

The Intersection Between Misogyny and Xenophobia

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Abstract

- Normative expectations about gender may fuel xenophobic hate against women.
- Employment and education of immigrant women in comparison to immigrant men and how this affects immigrant women's development.
- Intersectional multiplicity- how multiple forms of oppression interact with one another in diverse complex ways)

Themes

- Immigration
- The body
- Patriarchy
- Race
- Feminism
- Sexuality
- Gender
- Intersectional multiplicity



Source: <https://womensenews.org/2013/10/oromo-refugees-use-veil-protection-disguise/>

Objectives

- Identify the convergence between misogyny and xenophobia
- Inform the public about the multiple oppressions immigrant women face as a collective due to the interlocking forces of gender, migration, and race among others.

Methods

- Secondary data analysis with a theoretical approach guided by intersectionality.
- A team of 2 individuals, Biftu Yousuf and Nicole S. Berry, conducted research on 'The Resettlement Experiences of Oromo Women Who Entered Canada as Refugees' in 2021.

Study site



Acknowledgements

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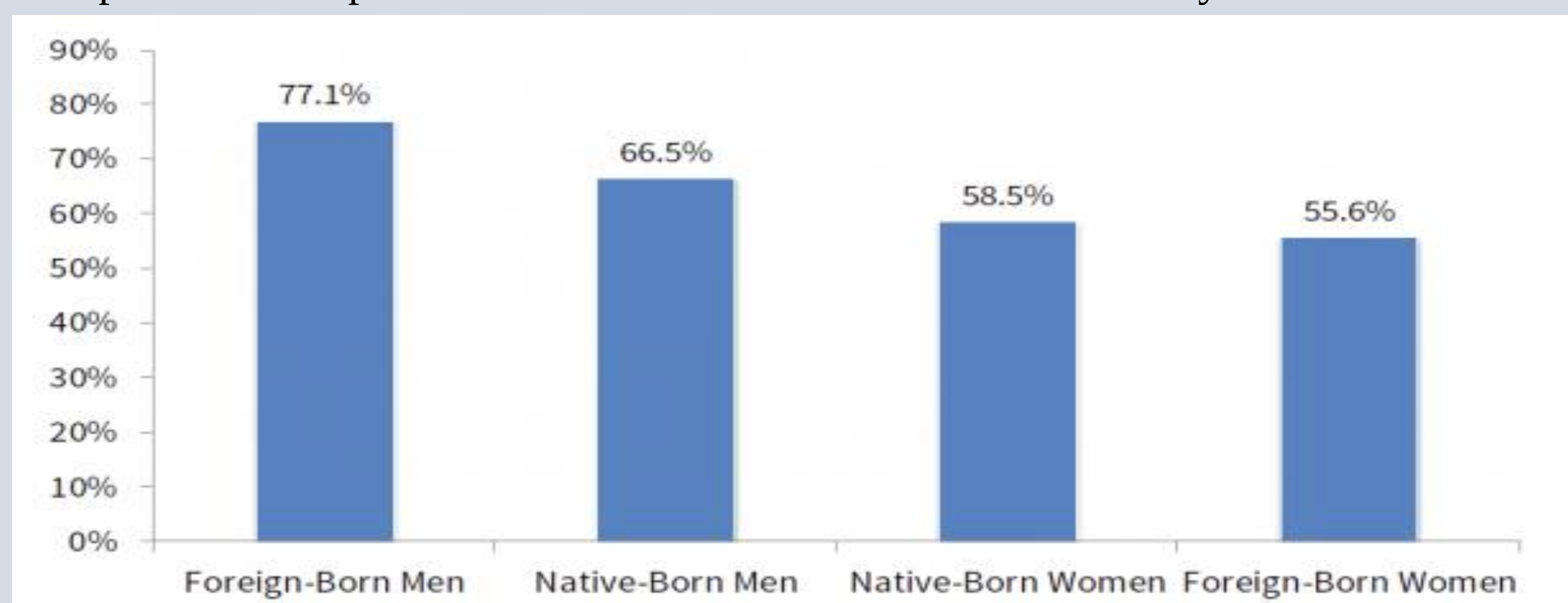


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Employment and education of immigrant women

Immigrant women have a much lower likelihood to get jobs that immigrant men that are as qualified.

- 55.6 percent of foreign-born women are in the labor force compared to 77.1 percent of foreign-born men.
- One explanation for these numbers is education access. A bachelor's or higher degree is held by more than one in four immigrant women in the US (27.9%), compared to 30.0 percent of women who were born in the country.



Source: <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/impact-immigrant-women-americas-labor-force>

Oromo women in Kenya and Canada

- Oromo men controlled how Oromo women used their identities even though they were already experiencing xenophobic attacks from Canadians and Kenyans.
- Used veil to disguise their ethnicity as a form of protection but men would not.
- Oromo misogynistic culture: Oromo women's experience with domestic violence and unimaginable torture in Canada and back home in Ethiopia.
- Blackmailed by Kenyan police
- Oromo women and young girls' experience with sexual assault and rape
- Jumping from one frying pan into another.
- Exclusion from formal educational opportunities in Ethiopia

Discussion:

- The findings of this research indicate that there are barriers to upward mobility for refugee women due to the intersections of country origin and gender.
- As the concept of intersectionality plays a crucial role, we have to understand that the social class the Oromo women held determined their experience as refugees.
- Preparing the incoming refugees about the challenges they will face would be one way of making their resettlement better.

References:

- Biftu, Yousuf. Nicole, S. Berry. "The Resettlement Experiences of Oromo Women Who Entered Canada as Refugees". 2021, Vol. 37, No. 2, 78-92