The main objective of this article is to contribute to the discussion of the incorporation of gender studies to population studies. Therefore, it becomes a major demographic variables - migration - intersection that may seek to deepen interdisciplinary studies, seeking to overcome theoretical and methodological challenges through the recent advances both in gender studies, as migration. We seek to discuss international migration in theoretical and methodological framework of gender studies. Thus, the question "how articulate the migration of women and their conditions and what kind of impacts and specificities are observed in this phenomenon?" becomes central.

Recent theoretical advances in migration studies underscore the importance of studying differences by sex, changes in gender relations and also a specific contribution to this phenomenon. According to Boyd and Grieco (2003, p. 61),

```
Gender is deeply embedded in determining who moves, how those moves take place, and the result futures of migrant women and families. If international migration theory is to incorporate gender appropriately and effectively, it must take into account the subtle as well as the obvious factors that coalesce to create different experiences all along the migration spectrum. Further defining and understanding these forces and outcomes will greatly enhance theoretical grounding of international migration in general and the individual experiences of migrant women around the world.
```

By incorporating the differences by sex and gender relations to analyzes migration flows, beyond the description of the differences between men and women, migration theories advance in way of understanding the experiences of migrant women in specific spheres - family, household, labor market. According Pessar (2000), there are important intersections between transformations of gender roles, migration strategies and integration in different labor markets along the migratory project. The interdependence of these structures causes different impacts particularly among women, who are more susceptible to these changes.

Understanding these structures and their intersections, requires a detailed study of female migration in a theoretical specific, anchored in the discussion of migration and gender studies, taking into consideration other subjects skipped out of this perspective. Interest in the study of female migration is very recent and has its beginning from findings of significant amount of women in migration flows where men predominated or by attracting migratory flows mainly female (Castro, 2006).

Incorporate the different characteristics between men and women in migration, as well as using the gender perspective in the analysis, demonstrates the importance of socially
constructed differences along the migration. These "subtle factors" defined by Boyd and Grieco (2003) refer to these transformations, especially the family and gain autonomy through the entry of migrant women in a differential labor market.

The socially constructed gender relations, defined by Bourdieu (2000), are structures that have their genesis in the differences between the sexes. According to Castro (2006, p. 66):

> The significant differences between the sexes are gender differences. Each society dictates what to expect from each sex. The sexual status marks the participation of men and women in social institutions, the family, school, politics, the economy, the state, religions, values and include expectations of what a society expects to be feminine or masculine.

In a migration context, these differences in gender relations are latent (Morokvasic, 2003; Pessar, 2000). The transformations experienced by both sexes are distinct and each has a different impact on structures like family and household. In fact, throughout the migration process, men and women rebuild, reaffirm or negotiate power relations, hierarchy and identity (Castro, 2006).

Hence the importance of a thorough study of female migration. The experiences of women, captured and analyzed using a specific methodology, offer another meaning to the phenomenon, enhance and deepen their knowledge. The logics of gender (Kebabza, 2004), in migratory contexts, express themselves "subtle and intimate." Constraints such as gain or loss of autonomy, the debate between stay and return, renegotiations between the sexes, are important factors in the study of female migration, since it is through these transformations that women assert themselves as agents of equity in the phenomenon.

It should be recognized, however, a need for change in the outlook theory and methodology to study the migration of women. According to Castro (2006, p. 79th):

> The conceptual frameworks and research methodologies used for the study of male migration are not suitable for the investigation of this phenomenon in its female counterpart, since it recognizes that being a woman or a man is definitely focuses on motivations, incentives, constraints and possibilities; the analysis of female or male migration is crossed not only by economic factors, ethnic, generational, but also, crucially, by gender.

Boyd and Grieco (2003) define stages of the migration process in which the incorporation of a gender perspective is essential. The first, the pre-migration stage, includes factors such as gender relations and hierarchy and roles of men and women in their own country. The second, crossing the border, refers to migration policies in countries of origin and destination - which can affect differently the migration of men and women, migration strategies, occupations and stereotypical images of male and female roles and the potential entry of women in the receiver labor market. Finally, the post-migration stage, deals with the impact of women in a given flow, the labor market and the receptor status of the roles in the family and at home.
Roles of men and women still in their places of origin are also related to the gender perspective in this first stage of migration. Hierarchical relations in the households, tasks and occupations sexually defined and different networks and their uses affect both selectivity, as migration strategies used by men and women.

Considering the place of destination in the post-migration, are also evident impacts of female migration. The dynamics of specific labor market where fall migrants may facilitate the entry of women, as in the case of the Bolivian border in Corumbá - MS (Peres, 2009), or Brazilian workers in the cleaning industry in the United States (Fleisher and Domingo, 2003).

Studying migration from the perspective of gender opens new work and research agendas, as well as deepens the knowledge about migration often already consolidated, with faces still hidden, and can contribute significantly in the reflection on migratory contexts increasingly more complex. Migration flows essentially feminine could only be captured under this interdisciplinary. The most important result of this process, however, is the perception that men and women go through different experiences along their migratory paths, the analysis cannot be summarized in to these flows calculations rational individual, overcoming thus economic theories - as the push-pull forces - to explain these social processes.

The interdisciplinary gender studies and population is therefore critical to understanding different social processes, especially migration, in which the roles of men and women are modified and, certainly, those changes are reflected in the configuration itself flows . It is therefore necessary to fuel this debate interdisciplinary, seeking new methodologies to support theoretical advances achieved.