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A Systematic Literature Review**

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Sex- and Gender-based Differences in the Migration Process: A Systematic Literature Review

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Migration scholars agree that migration is a highly gendered process. While the literature on this topic is increasing, the knowledge produced remains fragmentary and has not been synthesized systematically yet. This literature review aims at summarizing the current findings of quantitative migration research comparing migration patterns between genders and highlighting gaps and patterns in the literature over time. Following a reproducible and systematic approach, 6,032 articles have been scanned and 170 were considered for in-depth content analysis. The review of the literature revealed that women have a lower propensity than men to realize their migration aspirations conditional on migration intentions. Moreover, many articles analyzing migration flows by sex do not support the common narrative of a feminization of migration. Finally, evidence from the migration literature supports the assumption that migrant women experience a double burden of discrimination in the destination country labor market based on their gender and on their migration status. It becomes apparent that gender-based comparisons between migration outcomes have received most attention in the literature followed by the comparison of determinants. The stage of the journey received only little attention. This literature review also focuses on the data sources used to produce our knowledge on gender- and sex-based differences in the migration process. Thereby, it stands out that the majority of papers rely on survey data for the analysis. Digital trace data is a promising source for gender-disaggregated data and can potentially complement the scarce aggregate migration data landscape.

1 Introduction

Migratory movements are highly gendered processes. Migrant women and men exhibit different migration aspirations and determinants, report different experiences throughout their journeys and at the destination, rely on different network structures, and their integration outcomes vary (Van Praag, 2022; Buján, 2015; Meyer et al., 2019; Ager, Ager, & Long, 1995; Curran & Rivero-Fuentes, 2003; Hoang, 2011; Treuren, Manoharan, & Vishnu, 2021; Salikutluk & Menke, 2021; Pérez & Freier, 2022). While some of the mechanisms for these differences are known, as they have been discovered mainly through qualitative research, quantifying the heterogeneity in migration patterns remains mostly under-explored.

In the late 20th century and early 2000s, there has been a growing effort to better understand women's migration and its unique characteristics. The development of research on women's migration underwent several stages. Initially, there was a lack of research on female migration until the mid-1970s. This was followed by a period when family migration gained attention, but women's presence received limited focus. In the 1980s, significant works emerged highlighting women's agency in migration while recognizing gender differences in the process and settlement. Finally, in the late 1990s onward, the term "feminization of migration" became commonly used to describe the increasing participation of women in migration flows (Casas & Garson, 2005).

In the realm of academic journals, several special issues have emerged over the years, highlighting specific topics within the field of migration studies on gender differences. It began in 1984 with the *International Migration Review* on female labor migration (Morokvasic, 1984). Then, in 2006, the same journal released another special issue, this time dedicated to gender in migration studies (Donato, Gabaccia, Holdaway, Manalansan, & Pessar, 2006). Building upon this trend, the *Asian and Pacific Migration* journal joined the fold, producing its own special issue (Sim, 2009). This particular edition showcased various works examining labor migration and the mobility of women in East and South Asia. Later, in 2013, the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* released a special issue that explored gendered mobilities within the context of Europe (Andall, 2013). These and other works have drawn increasing attention to female migrants. At the same time, a growing body of literature has aimed at discovering and contrasting female and male migrants' migration patterns. The interdisciplinary nature of this growing field resulted in relevant publications appearing in various journals addressing different audiences.

The present work aims at connecting and structuring the current state of this research. Thereby, it contributes to the field of migration studies by providing an overview of the already existing knowledge and by synthesizing the key findings of this heterogeneous research area.

Several works have aimed to synthesize the research on gender and migration, including those by Chant (1992); Donato and Gabaccia (2015), and more recently, Christou and Kofman (2022). Changes in sex compositions of migration flows to the US using data has been analysed in the work of Katharine Donato and Donna Gabaccia's (Donato & Gabaccia, 2015). Chant (1992) investigate why migration is always gender-selective in

developing countries based on various case studies of which some found their way into the present review. However, Fleury (2016) highlights that migration has the potential to empower women through increased autonomy, access to education and economic opportunities, and the promotion of gender equality. Despite these positive outcomes, challenges such as the reversion to traditional norms, strains on families, and discriminatory barriers can hinder the empowerment of women through migration.

This systematic literature review is divided into two thematic parts. In the first part, we aim at outlining what quantitative research has found about sex- and gender-based differences that persist throughout the migratory process and summarizing them according to the stages of the migration process (pre-, during, and post-migration stage as defined by Boyd and Grieco (2003)). In the second part, we provide an overview of the existing sex- and gender-disaggregated migration data sources and carve out the most widely used data types. Therefore, this study aims to address the following questions: (1) What has quantitative research revealed about the impact of sex and gender on migration? (2) What are the primary data types and sources that have contributed to our knowledge of gender-based differences in the migration process experienced by migrant women? A systematic approach to answer this question is crucial for understanding the knowledge gaps persisting in the migration literature as well as the underlying data gaps preventing researchers from closing those gaps.

The gender and sex of migrants can influence the migration process in many possible ways. For the demographic structure of the origin and destination countries, the sex-selection into migration has a direct impact. In order for demographers to incorporate migration into demographic projections, they need to understand also its gendered dimension and composition which has a direct impact on fertility and mortality in origin and destination countries. Female migration has been found to contribute to higher population redistribution than male migration, even though male migration rates are higher (He & Gober, 2003). Moreover, migrant women tend to choose different destinations compared to men due to different employment and integration opportunities based on their networks (Davis & Winters, 2001). Therefore, it would be informative for policy-making purposes to follow long voiced claims of incorporating gender in migration theories and conceptualizing its impact on selection, realization, and outcomes of migration processes.

2 Selection Process

To ensure transparency and facilitate reproducibility, we employed a systematic approach in our study. This section aims at explaining the decision-making process we employed at each step, offering a clear understanding of our methodology.

First, we retrieved articles from the literature databases *Scopus*¹ and *Web of Science*² that matched the following search query.

Title: (women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex) AND (migra* OR im-

¹<https://www.scopus.com>

²<https://clarivate.com/products/scientific-and-academic-research/research-discovery-and-workflow-solutions/webofscience-platform/web-of-science-core-collection/>

migra* OR emigra* OR mobilit* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*") AND NOT (nutr* OR medic* OR migraine OR nurs* OR health* OR diet* OR contraceptiv* OR fertil* OR sexuality)

Abstract: (women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex) AND (migra* OR immigra* OR emigra* OR mobilit* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*")

Keywords: (women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex) AND (migra* OR immigra* OR emigra* OR mobilit* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*") AND NOT (nutr* OR medic* OR migraine OR health* OR sexuality)

During a first round of scanning, the lead author read the titles and abstracts of the retrieved articles. Based on the information contained in the abstracts and titles, we decided in line with the pre-defined eligibility criteria whether to keep the studies for a second round of scanning or not.

Year: No time restriction.

Publication type: Primary research, peer-reviewed and published scientific articles and book chapters.

Subject area: Social sciences broadly conceived (excluding health sciences, social work).

Language: No language restrictions.

Migration: The definition of *migrant* and *migration* applied in this review is based on to the combined definitions of migrants as developed by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (*Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*, 1998) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2019). Accordingly, "a person is considered a migrant when they leave their place of usual residence (within or across national borders) temporarily or permanently for a period of at least a year" (IOM, 2019; *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1*, 1998, p.132, p.9).

Method: This review focuses solely on quantitative approaches to assess the differences in migration patterns based on sex or gender (applied in full-text scan).

In a second round of scanning, the remaining articles were subjected to a full-text examination. Thereby, the complete text of each article was consulted to determine its inclusion in the analysis. To ensure consistency in the article selection process, a random subsample comprising 20% of the results was independently reviewed by two of the authors different from the lead author. The flow chart 1 below illustrates the selection process that led to the inclusion of 168 articles in this review.

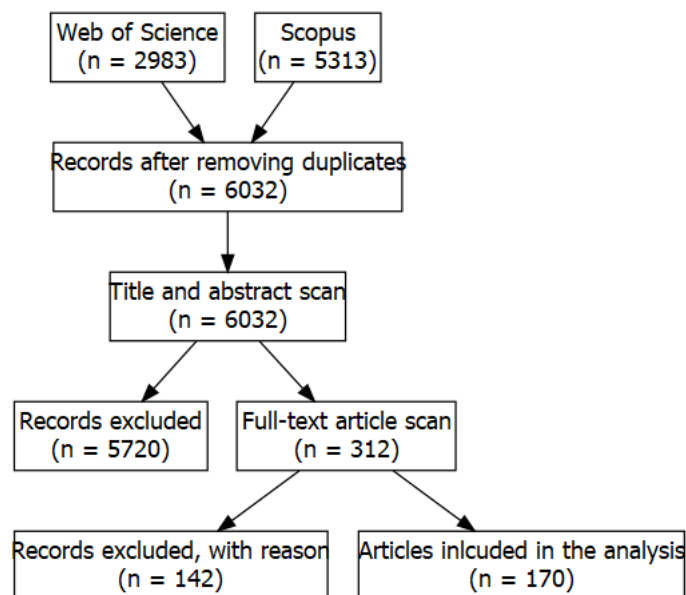


Figure 1: PRISMA flow chart of the article selection.

In order to ensure that the analysis is focused on sex- and gender-based differences with a comparative perspective, it is required that the articles include the outcomes for both females and males. Papers that analyse samples that only include women or men were categorically excluded from this review.

There are many possible ways in which gender influences the migration process. Boyd and Grieco (2003) provided an overview of how migration theories have incorporated gender over time. Thereby, the authors describe potential entry points of gender along the three stages of migration processes, namely the “Pre-Migration Stage”, the “Peri-Migration Stage”, and the “Post-Migration Stage” and the optional stage of return. This literature review is structured along these stages of migratory processes, aiming to provide a comprehensive overview of the extensive body of quantitative research conducted in recent decades. By synthesizing this research, our goal is to fill in the gaps in knowledge and address unanswered questions in the field.

In this review, 28 out of the 170 papers included in the analysis refer to the term “sex” while 156 use the term “gender”. We use the terms “gender” and “sex” in accordance with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) definition. According to the WHO, gender is distinct from sex, and the two terms have different meanings. Sex refers to biological and physiological characteristics, whereas gender refers to socially constructed characteristics. By adhering to this definition, we recognize the distinction between biological attributes and socially constructed roles and identities³. Since most migration data either captures the attributed or the self-reported gender of the migrant (usually only allowing for binary classification), both terms will be referred to in the remainder of this review.

³WHO definition: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/gender#tab=tab.1>

3 Gendered Migration Patterns: A Literature Review

3.1 Pre-migration stage

At the start of every migration process, there is a stage called the pre-migration stage. During this stage, various factors at both macro and micro levels come into play, shaping the decision of individuals or households to migrate. These factors include broader aspects like living standards, gender roles, and more specific aspects like personal motivations, skill levels, and education. Together, these factors influence the decision-making process behind migration. The extent of such factors and the impact they exert on the decision and realization of an individual's migration can vary by gender Boyd and Grieco (2003).

Regarding the preparatory stage of migration, literature found that women's motives for primary migration differ from those of men, as women react differently to adverse labor market conditions in their home community. What serves as a clear push factor for male emigration can constitute a pull factor for the primary migration of women (Greefs & Winter, 2016; Yang & Guo, 1999; Singhanetra-Renard & Prabhudhanitisarn, 1992). However, despite sharing similar intentions to migrate, independently migrating women are hindered by challenges such as rigid gender norms and limited access to resources, resulting in a lower likelihood of actually undertaking migration compared to men. Another striking difference between the two genders is the use of networks for facilitating one's migration (Chort, 2014; Litchfield & Reilly, 2009). It stands out that migrant women rely mainly on longer-established family networks, while migrant men rely on connections to acquaintances in the destination country. This points at different security considerations and precautions undertaken by women and men (Curran & Rivero-Fuentes, 2003; Toma & Vause, 2014; Heering, van der Erf, & van Wissen, 2004). The following section covers selected literature about the pre-migration stage thematically organized along the three main findings. In particular, it covers findings on the gendered nature of push effects of labor markets in the migrant's origin, on gender-specific obstacles to making a move, and findings on the gendered effects networks have on migration decisions.

3.1.1 Are there gendered push effects of labor markets?

The neoclassical theories of migration assume that wage differentials between the origin determine individual's migration decisions. Accordingly, individuals weigh their benefits from migrating over the costs and decide to migrate based on the returns they obtain. However, these are macro level theories that only take into account labor markets in disequilibrium and disregard other structural and economic factors that might drive such a decision. Thereby, such theories also disregard gendered factors that specifically impact women's migration experiences. For instance, they do not consider female-specific push factors, such as gender-based discrimination in the local labor market. Similarly, female-specific pull factors, like employment opportunities in the service and care sectors at the destination, are often not accounted for.

The reason why theories neglect the effects of gender-segregation in economic sectors is because they were developed based on the perception of migrant women as secondary

movers who move mainly for family reasons (Pedraza, 1991). This presumption has not only changed simultaneously with changing the gender roles over time, but it has also been questioned by historical evidence. Analyses of historical migration flow data have revealed that women have been participating actively in migration, also independently (Greefs & Winter, 2016; Donato & Gabaccia, 2015).

One of the most theorized and studied types of migration is labor migration (also in the present sample, see Table 3). Despite the coinciding motivations of the migrants, this is a highly gendered process due to gender-stratified labor markets and expectations based on gender norms in the communities of origin and in the destination. This has been supported by findings of Yang and Guo (1999) who studied internal labor migration in China and found that individual characteristics like marital status play an important role in women's migration decision while men respond stronger to community level push factors. Characterizing migration of women compared to men in the second half of the 20th century in Indonesia, (Hugo, 1992) finds that women migrate predominantly as dependents and mainly for education, concluding that female migration in Indonesia was of greater volume and complexity than previously thought. In order to understand sex-selectivity of rural-urban migration in Thailand of the same time period, (Singhanetra-Renard & Prabhudhanitisarn, 1992) finds that women move for work in different sectors than men. Women tended to migrate independently to regions with stronger service- and tourism sectors and sex work demand, while men moved to regions with larger manufacturing and construction sectors. The agricultural transformation and industrialization in countries like Thailand has led to a loss of livelihoods for rural women and therefore forcing them to find employment in cities (Singhanetra-Renard & Prabhudhanitisarn, 1992). Such societal and economic transformations are likely to have caused similar feminization of migration streams in other settings and countries.

Besides different employment prospects, another dominant motive for women to undertake independent moves is to obtain education. Several studies conclude that women tend to state education as motivation to migrate more often than men. This pattern seems to hold especially for rural to urban migration in low-income countries like Ethiopia (Yilma & Regassa, 2019), Cuba (Rodriguez Rico, 2018), and Nepal (Williams, 2009). Yilma and Regassa (2019) also found that women make more planned migratory moves, involving household decisions and family reasons, while men mainly migrate for business and economic-related reasons. A similar finding holds for the case of Mexico where Cerrutti and Massey (2001) found that women tend to migrate together with family members but daughters of migrants exhibit a similarly independent migration agency like their fathers and brothers. This result hints at a possible intergenerational transmission of migration and agency. This is a topic that would benefit from further research.

Such differences in migration motives can indirectly translate into sex ratios of emigration rates. Different motivations between migrant men and women have also translated into higher levels of women emigrating from Fiji since the early 1980s where women constituted a large share of highly-skilled emigrants. Besides their high educational attainment, women also stated personal and physical security concerns as reasons for their move (Chandra, 2004). Across different studies the pattern emerges that highly-skilled women

are more eager to emigrate than their male counterparts (Heering et al., 2004). In the case of reunified Germany, Kroehnert and Vollmer (2012) explore the high female share in migration flows from rural East to West Germany. They find that the reasons for this gender gap are the comparably higher educational attainment of East German women, a labor market structure in rural areas that favored men, and the implications of these discrepancies on partner selection behavior (Kroehnert & Vollmer, 2012).

Macro-level gender inequalities and the resulting differences in access to financial and natural resources can motivate or prevent women's migration and thereby affect the gender- and sex-compositions of migration flows from a certain origin area. Neumayer and Plümper (2021) explore international migration to Germany and find that higher economic rights in the origin countries of the migrants reflect in a higher share of women in the sex-composition of migration to Germany (Neumayer & Plümper, 2021). The results suggest that lower gender-based inequality in the migrants' origin country translates into more agency over women's migration action and control over resources that can be steered into realizing the move. *All in all, these findings allow us to conclude that women do indeed respond differently to push effects of labor markets than men when making the decision to migrate for work.*

3.1.2 Are female and male migrants subject to different obstacles when leaving?

As elaborated in the previous subsection, women and men are subject to different obstacles and drivers when they decide about their migratory move. A dominant theme crystallizing across the literature indicates that women are less likely than men to realize their migration intentions. However, no mainstream migration theory addresses this phenomenon. Some studies have turned to discover what is hindering women from realizing their moves (Chort, 2014; de Jong, 2000; Smith & Floro, 2020). It is likely to be a result of an interplay between socially ascribed roles as caretakers and lower access to economic and social resources and capital to undertake the move.

While gender-inequalities on a macro-level can be assumed to drive emigration of women out of a certain place, Baudassé and Bazillier (2014) reach the conclusion that it rather impacts the selection into migration. Improving gender equality is positively correlated with high-skilled women's migration while it is negatively associated with low-skilled men's migration (Baudassé & Bazillier, 2014).

For one of the largest migration corridors in the world, namely the Mexican-US corridor, Chort (2014) found that gender influences intentions and actual migration behavior of Mexican potential migrants. Women's probability to carry out their migration plans is systematically lower than that of Mexican men due to gender-specific constraints. This finding is particularly important for forecasting migration where intentions are treated as good proxies for actual migration behavior. However, they are at risk to overestimate female migration (Chort, 2014). Such gender-specific constraints can result from persisting gender norms and roles in society. Similarly, Litchfield and Reilly (2009) reached the conclusion that observable characteristics alone are insufficient to completely explain the gender disparities in migration attempts among Albanians. According to their findings,

women demonstrate a much weaker response to adverse labor market conditions compared to men. This discrepancy can be attributed to traditional gender roles and societal expectations. Also, having younger or elderly dependents in the household limits women's migration while it is positively associated with male migration, again reflecting traditional female roles as caretakers (de Jong, 2000). One specific factor affecting migration intentions and preparations are food insecurities, which can act as a constraint rather than a push factor toward migration for women from low- and middle-income countries. Socially ascribed roles and differences in access to resources and employment opportunities are likely influencing this relationship (Smith & Floro, 2020).

In the literature, the question of why women choose not to leave despite having migration intentions is under-explored. Migration theories struggle to provide sufficient explanations for why potential migrants do not move as predicted or intended. Security considerations and limited access to financial means are very probable causes for these differences (Curran & Rivero-Fuentes, 2003; Chandra, 2004). Nevertheless, no study included in this literature review is concerned with gender differences in determinants of conflict-induced forced migration. Gendered effects of climatic change might play a role in migration intentions and are currently under-explored in the literature. Few works included in this literature review actually analyse how climatic changes impact the migration of women and men differently (Barbieri & Carr, 2005; Amuakwa-Mensah, Sam, & Kihui, 2019; Weinreb, Stecklov, & Arslan, 2020). These works agree that women are more responsive to climatic and environmental changes than men but the underlying mechanisms and effects remain to be further explored. *Considering all the preceding findings, we can conclude that potential migrants do face gendered obstacles when planning and undertaking a move. Conditional on migration aspirations, women seem to have a lower propensity to realize their migratory moves compared to their male counterparts.*

3.1.3 What gendered effects do migrant networks have?

Gender differences in propensities to realize migration intentions can stem from different preparations and precautions undertaken by men and women. According to the network theory of migration, women and men who plan to migrate rely on different networks to facilitate and realize their migration plans. Networks in the destination are seen as social capital that reduces monetary and psychological costs of the migrant. For the Mexico-US migration corridor, Davis and Winters (2001) found that same-sex networks were not more influential than male networks for facilitating female migration. However, for the choice of destination female networks were stronger determinants for migrant women. While women may rely on male networks for safety considerations during the perilous journey to the US, they often opt for destinations with a presence of female networks to secure employment opportunities and access information (Davis & Winters, 2001). Curran and Rivero-Fuentes (2003) reveal for the same migration corridor that male migrant networks are indeed more important for male migrants than for female migrants and vice versa.

A gendered perspective on family networks among Moroccan emigrants revealed that having family networks abroad increased women's migration intentions while the same did not hold for men (Heering et al., 2004). Moreover, among Moroccan women, particularly

those who are more modernized and educated, there is a greater intention to migrate. For men, on the contrary, family networks and higher education seem less important but local migration culture seems to matter more (Heering et al., 2004). In the context of Ecuadorian migration Gray (2010) found that women's migration is most influenced by family structure and that networks have ambiguous effects on out-migration of women. Consequently, access to natural capital plays an important role in selectivity into migration and households seem to influence women's migration decisions (Gray, 2010). In a similar manner, the effects of gendered social capital on US immigration from four Central American countries indicate that ties to men play a more important role for women who migrate from countries with low gender equity, while ties to women are more important for migration from countries where gender equity and the number of female-led families are high (Côté, Jensen, Roth, & Way, 2015). In the case of Congo and Senegal, Toma and Vause (2014) confirm that men and women rely on different ties suggesting that the mechanisms through which networks affect mobility differ across genders.

Curran and Rivero-Fuentes (2003) also include a comprehensive comparison of the role of networks between international and internal migration in Mexico concluding that female family migrant networks are more important for moves within Mexico than male networks. This opens possible avenues of research exploring how migrant networks matter for internal migration compared to international migration and how their influence varies by gender. *All the above referenced studies point to the importance of gendered social capital and network structures for the decision to migrate. Close-kin networks abroad do influence female migration positively while leaving male migration unaffected.*

3.2 Peri-migration stage

The gendered decision making process in the pre-migration stage influences the transition of migrants across borders and thereby shapes the sex-composition of migration flows. Furthermore, national restrictive or protective policies of the origin country as well as immigration laws and regulations of the country of destination influence the gender composition of migration flows additionally to the factors that influence the decision to migrate (Boyd & Grieco, 2003). Quantifying these transitions is only possible with accurate origin-destination migration data which is rarely provided by statistical offices and has limited geographic and time coverage. The scarcity of data sources from which flows can be derived lead to a homogeneous and narrow quantitative literature strand on the migration transition process.

The main findings of the literature on the transition stage of migration suggests that there was no significant feminization of migration observed towards the end of the 20th century. The sex-composition of flows merely mirrors the immigration policies if the destination countries as well as demand for female labor force (Zlotnik, 1995). Some specific cases like the increased out-migration of highly-skilled women from former Eastern Germany to the Western part of the country have created the popular perception that skilled women are more migratory than their male counterparts (Kroehnert & Vollmer, 2012). However, skilled women are in general not found to be more migratory than skilled men (Docquier, Lowell, & Marfouk, 2009; Docquier, Marfouk, Salomone, & Sekkat, 2012).

Another major finding highlighted by this review is that migrant women and men tend to respond differently to labor market factors both in their home countries and at their destination (Greenwood, 2008; Hofmann & Reiter, 2018). The remainder of this section is presenting findings from the literature that support the above made conclusions. Thereby, it will answer the questions of whether a notable feminization has taken place in migration and whether this hold true also for highly-skilled migrants. Moreover, it seeks to lay out evidence whether traditional pull- and push-factors have a gendered impact on the migration process.

3.2.1 Is a feminization of migration taking place?

One of the earliest assumption about female migration was formulated by Ravenstein (1889). Based on the British censuses from 1871 and 1881, he derived a number of hypotheses which formed the basis of migration theory in the past century. In one of the so-called “Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration” he stated that females are more migratory than males. After female migrants have been overseen or disregarded as dependents of men, many researchers have started wondering about the actual sex-composition of migratory moves. Many scientific papers written in the late 20th century aimed at identifying a potential “feminization” of migration flows. However, in this review 5 out of 170 papers use the term “feminization” in the abstracts.

One of these is the work of Zlotnik (1995). Comparing migration flows from the Global South to Belgium, Germany, the UK and the US, she found that the proportion of women in gross immigration is lower from developing origin countries than from developed countries. Nevertheless, women surpassed men in terms of net migration but at relatively low levels in the period from 1975 to 1984. Therefore, she concluded that no notable feminization of migration can be traced in the data. These observed trends might be strongly influenced by the immigration policies of the receiving countries as well as the expatriate population in the destination country (Zlotnik, 1995). The pioneering work of (Zlotnik, 1995) plays a crucial role in quantifying the patterns of female migration.

Donato, Alexander, Gabaccia, and Leinonen (2011) adopted a historical perspective by using data dating as far back as 1850 to analyze immigration to 27 countries, including the US. The authors note that over time, there have been dynamic and complex shifts in the sex ratios of immigrants to the US and worldwide, rather than a consistent trend towards feminization. However, the authors recorded upward shifts of the female share in immigration for most world regions, except for Africa and North America, from 1960 on (Donato et al., 2011). Gender selectivity of international migration has clearly transformed over time and world-wide immigrant populations became more female (Donato et al., 2011). This can be due to gender-selective admission policies as well as gendered obstacles and motivations as argued in the section on the pre-migration stage.

The post-Soviet space with its special gender dynamics and major migration channels was studied by Becker, Musabek, Seitenova, and Urzhumova (2003); Hofmann (2017). For the case of Kazakhstan, Becker et al. (2003) examined sex-ratios in emigration rates ten years after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Their analysis revealed that a slight gender imbalance in emigration rates, with women from urban areas outnumbering men in

the emigration process. However, instead of concluding that women were more migratory than men in this period in Kazakhstan, this gender imbalance in emigration rates might reflect demographic imbalances due to premature male mortality (Becker et al., 2003). A work by Hofmann (2017) is looking at the broader picture and profiles of migrants from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Vietnam to Russia. The author finds no clear evidence that migration flows from these origins to Russia are feminizing over time. However, the sex-composition varies depending on the origin as well as on destination country factors (Hofmann, 2017). A more recent study by Florinskaya (2022) arrives at a similar conclusion, stating that labor migration to Russia is unlikely to undergo feminization in the foreseeable future.

In order to provide a more clear answer to the question whether migration has feminized over the years, it is critical to have complete time series of migration flow data disaggregated by sex which only very few countries can provide. *Nevertheless, in some migration corridors women are increasingly participating in migration but an overall feminization cannot be proven with the current state of data.*

3.2.2 Are the gender-based discrepancies in migration trajectories of the highly-skilled?

Overall, men continue to outnumber women in international migration, indicating that women have not yet surpassed men in terms of overall migration numbers. In the specific case of high-skilled migration, researchers have argued that women play a significant role in brain drain, especially from low-income countries (Dumont, Martin, & Spielvogel, 2007). This motivated Docquier et al. (2009) to develop a dataset that provides emigration stocks and rates broken down by educational attainment and gender.

Based on this dataset, Docquier et al. (2012) aim to answer the question whether skilled women are more migratory than skilled men. Despite the increased participation of women in international migration and their advancements in education, the authors' conclusion suggests that skilled women are less likely to migrate internationally compared to men (Docquier et al., 2009, 2012). The disparity in the rate of highly skilled migration between genders is closely tied to the discrepancy in educational attainment within the source population, indicating unequal opportunities for education (Docquier et al., 2009).

Even though education crystallized as a stronger driver for female migration than for male throughout the literature, the country of origin as well as the legal requirements at the country of destination play a gendered role in the gender discrepancies of migration (Hofmann, 2017; Donato, 2010). One of such origin-destination country factor could be trade. It appears that there is a strong positive association between the intensity of trade and the migration of high-skilled women (Uprety, 2020). Uprety (2020) analyzed the drivers of the gender- and skill-composition of migrants from developing countries. The results indicate that trade seems to have a positive correlation with female highly-skilled emigration from that country than it has for male (Uprety, 2020).

To address data limitations and explore the migration patterns of scholars, researchers have utilized bibliometric data. This innovative data source is generated by reconstructing scholars' migration histories based on their publications' meta data. Utilizing this data

source, Malakhov (2019) compared the international mobility of Russian researchers by gender. The author found that female scientists tend to stay in Russia and their academic networks seem to be less international than those of their male colleagues. Female scientists seem to be held back in pursuing international academic careers by their care-taking roles and by their lower participation in STEM disciplines which are more demanded in the international labor market (Malakhov, 2019). Bibliometric data opens many new avenues for research of the migration trajectories of scholars and allows for a gender and sex classification based on names. It has been utilized only by one other work included in this review (Zhao, Aref, Zagheni, & Stecklov, 2022).

In contrast to the findings stating high-skilled women are not more migratory than their male counterparts, UK female graduates have been found to be indeed more migratory than their male counterparts. Based on survey data from 1997-2000, Faggian, McCann, and Sheppard (2007) concluded that female UK graduates engage more in migratory behavior partially to compensate for gender biases in the labor market. This might contrast the previously mentioned findings but considering that young graduates are not experiencing yet gendered mobility constraints due to caring responsibilities and the like, the findings do seem complementary. *Overall, the majority of the literature concludes that highly-skilled women are not more migratory than men likely driven by gender-based labor market discrimination and caring responsibilities.*

3.2.3 Do traditional pull and push factors play a different role for migrant women and men?

Traditional gender roles and societal expectations play a significant role in shaping the types of work that women engage in. As a result, the labor market structure in origin and destination country can impact the sex-composition of the flows (Boyd & Grieco, 2003). The Neoclassical Migration Theory takes into account differences in the return to human capital when undertaking migration (Bircan et al., 2020). But it does not take into account, like many other theories, the gender pay gaps in the destination and origin of the migrant as well as gendered access to education. Models incorporating pull and push factors therefore neglect the different effect these might have on migrant women compared to men. For instance, migrant women have been found to be less sensitive to traditional determinants such as distance between origin and destination (Beine & Salomone, 2013). Job opportunities are also found to be gender-sensitive in migration patterns (He & Gober, 2003). Women tend to be more responsive to perceived economic disparities in different regions, particularly in rural areas. Male migrants, on the other hand, are more drawn to job prospects in urban areas and opportunities offered by foreign enterprises. The presence of previous migrants and the development of light manufacturing industries are factors that attract female migrants more than their male counterparts (He & Gober, 2003).

Consequently, such factors can shape the sex-composition of migration flows by influencing the sex-selectivity of migration corridors. Greenwood (2008) focuses on immigration from Europe to the US in 1870-1910 and finds that the sex-composition of migration flows from European countries to the US depended on the labor market structure in the origin

country at that time. Where the service sector was well established, female labor force was demanded and that incentivized men to move abroad in search for traditionally male employment (Greenwood, 2008). Using later data on immigrant populations in the US, Hofmann and Reiter (2018) identified sources of the geographic variation in sex ratios. The variations could be, in some cases, explained by the migrants' age or country of origin but this explanation is insufficient. The authors conclude that potential drivers of these patterns might be gendered networks, the type of jobs available in the destination, the legal status of the migrants, and the quality of life (Hofmann & Reiter, 2018).

When reviewing the peri-migration literature on gender differences, it crystallizes that the usual assumptions about pull and push factors in a migration process do not apply in the same way for women as they do for men. An opportunity for future research could be to further enhance our understanding of gender-sensitivity of traditional pull and push factors. Such work can contribute to improving the performance of currently used migration forecasting models.

3.3 Post-migration stage

Every migratory move ends (at least temporarily) with the post-migration stage. In the post-migration stage, the integration outcomes of migrants can be influenced by several factors, like the migrants' entry status, employment opportunities, and occupational status (Boyd & Grieco, 2003). All of these factors have different effects by gender and are intertwined with the overall migration experience and outcomes.

While reviewing the literature on sex- and gender-based differences in the post-migration stage, it crystallized that the gender gaps in occupational status persist after granting legal status to migrants as women are more likely to stay employed in the informal sector (Kreisberg & Jackson, 2023; Powers, Seltzer, & Shi, 1998; Powers & Seltzer, 1998; Donato, Wakabayashi, Hakimzadeh, & Armenta, 2008). Moreover, migrant women experience a double disadvantage on the labor market in some countries - a penalty on their earnings for being a woman as well as for having migrant status (Ryazantsev, Rostovskaya, & Peremyshlin, 2019; Lopez, 2012; Hayfron, 2002). The literature agrees that despite the discrimination they experience on the labor market, migrant women tend to remit relatively more in form of goods and money to their dependants back in their place of origin compared to their male counterparts (Khamkhom & Jampaklay, 2020; Osaki, 1999). In the following, this section covers selected literature supporting the above stated findings in the post-migration literature. In particular, this includes findings on gender differences in the effect of legal status on migrants, gender-based labor market discrimination, and differences in the remittance-sending behaviors of migrants by sex.

3.3.1 Does legal status have a gendered effect on migrants?

As migrant woman generally tend to work in more precarious and oftentimes informal occupational arrangements, they seem to not benefit as much in terms of earnings, occupational status, and occupational mobility from authorization as migrant men do (Powers et al., 1998; Powers & Seltzer, 1998). The durable disadvantage resulting from being un-

documented prior to authorization also varies by gender. Kreisberg and Jackson (2023) confirm that women have a smaller disadvantage when undocumented than men compared to their documented counterparts, while their predicted durable disadvantage after authorization widens rather than persisting as it does for men. Explanations for this observation can be different depending on the legal pathways and human capital.

Whether migrants start off with unauthorized status in the destination country's labor market depends highly on the respective immigration policies. In the case of Mexico-US migration, Donato et al. (2008) find that when legal avenues to visas disappeared, female migrants experienced a larger wage deterioration and a stronger push toward informal sector employment than male migrants. Such findings indicate a gendered effect of immigration policies on migration outcomes and thus an increase in migration costs for women.

A closer look at the working conditions of mostly unauthorized women migrants reveals that many suffer from not being registered by a lack of access to social protection and health care, especially reproductive health care. This leads to the conclusion that migrant women experience a double burden of discrimination on the labor market of the destination country, one for being a women and one for being a migrant (Ryazantsev et al., 2019).

Gaps in the literature persist as most data used for analysis is about 20 years old. Furthermore, it is challenging to study a population that is as invisible in records as undocumented migrants.

3.3.2 What are the differences in labor market discrimination based on gender?

Upon arrival in the destination country, women and men exhibit different integration trajectories in the labor market. The majority of papers included in this sample analyze labor market outcomes of migrants, namely 68 only in the post-migration stage. One commonly observed pattern is a double penalty on earnings first due to the migrant status and second due to gender discrepancies in wages. Across many destination countries, namely Norway, US, Russia, and the Gulf states, consistent findings point at a double earnings penalty experienced by migrant women (Lopez, 2012; Hayfron, 2002; Alfarhan & Al-Busaidi, 2020). In the US, highly skilled immigrant women have been found to experience a disadvantage in earnings of which a larger share can be explained by their immigrant status and only the smaller share can be attributed to the gender (Lopez, 2012). On the contrary, for Norway Hayfron (2002) found that a larger share of disparities was explained by the gender component. Alfarhan and Al-Busaidi (2020) investigated the contribution to the earnings gap across the income range in the Gulf states and found that the wage gap at the lower end of the earnings distribution can be attributed mainly to immigrant status while at the higher end of the distribution this effect is declining balanced by the gender effect. Rebhun (2008, 2010) refutes the notion of a double earnings disadvantage on the Israeli labor market. Beyond the gender disadvantage, immigrant women do not experience discrimination on the labor market in Israel. However, this is dependent on their region of origin and their labor force participation there.

As the findings for Israel show, such results highly depend on the status of the immigrant on the labor market and the human capital that a person acquired before migrating.

Nevertheless, such relationships should be further investigated as they have the potential to not only improve policy making but also to improve migration predictions by sex assuming potential migrants take such disadvantages into account. *The findings point consistently toward gender differences in labor market integration of immigrants experienced through a double burden on migrant women's earnings.* This is information that could be useful in predicting and forecasting migration flows.

3.3.3 Are there differences in the remittance-sending behavior of migrants by sex?

Literature in development studies has investigated the relationship between remittance sending patterns of migrants and their gender for a long time. The studies consistently indicate that women tend to be more reliable as remittance senders. Women consistently remit a larger proportion of their income, which is typically smaller in comparison to men's income. And they remit more frequently than male migrants (Khamkhom & Jampaklay, 2020; Mizanur Rahman, 2013; Osaki, 1999). Possible explanations argue with women's cultural obligations and social pressure as mothers. Moreover, women are more committed senders due to their ability and the societal expectation to sacrifice for the family and save more (Khamkhom & Jampaklay, 2020; Mizanur Rahman, 2013). In accordance with the New Economics of labor migration theory, households in the Global South use migration as a strategy to ensure their survival (Osaki, 1999). *Based on the above studies, migrant women have been found to be more active remittance senders than their male counterparts despite earning less on the destination labor market.*

Since many major migration theories include the labor market and potential outcomes as crucial determinant in the decision making process in migration selectivity (Neoclassical Migration theory, New Economics of Labor Migration, Dual Labor Market Theory), these economic considerations become important also for demographic projections. The employment prospects in sectors that are traditionally more occupied by women (for instance, service and care) can attract more female labor migrants than men. As work constitutes one of the key motivations for migration (*Labour migration*, 2022), the sex-composition and its demographic implications on the destination countries are understudied. However, in the post-migration stage, research to date focuses almost entirely on the labor market integration of migrants while social integration, domestic violence victimization, and other components of vulnerability receive less attention.

<i>migration types</i>	PRE	PERI	POST	RETURN
climate migration	3	0	0	0
forced migration	0	0	8	1
labor migration	19	12	68	4
internal migration	4	1	7	1
family migration	2	0	4	0
demography reference	7	8	6	0
<i>total = 170</i>	<i>n = 45</i>	<i>n = 33</i>	<i>n = 87</i>	<i>n = 5</i>

Table 1: Number of articles focusing at the respective types of migration and containing associated keywords in the abstracts. Clearly many gaps in the literature persist. (Demography reference means any word containing “demograph”).

4 The Role of Data

The findings of the literature reviewed for this article reflect the scarce gender- and sex-disaggregated migration data availability. The need to collect and provide migration data by sex or gender has been acknowledged by researchers and international organizations. The United Nations Secretariat recognized that the “lack of readily available information on the participation of women in international migration is probably at the root of the conventional view that the typical migrant is a young, economically motivated male” (United Nations, 1995, p.56). Moreover they acknowledge that the deficiencies of migration statistics make it difficult to challenge such false conclusions. In 2004, the UN World survey on the role of women in development produced a report with special attention to women in international migration. The report repeatedly points out the dearth of data on migration classified by sex and age which hampers a thorough understanding of the female migration process (United Nations, 2004).

Migration data disaggregated by sex or gender are required by the Global Compact for Safe and Orderly Migration (United Nations General Assembly, 2018). Unfortunately, the availability of harmonized aggregated migration data is scarce. Recently, there has been a growing emphasis on the importance of collecting sex-disaggregated data to better understand vulnerabilities, mobilities, and gender-specific outcomes, and to inform gender-responsive policy-making (Kofman, 2019; Christou & Kofman, 2022; Hennebry, KC, & Williams, 2021). Multiple studies, including those by Morokvasic (1984); Donato and Gabaccia (2015); Zlotnik (1995), have contributed to this focus on female migrants, while a separate body of literature has emerged that examines and compares the migration patterns of both female and male migrants.

This increase in attention also mirrors the availability of sex-disaggregated data for migration studies. The first paper presenting data to analyze a potential feminization of migration was written by Zlotnik (1995). These sex-specific migration data provided by the UN Population Division became available to the public in 2002 (Boyd, 2021). Gender statistics are necessary for thorough gender analyses, however, sex-disaggregated data are the best alternative at this stage and an essential first step toward gender statistics but they come with availability and quality issues (Bircan & Yilmaz, 2022).

There exist four major data sources on sex and international migration at the global level (Hennebry et al., 2021). Namely, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' (UN DESA) estimates of international migration stocks for the years 1990 - 2019, the Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative providing information on human trafficking cases from the 2000s to 2020, the International Labor Organization's statistics on international migrant workers for the years 1991 - 2018, and lastly, the Refugee Data Finder containing estimates of refugees, asylum seekers, other displaced populations from 1951 - 2019 (Hennebry et al., 2021). Besides that, there exists the OECD databank on immigrant populations and international migration flows for the 28 member countries of OECD. This dataset also includes some demographic and labor market characteristics of the migrants (Bircan & Yilmaz, 2022).

Such datasets can have quality limitations, as countries apply different definitions of international migration in their methodologies for official statistics (Sirbu et al., 2021). Moreover, such methodologies can change over time creating inconsistencies in the measurement. Also, different sources of data can lead to different estimates and measures for similar phenomena. However, compatibility and consistency is crucial to measure inequalities between female and male migrants. That said, striving for improved sex-disaggregated statistics can only be the first step to collect data rather on gender than on biological sex alone (Boyd, 2021).

4.1 Data in the pre-migration stage

By reading the literature, it becomes clear that more than half of the papers included in the pre-migration stage literature review study countries in the Global South. This reflects the South-North dimension of migration and the emphasis on labor migration among all forms of migratory movements in the scientific literature. When assessing the state of a research area, we should also inspect the data sources used by the studies to generate the knowledge. A general observation is that data availability dictates the area under study and data scarcity is the main obstacle, as it is usually the case for research on migration.

The study areas covered by the papers include a notable number of countries in the Global South, unlike the peri- and post-migration stage literature. Especially for countries in the Global South, authors relied on small-sample survey data (Yilma & Regassa, 2019; Gray, 2010) but also longitudinal survey projects like the Mexican Family Life Survey and the Mexican Migration Project (Hughes, 2019; Chort, 2014; Côté et al., 2015; Curran & Rivero-Fuentes, 2003; Cerrutti & Massey, 2001). While survey data are prominent and useful for establishing causal relationships and answering narrower research questions, their coverage is usually low and their representativeness threatens the external validity of the findings. Census data as well as register data are used rarely. No study uses social media data such as Twitter or Facebook data. However, two works make use of bibliometric data as novel data source to understand patterns of scholarly migration (Malakhov, 2019; Zhao et al., 2022). Two papers in the sample employ online surveys as data collection method (Orosová, Benka, Hricová, & Kulanová, 2018; Akopova & Ignatjeva, 2012). Some studies combine several data sources for their analysis such as national administrative or survey data combined with migration datasets from international organisations (Grönlund &

Fairbrother, 2022; Neumayer & Plümper, 2021; Hanmer, Rubiano, Santamaria, & Arango, 2020; Kim, Yang, & Torneo, 2012).

4.2 Data in the peri-migration stage

The sex-composition of migration flows both internal and international, has direct implications on the demographic structure of the origin and destination regions. So-called left over men in rural areas of China and Germany or marriage squeezes in urban areas are results of such gendered movements (Wang, Zou, & Fan, 2019; Leibert, 2016). That said, it is difficult to capture migration flows accurately as data collection on movements, especially across international borders, highly depends on the level of border control and the definition of migration applied by each country. So far, the data landscape allows for snapshots in the place of origin and destination and these have been utilized by researchers to derive migration flows from in order to visualize gendered patterns and trends and to produce data that enables gender-sensitive analyses. Data on migrant stocks, which resemble rather long-term population effects of the migration process, is used to infer flows.

Attempts to overcome data limitations have been undertaken by several researchers. Docquier et al. (2009) used immigration and emigration stocks for the included country and the share of the educated population in the origin country to develop a dataset that provides emigration stocks and rates by educational attainment and gender between 1990 and 2000.

Nawrotzki and Jiang (2015) estimated international net migration flows and generated the Community Demographic Model International Migration Dataset (CDM-IM). This dataset is based on bilateral migrant stock input data from the United Nations Global Migration database on various countries from two years around 2000 and data on fertility and mortality rates. According to the authors, at the time of creation the CDM-IM dataset was the only data source that would allow for a detailed multi-country analysis of a migration response by specific age- and gender-subpopulations (Nawrotzki & Jiang, 2015).

By deriving flows from stocks in 10-year intervals between 1960 and 2015 by gender for 226 countries, Abel (2018) finds that the overall trends in global migration flows for men and women followed similar paths with slightly higher male shares and regional variations (Abel, 2018). Moreover, Raymer and Wiśniowski (2018) developed a model to forecast international migration flows by age and gender and applied their method to three different country situations and data types to evaluate its performance.

4.3 Data in the post-migration stage

As will be outlined in more detail in the literature review section, literature on the post-migration stage mainly analyses gender differences in the labor market integration of migrants. Therefore, the data underlying their findings stems predominantly from labor force or household surveys, register data, and censuses. Consequently, the countries and areas covered for analysis usually concentrate on the Global North. Due to data availability and choices of the authors this concentration of data results in an accumulation

of knowledge on labor market integration of migrants in wealthier destination countries while a large number of migrants reside in the Global South. This leaves a giant gap of knowledge about sex-differences in migration outcomes in developing countries yet to be explored.

Digital trace data, data that are generated by the interaction of humans with their digital devices, bear the potential to inform migration research by complementing existing official data sources. The recent launch of the Scholarly Migration Database opens ample opportunities for researchers to study high-skilled migration. Combined with national data it could be used to understand education as push determinant for women’s migration and as a pull factor for men. Other digital trace data, including migration stocks derived from Facebook and Instagram, can also potentially complement analyses for countries with limited data availability as they have been used in settings of sudden population movements (Zagheni, Garimella, Weber, & State, 2014; Zagheni, Weber, & Gummadi, 2017). Nevertheless, such data have to be used with caution. Their promises and pitfalls have been thoroughly discussed in recent migration literature (Sîrbu et al., 2021; Rampazzo, Rango, & Weber, 2023).

Figure 2 attempts to summarize the above elucidated points. From the many surveys used by the reviewed literature only 12 are actually panels surveying the same individual or household at several points in time. The category “other” encompasses bibliometric data, shipping records, and other non-traditional data sources for migration research. It also stands out that a notable number of the surveys, censuses and registers used are not provided by official statistics providers like national statistics offices or international organizations. Many widely used surveys like the Mexican Migration Project have been conducted and are provided by academic institutions. While not compromising on the datasets’ quality, this fact highlights the urgent need for richer migration data on the individual level. Universities set up their own data collections for specific migration corridors because these crucial data collections have not yet been institutionalized by policy-makers. The gaps in the literature along the different stages of migration require different types of data to be closed. Research questions regarding the preparatory stage will benefit from representative surveys as many small-scale surveys have been used to study potential migrants. In order to answer research questions about the sex-composition of migratory moves sufficiently, gender-disaggregated flow data is indispensable. In this case, harmonized migration definitions across statistical offices would improve the quality of the data for this exercise. The post-migration literature is characterized by a richer data landscape. However, this holds true mainly for Global North countries and consequently research explores mainly South-North migration. Therefore, labor force survey or equivalent representative surveys that encompass the migrant population and their characteristics are urgently needed for migration destinations in the Global South. As capacities of official statistics providers remain limited to provide a wider geographic coverage, digital trace data is currently being explored by researchers to fill those gaps.

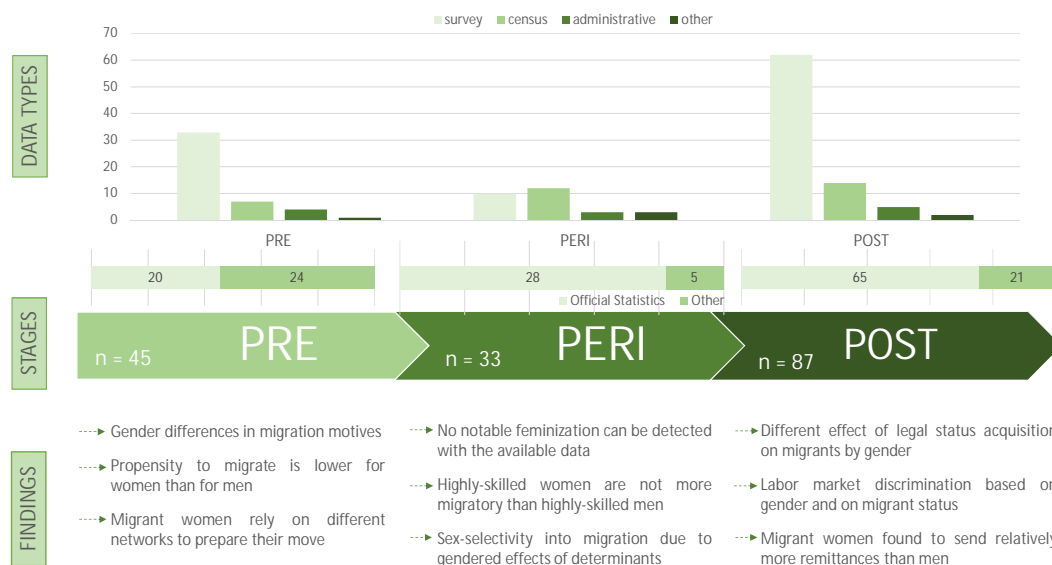


Figure 2: Number of articles employing the respective data type by migration stage. Official statistics refer to data bases collected and provided by official entities like national statistics offices or international organizations.

5 Conclusion

The body of research on sex- and gender-based differences in the migration process has grown considerably over the course of the past decades. This systematic literature review summarizes the main findings of the literature and presents them together with an overview of the available data sources. By doing so, we show that quantitative studies have revealed substantial differences between migrant women and men across the preparatory, the transition, and the integration stages of the migration process. The main conclusion is that noteworthy differences between migrant women and men throughout their migration trajectories have been discovered by the literature. Nevertheless, these insights have not yet translated into migration theories.

In the pre-migration stage, it was found that women's motives and propensities for primary migration differ from those of men due to gender norms and limited access to resources. Furthermore, women rely more on family networks while men rely on acquaintances in the destination country for migration facilitation. In the peri-migration stage, no significant feminization could be proven also not among highly educated migrants. In the post-migration stage, gender differences arise in the occupational status and labor market

integration of migrants, where migrant women are more likely to be employed in the informal sector. The primary data source are surveys, followed by census and administrative data.

These findings reveal important necessities and opportunities for further research. Especially, gender-based differences in refugee migration, climate migration, and internal migration are currently underexplored. However, research can only be carried out with available data sources that allow for gender-disaggregated analyses. Questions like whether a feminization of migration took place can only be answered with reliable migration flow data disaggregated by sex. The voids in the data landscape of sex-disaggregated migration data determines the research questions analyzed by the literature and consequently, shapes its findings. As this review has shown, survey data is the dominant data type used for comparing determinants and outcomes of migration by gender. However, deriving accurate flows based on such data is challenging if not impossible. Overall, the research area would benefit tremendously from enhanced gender-disaggregated data collection and provision.

To develop policies that effectively support migrants of all genders, there is a crucial need for the collection of sex-disaggregated data. Such data would provide a deeper understanding of the specific challenges and needs faced by migrant women, enabling policymakers to formulate targeted interventions and support mechanisms. In the words of Hania Zlotnik “the quantification and characterization of female migration is at most a first step on the path to a better understanding of the forces that shape both the international migration of women and international migration in general” (Zlotnik, 1995, p.230).

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6 Appendix

<i>Scopus</i>	(TITLE(women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex)) AND (TITLE(migra* OR immigra* OR emigra* OR mobil* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*")) AND (ABS(women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex)) AND (ABS(migra* OR immigra* OR emigra* OR mobil* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*")) AND (KEY(women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex)) AND (KEY(migra* OR immigra* OR emigra* OR mobil* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*")) AND NOT (TITLE(nutr* OR medic* OR migraine OR nurs* OR health* OR diet* OR contraceptiv* OR fertil* OR sexuality)) AND NOT (KEY(nutr* OR medic* OR migraine OR health* OR sexuality))
<i>Web of Science</i>	TI = ((women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex) AND (migra* OR immigra* OR emigra* OR mobil* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*")) NOT (nutr* OR medic* OR migraine OR nurs* OR health* OR diet* OR contraceptiv* OR fertil* OR sexuality) AND AB = ((women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex) AND (migra* OR immigra* OR emigra* OR mobil* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*")) AND AK = ((women* OR woman* OR female* OR gender* OR sex) AND (migra* OR immigra* OR emigra* OR mobil* OR relocat* OR mov* OR displac* OR refugee* OR "asylum seeker*")) NOT (nutr* OR medic* OR migraine OR health* OR sexuality))

Table 2: Search strings according to database

<i>migration types</i>	PRE	PERI	POST	RETURN
climate migration	3	0	0	0
forced migration	0	0	8	1
labor migration	19	12	68	4
internal migration	4	1	7	1
family migration	2	0	4	0
demography reference	7	8	6	0
<i>total</i> = 170	<i>n</i> = 45	<i>n</i> = 33	<i>n</i> = 87	<i>n</i> = 5

Table 3: Number of articles focusing at the respective types of migration and containing associated keywords in the abstracts. Clearly many gaps in the literature persist. (Demography reference means any word containing “demograph”.)

Article information	Title
	Authors
	Publication year
	Publication type
	Outlet name
Analysis	Research question(s)
Method	Type of method
	Name of method
Data	Data source
	Data type
	Data source
	Official data (Yes/No)
	Time period
Results	Geographic area
	Findings
	Conclusions
	Future research

Table 4: Data extraction template

Table 5: Articles included in the analysis (**pre-migration stage**).
For non-English articles, the title translation is presented as listed
in the WoS and Scopus search results.

Authors	Title	Year	Journal/Book
Hidrobo M., Mueller V., Roy S.	Cash Transfers, Migration, And Gender Norms	2022	American Journal of Agricultural Economics
Neumayer E., Plümper T.	Women’s Economic Rights In Developing Countries And The Gender Gap In Migration To Germany	2021	IZA Journal of Development and Migration
Latukha M., Shagalkina M., Kalinina E., Khasieva D.	Does Gender Matter? Gender Talent Migration And Its Implication For Talent Management	2021	Journal of Global Mobility
Lien D., Zuloaga E.	The Effects Of Language On The Gender Patterns Of Highly Skilled Migration	2021	International Trade Journal
Smith M.D., Floro M.S.	Food Insecurity, Gender, And International Migration In Low- And Middle-Income Countries	2020	Food Policy
Weinreb A., Stecklov G., Arslan A.	Effects Of Changes In Rainfall And Temperature On Age- And Sex-Specific Patterns Of Rural-Urban Migration In Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	Population and Environment

Hughes C.	Reexamining The Influence Of Conditional Cash Transfers On Migration From A Gendered Lens	2019	Demography
Yilma M., Regassa N.	Gender Differentials In Internal Migration Decisions: The Case Of Dilla Town, Southern Ethiopia	2019	Kontakt
Amuakwa-Mensah F., Sam V.N., Kihiu E.N.	Gender Dimension Of Migration Decisions In Ghana: The Reinforcing Role Of Anticipated Welfare Of Climatic Effect	2019	International Journal of Computational Economics and Econometrics
Chen C., Fan C.C.	Gender And Generational Differences In First Outward- And First Inward-Moves: An Event-History Analysis Of Rural Migrants In China	2018	Environment and Planning A
Orosová O., Benka J., Hricová L., Kulanová M.	Gender, Rootedness, Normative Beliefs And Emigration Intentions Of Slovak University Students	2018	International Migration
Lin Y., Kingminghae W.	Intimate Relationships And Mobility Intentions Of Thai International Students In Chinese Universities: A Gendered Analysis	2018	Population, Space and Place
Rico, RR	Gender Differences In Internal Migration To Havana During The Second Half Of The 20th Century	2018	Revista Internacional De Estudios Migratorios
Maclin B.J., Kelly J.T.D., Perks R., Vinck P., Pham P.	Moving To The Mines: Motivations Of Men And Women For Migration To Artisanal And Small-Scale Mining Sites In Eastern Democratic Republic Of The Congo	2017	Resources Policy
Stoermer S., Davies S.E., Bahrisch O., Portniagin F.	For Sensation's Sake: Differences In Female And Male Expatriates' Relocation Willingness To Dangerous Countries Based On Sensation Seeking	2017	Journal of Global Mobility
Xu X., Sylwester K.	The Effects Of Foreign Direct Investment On Emigration: The Roles Of FDI Source Country, Education, And Gender	2016	Economic Modelling
Greefs H., Winter A.	Alone And Far From Home: Gender And Migration Trajectories Of Single Foreign Newcomers To Antwerp, 1850-1880	2016	Journal of Urban History
Côté R.R., Jensen J.E., Roth L.M., Way S.M.	The Effects Of Gendered Social Capital On U.s. Migration: A Comparison Of Four Latin American Countries	2015	Demography

Toma, S., Vause, S.	Gender Differences In The Role Of Migrant Networks: Comparing Congolese And Senegalese Migration Flows	2014	International Migration Review
Baudassé T., Bazillier R.	Gender Inequality And Emigration: Push Factor Or Selection Process?	2014	International Economics
Camlin C.S., Snow R.C., Hosegood V.	Gendered Patterns Of Migration In Rural South Africa	2014	Population, Space and Place
Chort I.	Mexican Migrants To The Us: What Do Unrealized Migration Intentions Tell Us About Gender Inequalities?	2014	World Development
Bevc M.	The Emigration Of Scientists From Slovenia In The 1995-2009 Period By Gender	2013	Teorija in Praksa
Kröhnert S., Vollmer S.	Gender-Specific Migration From Eastern To Western Germany: Where Have All The Young Women Gone?	2012	International Migration
Chiang Y., Hannum E., Kao G.	Who Goes, Who Stays, And Who Studies? Gender, Migration, And Educational Decisions Among Rural Youth In China	2012	International Journal of Chinese Education
Akopova I., Ignatjeva S.	Gender Aspect Of Labor Migration In A Two-Community State: The Case Of Latvia	2012	International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences
Kim J., Yang S.-B., Torneo A.R.	Marriage Immigration And Gender In South Korea: Accounting For Gender Disparities in International Marriages	2012	Asia-Pacific Social Science Review
Gray C.L.	Gender, Natural Capital, And Migration In The Southern Ecuadorian Andes	2010	Environment and Planning A
Litchfield J., Reilly B.	Modelling Migration Attempts And The Role Of Gender In Albania	2009	Economic Annals
Williams N.	Education, Gender, And Migration In The Context Of Social Change	2009	Social Science Research

Barbieri A.F., Carr D.L.	Gender-Specific Out-Migration, Deforestation And Urbanization In The Ecuadorian Amazon	2005	Global and Planetary Change
White K.J.C., Crowder K., Tolnay S.E., Adelman R.M.	Race, Gender, And Marriage: Destination Selection During The Great Migration	2005	Demography
Heering L., van der Erf R., van Wissen L.	The Role Of Family Networks And Migration Culture In The Continuation Of Moroccan Emigration: A Gender Perspective	2004	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
Chandra D.	International Migration From Fiji: Gender And Human Development Issues	2004	Asian and Pacific Migration Journal
Davis B., Winters P.	Gender, Networks And Mexico-US Migration	2001	Journal of Development Studies
Curran, S.R., Rivero-Fuentes, E.	Engendering Migrant Networks: The Case of Mexican Migration	2003	Demography
Cerrutti M., Massey D.S.	On The Auspices Of Female Migration From Mexico To The United States	2001	Demography
De Jong G.F.	Expectations, Gender, And Norms In Migration Decision-Making	2000	Population Studies
Yang X., Guo F.	Gender Differences In Determinants Of Temporary Labor Migration In China: A Multilevel Analysis	1999	International Migration Review
Shauman K.A., Xie Yu.	Geographic Mobility Of Scientists: Sex Differences And Family Constraints	1996	Demography
Radcliffe S.A.	Mountains, Maidens And Migration: Gender And Mobility In Peru	1992	Gender and migration in developing countries
Hugo G.	Women On The Move: Changing Patterns Of Population Movement Of Women In Indonesia	1992	Gender and migration in developing countries

Singhanetra-Renard A., Prabudhanitisarn N.	Changing Socio-Economic Roles Of Thai Women And Their Migration	1992	Gender and migra- tion in develop- ing countries
Momsen J.H.	Gender Selectivity In Caribbean Migra- tion	1992	Gender and migra- tion in develop- ing countries
Asis M.M.B.	To The United States And Into The Labor Force: Occupational Expecta- tions Of Filipino And Korean Immi- grant Women	1991	Papers - East- West Population Institute

Table 6: Articles included in the analysis (**peri-migration stage**).
For non-English articles, the title translation is presented as listed
in the WoS and Scopus search results.

Authors	Title	Year	Journal/Book
Florinskaya Y.F.	Female Labor Migration To Russia: Number, Donor Countries, Niches In The Labor Market	2022	Studies on Russian Economic Develop- ment
Abel G.J., Cohen J.E.	Bilateral International Migration Flow Estimates Updated And Refined By Sex	2022	Scientific Data
Uprety D.	The Impact Of International Trade On Migration By Skill Levels And Gender In Developing Countries	2020	International Mi- gration
Wang Q., Zou Y., Fan D.	Gender Imbalance In China's Marriage Migration: Quantitative Evidence And Policy Implications	2019	Economic Mod- elling
Malakhov V.A.	Gender Aspect Of International Aca- demic Mobility Of Russian Scientists	2019	Woman in Russian Society
Abel G.J.	Estimates Of Global Bilateral Migra- tion Flows By Gender Between 1960 And 2015	2018	International Mi- gration Review
Raymer J., Wiśniowski A.	Applying And Testing A Forecasting Model For Age And Sex Patterns Of Immigration And Emigration	2018	Population Studies
Hofmann E.T., Reiter E.M.	Geographic Variation In Sex Ratios Of The US Immigrant Population: Identi- fying Sources Of Difference	2018	Population Re- search and Policy Review

Hofmann E.T.	Who Goes To Russia? Understanding Gendered Migration Patterns	2017	Eurasian Geography and Economics
Todd G.J.N., Clark B., Marston M., Urassa M., Todd J.	Gender And Youth Migration For Empowerment: Migration Trends From Tanzania	2017	Migration Letters
Goldberg A., Günther T., Rosenberg N.A., Jakobs-son M.	Ancient X Chromosomes Reveal Contrasting Sex Bias In Neolithic And Bronze Age Eurasian Migrations	2017	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America
Leibert T.	She Leaves, He Stays? Sex-Selective Migration In Rural East Germany	2016	Journal of Rural Studies
Nawrotzki R.J., Jiang L.	Indirectly Estimating International Net Migration Flows By Age And Gender: The Community Demographic Model International Migration (Cdm-Im) Dataset	2015	Historical Methods
de Carvalho R.C., Rigotti J.I.R.	Migration In The Intermediate Cities Of Minas Gerais And Its Effects On Population Growth And Sex And Age Composition In The Period 1980-2010	2015	Revista Brasileira de Estudos de Populacao
Beine M., Salomone S.	Network Effects In International Migration: Education Versus Gender	2013	Scandinavian Journal of Economics
Docquier F., Marfouk A., Salomone S., Sekkat K.	Are Skilled Women More Migratory Than Skilled Men?	2012	World Development
Donato K.M., Alexander J.T., Gabaccia D.R., Leinonen J.	Variations In The Gender Composition Of Immigrant Populations: How They Matter	2011	International Migration Review
Donato K.M.	U.S. Migration From Latin America: Gendered Patterns And Shifts	2010	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Docquier F., Lowell B.L., Marfouk A.	A Gendered Assessment Of Highly Skilled Emigration	2009	Population and Development Review
Greenwood M.J.	Family And Sex-Specific U.s. Immigration From Europe, 1870-1910: A Panel Data Study Of Rates And Composition	2008	Explorations in Economic History

Faggian A., Mccann P., Sheppard S.	Some Evidence That Women Are More Mobile Than Men: Gender Differences In U.k. Graduate Migration Behavior	2007	Journal of Regional Science
Agesa R.U., Agesa J.	Sources Of Gender Difference In Rural To Urban Migration In Kenya: Does Human Capital Matter?	2005	Applied Economics Letters
Becker C.M., Musabek E.N., Seitenova A.-G.S., Urzhumova D.S.	Short-Term Migration Responses Of Women And Men During Economic Turmoil: Lessons From Kazakhstan	2003	Eurasian Geography and Economics
He C., Gober P.	Gendering Interprovincial Migration In China	2003	International Migration Review
Liaw K.L.	Distinctive Features In The Sex Ratio Of Japan's Interprefectural Migrants: An Explanation Based On The Family System And Spatial Economy Of Japan	2003	International Journal of Population Geography
Firman T.	Metropolitan Expansion And The Growth Of Female Migration To Jakarta	1999	Asia Pacific Viewpoint
Liaw K.L., Hayase Y.	Rural/Urban Migrations In Zimbabwe In 1982-92: Selectivity By Gender, Place Of Birth, And Educational Attainment.	1997	Jinkōgaku kenkyū / Nihon Jinkō Gakkai henshū
Zlotnik H.	The South-To-North Migration Of Women	1995	International Migration Review
Boyle, P.J., Halfacree, K.H.	Service Class Migration In England And Wales, 1980-1981 - Identifying Gender-Specific Mobility Patterns	1995	Regional Studies
Robinson V.	Race, Gender, And Internal Migration Within England And Wales	1993	Environment and Planning A
Brosnan P., Wilson M.	Differentials In Australian Interstate Migration 1911-21 To 1961-66 By Place Of Birth, Sex And Age	1989	Journal of the Australian Population Association
Watkins J.F.	Gender And Race Differentials In Elderly Migration	1989	Research on Aging
Slater P.B.	Origin And Destination Entropies Of U.S. 1965-70 Age-Sex-Specific Inter-county Migration Flows	1984	Mathematical Social Sciences

Table 7: Articles included in the analysis (**post-migration stage**).
For non-English articles, the title translation is presented as listed
in the WoS and Scopus search results.

Authors	Title	Year	Journal/Book
Kreisberg A.N., Jackson M.	Durable Disadvantage: Gender And The Mark Of Unauthorized Status In Immigrants' Occupational Trajectories	2022	Sociological Perspectives
Palencia-Esteban A.	Occupational Segregation Of Female And Male Immigrants In Europe: Accounting For Cross-Country Differences	2022	International Labour Review
Peng J., Chen J., Zhang L.	Gender-Differentiated Poverty Among Migrant Workers: Aggregation And Decomposition Analysis Of The Chinese Case For The Years 2012–2018	2022	Agriculture (Switzerland)
Preston V., McLafferty S., Maciejewska M.	Gender, Immigration And Commuting In Metropolitan Canada	2022	Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie
Busk H., Jauhiainen S.	The Careers Of Immigrants In Finland: Empirical Evidence For Genders And Year Of Immigration	2022	Journal of International Migration and Integration
Grönlund A., Fairbrother M.	No Escape From Tradition? Source Country Culture And Gendered Employment Patterns Among Immigrants In Sweden	2022	International Journal of Sociology
Cobas-valdés A., Fernández-macho J.	Gender Dissimilarities In Human Capital Transferability Of Cuban Immigrants In The Us: A Clustering Quantile Regression Coefficients Approach With Consideration Of Implications For Sustainability	2021	Sustainability (Switzerland)
Sharp M.	The Labour Market Impacts Of Female Internal Migration: Evidence From The End Of Apartheid	2021	Regional Science and Urban Economics
Al-Dalahmeh M., Sarihasan I., Dajnoki K.	The Influence Of Gender And Educational Attainment Differences On International Migrants' Occupational Status In Oecd Countries	2021	Economies
Wessel T., Magnusson Turner L.	The Migration Pathway To Economic Mobility: Does Gender Matter?	2021	Population, Space and Place
Treuren G.J.M., Manoharan A., Vishnu V.	The Gendered Consequences Of Skill-Discounting For Migrants	2021	Journal of Industrial Relations

Wu Y., Pieters J., Heerink N.	The Gender Wage Gap Among China's Rural-Urban Migrants	2021	Review of Development Economics
Popoola K.O., Oladehinde G.J., Animasaun E.	Gender Differentials In Poverty Among Migrants In Rural Border Communities Of Oyo State, Nigeria	2021	Acta Universitatis Carolinae, Geographica
Perales F., Lee R., Forrest W., Todd A., Baxter J.	Employment Prospects Of Humanitarian Migrants In Australia: Does Gender Inequality In The Origin Country Matter?	2021	Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies
Eriksson B., Stanfors M.	Industrious Migrants: Gender And The Earnings Of Migrants In Swedish Manufacturing Around 1900	2021	Scandinavian Economic History Review
Rai A., Choi Y.J.	Domestic Violence Victimization Among South Asian Immigrant Men And Women In The United States	2021	Journal of Interpersonal Violence
Colombelli A., Grinza E., Meliciani V., Rossi M.	Pulling Effects In Immigrant Entrepreneurship: Does Gender Matter?	2021	Economic Geography
Salikutluk, Z; Menke, K	Gendered Integration? How Recently Arrived Male And Female Refugees Fare On The German Labour Market	2021	Jfr-Journal Of Family Research
Khamkhom N., Jampaklay A.	Gender Differences In Remittances Behavior Among Migrants In Thailand	2020	Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences
Seibel V.	Contact To Natives Among Recent Turkish Migrants In Germany: Gender Differences And Potential Explanations	2020	Frontiers in Sociology
Montero E.L.G.	Eurostat Gender Indicators' Utilities And Limitations: Sociodemographic Profiles Of Migrant Women	2020	Migraciones
Carrasco Carpio C., García-Serrano C., Hernanz V.	Work Trajectories Of Female And Male Immigrants In Spain [not sure whether to keep it or not as it focuse on migrants' gender only on the side]	2020	International Migration
Alfarhan U.F., Al-Busaidi S.	Women's Earnings Between Migration Status And Glass Ceilings: A Double Penalty?	2020	Applied Economics Letters

Leibbrand C.	Unequal Opportunity? Racial, Ethnic, And Gender Disparities In The Returns To Internal U.s. Migration	2020	Social Currents
Hanmer L., Rubiano E., Santamaria J., Arango D.J.	How Does Poverty Differ Among Refugees? Taking A Gender Lens To The Data On Syrian Refugees In Jordan	2020	Middle East Development Journal
Bjørneseth F., Smidt M., Stachowski J.	Gender, Parenthood And Feelings Of Safety In Greek Refugee Centres	2019	Journal of Refugee Studies
Rufai M., Ogunniyi A., Salman K.K., Oyeyemi M., Salawu M.	Migration, Labor Mobility And Household Poverty In Nigeria: A Gender Analysis	2019	Economies
Eryar D., Tekgüç H., Toktas S.	Does Migration Contribute To Women's Empowerment? Portrait Of Urban Turkey And Istanbul	2019	Turkish Studies
von Berlepsch V., Rodríguez-Pose A., Lee N.	A Woman's Touch? Female Migration And Economic Development In The United States	2019	Regional Studies
Ryazantsev S.V., Ros-tovskaya T.K., Peremyshlin S.N.	Gender Aspects Of Labor Migration In Russia: Trends, Implications, Regulation	2019	Woman in Russian Society
Villalobos L.D., Grossman F.B., Bolaños I.N.	Educated Mexican Migrants In The United States: Analysis Of Gender Inequalities	2019	Estudios Fronterizos
Ala-Mantila M., Fleischmann F.	Gender Differences In Labour Market Integration Trajectories Of Recently Arrived Migrants In The Netherlands	2018	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
Minor O.M., Cameo M.	A Comparison Of Wages By Gender And Region Of Origin For Newly Arrived Refugees In The Usa	2018	Journal of International Migration and Integration
Li W.	Migration And Marital Instability Among Migrant Workers In China: A Gender Perspective	2018	Chinese Journal of Sociology
Kusow A.M., Ajrouch K.J., Corra M.	Socioeconomic Achievement Among Arab Immigrants In The Usa: The Influence Of Region Of Origin And Gender	2018	Journal of International Migration and Integration

Bowen H.P., Pédussel Wu J.	Immigrant Gender And International Trade	2018	Mondes en Développement
Ramos, RM	Immigration And Employment In Costa Rica: An Analysis With A Gender Perspective Based On The Continuing Employment Survey	2018	Revista Economía Y Sociedad
Esteban F.O., Ingellis A.G.	Transnational Occupational Mobility And Gender Inequality: The Case Of Argentine Immigrants In Spain	2018	Studi Emigrazione
Basu S.	Intermarriage And The Labour-Force Participation Of Immigrants: Differences By Gender	2017	Applied Economics Letters
Rocheva A., Varshaver E.	Gender Dimension Of Migration From Central Asia To The Russian Federation	2017	Asia-Pacific Population Journal
Cheung S.Y., Phillimore J.	Gender And Refugee Integration: A Quantitative Analysis Of Integration And Social Policy Outcomes	2017	Journal of Social Policy
Edo A., Toubal F.	Immigration And The Gender Wage Gap	2017	European Economic Review
Lacroix J., Gagnon A., Lortie V.	At The Intersection Of Gender And National Origin: The Career Trajectories Of Selected Immigrants In Quebec	2017	Population
Li Z., Liang Z.	Gender And Job Mobility Among Rural To Urban Temporary Migrants In The Pearl River Delta In China	2016	Urban Studies
Matsuo M.	Gender Differences In Mobility Of Hispanic Immigrants	2016	Transport Policy
Donato K.M., Perez S.L.	A Different Hue Of The Gender Gap: Latino Immigrants And Political Conservatism In The United States	2016	RSF
Wang C., Zhou X., Zhang C.	The Impact Of Social Capital On Wages Of Rural Migrants And Its Gender Difference In China	2015	Journal of Macromarketing

Salas Díaz R.J.	Incidence Of Migration On Urban Gender Wage Gap In Colombia	2015	Ensayos Sobre Política Economica
Joassart-Marcelli P.	Gender, Social Network Geographies, And Low-Wage Employment Among Recent Mexican Immigrants In Los Angeles	2014	Urban Geography
Mizanur Rahman M.	Gendering Migrant Remittances: Evidence From Bangladesh And The United Arab Emirates	2013	International Migration
Oso L., Catarino C.	From Sex To Gender: The Feminisation Of Migration And Labour-Market Insertion In Spain And Portugal	2013	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
Vlase I.	Potential Factors Of Gender Inequalities In Migration Flows. The Case Of Romanian Roma In Italy And Spain	2013	Calitatea Vietii
Wang Z.	Empirical Study Of Gender Occupational Segregation Of Rural-Urban Migrant Workers In China	2012	Advances in Gender Research
Magnani E., Zhu R.	Gender Wage Differentials Among Rural-Urban Migrants In China	2012	Regional Science and Urban Economics
del Río C., Alonso-Villar O.	Occupational Segregation Of Immigrant Women In Spain	2012	Feminist Economics
Bradatan C.E., Sandu D.	Before Crisis: Gender And Economic Outcomes Of The Two Largest Immigrant Communities In Spain	2012	International Migration Review
Lopez M.J.	Skilled Immigrant Women In The Us And The Double Earnings Penalty	2012	Feminist Economics
Logan J.R., Rivera Drew J.A.	Human Capital, Gender, And Labor Force Incorporation: The Case Of Immigrants From The Former Soviet Union	2011	International Journal of Comparative Sociology
Huh Y.	The Effect Of Home-Country Gender Status On The Labor Market Success Of Immigrants	2011	Journal of Human Development and Capabilities

Vause S.	Gender Differences And Labor Mobility Of Congolese Migrants (Drc) In Belgium	2011	Espace-Populations-Societes
Zaiceva A.	East-West Migration And Gender: Is There A Differential Effect For Migrant Women?	2010	Labour Economics
Croes H., Hooimeijer P.	Gender And Chain Migration: The Case Of Aruba	2010	Population, Space and Place
Rebhun, U	Immigration, Gender, And Earnings In Israel	2010	European Journal Of Population- Revue Europeenne De Demographie
Batista N.N.F., Cacciamali M.C.	Wage Differences Between Men And Women According To Condition Of Migration	2009	Revista Brasileira de Estudos de Populacao
Rebhun U.	A Double Disadvantage? Immigration, Gender, And Employment Status In Israel	2008	European Journal of Population
Livingston, G	Gender, Job Searching, And Employment Outcomes Among Mexican Immigrants	2006	Population Research And Policy Review
Liang Z., Chen Y.P.	Migration And Gender In China: An Origin-Destination Linked Approach	2004	Economic Development and Cultural Change
Cacopardo M.C., Maguid A.M.	Migrants And Gender Differences In The Labor Market Of Metropolitan Buenos Aires	2003	Desarrollo Economico
Hayfron J.E.	Panel Estimates Of The Earnings Gap In Norway: Do Female Immigrants Experience A Double Earnings Penalty?	2002	Applied Economics
Nilsson K.	Migration, Gender And The Household Structure: Changes In Earnings Among Youth Adults In Sweden	2001	Regional Studies
Djamba Y.K., Goldstein S., Goldstein A.	Migration And Occupational Changes During Periods Of Economic Transition: Women And Men In Vietnam	2000	Asian and Pacific Migration Journal

Osaki K.	Economic Interactions Of Migrants And Their Households Of Origin: Are Women More Reliable Supporters?	1999	Asian and Pacific Migration Journal
Powers M.G., Seltzer W., Shi J.	Gender Differences In The Occupational Status Of Undocumented Immigrants In The United States: Experience Before And After Legalization	1998	International Migration Review
Chattopadhyay A.	Gender, Migration, And Career Trajectories In Malaysia	1998	Demography
Meng X.	Gender Occupational Segregation And Its Impact On The Gender -Wage Differential Among Rural-Urban Migrants: A Chinese Case Study	1998	Applied Economics
Shumway J.M., Cooke T.J.	Gender And Ethnic Concentration And Employment Prospects For Mexican-American Migrants	1998	Growth and Change
Powers M.G., Seltzer	Occupational Status And Mobility Among Undocumented Immigrants By Gender	1998	International Migration Review
Cooke T.J., Bailey A.J.	Family Migration And The Employment Of Married Women And Men	1996	Economic Geography
Beach C.M., Worswick C.	Is There A Double-Negative Effect On The Earnings Of Immigrant Women?	1993	Canadian Public Policy/Analyse de Politiques
Lee S.M.	Female Immigrants And Labor In Colonial Malaya: 1860-1947	1989	International Migration Review
Gronlund, A; Nordlund, M	A Maternal Wall For Refugees? Gender And Labor Market Establishment In Sweden	2022	Nordic Journal Of Working Life Studies
Eckhard J., Stauder J.	Migration And The Partner Market: How Gender-Selective Relocations Affect Regional Mating Chances In Germany	2018	European Journal of Population
Núñez-Antón V., Oguiza-Tovar A., Virto-Moreno J.	Effects Of The Economic Crisis On Employment Among The Immigrant Population In The Basque Country: An Analysis For Sex, Qualification And Geographical Origin	2018	Papeles de Poblacion

Krieg R.G.	Does Migration Function To Reduce Earnings Differentials By Race And Gender?	1990	The Annals of Regional Science
Donato K.M., Wakabayashi C., Hakimzadeh S., Armenta A.	Shifts In The Employment Conditions Of Mexican Migrant Men And Women: The Effect Of U.s. Immigration Policy	2008	Work and Occupations
Huang Y.	Gender, Hukou, And The Occupational Attainment Of Female Migrants In China (1985-1990)	2001	Environment and Planning A
Beiser M., Hou F.	Gender Difference In Language Acquisition And Employment Consequences Among Southeast Asian Refugees In Canada	2000	Canadian Public Policy

Table 8: Articles included in the analysis (**return-migration stage**). For non-English articles, the title translation is presented as listed in the WoS and Scopus search results.

Authors	Title	Year	Journal/Book
Allard J., Jagnani M., Neggers Y., Pande R., Schaner S., Moore C.T.	Indian Female Migrants Face Greater Barriers To PostCovid Recovery Than Males: Evidence From A Panel Study	2022	eClinicalMedicine
Ward T.	Return Migration From Nineteenth Century Australia: Key Drivers And Gender Differences	2021	Australian Economic History Review
Yueping S., Hantao W., Xiao-yuan D., Zhili W.	To Return Or Stay? The Gendered Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Migrant Workers In China	2021	Feminist Economics
Kumari J., Sharma R.	Gender Migration, Return And Development: Emerging Trends And Issues With Special Reference To India	2016	Dynamics of Asian Development
Zhao X., Aref S., Zagheni E., Stecklov G.	Return Migration Of German-Affiliated Researchers: Analyzing Departure And Return By Gender, Cohort, And Discipline Using Scopus Bibliometric Data 1996–2020	2022	Scientometrics