

"Not only do migrant mothers contribute economically to their host countries, but they also enable the economic contribution of other members of society, as the parents of the children they care for".

*(Reynolds , Erel & Kaptani, 2017)*



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"Migrant moms create rights and a sense of belonging for themselves.

They also contribute to developing citizens more comfortable with culturally and ethnically plural identities"

*(Raynolds & Erel, 2016)*



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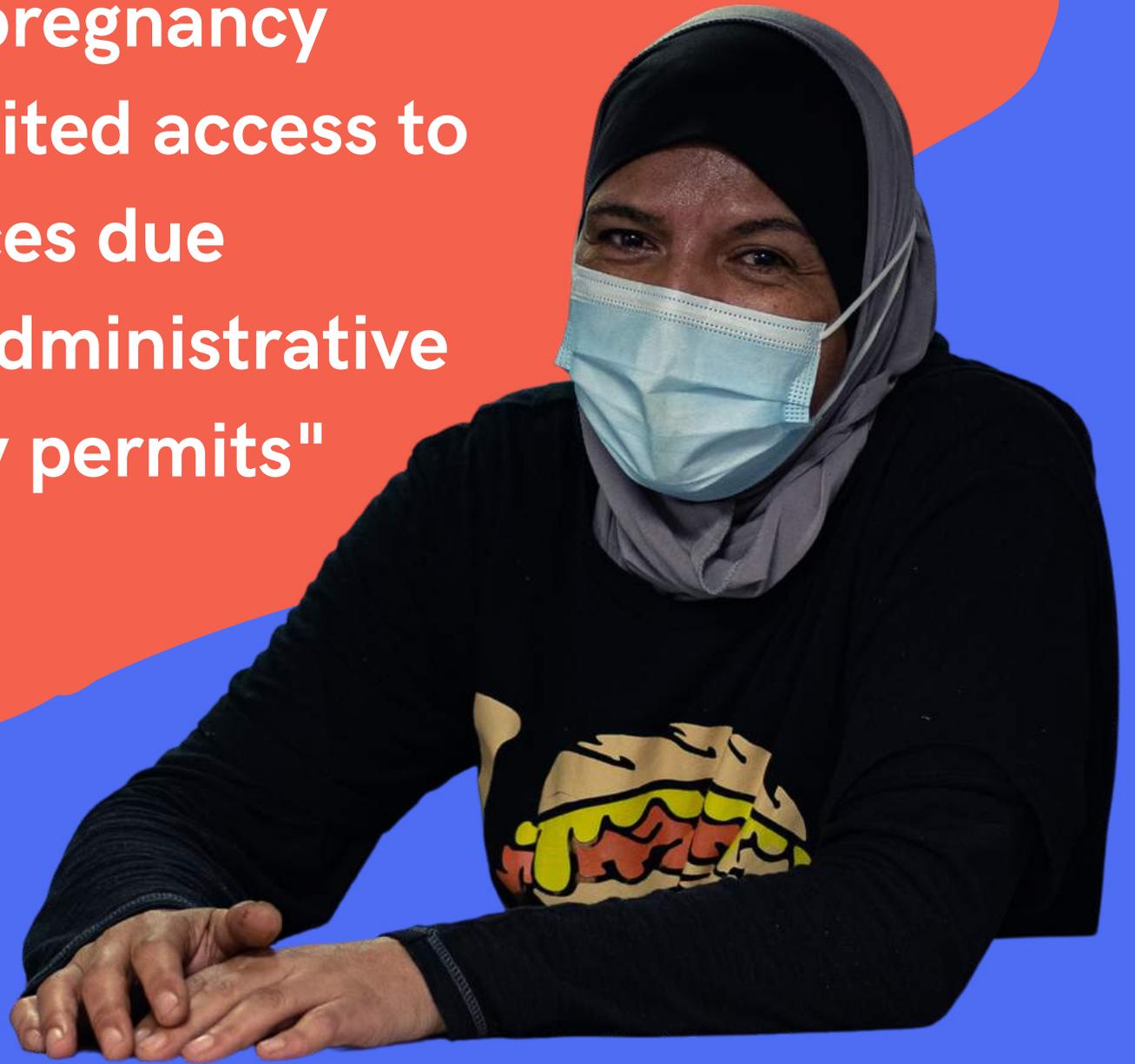
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"Migrant mothers experience discrimination, language barriers, limitations in access to healthcare and pregnancy services and limited access to goods and services due to their lack of administrative status/residency permits"

*(Getanhe, 2018;  
Milewski, et.Al. 2017)*



# Women migrant workers:

"..may face mandatory pregnancy tests followed by deportation if the test is positive. They may also face dismissal from employment upon detection of pregnancy, sometimes resulting in irregular immigration status and deportation; coercive abortion or lack of access to safe reproductive health and abortion services; the absence of, or inadequate, maternity leave and benefits and absence of affordable obstetric care".

*(General recommendation No. 26,  
Convention on the Elimination of  
Discrimination Against Women,  
CEDAW)*



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"in most European Union (EU) member states, undocumented migrant women's access to affordable maternal health care throughout pregnancy is undermined or denied as a result of laws and policies that directly, or indirectly, prevent them from accessing free or subsidised care."

*(Center for Reproductive Rights, 2018)*



"Single migrant mothers are less able to negotiate part-time schedules and at the same time face limitations with child care services. On the other hand, migrant mothers in a couple have more part-time jobs, earning less money to support their families"

*(Milewski, Et.Al. 2017)*



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"Mothers around the world face the same crucial pressure of providing financially for their families' well-being, while also needing to provide the nurturing and caregiving necessities of their household. It is fair to say that globally, mothers have responded to this pressure by working even harder and for more hours, to the detriment of their own personal time. Yet they are still paid significantly less than their male counterparts or childless female cohorts."

*(Make Mothers Matter, 2014)*



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"Transnational mothers subvert the traditional conceptions of motherhood (the dominant roles of nurturing and caring in maternal practices) by incorporating breadwinning into motherhood and highlighting their economic contribution to their children's well-being and future development".

*(Peng and Wong, 2013)*



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"An additional analysis by sex reveals that three fifths (59.8 %) of all working- age women living in cities in the EU-27 who were non-EU citizens and who had completed a tertiary level of education were employed, while the share for the equivalent cohort of men was over three quarters (77.8 %)".

*(Eurostat, 2020)*



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"Women's assigned roles as caretakers within the family might constitute an obstacle to attending language courses because of their responsibilities towards children or other dependents. Their need for reskilling or gaining accreditation might not be a priority considering the gender roles within the family. Stereotypical perceptions about women's caring role are present in both host and origin societies, which might have implications in reinforcing gender inequalities".

*(European Institute for Gender Equality)*



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