

Consumer Price Index Under The Influence Of Immigration: A Bibliometric Approach

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, immigration has been the subject of intense political debate. Although most people have a positive view of immigration, there are misunderstandings and concerns in societies about it. For example, some people believe that immigrants are a burden on the economy. In recently published studies on the subject, the economic impact of immigration in receiving countries can be analyzed and it could be concluded that immigration generally increases economic growth and productivity in those countries. This paper has established a framework for the "immigration and consumer price index" nexus and highlighted the main areas of current research. A bibliometric analysis was applied using the Scopus database for the period 2010 to 2024. The data obtained were processed with the Biblioshiny application of the Bibliometrix studio package and the results obtained were as follows: the most productive year was 2020; the most prolific countries were, the USA, Spain, and Ukraine, while Social Indicators Research is the most relevant Magazine in this field. The three-field correlation analysis applied and the co-citation maps indicate that in general, the study yielded good results, since the terms and documents identified are closely related to the subject of the study.

Key words: *immigration, migration, emigration, consumer price index, CPI, economic indicators, bibliometric análisis.*

INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly connected world, immigration has become a pervasive phenomenon that redefines the demographic and socioeconomic structures of nations. Every year, millions of people migrate in search of better opportunities due to a variety of reasons, including poverty, violence, political crises, or simply the desire for a better life. Far from being an isolated event, this migratory dynamic has a significant impact on receiving societies, influencing various aspects of daily life, such as the behavior of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Naveed and Wang, 2021).

The CPI is a fundamental economic indicator that measures the change in the price of a basket of goods and services representative of usual household consumption over a given period (Graf, 2020). This indicator is useful for measuring the development of inflation, which is the generalized increase in prices in an economy. The CPI is used as a reference for adjusting

salaries, pensions, contracts, and other financial instruments, making it a crucial tool for decision-making in both the public and private sectors (Diewert and Fox, 2022).

The economy, businesses, and society in general are directly affected by CPI variations. From a business perspective, the CPI can have an impact on the profitability, production costs, and competitiveness of companies (Khazaei, 2021). Profit margins can be affected by an increase in the CPI, which can force companies to adjust their prices or reduce their costs. From a social point of view, the CPI serves as a measure of household purchasing power. The welfare of households, especially those on fixed or low incomes, can be affected by a sustained increase in the CPI. It is also used to assess two of the main challenges facing the world today: poverty and inequality (Hossain and Mujeri, 2020).

This connection between immigration and CPI is complex and multi-faceted. According to some studies, immigration can have a deflationary impact on the CPI by generating more jobs and limiting wage growth (Donadelli et al., 2020). However, immigration may increase demand for certain goods and services, which could lead to higher prices. The impact of immigration on the CPI depends on a variety of factors, including the socioeconomic characteristics of migrants, labor market conditions in the receiving country, public policies implemented and the global economic situation (Vasylytsiv et al., 2022).

Even though the relationship between the two is not linear, there is evidence to suggest that immigration can have a moderate impact on inflation, particularly in the long run. It is important to note that the impact of immigration on the CPI is not the same across countries or regions (Nguyen and Duncan, 2020). CPI dynamics are influenced by the socioeconomic characteristics of migrants, labor market conditions, and public policies implemented. Therefore, to obtain a better understanding of the relationship between immigration and CPI, more detailed research is needed that takes into account the particularities of each national or regional situation. It is essential to foster global collaboration to establish public policies that maximize the benefits of immigration and decrease its detrimental effects on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Aiyar et al., 2023).

Due to the aforementioned challenges, this research, which involves a comprehensive bibliometric review and analysis, is imperative. The study focuses on the analysis and exploration of scientific output in a variety of formats, such as scientific articles, books, and book chapters, among others (Ramírez et al., 2023). The focus is on migration as a global social and economic factor, as well as how it relates to the Consumer Price Index and other economic indicators from the perspective of the field of knowledge. It is primarily intended to show the prevailing trends and the knowledge landscape surrounding this particular topic (Niebles-Nunez et al., 2022).

Through the use of bibliometrics and analysis of the existing literature, this effort aims to provide a comprehensive diagnosis of the state of knowledge. The objective is to determine the extent, applications, and emerging trends in the influence of migration on the Consumer Price Index. The goal is to provide a comprehensive view of how international migratory movements are linked to economic indicators, including various factors such as their impact on labor, entrepreneurship, demand for goods and services, and public policy. The researchers leading this initiative are convinced that the analysis to be carried out in this study will contribute significantly to the creation of new knowledge, technologies, and methods to study migration as a determining factor in global economic and financial changes.

METHODOLOGY

The present study deals with a bibliometric analysis of research papers indexed in the Scopus database on the research topic "Immigration and its association with the Consumer Price Index (CPI)". The main objective of this technique is to statistically identify research, researchers, countries, and institutions relevant to the area of study based on the number of citations. As a complement to the above, keyword co-occurrences and co-citation maps by types of documents and authors were also analyzed.

The steps to collect the relevant data for the study were: first, a search strategy was applied using Boolean operators in combination with terms and keywords related to the topic, resulting in the following search equation: (TITLE-ABS-KEY (emigration OR emigrants OR emigrants OR migration OR migrants OR immigration OR immigrants) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Economic indicators") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Consumer's price index") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("CPI")) AND PUBYEAR > 2009 AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOCI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "ECON") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "BUSI")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English") OR LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "Spanish"))). The following results were obtained when applying filters such as time delimitation (2010 to present time), by languages (English and Spanish), and by areas of knowledge (social sciences, economics, and administration): 427 documents were found before filters; 333 were obtained after delimiting by time; 168 were obtained when filtering by areas of knowledge; and finally 151 research papers were obtained when applying the filter by languages.

The papers retrieved were downloaded in a CSV file format from the Scopus database, which was processed with the bibliophily application of the Bibliometrix package belonging to the Rstudio statistical software.

RESULTS

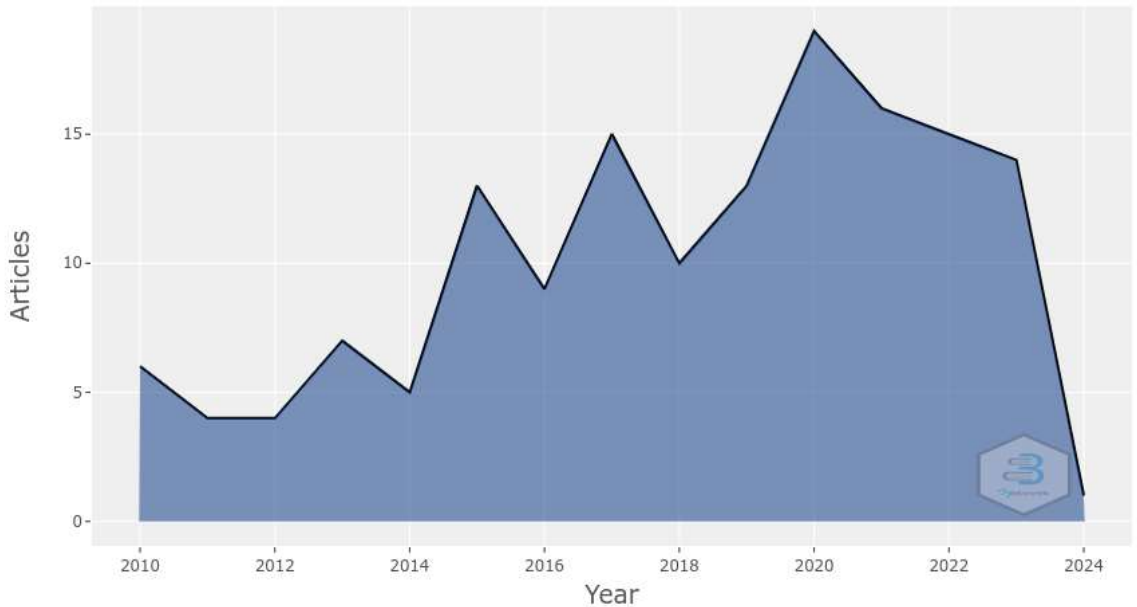
Table 1 Description of the main information

Description	Results
Timespan	2010:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	138
Documents	151
Average years from publication	5.95
Average citations per documents	8.47
Average citations per year per doc	1.191
References	6127
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	119
Book	2
book chapter	19
conference paper	5
Review	6
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	419
Author's Keywords (DE)	546
AUTHORS	
Authors	386

Author Appearances	388
Authors of single-authored documents	38
Authors of multi-authored documents	348
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored documents	39
Documents per Author	0.391
Authors per Document	2.56
Co-Authors per Documents	2.57
Collaboration Index	3.11

Table 1 shows the main information obtained by applying the bibliometric analysis to the subject of study, it can be seen that the research covers the period from 2010 to 2024, and a total of 151 documents were recovered, of which 119 are articles, 19 are book chapters and 13 others. The average number of publications per year is 5.95 and the average number of citations per document is 8.47. In total, 6127 references were found and finally, as for the authors, 386 in total were detected; 38 of them worked individually, and 348 of them in collaboration with others.

Figure 1 Production of research papers per year



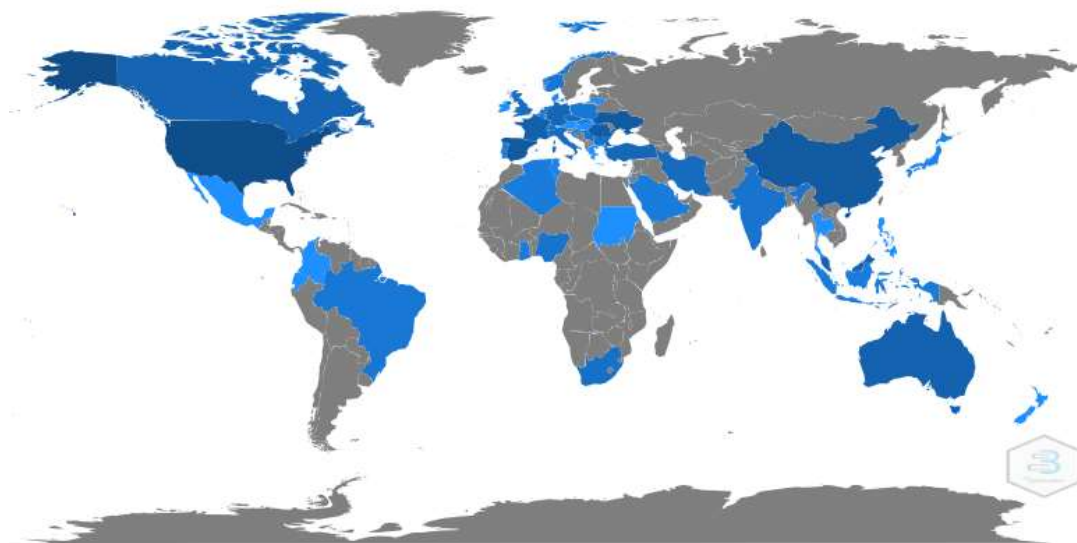
The production of research papers by years on the topic of study is presented in Figure 1. On this, it can be seen an upward trend in the number of papers produced from 2010 to 2020, the latter being the most productive with 19 published papers. Then, there is a decrease in production, possibly derived from factors such as the pandemic of COVID19.

There has just been one article-style work submitted for 2024, and that is from Jang et al. (2021). This paper offers a sound mathematical method for identifying the key economic drivers of human trafficking in the United States. The aim of the article was to examine monthly conviction counts connected to sex trafficking and to examine the impact of various economic variables as covariates on conviction counts. In order to explain conviction counts related to

sex trafficking, a time series count model is taken into consideration in conjunction with a regression setup that incorporates economic time series as variables (economic factors).

These economic aspects are examined for statistical significance, and the important components are ranked using suitable model selection techniques. It is also investigated whether lagged versions of the economic factor time series could be included in the regression model. The most significant economic elements in explaining sex trafficking convictions, according to the results, are those connected to immigration policy, the consumer price index, and labor market laws.

Figure 2 Research paper production by country

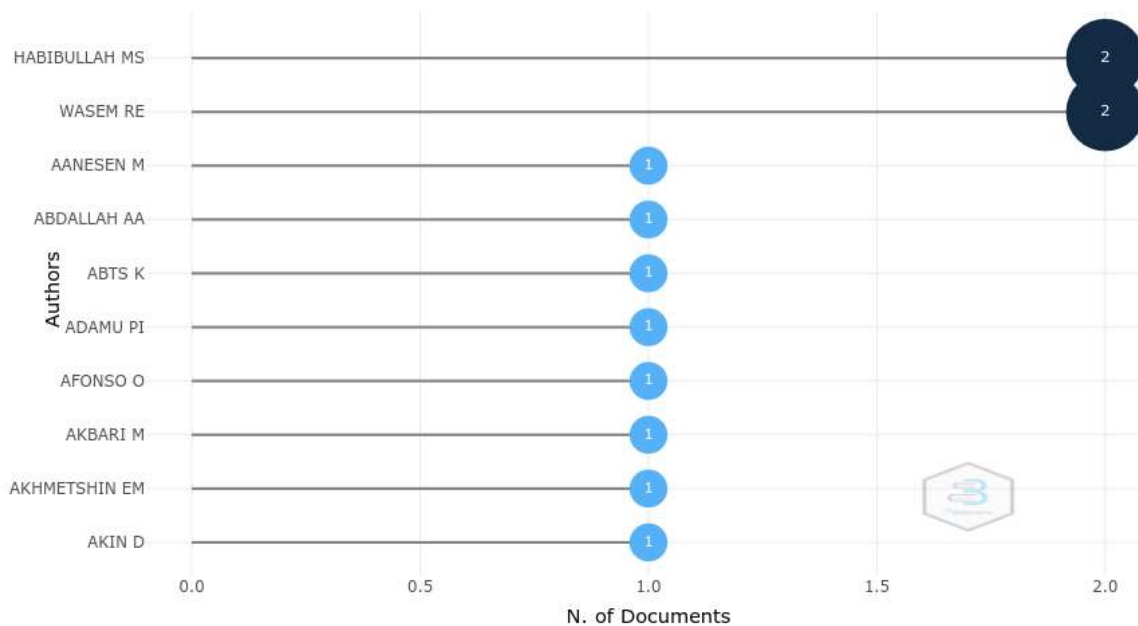


Meuleman et al. (2020) state that one of the major areas of research in recent decades has been elucidating negative views regarding immigration in general and threat posed by immigration in particular. Group relative deprivation (GRD)—the belief that a group is unjustly denied desirable items in comparison to relevant outgroups—has not gotten as much attention in cross-national research as intergroup contact in explaining ethnic threat. Nonetheless, a number of smaller-scale experiments have demonstrated that DRM can significantly affect prejudice.

In the study used as an example, intergroup contact and value priorities are controlled for as it systematically examines the relationship between GRD and ethnic threat in 20 European countries. The seventh round of the European Social Survey (ESS) provides a first chance to contextualize the threat effect of GRD throughout Europe by asking respondents about their emotions of group deprivation in comparison to immigrants.

At the individual and national levels, there is a strong correlation between GRD and ethnic threat, according to a multilevel structural equation model (MLSEM). The findings show that GRD completely mediates the association between contextual economic indicators and ethnic threat in addition to playing a significant mediating role between social structural positions and felt threat. This was covered in one of the research articles from the nation that contributed the most to the field of study—the United States (51), to name the three most significant—succeeded by Spain (24) and Ukraine (23).

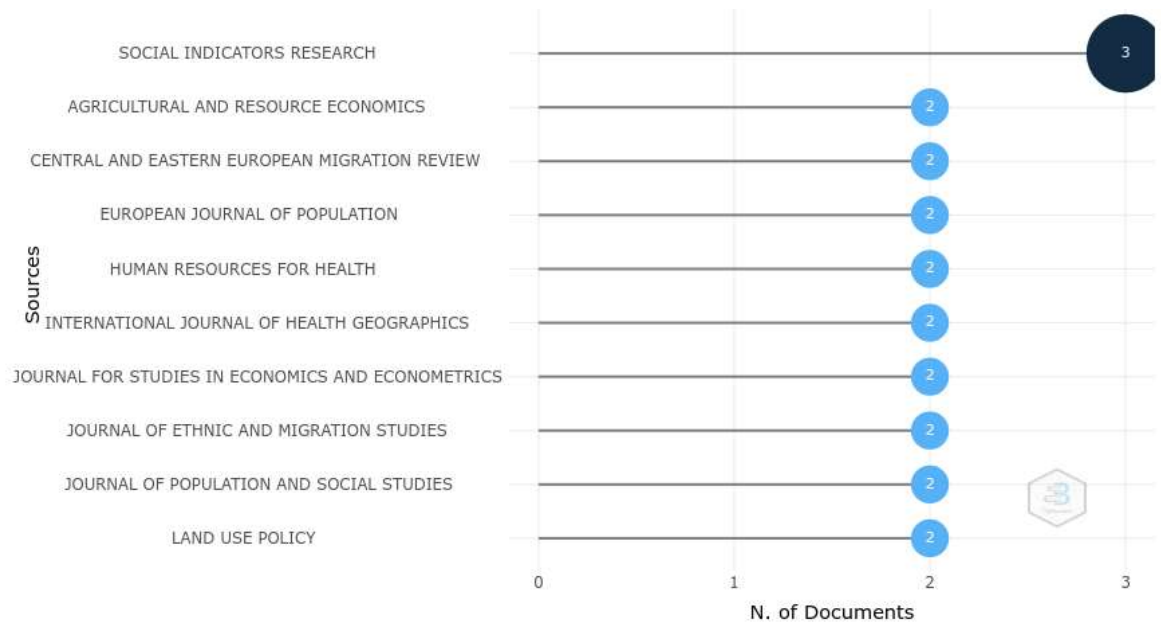
Figure 3 Document contribution by authors



Of the 10 authors with the most contributions to the research field, Habibullah, Muzafar Shah, and Wasem, Ruth Ellen stand out with 2 contributed papers each. The goal of a study conducted in cooperation with Habibullah M., the first author, is to ascertain the intertemporal changes that took place in the relationship between migration and environmental degradation in the Asia Pacific region between 1990 and 2000. The study's primary author, Seong, W., employed a cross-sectional analysis to look into this association using the consumer price index, GDP per capita, carbon dioxide emission index, and distance between nations. To remove any signs of heterogeneity, a cross-sectional regression involving two distinct time points was performed and the White standard was applied.

The intertemporal impacts between 1990 and 2000 were not substantial, according to the data. Overall, the analysis discovered that there had been no discernible connection between emigration and environmental degradation in the cases of Malaysia and the Asia Pacific region. However, emigration was also greatly impacted by other variables, such as the distance between nations and the disparity in price levels. Immigration was found to be minimally affected by price disparities, distance between nations, and environmental degradation (Seong et al, 2015).

Figure 4 Documents provided by magazines



The magazine *Social Indicators Research* with 3 contributed papers was the most relevant of the top 10 shown in Figure 4, the following ones contributed 2 papers each. From the first magazine, can be highlighted the research of the authors Arpino and De Valk (2018), which indicates that immigrants are widely assimilated in both Europe and the United States. Few studies have examined immigrants' perceptions of their status, despite a wealth of data on how immigrants compare to locals on socioeconomic indices. This article compares the life happiness of native-born Europeans versus immigrants, highlighting the importance of social embeddedness.

The European Social poll is a recurrent cross-sectional poll, and the authors used data from its first six rounds (2002–2012) to find that, although the inequalities vanish across generations, immigrants had poorer life satisfaction than native-born people. Compared to natives, first-generation immigrants have a lower degree of social embeddedness, which helps to explain part of the difference in life satisfaction. Additionally, the authors discovered that social embeddedness has a significant role in explaining life happiness in both native-born people and immigrants. Nonetheless, the authors observed that immigrants' patterns of relationship with life satisfaction differed from natives' for two out of the three social rootedness measures.

Table 2 Most referenced documents

Paper	DOI	Citations
DUMENU WK, 2016, ENVIRON SCI POLICY	10.1016/j.envsci.2015.10.010	155
ARPINO B, 2018, SOC INDIC RES	10.1007/s11205-017-1629-x	67
MEULEMAN B, 2020, J ETHN MIGR STUD	10.1080/1369183X.2018.1550157	59
BALKAN B, 2016, J POPUL ECON	10.1007/s00148-016-0583-2	58
CROWLEY M, 2015, SOC SCI RES	10.1016/j.ssresearch.2014.11.007	43
YANG Z, 2017, POPUL SPACE PLACE	10.1002/psp.1996	41
GAZARD B, 2015, ETHN HEALTH	10.1080/13557858.2014.961410	40
KING R, 2019, CENT EAST EUR MIGR REV	10.17467/ceemr.2018.18	34
PALMER JRB, 2015, EUR J POPUL	10.1007/s10680-015-9341-5	32

BARAI MK, 2012, SAGE OPEN	10.1177/2158244012439073	29
VOGT ISAKSEN J, 2019, COMP MIGR STUD	10.1186/s40878-019-0127-5	27
FOG OLWIG K, 2013, CHILDREN'S PLACES: CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES	10.4324/9780203605134-21	26
MAGNI G, 2021, BR J POLIT SCI	10.1017/S0007123420000046	25
CHEN J, 2011, J HOUS BUILT ENVIRON	10.1007/s10901-011-9214-0	22
TODOROV GN, 2018, ENTREP SUSTAIN ISSUES	10.9770/jesi.2018.5.4(20)	21
VAKULENKO E, 2016, INT J ECON POLICY EMERG ECON	10.1504/IJEPEE.2016.074943	21
DUVAL L, 2010, POST-COMMUNIST ECON	10.1080/14631370903525611	21
HEIZMANN B, 2021, INT J COMP SOCIOL	10.1177/0020715221993529	20
BARCELLOS C, 2010, INT J HEALTH GEOGR	10.1186/1476-072X-9-30	20
SCHMIDT JI, 2015, POLAR GEOGR	10.1080/1088937X.2015.1065926	19

From the 20 papers listed in Table 2, the three most cited papers are Dumenu et al. (2016) with 155 citations, Arpino and De Valk, (2018) with 67 and Meuleman et al., (2020) with 59 referenced papers. A study that evaluated the degree of social vulnerability, the effects of climate change, and options for adaptation in rural communities across four ecological zones in Ghana is the most frequently cited research previously mentioned. 196 households in 14 rural communities provided primary data for the research's development through questionnaires and interviews. The Sudan and Guinea Savanna zones were determined to be the most vulnerable to climate change using six demographic, social, and economic indices. Their respective SVIs were 0.552 and 0.550, making them the most vulnerable.

The authors came to the conclusion that the high degree of sensitivity of the zones was caused in part by the high rate of illiteracy, the strong reliance on jobs that are sensitive to climate change, the lack of diversity in income sources, and the difficulty in obtaining information on climate change. The four ecological zones were often affected by climate change, resulting in irregular rainfall, decreased crop yields, extended droughts, and adjustments to the cropping season. Crop diversification, involvement in secondary non-farm work, rural-urban migration, and enlarging farms were the most commonly used adaptation measures.

The findings indicated the significance of determining a community's level of sensitivity to climate change and the necessity of particular local activities or policies to lower vulnerability and improve adaptation in rural areas. The approach and results of this study, according to the authors, should help developing country governments figure out how to help local populations become more resilient to climate change (Dumenu and Obeng, 2016).

Figure 5 Three-field correlation (sources, authors, and keywords abstracts)

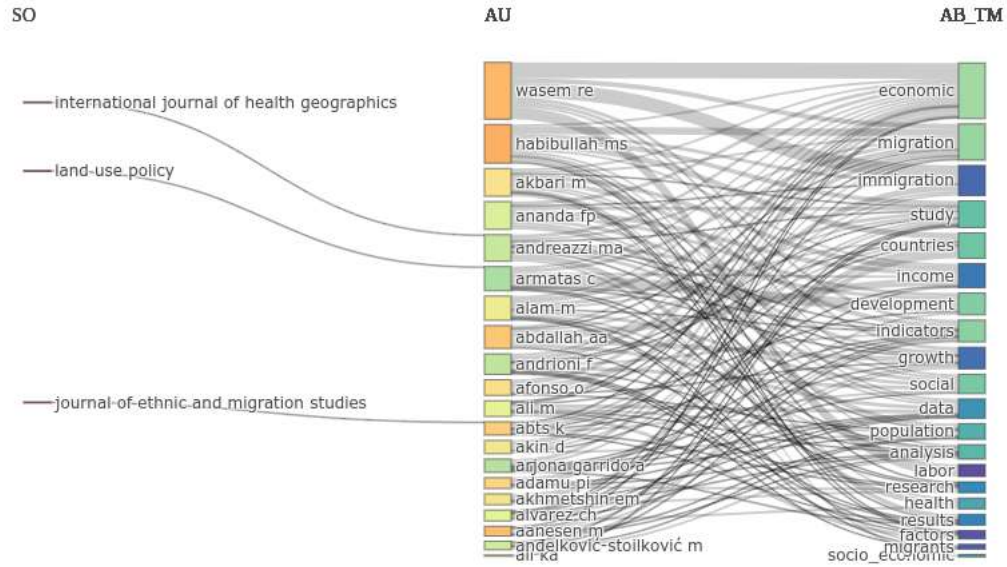


Figure 5 shows the association between the keywords of the summary, the authors, and the magazines related to the topic of study. The most relevant terms observed in the graph are economic and it is related in greater number with the author Wasen R.E. This author, in turn, also presents a strong relationship with the terms migration, immigration and with indicators, inferring these relationships that this researcher develops studies in line with the subject studied in this work, as does the researcher Habibullah M.S.

Figure 6 Document quotation map

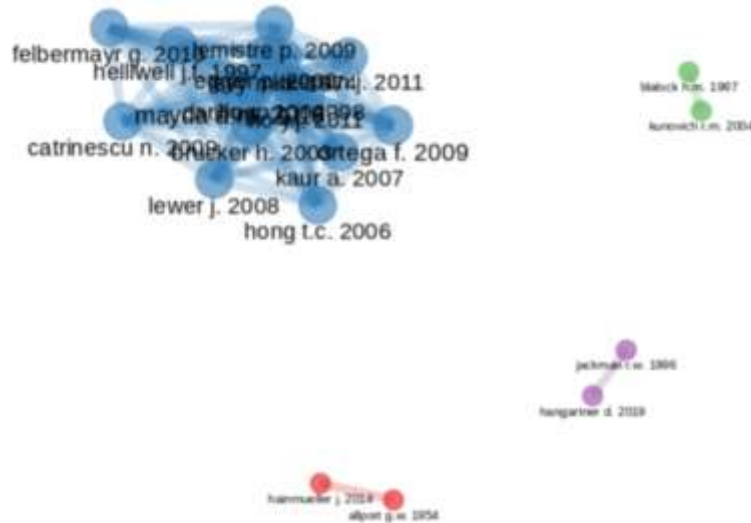


Figure 6 presents 4 groups of clusters formed from the papers quoted on the topic of the study "Immigration and Consumer Price Index (CPI), the blue group is made up of the works of: Mayda A.M. 2010, Ortega F. 2009, Brucker H. 2003, Carillo C. 2004, Catrinescu N. 2009, Egger P. 2000, Felbermayr G. 2010, Helliwell J.F. 1997, Ho Y.J. 2011, Hong T.C. 2006, Kaur A. 2007, Keenan J. 2011, Lemistre P. 2009, Levy M.B. 1974 and Lewer J. 2008; the green group is composed of: Blalock H.M. 1967 and Kunovich R.M. 2004; the violet group is composed of: Jackman r.w. 1996 and Hangartner D. 2019; and the red group is made up of:

Hainmueller J. 2014 and Allport G.W. 1954. These papers related above present a thematic affinity on migration and immigration but from different perspectives.

Figure 7 Map of authors' quotation

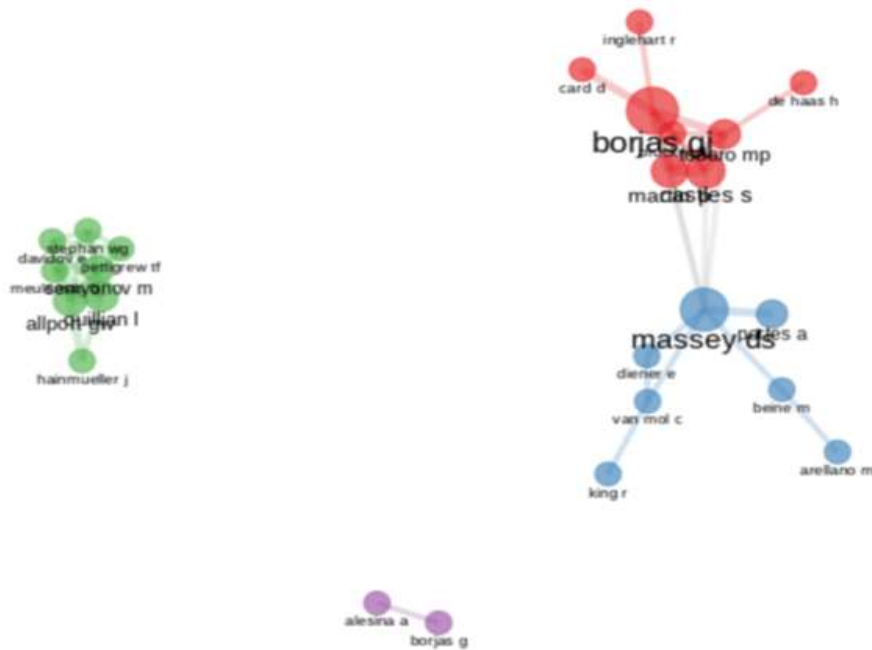


Figure 7 shows 4 groups formed by the authors quoted on the topic of the study "Immigration and Consumer Price Index (CPI), the blue group is formed by the researchers: Massey D.S., King R., Portes A., Van Mol C., Beine M., Diener E., Arellano M.; the green group is formed by: Pettigrew T.F., Semyonov M., Davidov E., Meuleman B., Quillano L., Quillano L., and Arellano M, Diener E. and Arellano M.; the green group is made up of Pettigrew T.F., Semyonov M., Davidov E., Meuleman B., Quillian L., Stephan W.G., Hainmueller J., and Allport G.W.; the violet group is made up of: Alesina A. and Borjas G.; and the red group is made up of Borjas G.J., Castles S., De Haas H., Inglehart R., Martin P., Brucker H., Card D., and Todaro M.P. The authors listed above present a thematic affinity for migration and immigration but from different perspectives.

Conclusions

With the help of the findings, which were compiled into 151 research works and divided into 119 articles, 2 books, 19 book chapters, and 11 other sorts of documents, the intersection of migration and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has recently led to an enhanced output of scientific research. In the time frame under investigation, 5.95 works with an average citation count of 8.47 were published annually in this field. The 386 writers who have contributed to this issue in the international scientific community to date, along with the 6127 registered references, demonstrate the ongoing and increasing interest in the impact of migration on the hotel sector.

The increasing tendency in the number of research conducted from 2010 to 2020—2020 being the year with the highest production, with 19 papers published—is another strong argument in favor of the growing interest in this area. Then, there was a sharp decline until 2024, when there was only one study published on the topic. However, given the topic's ongoing evolution, it is believed that this year represents an anomaly in terms of interest in the field, which has

primarily focused on the United States (51), followed by Spain (24) and Ukraine (23) as the nations that have produced the most scientific research in the field.

With three publications released, Social Indicators Research was the most pertinent scholarly publication that tackled the problem of the international junction between migration and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These works, which offer thorough research and in-depth analysis on how migration influences economic indices and vice versa, have been acknowledged for their important contributions to the area. Particularly, Habibullah, Muzafar Shah, and Wasem are the most important researchers in this topic; Ruth Ellen stands out with two contributed publications.

Finally, the study that received the greatest citations was DUMENU WK, 2016, ENVIRON SCI POLICY. Its findings emphasized the significance of evaluating a community's susceptibility to climate change locally and showed that particular local actions and policies were required to improve adaptation and lessen vulnerability in rural areas. There were 155 citations in all in this study.

Further study that examines the breadth, applications, and emerging trends in the influence of migration on economic indicators is required following the review of the body of existing literature to provide an overall diagnostic of the state of knowledge. As stated at the outset of this study, the overall goal has been to illustrate, via the analysis conducted, the methodical manner in which global migration movements are progressively linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the modern age. The investigators sincerely hope that projects like this one will help advance the development of new information, tools, and techniques for researching migration and shifts in global economic indicators.

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