

Горизонти науки

UDC 332 (330.8)

*Tünde Patay, PhD Student**e-mail: tuende.patay@icloud.com**Tamas Hardi, PhD, Univ. Prof., Scientific Supervisor**e-mail: hardit@rkk.hu**Széchenyi István University, Doctoral School of Regional and Economic Sciences, Hungary*

THE ROLE OF MIGRATION IN THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS APPEARANCE IN THE THEORIES

Phenomena relating to migration have a number of social, economic and political effects on both the sending and the host country. These impacts can vary depending on the reference period, region or sector as well as on the goals and aspects of our interpretation. Analysing the interference between immigration and regional development, we can rely on classic migration theories, however, a comparison of further models and concepts relating development and regional issues can be more useful for researchers. Another important question in connection with regional competitiveness is how decision makers act and react after perceiving migratory movements, thus this paper also aims to summarize the mainstream solutions and the controversies of migration policies that appear in the literature. Therefore it analyses the importance of integration and the main factors of inclusion as well. Besides, the aspects of methods and methodology also need appropriate attention. The paper finally presents these methodological issues of migration research exploring the typical questions and stumbling stones.

These questions are relevant, since regional development and the strategies in the background have strong association with migratory phenomena. However, a well-structured perspective is needed to confront the theoretical background of the 4 main areas: regional development, regional policy, migration and issues from research methods.

Key words: development, migration, region, theories.

Тюнде Патай, Тамас Харді. РОЛЬ МІГРАЦІЇ В РЕГІОНАЛЬНОМУ РОЗВИТКУ ТА ЇЇ ВІДОБРАЖЕННЯ В ТЕОРІЯХ

У статті розкриваються особливості процесів, пов'язаних з міграцією населення, які мають ряд соціальних, економічних і політичних наслідків як для країн вибуття, так і країн прибуття мігрантів. Аналіз проблем міграції та регіонального розвитку здійснюється з акцентом на класичні теорії міграції. Ця стаття також покликана узагальнити особливості міграційної політики, які зустрічаються в літературі. Піднімаються методологічні питання дослідження міграції, зокрема розглядаються типові питання та проблеми. Ці питання є актуальними, оскільки регіональний розвиток тісно пов'язаний з міграційними процесами. В цьому аспекті перспективними є дослідження проблем регіонального розвитку, регіональної політики, міграції.

Ключові слова: розвиток, міграція, регіон, теорія.

Тюнде Патай, Тамас Харді. РОЛЬ МИГРАЦИИ В РЕГИОНАЛЬНОМ РАЗВИТИИ И ЕЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ В ТЕОРИЯХ

В статье раскрываются особенности процессов, связанных с миграцией населения, которые имеют ряд социальных, экономических и политических последствий как для страны выживания, так и для страны приема мигрантов. Анализ проблем миграции и регионального развития осуществляется с акцентом на классические теории миграции. Эта статья также призвана обобщить особенности миграционной политики, которые встречаются в литературе. Поднимаются методологические проблемы исследования миграций, в частности, рассматриваются типичные вопросы и проблемы. Эти вопросы актуальны, поскольку региональное развитие тесно связано с миграционными процессами. В этом аспекте перспективными являются исследования проблем регионального развития, региональной политики, миграции.

Ключевые слова: развитие, миграция, регион, теория.

Impacts of immigration. The interference between migration and competitiveness should basically be analyzed after two categories: welfare and well-being of the local inhabitants, however, researches generally focus on certain elements of either of these two aspects (Haas 2007, or s. a. Hahn 2012), highlighting in most of the cases the fiscal effects and the cultural diversity. Although, the factors of local or regional competitiveness vary and are in coherency with one another: labour market issues, urban development, topics of knowledge and education, innovation, crime and security, social segregation, fiscal marginalization, international connections etc. Migration theories provide us with basic concepts and conclusions regarding motivations and proceeds of

migratory movements, such as the behaviourist- and the equilibrium models, and the network concepts. According to Zolberg we should analyse the impacts of immigration from more complete and interdisciplinary aspects on the base of additional theories relating to development, market or historical structures (1989). Theories to development and regional development can be surely useful for researcher in migratory issues. Three schools of them can particularly help us better understand the interaction between immigration and local development: Keynesian economics, with its governmental interventions and multiplier effects (Shaw 1989), the exogenous theory on the base of governmental investments and the importance of mobility (Lengyel 2010), and

the endogenous growth theory with its local resources and spill-over effect (Ortiguera, Santos 1997).

The European Union also calls our attention to the potential immigration brings with for the development of the European states (European Commission 2015). At the same time, according to Todaro's hypothesis (1969), immigrants leave their home on the grounds of their – often sketchy – conception on the possibilities. Derived from this and from the theories of Borjas (1989) or Treibel (2011) but also from several empirical studies, groups with less potential on the market (lack of education, experience, possession or contact) tend to migrate to countries or urban areas that can offer a secure welfare background or an equal income distribution, while migrants with higher education, more experiences or possessions usually chose a destination with stronger market competition despite the social inequality in the host country. The second generation often follows the attitudes of their parents, and thus the gap between natives and immigrants can hardly be reduced (Biffl et al. 2010).

Temporary and circular migration are basically forgotten in studies, though its structure is regulated by the interests of the economies and thus the regional host society is able to react to the changing demand in the labour market (Carrera, Hernandez Sagraera 2009). The European Union still only calls attention to this issue in its communication first in 2007 (COM 248/2007). On the other hand, Wickramasekara emphasizes, that in case of temporary settlement the integration costs are lower (2011).

Marginalization and Integration. Based on diverse theories in connection with the inclusion of migrants, it can be observed that the scale of possibilities, goals and measures are wide. Firstly, because the effects of exclusion or marginalisation also vary. Marginalisation of migrants could have negative effects on the democratic politics, since it undermines the process of democratic representation and accountability (Jones-Correa 1998). Further, segregation has not only effects on the labour market and on our everyday life, but it can also undervalue the role of active participation. The negative consequences of exclusion could therefore scatter further as social and economic integration, just as the backwash-effect from Myrdal (1960). Thus, national and subnational strategies regarding the integration of immigrants should cover the key areas of growth and well-being: labour market, education, welfare system, housing environment, civic and political life – systematically like by an urban development strategy (Palmai, Patay 2014).

As a category of immigrants' integration, the issue "participation" would mean for migrants and their descendants to be involved in political processes and in the political representation, not only directly as a person but as a member of the civil society as well. Further, the political inclusion begins with the requirements for entering the country and goes on with the limited rights of legal residents. According to studies, state governments should make more efforts to identify the conditions and possibilities of integration of immigrants and their way to participation. On the other hand, it is also necessary to research its effects on the whole society. This leads us to the question what integration means, however, the out-

comes of the scholarly and public debates vary. Not only the potential benefits or shortcomings of reforms but also the necessity of dealing with this question are currently often discussed. It can be interesting to examine the participation of immigrants at the level of government and the role of this in the success of social integration and thus in relation with the fight against marginalisation (segregation). In summary, the definitions of social, economic or political integration of a newcomer vary (Angenedt 2000, Treibel 2011). We find in the political issues – but also in the literature – different type of notions as assimilation, incorporation, integration and inclusion. Some emphasizes the responsibility of the receiving community, some the importance of the willingness of the immigrants and there can be find theories that say that the success depends on the cooperation of all the actors: governments, immigrants, natives, employers, organisations and other communities – e.g. how the Council promotes it (Council of the European Union, 2004). It means, we can hardly find a consensus, not even on the political platform of one country (Verba et al. 1995).

The literature approaches to the participation of migrants from different aspects. American studies on political issues have been focusing on economic and social integration, and the political incorporation has only been considered as an issue of local election category (Rama-krishnan, Bloemraad 2008). In Europe researchers focus rather on institutional and organisational factors (Fieldhouse, Cutts 2008). According to the theory of Morales and Giuni (2011) the meaning inclusion of immigrants can be defined on 4 levels: macro, mezzo, micro level and the level of individuum. Comparing the migratory politics and strategies in Europe, it is mainly the local policy that can manage and accelerate the intensity of migrants' incorporation into the community. It is also at the local level that migrants usually have greater opportunities to become involved in political and civic life. It means, migrants are more likely to be able to mobilize successfully their ethnic communities at the local level. It is also essential to emphasize the civil level, the importance and role of civil organisations. After Koopmans et al. (2005), on the local level civil society organisations open opportunities for migrants, motivating them for collective action. The same origin or ethnical background leads migrants to favour the development of common identities. A shared fate can also mobilize the group consciousness.

Subsidiarity and regionality. Global competitiveness motivates provinces and cities to work to attract and retain the creative and talented human capital (Florida 2005). Immigration policy can thus be designed to direct and manage migration, becoming a serious component of policies developed to react on global competitiveness. Some countries with migratory experiences all have programs to attract the best they want (Gafner, Yale-Loehr, 2010). Thus subnational powers are working in various ways to hold their positions as globally attractive and competitive in terms of human resources as well. The roles of municipalities have gained importance in recent years due to the implementation of decentralised policies, though experiences have shown different types of evolution of modernisation in the western and eastern

countries (Torma 2003). This modernisation was based on the aspects of fiscal issues, effectiveness and subsidiarity in Western Europe (Balazs 2003). At local level, migration and migration policies have more direct effects. So provide regional or local authorities support in strengthening the linkage between migrants and natives (Penninx et al. 2004). Local governments experience first challenges brought by ethnic, cultural and social diversity that immigration causes (Rogers, Tillie 2001). Most of the West-European regions and cities have already recognised the impacts of the migratory movements and the importance of perception and reaction.

While the legal and administrative terms of immigration are always in the purview of the government, functions that are essential after settlement such as healthcare, housing assistance, social services, and labour market projects remain provincial prerogatives (McIlroy 1997). All of the provinces and territories are thus committed to working together (White 2012). One of the newly important elements of modern governance is – beyond efficiency – the ability for cooperation (Schedler, Proeller 2000). In the classic host countries, however, further factors have also had an important role in the regional and local modernisation, such as the positive and negative effects of globalisation, the importance of regionality, the development of information technology or the self-awareness and criticism of the inhabitants. Matschek and Wirth point out that it is the local level that has been getting more and more tasks over the decades, since in addition to decentralisation; there is a need for solutions for new fiscal problems, demographic challenges and social conflicts.

From the practical point of view, several studies prefer the national context. This is maybe because the range of citizenship and immigration policies is always defined at national level. However, it is mainly the region that perceives migratory challenges in all the areas of competitiveness, and it is the local policy that can prompt manage the intensity of migrants' incorporation into the community.

Analysing methods in migration studies. Consequently, migration has effects on development shaping settlements, urban areas and subnational regions. Although, the literature of regional science interpret these terms in different ways – neither the recommendations of the Union were able to simplify and harmonize this issue (Tóth 2010). Beyond migration statistics, the measurement and interpretation of issues relating to migration are generally built up on widely used concepts. These old concepts were, however, developed along individual national phenomena at their time, without taking into account the results of other studies (Haas 2007). Furthermore, this interdisciplinary character of migration research requires and offers a wide range of research methods. Studies on migration and competitiveness emphasize the importance of migration and the mobility of workforce. Thus, as Papdemetriou (2009) also points out, in case of analysing the performance of the labour market at national or regional level, the specific migratory features of the labour force – beyond the usual sets – pay an important role. Considering immigrants as labour force, it is essential to realise the variety of environmental factors while analysing the labour market (s.a.

Flügel 2010, Witkowski 2010 and Georgi 2014). Besides labour market issues, integration of immigrants and segregation are also often discussed, depending on the goals and interest of the stakeholders. Furthermore, we agree with Angenedt (2000) that social issues and the integration of immigrants play an important role in the local competitiveness. Therefore the exploration of issues relating to migratory challenges should also be approached from different aspects.

In the international statistical practice there are two indicators preferably used by young researchers, namely the foreign-born population and the foreign population. As for the statistics, besides, newcomers as immigrants who are not surely willing to stay longer than 12 months but at least for 3 months (Kováts 2014). However, we should distinguish the legal status of immigrants, their purpose of stay and other migratory features of the population. These characteristics are e.g. motivations and backgrounds, migration purposes, skills, qualifications. This is essential, since not all the immigrants between 15 and 65 can be considered as labour force, and immigrants have different career possibilities. Besides, beyond the popular data on immigrants 'groups and economic development (GDP and HDI), Boddy emphasizes the importance of other indicators, such as these relating to local government, institutes, effectiveness and trust (2002).

Methods and methodology are often in focus of controversies, from the basic questions like harmonized definitions to data sampling and evaluation (s.a. Longhi et al. 2005, Van der Mensbrugge, Roland-Holst 2009). In connection with cross-regional comparison experts find that only little information and incomplete data are available at this level, even in the classic host countries (s.a. Lengyel 2010, Treibel 2011). In migration researches qualitative methods have a particular role, especially in studies on regional development (Fritzgerald 2006). Tashakkori and Cresswell, emphasizing the need for a more diversified aspect, point out the importance of combined solutions that intergrate both qualitative and quantitative approaches (2007).

Summary. The demographic profile of a region is usually seen as basic background regarding competitiveness and growth. Migration has, however, not only impacts on the demography, immigrants can contribute significantly to the economic and social development of regions or urban areas. Thus beyond national legislative, subnational levels also have an important role. The findings reveal that regional competitiveness and development strategies can have strong association with global migration. However, a well-structured perspective is needed to confront the theoretical background of the 4 main fields: regional development, regional policy, migration and issues from research methods. This paper introduced the appearance of migratory issues in theories on regional development, highlighting some useful concepts. Beside the interpretation of the elements of competitiveness, data quality, methods and methodology are often in focus of controversies in this research area. These questions have also been presented in this study.

A comparative approach to the relevant literature and a good combined dimension of evaluation lead us thus beyond a simplified interpretation of migratory effects to a multidisciplinary viewpoint. The interference

between migratory movements and development of sub-national units seems to be an interesting but yet largely

unexplored topic for researchers and regional policy makers.

References:

1. Balazs, I. A központi szint alatti közigazgatás helyzete és változásai az EU országokban I-II. [Levels under the national administration and their changing in the EU-countries]. *Magyar Közigazgatás*, 2003/9-10.
2. Biff, G., Skrivane, I., Steinmayr, A., Faustmann, A. (2010). Migrantinnen und Migranten auf dem burgenländischen Arbeitsmarkt [Immigrants on the labour market of the Austrian region Burgenland]. AMS Burgenland, Eisenstadt.
3. Carrera, S., Hernandez i sagrera, R. (2009). The externalisation of the EU's labour immigration policy: Towards mobility or insecurity partnerships. CEPS, Brussels.
4. Európai Bizottság (2007). A Bizottság Közleménye a körkörös migrációról, valamint az Európai Unió és harmadik országok közötti mobilitási partnerségekről [Suggestions of the Commission on circular migration and mobility partnerships between the European Union and 3rd countries] COM/2007/0248. Available at: 9.12.2016. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HU/TXT/?uri=URISERV:3A114564>
5. European Commission (2015). *Policies of DG Migration and Home Affairs*. Available at: 20.11.2016 http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/index_en.htm
6. Fitzgerald, D. (2006). Towards a theoretical ethnography of migration. *Qualitative Sociology*, 1/29, 1-24.
7. Florida, R. (2005). *The Rise of the Creative Class*, Basic Books NY.
8. Hahn, S. (2012). *Historische Migrationsforschung*. [Migration research from historical point of view]. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt am Main.
9. Kováts, A. (2014). Migrációs helyzetkép Magyarországon [Migratory situational picture of Hungary] In Taróssy, I. – Glied, V. – Vörös, Z. (eds.): *Migrációs tendenciák napjainkban* [Migratory tendencies of today]. Publikon, Pécs, 329-349.
10. Lengyel, I. (2010). Regionális gazdaságfejlesztés. Versenyképesség, klaszterek és alulról szerveződő stratégiák [Regional development. Competitiveness, clusters, endogenous strategies]. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.
11. Longhi, S., Nijkamp, P., Poot, J. (2005). The Impact of Immigration on the Employment of Natives in Regional Labour Markets: A Meta-Analysis. ISER Working Paper, 2005-10, University of Essex.
12. Ortigueira, S., Santos, M.S. (1997). On the Speed of Convergence in Endogenous Growth Models. *American Economic Review*, 3/87, 383-399.
13. Palmi, E., Patay, T. (2014). A területfejlesztés egy új típusú megközelítése [New aspects of spatial development] In Takacsne György, K. (ed.): *Changing, adapting agriculture and countryside. 14th International Scientific Days*. Karoly Robert Föiskola, Gyöngyös, 1213-1221.
14. Pennix, R. et al. (2004). Integration of Migrants: economic, social, cultural and political dimensions. *European Population Forum 2004*. UNECE, Geneva.
15. Rogers, A., Tillie, J. (eds.) (2001). *Multicultural Policies and Modes of Citizenship in European Cities*. Ashgate, Burlington.
16. Schedler, K., Proeller, I. (2000). *New Public Management*. Verlag Haupt, Bern.
17. Shaw, G.K. (ed.) (1989). *The Keynesian Heritage Vol. I*. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.
18. Tashakkori, A., Creswell, J.W. (2007). The new era of mixed methods. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 1/2007, 3-7. Available at: 2.2.2017 <https://statistika21.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/1-new-era-in-mixed-methods-6.pdf>
19. Todaro, M.P. (1969). A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries. *American Economic Review*, 59/1, 137-148.
20. Treibel, A. (2011). Migration in modernen Gesellschaften – Soziale Folgen von Einwanderung, Gastarbeit und Flucht. [Migration in modern societies – social effects of immigration, guest-working and asylum]. Juventa Verlag, Weinheim und München.
21. Torma, A. (2003). Önkormányzati reformok Nyugat-Európában és tanulságaik [Reforms in public management in Western-Europe and their lessons]. Available at: 12.12.2016 www.unimiskolc.hu/~wwwwallin/kozig/hirek/eukozig/onk_reform.pdf
22. Verba, E. et al. (1995). *Voice and Equality*. Harvard UP, Cambridge MA.
23. Van der Mensbrugge, D., Roland-Holst, D. (2009). Global Economic Prospects for Increasing Developing Country Migration into Developed Countries. *Human Development Research Paper*, 50, UNDP –
24. Wickramasekara, P. (2011). Circular Migration: a Triple Win or a Dead End. *Discussion Paper*, 15/2011, Global Union Research Network, London.
25. Zolberg, A.R. (1989). The Next Waves. Migration Theory for a Changing World. *International Migration Review*, 23/3, 403-430.

Надійшла до редакції 16.03.2017 р.