



# **Migrations and Regional Development: outlining the connection between phenomena**

**Débora Nayar Hoff**

Federal University of Pampa – Santana of Livramento – RS – Brazil

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3528-1378>

**Luise Bittencourt Peres**

Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul – Porto Alegre – RS – Brazil

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8560-457X>

**Bruna Coradini Nader Adam**

Federal University of Pampa – Santana of Livramento – RS – Brazil

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9827-5832>

## **Abstract**

Migrations have always been present in world history. Migratory processes have influenced the evolution of various territories and are related to their development dynamics. Even today, due to territorial, religious and political conflicts, migrations gain strong dynamics. Therefore, whereas migrations can influence significant changes in the economies of countries, this study aimed to gather concepts and create categories that clarify the relationship between migration and development. The research method was characterized as a bibliographic survey, in which the data collection was of the secondary type, in the main academic research platforms. After analyzing the selected documents, five categories were created regarding the connection between migration and development: economic growth, remittances, demographic trends, exclusionary benefits and cultural diversity. It can be concluded that migrations have positive benefits and help in the development process of countries that receive and send migrants. It is suggested the elaboration of future researches that address the issue of migration and development from the perspective of the created categories, since there are few practical studies relating these themes.

**Keywords:** Migration. Development. Migratory flow. Regional development

## **Migrações de Desenvolvimento Regional: delineando a conexão entre os fenômenos**

### **Resumo**

As migrações sempre estiveram presentes na história mundial. Os processos migratórios influenciaram a evolução de vários territórios e relacionam-se com a dinâmica de desenvolvimento destes. Ainda hoje, por conta de conflitos territoriais, religiosos e políticos, as migrações ganham forte dinâmica. Com isso e percebendo que as migrações podem influenciar mudanças significativas nas economias dos países, este estudo teve como objetivo reunir conceitos e criar categorias que esclareçam a relação entre migração e desenvolvimento. O método de pesquisa caracterizou-se como um levantamento bibliográfico, no qual a coleta de dados foi do tipo secundária, nas principais plataformas de pesquisas acadêmicas. Após a análise nos documentos selecionados, foram criadas cinco categorias que dizem respeito a conexão entre as migrações e o desenvolvimento, são elas:

crescimento econômico, remessas, tendências demográficas, benefícios excludentes e diversidade cultural. Pode-se concluir que as migrações possuem benefícios positivos e auxiliam no processo de desenvolvimento dos países receptores e emissores de migrantes. Sugere-se a elaboração de futuras pesquisas que abordem a questão da migração e do desenvolvimento a partir da ótica das categorias criadas, visto que há poucos estudos práticos relacionando essas temáticas.

**Palavras-chave:** Migração. Desenvolvimento. Fluxo migratório. Desenvolvimento Regional

### **Migración y Desarrollo Regional: esbozando la conexión entre los fenómenos**

#### **Resumen**

Las migraciones siempre han estado presentes en la historia mundial. Los procesos migratorios han influido en la evolución de diversos territorios y están relacionados con su dinámica de desarrollo. Hoy, con los conflictos territoriales, religiosos y políticos, las migraciones cobran una fuerte dinámica. Con eso y comprendiendo que las migraciones pueden influir en cambios significativos en las economías de los países, este estudio tuvo como objetivo recopilar conceptos y crear categorías que son de importancia para aclarar la relación entre migración y desarrollo. El método de investigación se caracterizó como un levantamiento bibliográfico, en el que la recolección de datos fue de tipo secundario, en las principales plataformas académicas de investigación. Luego del análisis de los documentos seleccionados, se crearon cinco categorías en torno a la conexión entre migraciones y desarrollo, a saber: crecimiento económico, remesas, tendencias demográficas, beneficios excluyentes y diversidad cultural. Se puede concluir que las migraciones tienen beneficios positivos y ayudan en el proceso de desarrollo de los países receptores y emisores de migrantes. Se sugiere la elaboración de futuras investigaciones que aborden el tema de la migración y el desarrollo desde la perspectiva de las categorías creadas, ya que existen pocos estudios prácticos que relacionen estos dos temas.

**Palabras clave:** Migración. Desarrollo. Flujo Migratorio. Desarrollo Regional

#### **Introduction**

Migrations are part of human history and its changes. Since the beginning of civilizations, in the great wars and in the significant evolutions of the economic structure, migration was already present. In the World Wars, migrations served as an alternative for a fresh start for refugees from conflicts and for people seeking a better quality of life. Analyzing the contemporary world scenario, one can intuitively perceive the importance of migrants in the development of cities, agriculture, commerce and in the cultural changes in the regions where they were inserted.

Migration remains a current and intense phenomenon. Migrants continue to seek alternatives in other territories to escape political and religious conflicts and to change situations of need or misery in which they live in their home territories. According to the United Nations (2017), in 2017 the number of migrants reached 258 million people.

To cite examples, in recent years the constant conflict in the Middle East has displaced millions of people to Europe. On this subject, in June 2018 the newspaper El País published that for the first time the European Council included in its discussions the idea of creating a refugee and migrant camp for illegal arrivals (EL PAÍS, 2018). Also, for the first time, the Member States of the United Nations agreed to create a Global Compact with the aim of positively addressing global migration,

strengthening the rights of migrants and contributing to sustainable development (UN, 2018).

On the other hand, the United States has been addressing the issue in a more exclusionary way. The US Supreme Court supported President Donald Trump's immigration veto, banning the entry of immigrants from several Muslim-majority countries (CARAZZAI, 2018). Also in the United States, a policy of separating families has been adopted when illegal migrants are arrested (EL PAÍS, 2018).

In this context, it is necessary to consider that the migratory process is also linked to the economic interdependence existing between countries in the world market. It is known that, historically, the processes of economic development find great dynamics in exchanges with other countries. Once migrations can be characterized as a type of exchange between world markets, it can be expected that they generate economic connections, which can generate an impulse for development (FGV, 2012).

Within this context, the question that emerges relates precisely to whether there are links between the migratory phenomenon and the development of regions. It starts from the understanding that these movements may be, in part, responsible for the development of the places in which these people arrive in search of new opportunities. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015) is also set as a backdrop, which recognizes the contribution of migratory flows to the development of countries, emphasizing the importance of safe, orderly migration that respects migrants and their rights. Being an initial and exploratory investigation, the more specific objective of this research is, through the bibliographic review, to gather concepts and create categories that clarify the relationship between migration and development.

The importance of this study is related to the fact that there is an increase in the number of migration in the world with the forecast that this phenomenon will continue this trend. The International Organization for Migration states that the projection for the year 2050 is that there will be 405 million people displaced from their home territories (IOM, 2017). Thus, understanding how migrations can help the development of the region is important even for the development of specific public policies to deal with the phenomenon.

This is a bibliographic and documentary research (CERVO; BERVIAN, 2007; GIL, 2009), which uses some bibliometric elements for the selection of materials to be analyzed. Thus, to achieve the objective of the research, Web Of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar platforms were used to search the keywords related to the objective of this study: development, migration, impact of migration on development, development and migration. The choice of these bases is justified since the Web Of Science and Scopus cover other bases relevant to the scientific community, such as: *Science Citation Index Expanded*, *Social Sciences Citation Index*, *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*, *Conference Proceedings Citation Index (Science)*, *Conference Proceedings Citation Index*, *Social Science & Humanities*, *Emerging Sources Citation Index*, *Current Contents Connect*, *Derwent Innovations Index*<sup>SM</sup>, *KCI*, *Russian Science Citation Index*, *SciELO Citation Index*, *Cambridge University Press*, *Elsevier*, *Springer*, *Wiley-Blackwell*, *Nature Publishing Group*, *Taylor&Francis Group*, *SAGE*, *Wolters Kluwer*, *Emerald*, *Oxford University Press*, *Cambridge University Press*, *Oxford University Press*, *Inder Science Publishers*, *Bentham Science e IEEE Xplore* (SCOPUS, 2017; CLARIVATE

ANALYTICS, 2018) and Google Scholar for allowing a broad approach to the theme, aiming to identify the keywords and areas of knowledge where the theme is being worked on.

Initially, a database was created with the twenty main documents collected on the platforms, selected by relevance in relation to the theme, number of article citations and importance of the journal, considering its classification by CAPES Qualis or importance of the institution where it was published, between the years 2010 and 2020.

Afterwards, a more detailed analysis was carried out on all the documents of the database to choose the documents to be analyzed considering the objectives, contributions to the study theme and content identification with the objective of this study. This process led to the selection of eleven documents, on which a content analysis, exploration and codification of the collected material was carried out. Subsequently, it was developed the categorization that is presented in this study.

For the selection of other bibliographic and documentary materials that made up the other sections of the article, it was carried out a systematic review of the literature, which according to Biolchini *et al.* (2007), enables the identification, mapping and analysis of relevant research on a specific problem or research topic, providing opportunities for more rigorous discussions. Thus, the results of the searches were downloaded from the two research platforms and through VOSviewer Software, a software tool specifically designed for the construction and visualization of bibliometric maps (JEYASEKAR; SARAVANAN, 2015), an analysis of co-citation was performed, which according to Small (1973) makes it possible to identify the frequency with which two authors of the scientific literature are cited simultaneously by another author, thus characterizing the identification of basic documents on the subject and of impact on the scientific community.

Figure 1 was made through VOSviewer software's "co-citation" analysis, with the "cited-references" unit of analysis. It was determined the minimum amount of twenty citations per reference, which resulted in four authors.

**Figure 1:** Cocitation Analysis



Source: documents analyzed using the VOSviewer software.

In order to distinguish the discussion, especially in the theoretical framework on Migration and Human History and to support the categories developed, the four authors mentioned in Figure 1 were used in this study, which are considered references on the subject.

The article was organized into four sections, the introduction being the first. The second section presents the theoretical framework through the Phenomenon of Migrations and Migrations and Human History. The third section deals with Migration and Development, bringing the analysis of the documents researched with the developed categories and, finally, the final considerations of the study are presented.

## 2 The phenomenon of migrations

Migration is the movement of people to the territory of another State or even within the territory in which they are already inserted. Whatever the size and causes, it may include the migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people and economic migrants (IOM, 2006).

There are three types of migrations, according to the World Economic Forum (2017). They can be classified into: a. political borders, which concerns internal migration carried out within the country itself or to other countries; B. movement patterns, which are characterized by migrations carried out in stages, from a small place to a larger one, circular migrations influenced by seasonal cycles and chain migrations that consist when a small group takes the initiative to migrate to another location and is followed by more people; and c. decision-making approach, which include voluntary migrations, driven by employment, better quality of life and involuntary migrations that occur through environmental, political, economic situations, such as refugees and asylum seekers, as can be seen in Table 1 ( WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, 2017).

**Table 1: Types of Migrations**

| <b>Types of Migrations</b>      | <b>Classification</b>  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Political Borders</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Internal</u>: Migration within the same country, including crossing political borders, rural to urban and urban to suburban;</li> <li>• <u>International</u>: Migration across country boundaries.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Movement Patterns</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Staged migration</u>: starting from a small location to a larger one each year;</li> <li>• <u>Circular migration</u>: cyclical movement between places of origin and destination, typically for employment. Like seasonal migration, driven by seasonal spikes in labor demand;</li> <li>• <u>Chain migration</u>: occurs after a small number of groups move to a destination and are followed by others in the community.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Decision-making Approach</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Voluntary migration</u>: based on a person's free will and initiative;</li> <li>• <u>Involuntary migration</u>: Not forced, but caused by unfavorable situations;</li> <li>• <u>Forced</u>: Involuntary migration due to environmental and political factors, as in the case of refugees and asylum seekers.</li> </ul>  |

Source: prepared by the authors based on the World Economic Forum (2017).

At this point, it is important to clarify the differences between the terms immigration and emigration. The International Organization for Migration classifies the term **emigration** as the abandonment or departure of a State with the purpose of settling in another, and **immigration** is characterized as the process in which foreigners move to a certain country with the purpose of establishing housing and work, as seen from the perspective of the host country (UN, 2016).

And the causes of migration are many, they may stem from economic factors, related to the labor market, such as the search for better job opportunities and higher wages. Venezuelans crossing the border with Brazil in search of employment is an example of it, as has been the case in recent years. Another cause is related to sociopolitical factors, such as family conflicts or wars, as occurred during the Arab Spring, a political conflict in the Middle East that displaced thousands of people. Finally, ecological factors are also causes, the current ones include climate change and availability of natural resources (WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, 2017).

According to the International Migration Report, published in 2017 by the United Nations, the number of international migrants has grown rapidly in recent years, reaching 258 million people in 2017, most of them split between Asia and Europe. The number of migrants who are considered refugees and asylees in the world is approximately 26 million. These statistics indicate the importance of carrying out studies on migration.

In that regard, in 1994, the Programme of Action was adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, addressing the issue of international migration and its relationship with development. At that moment, however, the movement was not enough for the issue of migration and development to become the agenda of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (UNITED NATIONS, 2017).

At the second High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013, the UN General Assembly recognized the contribution of migration to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the importance of human mobility for sustainable development. As a result, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development included several goals and objectives related to migration, calling on countries to guarantee the migratory process safely so that they respect the human rights of migrants (UNITED NATIONS, 2017).

The next section will deal in general terms with the issue of Migration and Human History.

## 2.1 Migrations and the human history

Over the years, population displacements occurred from the countryside to industrial centers, characterizing people who lived far from cultural centers as the most willing to integrate migratory flows (RAVENSTEIN, 1885). One of the most recognized migratory movements in human history is reported by Rémond (2004) through the phenomenon of rural exodus, classified as emigration from the countryside to the cities. The demographic growth of the 19th century generated social consequences such as unemployment and falling wages, which encouraged Europeans to seek a way out in emigration in an attempt to conquer land, employment and housing. At that time, the countries that most contributed to

migration and suffered the most intense demographic losses were those most affected by poverty.

For Hobsbawm (1995) the years before the First World War were one of the periods of greatest mass migration in recorded history. These flows were interrupted by wars and political restrictions, and it was only after the end of the two World Wars when it was possible to perceive again a large number of people who were forced to leave their country. This fact contributed to a phenomenon that for many years remained dormant: ethnic and racial diversification in the working class, that is, among workers.

In addition to increasing multi-ethnic diversity (HOBBSAWM, 1995), post-war migration in many parts of the world was sponsored by states aiming to address labor shortages. This created the possibility for immigrants to work in the same market as the natives and with the same rights, however, the notion remained that they were inferior workers occupying the vacancies of those who really deserved the job, in this case the natives of the country. According to Massey *et al.* (1993), Japan, which in the 1980s faced a low birth rate, an aging population and a high standard of living, became one of the countries that most received migrants from poor places to compose the workforce.

According to Lee (1966), there are factors that act to keep people in their home places, as well as they can attract other people to the same place and to disperse people from the territory. Determining these factors that attract and repel people is complex, since each individual has a particular reason that triggers the will to migrate, and this decision is never entirely rational, but rather influenced by other determining factors of migratory processes. In general, migrations can occur as a structural consequence of modern industrial economies and as a result of economic globalization and business relationships that cross national borders (MASSEY *et al.*, 1993).

Decisions that influence migration may be related, in Taylor's (1999) view, to family strategies to increase income and, in some cases, to the potential of remittances that generate development dynamics and reduce investment restrictions faced by families in poor countries. Such remittances (HAAS, 2010) refer to the capital that was generated through the economic activities of migrants that is sent to their family members who stayed in their home community. Income diversification, improved well-being and generation of remittances are considered some of the reasons for migration (TAYLOR, 1999; HAAS, 2010).

The strength that migrations have in transforming, creating and altering world relations is perceived, “the relationship between migrations and development is clear, given the causal link between inequality in the levels of development between countries and the option to migrate as an alternative to seek better living conditions” (FARIA, 2015, p. 201).

The following are recent approaches to migration and development.

### 3 Recent approaches to migration and development

In this section, the objective was to develop categories related to the connection between migration and development found through the analyzed

documents, according to the methodology already presented. Table 2 provides a summary of the information from the analyzed documents.

The analysis of the selected studies will be presented in two stages: first, making a general presentation of their content, and then organizing them within the defined categories for the relationship between migration and development. In the subsections that were organized for this part of the analysis, some data are presented that help to understand the relationship and the impacts that have already been scaled in published research.

The first selected study deals with *Indicators of the Impact of Migration on Human Development and Vice-versa* and was developed by Melde (2012), author in charge of studies at the ACP Observatory on Migration, an initiative of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific and funded by the European Union. The document presents some indicators so that the impact of migration on human development can be measured, since there is no common list of indicators to be applied in research. The indicators created by Melde (2012) range from the economy, health, education, demography, gender, governance, human rights to the environmental level.

Another study is by Mendola (2012) who developed her research with the aim of reviewing questions about rural labor migration and its relations to the economy. It was made through a bibliographical analysis of the socioeconomic scenario on the relationship between national and international migration and the development of recipient countries. Its main focus was on migrations from poor rural areas in developing countries.

Careja's (2013) research, carried out in Romania, used institutional development theory as a basis. Through interviews with mayors, migration specialists and representatives of national authorities, Careja (2013) investigated how home country governments can transform emigration into economic development.

Wise, Covarrubias and Puentes (2013) provide relevant information for reframing the debate on migration, development and human rights with an emphasis on a comprehensive approach and a human-centered research agenda. The authors believe that the participation of organizations and society is necessary to drive the transformation of this human rights-centered development strategy.

The book published by Faria (2015), initially extracted from his thesis, draws attention to the relevance of the debate on migration policies. It critically analyzes the process of negotiations on international migration, since the creation of the Global Commission on International Migration. It contributes to clarifying its function since there is a shortage of bibliographies that address its issues, including in Brazil.



**Table 2: Analyzed documents**

| Document   | Authors/Institution  | Year | Objective  |
|--|--|------|--|
| Indicators of the Impact of Migration on Human Development and Vice-versa  | MELDE, Suzanne/<br>International Organization for Migration and ACP Observatory on Migration | 2012 | Building on existing theoretical and empirical frameworks that examine the relationship between migration and development, the ACP Observatory suggests a set of recommended key indicators for future studies.  |
| Rural out-migration and economic development at origin: a review of the evidence                                       | MENDOLA, Mariapila   | 2012 | Analyze the broad socioeconomic spectrum on the nexus between labor migration and economic development at origin, with a special focus on migration from poor rural areas to regions on developing countries.  |
| Emigration for Development? An Exploration of the State's Role in the Development-Migration Nexus: The Case of Romania | CAREJA, Romana   | 2013 | Explore the proposition that the development potential of emigration depends on the context of the countries of origin.  |
| Reframing the Debate on Migration, Development and Human Rights  | WISE, Raul Delgado;<br>COVARRUBIAS, Humberto Márquez;<br>PUENTES, Ruben.                     | 2013 | Provide some key elements to reframe the debate on migration, development, and human rights.   |
| International migrations at the multilateral level: Reflections for Brazilian foreign policy                           | FARIA, Maria Rita Fontes.  | 2015 | To draw attention to the relevance of the internal debate on the consolidation of an appropriate migration policy and the challenge of finding a sustainable and coherent response to the contemporary demands that migrations present to the country. |
| Economic Development and Migration   | NIZAMUTDINOV, I.K.;<br>MALAEV, V.V.  | 2015 | To seriously and deeply analyze how to deal with the causes of migration and its socio-economic consequences.  |
| Connections between Migration and Development  | OLTMER, Jochen/<br>Institute for Migration Research and Cross Cultural Studies               | 2015 | Contribute to this important current debate on the relationship between development policy and (forced) migration.   |
| Sending Money Home: Contributing to the SDGs, one family at a time   | International Fund for Agricultural Development - IFAD                                       | 2017 | Provide data and analysis of remittances and migration trends for countries' development over the past decade, as well as the potential contributions of remittances to achieving the SDGs by 2030.  |
| Migrations and Development   | FERREIRA, Patricia Magalhães   | 2017 | Answering questions about migration and development, intending to be an instrument for informing all interested parties and supporting decision-making.  |
| International Migration Report   | United Nations/<br>Department of Economic and Social Affairs                                 | 2017 | Provide the international community with timely and accessible population data and analysis of demographic trends and development outcomes for all countries and regions of the world.   |
| People on the move: migration and mobility in the European Union   | BATSAIKHAN, Uuriintuya; DARVAS, Zsolt; RAPOSO, Inês Gonçalves                                | 2018 | Analyze public perceptions, extensively map European Union migration patterns, review the literature on the economic impact of immigration, and analyze immigrants' experiences on integration.  |

Source: prepared by the authors based on the documents analyzed

The study by Nizamutdinov and Malaev (2015) indicates that population migration is a global problem which requires a serious and in-depth analysis of how to deal with the causes of migration and its socioeconomic consequences, as they are closely related to the issue of economic development. The authors argue that there are several different theories and methodological approaches that examine the effects of migration on the workforce, but there is still no general theory used by all researchers and experts. Therefore, the analysis of migration through various sciences, such as sociology and economics, can help to answer several questions and change the levels of inequality and poverty in the economy.

Oltmer (2015) published a study through the Institute for Migration Research and Cross Cultural Studies regarding the second publication in the series “On the future of global relations”, aiming to contribute to the discussion on development and migration. The author claims to be aware that the study may trigger controversial reactions, since the topic is often treated with personal interest, but the document intends in a scientific way to bring considerations in relation to the theme.

In 2017, the International Fund For Agricultural Development – IFAD published a report whose objective was to analyze remittances and migration trends for the development of countries. Its conclusions were based on a series of studies and surveys commissioned by IFAD and analyzes carried out in the World Bank database. The Sending Money Home report analyzed remittance flows and migrations in 144 countries, also providing a regional analysis, during the years 2007 to 2016 (IFAD, 2017).

The study carried out by Ferreira (2017), Migrations and Development, emerged with the initiative of the European Union and the member states to ensure Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as a political commitment and legislative obligation in the Treaty of Lisbon. Thus, the author raises some questions, such as whether European institutions and countries will be prepared to follow policies that contribute in a sustainable way to development. It also questions whether the policies and measures implemented are coherent and enhance contributions to migration and development, while respecting migrants' dignity and fundamental rights. Through these questions, Ferreira (2017) dispels some myths about the relationship between migration and development and analyzes the policies of the European Union. In general, it was identified that it is necessary to strengthen the link between migration and development, through the recognition and encouragement of the contribution of migrants to the development of countries of origin and destinations, through policies at global, national and regional levels.

In this context, the United Nations International Migration Report (2015) was developed to provide the community with demographic data and information on the development of countries through regular population studies. The study considers three factors of population change: fertility, mortality and migration.

In view of the migratory flow that is happening in Europe and its dimensions and even conflicts, Batsaikhan, Darvas and Raposo (2018) realized that public understanding of migration is often far from reality. With this, the authors seek to assess the immigration challenge that the European Union faces. For them, the arrival of a large number of people in a short period of time created a net of administrative protection and financial difficulties in several receiving countries, however, there are

also economic and political reasons to allow the immigration of workers, students and families.

Based on these studies, it was identified common factors that somehow characterize the connection between migration and development, being established the following categories: Economic Growth, Remittances, Demographic Trends, Exclusionary Benefits and Cultural Diversity. In the next sub-sections, it is indicated how each study contributed to the specific category.

### 3.1 Economic growth

For Batsaikhan, Darvas and Raposo (2018), migration can impact GDP in three ways: 1st Increase in the working-age population; 2nd Greater demand for goods and services; 3rd Increase in productivity of the average worker. As an example, according to McKinsey Global Institute (2016), in 2015, migrants contributed to approximately US\$6.4 trillion of the world's gross domestic product (GDP). This occurs because immigrants start working soon after their arrival in the country, so the impact on aggregate production is usually positive, contributing to production, in addition, the consumption of immigrants increases demand in the country, stimulating production in the short term (BATSAIKHAN; DARVAS; RAPOSO, 2018).

For Ferreira (2017), if 5% of the population of poor countries migrated to more developed countries, the world GDP would grow considerably in a year. This means that migrations are beneficial to the world economy. An example of this is the United States, being possible to easily demonstrate the importance that immigrant workers have in the growth of the economy and in the capacity for innovation.

Batsaikhan, Darvas and Raposo (2018) say that much of the theory considers the fiscal impact of immigration to be irrelevant, but it can be seen in two ways: direct and indirect. The direct impact concerns taxes paid and benefits received that are perceived through tax records and government expenditures. The indirect fiscal impact is more difficult to measure as it is characterized on the results of the labor market in relation to natives.

The net fiscal impact is commonly described as the difference between the contributions immigrants make to public finances through taxes and other social contributions and the benefits received. There are divergences in considering only well-being or also the use of public services and of including direct cash transfers (BATSAIKHAN; DARVAS; RAPOSO, 2018).

Furthermore, for Careja (2013), the economic aspects involve cooperation between individuals who invest economic resources and the State that creates the environment for investment. Thus, economic growth linked to migratory flows is one of the initiatives that the government must observe to create development policies.

### 3.2 Remittances

Another way that migration reflects on the development and also on the economic growth of countries, according to IFAD (2017), is through remittances, as mentioned above. Remittances are a part of the wages of migrant workers that is sent to their country of origin to help the family left behind. About 200 million migrants from low and middle-income countries send money to their families at

home. This may be one of the reasons that influence migration, according to Haas (2010), since remittances increase investments by migrant families and generate income diversification and improved well-being.

Generally 15% of migrants' salaries are sent as remittances, which reflects in approximately 3% of GDP in 71 receiving countries. Families that receive this money manage to stay above the poverty line, which consequently reflects in improvements in health, education and housing. This is one of the moments when migration is reflected in development (IFAD, 2017).

The strong connection of migrants with their countries of origin, in the view of Mendola (2012) is an important feature in the migration process, as they have the opportunity to shape economic development in these regions. According to Ferreira (2017) India and China are the countries that receive the highest amount of remittances, helping countries such as Nepal and Liberia to increase GDP, exceeding the amounts of official development assistance.

It is estimated that between 2015 and 2030 approximately US\$ 6.5 trillion in remittances will be sent to low and middle-income countries. This resource is mostly essential to raise the number of people who are above the poverty line, helping to increase income, improve health, education, housing, sanitation and also reduce inequality since it represents about 60% of total household income (IFAD, 2017). However, Taylor (1999) emphasizes the importance of analyzing how the receipt of remittances contributes to household consumption, since its distribution is uneven and the impacts generated by its receipt can be perceived only in some locations.

Oltmer (2015) states that initially the amount that is sent to the family covers health and education expenses and regular costs such as consumer goods and taxes, other forms of investments such as the acquisition of assets are rare since assets are often overpriced in countries that receive remittances.

The financing of education and health generated by remittances becomes the relevant aspect regarding the consequences of migration on development. The increase in schooling supports professions that were previously affected by the emigration of professionalized people, according to Oltmer (2015). And this also impacts the last category herein that is exclusionary benefits and the brain drain. Therefore, in the future, we may see a number of more qualified people who have benefited from the remittances and who will contribute to avoiding or reducing brain drain.

Remittances, for Ferreira (2017), are important for the migrants' countries of origin as they tend to be less volatile than, for example, foreign direct investment (FDI), which is characterized as a flow of development financing and is especially important in countries with greater instability and economic fragility. Immigrant families already expect the value of remittances, according to Oltmer (2015), to consolidate or improve their social and economic development, so they are influential in regional and even national economies. However, Mendola (2012) states that the amount and dispersion of remittance values will only influence when they reach not only the migrant's family members, but the local economy.

Although remittances are important for development, they generate very high costs (FERREIRA, 2017). That is why it is necessary to facilitate the flow of money and reduce its transfer costs. One of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to set a 3% reduction in remittance costs. It is estimated that

countries could receive an additional US\$16 million from lower remittance costs. “Further reduction in transaction costs and the creation of a more favorable framework for remittances will require concerted action and collaboration between governments, the private sector and the international community” (FERREIRA, 2017, p. 45).

However, as remittances are characterized as a voluntary and private source of funds, they do not fulfill the role of a formal or official role in promoting development, and do not exclude government investments. As a result, they are not used solely for local development, as they serve individual interests and do not replace national policies to promote development (FARIA, 2015).

### 3.3 Demographic trends

Ferreira (2017) believes that migration has an impact on the country of origin, but also on the country of destination. In these countries, migration plays a role in filling their labor shortages, stimulating entrepreneurship and relieving the pressure of social protection systems in countries that have an aging population. Hobsbawm (1995) already stated that at one point in history countries encouraged migration with the aim of remedying the shortage of labor. Therefore, according to Ferreira (2017) migration is seen with importance in the issue of demographic impact, because in addition to increasing the population of the country, it changes the age groups of the countries since the migrants, for the most part, are younger and economically active.

According to Faria (2015), population growth is concentrated in populations with lower levels of income and education, in countries in Africa, Asia, Oceania and Latin America. It is estimated that in these countries the population will triple between 2011 and 2100, while the more developed countries will have a population drop of 20%. The importance of migratory flows as an inhibitor of the population gap in these countries is perceived. For Massey *et al.* (1993), when Japan had a low birth rate and an aging population, it benefited from receiving immigrants to remedy the shortage of labor.

According to the United Nations (2017), migration contributes to population growth in many parts of the world and reverses population decline in certain countries. For example, between the years 2000 and 2015 migration contributed to 42% of population growth in North America and 31% in Oceania and Europe, the population size would have decreased had it not been for a significant amount of migration. In addition, for IFAD (2017), receiving countries also benefit from the presence of migrants through work and income, in housing, food, transport and other needs, in addition to needing active labor to fill jobs in construction, agriculture, energy, health, since a large part of its population is older people.

The demographic impact of migration can then be seen, since they have the power to change the age pyramids of the countries that receive the immigrant. Immigrants are characterized as a group of young people who are part of the active population, reducing the dependency rate of countries that have a greater number of older people in their population (FERREIRA, 2017). This is because, according to Haas (2010), in many cases the members of the families who migrate are the youngest, since they may have the possibility of staying longer in the country.

In this way, as migrants represent a group of people of working age compared to the general population, migration helps to reduce the dependency rate on the elderly, as it would be higher in the absence of migration (UNITED NATIONS, 2017).

### 3.4 Exclusionary benefits

However, according to Faria (2015), the international debate on migration and development has both negative and positive views on the impact of migration on countries of origin and on receiving countries. Ravenstein (1885) states that there is a counter-current process of migration, since each migratory flow can generate a counter-current that compensates for the losses suffered by cities that supplied other places at some point.

An issue frequently used as a negative impact, for Ferreira (2017) is the brain drain, but it cannot become a valid argument since the emigration of a family member can increase the family's ability to invest in future education for other members.

Faria (2015) states that there is still the notion that the benefits of migration would be exclusionary, contributing only to the receiving country, since the view was that brain drain would benefit only the destination countries and make it impossible for the countries of origin to prosper. This restricted and exclusionary thinking about the impacts of migration prevented the development of an approach that really recognized the benefits caused by global migrations, in both countries.

According to Batsaikhan, Darvas and Raposo (2018) there is a view that immigrants take up the jobs of natives, and it was often cited during election campaigns in Europe in 2017. In the view of Hobsbawm (1995), immigrant workers were seen as inferior people who could take the jobs of the natives. However, authors such as Nizamutdinov and Malaev (2015) defend the view that the migration process may attract skilled labor without having to use its own resources to develop it. Furthermore, a successful migration policy provides stability in the country, expands the country's international influence in foreign affairs and contributes to local industrial policies.

That is why it becomes important to debate the impacts of migration to create policies that maximize the positive effects, minimizing the negative ones and clarify lesser-known issues about migration, such as employment, resource mobilization and the rights of immigrants (FERREIRA, 2017).

### 3.5 Cultural diversity

So far, we have seen different forms of contribution of migration to development and it is emphasized that migrants not only contribute to economic development, but also influence the human and cultural development of the regions in which they are located. According to Nizamutdinov and Malaev (2015) migrants may have different cultures, religions and customs from those found in the receiving country, which can contribute to cultural diversity through the formation of a sense of understanding, respect and knowledge of the various existing cultures. For Hobsbawm (1995) after the end of the Second World War many people were forced to leave their countries and this made people return to live with different cultures and ethnicities, including in the organizational context.

Even identifying the importance of diversity for the development of countries, for Wise, Covarrubias and Puentes (2013) there is often prejudice and it causes migrants to be discriminated against in society and even treated as criminals. That is why it is important to insert them into society through public policies, education, employment and income.

According to Careja (2013), the State is the main actor and responsible for the promotion of measures that protect migrant workers, even if States often do not act as such. In the practical study carried out by Careja, the policies and programs identified came from public and private institutions and very little from the government. The State's lack of interest in migration and its relationship with development is sometimes perceived.

Most countries, if they do not live daily with diverse societies, are likely to live in the near future with multiethnic societies due to migration, according to Massey *et al.* (1993). Thus, for Wise, Covarrubias and Puentes (2013) the new research and study agenda must serve to recover the importance of social development and guarantee fundamental human rights for migrants and their families, eliminating discrimination and all forms of exploitation, regardless of race, culture, gender and social status.

After concluding this section, the importance of studies that demonstrate the real impacts of migration on the development of countries can be seen, since throughout the history of humanity migration has always been present. Nowadays, migration continues to grow in large part due to religious and political conflicts in Eastern countries and the migratory flows of Venezuelans, Cubans and Haitians, which makes people seek better living conditions in other countries.

#### 4 Final considerations

This research sought to carry out a theoretical debate on migration and its impact on the development of regions. Eleven documents were chosen through a search on Scielo, Google Scholar, Web Of Science, Scopus and Spell platforms according to their relevance to the topic, their contributions, number of citations, authors and publishing institutions.

To identify whether migration affects the places where it occurs, through the development of the region, a bibliographic study was carried out in order to gather concepts and create categories that explain the relationship between migration and development. Through the analysis of the eleven documents, five categories were created that relate to the connection between migrations and development: economic growth, remittances, demographic trends, exclusionary benefits and cultural diversity.

**Economic growth** is a factor of common agreement among the investigated documents, which is a variable influenced by migration and which impacts the development of the region. It can be seen through the growth of GDP, as immigrants as soon as they enter the country look for jobs and thus also contribute to the country's fiscal policies.

Allied to economic growth are **remittances**. Remittances consist of amounts that are sent by the immigrant to his country of origin, usually to financially assist the family he left behind. Families manage to stay above the poverty line and begin to

invest more in education, health and housing, thus influencing the development of the place where they are inserted. So, it can be said that remittances contribute to the development of the immigrant's country of origin, their only negative factor is the transaction costs that are relatively high and that, if reduced, would help a greater number of people.

Developed countries have a falling population growth rate, while the poorest countries are among those with the highest population growth. Thus, the immigrant who seeks a better quality of life through migration to developed countries helps, in these countries, to reduce the population gap. Thus, the **demographic trend** is a great demonstration of the influence of migration on development.

The **exclusionary benefits** of migration in development were verified, which is identified through the issue of brain drain. It is claimed that migration would only benefit the countries receiving immigrants, since the sending countries would be unable to develop once their educated and economically active population migrates to developed countries. However, following this thought, it is clear that remittances are important and benefit the countries of origin of immigrants, just as brain drain would benefit recipient countries. Thus, both countries are positively affected in terms of the development caused by migration.

Finally, **cultural diversity** was identified as a benefit caused by migrations, since through the displacement of people with different culture, religion and customs to various regions of the world, relationships become increasingly diverse among themselves and this diversity helps to demystify prejudice in a more harmonious relationship between different cultures.

After completing the analysis and reaching the objective proposed in this study, future research is proposed to address the issue of migration and development from the perspective of the created categories, since there are few practical studies on this topic in Brazil. As well as turning the discussion to a radical humanist epistemological approach (BURREL; MORGAN, 1979) to understand how the influence of social and structural arrangements can influence migratory flows and the insertion of these immigrants in the country of destination, with emphasis on access to public policies, health, housing, work and education.

It is also important to project the future of migrations (PEIXOTO, 2019) for a possible continuity of the current trend or for possible changes in the migratory paradigm, since the weakening of mass migratory flows can occur caused by structural factors, lack of job opportunities, inequalities, demographic changes and power dynamics and for migrants' individual motivations and strategies, being evident that there is another side to migrations, which can lead to low-skilled jobs, characterized by the abandonment of their previous career for better insertion in the new country (WEHRLE, KIRA, KLEHE, 2018), due to unequal wages and lack of opportunities to develop their careers (KNAPPERT, *et al.*, 2018), turning them into vulnerable and precarious workers.

### Bibliographic references

BATSAIKHAN, Uuriintuya; DARVAS, Zsolt; RAPOSO, Inês Gonçalves. **People on the Move: migration and mobility in the European Union**. Bélgica: Bruegel, 2018.



BIOLCHINI, J.C.A., et al. Scientific research ontology to support systematic review in software engineering. **Advanced Engineering Informatics**, v.21, n.2, p.133-151, 2007.

BURRELL, G., MORGAN, G. **Sociological Paradigms and Organizational Analysis: Elements of the Sociology of Corporate Life**. London: Heinemann, 1979.

BRZOSOWSKI, Jan. Migração Internacional e Desenvolvimento Econômico. **Estudos Avançados**. V. 26, n. 75, p. 137-156, 2012.

CARAZZAI; Estelita Hass. **Decreto anti-imigração de Trump é legal, decide Suprema Corte dos EUA**. Folha de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2018. Disponível em: <<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mundo/2018/06/decreto-anti-imigracao-de-trump-e-legal-decide-suprema-corte-dos-eua.shtml>>. Acesso em: 28/jun, 2018.

CERVO, A. L; BERVIAN, P. A.; DA SILVA, R. **Metodologia científica**. 6. ed. São Paulo: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2007.

CLARIVATE ANALYTICS. **Web of Science Databases**, 2019. Disponível em: <<https://clarivate.com/products/web-of-science/databases/>>. Acesso em: 25/jul, 2019.

EL PAÍS. **União Europeia propõe a criação de centros de imigrantes fora das fronteiras do bloco**. Bruxelas, 2018. Disponível em: <[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2018/06/19/internacional/1529419898\\_385706.html](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2018/06/19/internacional/1529419898_385706.html)> Acesso em : 28/jun, 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_. **O choro desesperado das crianças separadas dos seus pais na fronteira dos EUA**. Washington, 2018. Disponível em: <[https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2018/06/19/actualidad/1529416024\\_598528.html?rel=mas](https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2018/06/19/actualidad/1529416024_598528.html?rel=mas)> Acesso em: 28/jun, 2018.

FARIA, Maria Rita Fontes. **Migrações Internacionais no Plano Multilateral: reflexões para a política externa brasileira**. Brasília: Fundação Alexandre de Gusmão, 2015.

FERREIRA, Patricia Magalhães. **Migrações e Desenvolvimento**. COERENCIA.PT: O Eixo do Desenvolvimento mais justo, mais digno, mais sustentável. Lisboa: Fundação Fé e Cooperação – FEC, 2017.

GIL, A. C. **Métodos e técnicas de pesquisa social**. 5. ed. São Paulo: Atlas, 2009.

GRZYBOVSKI, Denise; PEREIRA, André da Silva. Desenvolvimento Econômico na Região Colonial no Rio Grande do Sul: uma análise histórica das implicações da Constituição Econômica de 1891 nas empresas familiares. **Desenvolvimento em Questão**. N. 24, p. 110-140, set./dez. 2013.

HAAS, de Hein. The Internal Dynamics of Migration Processes: A Theoretical Inquiry. **Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies**. V. 36, n. 10, p. 1587-1617, dez. 2010.

HOBBSAWM, Eric. **Era dos Extremos: o breve século XX: 1914-1991**. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1995.

IFAD, International Fund for Agricultural Development. **Sending Money Home: Contributing to the SDGs, one family at a time**. IFAD: 2017.

JEYASEKAR, J. J.; SARAVANAN, P. Impact of collaboration on Indian forensic science research: A scientometric mapping from 1975 to 2012. **Journal of Scientometric Research**, v. 4, n.3, p. 135-142, 2015.

KNAPPERT, L. et al. Refugees' exclusion at work and the intersection with gender: Insights from the Turkish-Syrian border. **Journal of Vocational Behavior**, v. 105, p. 62-82, 2018.

LEE, E. A theory of migration. **Demography**. V. 3, n. 1, p. 47-57, 1966.

MASSEY, Douglas. et al. Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal. **Population and Development Review**. V. 19, n.3, p. 431-466, set. 1993.

MELDE, Susanne. **Indicadores do Impacto da Migração Sobre o Desenvolvimento Humano e Vice-versa**. Organização Internacional para as Migrações. OIM: 2011.

MCKINSEY GLOBAL INSTITUTE. **People on the Move: Global Migration's Impact and Opportunity**, 2016.

NIZAMUTDINOV, I.K.; MALAEV, V.V. Economic Development and Migration. **Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences**. V. 6, n.1, p. 261-265, 2015.

OIM. **Glosario sobre migración**. Derecho Internacional sobre Migración, n. 7. Ginebra: OIM, 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Estudio: migración y desarrollo en iberoamérica**. Universidad Pontificia de Comillas y OBIMID, 2017.

OLTMER, Jochen. **Connections between migration and Development**. Institute for Migration Research and Cross Cultural Studies. University of Osnabrück: 2015

ONU. **Estados-membros da ONU aprovam primeiro pacto global sobre migração**, 2018. Disponível em: < <https://nacoesunidas.org/estados-membros-da-onu-aprovam-primeiro-pacto-global-sobre-migracao/>> Acesso em 14/jul, 2018.

PEIXOTO, J. Da Era das Migrações ao Declínio das Migrações? A transição para a mobilidade revisitada. **REMHU, Rev. Interdiscip. Mobil. Hum.**, v. 27, n. 57, p. 141-158, 2019.

RAVENSTEIN. E. G. The Laws of Migration. **Journal of the Statistical Society of London**, Vol. 48, No. 2, p. 167-235, jun, 1885.

RÉMOND, R. **O século XIX: 1815-1914**. São Paulo: Cultrix, 2004.

SCOPUS. **Scopus Content Coverage Guide**. Elsevier, 2017. Disponível em: <[https://www.elsevier.com/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/69451/0597-Scopus-Content-Coverage-Guide-US-LETTER-v4-HI-singles-no-ticks.pdf](https://www.elsevier.com/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/69451/0597-Scopus-Content-Coverage-Guide-US-LETTER-v4-HI-singles-no-ticks.pdf)> Acesso em 15 jul, 2019.

SMALL, H. Cocitation in the scientific literature: A new measure of the relationship between two documents. **Journal of the American Society for Information Science**, v. 24, n. 4, p. 265–269, 1973.

TAYLOR, J.Edward. The New Economics of Labour Migration and the Role of Remittances in the Migration Process. **International Migration**. V.37, n. 1, p.63-88, 1999.

UNITED NATIONS. **International Migration Report**. New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017.

WEHRLE, K.; KIRA, M.; KLEHE, U.C. Putting career construction into context: Career adaptability among refugees. **Journal of Vocational Behavior**. 2018.

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM. **Migration and Its Impact on Cities**. Committed to Improving the State of the World, 2017.

WISE, R. D.; COVARRUBIAS, H. M.; PUENTES, R. Reframing the Debate on Migration, Development and Human Rights. **Population, Space And Place**, v. 19, p.430-443, 2013.

**Débora Nayar Hoff**. A Ph.D in Agribusiness at the Center for Studies and Research in Agribusiness at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). is a research professor at Federal University of Pampa (Unipampa). Rua Barão do Triunfo, 1048, Sant'Ana do Livramento, RS, 97573634 – Brazil. E-mail: [deborahoff@unipampa.edu.br](mailto:deborahoff@unipampa.edu.br)

**Luise Bittencourt Peres**. A master's degree in Administration from the Federal University of Pampa (Unipampa). Ph.D and Researcher in Administration from the Post-Graduate Program in Administration from the Federal University at Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). Washington Luiz, 855 - Centro Histórico, Porto Alegre - RS, 90010-460. E-mail: [bittencourtluise@gmail.com](mailto:bittencourtluise@gmail.com)

**Bruna Coradini Nader Adam**. A master's degree in Administration from the Federal University of Pampa (Unipampa). Barão do Triunfo, 1048, Centro, Sant'Ana do Livramento, RS, 97573634 – Brazil. E-mail: [brunacoradini@gmail.com](mailto:brunacoradini@gmail.com)

Submetido em: 22/02/2022

Aprovado em: 08/08/2022

#### CONTRIBUTION OF EACH AUTHOR

Conceituação (Conceptualization): Luise Peres e Débora Hoff

Curadoria de Dados (Data curation): Luise Peres e Bruna Coradini

Análise Formal (Formal analysis): Luise Peres e Débora Hoff

Obtenção de Financiamento (Funding acquisition): Luise Peres

Investigação/Pesquisa (Investigation): Luise Peres

Metodologia (Methodology): Luise Peres

Administração do Projeto (Project administration): Luise Peres

Recursos (Resources): Luise Peres

Software: Luise Peres

Supervisão/orientação (Supervision): Débora Hoff

Validação (Validation): Bruna Coradini

Visualização (Visualization): Bruna Coradini

Escrita – Primeira Redação (Writing – original draft): Luise Peres, Débora Hoff

Escrita – Revisão e Edição (Writing – review & editing): Bruna Coradini

*This work had the support of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - Brazil (Capes) - Financing Code 001.*