



Migration patterns and historical development in Southeastern Europe since 1950

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Migratory links and channels form a web around the world. As in the case of the exchange of ideas, images, capital, goods and services, countries and regions are integrated into a global flow of people. One of the ways in which to examine the phenomenon of migration. Concerning spatial units (countries and/or regions) it is important to consider various modes of integration, since as with the global flow of capital, there are various patterns according to which regions and countries are integrated into the global flows and systems of flows. None of the countries is completely isolated, and there is no country or region to or from which migrants simply embark or depart, as most regions and countries produce both emigration and immigration at the same time. It is also widely claimed that in areas and countries in which emigration has dominated there is a gradual move towards a pattern of receiving more immigrants than losing emigrants. Also more and more countries are moving into a middling or transitional position, including the countries of North African and many Latin American countries. Little research or theoretical work has been done on the question of how these complex modes of integration develop historically based on global and local statistics on migration, stocks and flows of migrants and their composition. There is a need to re-contextualize historically and regionally all of the major theories of migration that emerged over the course of the last three decades

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