Globalization and international migration in Asian countries (Testing of competition measurement models)

Mahmoud Moshfegh: Population studies and Research Center for Asian and the pacific
Mohammad javad mahmoudi: Population studies and Research Center for Asian And the pacific
Lilia Khuban Abdolahe: University of Tehran

Introduction

Increased migration is one of the most visible and significant aspects of globalization. Growing numbers of people move within countries and across borders, looking for better employment opportunities and better lifestyles. In the North countries because of elder age structure, demand is high for young labor force, and in the south countries, there is population surplus because of young age structure, high population growth and lack of economic infra- structures. This different economic and demographic context at north and south countries and globalization trends is caused to differences in international migration levels and trends in the Asian countries.

An important question about the effects of globalization on international migration in the Asian countries is that, which of economic, cultural and political aspects of the globalization is more effect on international migration than others? How many changes of the international migration in the Asian countries are explained by each of the dimensions of the globalization? This paper tries to answer above questions. For this proposes, the effects of the three computational measurement models are tested on international migration:

1) Cultural globalization 2) Economical globalization. 3) Political globalization. The three aspects has defined kof institute. The conceptual definitions of indices states in the next section.

Conceptual and Empirical Backgrounds

There is as yet no generally accepted definition of 'globalization' although most social theorists agree that processes promoting connectivity and interdependencies among societies. Most analysts point to international migration as a defining feature of globalization (Castles and Miller 1998; Held et al. 1999). However there are three primary defining pillar of globalization that includes cultural, political and economic dimensions (Potter, 2002).

It was argued that '**cultural globalization**' is increasing convergence of cultural styles on a global norm, with that norm being codified and defined by the global capitalist system. Now cultural values and norms are shared and adopted among people in a way where we are giving rise to one global culture. Similarly it was asserted that '**political globalization**' is regarding as erosion of the former role and power of the nation-state (Potter.2002).

On the other hand, Potter (2002:192) defines '**economic globalization**' as economy where "distance has become less important to economic activities, so that large countries sub-contract to branch plants in far distant regions, effectively operating within a 'borderless' world". However Inoguchi (2001) attempted to differentiate between international and global economy. International economy suggests importance of national economies working as units under national states as a result the international economy concerns activities that take place among various 'national economies'. However global economy describes unity of globe where geographical distance is no longer obstacle to economic activities. It also implies aggregation of the movement of goods and services worldwide together with their concomitant activities including movement of technology information and currencies without 'domination of distance'.

There isn't common believes on the relationships the globalization and international migration, some theories emphasis on economic factors, and

they state economic inequality at the world is underling of levels and trends of international migration. Neoclassical economics theories, dual labor market theory, tried to explain international migration by the process of economic development (Massy, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pallegino, Taylor, 1993). On the other hand, some of theories in the study of international migration have recognized the role of social factors. One of the most important theories in this field is social network theory. The theory emphasis on 'Migrant networks', as an important force in explaining the international migration (Massey, 1987; Boyd, 1989; Massey et al., 1993, 1994; Portes, 1995). Migrant networks are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and nonmigrants in origin and destination areas through ties kinships, friendships, and shared community origin. They increase the likelihood of international movements because they lower the costs and risks of movement and increase the expected net returns to migration. Networks connections constitute a form of social capital that people can draw upon to gain access to foreign employment ((Massey, 1987; Boyd, 1989; Massey et al., 1993, 1994; Portes, 1995).
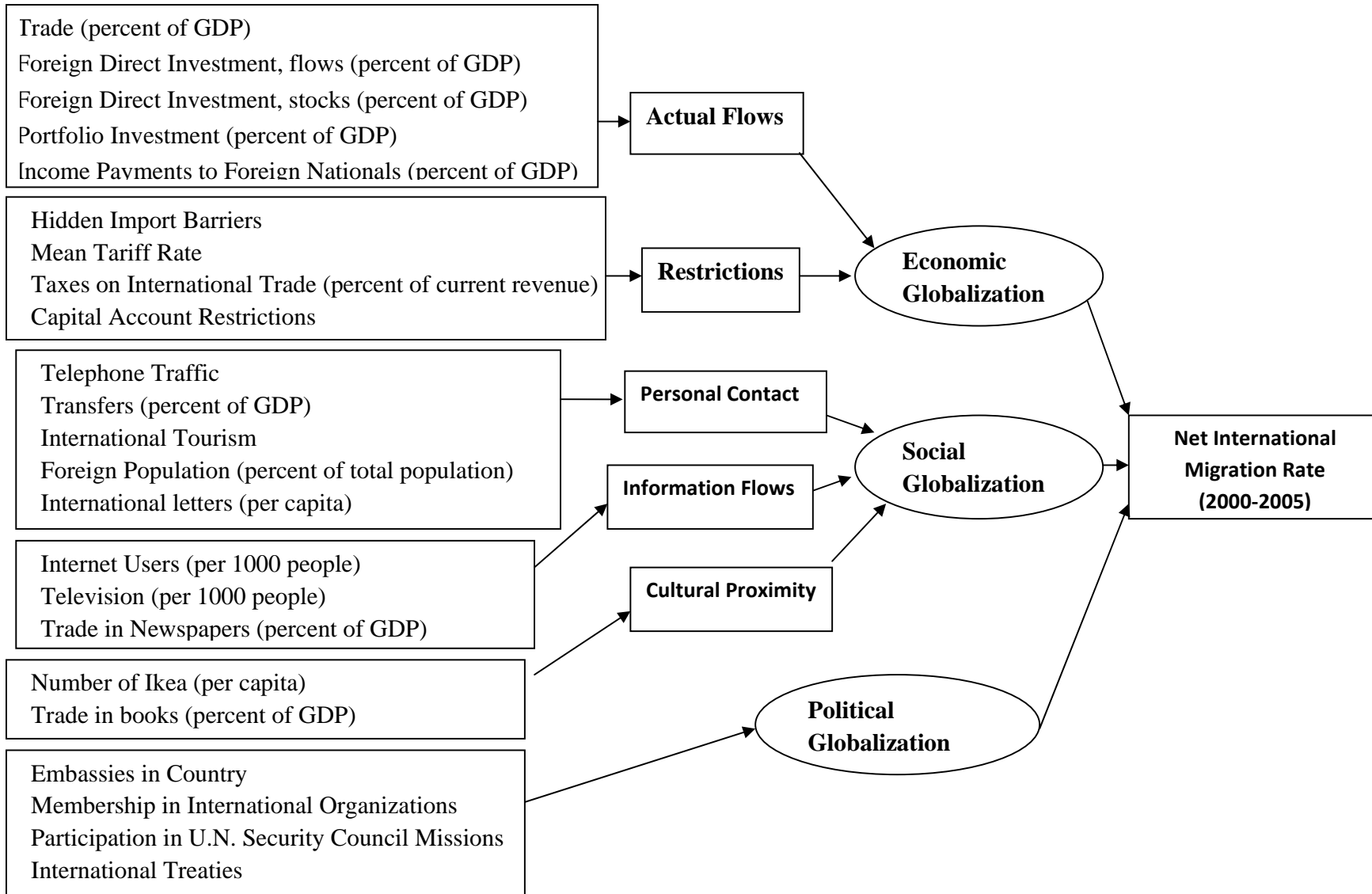
Recognizing the role of political factors in the international migration levels there have been several attempts to incorporate political factors in the migration decision, using macro-data of the sending and receiving countries. Our hypothesis for the effects political globalization is that governmental and institutional policy-making effects on international migration. From this approach, the political globalization is more; political obstacles are less for migration.

Data, Method and Model

The Source of data of globalization is 2009 KOF Index of Globalization[1]; The KOF Index of Globalization measures the three main dimensions of globalization: economic, social and political. Source of data for international migration which are taken UN population Division. Reference time of the study is 2000 - 2005. Relationships between globalization indices and international migration rate are tested by F- test and linear regression models at the 30 countries which their data were available.

---

[1] . http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/

Graph1: Conceptual Framework of Globalization Effects on International Migration Rate (2000-2005).

Trade (percent of GDP)

Foreign Direct Investment, flows (percent of GDP)

Foreign Direct Investment, stocks (percent of GDP)

Portfolio Investment (percent of GDP)

Income Payments to Foreign Nationals (percent of GDP)

Hidden Import Barriers

Mean Tariff Rate

Taxes on International Trade (percent of current revenue)

Capital Account Restrictions

Telephone Traffic

Transfers (percent of GDP)

International Tourism

Foreign Population (percent of total population)

International letters (per capita)

Internet Users (per 1000 people)

Television (per 1000 people)

Trade in Newspapers (percent of GDP)

Number of Ikea (per capita)

Trade in books (percent of GDP)

Embassies in Country

Membership in International Organizations

Participation in U.N. Security Council Missions

International Treaties

Actual Flows

Restrictions

Economic Globalization

Personal Contact

Information Flows

Cultural Proximity

Social Globalization

Political Globalization

Net International Migration Rate (2000-2005)

Results

Table 1 shows analysis results of net international migration rate variance for 30 countries under study by the levels of globalization (high, medium and low). As it shows, the international migration rate of the country is different with a 95% confidence level by general index level of globalization (f= 16.2, value=0.00)

Table 1: Inter- group Differences of Net International Migration by levels of Globalization index

at 30 Asian countries during 2000-2005

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	49.765	2	24.883	16.214	.000
Within Groups	41.435	27	1.535		
Total	91.200	29			

Classification of international migration levels by globalization indices levels

Table 2 shows the levels of international migration of 30 Asian countries classified by aspect of social globalization. This classification represents that those countries enjoy high aspects of social globalization have had higher and positive balance of international migration, These countries include Israel, Jordan, Cyprus, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, Kuwait and Singapore. On the contrary, those countries that had low scores of social globalization index, they have had negative net migration.

Table 3 indicates the levels of international migration of 30 Asian countries classified by aspects of economic globalization. This table illustrates that the countries with lower score of economic globalization index are mainly out-migration countries. However, those countries which have experienced higher score of this index mainly have a positive balance of migration. These countries include Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Cyprus, Jordan and Singapore.

Table 4 demonstrates the levels of international migrations of 30 Asian countries classified by aspects of political globalization. This table illustrates that there is no systematic pattern on the aspects of political globalization and levels of

international migrations. However, there is a small grow in international migrations of the countries which have enjoyed higher aspect of economic globalization.

In order to review whether the difference of international migrations levels is statistically significant in the countries under study by the indices levels of globalization, we have used multi-variable variance analysis, the results of which appear in the following table.

Table2: Classification of 30 Asian countries by Levels of social globalization index (2000-2005).

		Migration net Rate							
		(≤-4.7)	(-4.69 , -2.4)	(-2.39 , -.7)	(-.69 , 0)	(0 , 1.2)	(1.3 , 7.1)	(7.2 , 19.5)	total
Social Globalization	low (21.6,44.97)		Iran* (-3.7, 32.09) Mongolia (-4 , 35.03)	Bangladesh (-.7 , 21.6) Indonesia (-.9 , 35.19) Nepal (-.8 , 27.09) Pakistan (-1.6 , 38.27) Yemen, Rep. (-1 , 30.58)	China (-.3 , 43.18) India (-.2 , 31.47) Vietnam (-.5 , 41.74) Syrian Arab Republic (-.3 , 43.84)	Cambodia (.2 , 31.1)			7
	medium (44.98,68.35)	Armenia (-6.6 , 69.83) Georgia (-10.8 , 64.46) Sri Lanka (-4.7 , 46.75) Oman (-12.8 , 72.73)	Azerbaijan (-2.4 , 68.37) Kazakhstan (-2.7 , 72.43) Kyrgyz Republic (-3 , 62.02)	Philippines (-2.2, 46.58)	Korea, Rep (-.3 , 60.42) Turkey (-.1 , 53.73)	Japan (.4 , 58.34) Thailand (.7, 54.50)			18
	high (68.36,91.73)					Malaysia (1.2 , 68.99)	Cyprus (7.1 , 91.7) Jordan (3.7 , 70.14)	Singapore (9.6 , 91.04) Kuwait (19.5 , 75.20)	5
		4	5	6	6	4	3	2	29

- The first number is net international migration rate and the second number is score of Index.

Table3: Classification of 30 Asian countries by Levels of Economic globalization index(2000-2005).

		Migration net Rate							
		(≤-4.7)	(-4.69 , -2.4)	(-2.39 , -.7)	(-.69 , 0)	(0 , 1.2)	(1.3 , 7.1)	(7.2 , 19.5)	total
Economic Globalization	low (26.8,50.)	Sri Lanka (-4.7 , 46.75)	Iran (-3.7, 26.96)	Bangladesh (-.7 , 35.31) Nepal (-.8 , 35.20) Pakistan (-1.6 , 45.5) Yemen, Rep. (-1 , 42.98)	India (-.2 , 43.68)				7
	medium (50.1,73.2)	Armenia (-6.6 , 69.83) Georgia (-10.8 , 64.46) Oman (-12.8 , 72.73)	Azerbaijan (-2.4 , 68.37) Kazakhstan (-2.7 , 72.43) Kyrgyz Republic (-3 , 62.02) Mongolia (-4 , 65.02)	Indonesia (-.9 , 66.75) Philippines (-2.2 , 62.09)	China (-.3 , 60.33) Korea, Rep (-.3 , 59.12) Turkey (-.1 , 67.95) Vietnam (-.5 , 55.51) Syrian Arab Republic (-.3 , 50.23)	Japan (.4 , 55.02) Cambodia (.2 , 65.65) Thailand (.7, 67.72)		Kuwait (19.5 , 67.18)	18
	high (73.2,96.4)					Malaysia (1.2 , 76.72)	Cyprus (7.1 , 87.07) Jordan (3.7 , 73.57)	Singapore (9.6 , 96.34)	5
		4	5	6	6	4	3	2	29

Table4: Grouping of 30 Asian countries by Levels of Political globalization index

		Migration net Rate							
		(≤-4.7)	(-4.69 , -2.4)	(-2.39 , -.7)	(-.69 , 0)	(0 , 1.2)	(1.3 , 7.1)	(7.2 , 19.5)	total
Political Globalization	low (42,58.31)	Armenia (-6.6 , 43.01) Georgia (-10.8 , 42) Oman (-12.8 , 42.6)	Azerbaijan (-2.4 , 51.45) Kazakhstan (-2.7 , 46.55)		Vietnam (-.5 , 50.82) Syrian Arab Republic (-.3 , 55.84)	Cambodia (.2 , 54.14)			7
	medium (58.32,74.63)	Sri Lanka (-4.7 , 72.9)	Iran (-3.7, 66.77) Kyrgyz Republic (-3 , 62.02) Mongolia (-4 , 65.02)	Bangladesh (-.7 , 35.31) Nepal (-.8 , 35.20) Yemen, Rep. (-1 , 42.98)			Cyprus (7.1 , 59.16)	Kuwait (19.5 , 59.69) Singapore (9.6 , 58.32)	18
	High (74.64,90.95)			Indonesia (-.9 , 35.19) Pakistan (-1.6 , 38.27) Philippines (-2.2, 46.58)	China (-.3 , 84.02) India (-.2 , 90.62) Korea, Rep (-.3 , 85.55) Turkey (-.1 , 90.94)	Japan (.4 , 88.86) Malaysia (1.2 , 82.52) Thailand (.7, 79.42)	Jordan (3.7 , 85.25)		
		4	5	6	6	4	3	2	29

The statistical analysis indicated that the aspect of the social globalization is more effect on international migration rate than other aspects, more precisely, those countries which had higher scores of social globalization index, they had more emigration rates (F: 18,549, P_value: 0, 00). The effect of economic globalization index was the next important degree (F: 8,869 P_value: 0,001). The effect of political globalization index was not effect significantly on international globalization (F: 1, 13   P_value: 0, 33).

The statistical analysis indicates that the aspect of the social globalization has more effect on international migration rate than other aspects, more precisely, those countries which had higher scores of social globalization index ,they had higher international migration intensities (F: 18,549, P_value: 0, 00). The effect of economic globalization index was ranked second. (F: 8,869 P_value: 0,001). The effect of political globalization index was not significantly effective on international globalization (F: 1, 13   P_value: 0, 33).

Table5: Inter- group Differences of Net International Migration by levels of Globalization Indices at 30 Asian countries during 2000-2005.

Globalization Indices	Sum of Squares	d.f	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Social	52.78	2	26.4	18.54	0.00
Economic	36.16	2	18.08	8.8	.001
Political	7.06	2	3.53	1.13	.333

The Best Statistical Model

In order to reach the best statistical model (less complicated and more expressive) to explain the effects between globalization indices on international migration rates of the countries under study, the forward regression was used.

By using the mentioned technique, 5 models were adjusted, the results of which are shown in Table 7. Model 1 which contains sub-indices (Political globalization, Cultural proximity, Personal contact, Restrictions, Actual flows, Information flows), can explain 33.5 percent of international migrations changes. However, Model 5 which has less complicated features and includes two indices (information flows, Personal contact) could explain 44.1 percent of international migrations variance. Therefore, Model 5 is introduced as the best Model which can explain the levels of international migrations in selected Asian countries. The regression coefficient of Model 5 is shown. As it is shown, in contrast with other adjusted models, two variables available in the Model have the least overlap over the variables.

Table (6).Results of hierarchal regression Model by Using Forward Method

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.731[a]	.535	.335	3.07
2	.731[b]	.535	.379	2.97
3	.730[c]	.532	.416	2.9
4	.719[d]	.517	.432	2.8
5	.705[e]	.497	.441	2.8

a. Predictors: (Constant), Political globalization, Cultural proximity, Personal contact, Restrictions, Actual flows, Information flows.
b. Predictors: (Constant), Information flows, Cultural proximity, Personal contact, Restrictions, Actual flows.
c. Predictors: (Constant), Information flows, Cultural proximity, Personal contact, Actual flows.
d. Predictors: (Constant), Information flows, Personal contact, Actual flows.
e. Predictors: (Constant), Information flows, Personal contact

Table (7).Net Effects of independent variable in the Best Model.

Model		Standardized		Standardiz Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity	
		Std.	Beta				Tolerance	VIF
5	**(Constant)**		3.2		-4.5	.000		
	Personal contact	.58	.036	.557	3.2	.003	.940	1.063
	Information flows	.56	.037	.388	3.1	.005	.940	1.063

a. Dependent Variable: NIMR

The coefficient of regression effect of Personal Contact (Beta) with a 95 % confidence level is significant on international migrations rates. The Beta coefficient of this index demonstrates that if there is one unit of increase in the index of Personal Contact, there will be 3.4 units of increase in the international migrations rates.

The coefficient of regression effect of Personal Contact (Beta) with a 95 % confidence level is significant on international migrations rates. Beta coefficient of this index indicates that an increase of one unit in the index of information flows implies an increase of 3.2 units in the international migration rates.

Conclusion:

This paper shows that there is a significant relationship between globalization index and international migrations rates. The more the levels of globalization increase at social, economic and political dimensions, the less the probability of their outmigration gets, but the more the probability of their immigration gets. The study demonstrates that increase in international migrations is social and cultural at first stage. In terms of social globalization, personal contacts and information flows are the major factors for international migrations. These empirical evidences support of social network theory of migration. This theory emphasize on the importance of kin and friendship networks in shaping and sustaining internal as well as international migration(Tilly & Brown.1967, Lomnitz.1977). The interpersonal ties connect migrants, former migrants and non-migrants in origin and destination. They encourage circular migration and reduce migration risks. This is accompanied by the theory of cumulative causation, which states that migration sustains itself by creating more migration (Massey.1990). Very recently several writers in the study of international migration have recognized the role of social networks, or 'migrant networks', as an important force in explaining the perpetuity of international migration.

References

- Castles, S. and M. Miller. 1998. The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the modern World. Second edition. London: Macmillan.

- Dreher, Axel, 2006, Does Globalization Affect Growth? Empirical Evidence from a new Index, Applied Economics 38, 10: 1091-1110.

- Dreher, Axel; Noel Gaston and Pim Martens, 2008, Measuring Globalization. Gauging its Consequence, New York: Springer.

- Gwartney, James and Robert Lawson (2009), Economic Freedom of the World: 2009 Annual Report, http://www.freetheworld.org/.

- Held, David, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt and Jonathan Perraton. 1999. Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

- Inoguchi, T., (2001), 'The World Economy', in Inoguchi, T., (eds) (2001), Global Change- A Japanese Perspective, Hampshire: Palgrave.

- Lomnitz, L. (1977): Networks and Marginality: Life in a Mexican Shantytown. Academic Press, New York.

- Massey, D.S. (1990): Social Structure, Household Strategies, and the Cumulative Causation of Migration. Population Index, 56 (1): 3-26.

- Massy.D.S, J.Arango, G. Hugo, A. Kouaouci, A.pallegrino, J.Taylor (1993). Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal. Population and Development Review (19). No3 (431-466).

- Potter, C (2002), 'Global Convergence, Divergence and Development', in Desai V and Potter, R. (eds) (2002), The Companion to Development Studies, London: Arnold.

- Tilly, C. & Brown, C.H. (1967): On Uprooting, Kinship, and Auspices of Migration. International Journal of Comparative Sociology, 8(2): 139-164.