



Katarzyna ŁUKANISZYN-DOMASZEWSKA • Katarzyna MAZUR-WŁODARCZYK

INTERLINKING MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC RESILIENCE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Katarzyna ŁUKANISZYN-DOMASZEWSKA (ORCID: 0000-0002-2165-5095) – Opole University of Technology

Katarzyna MAZUR-WŁODARCZYK (ORCID:0000-0002-4822-9328) – Opole University of Technology

Correspondence address:

Luboszycka Street 7, 45-036 Opole, Poland
e-mail: k.mazur-wlodarczyk@po.edu.pl

ABSTRACT: This study presents a literature review on migration management and the economic resilience of regions. The analysis highlights the increasing attention of the scientific community to these interconnected topics, with Chinese researchers and institutions leading in publications, citations, and international collaborations. While these themes attract interest from diverse disciplines, they remain relatively underexplored within economic sciences. Bibliometric and text analysis of data from the WoS and Scopus databases reveal evolving research trends and emerging focus areas, such as urban and regional contexts, as key domains for studying resilience and migration dynamics. The review identifies gaps in existing scholarship, particularly concerning the economic aspects of migration and resilience, and emphasises opportunities for further exploration in this interdisciplinary field. Despite being limited to data from two databases, the study offers valuable insights into trends, contributors, and areas for future research. It provides a foundation for advancing academic inquiry and policymaking, underscoring the significance of migration management and economic resilience in shaping sustainable regional development.

KEYWORDS: migration management, economic resilience, regional development, sustainable development, China

Introduction

Migration has long been a significant driver of economic, social, and cultural transformation. In an increasingly interconnected world, its impact on regional development and economic resilience has garnered growing attention. Economic resilience, defined as a region's capacity to absorb, adapt to, and recover from economic shocks, is particularly relevant in today's volatile global environment (Martin & Sunley, 2015). Migration, when managed effectively, can serve as a strategic tool for enhancing resilience by addressing labour shortages, fostering innovation, and supporting demographic stability. However, it can also present challenges, such as social integration and the risk of deepening regional disparities (Boswell et al., 2004). The question of how to balance these dynamics lies at the core of contemporary migration policy discussions.

Migration's duality as both an opportunity and a challenge has been widely documented in the literature. For instance, Piore (1979) highlights the economic advantages of migration in filling labour market gaps, particularly in sectors characterised by high turnover and low skill requirements. Similarly, Castles et al. (2014) emphasise the role of migration in driving innovation and entrepreneurship, citing examples from both developed and emerging economies. On the other hand, scholars like Dustmann and Frattini (2014) caution against the social and infrastructural pressures that unmanaged migration can impose, particularly in regions with limited public services or pre-existing socio-economic vulnerabilities. These findings underscore the importance of adopting strategic migration management approaches tailored to specific regional contexts.

This article addresses a critical gap in the literature: the interplay between migration management and the economic resilience of regions. While much has been written about the economic impacts of migration and the concept of resilience separately, few studies integrate these perspectives to explore how migration can be leveraged as a tool for strengthening regional adaptability and stability.

Migration management and economic resilience are increasingly recognised as interconnected areas of study, particularly in the context of regional development. Migration has profound economic, social, and cultural implications, while economic resilience determines how regions adapt to and recover from external shocks, including migration flows (Martin & Sunley, 2015). The growing complexity of global migration patterns and the need for regions to maintain economic stability in the face of such dynamics underscore the importance of understanding the interplay between these phenomena (Sirkeci & Cohen, 2016).

The central problem examined in this study is the lack of comprehensive migration management strategies that align with regional resilience objectives. Although policymakers have recognised migration's potential to alleviate demographic and labour market challenges (OECD, 2018), there remains a disconnect between high-level policy frameworks and their practical implementation at the regional level. This disconnect often results in missed opportunities to maximise migration's benefits while minimising its risks.

The purpose of this study is to examine the state of research on migration management and regional economic resilience by identifying prevailing trends, leading contributors, and gaps in the existing literature. Specifically, this review aims to address the following objectives:

The example of a bulleted list:

1. To explore the thematic and methodological trends in studies on migration and resilience.
2. To identify the key contributors (researchers, institutions, and countries) in this field and their roles in shaping the discourse.
3. To highlight underexplored areas within economic sciences and offer pathways for further research (Berkes et al., 2000).

The study is guided by two main hypotheses:

- H1: Research on migration management and economic resilience is dominated by certain regions, with Chinese researchers and institutions playing a leading role (Crescenzi & Rodríguez-Pose, 2011).
- H2: The economic dimensions of migration and resilience, particularly in urban and regional contexts, remain underdeveloped compared to other disciplinary perspectives (Folke, 2016).

By addressing these hypotheses, the study seeks to contribute to the academic discourse by offering a structured overview of current research and identifying opportunities for advancing knowledge

in this interdisciplinary area. This understanding is crucial for informing both academic inquiry and evidence-based policymaking aimed at fostering sustainable regional development (OECD, 2020).

Research methods

The authors have examined migration through three key perspectives: crisis, labour migration and sustainable development, and resilience. This paper is the third part of a comprehensive analysis of migration, focusing specifically on economic resilience. Together, these three studies provide a holistic and multidimensional understanding of migration as a complex and evolving phenomenon. The first paper explores migration in the context of crises, addressing urgent humanitarian challenges such as refugee displacement. The second examines labour migration and sustainable development, emphasising long-term integration and economic contributions. This final study focuses on resilience, analysing how individuals, communities, and economies adapt to migration-related transformations. By integrating these perspectives, the series aims to offer a thorough and well-rounded examination of migration's causes, consequences, and policy implications.

A systematic literature review was conducted on data downloaded on 18.11.2024 from commercial databases of scientific texts Web of Sciences (WoS) and Scopus. Texts were selected using three groups of keywords listed in Table 1 and connected by AND/OR operators. No time restriction was applied.

Table 1. Groups of keywords and operators used in the text selection process

AND→ OR↓	AND→ OR↓	AND→ OR↓
migration	"regional development"	"economic resilience"
"migration management"	"territorial development"	"economic sustainability"
"migration policy"	"sustainable development"	"economic stability"
"migration strategy"		"economic adaptability"

From the WoS database, 25 texts were selected, and a file with the *tab-delimited* extension was downloaded. In this group of texts, only 4 concerned issues related to economic sciences (Economics, Econometrics, and Finance; Business, Management and Accounting). From the Scopus database, 44 materials were selected, the bibliometric information of which was downloaded in files with the *csv* extension. In its group of texts, 6 materials were related to the issues of Business and Economics. Data analysis was performed separately for each of the databases. Table 2 presents quantitative data regarding the selection process.

Table 2. Quantitative data on the selection process

Database of scientific texts	Wos (no. of records)	Scopus (no. of records)
Database scope	$N_{WoS0} = 92,3M$	$N_{Scopus0} = 93,7M$
Selection stage 1 (based on keywords and operators)	$N_{WoS1} = 25$	$N_{Scopus1} = 44$
Selection stage 2 (economic texts)	$N_{WoS2} = 4$	$N_{Scopus2} = 6$
Texts qualified for quantitative analysis (Analysis via VOSviewer and WordArt)	$N_{WoS1} = 25$	$N_{Scopus1} = 44$

Quantitative analysis was performed using the WordArt program, which enables the creation of a word cloud of the most frequently appearing words in the text (titles and abstracts of scientific texts) and the VOSviewer program, which enables the creation of visualizations in the form of maps (data on co-authorship and terms divided into clusters, publication year and intensity of the studied topic). This analysis included 69 materials (WoS – 25 and Scopus – 44). Among the 12 texts on the subject of economic sciences (WoS – 4 and Scopus – 6), 3 of them were duplicated.

Results of the research

Quantitative analysis of texts obtained from the Web of Science database

The materials obtained from the WoS database included only the texts of articles from scientific journals, of which 16 are published in open access. Most of the texts were published in English (22 materials), and also in Russian (2 materials) and German (1 material). The texts devoted to the issues studied were published between 1999 and 2024, during which the hottest publication periods were 2021 (7 publications) and 2024 (6 publications) – see Figure 1. The most publications came from the People's Republic of China (5 texts), followed by Spain (3 texts) and Australia, Italy, Lithuania, Romania, and Russia (2 texts each).

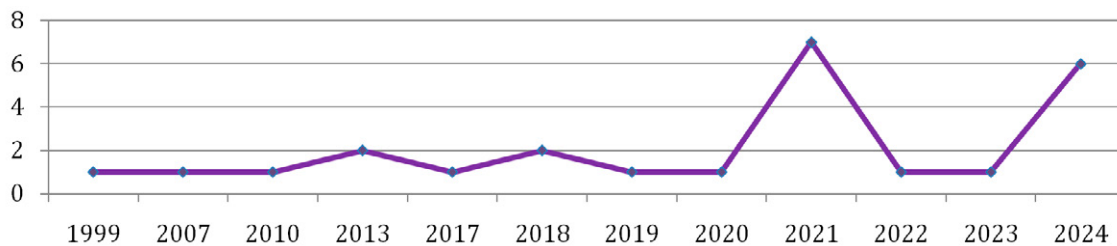


Figure 1. Number of publications on the timeline

The most popular journals in which the analysed texts were published were *Land and Sustainability* (3 materials each). The most frequently indicated publishers were Mdpi (8 texts), Cambridge, Elsevier and Wiley (2 texts each). The selected texts were thematically related to Environmental Sciences, Ecology (9 materials), Science Technology (6 materials) and Business Economics (4 materials). Details are presented in Figure 2.

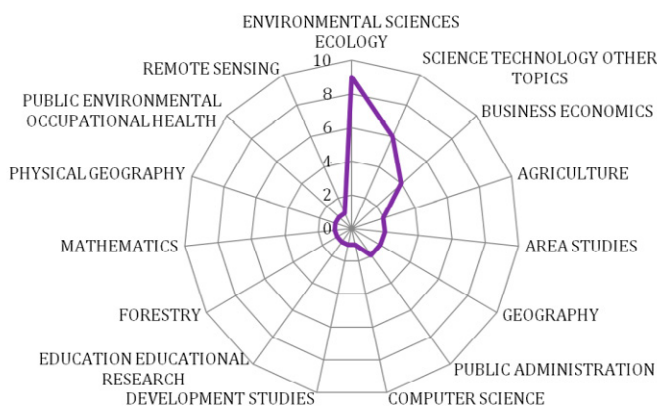


Figure 2. Research areas

The WoS database allows for the compilation of references in indexed materials to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Figure 3, it can be seen that the most frequent references in the texts examined include goals Nos. 03, 02, 11 (5 materials), Nos. 10, 12, 13 and 15 (3 materials each) and No. 01 (2 materials). Goal No. 8, also important from the point of view of economic migration, appeared in only 1 material.

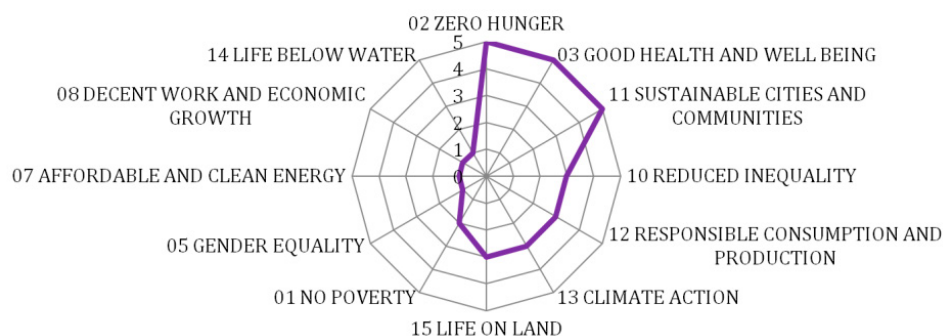
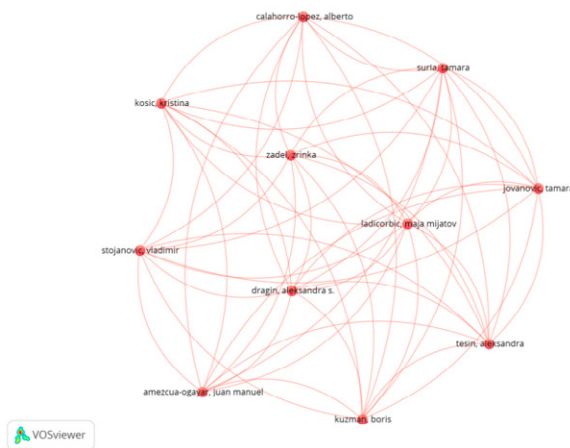


Figure 3. References to SDGs



The acquired data enabled the generation of maps based on bibliographic data regarding co-authorship, indicating 11 authors actively collaborating with each other in conducting research (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Co-authorship map. Minimum number of the documents of an author: 1, full counting method
Source: authors' work using VOSviewer.

Titles and abstracts of selected texts were also analysed for text data. The most common term in titles, apart from keywords used in the selection process, was: 'urban', while in abstracts it was also 'covid' (Figures 5a-b).



a) titles

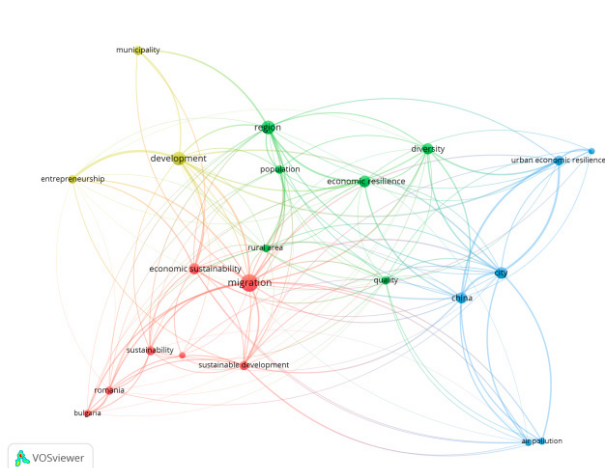


b) abstracts

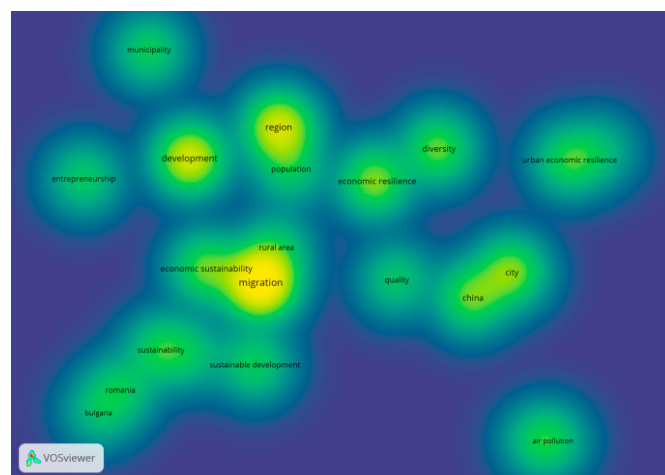
Figure 5a-b. The most frequently appearing words in a) titles and b) abstracts of texts selected from the WoS database

Source: authors' work using WordArt.

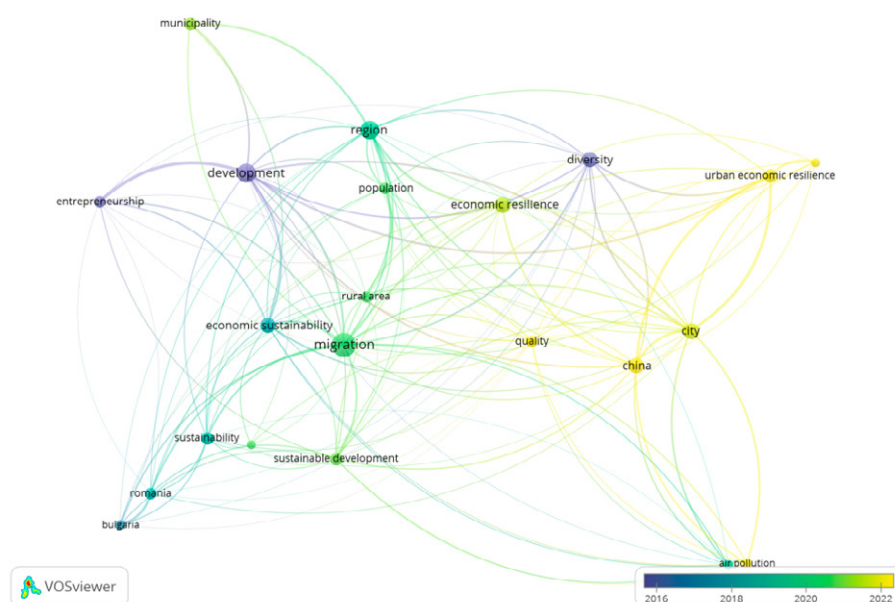
By specifying the full counting method and setting the minimum number of occurrences of a term as 7, a visualisation of the terms appearing in the titles and keywords was made. Of the 1034 terms, 28 meet the thresholds. The terms appearing in the texts examined were divided into 4 clusters: 1) 'Bulgaria', 'covid', 'economic sustainability', migration', 'Romania', 'sustainability', and 'sustainable development'; 2) 'diversity', 'economic resilience', 'population', 'quality', 'region', and 'rural area'; 3) 'air pollution', 'China', 'city', 'resident', 'urban amenity' and 'urban economic resilience'; 4) 'development', 'entrepreneurship', and 'municipality' – marked in Figure 6a (network visualization) in red, green, blue, and yellow. Figure 6b (density visualisation) allows us to observe the most scientifically in-depth issues focused on the terms 'region', 'migration', and 'development'. In turn, the third visualisation (Figure 6c – overlay visualisation) shows how these terms can be assigned on the timeline. The oldest terms, i.e. those discussed in texts from 2016, include 'diversity', 'development', and 'entrepreneurship'. In turn, the youngest (presented in texts after 2022) include 'urban economic resilience', 'China', 'quality', and 'city'.



a) network



b) density



c) overlay

Figure 6a-c. Visualisations of terms obtained from articles selected from the WoS database, a) network, b) density, and c) overlay

Source: authors' work using VOSviewer.

From the visualisations presented in Figures 6, 4 groups of terms most characteristic for the issues studied were also distinguished, along with their connections with other terms (Figures 7a-d). It can be noticed, among other things, that they are arranged on the time axis in the order: 'diversity' → 'covid' → 'economic resilience' → 'urban economic resilience'.

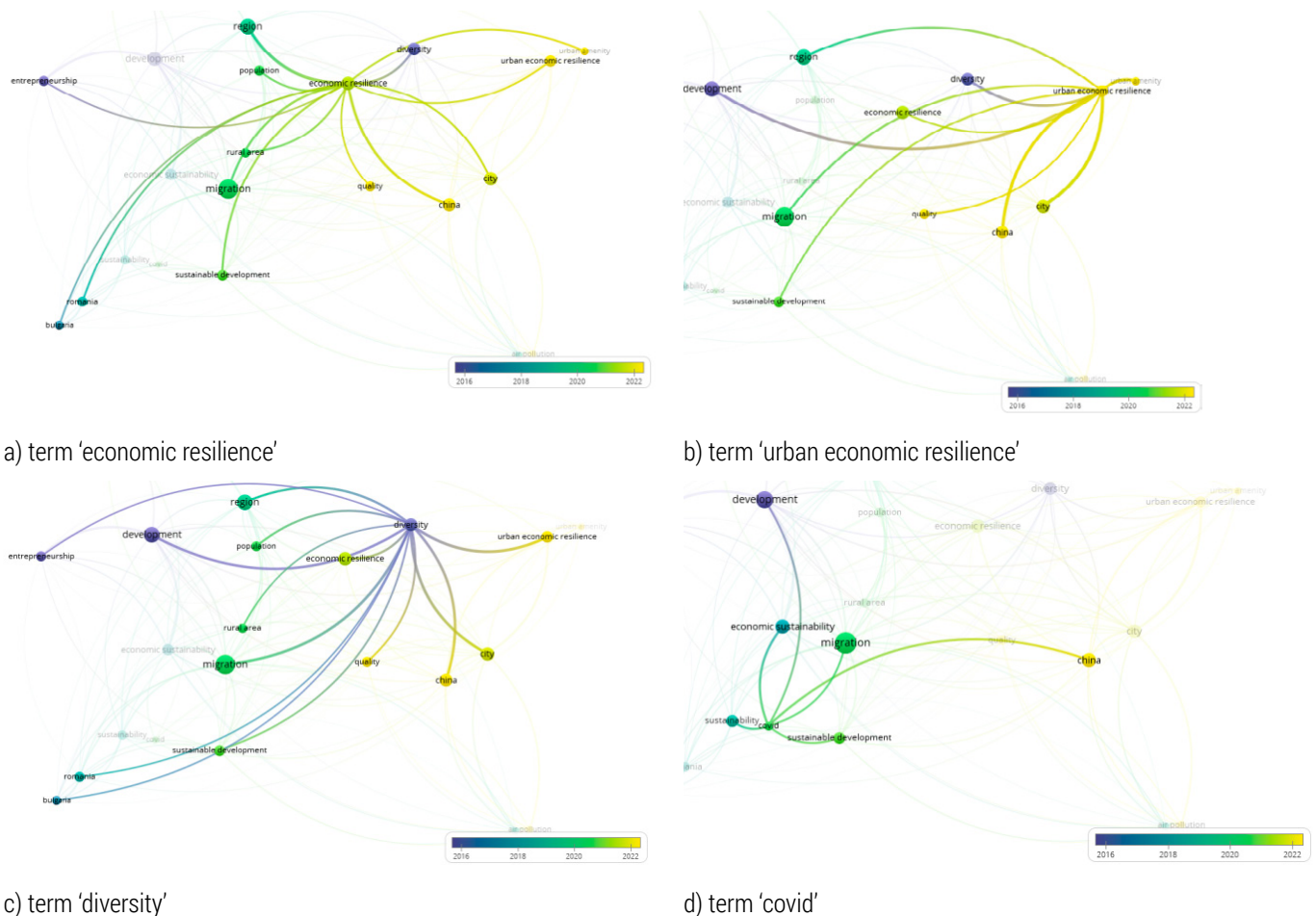


Figure 7a-d. Visualisation of connections between terms for a) 'economic resilience', b) 'urban economic resilience', c) 'diversity', and d) 'covid'

Source: authors' work using VOSviewer.

Quantitative analysis of texts obtained from the Scopus database

The materials obtained from the Scopus database mostly included texts of articles from scientific journals (31 materials) and conference papers (7 materials), as well as book chapters (3 materials), reviews (2 materials) and editorials (1 material). Of these, more than half (23 texts) are published in open access. Most of the texts were published in English (41 materials), and also in German (2 materials), Chinese and Russian (1 material each). Texts devoted to the issues studied were published in print between 1998 and 2024. The most intensive publication period was 2021 (8 publications) and 2024 (12 publications) – detailed data are presented in Figure 8. The largest number of publications came from the People's Republic of China (10 texts), followed by the United Kingdom (6 texts), Italy and Russia (5 texts each), Spain and the United States (3 texts each) and Canada, Cyprus, India, Iran, Japan, and Thailand (2 texts each)

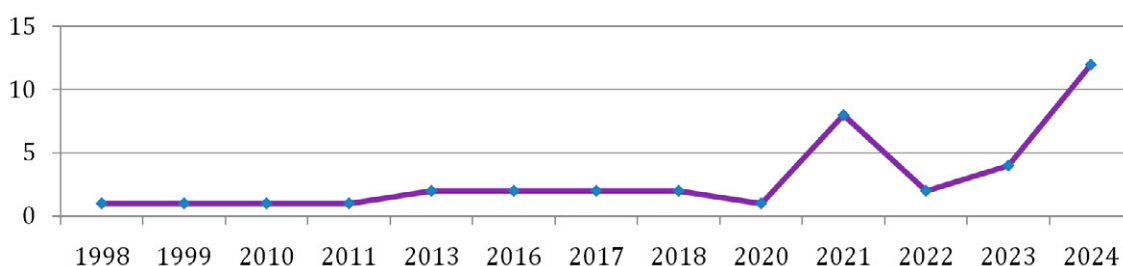


Figure 8. Number of publications on the timeline

The selected texts were mainly thematically related to Environmental Sciences (23 materials), Social Sciences (17 materials), Energy (1 material), and Engineering (8 materials). Details are presented in Figure 9.

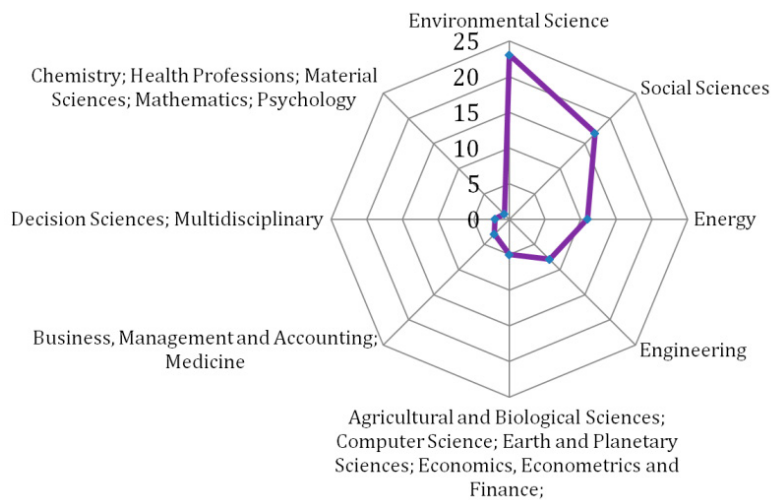
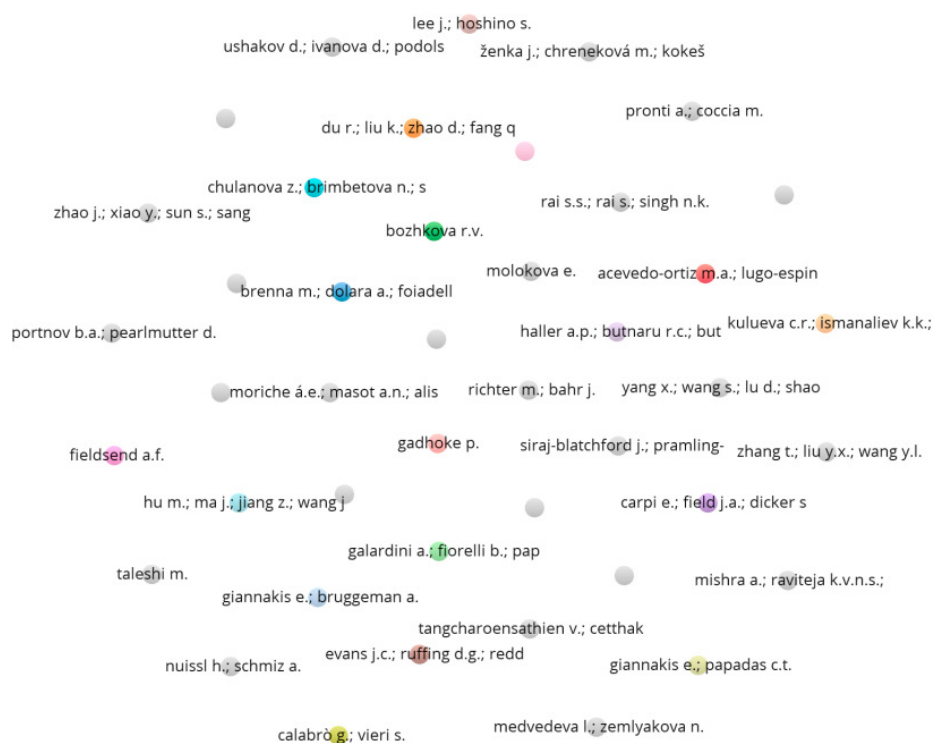


Figure 9. Research areas

The authors were affiliated with various scientific institutions, of which two materials each came from the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, University College London, University of Plymouth, and University of Illinois at Chicago. The texts were sponsored by 36 institutions. The National Science Foundation of China

covered the publication costs of 3 materials, while the European Commission, Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities, Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China – 2 texts each.

The obtained data enabled the generation of maps based on bibliographic data regarding co-authorship of authors, countries, and organisations, indicating, among others, 5 organisations actively cooperating with each other in conducting research and China acting as a scientific bridge – cooperating with the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation (Figures 10a-c).



a) authors



Figure 10a-c. Co-authorship map for a) authors, b) countries, and c) organisations. Minimum number of documents of an author: 1, of an organisation: 1, of a country: 5; full counting method

Source: authors' work using VOSviewer.

Within this database, it was also possible to check the most cited authors and their countries of affiliation. The most frequently cited authors include E. Giannakis and A. Bruggeman – 137 citations; S.S. Rai and N.K. Singh – 130 citations and F. Taghizadeh-Hesary, E. Rasoulinezhad, M. Shahbaz and X. Vinh Vo – 92 citations. The list of 10 most frequently cited teams is presented in Table 3. Assigning citations to affiliation countries, the most frequently cited authors were from China (249 citations within 10 texts), Cyprus (151 citations within 2 texts) and India (130 citations within 2 texts). Detailed data is presented in Table 4.

Table 3. Citations by text authors, number of documents of an author

Author	Citations [no.]
Giannakis E., Bruggeman A.	137
Rai S.S., Rai S., Singh N.K.	130
Taghizadeh-Hesary F., Rasoulinezhad E., Shahbaz M., Vinh Vo X.	92
Zhao J., Xiao Y., Sun S., Sang W., Axmacher J.C.	61
Vasiev M., Bi K., Denisov A., Bocharnikov V.	42
Portnov B.A., Pearlmutter D.	34
Haller A.P., Butnaru R.C., Butnaru G.I.	21
Wu X., Deng H., Huang Y., Guo J.	19
Zhabrinna, Davies R.J., AbdillahPratama M.M., Yusuf M.	17
Siraj-Blatchford J., Pramling-Samuelsson I.	16

Source: authors' work using VOSviewer.

Table 4. Citations by country, minimum number of documents of a country

Country	Documents	Citations [no.]
China	10	249
Cyprus	2	151
India	2	130
United Kingdom	6	123
Japan	2	95
Iran	2	92
Russian Federation	5	46
Canada	2	36
Italy	5	19
United States	3	17
Spain	3	10

Source: authors' work using VOSviewer.

Titles and abstracts of selected texts were also analysed for text data. The terms most frequently appearing in the titles, apart from the keywords used in the selection process, were 'urban' and 'China' (Figures 11a-b).

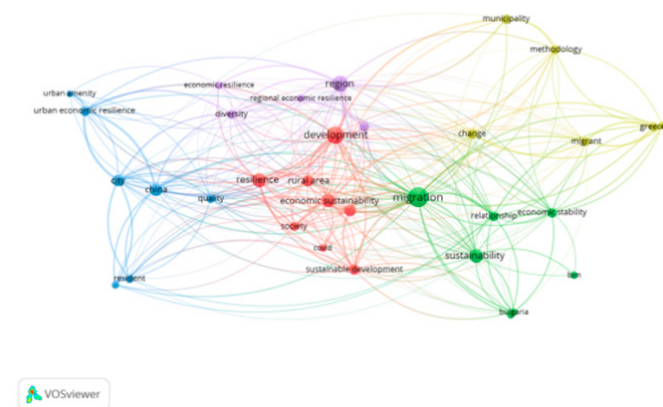


Figures 11a-b. The most frequently appearing words in a) titles and b) abstracts of texts selected from the Scopus database

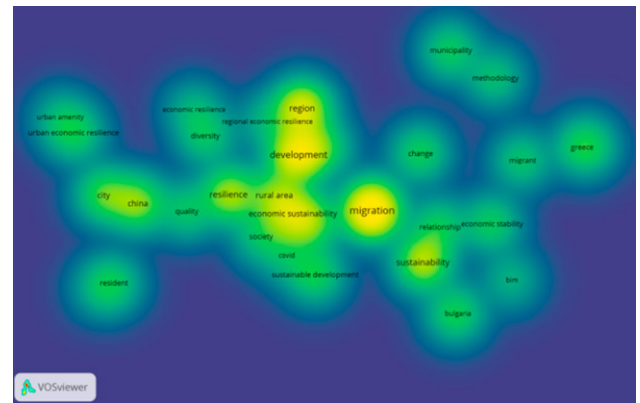
Source: authors' work using WordArt.

Within this database, the full counting method was also used, and the minimum number of occurrences of a term was established as 7. Of the 1730 terms, 51 meet the thresholds. The terms appearing in the examined texts form 5 clusters: 1) 'covid', 'development', 'economic sustainability', 'education', 'resilience', 'rural area', 'society' and 'sustainable development'; 2) 'bim' (as Building Information Modeling), 'Bulgaria', 'economic stability', 'migration', 'relationship', 'Romania' and 'sustainability'; 3) 'air pollution', 'China', 'city', 'quality', 'resident', 'urban amenity' and 'urban economic resilience'; 4) 'change', 'Greece', 'illegal migration', 'migrant', and 'municipality'; 5) 'diversity', 'economic resilience', 'population', 'region', and 'regional economic resilience' (see Figure 12a). Density visualisation (Figure 12b) indicates the terms that have received the most intensive research attention – 'migration', 'economic sustainability', 'development' and 'region'. In turn, Figure 12c presents the terms with an indication of the period in which they appeared in the texts examined. Respectively – the oldest

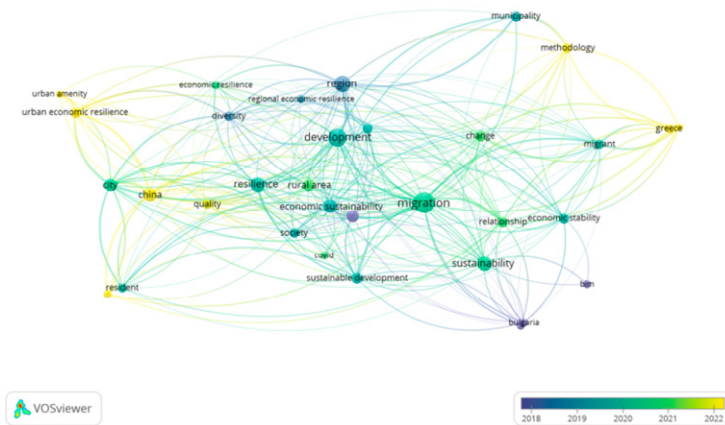
(2018): ‘diversity’, ‘region’, and ‘sustainability’ and the youngest (from 2022): ‘urban amenity’, ‘urban economic resilience’, ‘China’, ‘quality’, and ‘Greece’.



a) network



b) density

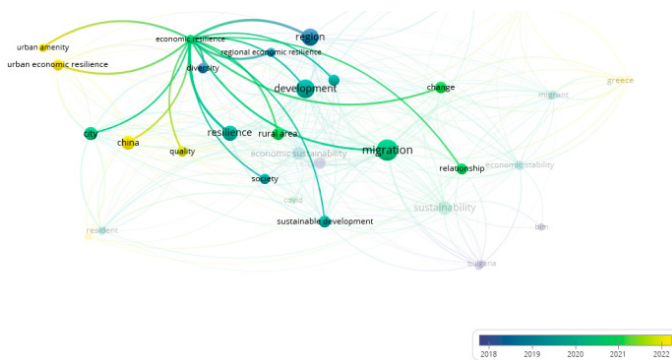


c) overlay

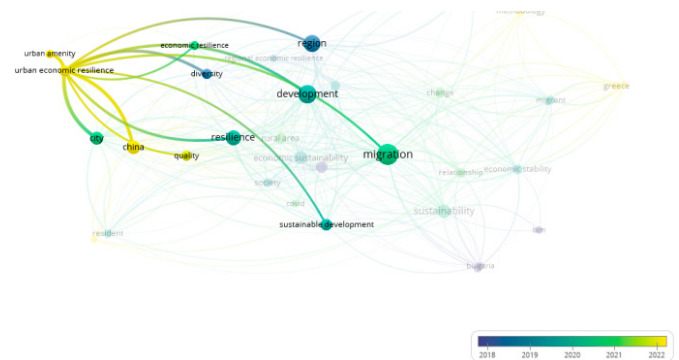
Figure 12a-c. Visualisations of terms obtained from articles selected from the WoS database, a) network, b) density, and c) overlay

Source: authors' work using VOSviewer.

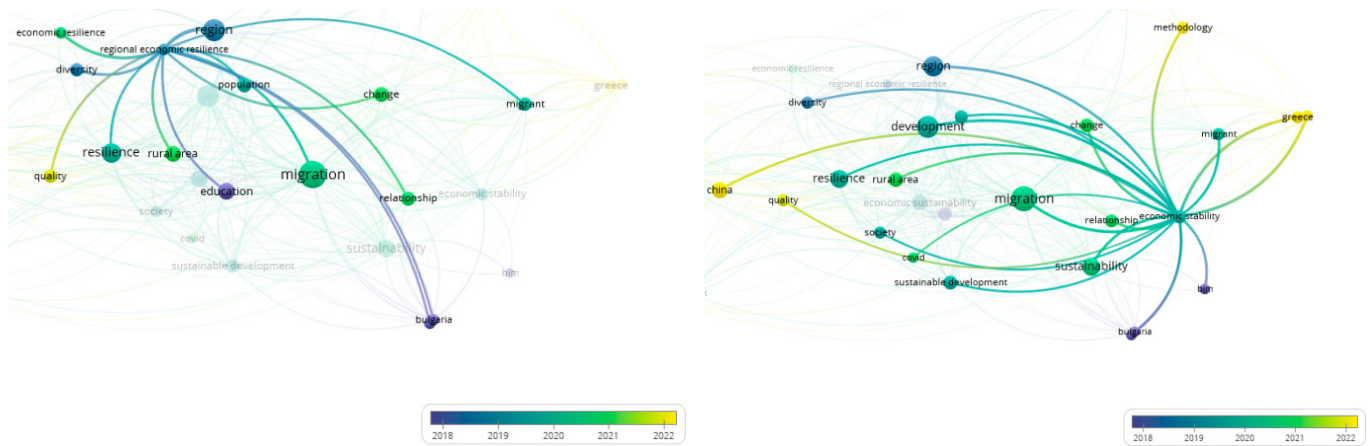
From the visualisations presented in Figures 12, 4 groups of terms most characteristic for the issues studied were distinguished, along with their connections with other terms (Figure 13a-d). It can be noticed, among other things, that they are arranged on the time axis in the order: ‘regional economic resilience’ → ‘economic stability’ → ‘economic resilience’ → ‘urban economic resilience’.



a) term ‘economic resilience’



b) term ‘urban economic resilience’



c) term 'regional economic resilience'

d) term 'economic stability'

Figure 13a-d. Visualisation of connections between terms for a) 'economic resilience', b) 'urban economic resilience', c) 'regional economic resilience', and d) 'economic stability'

Source: authors' work using VOSviewer.

Content analysis of economic texts

Selected articles on economics were analysed in terms of key mechanisms that influence regional economic resilience and strategies that increase economic stability. The group of observations are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Results of content analysis of economic texts focusing on the research questions

Source	Main issues	Key mechanisms and strategies	Research area
Wu et al., 2022	Impact of air pollution on the well-being of urban residents taking into account migration costs in 274 cities in 2007-2017.	Air pollution has a negative impact on the well-being of residents. Reducing migration costs and improving air quality contribute to improving well-being. Reducing the costs of migration through deeper reforms of the household registration system is an incentive to leave cities with poor air quality.	China
Tolmachev et al., 2021	Methodology for determining agglomeration boundaries based on statistical data.	Differences in the level of development between municipalities constitute a barrier to achieving sustainable economic development. The purpose of grouping municipalities is to single out key units of the settlement system, within which regional development strategies and plans can be better coordinated. Population distribution and circular migration between municipalities in the region are used to verify correct grouping.	Russia
Papcunová & Hornyák Gregáňová, 2021	Global effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on local government financing systems in 2009–2019.	Analysis of the redistribution of personal income tax revenues at the local government level. The dependence of local governments on revenue transfers from the state budget leads to financial instability of municipalities, which is particularly visible in periods of economic crises.	Slovakia
Siddharth et al., 2021	Organisational resilience and socio-economic sustainability from the perspective of the COVID-19 pandemic.	The economic crisis has contributed to the rise in unemployment, which in turn has become an impulse for economic migration. A comprehensive analysis of organizational resilience, taking into account three key aspects: the ability to anticipate crises, the solidity of the organizational structure and the effectiveness of post-crisis recovery, allows for assessing its impact on social and economic sustainability. The ability to anticipate crises and disruptions, strengthen organisational robustness and recover effectively from difficult situations has a positive impact on the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development.	India
Calabrò & Vieri, 2019	Migration challenges and the strategic role of agriculture.	Integrating the migration-development link into all national policies. Developing strategies for international cooperation, effective management of migrant reception and planned integration into local communities. Agriculture plays a key role in the development process of migrants' countries of origin and creates opportunities for socio-economic integration in host countries. Integrating the goals of the 2030 Agenda into agricultural policies can further support these processes.	World

Source	Main issues	Key mechanisms and strategies	Research area
Fieldsen, 2013	Rural areas as a key element of regional economic resilience.	Migration flows and commuting are shaped by different social groups, including young people seeking educational and training opportunities, and people from other age groups seeking to improve their quality of life in rural areas. Demographic trends play both a consequence and a driver of changes in the labour market and in the structure of employment. Fostering counter-urbanisation through the use of home offices and encouraging rural entrepreneurship, thus stimulating job creation in rural areas.	Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Romania, Great Britain
Krisciunas & Greblikaite, 2007	Entrepreneurship in sustainable development.	A knowledge-based economy encourages the migration of highly qualified specialists. Supporting innovation processes and creating favorable conditions for entrepreneurship contributes to the accumulation of intellectual capital. The development of entrepreneurship can reduce migration from home countries by creating jobs and generating local income.	Lithuania

Discussion

The analysis of text data enabled the identification of a group of key terms from the perspective of changes in the issues of economic resilience and migration. These include (apart from the keywords used to select texts):

- terms of great interest to researchers: ‘urban’ and ‘covid’;
- terms of great popularity but located on the timeline around 2016/2018: ‘diversity’, ‘development’, ‘entrepreneurship’, ‘region’, and ‘sustainability’;
- terms appearing in the latest works and indicating the latest research trends: ‘urban economic resilience’, ‘urban amenity’, ‘China’, ‘quality’, ‘city’, and ‘Greece’.

The analysis of text data provided a comprehensive view of the key terms that have emerged in the literature on migration management and economic resilience. By identifying terms associated with the evolving dynamics of these topics, the study sheds light on current research trends and how scholars are framing the relationship between migration and economic resilience. These terms reflect broader shifts in focus, as well as responses to global challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Below, we discuss the most notable terms and their significance in understanding the intersection of migration and regional economic resilience.

Terms ‘urban’, ‘city’, ‘urban amenity’, and ‘urban economic resilience’

The terms “urban,” “city,” “urban amenity,” and “urban economic resilience” have become central in recent studies of migration and economic resilience, underscoring the growing importance of urban areas in shaping regional economic stability. The rapid urbanisation of many regions, particularly in emerging economies, has positioned cities at the forefront of discussions on migration’s impact on economic resilience (Martin & Sunley, 2015). Urban areas are the largest recipients of migration, often facing unique challenges due to the influx of people. Simultaneously, they are among the most affected by external economic shocks, making them critical sites for studying resilience.

The concept of “urban economic resilience” has emerged as a focal point in recent literature. This term refers to the ability of urban areas to absorb, adapt to, and recover from economic shocks, while maintaining essential services and ensuring a high quality of life for their residents. With their diverse economies and dense populations, urban areas face specific challenges in managing migration, particularly in terms of social integration, public service provision, and maintaining social cohesion (Sirkeci & Cohen, 2016). The inclusion of terms such as “urban amenity” in recent research reflects the growing recognition that the physical and social characteristics of cities – such as housing quality, infrastructure, and access to public services – are essential for promoting resilience. These factors play a vital role in ensuring that migration benefits can be maximised, while minimising potential social tensions (OECD, 2020).

Research by Du et al. (2024) highlights the significant role of urban amenities in enhancing economic resilience, particularly in the context of migration. They find that urban amenities, such as housing quality, infrastructure, and social services, primarily strengthen economic resilience by fostering population agglomeration, attracting labour migration, improving human capital, and stimu-

lating urban innovation. The study recommends rational allocation and optimisation of urban amenity resources, alongside strengthening urban planning and construction management. By creating more livable urban environments, cities can enhance their economic resilience and better integrate migrants into their economies and societies.

The growing body of research in this area suggests that migration and urban economic resilience are increasingly intertwined. As cities face the dual challenge of absorbing migrants and responding to external economic shocks, they must leverage the potential of migration to strengthen their economies. At the same time, they must manage the social dynamics of migration to ensure sustainable development. As urban areas are often the first to experience the effects of migration, understanding the role of urban amenities and resilience will be crucial for shaping policies that maximise migration's benefits while minimising its risks.

Term 'China'

The term "China" has appeared with increasing frequency in the migration and economic resilience literature, reflecting China's growing influence both in global migration flows and regional economic development. China occupies a unique position as both a source and destination of migration, particularly in the context of its rapid economic growth and demographic transitions. This has led to a significant body of research exploring how migration shapes regional economies and contributes to economic resilience (Crescenzi & Rodríguez-Pose, 2011).

The prominence of Chinese research in this field – both in terms of publications and citations – underscores the global relevance of China's experience in managing migration and fostering economic resilience. Chinese scholars have extensively studied the impact of migration on labour markets, regional development, and social integration, particularly within urban areas (Piore, 1979; Castles et al., 2014). As the term "China" is increasingly associated with discussions about the interplay between economic resilience and migration, the country's experience offers valuable insights into the ways in which migration can contribute to economic growth while presenting challenges in terms of social integration and regional inequality (Du et al., 2024).

Recent research highlights the complex role of migration in China's rapid urbanisation and its impact on regional economic resilience. For example, Wu et al. (2022) explore how migration interacts with other factors such as air pollution. The study focuses on 274 cities in China, examining how migration costs influence urban residents' welfare. The findings show that air pollution significantly impacts residents' welfare, and reducing migration costs, along with improving air quality, contributes to a substantial improvement in welfare over time. In this context, migration not only serves as a mechanism for economic adaptation but also as a response to environmental stressors, which can further enhance urban economic resilience by promoting the movement of labour to areas with better living conditions.

Moreover, Wu et al. (2022) argue that lowering migration costs through reforms, such as those targeting the household registration system (*hukou*), can encourage the free flow of labour across cities, thus contributing to regional economic resilience. This research underscores the dual role of migration: as a response to economic challenges, such as labour shortages and urban pressures, and as a means of adapting to environmental and social challenges, including pollution and quality of life.

The growing body of Chinese research in migration and economic resilience highlights the need for a broader understanding of how migration functions in rapidly developing nations. China's approach offers crucial lessons on balancing economic growth, migration flows, and urban sustainability, providing a unique perspective that may differ from the experiences of Western economies. These studies contribute to the discourse on the complex relationship between migration, resilience, and urbanisation, offering critical insights that can inform both policy and further academic exploration (Du et al., 2024).

This increasing importance of China in migration and economic resilience research underscores the importance of examining migration dynamics in non-Western contexts, especially in rapidly developing countries that face distinct challenges in managing migration and building long-term resilience.

Term ‘Greece’

The term “Greece” appears prominently in the literature, particularly in studies exploring the economic resilience of regions facing significant migration pressures. Greece, as a key entry point for migrants to the European Union, has faced substantial challenges in managing migration flows, especially in light of economic crises and political instability (Boswell et al., 2004). The inclusion of “Greece” in recent research suggests a growing interest in understanding how regions in crisis can use migration as a tool for economic recovery and resilience.

In this context, one significant study explores the relationship between the influx of illegal migrants and the number of tourist arrivals in Greece (Bozhkova, 2024). The research highlights the dynamic nature of migration in Europe, with a specific focus on the Greek territory. Despite concerns regarding illegal migration potentially deterring tourism, the study’s findings indicate that illegal migration does not significantly influence the number of tourist arrivals in Greece. This suggests that tourists’ decisions to visit Greece are influenced by factors other than concerns related to illegal migration, such as economic conditions, political stability, and Greece’s appeal as a tourist destination. This finding challenges popular assumptions that illegal migration might negatively impact tourism and provides valuable insights into the complex nature of migration’s influence on regional economies.

Greece’s experience in balancing the socio-economic integration of migrants with the need for regional economic resilience offers valuable lessons for other countries in similar situations. The term “Greece” appears alongside discussions on urban resilience and regional development, with studies highlighting the need for effective policy coordination to manage migration flows and ensure sustainable economic growth (OECD, 2020). Moreover, the role of Greece in the European migration landscape adds a comparative dimension, as scholars examine how migration impacts resilience in both developed and emerging economies (Sirkeci & Cohen, 2016; Bozhkova, 2024).

Term ‘COVID’

The term “COVID” reflects the profound impact of the global pandemic on migration and regional economic resilience. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted migration flows, particularly labour migration and international mobility, exposing the vulnerabilities of regions that rely on migration for economic stability (Boswell et al., 2004). Migration management became even more critical during the pandemic, as governments had to navigate public health concerns, border restrictions, and the economic fallout caused by lockdowns and disruptions in labour markets (Martin & Sunley, 2015).

The increasing appearance of “COVID” in recent research suggests that scholars are grappling with the intersection of health crises and migration management, focusing on how these factors affect regional resilience. The COVID-19 crisis revealed new vulnerabilities in regions dependent on migration, particularly in terms of labour markets, international trade, and tourism. At the same time, it highlighted opportunities to reassess migration management strategies and invest in resilience-building measures (OECD, 2020). In some cases, the pandemic has forced regions to innovate and adopt strategies that support both economic stability and public health.

A relevant study by Rai et al. (2021) explores the effects of the pandemic on social and economic sustainability. The study reveals that organisational resilience – comprising crisis anticipation, robustness, and recoverability – has a significant positive effect on both the social and economic aspects of sustainability. By adapting to the crisis, some industries have shown remarkable resilience, contributing to faster economic recovery, even in the face of widespread labour migrations and rising poverty. This study illustrates how building resilience into organisations can enhance broader societal and economic sustainability, an insight that is valuable for managing migration in post-pandemic scenarios.

Similarly, the work by Vasiev et al. (2020) examines the pandemic’s impact on China’s economic resilience. Given that China was the first country to face the COVID-19 pandemic, the study highlights the prompt and decisive actions taken by the government, which helped stabilise both the public health situation and the economy. Using input-output data, migration indices, and pandemic spread statistics, the authors developed models to understand how COVID-19 influenced various sectors and migration patterns across China’s provinces. Their findings emphasise the importance of balanced

policy responses to minimise economic damage and facilitate faster recovery, which could offer insights for other countries grappling with the aftereffects of the pandemic.

Another pertinent study by Gadhoke (2023) highlights the intersection between COVID-19, food security, and migration. In rural communities in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand, migration is influenced by social and economic factors, including the effects of the pandemic. The study suggests that food sovereignty, particularly in the context of local food systems, plays a crucial role in strengthening economic resilience during the pandemic. Social stressors, such as the economic downturn caused by COVID-19, lead to adverse health effects like high blood pressure and diabetes. In such contexts, community cohesion, intergenerational knowledge, and empowerment through local food systems are vital to mitigating the negative impacts of migration and strengthening resilience. This study reflects how migration management and community-driven solutions can be integrated into strategies for post-pandemic recovery, providing important lessons for addressing global challenges like health crises and economic sustainability.

The inclusion of “COVID” in migration and economic resilience studies highlights a growing recognition of how health crises intersect with migration flows and regional stability. The pandemic underscored the need for regions to prepare for and adapt to future shocks, urging governments to rethink migration policies, economic models, and public health responses. The experience of COVID-19 provides valuable lessons on managing migration in times of crisis and how migration can contribute to regional economic resilience in the face of future disruptions. Through these studies, we gain a deeper understanding of how regions can build more robust, adaptable economies and communities, making them better prepared for future challenges.

In general, the terms identified in this study: “urban,” “China,” “Greece,” and “COVID” – reflect both the evolving nature of migration and economic resilience research and the increasing importance of understanding migration dynamics in regional contexts. Urban areas are emerging as key sites for studying resilience, while China’s experience continues to shape global migration and resilience discourse. Greece’s role in European migration patterns offers important lessons, and the COVID-19 pandemic has brought renewed attention to the intersection of migration, health crises, and economic resilience (see Table 6).

Table 6. Summary table of key terms and their implications

Key term	Significance	Research trends & focus	Implications for economic resilience & migration
Urban	Focus on urban areas as critical sites for studying migration and resilience.	Urban areas are key for studying migration's impact on economic resilience, particularly in developed and developing regions.	Urban regions need effective migration management strategies to foster resilience, especially in terms of labor market integration and public services.
City	Highlights cities as major centers of migration and economic activity.	Cities increasingly recognized as sites for resilience, with an emphasis on their capacity to adapt to migration-induced changes.	Migration can drive urban economic growth but also create challenges related to integration and regional disparities.
Urban amenity	Refers to the quality of infrastructure and services in urban areas that can impact resilience.	The role of urban amenities (housing, health-care, transportation) in enhancing the resilience of cities in the face of migration.	Strong urban amenities are essential to support the influx of migrants and maintain social stability.
Urban economic resilience	Focuses on the ability of cities to adapt to economic shocks, including migration-related impacts.	Rising trend in research focusing on urban resilience as key to managing migration challenges.	Urban economic resilience is critical for integrating migrants and maintaining long-term regional stability.
China	Reflects China's prominent role in global migration flows and its impact on regional resilience.	Significant Chinese scholarship on migration and resilience, focusing on labor markets and regional development.	China's experiences provide important lessons in managing migration and fostering economic growth in rapidly changing economies.
Greece	Focus on Greece as a case study for managing migration within the EU context.	Greece's role as an EU entry point, especially amid economic crises and large migrant influxes.	Migration management in Greece is essential for ensuring resilience in the face of economic challenges and demographic pressures.
COVID	The COVID-19 pandemic's impact on migration flows and economic resilience.	COVID-19 has reshaped migration flows and the discourse on resilience, particularly regarding health crises and labor market disruptions.	The pandemic underscores the need for flexible, adaptive migration management strategies in times of global instability.

Generally, the findings point to the growing complexity of migration management and its relationship with regional economic resilience, suggesting that future research should continue to explore these themes, particularly in urban and crisis-affected contexts. Understanding how migration can be leveraged to enhance regional resilience while managing its challenges is a critical area for both academic inquiry and policymaking.

The analysis highlights the key emerging themes in the literature on migration management and regional economic resilience. It shows that the intersection of these two fields has attracted increasing scholarly attention, with a particular focus on urban areas, the role of cities, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Key terms such as “urban economic resilience,” “China,” “Greece,” and “COVID” are central to understanding the ongoing evolution of migration and its implications for economic resilience. The insights presented in this analysis offer valuable directions for future research, policy formulation, and regional development strategies that integrate migration management with broader resilience objectives.

In the context of studying the role of migration in shaping regional resilience, it is important to note that migration, both before, during, and after a crisis, can serve different functions that significantly affect regional economies. Therefore, it is necessary to consider several key aspects that can fully explain the mechanisms of this relationship.

First of all, the theoretical economic foundation of this phenomenon requires the consideration of the impact of migration on the local and regional economy. The literature offers various approaches to analysing how migrant inflows affect labour supply, production, wages, and innovation in regions. Migration can lead to increased productivity and competitiveness in certain economic sectors, including those related to technology, healthcare, and manufacturing (Boeri et al., 2012; Koczan et al., 2021; Ratha et al., 2011; Beladi et al., 2015). In this context, it is essential to develop a theoretical model that allows for a better understanding of how migration influences regional resilience, particularly in the face of economic shocks (Monras, 2018; Hansen et al., 2021; Fidrmuc, 2004; McKenzie et al., 2014).

Furthermore, it is also worth considering the impact of migration during different phases of crises. In particular, migration can have varying impacts before a crisis, during it, and after it. For instance, before a crisis, migration may play a stabilising role by strengthening the labour sector and improving the demographic structure of the region (Bauder, 2006; Partridge & Rickman, 2006). During a crisis, migrants can provide flexibility in the labour market, while after a crisis, their role may focus on rebuilding damaged economies. It is crucial, therefore, to account for these differences in the analysis in order to understand how migration adapts to changing economic conditions (OECD, 2020).

It is also important to distinguish between different types of migration, which have varying effects on regional economies. Economic migration, for example, the inflow of workers to developing industries, may contribute to increased productivity and innovation (Peri, 2012). On the other hand, forced migration, such as that of refugees, may lead to challenges related to social integration and the provision of public resources (Dustmann & Frattini, 2014). Depending on the type of migration, different regions may experience distinct economic and social pressures, which should be taken into account in future research.

Additionally, it is worthwhile to consider the impact of migration in the context of specific economic crises, such as the 2008 financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, the energy crisis, or the war in Ukraine. Each of these crises had a different character, which affected migration mechanisms and the way regional economies responded. For example, the financial crisis focused on destabilising labour markets and financial flows, while the COVID-19 pandemic changed human mobility and forced adaptation in the healthcare and social services sectors (Rai et al., 2021; Vasiev et al., 2020). In the context of each of these crises, it would be valuable to investigate how migration influenced economic resilience in regions and how different policy interventions impacted this process (OECD, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly influenced migration trends and led to a major shift in research concerning migration and health. The crisis has brought to light the vulnerabilities of migrant populations, who often face poor health outcomes due to limited access to healthcare, overcrowded living conditions, and scarce resources. The growing prominence of terms like “pandemic,” “health,” and “hygiene” in migration studies reflects an increasing acknowledgement of the need to incorporate health considerations into migration management (McAuliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2021).

Migrants, particularly those living in temporary shelters or refugee camps, are more exposed to infectious diseases due to unsanitary conditions and inadequate healthcare infrastructure (Hynie, 2018).

As McAuliffe and Triandafyllidou (2021) highlight, the pandemic has worsened the vulnerabilities of migrants by limiting their access to crucial health services and intensifying discrimination and stigma. This situation has led to a call for more inclusive policies that address migrants' health needs, especially during health emergencies. Scholars like Koser (2007) and Castles (2010) emphasise the importance of migration governance frameworks that focus on health equity and ensure the provision of essential services to migrants during such crises. Furthermore, recent literature advocates for the integration of health preparedness strategies into migration policies to better protect migrant communities from the effects of future pandemics (Scholten & Penninx, 2016).

An important aspect to consider in future research is the geographical scale of migration and resilience studies. Often, research focuses on the national level, but it is important to look at the local and regional levels, which may have different experiences with migration, especially in crisis management (Sirkeci & Cohen, 2016). Examining differences between regions, such as Europe, the United States, and China, can provide better insights into local mechanisms of migration's impact on economic resilience (Piore, 1979). Geographical variation also allows for the assessment of the effectiveness of different migration policies in the context of regional crises (Boswell et al., 2004).

Lastly, looking at future research directions, it is important to focus on developing theoretical frameworks that will enable the measurement of regional resilience in the context of migration (Bourbeau, 2015; Sakdapolrak et al., 2016; Olcese et al., 2024; Deshingkar, 2012). This will help to understand how various migration policies, such as migration controls or integration support, influence the increase or decrease of this resilience. Furthermore, research should continue on regions particularly vulnerable to migration challenges, such as those with a high concentration of refugees, in order to better understand the strategies that may assist in their integration and support the local economy (OECD, 2020). The Table 7 summarizes the core ideas from the discussion and connects each with relevant sources, offering a clear, concise overview of how migration interacts with regional resilience in economic crises.

Table 7. Key factors affecting migration and regional resilience

Aspect	Impact of migration	Relevant literature
Economic impact	- Migrants contribute to labor supply, productivity, and innovation in regions. - Inflows of workers can stabilize labor markets.	Boeri (2012), Koczan et al. (2021), Ratha et al. (2011), Beladi et al. (2015)
Crisis phases	- Before a crisis: Migration strengthens the labor sector and demographic structure. - During a crisis: Migrants provide flexibility in the labor market. - After a crisis: Migrants help rebuild damaged economies.	Bauder (2006), Partridge & Rickman (2006) OECD (2020)
Types of migration	- Economic migration enhances regional competitiveness and innovation. - Forced migration (refugees) may strain social integration and public resources.	Peri (2012) Dustmann & Frattini (2014)
Geographical variation	- Migration impacts vary across regions, with different experiences in Europe, US, and China. - Regional policies affect resilience outcomes.	Sirkeci & Cohen (2016) Piore (1979)
Crisis-specific factors	- Each crisis (e.g., financial, COVID-19, war) has distinct impacts on migration patterns. - Regional responses to crises can shape resilience.	Rai et al. (2021), Vasiev et al. (2020) OECD (2020)
Policy implications	Migration policies (e.g., integration support, migration controls) can strengthen or hinder resilience.	OECD (2020)

Research on migration and resilience has highlighted key emerging trends. Increasing attention is being given to the intersection of migration and health, especially the vulnerabilities migrants face during crises. McAuliffe and Triandafyllidou (2021) emphasise the need for strong health systems to address these vulnerabilities, particularly during global health emergencies like COVID-19. Gendered

impacts are also a focus, with the need for policies that cater to the specific needs of women and children in migration contexts, as noted by Ghosh (2009), Hynie (2018), and Zetter (2007, 2018). Zetter (2021) stresses that women refugees are particularly vulnerable to violence and exploitation, highlighting the need for gender-sensitive policies. Recent research by Pécoud (2014) highlights the need for sustainable migration practices that support both the economic growth of host countries and the well-being of migrants. These practices involve enhancing social inclusion, expanding access to education and healthcare, and integrating migrant labour into the local workforce. Such policies not only enhance migrants' quality of life but also provide benefits to host societies by increasing productivity and promoting social cohesion.

The link between migration governance and sustainable development is gaining traction. Betts and Collier (2017) suggest integrating migration policies with sustainable development frameworks to benefit both migrants and host communities. These scholars suggest that regional migration policies must balance the protection of refugees with the integration of migrants into local labour markets, education systems, and social structures. This balance is critical for achieving long-term social cohesion and stability in host countries, and, consequently, for achieving economic resilience.

However, gaps remain in the literature. McLeman (2013) points out the lack of research on migration driven by environmental factors, particularly climate change, which Black (2018) and Black et al. (2011) argue is often overlooked in global policy discussions.

Scholars highlight that migration plays a significant role in community resilience and resource sustainability (Adger et al., 2002; Tebbboth et al., 2019). Population growth increases resource demand, and migration redistributes populations, impacting density and land use (Gray & Bilsborrow, 2014). Migration's relationship with sustainability has been examined from ecological, cultural, and policy perspectives (Rees, 2006). New migration patterns influence social, economic, and environmental sustainability, as exemplified by Amsterdam, where migrants view sustainability as integrating social objectives, economic opportunities, and urban livability.

On the other hand, Gavonell et al. (2021) discuss a migration-sustainability paradox, where migration both promotes economic globalisation, worsening the sustainability crisis, and acts as a catalyst for positive social and environmental change. Migration, therefore, has both beneficial and harmful effects on sustainability, making its overall impact uncertain. This paradox can be examined through hypotheses and empirical data across different spatial and temporal contexts. For instance, some studies suggest migration contributes to rising global CO₂ emissions, with Liang et al. (2020) noting a correlation between international migration and CO₂ emissions, though no direct causal link has been established. Similarly, Shi et al. (2020) observe a connection between internal migration in China and increased air pollution. Nevertheless, migration can also promote sustainable development in both source and destination regions, reflecting its complex role in sustainability dynamics.

From a policy perspective, migration management must adapt to modern challenges, such as demographic changes, labour market mismatches, and geopolitical uncertainties. Governments and international organisations must design policies that balance labour market flexibility with the protection of migrant rights, ensuring migration benefits both sending and receiving regions (OECD, 2020).

Governance at various levels often fails to integrate migration into sustainability policies, and vice versa. The Millennium Development Goals overlooked migration entirely (Fukuda-Parr, 2016), while the Sustainable Development Goals made only limited strides by incorporating it into a few targets (Piper, 2017). The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) advocates for sustainable reintegration strategies for returning migrants (IOM, 2019). However, migration and sustainability planning remains fragmented across policy sectors, despite their clear interconnections.

Additionally, the ongoing crisis in Ukraine and its migrant flows have yet to be adequately addressed in research, possibly due to delays in publication indexing. Sassen (2013) advocates for adaptive governance frameworks that integrate health, gender, and sustainability to address the complexities of global migration. Addressing these gaps will help inform more effective, humane, and sustainable migration policies.

Examining migration through the lenses of crisis (see: Łukaniszyn-Domaszewska & Mazur-Włodarczyk, 2025a), sustainable development (see: Łukaniszyn-Domaszewska & Mazur-Włodarczyk, 2025b), and resilience provides a foundation for further discussion on the multifaceted nature of this issue. It prompts crucial questions about how societies, governments, and international institutions

can balance immediate humanitarian aid with long-term strategies for integration and stability. Moreover, the resilience perspective highlights the agency of migrants themselves – the ways in which they adapt, contribute, and influence their host communities. Future research and policy debates should explore the intersections of these perspectives to develop more holistic and effective migration policies.

Conclusions

This study offers valuable insights into the growing scholarly interest in migration management and economic resilience, particularly in the context of regional development. By analysing 25 texts from the WoS database and 44 texts from the Scopus database, it reveals a significant increase in research on these interconnected issues, with Chinese researchers and institutions clearly dominating the field. Chinese scholars lead in terms of publications, citations, and international collaborations, emphasising China's central role in global migration and regional economic dynamics (Crescenzi & Rodríguez-Pose, 2011). This trend not only underscores the prominence of migration management within China's academic landscape but also reflects the increasing international attention given to migration as a crucial factor in regional economic resilience.

Thematic and methodological trends

The study identifies several emerging thematic trends, notably the growing focus on “urban economic resilience,” “urban amenities,” and the specific role of “China” in migration studies. These themes reveal an increasing interest in understanding the relationship between migration and urban development, particularly in cities experiencing rapid growth or economic challenges. As the analysis demonstrates, there has been a shift in terminology from “diversity” and “COVID” to “economic resilience” and “urban economic resilience,” reflecting the growing importance of studying how migration impacts regional and urban economic systems. This aligns with findings from Martin and Sunley (2015) and Castles et al. (2014), who highlight migration's potential to drive innovation and entrepreneurship in urban settings. The study suggests a need for a methodological approach that integrates migration studies with frameworks of urban and regional economic resilience, providing a more holistic view of migration's impact on sustainable development.

Key contributors and their roles

Chinese researchers and institutions have emerged as key contributors to the field of migration and economic resilience, dominating publications and citations. This reflects China's central role in global migration flows and regional economic development. Prominent scholars such as Du et al. (2024) and Wu et al. (2022) are shaping the discourse around migration, urban resilience, and economic sustainability, particularly focusing on how migration can contribute to or challenge regional stability. This trend emphasises the growing significance of Chinese academia in informing global migration and resilience discussions, suggesting that China's experiences offer valuable insights into migration's role in regional economic resilience.

Underexplored areas and pathways for further research

The study highlights a critical gap in the economic dimensions of migration and resilience, particularly within the field of economics. While much of the existing literature focuses on the social and cultural impacts of migration, the economic consequences – especially in terms of regional economic resilience – remain underexplored (Folke, 2016). This gap presents a valuable opportunity for future research, particularly in understanding how migration interacts with economic resilience frameworks, such as labour market dynamics, innovation systems, and regional economic stability (Berkes et al., 2000). While some studies have explored migration's role in mitigating labour shortages and contributing to demographic stability (Piore, 1979; Dustmann & Frattini, 2014), fewer have examined how migration can be integrated into frameworks for economic resilience, particularly regarding the ability of regions to adapt to and recover from external shocks.

Moreover, the findings reveal a disconnect between theoretical discussions of migration management and its practical implementation at the regional level. This disconnect can limit migration's potential to support resilience in the face of economic challenges. Studies from the OECD (2020) and Sirkeci & Cohen (2016) suggest that many regions fail to fully capitalise on migration's benefits due to insufficient policy coordination between migration management and economic development strategies. This indicates the need for more research on aligning migration management policies with regional resilience strategies, ensuring that migration can be a force for growth, innovation, and stability.

Table 8 summarises key terms and emerging research trends in the field of migration management and regional economic resilience, highlighting shifting priorities and methodologies that are shaping the ongoing discourse in this interdisciplinary domain.

Table 8. Key terms and emerging research trends in the field of migration management and regional economic resilience

Term	Description/Focus	Timeframe/Priorities
Urban economic resilience	Focus on cities' ability to recover and adapt to economic shocks	Recent research trends
China	Leading country in migration and economic resilience studies	On going focus
Greece	Impact of illegal migration on tourism	Emerging topic (2016/2018)
Covid	Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migration and economic stability	Peak interest (2020-2021)
Diversity	Migration and the benefits of diverse populations	Prior to 2018
Sustainability	Link between migration, economic resilience, and long-term development	On going theme
Regional economic resilience	Broader exploration of regional adaptation to external shocks	Long-term focus
Entrepreneurship	Migration's role in fostering innovation and entrepreneurship	Pre-2016 trend

This study identifies several critical areas for future research, particularly in bridging the gap between migration management and economic resilience. Future studies should focus on developing comprehensive frameworks that align migration policies with regional resilience strategies, exploring how migration contributes to long-term economic stability, especially in regions facing demographic shifts or economic downturns (Martin & Sunley, 2015). Additionally, qualitative case studies exploring successful policy implementations could provide valuable insights into how migration can be leveraged to enhance regional resilience (Berkes et al., 2000).

In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of integrating migration management with economic resilience frameworks. While migration offers significant opportunities for fostering innovation, addressing labour shortages, and supporting demographic stability, it also presents challenges that need to be managed carefully to avoid exacerbating regional disparities and social integration issues (Boswell et al., 2004). The review highlights that economic resilience, particularly in urban and regional contexts, remains an underexplored area in migration studies. By providing a detailed examination of current trends and identifying key gaps, this study offers valuable directions for future research and policy development. Ultimately, these insights can advance both scholarly understanding and practical policymaking in regional development.

This review, combining bibliometric and thematic analysis, is among the first to assess the intersection of migration management and economic resilience. It highlights key trends, identifies leading contributors, and emphasises opportunities for further exploration, particularly in urban and regional contexts. The findings provide crucial insights for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners looking to advance this important area of study.

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the Opole University of Technology as part of the DELTA project no. 247/23.

The contribution of the authors

Conceptualization, K.M.-W. and K.L.-D.; literature review, K.M.-W. and K.L.-D.; methodology, K.M.-W.; formal analysis, K.M.-W. and K.L.-D.; writing, K.L.-D. and K.M.-W.; conclusions and discussion K.L.-D. and K.M.-W.

The authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

References

- Adger, W. N., Kelly, P. M., Winkels, A., Huy, L. Q., & Locke, C. (2002). Migration, remittances, livelihood trajectories, and social resilience. *AMBIO*, 31(4), 358-366. <https://doi.org/10.1579/0044-7447-31.4.358>
- Bauder, H. (2006). *Labor movement: How migration regulates labor markets*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Beladi, H., Chao, C.-C., Ee, M. S., & Hollas, D. (2015). Medical tourism and health worker migration in developing countries. *Economic Modelling*, 46, 391-396. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2014.12.045>
- Berkes, F., Folke, C., & Colding, J. (Eds.). (2000). *Linking social and ecological systems: Management practices and social mechanisms for building resilience*. Cambridge University Press.
- Betts, A., & Collier, P. (2017). *Refuge: Transforming a broken refugee system*. London: Penguin Press.
- Black, R., Adger, W. N., Arnell, N. W., Dercon, S., Geddes, A., & Thomas, D. S. (2011). The effect of environmental change on human migration. *Global Environmental Change*, 21(1), S3-S11. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.GLO-ENVCHA.2011.10.001>
- Black, R. (2018). *Refugees, environment and development*. London: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315840536>
- Boeri, T., Brücker, H., Docquier, F., & Rapoport, H. (Eds.). (2012). *Brain drain and brain gain: The global competition to attract high-skilled migrants*. Oxford University Press.
- Boswell, C., Geddes, A., & Scholten, P. (2004). The role of narratives in migration policy-making: A research framework. *The British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, 13(1), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-856X.2010.00435.x>
- Bourbeau, P. (2015). Migration, resilience and security: Responses to new inflows of asylum seekers and migrants. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 41(12), 1958-1977. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2015.1047331>
- Bozhkova, R. V. (2024). Do illegal migration affect tourism arrivals in Greece? A vector autoregression analysis. *Journal of Lifestyle and SDGs Review*, 4(2), e02466. <https://doi.org/10.47172/2965-730X.SDGsReview.v4.n02.pe02466>
- Calabrò, G., & Vieri, S. (2019). The process of integration of the Agenda 2030 into European policies: The issue of migration and the role of agriculture. *Quality-Access to Success*, 20(170), 118-122.
- Castles, S. (2010). Understanding global migration: A social transformation perspective. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 36(10), 1565-1586. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2010.489381>
- Castles, S., de Haas, H., & Miller, M. J. (2014). *The age of migration: International population movements in the modern world*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Crescenzi, R., & Rodríguez-Pose, A. (2011). *Innovation and regional growth in the European Union*. Berlin: Springer.
- Deshingkar, P. (2012). Environmental risk, resilience and migration: Implications for natural resource management and agriculture. *Environmental Research Letters*, 7(1), 015603. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/7/1/015603>
- Du, R., Liu, K., Zhao, D., & Fang, Q. (2024). Urban amenity and urban economic resilience: Evidence from China. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 12, 1392908. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2024.1392908>
- Dustmann, C., & Frattini, T. (2014). The fiscal effects of immigration to the UK. *The Economic Journal*, 124(580), F593-F643. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecoj.12181>
- Fidrmuc, J. (2004). Migration and regional adjustment to asymmetric shocks in transition economies. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 32(2), 230-247. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2004.02.011>
- Fieldsen, A. F. (2013). Rural renaissance: An integral component of regional economic resilience. *Studies in Agricultural Economics*, 115(2), 85-91. <https://doi.org/10.7896/j.1225>
- Folke, C. (2016). Resilience (republished). *Ecology and Society*, 21(4), 44. <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-09088-210444>
- Fukuda-Parr, S. (2016). From the millennium development goals to the sustainable development goals: Shifts in purpose, concept, and politics of global goal setting for development. *Gender & Development*, 24(1), 43-52. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2016.1145895>
- Gadhoke, P. (2023). Walking the middle path of food sovereignty, food security, nutrition, and health in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand. In P. Gadhoke, B. Brenton, & S.H. Katz (Eds.), *Transformations of global food systems for climate change resilience* (pp. 263-289). CRC Press.

- Gavonel, M. F., Adger, W. N., Safra de Campos, R., Boyd, E., Carr, E. R., Fábos, A., Fransen, S., Jolivet, D., Zickgraf, C., Codjoe, S. N. A., Abu, M., & Siddiqui, T. (2021). The migration-sustainability paradox: Transformations in mobile worlds. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 49, 98-109. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2021.03.013>
- Ghosh, J. (2009). *Migration and gender empowerment: Recent trends and emerging issues*. New York: UNDP.
- Gray, C. L., & Bilsborrow, R. (2014). Consequences of out-migration for land use in rural Ecuador. *Land Use Policy*, 36, 182-191. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2013.07.006>
- Hansen, H. K., Lyngemark, D. H., & Weatherall, C. D. (2021). Migration and employment after an economic shock: Regional characteristics and migration patterns. *Regional Studies*, 55(5), 907-920. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2020.1814230>
- Hynie, M. (2018). The social determinants of refugee mental health in the post-migration context: A critical review. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 63(5), 297-303. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0706743717746666>
- International Organization for Migration. (2019). *IOM input to the thematic review of the 2019 United Nations High Level Political Forum*. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21882Final_IOM_input_to_the_HLPF_2019.pdf
- Koczan, Z., Peri, G., Pinat, M., & Rozhkov, D. (2021). The impact of international migration on inclusive growth: A review. *IMF Working Papers*, 088. <https://doi.org/10.5089/9781513571966.001>
- Koser, K. (2007). *International migration: A very short introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Krisciunas, K., & Greblikaite, J. (2007). Entrepreneurship in sustainable development: SMEs innovativeness in Lithuania. *Engineering Economics*, 54, 20-26. <https://doi.org/10.5755/J01.EE.54.4.12250>
- Liang, S., Yang, X., Qi, J., Wang, Y., Xie, W., Muttarak, R., & Guan, D. (2020). CO2 emissions embodied in international migration from 1995 to 2015. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 54(19), 12530-12538. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c04600>
- Łukaniszyn-Domaszewska, K., & Mazur-Włodarczyk, K. (2025a). Migration driven by crises in the context of sustainable regional development. *Scientific Papers of Silesian University of Technology Organization and Management Series*, 215, 317-341. <https://doi.org/10.29119/1641-3466.2025.215.20>
- Łukaniszyn-Domaszewska, K., & Mazur-Włodarczyk, K. (2025b). Labor migration in the context of sustainable regional development. *Scientific Papers of Silesian University of Technology*, 218, 427-454. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29119/1641-3466.2025.218.24>
- Martin, R., & Sunley, P. (2015). On the notion of regional economic resilience: Conceptualization and explanation. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 15, 1-42. <https://doi.org/10.1093/JEG%2FLBU015>
- McAuliffe, M., & Triandafyllidou, A. (2021). Report overview: Technological, geopolitical and environmental transformations shaping our migration and mobility futures. In M. McAuliffe & A. Triandafyllidou (Eds.), *World migration report 2022*. International Organization for Migration.
- McKenzie, D., Theoharides, C., & Yang, D. (2014). Distortions in the international migrant labor market: Evidence from Filipino migration and wage responses to destination country economic shocks. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 6(2), 49-75. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1257/app.6.2.49>
- McLeman, R. A. (2013). *Climate and human migration: Past experiences, future challenges*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139136938>
- Monras, J. (2018). *Economic shocks and internal migration*. CEPR Discussion Paper, DP12977. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3193980>
- Nathan, M., & Lee, N. (2013). Cultural diversity, innovation, and entrepreneurship: Firm-level evidence from London. *Economic Geography*, 89(4), 367-394. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecge.12016>
- OECD. (2018). *International migration outlook 2018*. Paris: OECD Publishing.
- OECD. (2020). *The territorial impact of COVID-19: Managing the crisis across levels of government*. *OECD Policy Responses to Coronavirus*. Paris: OECD Publishing. <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/the-territorial-impact-of-covid-19-managing-the-crisis-across-levels-of-government-d3e314e1/>
- Olcese, M., Cardinali, P., Madera, F., Camilleri, A. P., & Migliorini, L. (2024). Migration and community resilience: A scoping review. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 98, 101924. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2023.101924>
- Papcunová, V., & Hornyák Gregáňová, R. (2021). Global impacts of COVID-19 on the financing of local self-governments: Evidence from Slovak municipalities. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 92, 01038. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20219201038>
- Partridge, M. D., & Rickman, D. S. (2006). An SVAR model of fluctuations in US migration flows and state labor market dynamics. *Southern Economic Journal*, 72(4), 958-980. <https://www.econbiz.de/Record/an-svar-model-of-fluctuations-in-u-s-migration-flows-and-state-labor-market-dynamics-partridge-mark/10005562080>
- Pécoud, A. (2014). *Depoliticising migration: Global governance and international migration narratives*. London: Palgrave Pivot. <https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137445933>
- Peri, G. (2012). The effect of immigration on productivity: Evidence from US states. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 94, 15507. <https://doi.org/10.2307/41349180>

- Piore, M. J. (1979). *Birds of passage: Migrant labor and industrial societies*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Piper, N. (2017). Migration and the SDGs. *Global Social Policy*, 17(2), 231-238. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1468018117703443>
- Rai, S. S., Rai, S., & Singh, N. K. (2021). Organizational resilience and social-economic sustainability: COVID-19 perspective. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 23(4), 12006-12023. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-01154-6>
- Ratha, D., & Mohapatra, S. (2007). Increasing the macroeconomic impact of remittances on development. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, 398. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237728050_Increasing_the_Macroeconomic_Impact_of_Remittances_on_Development1
- Ratha, D., Mohapatra, S., & Scheja, E. (2011). Impact of migration on economic and social development: A review of evidence and emerging issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, 5558. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1759149
- Rees, W. E. (2006). Globalization, trade and migration: Undermining sustainability. *Ecological Economics*, 59(2), 220-225. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2005.12.021>
- Sakdapolrak, P., Naruchaikusol, S., Ober, K., Peth, S., Porst, L., Rockenbach, T., & Tolo, V. (2016). Migration in a changing climate. Towards a translocal social resilience approach. *DIE ERDE – Journal of the Geographical Society of Berlin*, 147(2), 81-94. <https://doi.org/10.12854/erde-147-6>
- Sassen, S. (2013). *The global city: New York, London, Tokyo*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Scholten, P., & Penninx, R. (2016). The multilevel governance of migration and integration. In B. Garcés-Masareñas & R. Penninx (Eds.), *Integration processes and policies in Europe* (pp. 91-108). Cham: Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-21674-4_6
- Shi, G., Lu, X., Deng, Y., Urpelainen, J., Liu, L. C., Zhang, Z., Wei, W., & Wang, H. (2020). Air pollutant emissions induced by population migration in China. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 54(10), 6308-6318. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c00726>
- Siddharth, S. R., Shivam, R., & Nitin, K. S. (2021). Organizational resilience and social-economic sustainability: COVID-19 perspective. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 23(8), 12006-12023. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-01154-6>
- Sirkeci, I., & Cohen, J. H. (2016). Cultures of migration and conflict in contemporary human mobility in Turkey. *European Review*, 24(3), 381-396. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1062798716000119>
- Stark, O. (1991). *The migration of labor*. Cambridge: Blackwell.
- Tebboth, M., Conway, D., & Adger, W. N. (2019). Mobility endowment and entitlements mediate resilience in rural livelihood systems. *Global Environmental Change*, 54, 172-183. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2018.12.002>
- Tolmachev, D. E., Kuznetsov, P. D., & Ermak, S. V. (2021). Methodology for identifying the boundaries of agglomerations based on statistical data. *Economy of Region*, 17(1), 44-58. <https://doi.org/10.17059/ekon.reg.2021-1-4>
- Vasiev, M., Bi, K., Denisov, A., & Bocharnikov, V. (2020). How COVID-19 pandemics influences Chinese economic sustainability. *Foresight and STI Governance*, 14(2), 7-22. <https://doi.org/10.17059/ekon.reg.2021-1-4>
- Wu, X., Deng, H., Huang, Y., & Guo, J. (2022). Air pollution, migration costs, and urban residents' welfare: A spatial general equilibrium analysis from China. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 63, 396-409. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.strueco.2022.05.010>
- Zetter, R. (2007). More labels, fewer refugees: Remaking the refugee label in an era of globalization. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 20(2), 172-192. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fem011>
- Zetter, R. (2018). Conceptualising forced migration: Praxis, scholarship and empirics. In A. Bloch and G. Donna (Eds.), *Forced migration* (pp. 19-43). Londo: Routledge.
- Zetter, R. (2021). Theorizing the refugee humanitarian-development nexus: A political-economy analysis. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 34(2), 1766-1786. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/fez070>
- Zimmermann, K. F. (2005). European migration: Push and pull. *International Regional Science Review*, 19(1-2), 95-128. <https://doi.org/10.1177/016001769601900211>

Katarzyna ŁUKANISZYN-DOMASZEWSKA • Katarzyna MAZUR-WŁODARCZYK

POWIĄZANIE ZARZĄDZANIA MIGRACJAMI I REGIONALNEJ ODPORNOŚCI GOSPODARCZEJ: PRZEGLĄD LITERATURY

STRESZCZENIE: Niniejsze badanie stanowi przegląd literatury na temat zarządzania migracją oraz odporności ekonomicznej regionów. Analiza ukazuje rosnące zainteresowanie społeczności naukowej tymi powiązanymi tematami, z wyróżniającą się rolą chińskich badaczy i instytucji, które dominują w zakresie publikacji, cytowań i międzynarodowej współpracy. Choć te zagadnienia przyciągają uwagę badaczy z różnych dziedzin, wciąż pozostają stosunkowo słabo zbadane w ramach nauk ekonomicznych. Analiza bibliometryczna oraz tekstowa danych z baz WoS i Scopus ujawnia ewolucję trendów badawczych oraz wyłaniające się obszary zainteresowania, takie jak konteksty miejskie i regionalne, które stają się kluczowymi dziedzinami do badania dynamiki migracji i odporności.

Przegląd wskazuje na istotne luki w istniejącej literaturze, zwłaszcza w odniesieniu do ekonomicznych aspektów migracji i odporności, oraz podkreśla potencjał dalszych badań w tej interdyscyplinarnej dziedzinie. Choć badanie ogranicza się do danych pochodzących z dwóch baz, dostarcza ono cennych informacji na temat obecnych trendów, kluczowych autorów oraz obszarów wymagających pogłębionej analizy. Artykuł stanowi podstawę do dalszego rozwoju badań naukowych oraz do kształtowania polityki publicznej, podkreślając znaczenie zarządzania migracją i odporności ekonomicznej w tworzeniu zrównoważonego rozwoju regionalnego.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: zarządzanie migracją, odporność ekonomiczna, rozwój regionalny, zrównoważony rozwój, Chiny