

Gender issues in transnational migration studies: **recent developments and future prospects**

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Transnational migration studies in the past

- male bias
- ‘reductionist’ perspective
- invisibility of women
- heterosexual bias
- gender blindness

International Migration Review, Vol. 18, No. 4, Special Issue: Women in Migration (Winter, 1984), 886-907.

*Birds of Passage are also Women . . .*¹

Mirjana Morokvašić
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris

The incorporation of migrant women into the labor force in Western industrialized countries has to be seen within the context of post crisis economy, progressive deindustrialization and dislocation of vertically concentrated, unionized factories and an increase of small production units which locate their labor through informal networks—immigrant ethnic enclaves—where the “unpaid work of women both as homeworkers and as household workers subsidizes the modern sector” (Pessar, this issue).

Women from the peripheral zones, to whom local production and dissolving economic sectors did not offer any more opportunities, represent a ready made labor supply which is, at once, the most vulnerable, the most flexible and, at least in the beginning, the least demanding work force. They have been incorporated into sexually segregated labor markets at the lowest stratum in high technology industries or at the “cheapest” sectors in those industries which are labor intensive and employ the cheapest labor to remain competitive.

In developing countries, the rapid growth in export manufacturing and in export agriculture, based largely on foreign investments, provided poorly paid and insecure jobs for a new category of wage workers—very young women. Only U.S. off shore processing in electronics employs one-half million female workers (Sassen-Koob, this volume). Industrial employment is for them sometimes their first employment (Hancock, 1983), or, they first enter domestic service (the most “natural” employment opportunity for young women [Savane, 1980] in the agro-industry in Senegal). Transnational assembly female

Evolution of gender in migration studies: US context

stage 3:

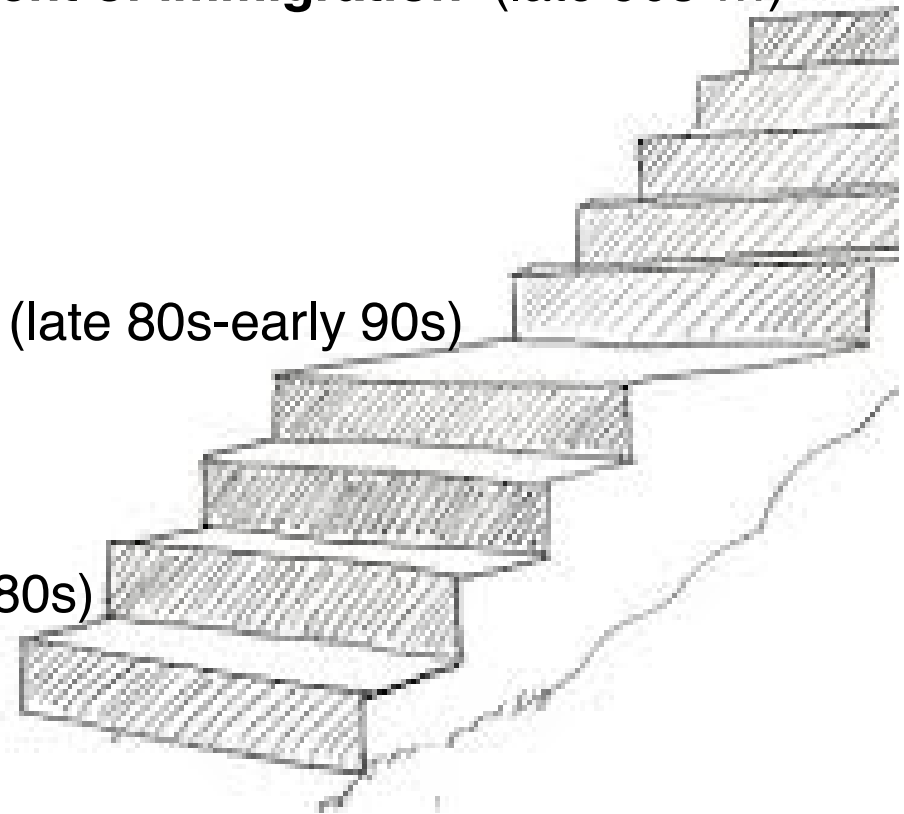
'gender as a constitutive element of immigration' (late 90s-...)

stage 2:

'gender and migration' (late 80s-early 90s)

stage 1:

'women and migration' (70s-early 80s)



Evolution of gender in migration studies: European context

stage 3:

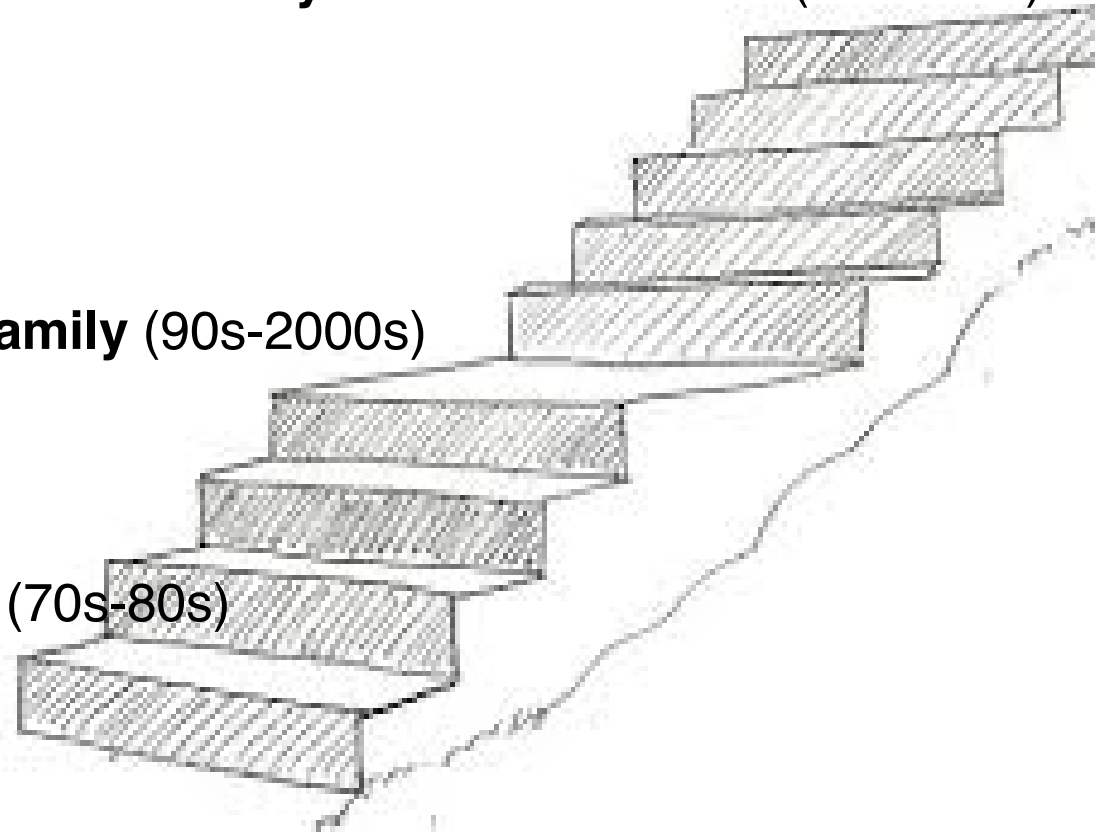
gender on the move: thematic and analytic diversification (2010s-...)

stage 2:

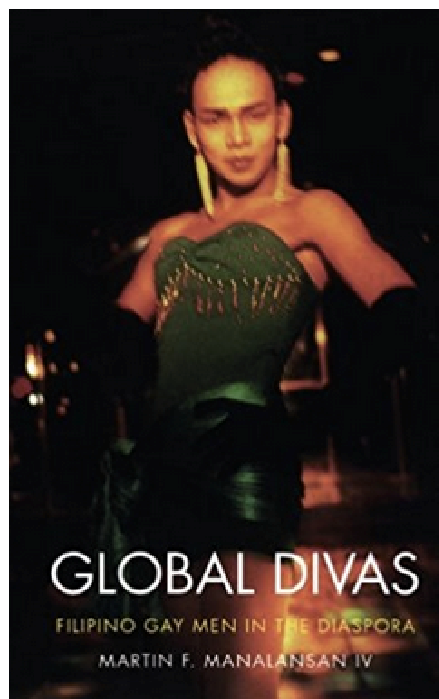
gender and the family (90s-2000s)

stage 1:

gender and the labour market (70s-80s)



The missing link: sexualities in migration studies



2003

Published: September 2004

Sexual migration, cross-cultural sexual encounters, and sexual health

Héctor Carrillo 

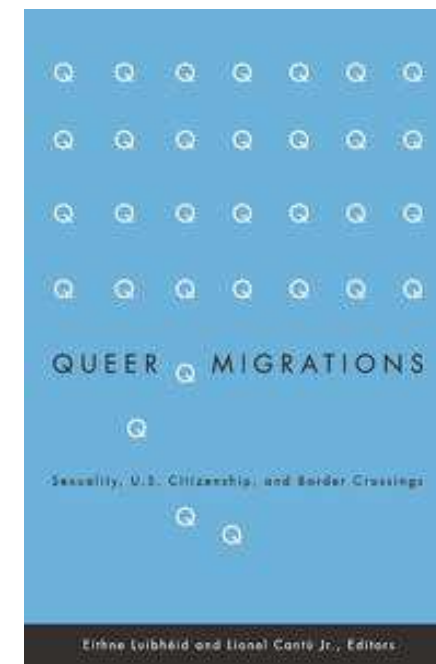
Sexuality Research & Social Policy 1, 58–70(2004) | [Cite this article](#)

972 Accesses | 64 Citations

IMR Volume 40 Number 1 (Spring 2006):224–249

Queer Intersections: Sexuality and Gender in Migration Studies

Martin F. Manalansan IV
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

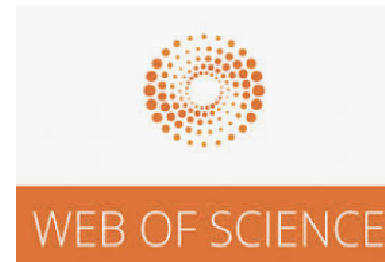


2005

Sources of data

primary sources:

online search engines,
journal websites



secondary sources:

journal articles, book chapters,
e-reports, books, PhD theses...

Web of Science Core Collection: Citation Indexes

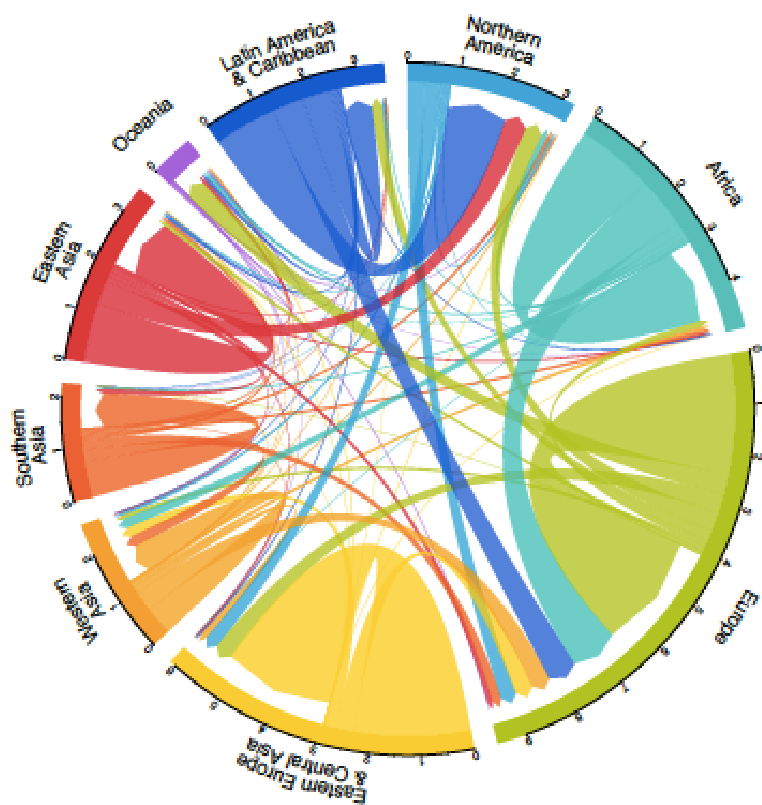
- ✓ Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) --1900-present
- ✓ Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) --1900-present
- ✓ Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) --1975-present
- ✓ Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science (CPCI-S) --1990-present
- ✓ Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH) --1990-present
- ✓ Book Citation Index- Science (BKCI-S) --2005-present
- ✓ Book Citation Index- Social Sciences & Humanities (BKCI-SSH) --2005-present
- ✓ Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) --2015-present

Web of Science Core Collection: Chemical Indexes

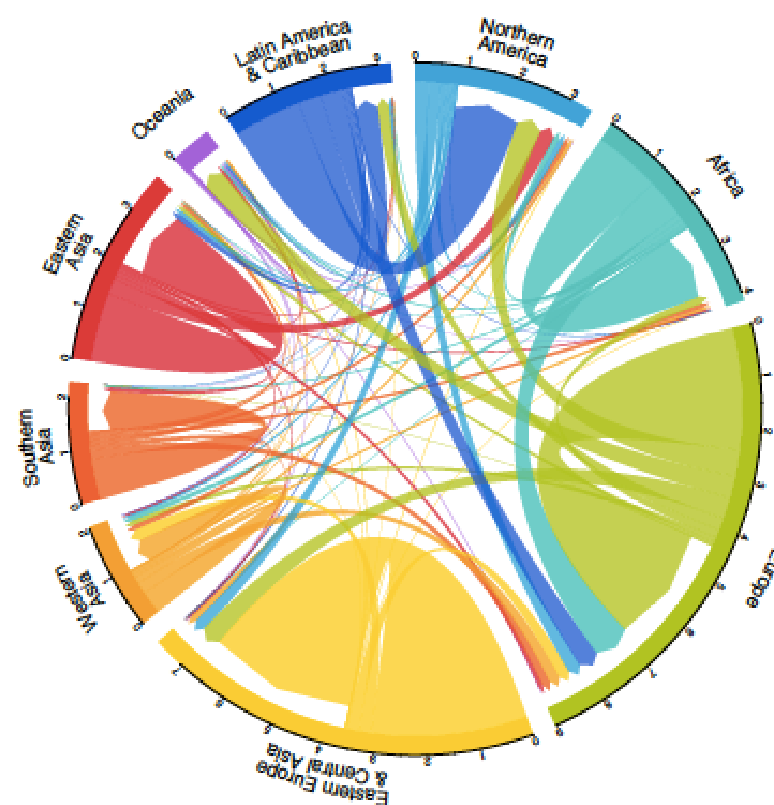
- ✓ Current Chemical Reactions (CCR-EXPANDED) --1993-present
(Includes Institut National de la Propriete Industrielle structure data back to 1840)
- ✓ Index Chemicus (IC) --1993-present

Data last updated: 2020-02-12

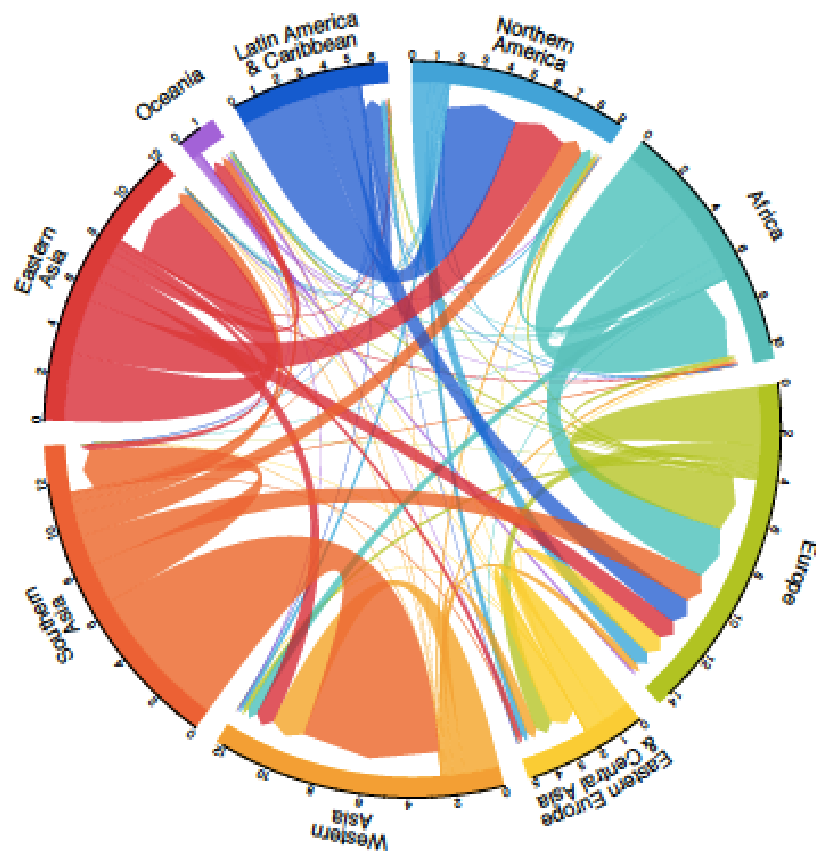
Is there a gender gap in transnational migration?



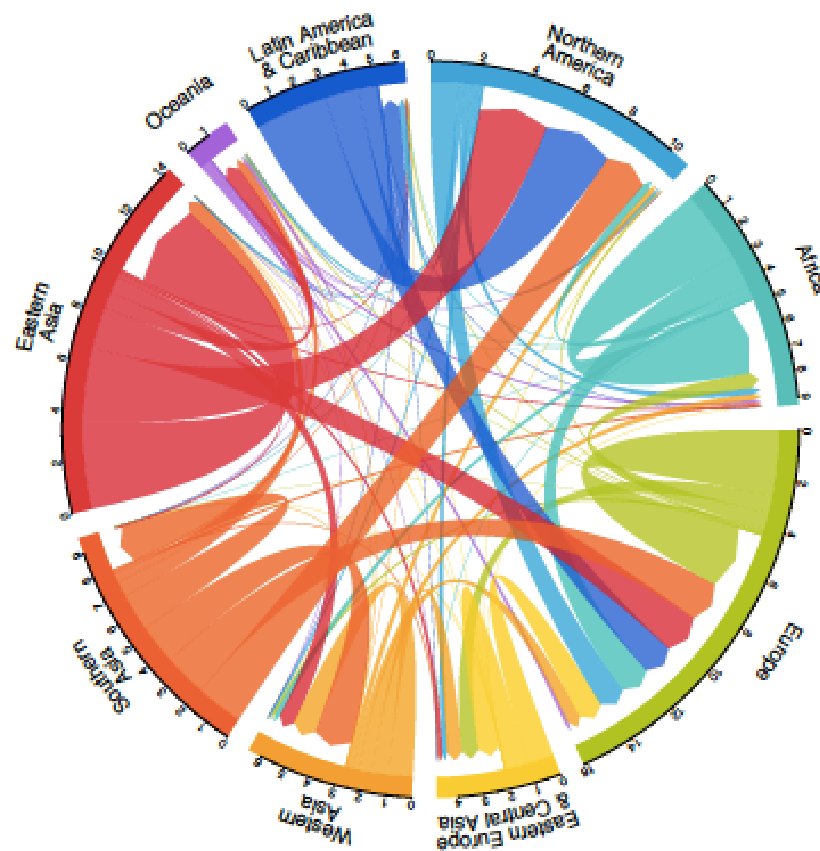
(a) Males, 1960-70. Based on WB2011 stock data



(b) Females, 1960-70. Based on WB stock data

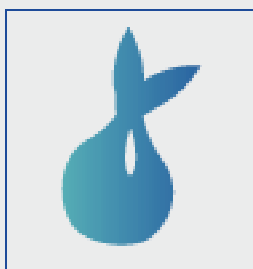


(c) Males, 2000-10. Based on UN2015 stock data



(d) Females, 2000-10. Based on UN2015 stock data

MIGRANT POPULATION (STOCKS)



272 MILLION PEOPLE were estimated to be international migrants – people that were born abroad and/or held foreign citizenship – in mid-2019.

Source: UN DESA, 2019.

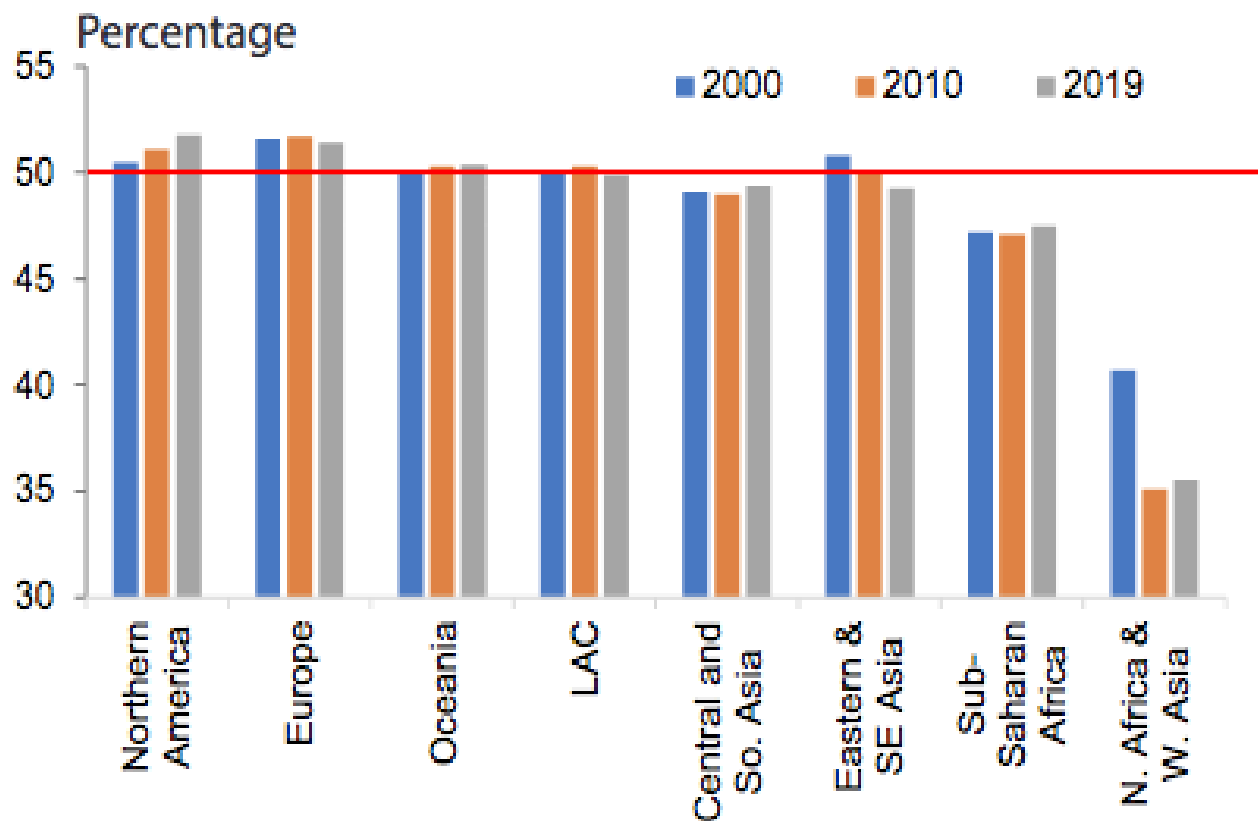
WOMEN



An estimated **47.9 PER CENT** of the international migrant stock in mid-2019 were women.

Source: UN DESA, 2019.

"Female migrants as a share of all international migrants, 2000, 2010 and 2019"

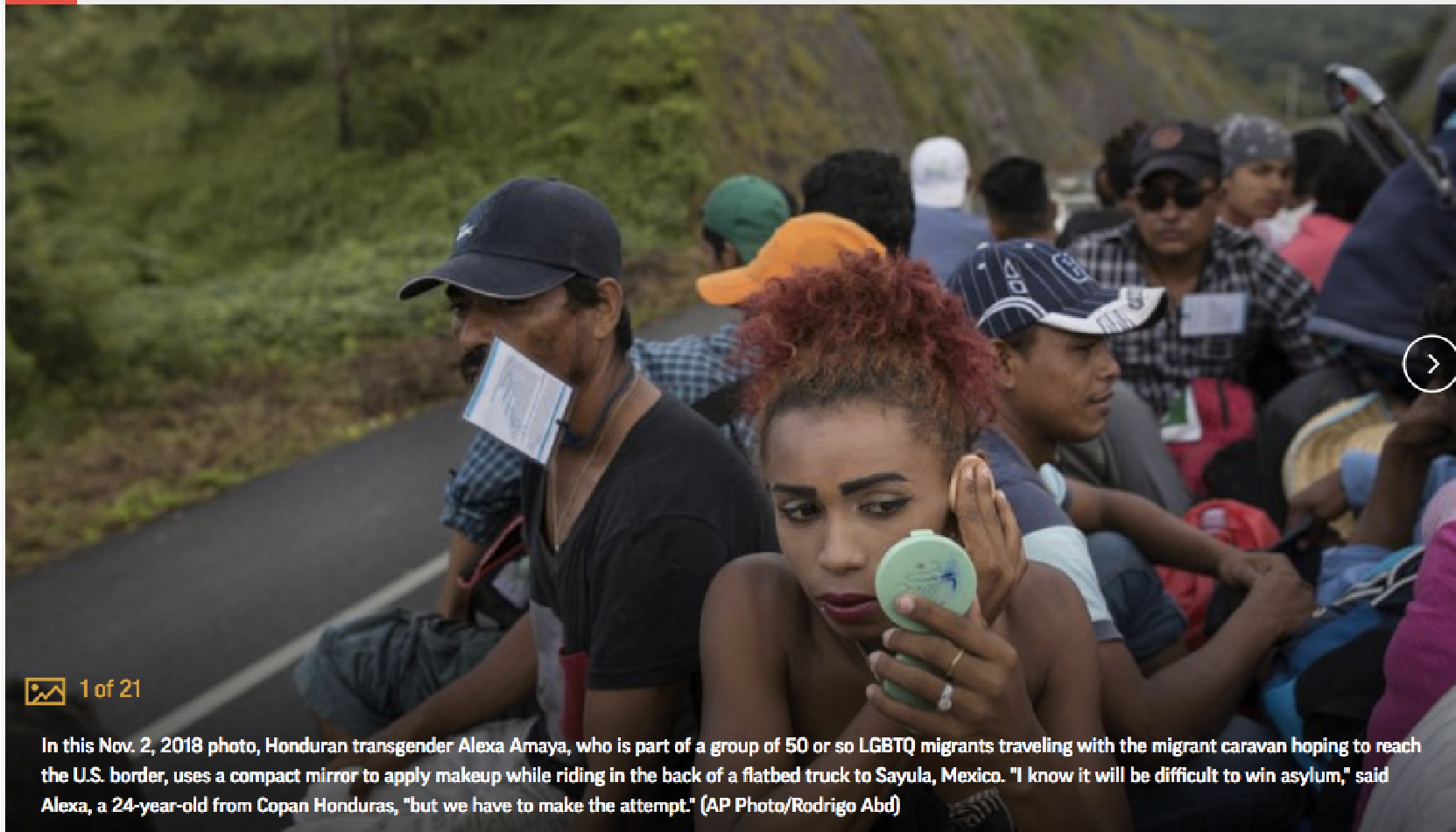


Note: LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; Central and So. Asia = Central and Southern Asia; Eastern and SE Asia = Eastern and South-Eastern Asia; N. Africa and W. Asia = Northern Africa and Western Asia

Where are LGBTQ migrants?

AP

In Mexico caravan, LGBTQ migrants stick together for safety



1 of 21

In this Nov. 2, 2018 photo, Honduran transgender Alexa Amaya, who is part of a group of 50 or so LGBTQ migrants traveling with the migrant caravan hoping to reach the U.S. border, uses a compact mirror to apply makeup while riding in the back of a flatbed truck to Sayula, Mexico. "I know it will be difficult to win asylum," said Alexa, a 24-year-old from Copan Honduras, "but we have to make the attempt." (AP Photo/Rodrigo Abd)

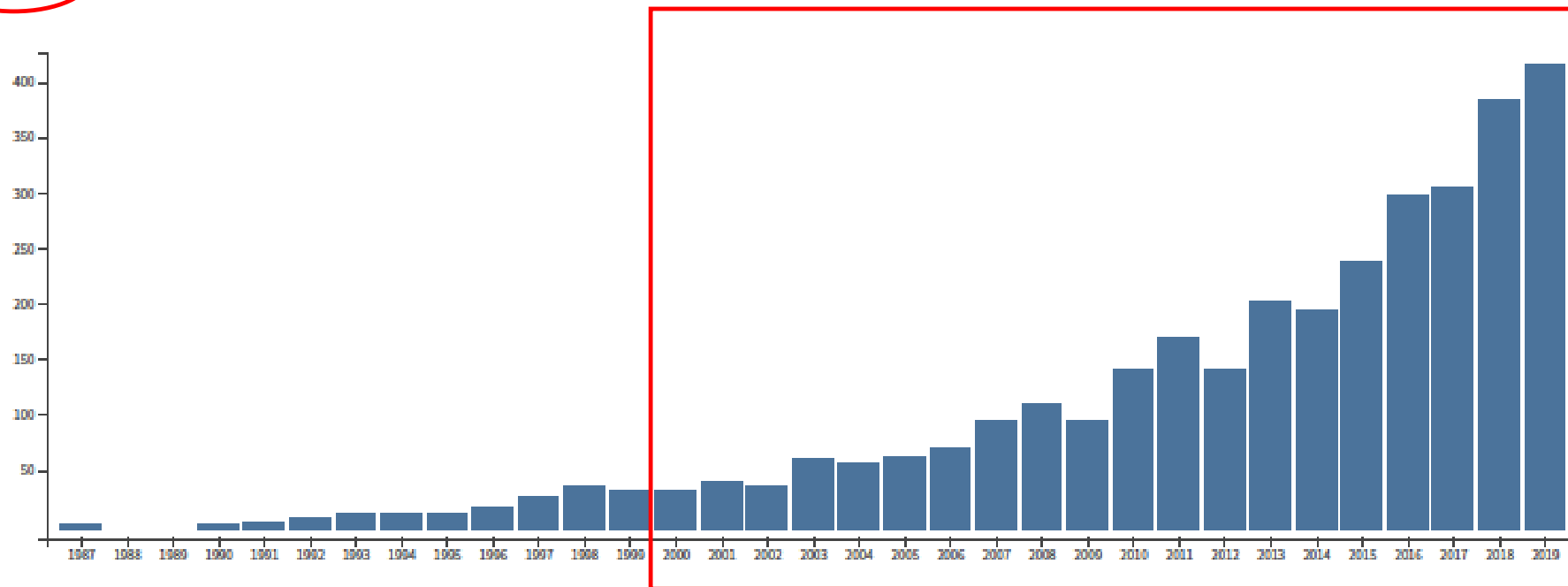
State of transnational migration studies from 2000s: **continued feminization**

Citing articles

30 330 Analyze

Total Publications

3 287 Analyze



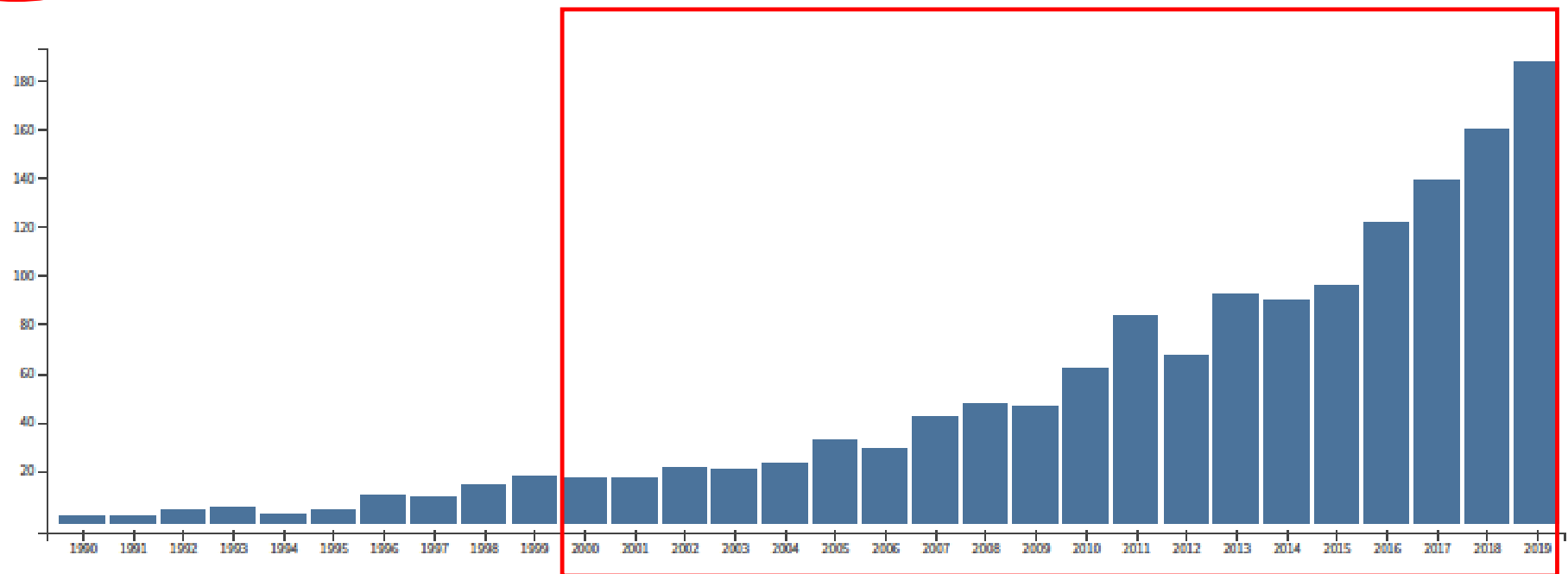
Men in studies of gender and migration

Citing articles

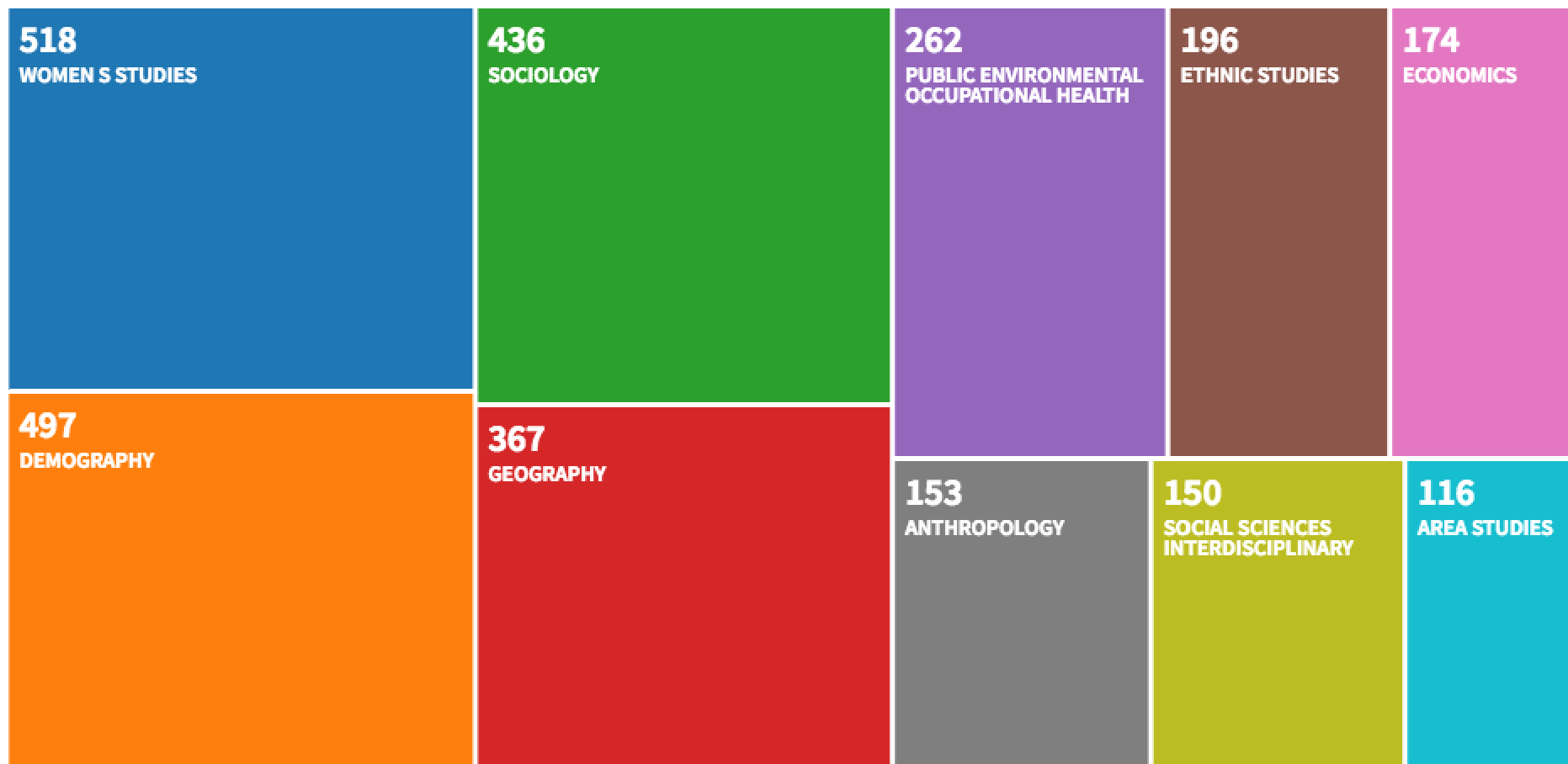
17 673 [Analyze](#)

Total Publications

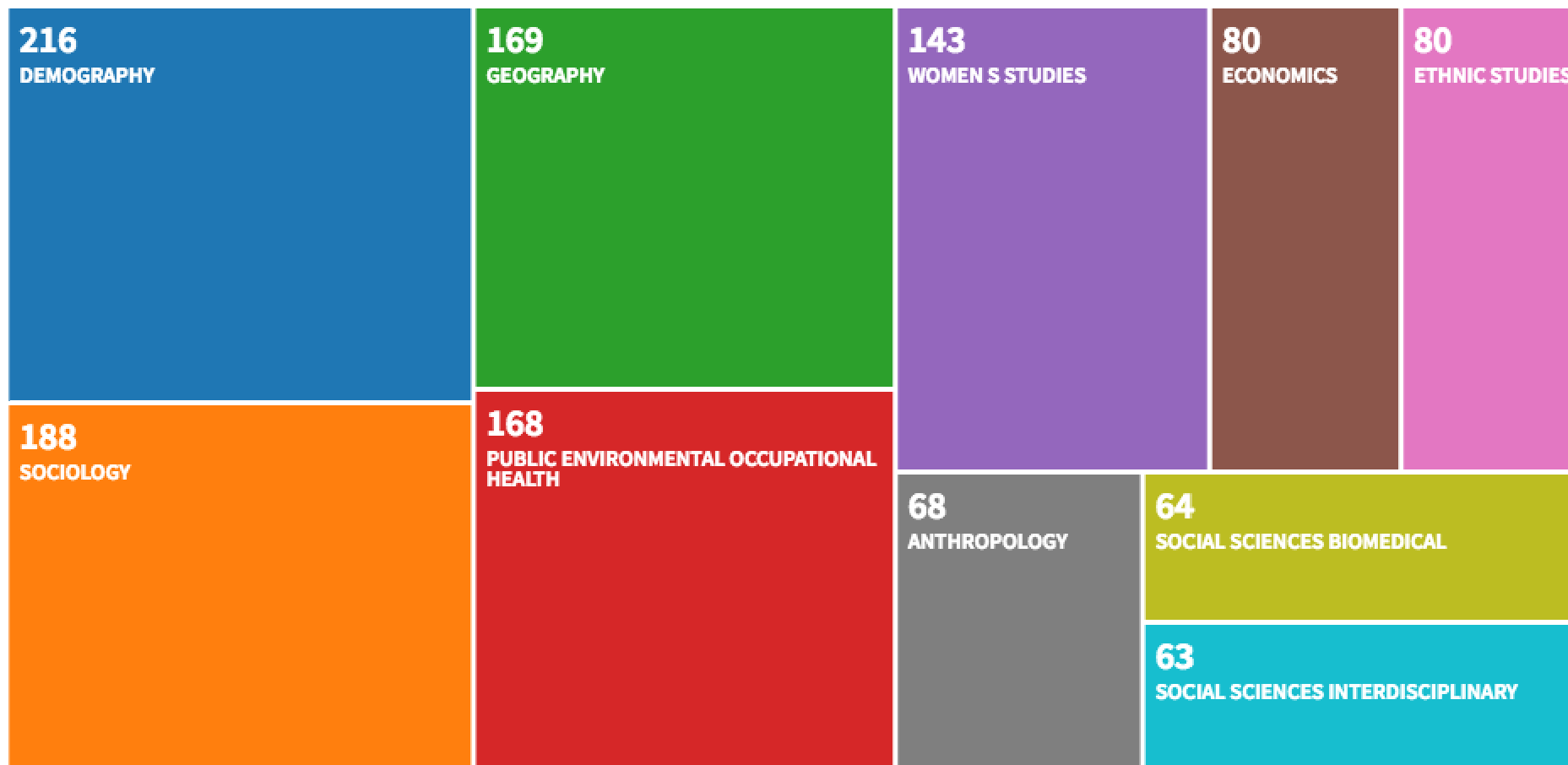
1 462 [Analyze](#)



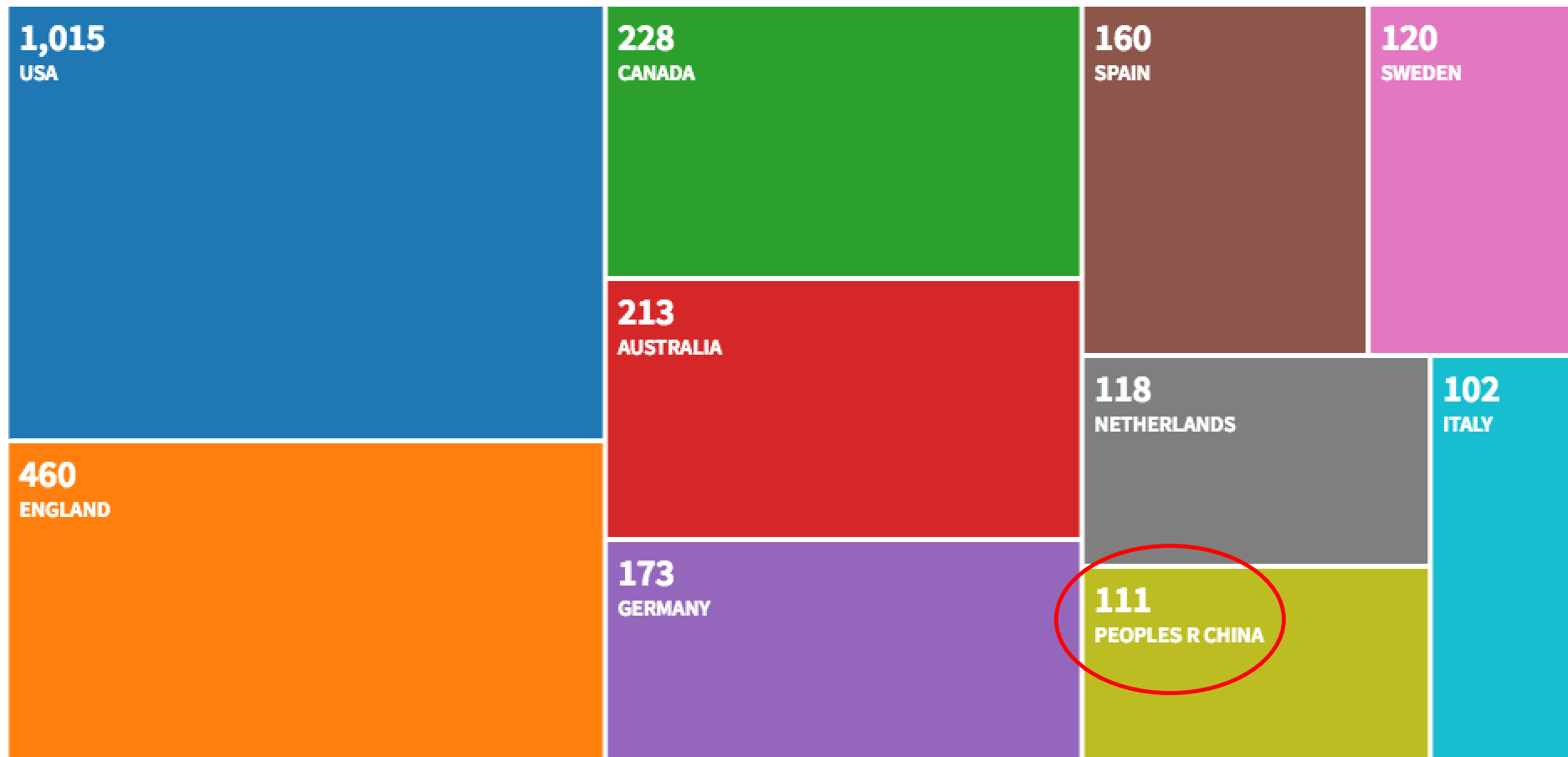
Disciplines in which women, gender and migration have been studied



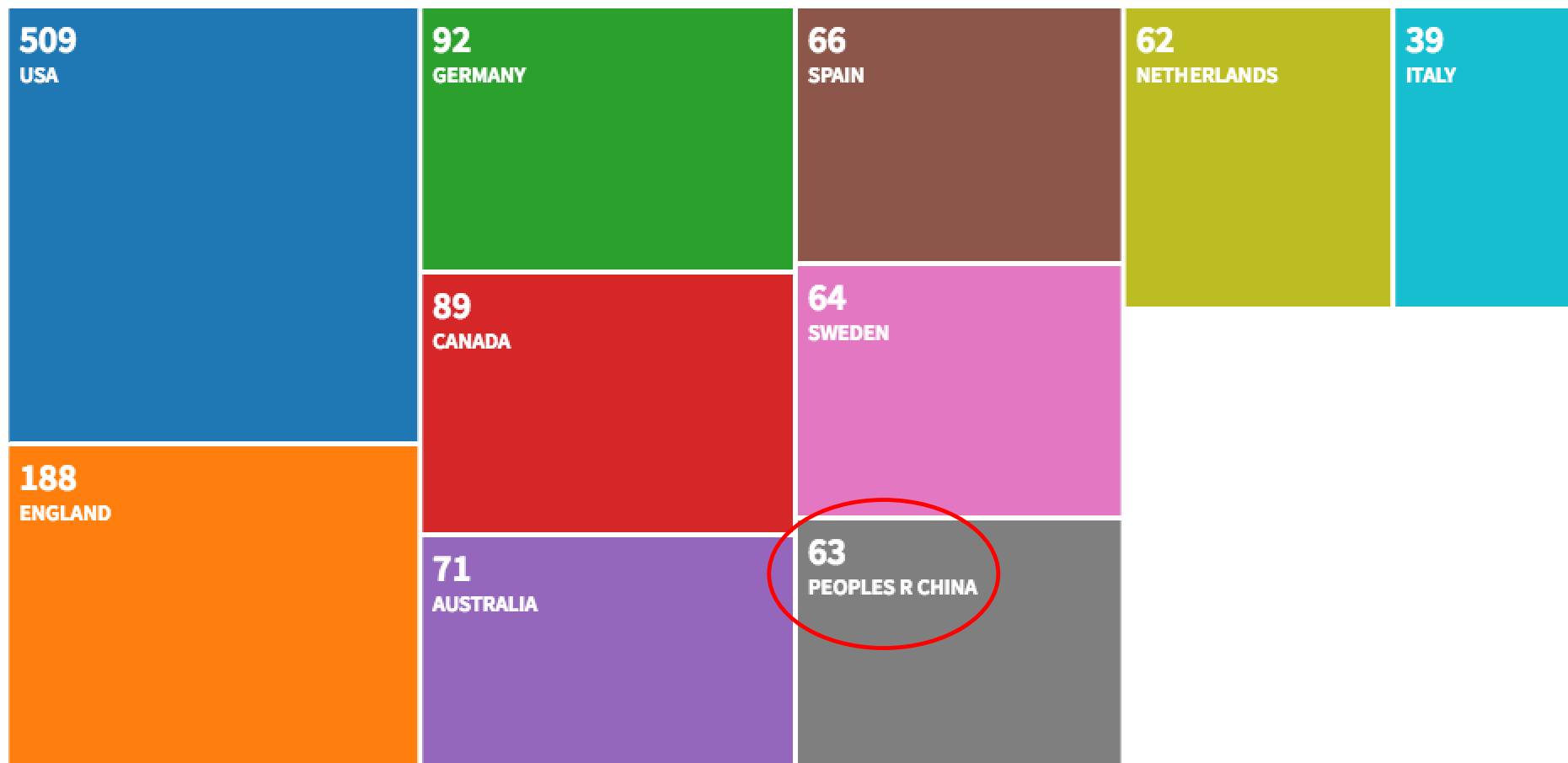
Disciplines in which men, gender and migration have been studied



Countries in which women, gender and migration have been studied

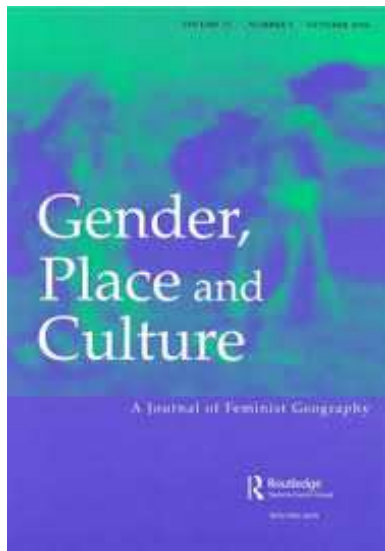


Countries in which men, gender and migration have been studied



Journals publishing studies on women, gender and migration





1994 - present



- 1,498 women > 1,291 men > 95 LGBT
- 699 gender, migration > 675 gender, mobility

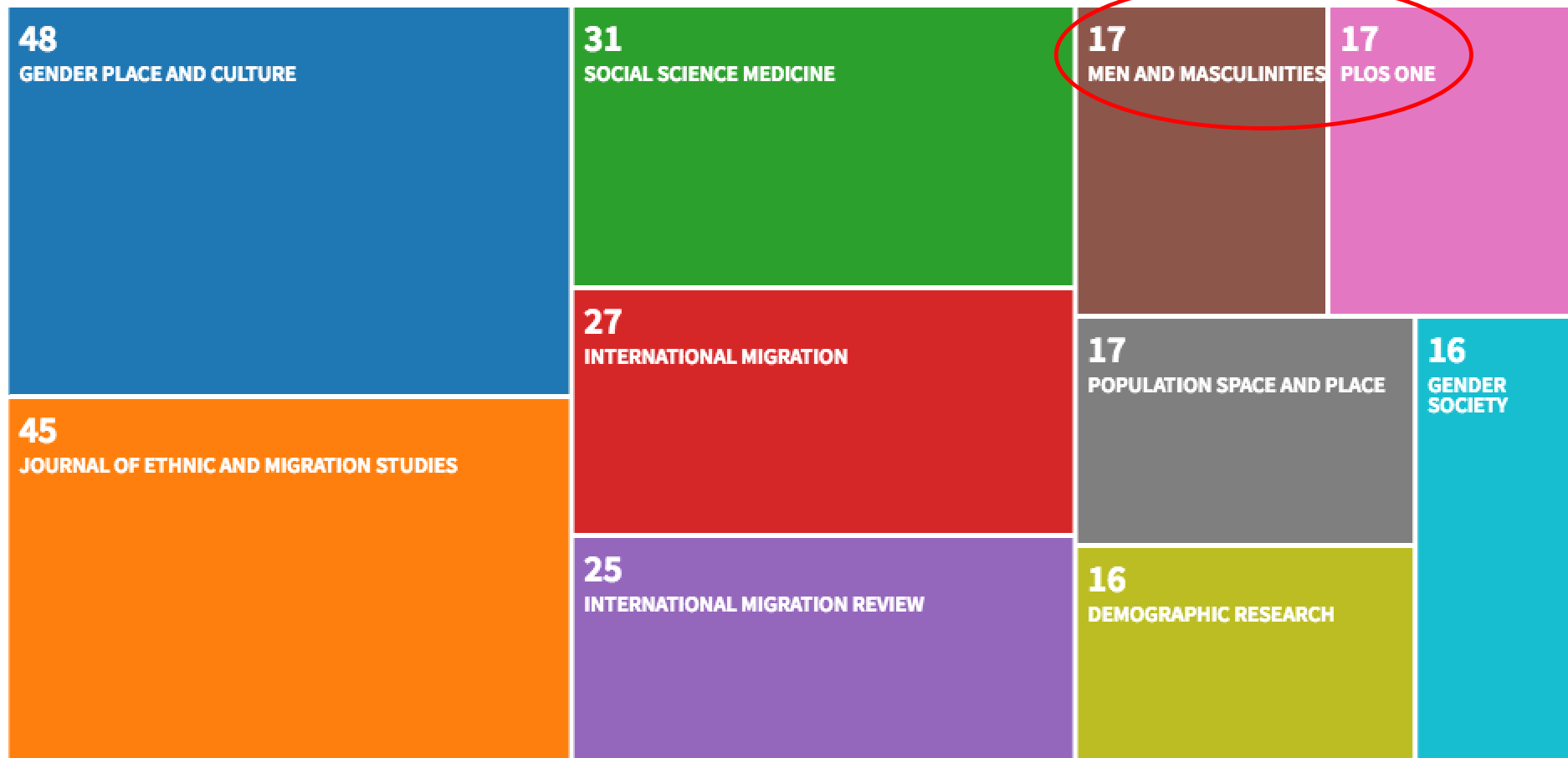
- 2,367 women > 1,842 men > 20 LGBT
- 958 gender, mobility > 744 gender, transnationalism > 287 gender, intersectionality



1971 - present



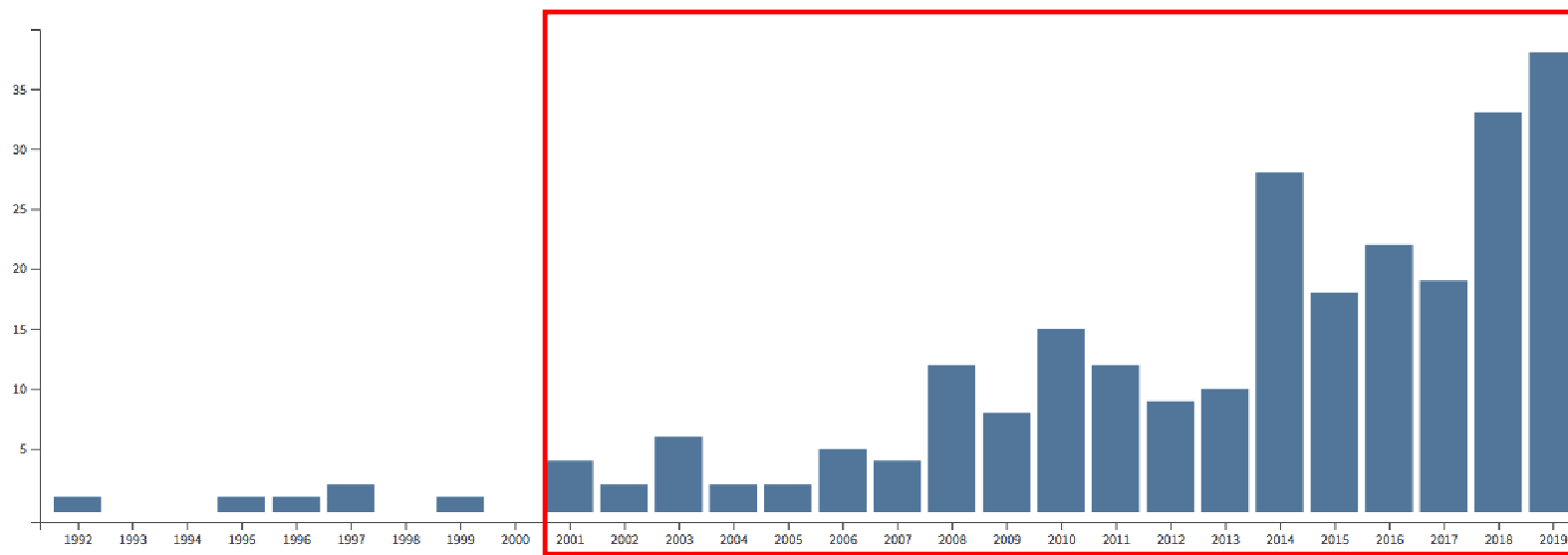
Journals publishing studies on men, gender and migration



State of transnational migration studies from 2000s: sexualities considered

Total Publications
255 Analyze

Citing articles 
2429 Analyze
Without self citations
2353 Analyze



Men in studies of gender, sexuality, migration

Citing articles

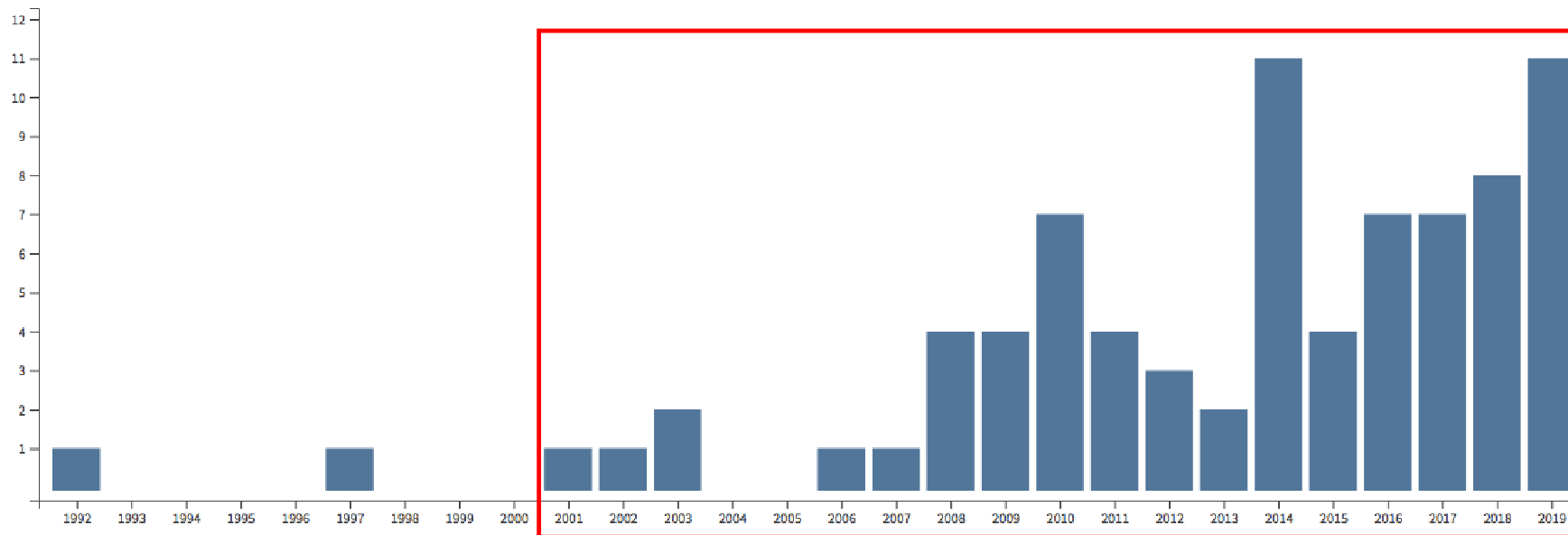
857 Analyze

Without self citations

837 Analyze

Total Publications

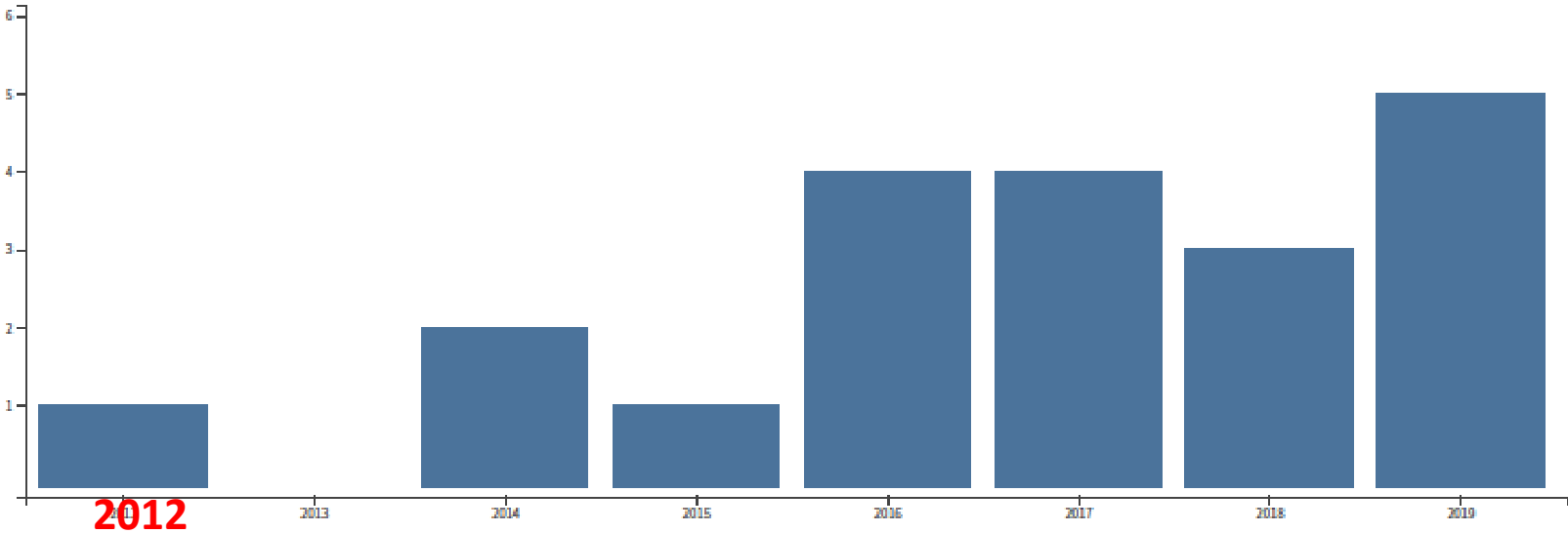
80 Analyze



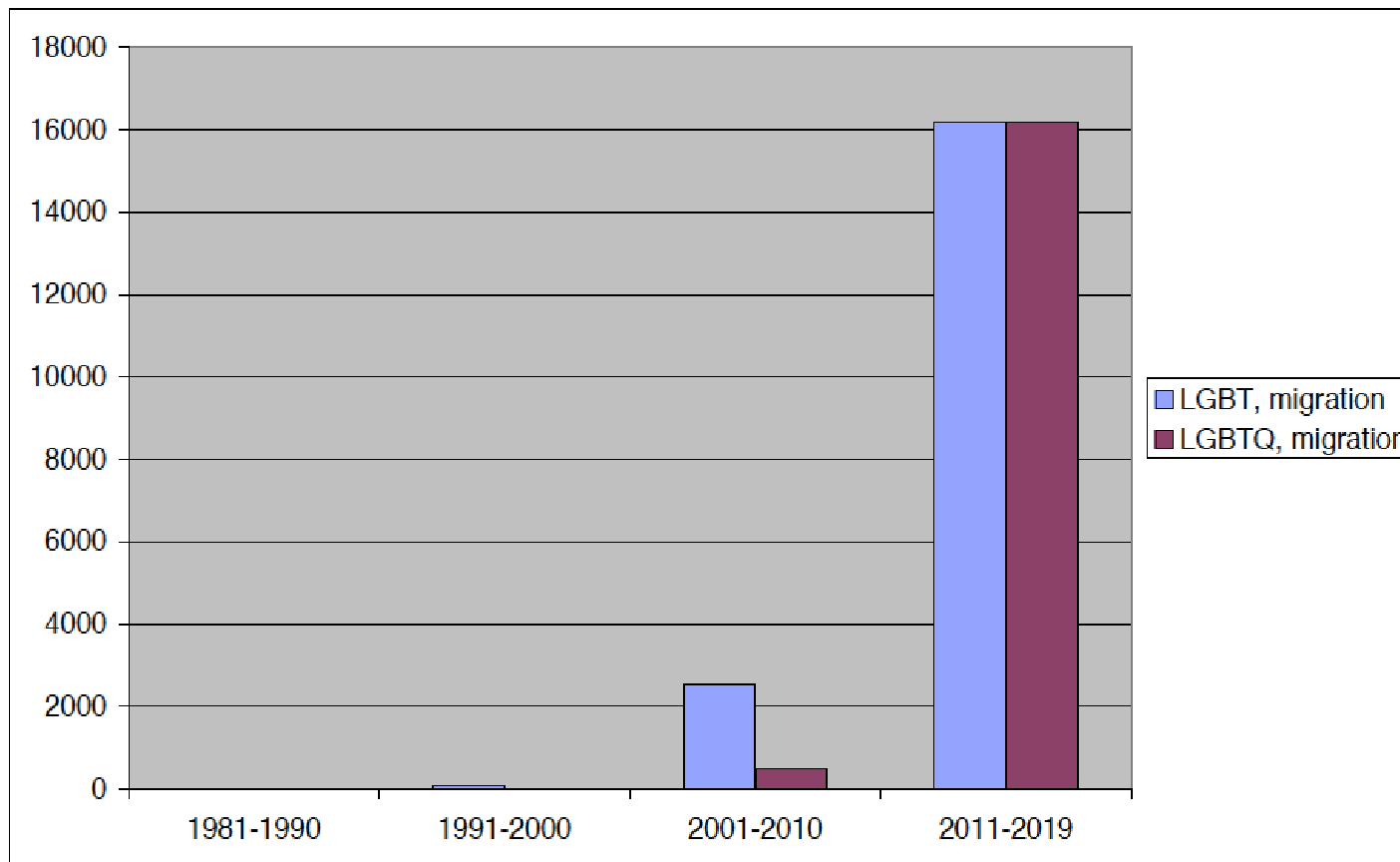
State of transnational migration studies from 2000s: inclusion of LGBT(Q) migrants

Total Publications

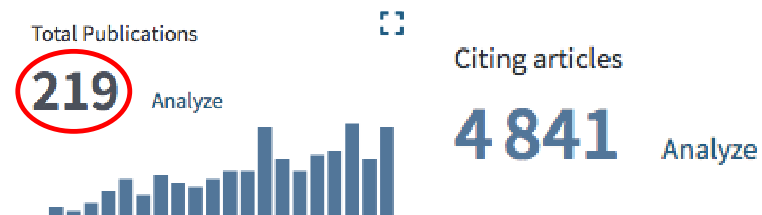
20 Analyze



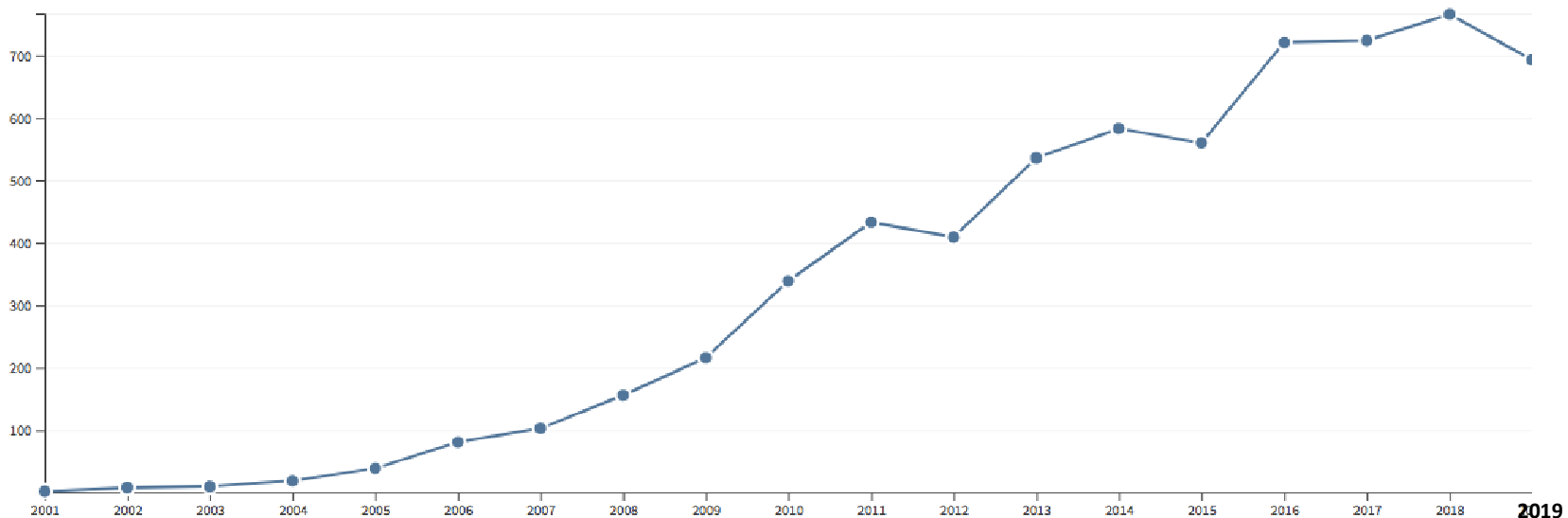
Towards a convergence: 'LGBT' and 'LGBTQ' in migration studies



State of transnational migration studies from 2000s: **important impact of transnationalism perspective**



Sum of Times Cited per Year



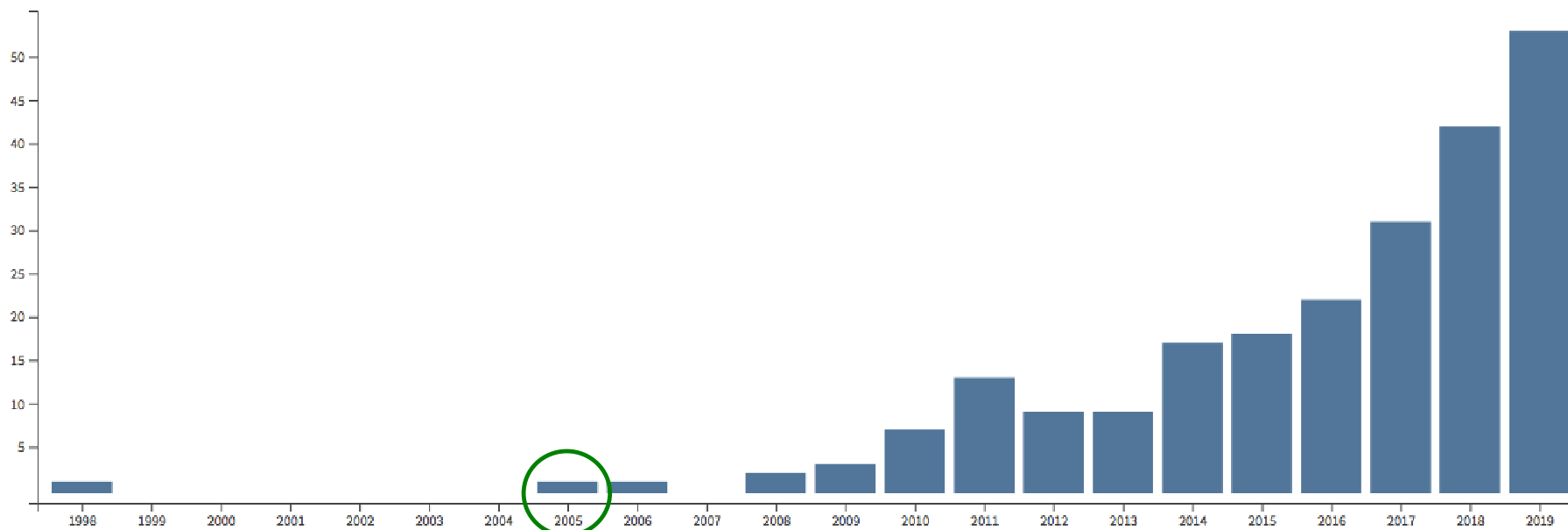
State of transnational migration studies from 2000s: increasing influence of intersectionality approach

Citing articles

2086 Analyze

Total Publications

229 Analyze



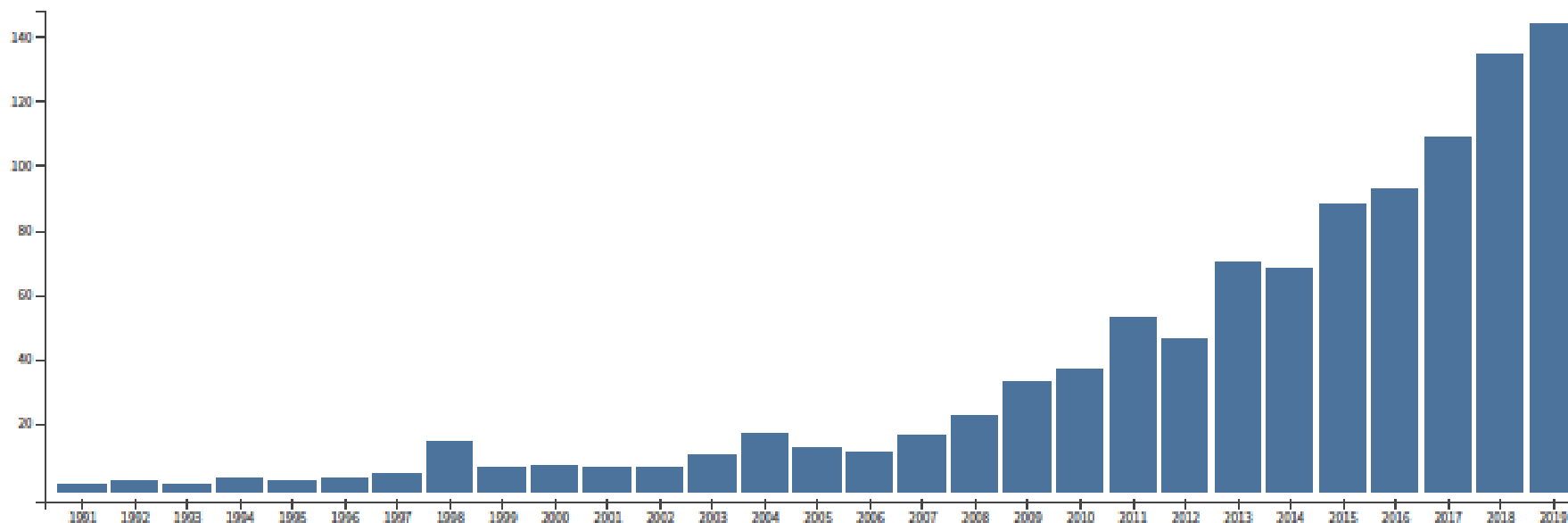
State of transnational migration studies from 2000s: the mobility turn in the field

Citing articles

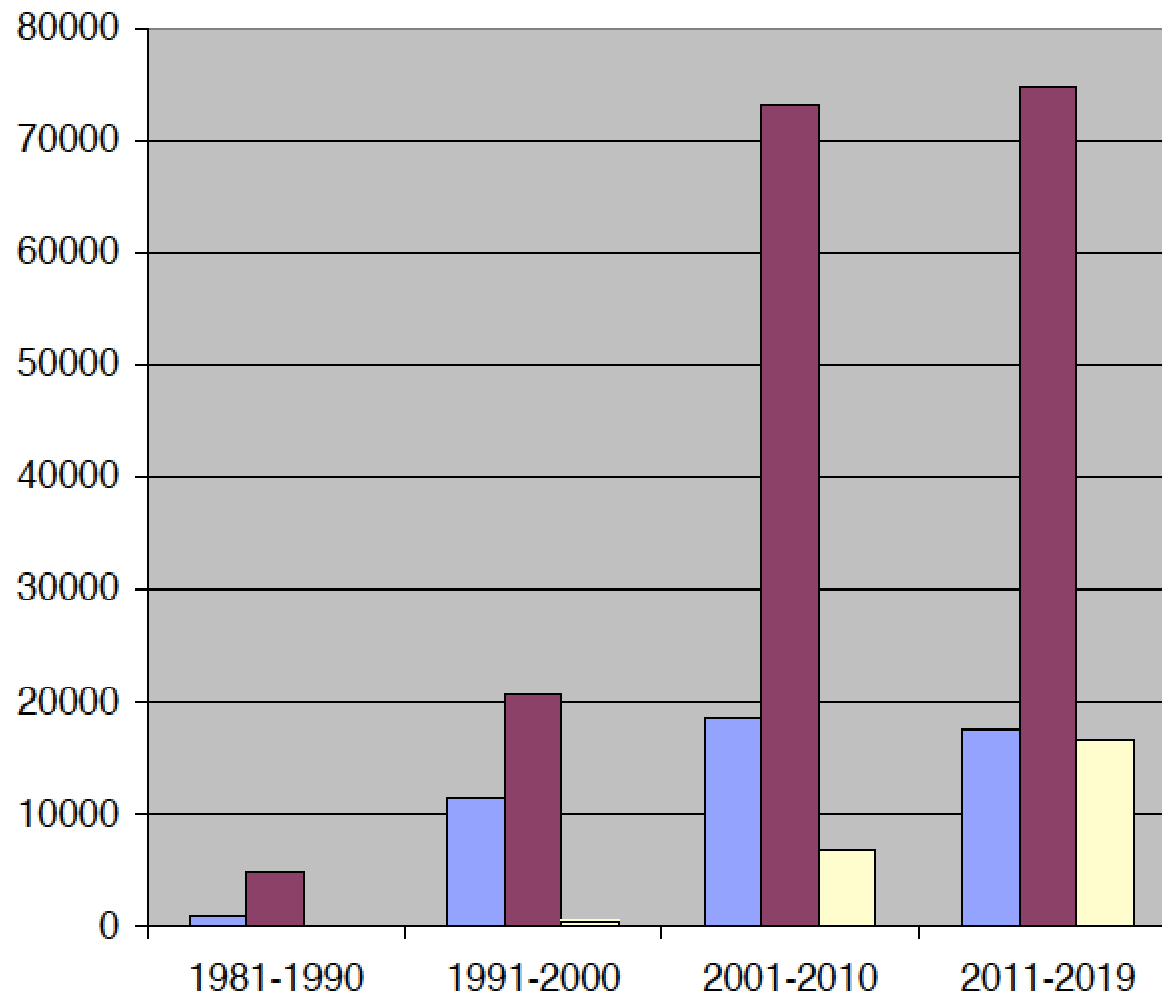
10 207 [Analyze](#)

Total Publications

1 019 [Analyze](#)



Mobility perspective on the rise



■ gender, transnationalism, migration ■ gender, mobility, migration ■ gender, intersectionality, migration

Some examples...

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 2013
Vol. 39, No. 2, 183–200, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2013.723253>



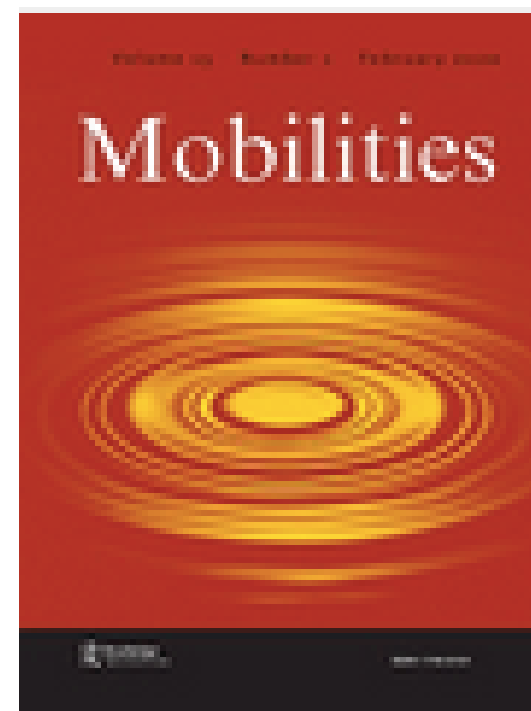
Regimes of Mobility Across the Globe

Nina Glick Schiller and Noel B. Salazar

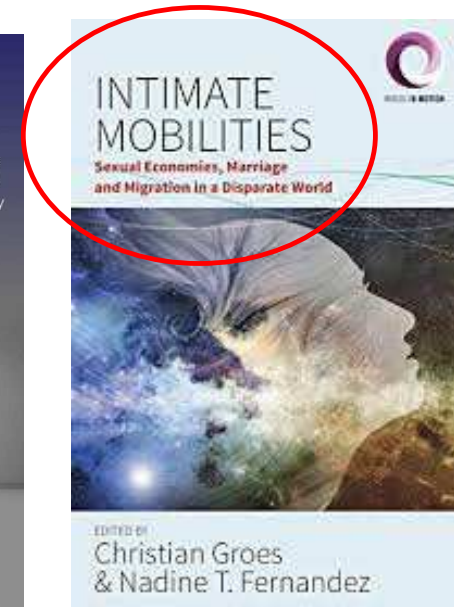
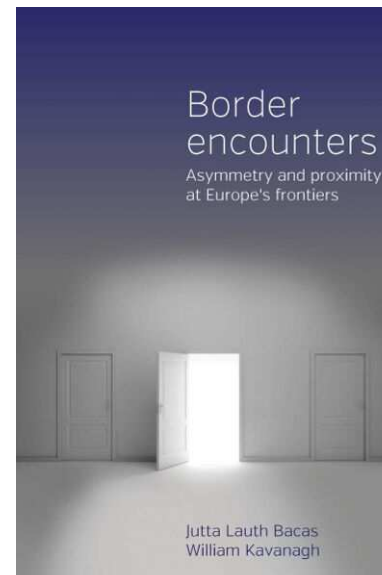
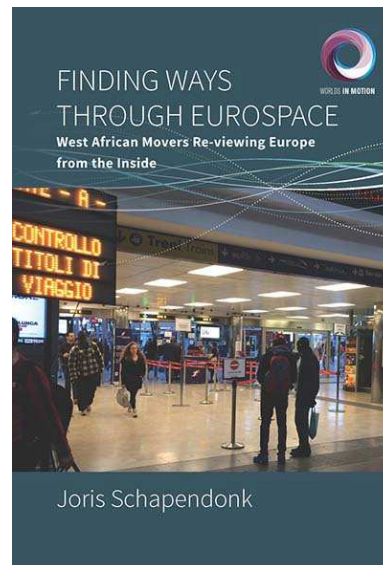
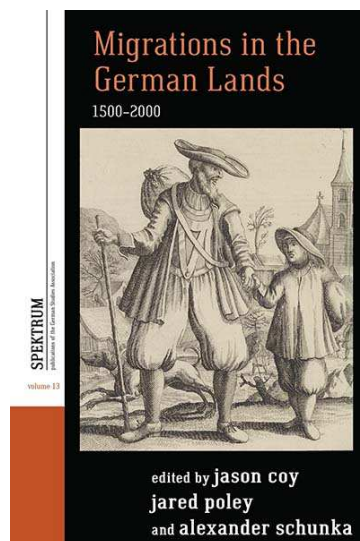
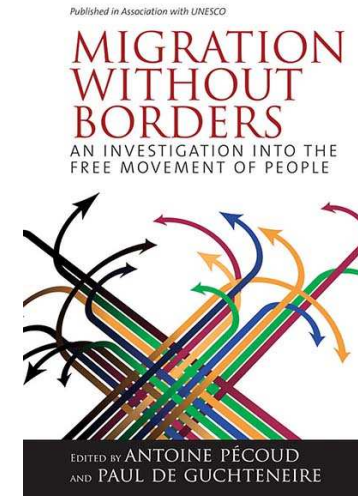
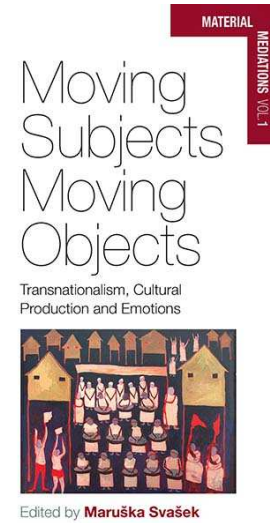
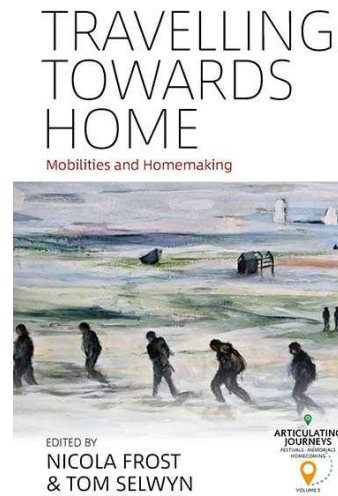
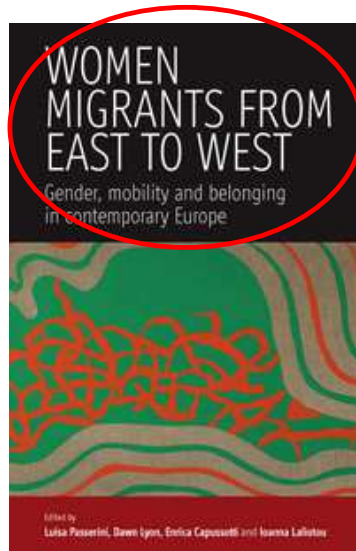
feminist review 77 2004 7

77 | **'settled in mobility':
engendering post-wall
migration in Europe**

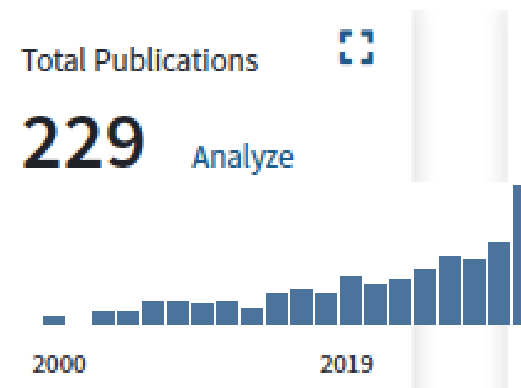
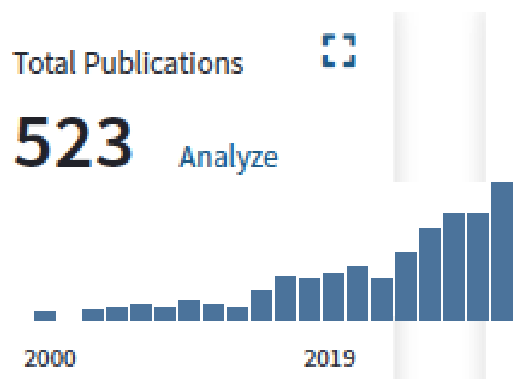
Mirjana Morokvasic¹



Berghahn's Mobility Studies series

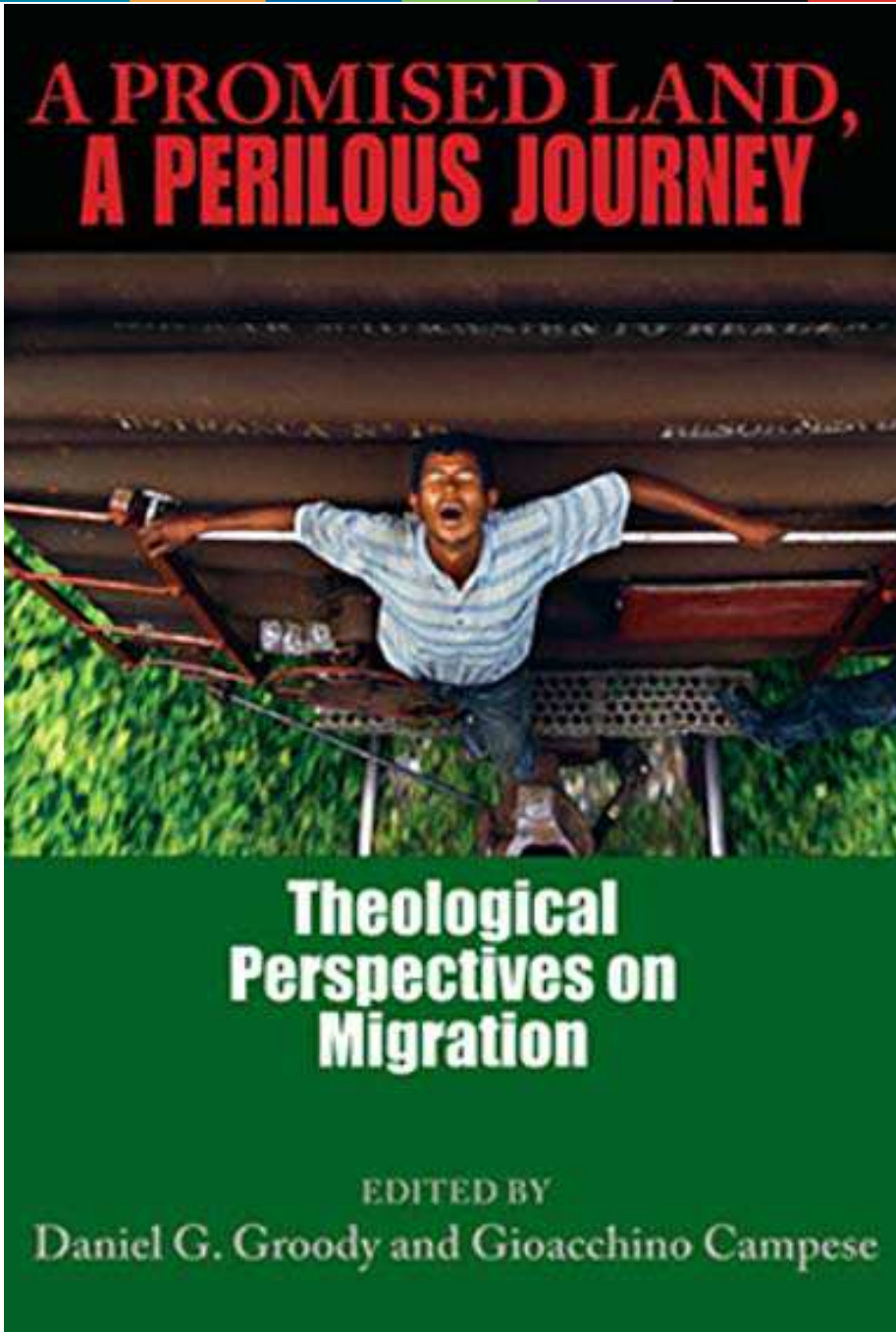


State of transnational migration studies from 2000s: importance of qualitative approach



Other tendencies in transnational migration studies

- **combining analytical/disciplinary lenses**
 - => transnationalism and intersectionality
 - => theology, anthropology, genetics, history...
- **emerging influence of ‘super-diversity’ concept** (Vertovec 2007)
 - => the demise of ‘multiculturalism’
- **increasing attention on asylum seekers/refugees**
 - => socio-legal incorporation
 - => climate change and migration
- **rising interests in cross-border intimacies**
 - => ‘mixed’ marriages, couples and families



Theological Studies

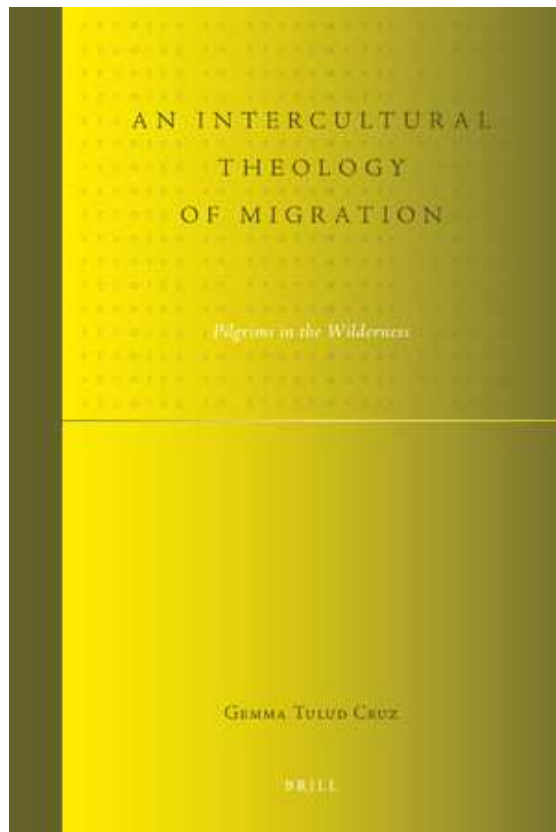
The Irruption of Migrants: Theology of Migration in the 21st Century

Gioacchino Campese, C.S.

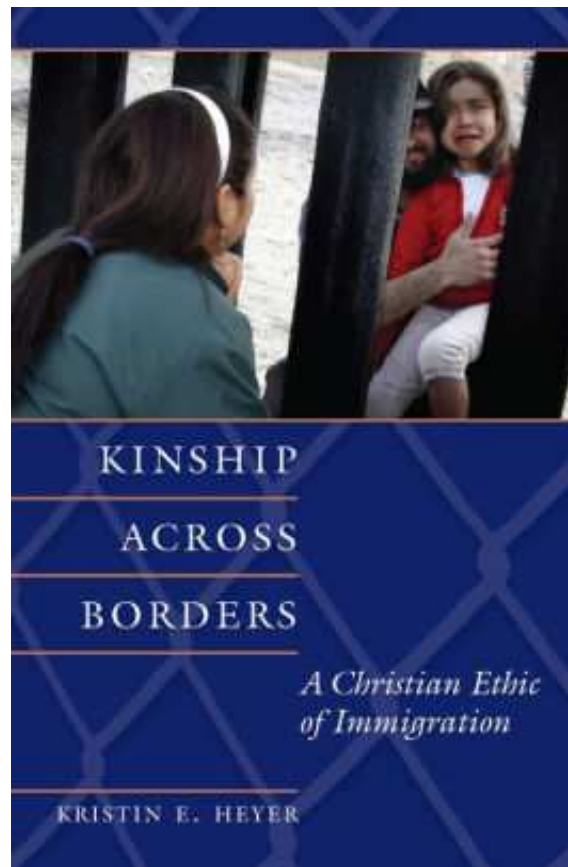
First Published February 1, 2012 | Research Article



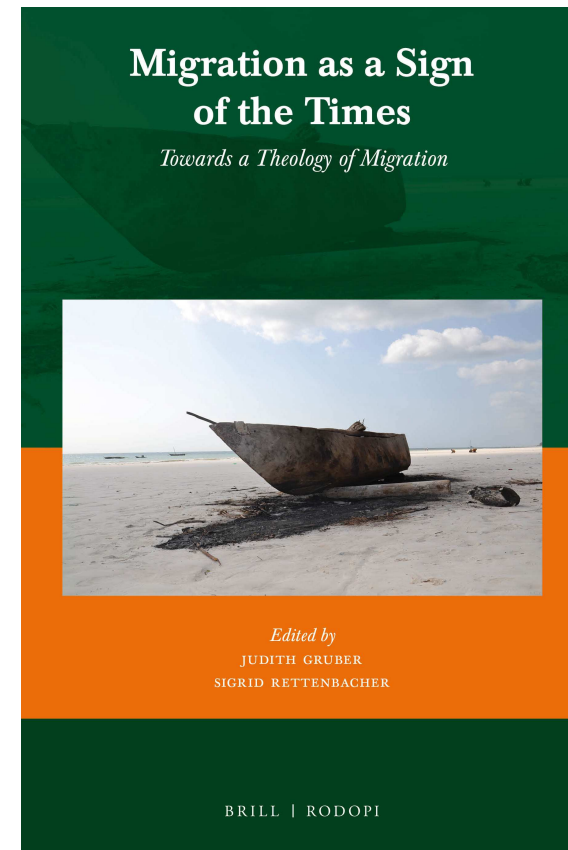
<https://doi.org/10.1177/004056391207300101>



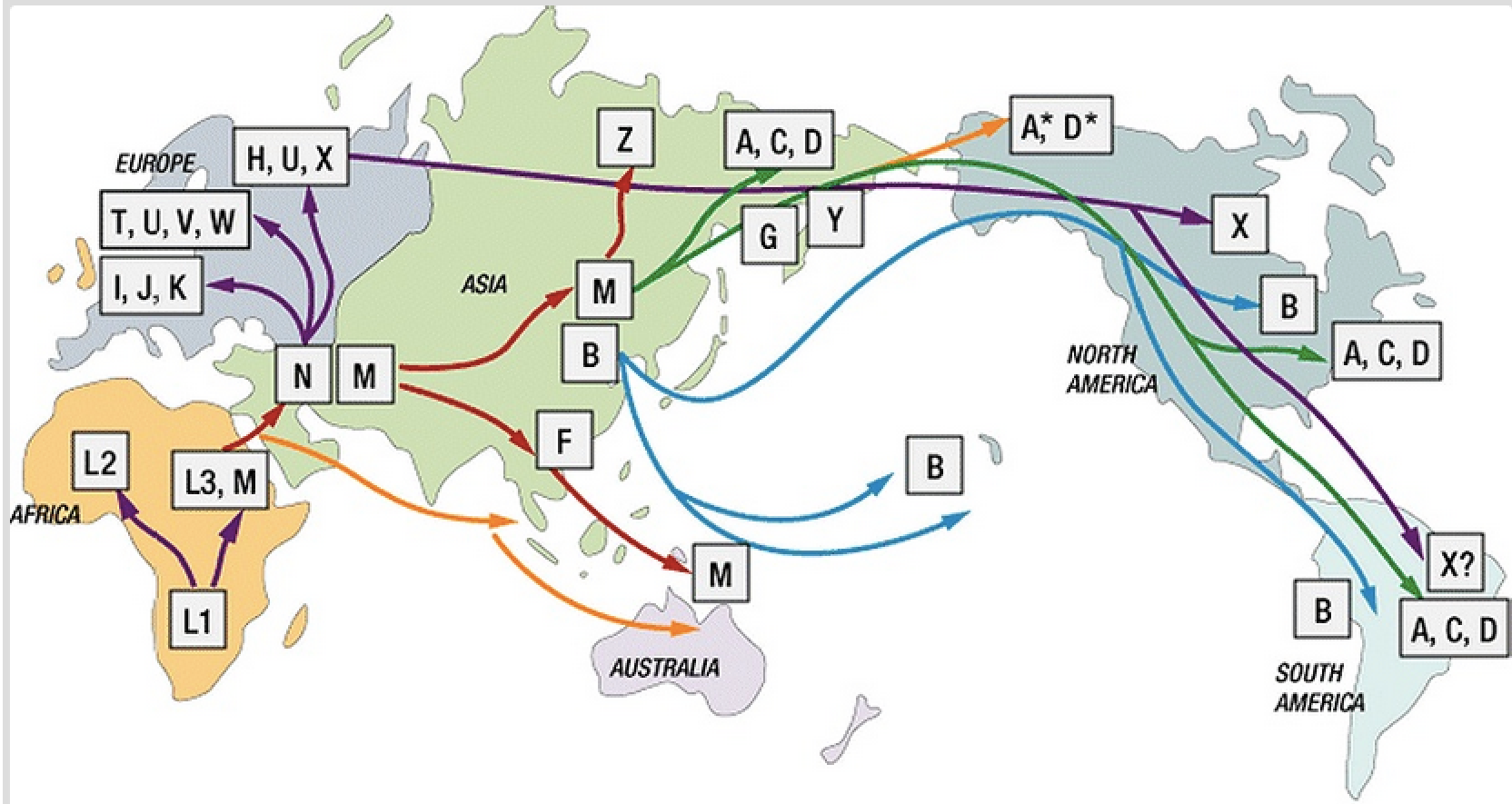
2010



2012



2015

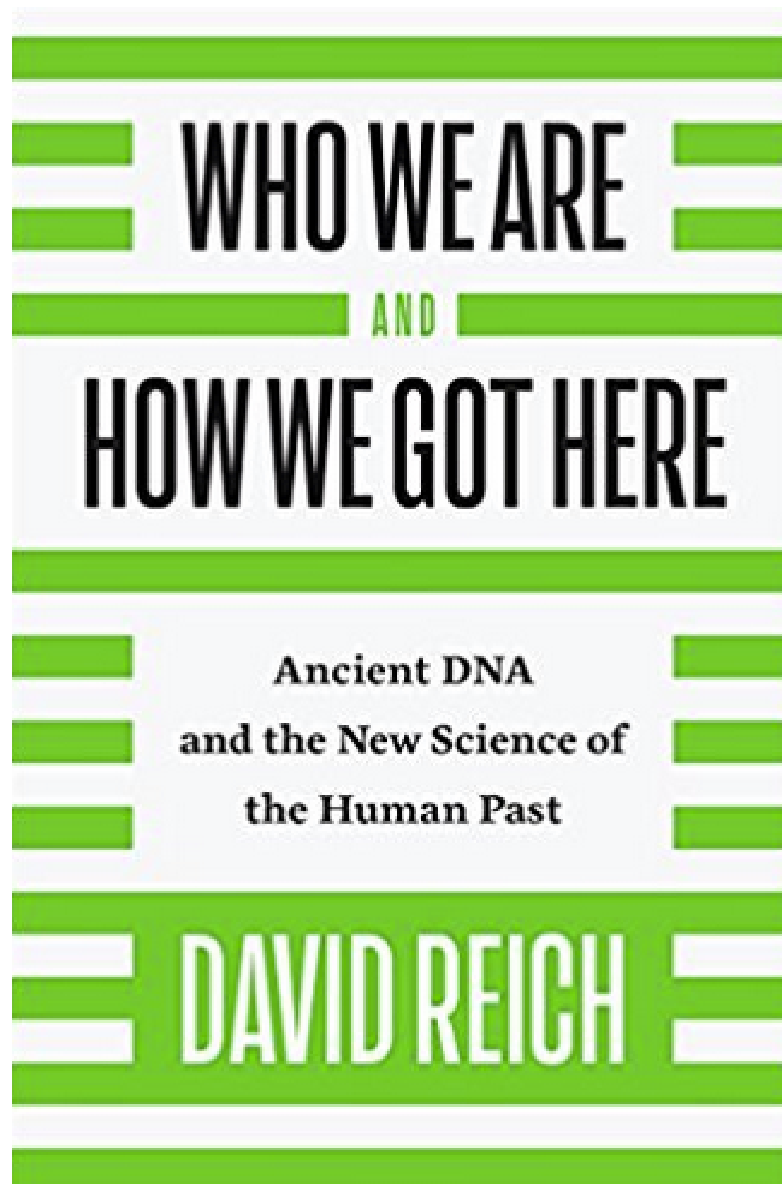


EXPANSION TIMES (years ago)	
Africa	120,000 - 150,000
Out of Africa	55,000 - 75,000
Asia	40,000 - 70,000
Australia/PNG	40,000 - 60,000
Europe	35,000 - 50,000
Americas	15,000 - 35,000
Na-Dene/Esk/Aleuts	8,000 - 10,000

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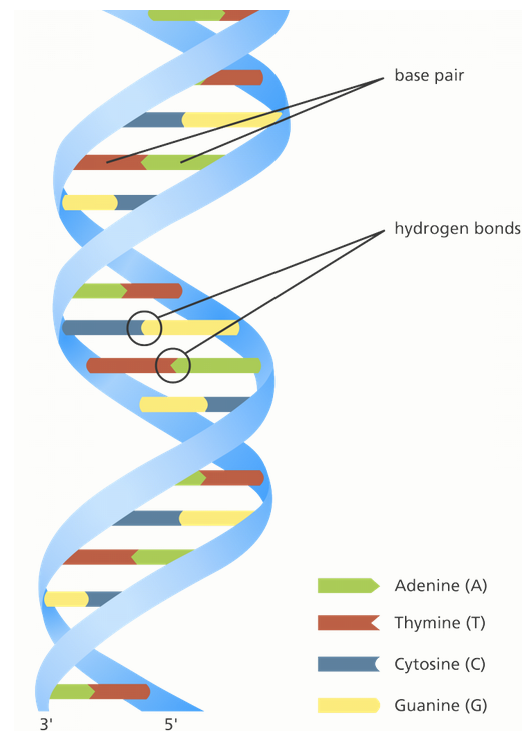


Mitochondrial DNA Haplogroups Migration Map (2007)



2018

Ancient DNA analysis: a new approach to understand human migration?



<https://www.yourgenome.org/facts/what-is-dna>

- "sex bias" and inequality in migration



Genghis Khan and the Mongol empire

- the dominance of the Y chromosome among the millions of descendants of G. Khan

Other tendencies in transnational migration studies

- **combining analytical/disciplinary lenses**
 - => transnationalism and intersectionality
 - => genetics, anthropology, history...
- **emerging influence of ‘super-diversity’ concept** (Vertovec 2007)
 - => the demise of ‘multiculturalism’
- **increasing attention on asylum seekers/refugees**
 - => socio-legal incorporation
 - => climate change and migration
- **rising interests in cross-border intimacies**
 - => ‘mixed’ marriages, couples and families

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies >

Special Issue: Contesting categories: Cross-border marriages from the perspectives of the state, spouses and researchers

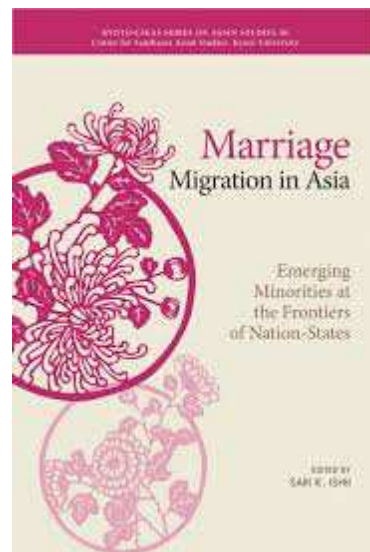
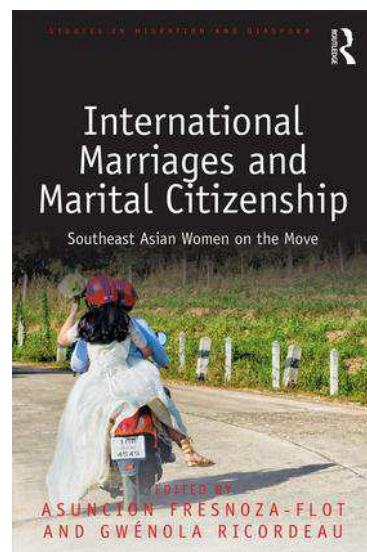
Joëlle Moret, Apostolos Andrikopoulos & Janine Dahinden

Published online: 17 Jul 2019

Identities >

Global Studies in Culture and Power

De Hart, Betty, and Saskia Bonjour. forthcoming. "Intimate Citizenship: Citizenship, Membership and Belonging in Mixed-Status Families." *Identities*.



Migration, amour et état : un ménage à trois

Revue de l'Institut de sociologie 2015

Laura Odasso (s.l.d.)

144 pages, 15 x 23,5 cm, broché

ISBN 978-2-87317-482-8

25 €, 2017

Gender gaps to fill

- **over-visibility of women**
- **less heterosexual singles/couples in sexuality-focused studies**
- **slow inclusion of LGBTQ migrants**

Remaining issues to address

- **geographical diversity of scholars**
- **interdisciplinarity in the field**
- **prevailing ‘methodological nationalism’** (Wimmer & Schiller 2002)

Some key references

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Gender issues in transnational migration studies: recent developments and future prospects

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