

Migracije Analiza kvantitativnih značajki

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Migrations Analysis of quantitative features

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Abstract: *The subject of migration is an important issue of contemporary social trends and is at the center of global attention. The issue of migration reaches into all segments of social development, from economic, cultural, healthy, educated to issues of security and maintenance of world peace, and thus requires an interdepartmental approach, therefore this topic is taught from different scientific fields. Migrations are a constant phenomenon in the history of mankind with strong effects, and with the help of a good management system, migrations can contribute to growth, innovation and social dynamism, therefore migrations are an increasingly developed phenomenon, and this is evidenced by the number of researches and publications that are constantly growing from year to year. The aim of this work is the analysis of scientific material according to the relevant world bibliographic and citation databases with an emphasis on the Scopus database as the most prestigious. The scientific contribution of this work is the aspect of analyzing the quantitative features of migration through scientific literature.*

Keywords: *migrations, theories, analysis of quantitative features, bibliographic databases, Scopus*

1. Introduction

The main hypothesis of this work is the analysis of quantitative features on the importance of migration, where these topics are taught interdisciplinary. Many authors deal with teaching this important topic. Croatian authors define the term theoretically on migration: The term population migration means primarily spatial mobility, that is, spatial mobility (Wertheimer-Baletić, 1999., 281). Migration has many positive features, but there are also certain challenges. Migration affects population size, birth rate and mortality, and population structure. There are two groups: forced and voluntary. Migration is our reality, and this phenomenon cannot be accepted as a simple mechanical, but as a complex dynamic process of close mutual interaction of socio-political, economic and other demographic phenomena, which only confirms that they reflect socio-economic, political and demographic development (Lajić, 2002.; Bogunović 2006.; Nejašmić and Mišetić, 2004.). Migration movements as one of the forms of spatial mobility (circulation is another) present from prehistoric times to the present day (Mesić, 2003.). Migration is an everyday event and process that has an impact on the global labor market and workforce (Rischard, 2005., 166-171). Theoretical approaches to migration are categorized into two groups, namely the approaches that explain the initiation, that is, the origin of migration and the reasons for it,

and the approaches that explain the continuation of migration (Jennissen, 2007.). International migration occurs mostly in three forms (Mikac and Dragović, 2017.): legal or free migration of individuals who, of their own free will and within the framework of existing laws, change their country of residence or residence; forced migration, when people flee either as individuals in fear of persecution or en masse due to fear; before the violation of human rights or humanitarian law and other circumstances caused by various conflicts or disasters; illegal migration, which includes illegal border crossings and illegal entry or stay in another country. There are numerous types, as well as criteria for the systematization of migration (Wertheimer-Baletić, 1999., 300): criterion of state borders - external and internal migration; time criterion - definitive (final) and temporary migrations; criterion of cause - economic and non-economic migration; criterion of voluntariness of migration – voluntary and forced migration; criterion of organized migration - organized and unorganized.

Theoretically, on the subject of migration, international authors define the term: Migration, generally, refers to movement of peoples from their places of domicile to regions outside their political sovereign nation-state, migration can also denote “exodus within the borders” (Korn, 2000.). Migration in three-step model: The formation of a desire for change, the channelling of this wish into migration hopes, and converting those hopes into actual migration (Carling, 2017.).

Seen through the lens of social capital, migration bridges ties with external institutions and communities, but at the same time, it could disrupt social ties within the community (Cooke i O’Sullivan, 2015). Migrants transform the economic, political and socio-cultural complexion of immigrant-receiving societies; the economic, political, socio-cultural responses of these societies to the aforesaid changes; and the ways in which the identities of the migrants and refugees, and the complexions of immigrant-sending societies are likewise transformed and re-forged (Czajka, 2014.). International migrations are a historical outcome of the invention of Nation-states and their borders, and therefore constitute a very recent phenomenon in the history of humankind (Sutcliffe, 1998). Seen through the lens of social capital, migration bridges ties with external institutions and communities, but at the same time, it could disrupt social ties within the community (Cooke and O’Sullivan, 2015.). Migration policies can be grouped in two categories: “control” and “integration” (Arango, 2005., 17-18). Emigration is the process of leaving the home with the aim of resettling elsewhere. It may be well planned, voluntary, legally sanctioned, safe, and easy, but when there is political and social turmoil, or if there are natural disasters, exodus is sudden and unplanned and may be both arduous and treacherous (Segal, 2002.). Migration become of political ordering only under the guise of im-migrant and e-migration, if it is a about leaving or entering a polity From a political angle a polity ia a bounded whole and its boundaries are set by self –inclusion (Rijken, 2018.).

2. Analysis of quantitative features

The analysis of quantitative features was done according to the research model of the topic of migration of peoples as a key word according to the relevant world bibliographic databases: Scopus, Web of Science, ProQuest and EBSCOhost. It was researched in such a way that all scientific publications such as books, discussions were filtered out and theses, articles from scientific journals and other publications that contain the key word human migration in their summaries. Table 1. shows the number of scientific publications on the topic of human migration.

Table 1. Search results of relevant world databases with scientific papers that investigate human migration

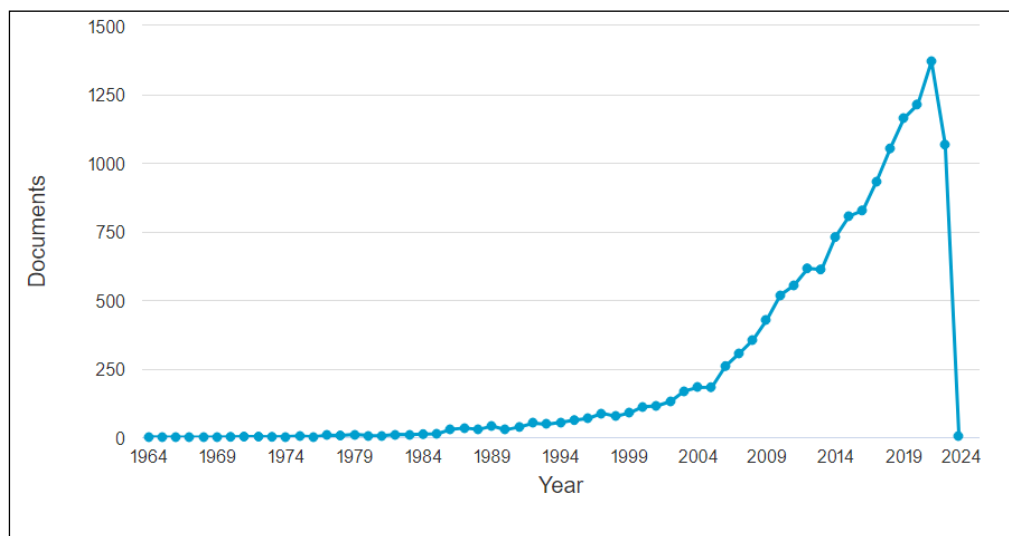
	Tipy od Search	Search strategy	Number of results
Search command in Scopus	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("migration of people")	Any document that contained phrase "migration of people" in the title or abstract or keywords.	14 502 document results
Search command in Web of Science	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("migration of people")	Any document that contained phrase "migration of people" in the title or abstract or keywords.	5 617 document results
Search command in ProQuest	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("migration of people")	Any document that contained phrase "migration of people" in the title or abstract or keywords.	1 456 482 document results: Books, dissertations&theses, Conference Paper&Proceeding
Search command in EBSCOhost	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("migration of people")	Any document that contained phrase "migration of people" in the title or abstract or keywords.	38 773 document results: Books,dissertations &theses conference materials, academic journals, reviews

Source: Base by Scopus, ProQuest, EBSCOhost

3. Research results

Looking at the world's most recent scientific bibliographic database Scopus, research on the topic of human migration is an extremely current topic. Scopus offers advanced monitoring and analysis tools and a comprehensive overview of the world's research results in the fields of science. According to the number of scientific works on the topic of migration, observed annually, it is clear that this topic is becoming more and more important after 2004, and the number of publications is continuously growing. The relevance and importance of this topic is growing. Figure 1. graphically shows the constantly growing number of publications per year on the topic of migration.

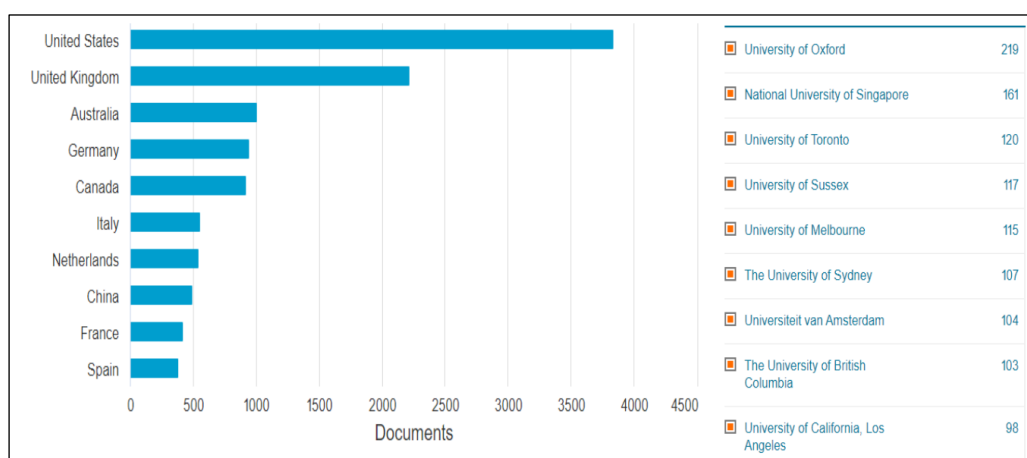
Figure 1. Number of research papers that investigate migration of people published per year base by Scopus



Source: Base by Scopus

When looking at countries according to the number of research papers on the dark side of migration, the USA dominates, followed by long developed countries such as Great Britain, Australia, Germany and Canada. These are the countries that enjoy the status of *outcast* countries because they attract migrants from transition countries with their resources, therefore the cause-and-effect relationship of the topicality of presenting this topic from the perspective of developed countries is understandable. Figure 2. Shows the number of published publications by countries in the world on the topic of migration.

Figure 2. Country of origin of the authors of the research papers that investigate migration of people base by Scopus

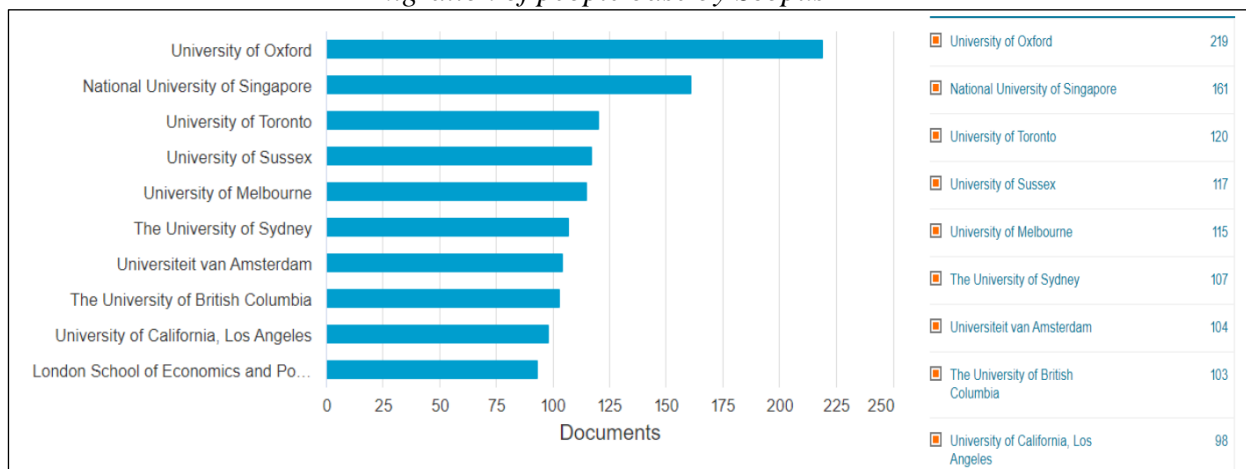


Source: Base by Scopus

According to the analysis of universities, the topic of migration is most researched at the University of Oxford, which has a centuries-old tradition, and the National University of

Singapore was founded in 1905, the University of Toronto was founded in 1827, and the University of Sussex was founded in 1959. This topic is addressed to universities with a great tradition and influence in their work, which adds to its importance and scientific significance. Figure 3. Shows the number of published publications by universities in the world on the subject of migration.

Figure 3. Affiliation of University scientist of research papers that investigate migration of people base by Scopus



Source: Base by Scopus

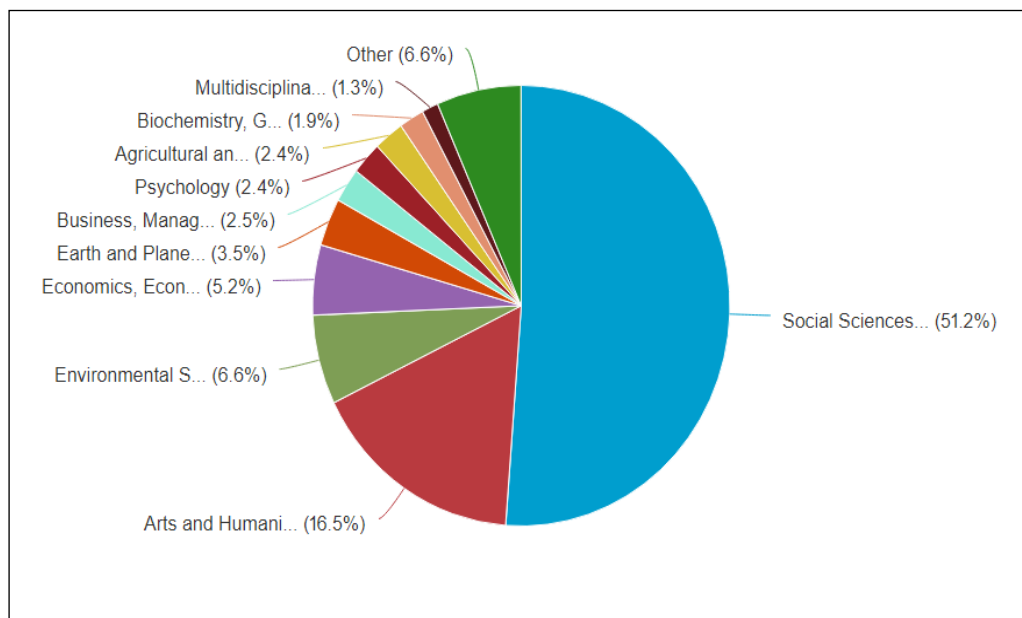
When looking at the field of scientific research on the topic of migration, as expected, the social sciences and the field of sociology lead the way, followed by the field of arts and humanities. Table 2 and figure 4. The pie chart shows the shares of total research according to the fields of science on the subject of migration.

Table 2. Presentation of the number of scientific publications by scientific fields on the topic of migration base by Scopus

Subject area	Documents
Social Sciences	11 318
Arts and Humanities	3 657
Environmental Science	1 452
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	1 139
Earth and Planetary Sciences	771
Business, Management and Accounting	559
Psychology	528
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	520
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	429

Source: Base by Scopus

Figure 4. Area of research of research papers that investigate migration of people base by Scopus



Source: Base by Scopus

The journals most represented by published articles on the topic of migration of peoples are those from the leading domains of social sciences of sociological and geopolitical aspects. The Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies was first published in 1971 as a quarterly journal at the Migration Research Center at the University of Sussex, UK. This journal publishes the results of first-rate research on all forms of migration and its consequences, together with articles on ethnic conflict, discrimination, racism, nationalism, citizenship and integration policies. International Migration magazine was founded in 1961 and is published by Wiley-Blackwell on behalf of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Switzerland. Ethnic and Racial Studies was founded in 1978, published by Routledge from Great Britain. The journal provides an interdisciplinary academic forum for the presentation of research and theoretical analysis, drawing on sociology, social policy, anthropology, political science, economics, geography, international relations, history, social psychology and cultural studies. International Migration Review was founded in 1964 by the publisher SAGE publication and the Center for Migration Studies of New York. The journal covers all aspects of international population movements, including human migration, inter-ethnic relations and refugee movements. Table 3. shows the most represented journals by publications on the topic of migration of peoples.

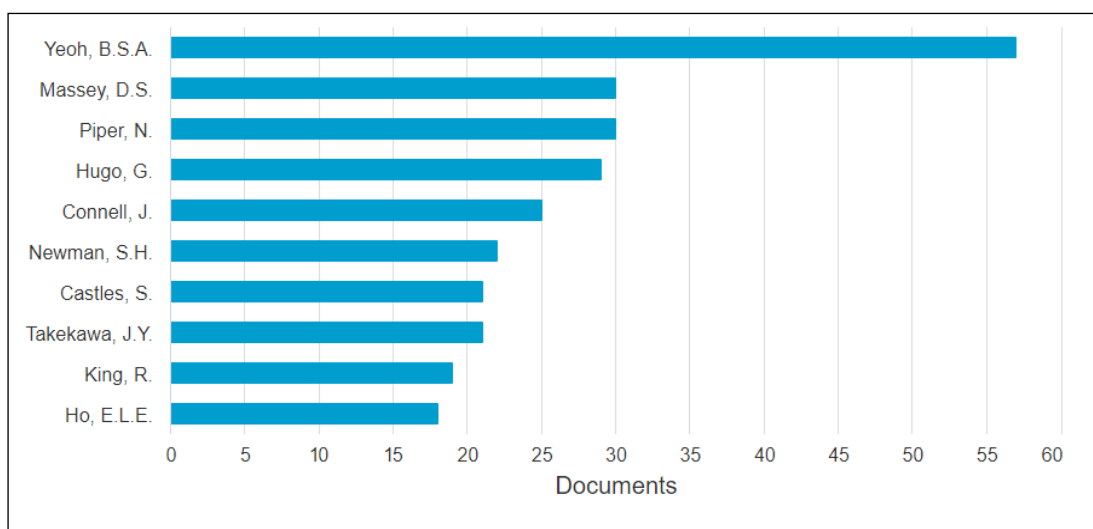
Table 3. Journals in which the most articles on the topic of migration of peoples were published base by Scopus

Name of Journal	Number of results
Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies	504
International Migration	385
Ethnic and Racial Studies	246
International Migration Review	230
Population Space and Place	169
Plos One	167
Asian and Pacific Migration Journal	162
Journal of International Migration and Integration	136

Source: Base by Scopus

The author with the most publications on the topic of migration is Yeoh, Brenda S. A. from the National University of Singapore in Singapore City, Singapore with a total of 8,812 citations in 5,817 publications (research at 1/17/2023). Second most citation author in statistic is Massey, D. S. from the Princeton University, Princeton, United States with a total 28 953 citation in 18 704 documents (research at 1/17/2023). Third most citation author in statistic is Piper, N. from the Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom with a total 2 110 citation in 1457 documents (research at 1/17/2023). Figure 5. shows the scientists with the most publications on the topic of migration of nations.

Figure 5. Presentation of the scientists with the most publications on the topic of migration base by Scopus



Source: Base by Scopus

4. Conclusion

The issue of people's migration is a more relevant and current issue, as evidenced by the number of publications that publish relevant works of scientists. When looking at the publications in the Scopus database, it is clear that these are successful journals with a large impact factor and several decades of experience in work. Equally, when you look at the

universities that are most represented in the study of this topic, it is clear that these are the most active universities in the world. The topic of migration can be approached in an interdisciplinary manner, which is proven by the study of the field of scientific branches. The analysis of quantitative features confirms the main hypothesis of this paper about the importance of migration. It will be interesting to follow how migration will structure scientific fields and social practice.

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