



CALL FOR PAPERS

DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

Call for English language, country-specific papers to be published in a study volume. The volume will be edited and published by the Center for Strategic and Defense Studies (National University of Public Service (NUPS), Budapest, Hungary). The volume reviews the demographic and migration trends and patterns in 10 Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries: Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

The volume will contain 10 country-specific reports, each 40.000 characters long. Seeking best quality and most suitable form, the authors will be local experts of the CEE countries who ideally deal with the population and migration and/or security policy of their country, selected through a competitive process. Each author is fully responsible for the content of his/her own chapter.

Interested potential authors need to submit a 500-word-long abstract via E-mail to the editor by December 1, 2017, outlining the key theses that he/she deems important to include in the paper in line with the proposed structure of the papers (see below). The editor will be a Hungarian expert of security and defense policy, Dr. Péter Tálas (CSDS), keeping contact and coordinating the work of the authors (talas.peter@uni-nke.hu). All applicants will be notified via E-mail by December 15, 2017 and selected contributors will also be informed about the due process of contracting.

Authors will receive a symbolic financial compensation: a gross amount of ca. 460-480 EUR (depending on the HUF/EUR exchange ratio), for which all related author's and copyrights are to be transferred to NUPS. The formal requirements of the single papers are listed below (Guidelines for authors). The volume will be published in English in 2019.

Important milestones / deadlines of the 1st & 2nd phase: Country-specific studies

September 1 – December 1, 2017:	Identifying and contacting prospective authors
December 15, 2017:	Contracting authors and coordinating writing
April 1, 2018:	Submission of manuscripts, 1 st review begins
May 15, 2018:	Manuscripts are returned to authors
June 15, 2018:	Submission of finalized papers
July 30, 2018:	2 nd review finished, manuscripts finalized

3rd phase: Comparative studies

Based on the country-specific chapters, comparative studies will be written, complementing the original country studies, i.e. on the demographic trends of the Visegrád countries. These will be published as part of the study volume.





Conceptual starting point (as exemplified by Hungary):

Hungarian society has been witnessing a demographic downturn since 1980 – decreasing the population of Hungary from 10.375 million in 1990 to 9.823 million in 2015 –, coupled with ageing and a long-term further decreasing trend, pointing towards less than 9 million people living in the country by 2060 even in case of modest immigration. At the same time, emigration of the workforce from Hungary has become significant since 2007: estimates put the number of Hungarian citizens working abroad to half a million people already in 2013. Most of those leaving Hungary are young, highly educated, and are more likely to have higher birth ratios. Considering the viability and future modernization of the country brain drain and skill drain are considered key challenges in the coming years and decades.

On the other hand, the 2015 refugee and migration crisis has hit Hungary hard, with 391.000 people crossing the border, resulting in the further intensification of traditionally strong xenophobic attitudes and anti-immigration stands in Hungarian society, also coupled with securitization of the migratory pressure and the strengthening refusal of economic immigration motives. In November 2015 68% of Hungarian society perceived migration as the most important challenge the European Union was facing that time – one of the highest ratios within the EU –, while two years earlier this was only 7%. It is worth to note, that this perception remained strong despite of the fact that immigration to Hungary has physically been stopped or diverted by that time. In addition, by 2016 xenophobia reached new historic heights.

By comparing the two cases, we can point out the contradiction, that if unfavorable demographic trends continue (and/or emigration will sustain) and the attitude of Hungarian society towards remains unchanged, the depopulation of the country and the lack of qualified workforce will result in serious shortcomings not only in terms of modernization but also in terms of maintaining functioning societal systems.

Research questions:

To what extent can we observe the generally unfavorable population / demographic trends (decreasing population, ageing, brain drain, skill drain) in respective CEE countries? Have these trends gained political and societal attention, have strategies (documents, government programs) been adopted to counter these unfavorable trends? Do these count on immigration as a source of countering negative demographic trends, if so, in what ways? What are the characteristics of the population in CEE countries and what is the ratio of immigrants / foreign born citizens? Have migratory pressures been put on respective CEE countries since 1989, if so, in what ways? How has the 2015 European refugees and migration crisis effected respective CEE countries and if so, what were its political and societal effects and responses?

Proposed structure of papers:

1. *Population and demographic trends since 1989 (or since gaining independence, where appropriate)*

- Population dynamics, medium and long-term demographic trends, including an outlook (*favorable / unfavorable, their reasons, increasing / decreasing population, please provide data*);





- Dynamics of ageing (*please provide data*);
- Ethnic / cultural homogeneity of respective CEE countries and its changing dynamics (*please provide data*);
- Societal and political perceptions of demographic trends (the importance attributed to these), related / effected fields in discourse (i.e. welfare, social care systems);

2. **Answers to challenges of demography**

- Have strategies (strategic documents, government programs) been adopted to counter unfavorable trends? (*if so, please provide brief introduction to these and their realization and results*)
- Are challenges of demography included in political parties' programs in respective CEE countries (if so, how)?
- Are the programs and strategies including a prospective dimension on demographic challenges corresponding to medium and long-term prognoses?

3. **Migration trends and their perception**

- Can patterns of brain drain and / or skill drain be identified in respective CEE countries? (If so, what are their characteristics, size, direction, political-societal importance?)
- Have there been initiatives to counter the outflow of skilled / qualified workforce or to attract nationals to return from abroad?
- What have been the characteristics of immigration to respective CEE countries since 1989 (or since gaining independence): its size, source countries, immigrants' socio-cultural background?
- What has been the societal and political importance attributed to immigration since 1989 (or since gaining independence)? Has it appeared as a challenge to security before / in 2015?
- Societal attitudes towards immigrants, public opinion on immigration (*please provide data*)
- Have strategies (strategic documents, government programs) been adopted to control immigration? (i.e. providing citizenship on easier/harder terms, changing legal procedures, issuing residency bonds)

4. **Effects of the 2015 refugee / migration crisis**

- To what extent has the 2015 refugee / migration crisis affected respective CEE countries? (*please provide data on the number of asylum seekers / migrants*)
- To what extent has the 2015 refugee / migration crisis become a topic of political discourse? Has it become a theme of securitization (if so, on behalf of whom: government, parliamentary opposition, NGO, other non-parliamentary political actor, etc.)? Has it been connected to the threat of terrorism in discourse?





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- Has public opinion / Have societal attitudes changed as a result of the political discourse (if so, how)? *(please provide data)*

5. Conclusions and outlook: *Is there a connection in political and/or societal discourse between countering unfavorable demographic trends and the issue of immigration – if so, in what ways? Is there a connection in political and/or societal discourse between the future modernization of your country and the issue of immigration – if so, in what ways?*

Submission deadline for abstracts: December 1, 2017 (talas.peter@uni-nke.hu).

Please indicate your institutional affiliation and position, also providing E-mail and telephone contact together with the abstract.

