

Scientific Electronic Archives

Issue ID: Sci. Elec. Arch. Vol. 11 (2)

April 2018

Article link

<http://www.seasinop.com.br/revista/index.php?journal=SEA&page=article&op=view&path%5B%5D=588&path%5B%5D=pdf>

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Internal mobility of the population of Montenegro: Overview

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Abstract: This paper is an overview of the shifts in the internal migration patterns in Montenegro for the last six decades. Namely, in the first part appears movements of the population of Montenegro from 1948 to 2011. In the second (more extensive) part - displayed is system schema for a theory of rural - urban migration, period between two censuses (1991 - 2003), net migrations by municipalities in 2013, internal migration in Montenegro by sex , internal migrations by age and sex , net migrations by regions in 2013.

Keywords: Montenegro, region, population, internal migration.

Introduction

In recent years, according to Lamonica and Zagaglia (2013) citing research Arru and Ramella (2003), Bonifazi (1999), Deshingkar and Grimm (2005), Harris and Todaro (1970) Lewis (1954), Ranis and Fei (1961) indicate that researches have again become interested in the internal movements of population, which are being recognised as “una delle dimensioni costitutive della società e del suo funzionamento (one of the basic dimensions of society and its functioning)”. Moreover, they are being considered in conjunction with, rather than as separate from, international movements, as both kinds of migration flows are influenced by globalization, which modifies socio - economic contexts and relations between different geographical areas at every territorial level. Thus, it is hardly surprising that internal migration is growing across the globe, including in some important emigration countries (e.g., China, India, and Pakistan), and that internal flows are higher than outflows. Viewed from the perspective of the economic theory of migration, the phenomenon of internal migration in Montenegro can be seen as a response to territorial imbalances, particularly in the levels of the demand for and the supply of labour, which results in gaps in wages and in unemployment rates.

Our research records are based on similar research Čipin (2016) indicates that spatial mobility receives a lot of research attention in Montenegro. Many studies deal with international migration (see Penev, 2008; Rajović, 2011; Vukčević, 2016; Zlatičanin, 2016) as it is becoming an increasingly important component of population change. Movement of people within country also seeks thorough investigation - internal migration (see Radusinović, 1969; Radojičić, 1985; Bačović, 2005; Rudić, 2006; Gluščević, 2008; Bojović, 2014) can have a considerable impact on the changing size and composition of population residing in local areas. This paper points to the main determinants of internal mobility of the population of Montenegro.

Research Methodology

Some basic methodological principles for a critical geography of migration include interdisciplinary and comparative studies that can increase awareness of general trends and alternative approaches. According to Borkert et al (2006) this has meant that different research approaches are now increasingly being considered alongside each other (Blaumeiser, 2001; Bohnsack, 1999; Denzin and Lincoln, 1994; Kleining, 1995). Denzin and Lincoln's (1994) advice: “Qualitative research as a set of interpretive practices, privileges no single methodology over any other. As a site of discussion, or discourse, qualitative research is

difficult to define clearly. It has no theory, or paradigm, that is distinctly its own. (...) Nor does qualitative research have a distinct set of methods that are entirely its own". The whole information volume in this article was obtained through specific methods for the selective research, respecting all its stages from the methodological point of view: identification of the researched issue, research framework delimitation, information collection, data processing, analysis and interpretation drawing up the conclusions. Research also played an important role in the article, which consisted, on one hand, in the identification of other studies and articles on the same subject, and in the processing of some statistic data, on the other hand. Hence, the information sources used can be classified into governmental sources (statistic, ministerial and from research institutes), and into non - governmental sources (independent publications)(see Rajović,

2013; Rajović and Bulatović, 2015; Rajović and Bulatović, 2016; Rajović and Bulatović, 2017).

Analysis and Discussion

That's right in the period from 1948 to 2011 has appeared large disproportion in spatial distribution of the population Montenegro. Northern region of the country (32.3 % of the territory of Montenegro) has recorded an absolute decline of 10.147 persons (13.13 %), the Northeastern region (20.6 % of the territory) decreased by 14.167 (9.76 %). On the other side of the Central region (35.6 % of the territory) recorded an increase of 20.398 persons (7.79 %) and, finally, a Coastal region (11.5 % of the territory) increased by 13.239 persons (9.82 %) (Bakić and Mijanović, 2006 & Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat, 2012).

Table 1. Movements of the population of Montenegro from 1948 to 2011.

Years census				
Territory	1948.	1961.	1971.	1981.
Northern Region	77305 (20.5%)	93.652 (19.8%)	92.536 (17.4%)	83.775 (14.3%)
Northeastern Region	101.319 (26.8%)	124.336 (26.3%)	137.509 (25.9%)	145.193 (24.8%)
Central Region	128.759 (34.1%)	170.449 (36.1%)	202.708 (38.3%)	239.571 (41%)
Coastal Region	69.806 (18.5%)	83.499 (17.7%)	96.851 (18.3%)	115.771 (19.8%)
Montenegro	377.189	471.894	529.604	584.310
Years census				
Years	1991.	2003.	2011.	
Northern region	75.394 (12.25 %)	67.244 (10.84 %)	67.158 (10.74 %)	
Northeastern region	143.198 (23.28 %)	127.635 (20.58 %)	128.031 (20.47 %)	
Central region	261.756 (42.55 %)	279.419 (45.1 %)	282.154 (45.12 %)	
Coastal region	134.687 (21.89 %)	145.847 (23.51 %)	147.923 (23.65 %)	
Montenegro	615.035	620.145	625.266	

Source: Šarović (2012) according to Bakić and Mijanović (2006) & Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat (2012).

If the basic demographic indicators in Montenegro (see in references the works Rajović and Bulatović in 2016 (a - g)) we observe between the last two censuses (2003 - 2011), then according to the "Regional Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2014 - 2020" (2014) in Montenegro 2011 live 620.029 inhabitants or 1.3 % more than in 2003. Of the total population (the Northeastern region of Montenegro (Table 1) in the new regional classification of Montenegro belongs to the northern region) in 2011, the highest number in the Central region 293.509

(47.3 %), followed by the Northern region 177.837 (28.7 %), while the Coastal region with the lowest number population of 148. 683 (24.0 %). In inter - census period, a noticeable reduction in the population of the Northern region, while in the Central and Coastal region been observed an increase. These changes are caused by the natural movement of population, as well as a pronounced migration flows directed from north to central and coastal part of Montenegro. According to data from the 2011 population of the Northern region of Montenegro is reduced compared to 2003 by 7.2

% and 2.37 % respectively. Observing Northern region by municipalities, characteristically expressed depopulation of almost all the municipalities of the region, especially municipalities: Šavnik, Plužine, Kolašin, Žabljak, Mojkovac, Pljevlja, Andrijevica, with rates of population growth from the - 29 %, - 23 %, - 15.0 %, - 13.50 %, - 13.4 %, - 12.0 % and - 11.50 % respectively, in 2011 compared to 2003. Of all the municipalities of the northern region, the only municipality Rožaje recorded a positive population growth of 2.6 % in 2011. On other hand is during the same period between the last two censuses, the number of inhabitants in the Central region to 5.8 % or 11.7 % respectively. Population growth in the period 2003 - 2011 was recorded in Podgorica (10.7 %) and Danilovgrad (12.2 %), while in the other two municipalities in the central region of were recorded reduction in Cetinje (- 9.2 %) and Nikšić (2.7 %). The coastal region is according to the census in 2011, the population increased by 3.7 %. Population growth was recorded in the municipalities of Budva, Tivat, Bar and Kotor, while the Municipality of Herceg Novi and Ulcinj faced with the problem of depopulation. The above developments are largely the result of migration (Regional Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2014 - 2020).

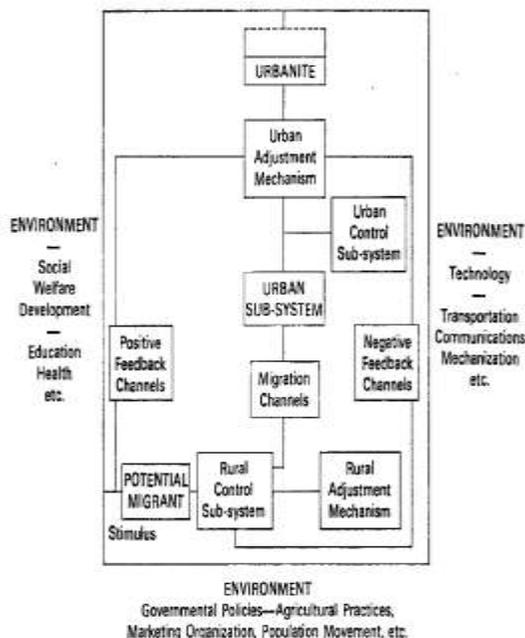


Figure 1. A System Schema for a Theory of Rural - Urban Migration (Mabogunje, 1970).

Figure 1 indicates the basic elements in the rural - urban migration system as well as the environment within which the system operates. It shows that a systems approach to rural - urban migration is concerned not only with why people migrate but with all the implications and ramifications of the process. Basically, the approach is designed to answer questions such as: why and how does an essentially rural individual become a permanent city dweller? What changes does he undergo in the process? What effects have these changes both on the rural area from which he comes and on the city to which he moves? Are there situations or institutions which encourage or discourage the rate of movement between the rural area and the city? What is the general pattern of these movements, and how is this

determined? These, and other such questions, define the problems for which we require a theory of rural - urban migration (see Mabogunje, 1970; Skeldon, 2014).

As a result of internal migration, the share of the urban in the total population of Montenegro has increased from 54 % in 1991 period to 62 % in 2003. According to the census of 2003, 62 % of the population lived in urban areas and 38 % in other areas. In 2012 this last share (population in rural areas) had fallen to 34.5 % and the share of urban population had grown to 65.5%. "According to Todaro (1969), the main reason of rural - urban migration is rural - urban expected income differential. The expected wage is nothing but the product of higher urban wage and probability of finding a job in the urban sector (Bhattacharya, 2002). Mitra and Murayama (2008) find that prospects for better job opportunities are a major determinant of male migration. Dubey et al (2004) that the possession of human capital is an important determinant of the likelihood of rural to urban migration. Ullah (2004) observes that the flow of migration to the major cities is the result of rural - urban dichotomies in income, employment opportunity and absorptive capacity" (Akram, 2015).

There is also a tendency of internal migration from the Northern to the central and southern regions of the country which has continued after 2003. All municipalities in these last two regions have a positive net migration rate. In addition, these migration patterns have continued the trend of population ageing. Total number of population who moved within Montenegrin borders in 2013 is 4.374 inhabitants; in 2013 - 7 municipalities out of 21 registered a positive net migration: Podgorica, Bar, Ulcinj, Budva, Tivat Danilovgrad and Andrijevica. Difference between inhabitants who moved in and moved out is highest in Podgorica and it is 1.360 people. The highest negative net was recorded in Bijelo Polje and it is 396 persons. As seen before, there is a gender imbalance also for the internal migration: Majority of that population is women with 55.7 % or 2.438 while men are 44.3 % from total number, i.e. 1.936 inhabitants (MMWD - Making Migration Work for Development, ***).

Table 2. Period between two censuses

Geo - space	Total Population		Net Migration	
	1991	2003	Number	Rate (%)
Montenegro	593.5	634.0	- 9.6	- 1.6
Northern Region	212.4	198.6	- 31.8	- 15.5
Central Region	254.9	285.6	5.6	2.1
Coastal Region	126.3	149.7	16.5	12.0

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat (2008).

According to neoclassical approach distinguished three main groups of obstacles in the movement of the labor force that are relevant for the selection of regional policy instruments. First, differences in the level of earnings between regions, industries and professions do not always correspond to the differences in the level of the marginal product of labor. Second, even when this is not the case the labor market does not have to fully valorize such movements. Third, even if the previous two obstacles removed, labor mobility may be limited because of the cost, which has a working force when crossing into other regions and/or interest (Supić, 2005). Regarding the tendency of migration within regions Montenegro, also in 2013 in each

municipality on the north of Montenegro, except Andrijevica, it was recorded net negative migration. Positive net migration was recorded in the other two Montenegrin regions and it was higher in the central region (1.025 persons), while in seaside region it was 390 persons (Figure 3).

Total number of population who moved within Montenegrin borders in 2013 is 4.374 inhabitants. Majority of that population are women with 55.7 % or 2.438 while men are 44.3 % from total number, i.e. 1.936 inhabitants.

According to the "Regional Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2014 - 2020 years "(2014) the most competitive unit local governments in the North region of the municipality Žabljak, the competitiveness of 29 % above the average at the national level, while the least competitive municipality Šavnik the degree of competitiveness of 35.6 % below the average at the national level for the period 2009 - 2011 years. The competitiveness of the North region accounting for 77 % of the national average, and the competitiveness of the North region is 23 % lower than the average competitiveness of Montenegro. Central region, the most competitive of the local self-government for the period 2009 - 2011 is Podgorica with the level of competitiveness of 42 % above the average of the competitiveness of Montenegro, while the least competitive Cetinje the competitiveness of 10 % below average at the national level. As regards the region as a whole, the Central region is the second region in Montenegro by the level of competitiveness that is 13 % above the average of the competitiveness of local governments at the national level. The coastal region, most competitive units of local government is the municipality of Budva with competitiveness of 61 % above the Montenegrin average; where this is the same time also the most competitive municipalities in Montenegro. On the other side the least competitive municipalities coastal region is the municipality of Ulcinj to the competitiveness of 3.9 % above the average competitiveness all local government units in Montenegro. View as a whole is Coastal region most competitive region in Montenegro with the competitiveness of 32 % above the average at the national level. In such a relationship competitiveness of the region of Montenegro, it is quite understandable that the positive net migration by municipalities of Montenegro recorded in Podgorica (1.360), Bar (285), Ulcinj (61), Budva (55), Tivat (34), Danilovgrad (24) and Andrijevica (1), while negative net migration covers the remaining municipalities of Montenegro and ranges from - 20 (Kotor) to - 396 (Bijelo Polje).

Women aged from 0 to 34 and 65 and over, are moved more than men same age group. The highest difference is in age 20 to 24 and it is 276. Men are majority in age group from 35 to 64. The highest difference related to women is in age group 55 to 59 and it is 37.

Table 3. Net migrations by municipalities, 2013

Net migrations by municipalities, 2013			
Municipalities	Moving in	Moving out	Net migrations
Podgorica	1.946	586	1.360
Bar	571	286	285
Ulcinj	143	82	61
Budva	219	164	55
Tivat	115	81	34
Danilovgrad	192	168	24

Andrijevica	75	74	1
Total	4.374	4.374	0
Kotor	141	161	-20
Herceg Novi	123	148	-25
Žabljak	32	58	-26
Plužine	17	73	-56
Šavnik	13	73	-60
Mojkovac	54	126	-72
Plav	26	132	-106
Rožaje	50	165	-115
Kolašin	27	143	-116
Cetinje	67	186	-119
Pljevlja	63	245	-182
Nikšić	265	505	-240
Berane	110	397	-287
Bijelo Polje	125	521	-396

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat (2014).

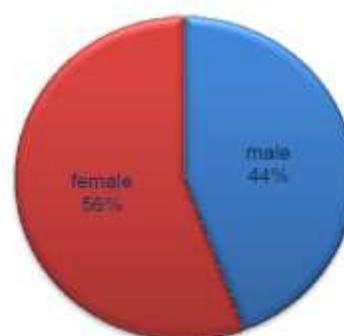


Figure 2. Internal migration in Montenegro by sex (Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat, No.97, 2014).

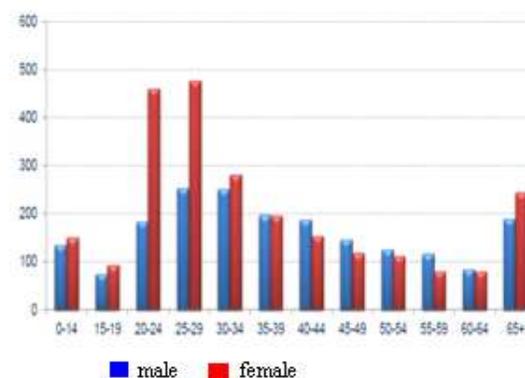


Figure 3. Internal migrations by age and sex (Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat, No. 97, 2014).

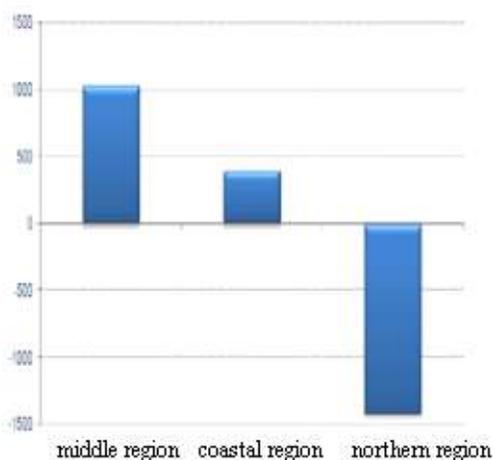


Figure 4. Net migrations by regions in 2013 (Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat, No. 97, 2014).

Our research records are based on similar research Horváth (2016) indicates that the high rates of external migration did not lead to a decrease in the internal migration. The regional disparities of economic development, conjoined with a general demographic decline (boosted by the demographic consequences of high external migration), resulted relatively high rates of internal mobility and various regional poles of development sustaining at least two types of internal mobility processes: immigrants from outside their region and urban sprawling (suburbanisation).

Conclusion

Internal migrations in Montenegro after the Second World War led to a completely new distribution of the population. In this period of rapid socio - economic development of the most common resettlement village - city, then migration between urban settlements (often from small and medium - sized cities to larger cities). How much are a characteristic mentioned processes of regional territory of Montenegro, we illustrate the following data. Namely, in the appeared is large disproportion in spatial distribution of the population. Northern region of the country (32.3 % of the territory of Montenegro) has recorded an absolute decline of 10.147 persons (13.13 %), the Northeastern region (20.6 % of the territory) decreased by 14.167 (9.76 %). On the other side of the Central region (35.6 % of the territory) recorded an increase of 20.398 persons (7.79 %) and, finally, a Coastal region (11.5 % of the territory) increased by 13.239 persons (9.82 %). Regarding the tendency of migration within regions Montenegro, also in 2013 in each municipality on the north of Montenegro, except Andrijevica, it was recorded net negative migration. Positive net migration was recorded in the other two Montenegrin regions and it was higher in the central region (1.025 persons), while in seaside region it was 390 persons (see Rajović and Bulatović, 2017).

Our research records are based on similar research Koettl et al (2014) we suggest five key areas for improvement aimed at helping workers to freely pursue job opportunities throughout Montenegro. First, the population registry system needs to be streamlined and modernized. Second, reforms are necessary to improve the functioning of housing and credit markets. Third, reforms in the education and training

system aimed at equipping people with relevant and easily transferable skills are needed. Fourth, labor market institutions need to be improved in a way that will spur dynamism in the labor market while still protecting workers and will also provide reliable information about job openings and labor market conditions (see Rajović and Bulatović, 2017). Fifth, there is a need for modernization of the social welfare system to make social benefits easily portable across the country and more targeted at the most needy people.

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