Migration of population

Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011

Migration is a spatial movement of people from one place to another. The Census identified contingent of people who moved to Montenegro, as well as persons who because of schooling, work, or something else were absent from Montenegro for more than a year. This person in this Release we call migrants.

The answer is based on statements.

Graph 1. How many population of Montenegro used to live abroad?

- 80% of the Montenegrin population live from birth in Montenegro, while 20% moved from abroad;
- Of the 121,552 people who once lived or resided abroad for at least one year, 46 thousand people have moved to Montenegro before the independence of former republics of Yugoslavia. This contingent of the population cannot be included in international migration related to current definition;
- 596 questionnaires are without answers.
Graph 2. How many immigrants were born in Montenegro?

- The total number of people who used to live or stayed outside of Montenegro for a year or longer - 55% were born outside of Montenegro;
- 45% of migrants were born in Montenegro.

Graph 3. Who are the migrants by citizenship?

- 70% of migrants have Montenegrin citizenship, while 20% of them are foreign citizens.

Graph 4. Decade when majority of people migrated to Montenegro?

- In the last 50 years the majority of migrants were recorded in ‘90s. From 1990 to 1999, almost 42 thousand current residents moved in Montenegro.
Graph 5. In which years the majority of people immigrated to Montenegro?

• 9,888 of current population of Montenegro arrived in Montenegro in 1999, 7,595 arrived in 1992. These migrations have been identified as violent because of the war events in former Yugoslavia.

Graph 6. What the migrants reported as the reason of the latest arrival or return to Montenegro?

• According to the migrants’ statements, the most common reason for moving to Montenegro is because of family, so about 69 thousand persons came to Montenegro for family reasons;
• 17% or something more than 20 thousand migrants came due to the war in the area of former place of residence of a person;
• The reason of economic nature relates to about 16 thousand or 14% of migrants;
• Because of education in Montenegro came 3% or 4 thousand migrants.
Graph 7. What is the sex structure of migrants, by reason of settlement, in%?

- In Montenegro, the majority 51% of persons of immigrant are women;
- Regarding the reason more women than men have moved due to family reasons and war;
- The largest difference by sex was found in immigrants for economic reasons, where are 64% of men and 36% of women.

Graph 8. In which municipality there is majority of migrants in the total population, in %?

- Majority of migrants comparing to total population, over 30% was recorded in Budva, Herceg Novi and Tivat, while the minority - 10% was recorded in Savnik.

Graph 9. What is the sex structure of migrants by municipality, in%?
A bigger number of women migrants are recorded in 10 municipalities in Montenegro. The same number of municipalities has more male migrants, while in Niksic sex structure of migrants is 50% of women and 50% of men.

**Graph 10. From which country the majority of immigrants came to Montenegro?**

- The graph shows the countries from which in Montenegro came more than a thousand migrants.
- The majority of migrants in Montenegro came from Serbia, over 55 thousand. Less than 22 thousand migrants moved from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

In Montenegro, in period from 1 to 15 of April 2011, it was conducted Census of Population, Households and Dwellings (hereinafter referred to as: Census).

Census was conducted according to situation on 31 March 2011 in 24:00 hours that is considered referent moment of the Census. Immediately after Census was finished it was performed control of quality of Census, in representative sample of enumeration areas in order to estimate coverage and quality of data collected by Census. The first results of the control indicated on total coverage of Census units. Census was conducted in traditional way, using interview method and door to door principle. Interviews were performed by enumerators.

The Census which is conducted, according to international recommendation every ten years is process of collecting, processing and publishing of demographic, economic, education, migration, ethnic, cultural and social data related to population of a country in certain period. Further, Census provides data on the number of households and dwellings and their characteristics.

Preparation, organization and conduction of Census is based on following principles: relevance, impartiality, reliability, transparency, timeliness, professional independence, rationality, consistence, publicity, statistical confidentiality and usage of personal data exclusively for statistical purposes.

The Census was conducted in accordance with Law on Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in 2011 ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", 41/10, 44/10, 75/10) and Methodology for Preparation, Organization and Conducting of the Census (hereinafter referred as to: Methodology). Methodology is fully harmonized with international standards that define common rules on collecting data on population and for Census 2011 the most important were:

- Recommendation of Conference of European Statisticians for Censuses of Population and Dwellings in 2010 and there were prepared in cooperation with Economic Commission of UN and statistical office of European Union – EUROSTAT;


Census units are population, households and dwellings.

Population

Census covered citizens of Montenegro, citizens of Montenegro and foreign citizens, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship who have residence (permanent or temporary) in Montenegro, regardless they were present in the time of Census in Montenegro or in abroad and regardless do they have in the time of Census identification document and regardless they live in dwelling, other facilities or in public areas.

Population means persons with usual place of residence in Montenegro. Usual place of residence is place where person usually spends day, regardless temporary absence because of recreation, holiday, visit to friends or cousins, absence because of business, as well as absence because of medical treatment of religious visits and place where person lives without interrupting at least form 1 April 2010 or came to that place later, but has intention to stay there at least one year.

Methodology was prepared in a way that it was taken care that each person has only one usual place of residence. In international context this is important in order to avoid persons to be included in total number of population in more countries or not to be included anywhere. The main
goal of the Census is to confirm the accurate number of persons who live and use infrastructure of some geographic area.

Comparability of data on number of inhabitants from Census 2011 and earlier censuses is not complete because of implementation of international recommendation for certain census rounds. Here it mostly about definition of usual place of residence that was not included in earlier census methodologies

Migration characteristics

Migration is the spatial movement of people from one place to another place.

Two different aspects of migration can be identified through the list, as follows:
• Measuring contingent of international migrants, with information on the temporal and geographical aspects of the last immigration from abroad and
• Measuring contingent of internal migrants with information about the temporal and geographical aspects of the last moving within Montenegro.

The answer is based on statements collected.