

Rebeka Mesarić Žabčić: “Women in the migrational process”

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Abstract

The article contains a review and analysis of accessible demographic indicators of female migrants and because of the shortcomings and inaccessibility of numerical data only existing figures have been presented. Through elements of the theories of various fields and through the prism of time periods, the causes of migration of populations, the feminisation of migration and the implications and consequences of the migrational process on society have also been analysed. The article also encompasses research and analyses the existing domestic and foreign literature on the migration of populations, figures on populations from Eurostat and data collected from the Internet.

Key words: female emigrants, external migration, sex, population, women

Introduction

The mechanical movement of a population with its component of emigration influences the decline or growth of the population of a certain area. Alongside the methods of research and an analysis of the problems of migration, the greatest attention in the literature on the research of migrations is paid to researching the size and direction of migrations. According to the judgement of Michael Teitelbaum, researchers from different disciplines such as economics, geography, demography, sociology, political science, or ecological science, have not succeeded in shaping a coherent and convincing theory of international migrations.¹

Various 'push' factors influence the migration of populations, which include demographic growth, a low life standard and the lack of economic possibilities, factors of attractiveness, the search for a work force, the accessibility of land and good economic conditions.² Parallel to 'push' factors, which are singled out by scholars, the official report on the implementation of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility 2012-2013 from the Commission to the European Parliament, The Council, The European Economic and Social Committee and The Committee of the Regions in 2014³ has also isolated four motivating factors for migration, and due to the predominance of one, an individual will decide to migrate. In accordance with the report, the most significant are: economic factors, factors linked with administration and public services, demographic imbalance and conflicts.

The aims of the paper, hypotheses and the methodological framework

Research on the mobility of women, the dilemma of the long-standing 'female invisibility', but also their formal position in the migration process, have been placed as the starting point of this paper. Simultaneously, the present study points to the problems and role of women in the migration process partly through the social and partly

¹ Teitelbaum (2005).

² Castles & Miller (1998); Wertheimer-Baletić (1999).

³ The Report from the Commission to the European Parliament (2014).

through an historical dimension. It provides an examination and analysis of accessible demographic indicators about female migrants; analytically presents theories of migration through elements of theories of various fields; points to different forms of female migration; detects which social status female migrants frequently have in their new homeland; and lastly, attempts to suggest new considerations about women in the migrational process and open many new questions for further research on women in the migrational process.

This work also begins with the hypothesis that individual female migrant experiences, migrational processes in which visible migrant women are included and the circulation of women can be a valuable contribution to a better understanding of contemporary migrational developments in general. Simultaneously a perception and partial insight into the process of familial and social networks that women establish in new locations is also created, as well as a focus on the adaptation of women to their new environment and new society and on the mobility of women as one of the ways of life. Therefore, the methodological framework of research encompasses an analysis of the existing literature on the migration of populations in general, an analysis of the statistical and other accessible documentation of the population and the production of a work based on an analysis of the research results.

Theoretical approaches and the analytical value of the considerations on female migrational processes

According to the demographic standpoint of Wertheimer-Baletić,⁴ external migration implies migration from the starting point within the borders of a particular country and the destination outside of those borders. It emphasises that the international migration of the workforce, in which women are present, is a spontaneous reaction to the existing lack of coordination between supply and demand. They are regulated by measures that the state undertakes within the framework of specific economic or other policies related to the size and structure of the migrants. The

⁴ Wertheimer-Baletić (1999).

consequences of the migration simultaneously occur in the land of emigration and the land of immigration. In both countries, these consequences influence the natural movement, the rate of change of the population and the number of inhabitants, but also changes in the socio-economic structure of the population. Many demographers have arrived at the same conclusion that migrations outside the borders of one's own state are expensive and demand increased costs for migrants as well as the society. Along with people, the skills of individual migrants, the investments of society and families also migrate, particularly if women and highly educated individuals emigrate.⁵ The most esteemed Croatian demographers have warned that migration outside the Republic of Croatia is an exceptionally strong destabilising factor on the development of the Croatian population, while the consequences are far-reaching and long-term, such as the loss of the most vital part of the population, the decline of the birth rate, the ageing of the population, etc.⁶

The most significant observations on migration were already made by Ravenstein in his *Laws of Migration*,⁷ and after this they were discussed by other researchers. Thus, Stouffer studied migrations as 'intervening opportunities' from a sociological aspect.⁸ Lee defines the theory of push-pull factors which has not undergone much of a change until today but has only been supplemented. Taylor emphasises that an important 'pull' factor is the presence of interpersonal migrant networks in the recipient country that share kinship, friendship or origin, while Massey and collaborators later built upon this same theory.⁹ The migrant networks of people mutually linked by family, friendship or other ties are of help to migrants in everyday life. The idea of a network of migrants is generalised in the theory of transnational social spaces.¹⁰ This theory recognises the existence

⁵ Sauvy (1984); Wertheimer Baletić (1999); Živić, Pokos & Turk (2005); Petrak (2017).

⁶ Akrap, Gelo & Grizelj (1998).

⁷ Ravenstein (1885).

⁸ Stouffer (1940).

⁹ Lee (1966); Taylor (1986); Massey *et al.* (1993).

¹⁰ Pries (1999); Faist (2000).

of different migrations linked by international connections between individuals and groups.

The important role of institutions in the facilitation of migration has been sketched by Massey and collaborators in 1993 in the theory that relates to customary and irregular aspects of the migration of populations.¹¹ This theory is complementary with the theory of the network of migrants that facilitates migration through various institutions. The second example of an *interdisciplinary* theoretical approach (so-called cross-cutting) is the concept of cumulative causality,¹² also confirmed by economic theories.¹³ The theoretical construction is based on the argument that migration is an evolutionary process that contributes to institutional and socio-economic changes in the country of origin and the destination. This view was substantiated by Stark and Wang¹⁴ in a microeconomic analytical framework alongside arguments that the expected positive contribution from migration is one of the sources of externalities in the form of the total increase of human capital in the region of origin.

One can also follow *economic* theories of migration on the macro and micro level in different periods. Lewis set the foundations for the classical macroeconomic theory in 1954.¹⁵ The neo-classical macroeconomic migration theory¹⁶ explains that migration takes place because of differences in wages between two capitalist economies because one is characterised by a surplus of the labour force and the other by a surplus in capital. In 2004 Esser based the core of the model of the theory of the intergenerational integration of migrants on the assumption that the initial conditions of the model are the size of the group, social and cultural distance and the accessibility of social capital.¹⁷ Hart and Jennissen stress that there exists the Keynesian perspective on migration caused by the

¹¹ Massey *et al.* (1993).

¹² Massey (1990).

¹³ Myrdal (1957).

¹⁴ Stark & Wang (2001).

¹⁵ Lewis (1954).

¹⁶ Harris & Todaro (1970); Massey *et al.* (1993).

¹⁷ Esser (2004).

adaptation to the labour market according to economic balance, through the elimination of differences in unemployment and not wages.¹⁸ The theory of the dual labour market suggests that the causes of international migration lie in the constant need for labour from abroad.¹⁹ Wallerstein's theory of world systems assumes that international migration is tied with the progress of the capitalist system and global markets, not only in the world economic core, but also in half-peripheral and peripheral regions.²⁰ On a micro-theoretical level, the neo-classical migration theory observes migrants as individuals who will migrate to areas where they can be most productive and where they can make the most earnings in relation to their knowledge and skills.²¹ The theory of the expected value from migrations has been observed by De Jong and Fawcett.²² New economic theories of migration suggest that the decision to migrate is tied to households and not individuals.²³ This new research corresponds with the observation of the migrational process characterised by visible family patterns, which has been concluded by economists²⁴ and demographers.²⁵

Theories of migration in geography are directed toward an analysis of the role of distance in the explanation of spatial movements. Distance is observed as a factor of moderation of spatial interactions in regions, which includes the flow of populations. For example, the theory of the gravitation of migration²⁶ is analogous to Newton's law of gravity. Through the concept of entropy, Wilson²⁷ has for years described the spatial interactions within a defined space, while Zelinsky, attempts to explain changes in spatial mobility with the hypothesis of the 'concept of demographic transition.' According to Zelinsky, social modernisation has

¹⁸ Hart (1975); Jennisen (2004).

¹⁹ Piore (1979).

²⁰ Wallerstein (1974).

²¹ Sjaastad (1962); Todaro (1970); Borjas (1980).

²² De Jong & Fawcett (1981).

²³ Stark & Bloom (1985); Stark (2003).

²⁴ Mincer (1978).

²⁵ Castro & Rogers (1983).

²⁶ Stewart (1941); Zipf (1946); Isard (1960); (1965).

²⁷ Wilson (1967).

led to the increase and continued diversity of patterns of human mobility. The so-called ‘unifying’ perspectives, apart from the theory of the discipline of specific migrations, have attempted to propose a singular explanation for the flows of migration.²⁸ Kritz’s theory of migration systems from 1992 distinguishes these systems according to different or similar migration patterns.²⁹ In such a dynamic system, migration is in a continued interplay with historical, economic, cultural and political links between countries on a micro and macro level. This theory is very complicated to apply in practice, especially considering the problems tied to the accessibility and quality of internationally comparable statistics on migration.³⁰ Massey attempted to create a synthesis of the theoretical framework of international migration and combines economic, political, sociological and psychological determinants with the concept of migrational transitions. In principle, Massey considers international migration in post-industrial countries as the result of socio-economic development and integrational processes that are difficult to operationalise in practical application.³¹

In relation to a specific interest in every aforementioned theory one can detect a possible feminisation of migration if we observe the phenomenon more widely since women are more mobile than men for shorter periods.³² The permanent presence of women in migratory movements shows the specific maturity of the migratory process as well as a specific qualitative change in so far as women migrate as independent actors in search of work or as the heads of families.

Research on migration through sex

Traditional theories of migration mainly ignored the question of sex. In his ‘Theory of Migration’,³³ Lee suggested that children follow their parents

²⁸ Zelinsky (1971).

²⁹ Kritz (1992).

³⁰ Zlotnik (1998).

³¹ Massey (2002).

³² Ravenstein (1885).

³³ Lee (1966).

in general and women their men, therefore in the 1960s the woman was perceived as a follower in the migrational process, and not as a primary migrant. The analytical category of sex was neglected for a long time in sociological and historical research.

Greater interest for women as migrants in the migrational process appeared in the 1970s. After the 1970s many female scholars in their research and from the former Yugoslavia became interested in women and their role in the migrational process, such as Morokvasić, Supek, Čapo, Pajnik, Kogovšek, Milharčić Hladnik, Bajt, etc. The most interesting recent study of sex and migration and female migration by far was written by Cukut Krilić³⁴ in which she problematizes various stereotypes through an analysis of the life stories of women as actors in the migrational process and their different categories in their new life environments. Research on migration through sex has conclusively led to a better understanding and shows that women by themselves represent primary migrants but also that women in different parts of the world experience migration differently from men.

The increase in the number of women in the migrational process

The ‘feminisation of migration’ is an unavoidable concept when it is a question of globalisation and migration,³⁵ and indicates the numerical increase in the number women in relation to male migrants and changes in the quality of migratory flows, the degree of maturity of the migration and the origin of the migrants.

There exist different forms of female migration that can generally be divided into marital migration, migration because of work (female workers), the trade in women and forced migration of women. Until the 1970s migration was dominated by the view that migration is, in general, economically motivated and that men looking for work make the largest number of migrants. The migration of male labour remained the focus of many research investigations, while female migration was analysed

³⁴ Cukut Krilić (2009).

³⁵ Castles & Miller (1993).

exclusively at the level of women as followers, wives and in no way as a specific research category. The first research with a focus on female migration appears in the 1980s in which women began to be analysed as separate actors in the migrational process. In her research from the 1980s, which can be considered a turning point in the research of women in the migrational process, Morokvasić³⁶ draws attention to the invisibility of women in migration studies as well as to the fact that in so far as these studies exist, they do not have a resonance or use in the media, politics and academic discussion in which the male prism and view further dominates.

From 2000 onwards a whole series of publications, doctoral studies and thematic numbers of leading journals dedicated to the theme of migration and gender have been published. At the same time, reviews and critiques of these publications are not lacking. In this connection, Kofman and Raghuram³⁷ object to the fact that the largest number of case-studies place emphasis on unqualified female migrants, while too little attention is paid to the process of de-qualification to which large number of migrants are exposed, particularly women, not to mention the absence of research on highly qualified and educated women.

Generally, the inequality between women and men is not taken into too much consideration in social science research. Even through the media the image of female migrants is shown from the aspect of female impersonality. This relates to shortcomings in the representation of any sort of independence of women, especially outside of the family circle, and the frequent attribution to women of the roles of educators, wives and mothers. In accordance with such considerations and attitudes it would be necessary to re-examine in which respect were migrations characterised by mutual interactions and the relations between the sexes.³⁸ These and similar questions contain the potential and necessity of changes in the research on migration, and they are also broached through questions that relate to: the private and public in relations between the sexes, work-

³⁶ Morokvasić (1984).

³⁷ Kofman & Raghuram (2009).

³⁸ Harzig (1991).

household, male pioneers-obedient women, marital market-labour market, but also categories that relate to the categories of class where a greater differentiation is more present and relations become more complex.

Harzig³⁹ points out that there exist an insufficient number of studies on female migrants from eastern, central and south-eastern Europe, while the themes of this type are elaborated on when one follows the migration of males and the role of women who have remained in the homeland or something similar is mentioned in passing. There are only a few reports and reviews on the necessity of rights to equality for women and men in the EU.⁴⁰ Drawing upon the views of Harzig, Supek and Čapo argued that Croatian women had previously emigrated to marry abroad, rather than joining their husbands. According to Supek and Čapo, we can only observe and investigate the changed role of women from the following two aspects: 1) clear economic changes, and 2) the emigration of the male members of the family.⁴¹

The consequences of migration then also began to be slowly reflected through the demographic picture which would leave a long-term mark. Children were being born later, and women had more time for recovery after birth and could spend longer taking care of only one child. This led again, on the other hand, to the decrease of the rate of mortality in children while the changes caused by demographic indicators had a more important influence on economic development.

Morokvasić dealt with the emigration of women from the former Yugoslavia in the 1960s arguing that women were not as motivated by economic conditions as they were by the repressive environment that motivated them to emigrate. The author also pointed on the low position of female migrants.⁴² However, different paths of migration and emigration were being opened to women in comparison with men, in other words, they were very much tied to different ordeals, opportunities and risks. Many women, especially those with no education and life

³⁹ Harzig (1991): 29.

⁴⁰ Zuber (2014).

⁴¹ Supek & Čapo (1994).

⁴² Morokvasić (1984).

experiences, were not even aware of the most of these things when they were included in the migrational process.

In the search for work, women gained jobs with lower wages in relation to men, and they also received less support from the existing network of ethnic groups in the new homeland, so that they were compelled to find other forms of solidarity and voluntary social cohesion as well as specific networks that dealt exclusively with women's questions but outside of ethnic groups. These forms of female voluntary social cohesion in the new homeland represent a significant aspect of integration into the new society. It is a well-known fact from the media that there exists a continual demand for female labour in certain sectors of occupation, such as the service sector, the entertainment industry and prostitution. This demand is even supplemented with the aid of criminal acts, such as the trade in people, coercion and the depriving of freedom.⁴³ Most of the needs of the entertainment industry and prostitution were covered by the trade in women from the Third World or Eastern Europe. The European countries have already taken certain measures in relation to immigration such as the regulation of immigration through a quota system, so that for example in France, the salary of house maids is deducted from the employer's taxes.⁴⁴ Such a woman is generally a poor woman and a member of another nationality settled without a male companion from the home country.

Very interesting research was conducted in Germany by Waburg and Schurt⁴⁵ in 2011 when they investigated inequality in the educational system of Germany with attention focused on the difference between ethnicity and gender and the mutual interweaving of these two categories. They pointed to the existing presence of gender notions about female and male migrants in Germany and in what way the media perceives traditional relations between the sexes in migrant families. They are particularly interested as to whether young girls from migrant families are

⁴³ Parrenas (2001): 85.

⁴⁴ Phizacklea (1988).

⁴⁵ Waburg & Schurt (2011).

disadvantaged or at an advantage in relation to boys from migrant families in German schools, a question to which it was almost impossible to receive an answer. On the other hand, practice shows that young girls from migrant families achieve better results in schools in comparison to migrant boys and that after the completion of school have significantly lower chances for finding employment in the labour market. Female migrants have been publicly noticed in the media in Germany for a long period, and they have been observed as followers of male labour migration. It is only in the last ten years or so that they have also been representing the more active part of labour migration in Germany.

Relevant demographic indicators of female migration in the period 2002-2014

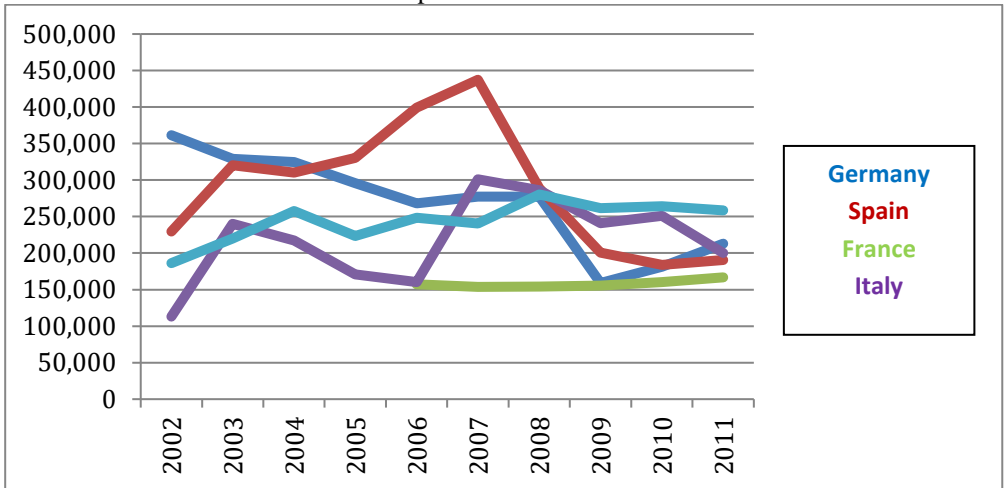
Through an analysis of figures on the total immigration of the population according to sex, age and citizenship for 27 countries of the EU, one can observe that out of the 27 member countries, 5 states have recorded increased immigration of women within state borders. In total the largest number of women in the EU who moved in the period from 2002 to 2011 was recorded by Spain, which comes to a total amount of 2,890,680 women, and in second place is Germany. In the same period 2,686,643 women moved to Germany, in Great Britain 2,440,423, in Italy 2,181,607, while 947,872 women moved to France.⁴⁶ The remaining members of the EU also recorded the increased arrival of women within the borders of their states. More than 500,000 women immigrated to Switzerland (678,994), Netherlands (564,312), and with numbers close to 500,000, Austria (467,224) and Sweden (407,144). Data on the country of origin and the citizenship of the female migrants are not accessible in the

⁴⁶ The information is taken from different statistics available through http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics, last access 5/3/2015. The figures on the number of female migrants to France for the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 are not accessible in the same database of figures in Eurostat. The reason for this is not known and it is considered that the total number of female migrants for the period 2002-2011 would be greater if the numerical data for the aforementioned years were accessible.

database. For the needs of this study, I will not enter into a more detailed treatment of the statistical figures and demographic indicators for the reason that a more detailed analysis of figures would surpass the aims and framework of the work.

Figure 1

The total number of female migrants in Germany, Spain, France, Italy and Great Britain for the period 2002-2011.



An analysis of figures of the total emigration of the population according to sex and age shows that in the period between 2002 and 2014 a total number of 65,828 women emigrated from the Republic of Croatia to other countries in the EU (Figures 2-3). The figures show that the number of female emigrants from Croatia in the last five years has increased because of economic stagnation, the loss of jobs and the lack of new job opportunities, which will result in long-term negative consequences for the Croatian society and economy. Precise figures on the destinations to where female emigrants from Croatia have moved, are not known and accessible for several reasons. The first reason is that the Republic of Croatia does not have a population register, which is indispensable for this type of data and knowledge. Equally, practice shows that, after a specific period, female migrants change their first place of residence because of new pull factors on the spot in the new destination.

Figure 2

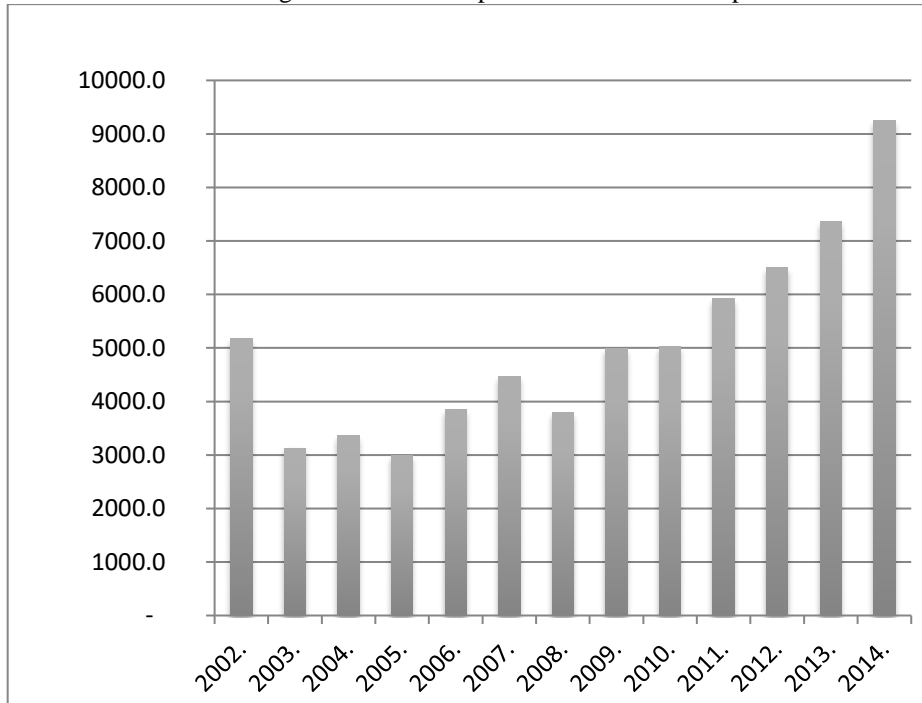
The number of female emigrants from the Republic of Croatia in the period 2002-2014:⁴⁷

Year	Republic of Croatia
2002	5.183
2003	3.128
2004	3.366
2005	2.994
2006	3.852
2007	4.462
2008	3.793
2009	4.985
2010	5.022
2011	5.931
2012	6.496
2013	7.360
2014	9.256
Total	65.828

⁴⁷ The information is available in different documents accessible through: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#Database, last access 5/3/2015; and <http://www.dzs.hr>, last access 1/10/2016.

Figure 3

The number of female emigrants from the Republic of Croatia in the period 2002-2014



The social and familial status of female migrants in the new homeland

More detailed research on the factors of emigration on the individual, familial and social level has shown whether a woman will become a participant of external migration. *Individual* factors include age, sex, race/nationality, urban/rural origin, marital status, reproductive status (with children or without them), the role in the family (wife, daughter, sister, mother, grandmother), position in the family, educational status, professional skills, work experience and class position. *Familial* factors include size, age/sex structure, the stage of life cycle, status in the family (self-supporting parent, both parents, etc.) and class of the family. *Social* factors include all those social norms and cultural values that determine whether a woman will or will not be able to emigrate and if she can whether that is because of work or joining the family and with whom (alone or with

her family).⁴⁸

The earlier mentioned factors also influence the country of origin of the woman and the country to which she is migrating. The representation of both sexes among international migrants varies significantly from country to country. The share of women in the migrational process is particularly high in traditional countries of immigration (the United States, Canada and Australia). In 2011, for example, 54% of legal migrants in the USA were women.⁴⁹

Figure 4

The percentage of female migrants in the total number of international migrants based on geographic components for the period 1960-2010.⁵⁰

Main geographic regions of the world	Year					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
World	46.6	47.2	47.4	47.9	48.8	49.0
*the most developed regions of the world	47.9	48.2	49.4	50.8	50.9	51.0
*developed regions of the world	45.7	46.3	45.5	44.7	45.7	46.1
Europe	48.5	48	48.5	51.7	52.4	52.6
North America	49.8	51.1	52.6	51	51	51.1
Oceania	44.4	46.5	47.9	49.1	50.5	50.7
North Africa	49.5	47.7	45.8	44.9	42.8	41.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.6	42.1	43.8	46	47.2	47.1
South Asia	46.3	46.9	45.9	44.4	44.4	44.5
Eastern and Southeastern Asia	46.1	47.6	47	48.5	50.1	50.3
Western Asia	45.2	46.6	47.2	47.9	48.3	48.6
Caribbean	45.3	46.1	46.5	47.7	48.9	48.7
Latin America	44.7	46.9	48.4	50.2	50.5	50.3

Figure 4 shows the percentage of female migrants in the total number of international migrants according to basic geographic components in the world for the period 1960-2010. From the figures, one could conclude that, in the entire period in all basic geographic components in the world during

⁴⁸ Boyd & Grieco (2003)

⁴⁹ Source: United States. Department of Homeland Security (2012): 2-28.

⁵⁰ Source: Zlotnik (2003).

all time periods, close to (and even more than) 50% of the total number of international migrants was accounted for by female migrants, which confirms the importance and fact that women, as migrants, have been included in the flows of international migration almost in an identical percentage as male migrants. Simultaneously, women can be found amongst all types of migrants. For majority of women, the formation and linking up of families are significant reasons for going abroad. The spouse can move abroad because of the need for work, and then, after a certain time can take the members of his family in order to reunite the family, which is interpreted as one of the consequences of the migration of the work force. For example, in the countries of the EU, the most recorded cases were international migrations due to reuniting families when former guest workers brought their immediate family into the country in which they worked. One can single out the reuniting of families and the migration of women to the USA; in the last few decades the male members of families of non-authorised immigrants have acquired a legal status through the Law on Immigration and Control from 1986 and brought their wives to the USA.⁵¹

Due to their status, female migrants are frequently confronted with discrimination and maltreatment of different types. They have limited access to employment and generally earn less than men. Legally female migrants are a vulnerable group and if they emigrated under coercion, they are most often confronted with the risks of physical and sexual abuse during their journey to the country of destination. The rights of female migrants are frequently violated, while the ones who violate their rights most often escape unpunished.⁵² The work done by female migrants is, for the most part, tied to the primary and service sector such as service in catering, the hotel industry, medical services with secondary education, housekeeping and care services for children or elderly and infirm persons. In most cases a high school education qualification is required for work, while a high professional qualification is sought for in a fifth of

⁵¹ Mesarić Žabčić (2014).

⁵² Anonymous (1990).

advertisements, but also a qualified worker in a fifth of advertisements for work. Knowledge of the German and English languages, or the fast learning of those languages, is also sought after. In practice, and in the media, one can still notice that an insufficient number of female migrants are being employed as doctors, scientists, electrical engineers and generally an insufficient number in dynamic or enterprising occupations which are in most cases 'reserved' for the male population.

Conclusion

When we speak of global migratory movements, from a geographical aspect we notice that they increasingly occur in the space of movement from south to north and from east to west. The mobility of women in global migratory movements shows that women as migrants are recognisable and present in roles of different types, whether on an individual level in the role of daughters, wives, sisters, mothers, grandmothers or more widely on the social level in the possible role of professional improvement or as workers, carers, asylum seekers and so on.

The visibility and recognisability of women in migration in the research literature is not in correlation with their statistical presence since women have long been present in large numbers in migrational processes. Since then, many researchers have, from different viewpoints, drawn attention to different causes and reasons for the migration of women while only a few scholars have observed women as the main actors of the migrational process.

This work has in part also considered the questions tied to the status of women in their new homeland. On that trajectory, it is considered important to draw attention to the need to start a discussion in all social spheres with the aim of improving the protection of the rights of female migrants and, in that way, attempt to draw attention to ensuring their security, since one gets the impression, through the media, that a great number of female migrants still do not have safe living conditions in their new homeland.

Migrational processes in which the woman is observed as the primary migrant and where the woman has the ability to be an initiator and

actor of the circulation of migration opens completely new dimensions of research and contributes, from another angle, to the actual penetrating and more realistic knowledge and understanding of contemporary migrational flows. The research on women in the migrational process encourages new considerations and simultaneously contributes to a wider understanding of migration through which new and understated questions are opened, but also to the creation of ideas and considerations for further research.

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Sažetak

Različiti faktori utječu na žene migrantice i njihovu odluku hoće li iseliti u inozemstvo. Ti se faktori mogu istraživati, analizirati i promatrati kroz individualnu, obiteljsku i društvenu razinu. Okvir migracija općenito označava svaku promjenu mjesta boravka određene osobe ili većih i manjih grupa/skupina ljudi. Smatra se kako je u povijesti istraživanja migracija nedovoljan broj istraživanja posvećen istraživanjima žena, ženama kao migranticama, vrijednostima istih te važnosti međunarodnih migracija žena. Uloga žene u migracijskom procesu najčešće se istraživala s aspekata gospodarskih promjena u društvu, kroz ulogu iseljavanja muških članova obitelji i slično. Rad raspravlja i analizira vanjsku migraciju žena, govori i o vrijednostima i važnosti žene kao migrantice, oblicima migracije žena, ulozi žene u novoj domovini, o individualnoj i društvenoj ulozi žene migrantice u društvu i sl. Rad sadržava pregled i analizu dostupnih demografskih pokazatelja o ženama migranticama te su zbog nedostatka i nedostupnosti brojčanih podataka izneseni samo postojeći podatci. Kroz elemente teorija različitih struka i kroz prizmu vremenskih razdoblja, analizirani su i uzroci migracije stanovništva, feminizacija migracija te implikacije i posljedice migracijskog procesa na društva. Obuhvaćena su istraživanja i analizirana je postojeća domaća i inozemna literatura o migracijama stanovništva, podatci o stanovništvu s Eurostata te podatci prikupljeni i putem Interneta.