



# Migration as the Cinderella of population studies

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ФАКУЛТЕТ



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# Outline of Presentation

- **Introduction**
- **Historical patterns of migration in Serbia since WWII**
- **Key Questions about Migration and Censuses**
- **Published Census special issues on Migration**
- **Migration research at the Faculty of Geography UB**
- **How does contemporary migration fit in?**
- **How to connect the migration data from censuses and the filed research?**
- **Improving Migration and Population statistics**

# Introduction

- Prothero (1968) : the “Cinderella” of population studies
- not completely accepted as part of the inner family in demography
- still starved for resources in comparison with the attention given to fertility and mortality data collection and analysis; and it still plays a marginal role in national population policies.

# Importance of migration:

- Key component of population change
  - Changing society
  - Economic situation
- 
- mobility transition to mirror the demographic transition (Zelinsky, 1971)
  - whether or not migration is a force for development at both source and destination (Gould, 1988; Skeldon, 2008; De Haas, 2010)
  - growing complexity of what is known about the migration experience

# Historical patterns of migration in Serbia since WWII

- Transition of internal migration phenomenon in Serbia:
  - ❖ dominance of local migration until 1960s,
  - ❖ dominance of regional migration until 1980s
  - ❖ the forced migration in 1990s.
- International migration:
  - ❖ Guest workers from 1960s
  - ❖ Brain drain from 1990s

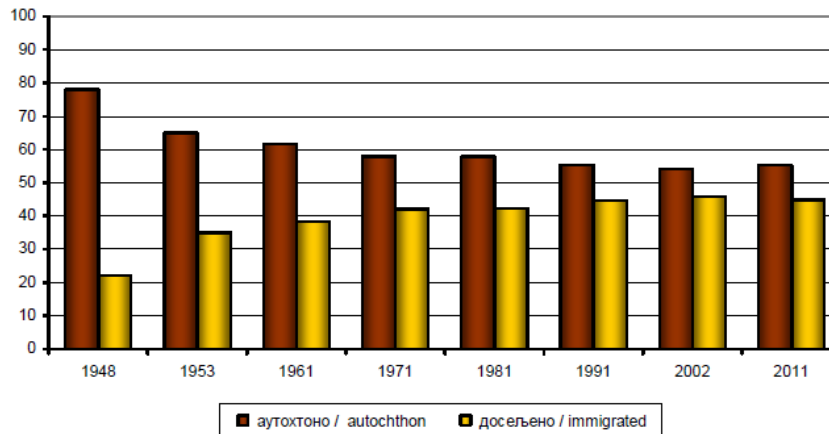
# Key Questions about Migration and Censuses

- Migration data obtained for national population and housing censuses are focused on describing permanent changes in residence
- In the Serbian census rounds from 1948. to 2011. there was a great improvement in **migration questions**

# Autochthonous and migrant population

- a question on whether the person has been living continuously from birth in the place of permanent residence.
- **Migrants** - from where and when they moved to the current place of residence (the last movement)

Графикон 1: Аутохтоно и досељено становништво у Републици Србији, 1948–2011.  
Graph 1: Autochthonous and migrant population in the Republic of Serbia, 1948–2011



# Internal migration

- 1948 – 1981 - **Place of birth**
- 1991-2011 - **Place of birth and mothers place of residence at the time when the person was born.**
- Since 1961 - data on the **place/country** from which the person moved and on **the year of arrival** in the current place of residence



# International migration

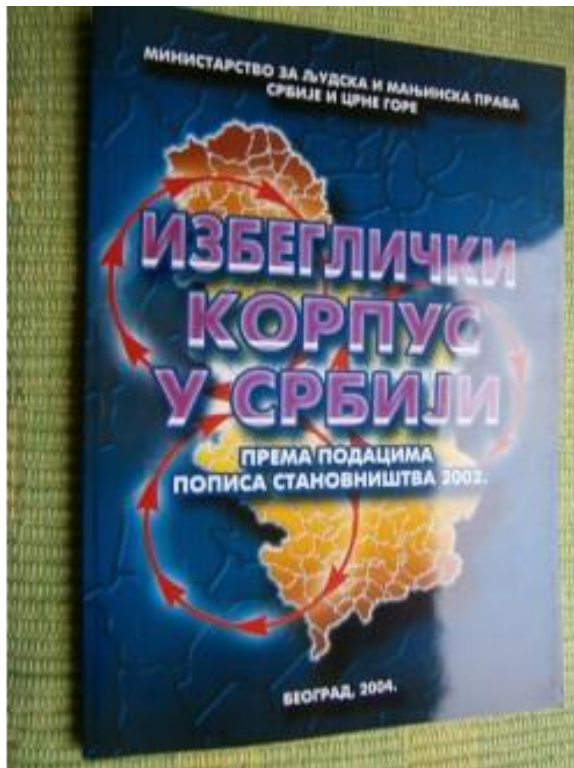
- Census is the only source of statistical data of our citizens abroad
- 1971 – workers temporary working abroad
- 1981 – workers and members of thier families temporary working and living abroad
- **2002. : A standard census question asks respondents about their place of residence one year previously.**
- **Coutry of birth/Citizenship** - censuses of 1948, 1953 and 1961, and later in the censuses of 2002 and 2011.
- **Incomplete coverage (data collected only from household members in Serbia)**



**The data collected is a good sample for the analysis of the various structures of emigrants and additional analysis of the areas from which persons depart abroad**

# Forced migration

- Where were you living on 31. March 1991?



# Census 2011. (tables)

- overview of the data on migratory characteristics of population
- data on the total, autochthonous and migrant population by the territory from which they moved to the current place of usual residence
- data on migrant population by the area from which they had moved and time of arrival, by sex
- data on the population by the country of birth and citizenship

Попис становништва, домаћинства и станова 2011. у Републици Србији  
2011 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in the Republic of Serbia

СТАНОВНИШТВО  
POPULATION

МИГРАЦИЈЕ

Подаци по општинама и градовима

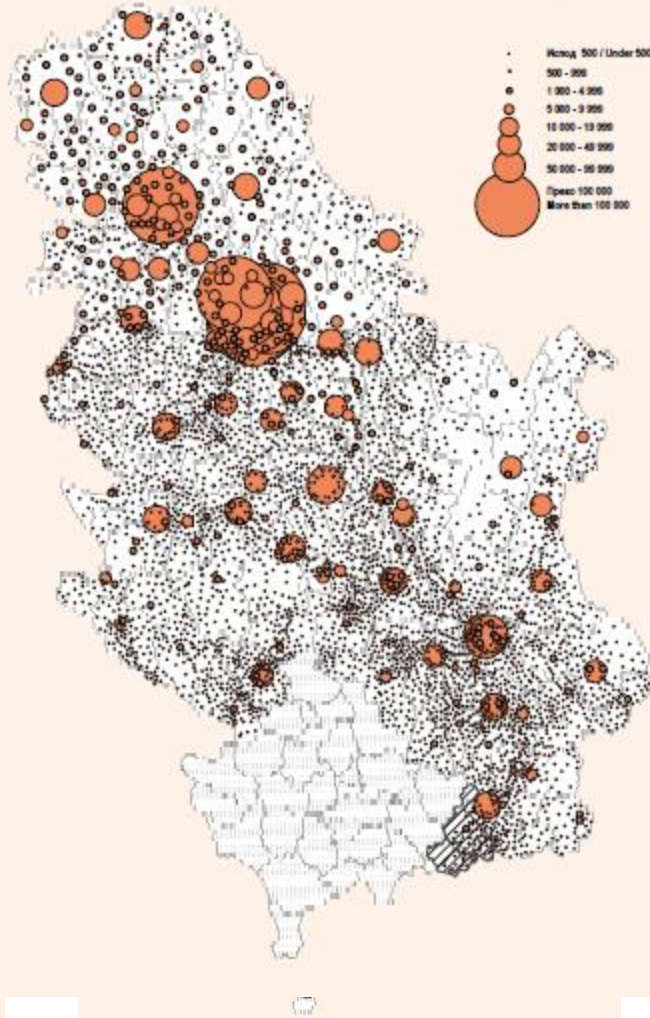
MIGRATIONS

Data by municipalities and cities

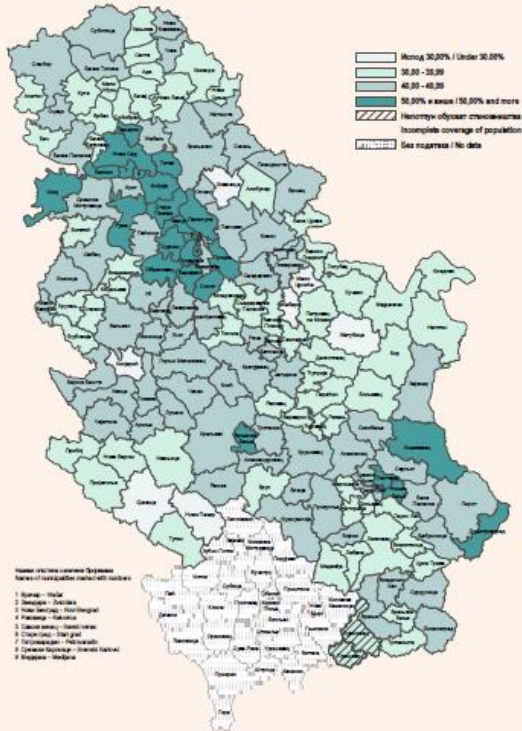


# Maps from census 2011.

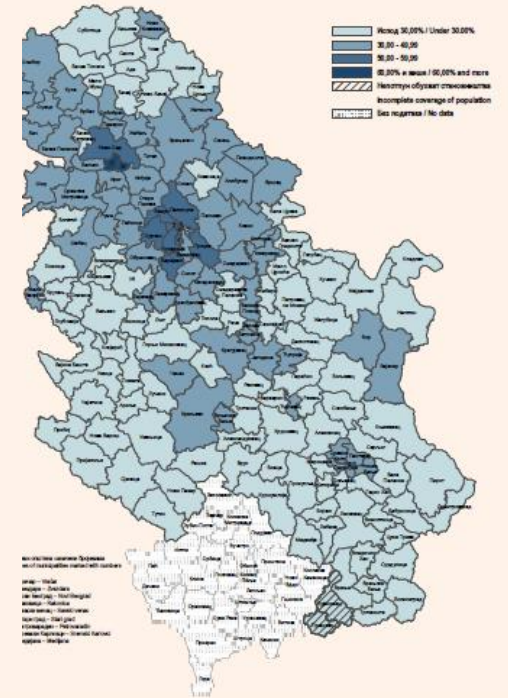
Карта 5. Деољено становништво, по насељима у Републици Србији  
Map 5: Immigrated population, by settlements in the Republic of Serbia



Карта 2. Удео деољеног становништва у укупном становништву општина и градова у Републици Србији  
Map 2: The share of immigrated persons in total population of municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia



Карта 4. Удео становништва дошлог из других општина или из иностранства у укупном дошлом становништву, по општинама и градовима у Републици Србији  
Map 4: The share of population moved from another municipalities or from abroad in total moved population, by municipalities and cities in the Republic of Serbia





# Daily migrations

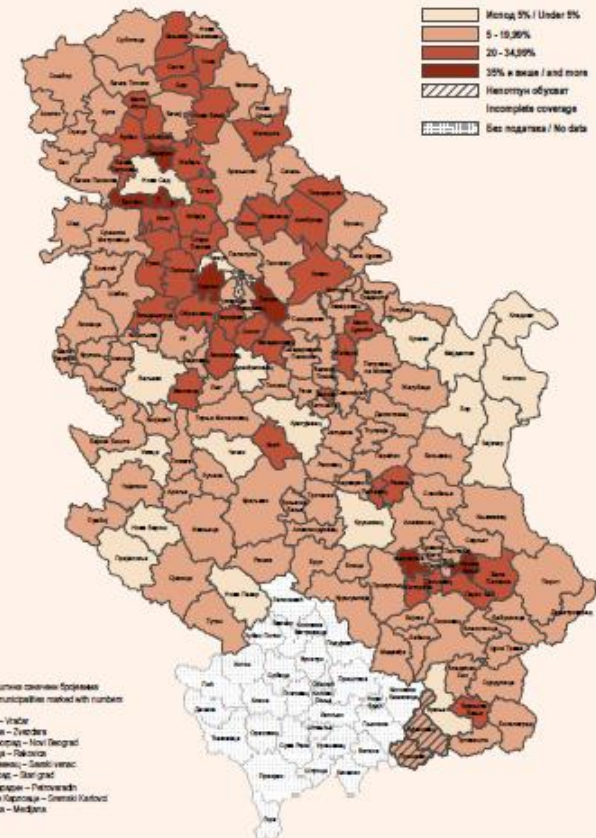
- a special form of spatial mobility of economically active population performing an occupation, of pupils and students
- daily migrants are those persons who work or go to school/university outside the place of their usual residence, but who return on a daily basis or several times a week.
- Place of work and place in which the person attends a school



Карта 2: Удео дневних миграната који обављају занимање у другој општини у укупном броју активних лица која обављају занимање, по општинама/градовима у Републици Србији  
 Map 2: Share of daily migrants who perform an occupation in another municipality in the total number of active persons who perform an occupation, by municipalities/cities in the Republic of Serbia



Карта 3: Удео дневних миграната који се школују у другој општини у укупном броју ученика и студената, по општинама/градовима у Републици Србији  
 Map 3: Share of daily migrants who go to school/university in another municipality in the total number of pupils and students, by municipalities/cities in the Republic of Serbia



Total number of daily migrants

Active population performing an occupation

Within the same municipality

In another municipality in the Republic of Serbia

In the foreign country

Unknown

Pupils and students who go to school/university

Within the same municipality

In another municipality in the Republic of Serbia

In the foreign country

Unknown

# In and out migration, 2016

	Досељени				Одсељени				Мигра- циони салдо
	укупно	из друге области	из другог града/оп штине у оквиру исте области	из другог насеља у оквиру истог града/оп штине	укупно	у другу област	у други г рад/општи ну у оквиру исте области	у друго насеље у оквиру истог града/опш тине	
<b>РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА</b>	<b>125682</b>	<b>47931</b>	<b>48395</b>	<b>29356</b>	<b>125682</b>	<b>47931</b>	<b>48395</b>	<b>29356</b>	<b>0</b>
СРБИЈА – СЕВЕР	78931	29476	38812	10643	72585	23130	38812	10643	6346
<b>Београдски регион</b>	<b>50971</b>	<b>16086</b>	<b>31561</b>	<b>3324</b>	<b>44467</b>	<b>9582</b>	<b>31561</b>	<b>3324</b>	<b>6504</b>
<b>Регион Војводине</b>	<b>27960</b>	<b>13390</b>	<b>7251</b>	<b>7319</b>	<b>28118</b>	<b>13548</b>	<b>7251</b>	<b>7319</b>	<b>-158</b>
СРБИЈА – ЈУГ	46751	18455	9583	18713	53097	24801	9583	18713	-6346
<b>Регион Шумадије и Западне Србије</b>	<b>27446</b>	<b>9946</b>	<b>4842</b>	<b>12658</b>	<b>30922</b>	<b>13422</b>	<b>4842</b>	<b>12658</b>	<b>-3476</b>
<b>Регион Јужне и Источне Србије</b>	<b>19305</b>	<b>8509</b>	<b>4741</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>22175</b>	<b>11379</b>	<b>4741</b>	<b>6055</b>	<b>-2870</b>

# Migration profile

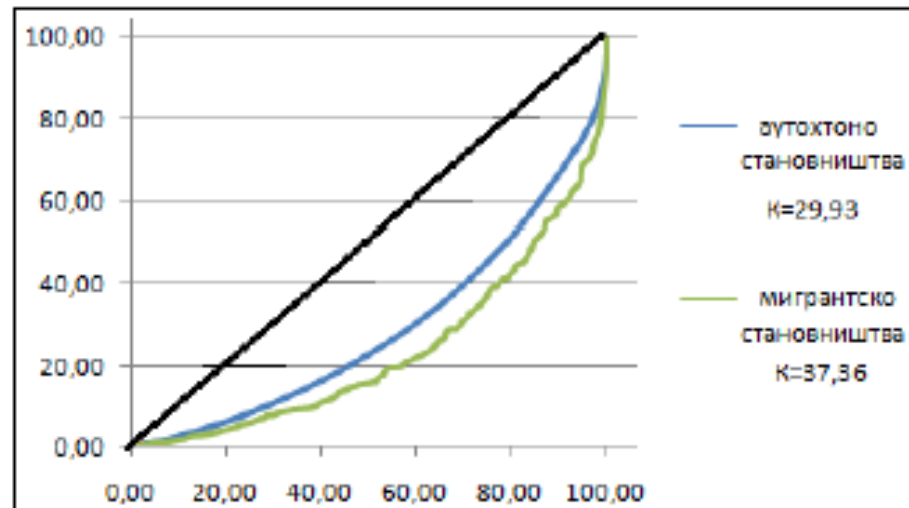
- SORS
- Ministry of Interior
- Commissariat for refugees and migration of the Republic of Serbia



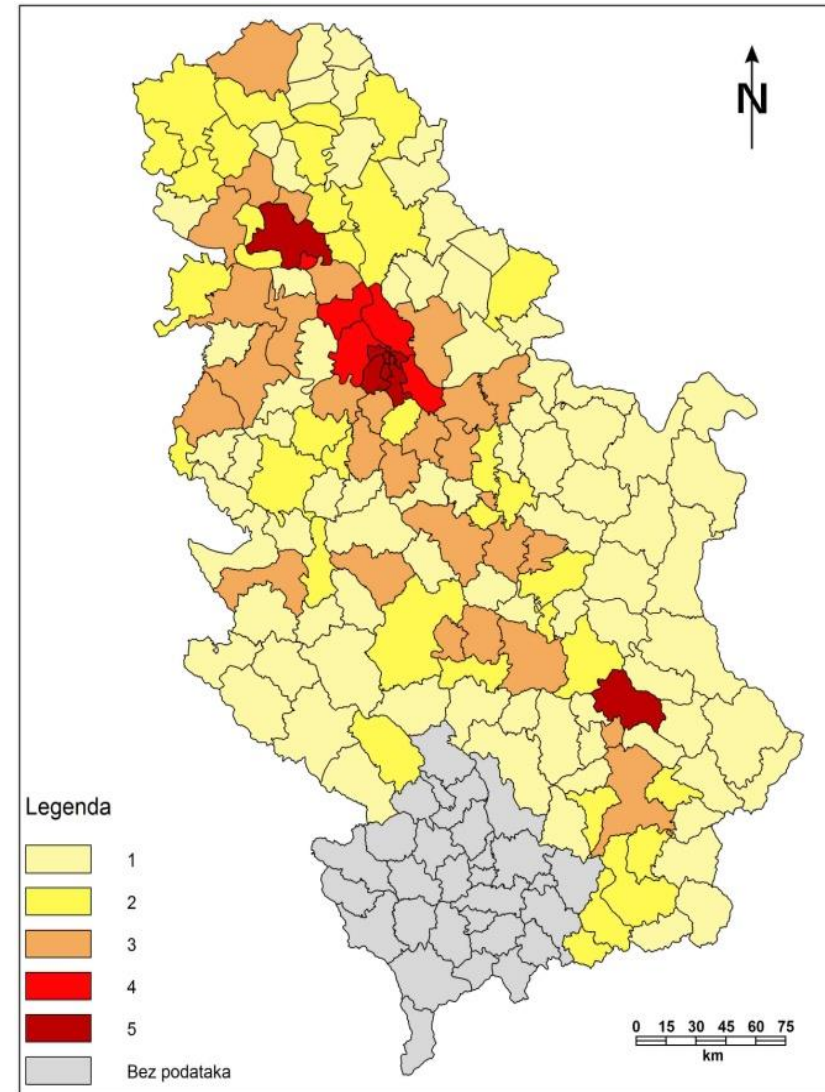


- **Rural-Rural Migration**
- **Rural-Urban Migration**
- **Urban-Rural and Interurban Migration**
- **Return Migration**
- ***Migration Selectivity and Differentials***
- **Government Policies and Programs**

# Phd thesis



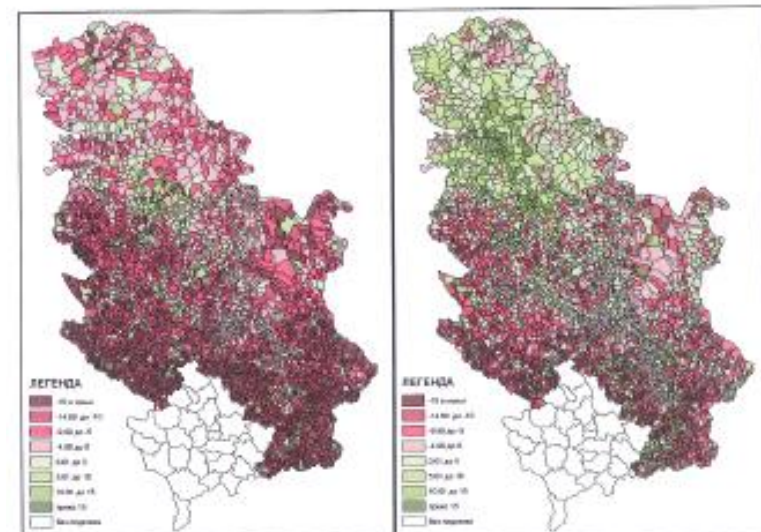
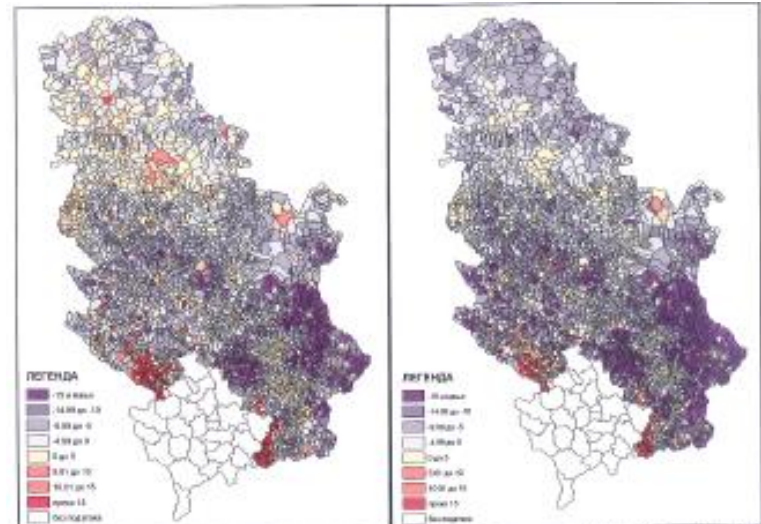
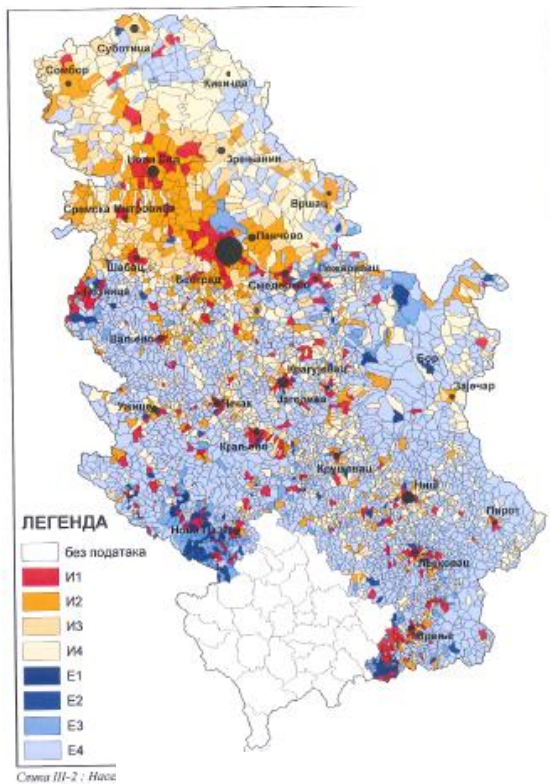
Графикон 30: Концентрација аутохтоног и мигрантског становништва, 2002.



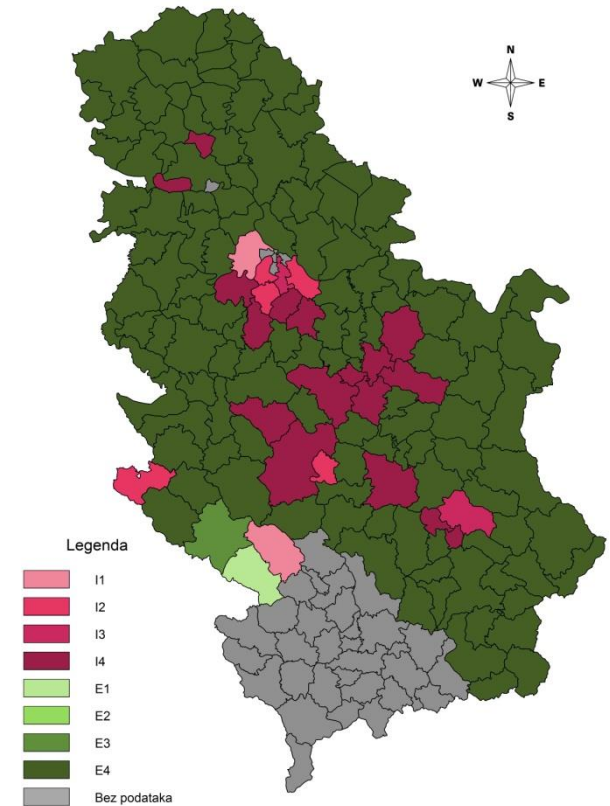
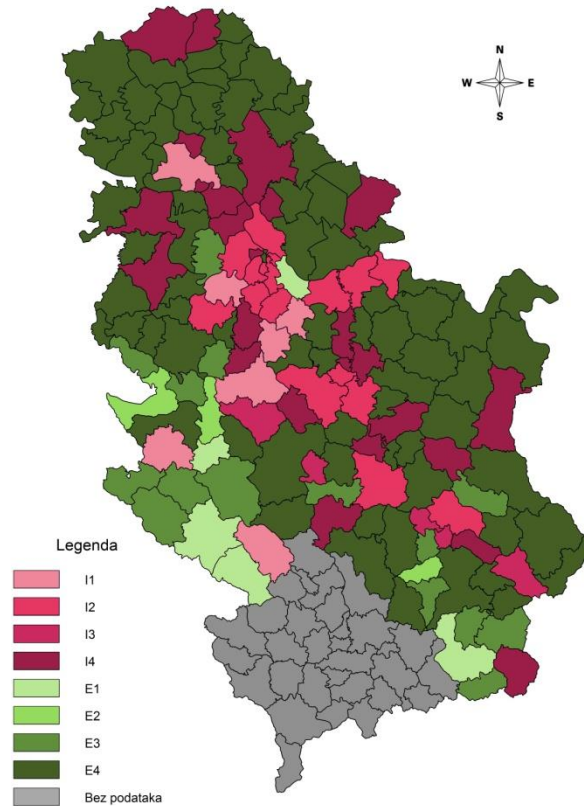
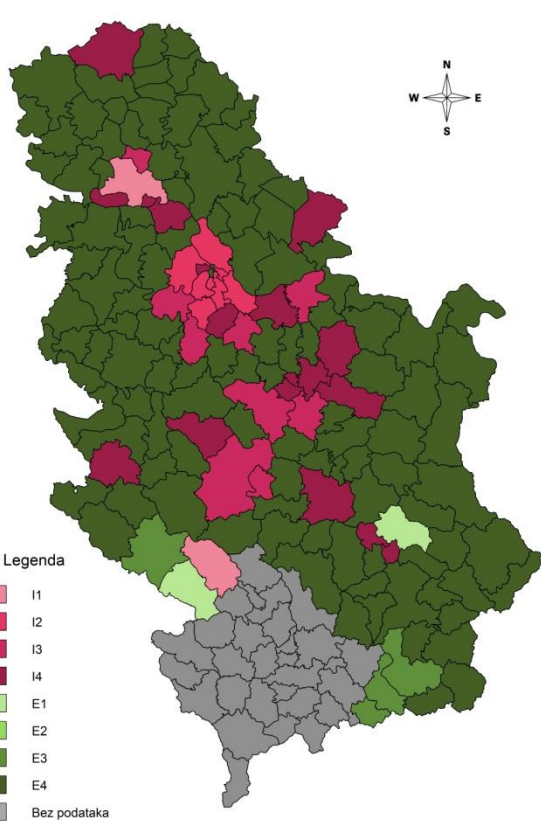
Source: Santic, 2013

# Phd thesis

- Nevenić, 2013



# Msc thesis



Source: Vanja Javor, 2014.



# Mix methods

- The data collected in censuses is a good sample for the analysis of the various structures of emigrants and additional analysis of the areas from which persons depart abroad
- **Field research:**
  - Knjazevac – internal rural-urban migration
  - Petrovac na Mlavi – international migration

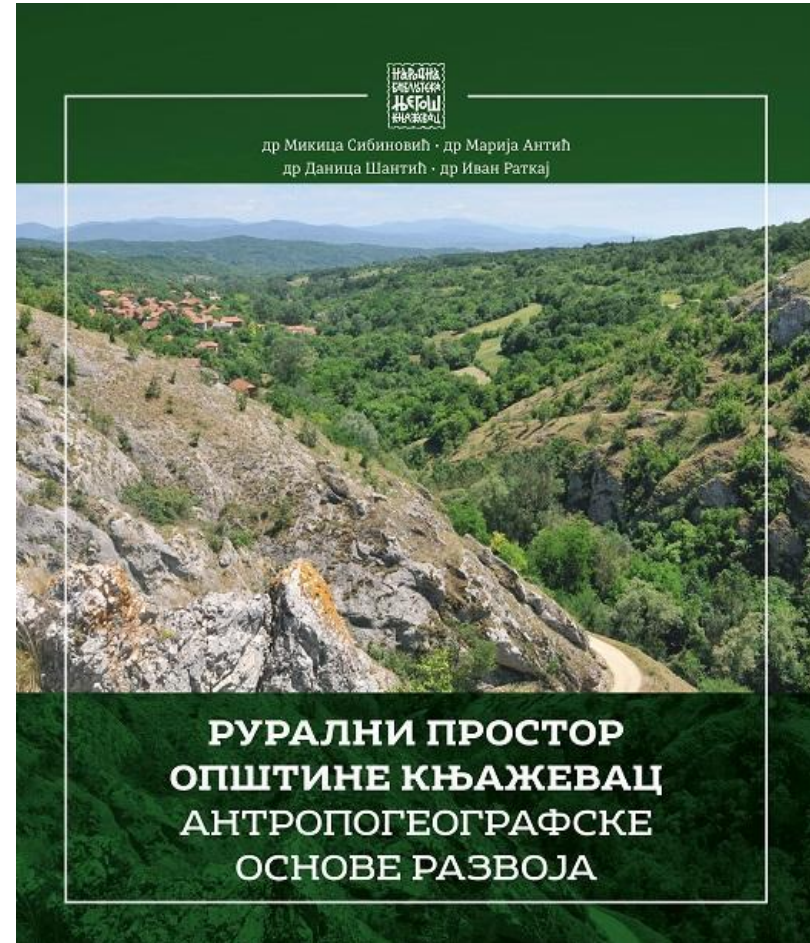
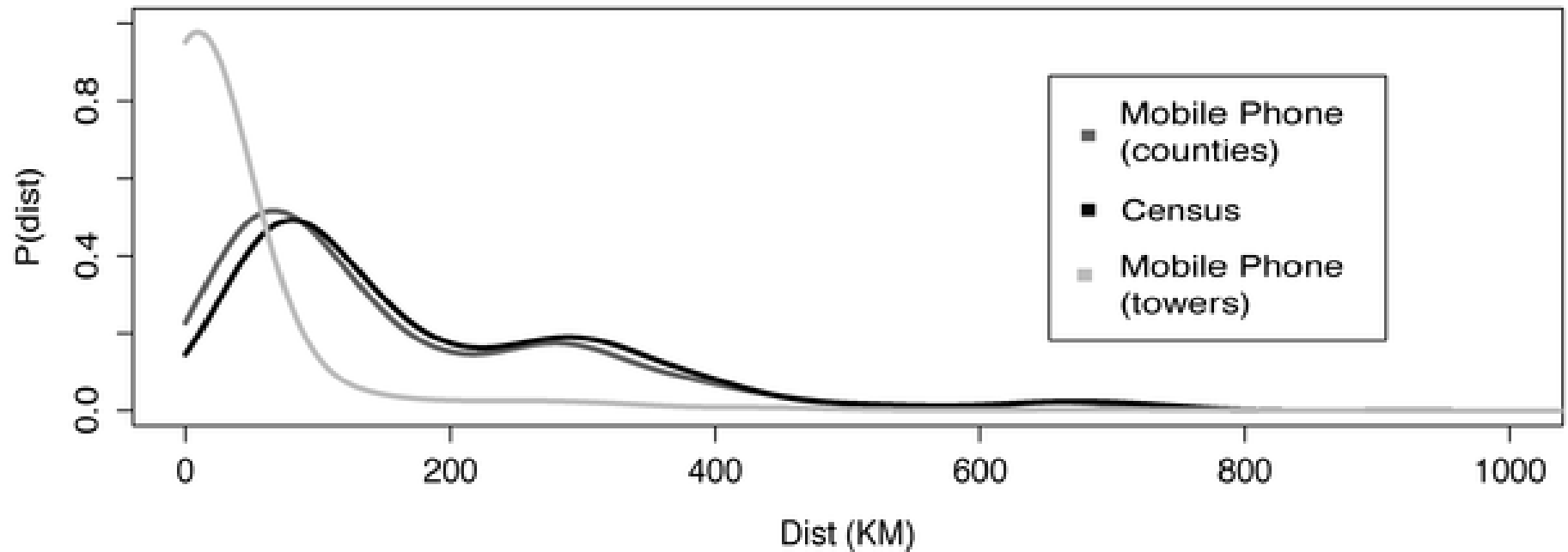


Figure 2. The distribution of trip durations between counties from mobile phone derived movements and census derived migrations.

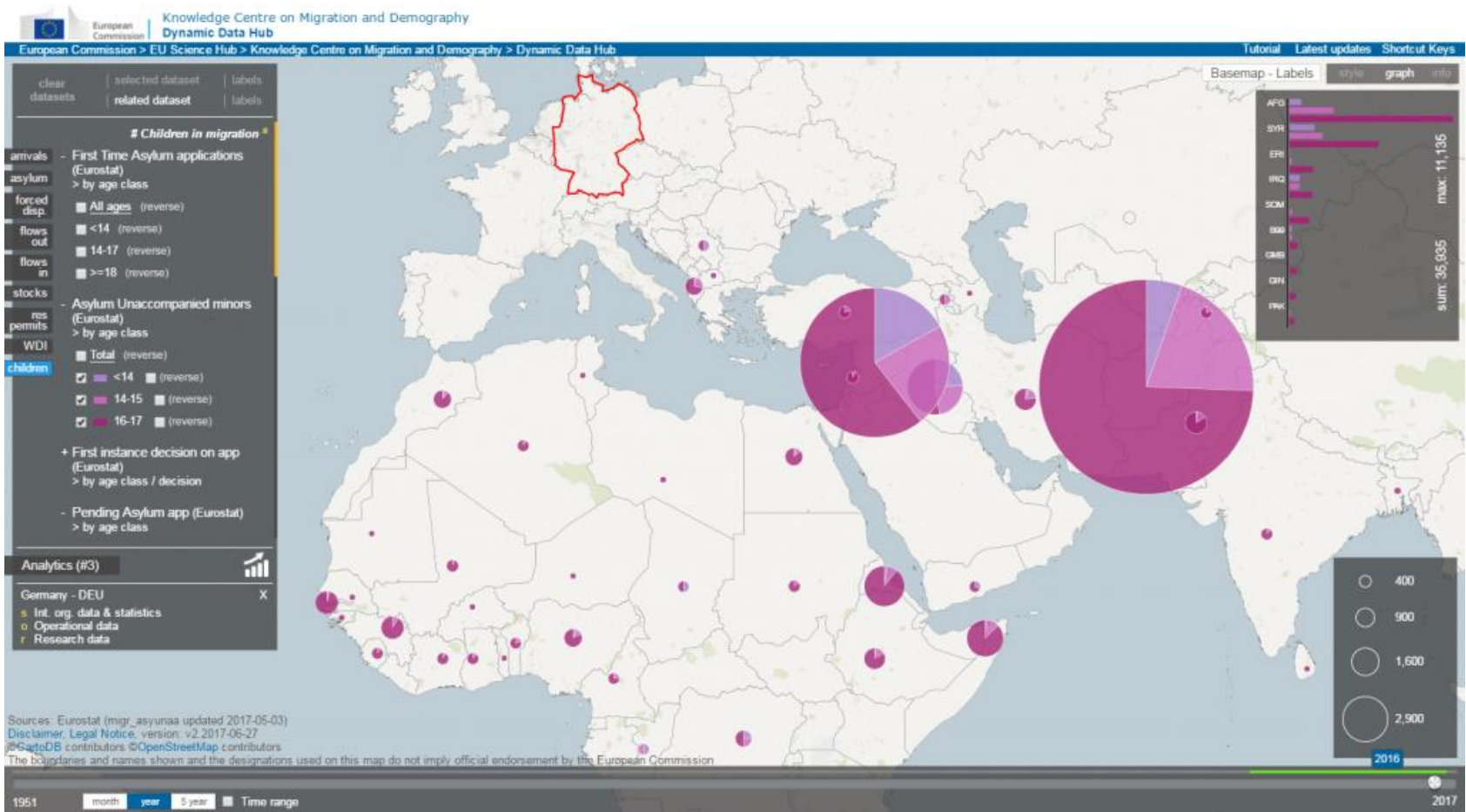


Wesolowski A, Buckee CO, Pindolia DK, Eagle N, Smith DL, et al. (2013) The Use of Census Migration Data to Approximate Human Movement Patterns across Temporal Scales. PLOS ONE 8(1): e52971. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0052971>  
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0052971>

# What do we need?

- Improving internal (and international) migration statistics
- Drivers for improvement work:
  - relevant statistics
  - multiple purposes
  - timeliness, quality distribution of migration, emigration modelling
  - Better coverage of migrants
  - Quarterly report and less confusion on multiple outputs
- Indicators of migration and improved timeliness
- Estimates of short-term migration

# Dinamic datahub – Blue Hub



KCMD, 2017



# What do we need?

- More extensive use of administrative data for statistical purposes
  - More data sharing gateways
  - Linking and matching between sources

## – Settlement

- Use of new c
- Basis of estim
- **Registers**

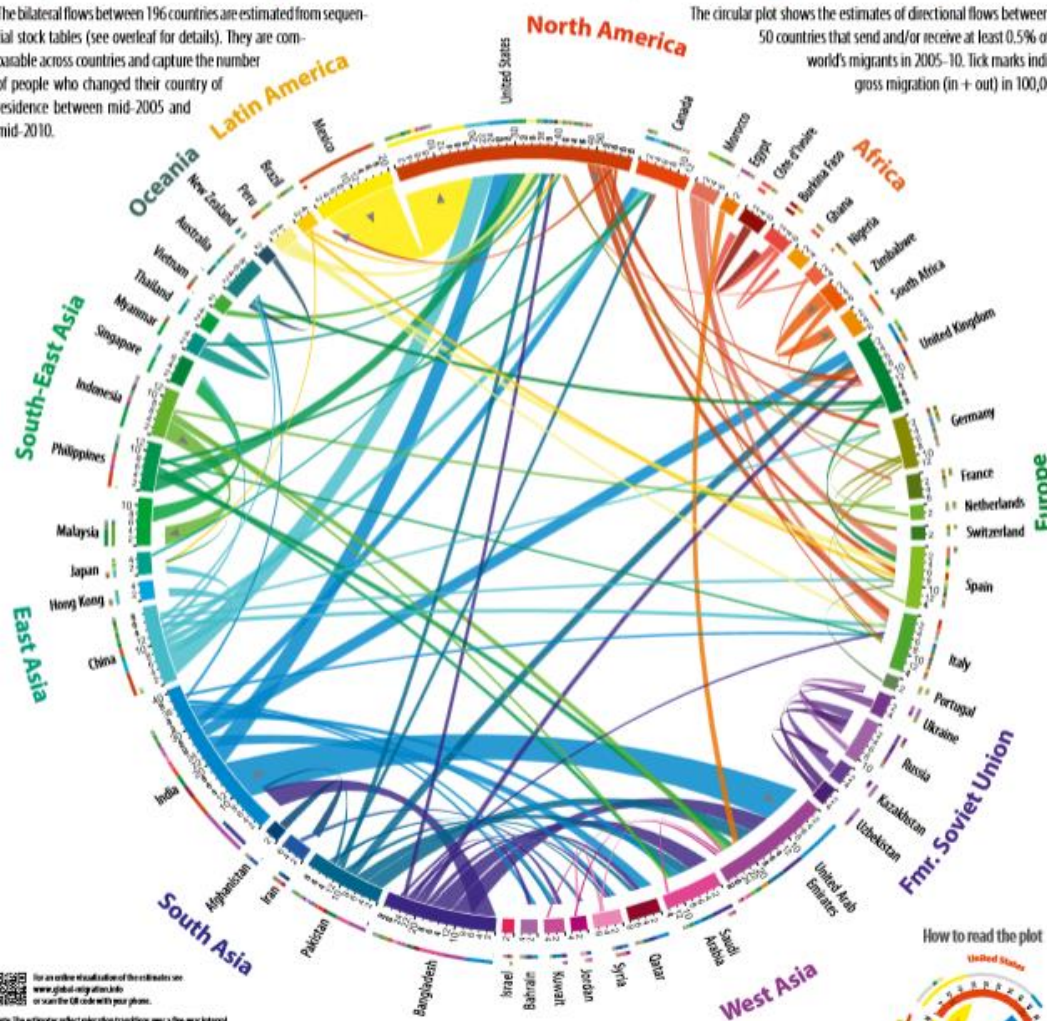
Регион	Период / Period	
	2011–2016	2036–2041
Београдски регион	9692	14867
Регион Војводине	-3193	6088
Регион Шумадије и Западне Србије	-3540	10127
Регион Јужне и Источне Србије	-2445	1867
Регион Косово и Метохија	...	...

# Has migration brought about the revitalisation of demography?

## Unique estimates of migration flows between the top 50 sending and receiving countries

The bilateral flows between 196 countries are estimated from sequential stock tables (see overleaf for details). They are comparable across countries and capture the number of people who changed their country of residence between mid-2005 and mid-2010.

The circular plot shows the estimates of directional flows between the 50 countries that send and/or receive at least 0.5% of the world's migrants in 2005-10. Tick marks indicate gross migration (in + out) in 100,000's.



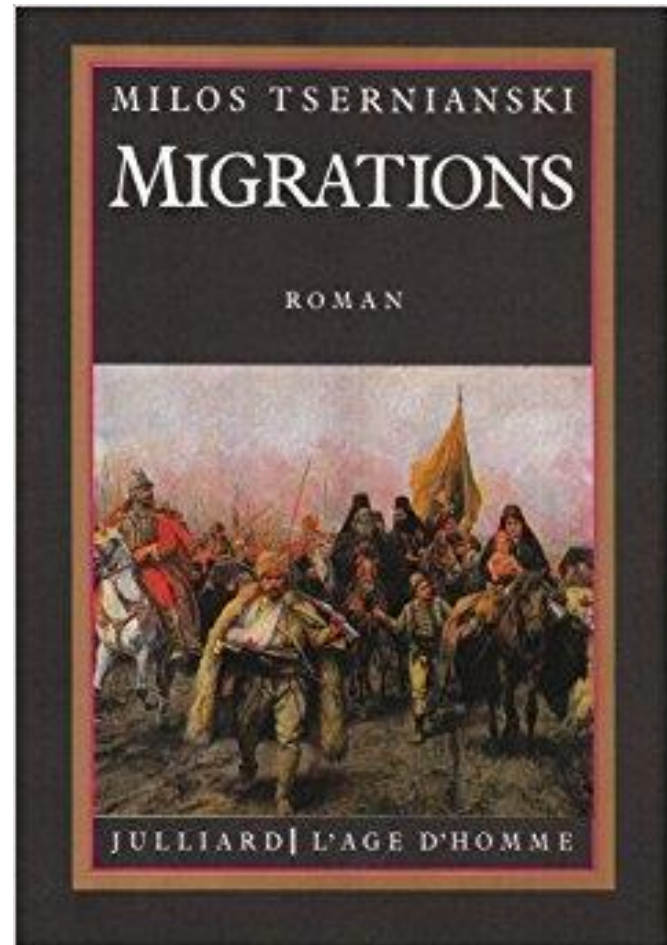
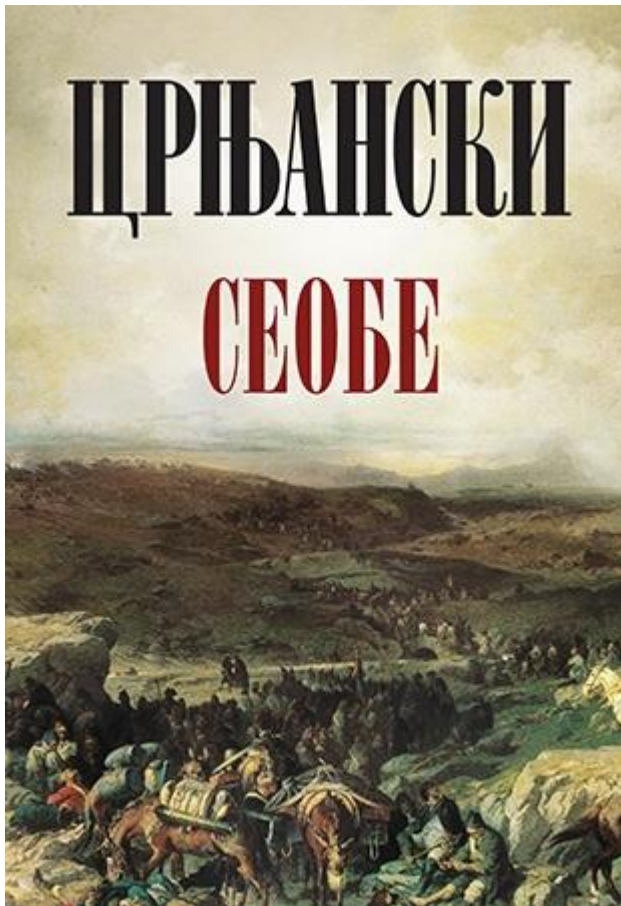
For an online visualisation of the estimates see [www.global-migration.info](http://www.global-migration.info) or scan the QR code with your phone.

Note: The estimates reflect migration transactions over a five-year interval and this cannot be compared to annual movements flow data published by the United Nations.

How to read the plot



*'There have always been migration and will be eternally, as well as childbirth, which will continue'' Crnjanski M.*





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