities with people looking for jobs, forces women into prostitution *Health risks	* Government illegalized trafficking of women * NGOs conducting awareness workshops in heavy trafficking areas * Conducting in-depth research
* Poverty, unemployment * Lack of opportunities * North/East conflict	* Inability to adjust to new jobs, country, traditions, customs, workload, etc. * Homesickness * Violations of employer/employee contract * Language barriers * Sexual abuse * Mental and physical abuse	* Migrant worker's training project - On housekeeping, financial management, provides counselling, help with travel formalities and language * Labor officers take steps to ensure US\$ 100 minimum wage * Attempts to eliminate illegal and unlicensed agents
* Search for employment in the free trade zone * Migration to areas coming within development projects which have necessary infrastructure for cultivation and industries * Government sponsored re-settlement in Tamil areas * Search for safer areas because of ethnic tension * Poverty * Ignorance * Hotel industry enticing young women in order to boost tourism	* Rise in social diseases * Sexual and physical harassment	* Create multi-sectoral task force * Awareness and rehabilitation program * Legislation to prevent hoteliers from admitting or recruiting young women into prostitution



	PATTERNS OF MIGRATION	TYPES OF WORK	
Thailand	* Sending country * Internal migration * Across borders migration	* Domestic help * Factory work * Selling * Prostitution * Work in sex tourism industry (a result of international migration) flourishes because: * social value of self-sacrifice for the good of the family; * the value of a "mistress" to the men; * government's tourism policy	
Malaysia	* Receiving country * Internal migration	* Factory work * Prostitution * Work in sex tourism industry (although not too rampant due to Muslim religion)	
e steps to ensure, egge brio ingel etco	* Receiving country	* Prostitution * Domestic help * Mail-order bride * Factory work	
Taiwan	* Create(multiwed * Awareness and proportion to proportion to proportion to proportion or lectual and proportion to provide the proportion to provide the provided to the pro	Titles inspected the inspected disc Security of the contract	
	*Internal migration	* Aboriginese teenage women into prostitution	



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ECONOMIC * Industrialization created an increased need for cheap labor * Exploitation of land and natural resources forced movement from rural areas * Dry season forces seasonal migration in order to augment family income SOCIAL * Desired change of income, occupation or social mobility * Poverty and low educational attainment forced women into unskilled labor POLITICAL * Militarization * Government projects such as reforestation	Although supposedly beneficial to the economy, there are several effects to the women involved: * Separation from the family * Emotional and psychological trauma due to maltreatment * Physical health problems including AIDs * Loss of self respect and feelings of guilt and shame because of prostitution * Migrant women are at the mercy of their agents * Gender bias in jobs * Difficulty in saving money because of high cost of living and consumerism	* Grouping within the community provides support in times of crisis NGOs * Education and information * Support for local economic schemes * Campaigning at policy level to stop environmental destruction * Information dissemination to foreign "friends" GOs * Provide vocational training * Increase opportunities for higher education * Expand health services	
*Powerty *Job benefits *Exciting, fast-paced lifestyle in the city *An attraction to western culture and ideas which seem to be an acceptable norm in a fast growing economy	* Many young women are duped into prostitution by family or friends * Media plays a role in perpetuating the mail-order bride phenomena by portraying women as sweet, submissive and seductive * Health risks	Kong	
* Lack of communication * Low educational level * Rampant alcoholism * Insufficient crops to feed families * No employment opportunities * Consumerism * Parents selling their female children into prostitution * Poverty * Lack of employment opportunities	* Cultural breakdown * Physical and mental trauma * 'Under the table recruitment' = illegal status * Migrant women cannot voice out their protest * Vulnerable to exploitation	* Prostitution illegalized * Pimps, customers and guardians who sell their children into prostitution are penalized * Law passed stating that girls will not be returned to unfit guardians * Educational lectures on the dangers of living in the city * Support group providing for: Language classes Labor laws Chinese culture and society * Financial assistance for medical needs	
*Poverty * Desire to earn money to help families * Desire to improve way of life	*Cultural and communication differences leading to breakdown of marriage * Problems with in-laws * Physical violence	*Support groups	

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	PATTERNS OF MIGRATION	TYPES OF WORK
Canada	*Receiving country- Permanent resident Domestic workers on temporary employment authorization *Internal migration of indigenous people	*Immigrant women at highest and lowest points of the scale High-managerial/administrative Low-Service occupations Processing Fabricating Assembly Sewing machine operators
Hong Kong	* Receiving country from Asia	84.5% of all migrant workers in Hong Kong are domestic helpers: Filipino 90.2% Thai 6.2% Indonesian 1.66% Indian 1.15% The remaining 15.5%: Professionals/managers Technical experts Semi-skilled workers Catering industry Construction workers * Prostitution * Work in sex tourism industry
	*Sending country	tevel to test of a solinot best of a mowthogod to
act gnixous see	*Receiving country from Asia, Europe, Middle East, USA, Central and South America and Africa	* Wide range of jobs-from professionals to self-employed business women to unskilled labor
Australia	noticollan college description	
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PUSH/PULLFACTORS- *Push Militarization, poverty, human rights violations *Pull Desire for better job opportunites, health, peace, order, lifestyle, higher salary *Exploitation of the land	*Language barriers *Workplace offers little control over shifts and working conditions *Need for childcare services	*Support groups and networks' recommendations- Provisions for language training at workplace Special projects at community level to facilitate integration Monitoring Canadian job strategy program as it relates to migrant women
* Poverty * Hong Kong's need for migrant workers to ease tight local labor market * Women's need to make money due to prematurely terminated contracts * Augment a domestic helper's income * Agents trapping them in Hong Kong and forcing them into prostitution	* Squalid working conditions * Physical and sexual assault * Loneliness, alienation * Loss of dignity * Emotional and psychological trauma * Health risks * Exploitation	* Services from support groups
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	*Stressful to the family *Separation of family members changes lifestyle *Lack of direct communication *Threats to family stability	Hillimini in in it is a constant of the consta
*Family reunions *Educational and business opportunities *Humanitarian and political reasons *Poverty *Refugees	*For non-European backgound: Language barriers Loneliness Financial difficulty Non-recognition of overseas qualification and skills Inaccessibility of government services Culture shock and racism	*Community services- Ethnic community groups Advisory bodies Sports and cultural clubs *Government services- Migrant education services Anti-discrimination board Women's refuge Legal aid Health services Telephone interpreter service (24 hours) *Charitable organizations' service