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THE CAUSAL EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL GLOBALIZATION ON MIGRANTS: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Although it mostly includes economic factors in its origin, the statement of "the removal of inter-country borders", included in the definition of globalization, also includes inter-country human movement, which makes it a social concept. Migration is a factor that causes significant changes in the socio-cultural and economic structures of the migration-receiving country. Accordingly, in order to be able to explain the economic effects of globalization concept, it becomes important to identify how this concept affects labor markets of countries.

The effects of globalization on migration received by OECD countries were attempted to be explained from this perspective in the study by investigating the interaction of migration concept, effective on labor structures of countries, with globalization.

In this study, the relationship between globalization and migration in the period of 2000-2014 for selected 30 OECD countries was investigated with Dumitrescu and Hurlin panel causality test. An empirical results showed that there exists significant two-way causality relationships between economic and social globalization and migrants while, empirical results showed that there is a significant one-way causality relationship from migrants to political globalization.

Key Words: *Globalization, Migration, Panel Causality.*

JEL Classification: *C23, F22, J24, O41.*

EKONOMİK, POLİTİK VE SOSYAL KÜRESELLEŞMENİN GÖÇ ÜZERİNDEKİ NEDENSEL ETKİLERİ: SEÇİLMİŞ OECD ÜLKELERİ İÇİN PANEL VERİ ANALİZİ

ÖZET

Kaynağında daha çok ekonomik faktörler yer alsa da küreselleşme, tanımında yer alan ''ülkeler arasındaki sınırların ortadan kalkması'' ifadesi ülkeler arası insan hareketini de içermekte ve sosyal bir kavram olma özelliği kazanmaktadır. Göç, göç alan ülkenin sosyo-kültürel ve ekonomik yapısında önemli değişimlere neden olan bir faktördür. Dolayısıyla küreselleşme kavramının ekonomik etkilerinin

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ortaya konulabilmesi için bu kavramın ülkelerin işgücü piyasalarını nasıl etkilediğinin saptanması önem kazanmaktadır.

Bu perspektifte çalışmada ülkelerin işgücü yapıları üzerinde etkili olan göç kavramının küreselleşme ile etkileşimi araştırılarak, küreselleşmenin OECD ülkelerinin aldığı göç üzerindeki etkisi ortaya konulmaya çalışılmaktadır.

Çalışmada seçilmiş 30 OECD ülkesi için 2000-2014 dönemi küreselleşme ve göç ilişkisi Dumitrescu and Hurlin panel nedensellik testi ile araştırılmaktadır. Ampirik bulgular ekonomik ve sosyal küreselleşme ile göç arasında çift yönlü nedensel ilişkiler gösterirken, politik küreselleşme ve göç arasında ise göçten politik küreselleşmeye doğru tek yönlü nedensel ilişkileri göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Küreselleşme, Göç, Panel Nedensellik.*

JEL Kodu: *C23, F22, J24, O41.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization concept has emerged with economically socially and culturally integration of countries into the world economy. Despite the fact that a common definition of globalization concept is not exactly possible to make, it can be defined in general as interactions of countries in social, cultural and economic areas, depending on economic liberalization of countries. Globalization, commonly discussed in the literature with its three aspects, has been investigated as an economic, political and social concept.

Economic globalization is expressed as the diffusion of international trade and the development of economic integration in countries. The economic reasons, stated as the emergence of globalization concept in the world, constitute the basis of the concept of globalization, from this aspect.

The concept of economic globalization is examined from three aspects, including globalization of trade, globalization of production and financial globalization.

Globalization of trade: The globalization of trade is discussed as the share of sum of exports and imports in GDP. In other words, the share of foreign trade in GDP is examined as an indicator of globalization of countries, from commercial aspect.

Globalization of production: The globalization of production, evaluated considering foreign direct investment operating in the country's economy, is regarded important mainly for countries with deficient savings.

Financial globalization: Financial globalization, defined as integration of financial markets and liberalization of capital movements, means the globalization of the country’s capital markets.

The second important aspect of the concept of globalization is political globalization. Political globalization, which is explained by the fact that the role of state in economy decreases, a dissolution process is involved in, and that the state is not the provider or user of the means of production, only is organizer of them, points out a liberal state organization (Baytar, 2011:54).

Finally, the concept of globalization is examined with the aspect of social globalization. Globalization, based on cultural and social transformations, has influenced the culture, with great transformations and changes, and culture also has influenced globalization as a driving power of this transformation. In this context, the concepts of globalization and culture, interacting with each other, have led to the creation of a general culture, prevalent around the world (Talas and Kaya, 2007:152-153).

When considered from its all aspects, globalization is a concept covering the political, economic, social and cultural interactions of countries, and considering the world as a whole. In this context, it is obvious that the concept of migration, which emerged due to economic, social, cultural and political reasons, is associated with globalization, as of both its sources and consequences.

Migration is a geographic displacement movement of human communities, by settling from one settlement to another in order to spend their whole or a part of their lives, due to religious, economic, political, social and other reasons. It is possible to see "displacement" actions in migration case lasting for centuries. But, in addition to "displacement movement", the fact of migration has developed in time, gaining different meanings and attributes, and has produced various concepts. Migration that take place with the effect of economic, social and cultural factors has influenced migration sending and receiving centers/ countries, due to its driven consequences over them. As a result of this interaction, migration has conceptually kept its existence and finally become a fact existing in every country (Sayın, Uslanmaz, Aslangiri, 2016:2).

In addition to being a concept emerged due to social, economic and political factors, migration concept is also a versatile fact leading to social, economic and political results. These reasons and results are such as to affect both migration sending and receiving countries.

From this point of view, this study investigates the presence of the second-generation panel causal relationships between the KOF globalization indices (economic, political, social) and migrant numbers for 30 OECD countries during the periods 2000-2014.

The rest of the paper proceeds as follows. Next section establishes the links between the globalization and migration through the literature review. Section 3 describes the dataset and presents the empirical methodology and the empirical findings. The final section offers the concluding points.

2. GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION INTERACTION IN THE WORLD

Globalization in the world began in 1959, with being brought forward of this concept by The Economics magazine and commonly adopted all over the world by year of 1980s. Mc Luhan (1962) was the first person, who scientifically discussed this concept in the literature and brought forward the concept of "*global village*". The worldwide diffusion movement of this concept started in 1980s with *"The Globalization of Markets"* study issued by Thodore Levitt in (1983). In his study, Levitt clarifies the concept of globalization from economical aspect.

Globalization, effective in economic, political and social platforms, has been attempted to be measured by years. In this context, various indexes have been developed to measure the globalization levels of countries in the world. Some of these indexes, acknowledged and widely used all over the world, are given in Table 1.

Table.1 Globalization Index

KFP (2001)	A.T. Kearney/Foreign Policy Globalization Index	72 Country 12 Variable
KOF (2002)	Globalization Index	207 Country 28 Variable
CSGR (2004)	The Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalisation	62Country 16 Variable
MGI (2008)	The Maastricht Globalization Index	117 Country 11 Variable
NGI (2010)	New Globalization Index	70 Country 21 Variable

Considering globalization as a multidimensional concept, KOF globalization index, discussing globalization from social, political and economic aspects, was investigated in this study. The economic, social and political factors covered by the KOF Globalization index are given in Table 2.

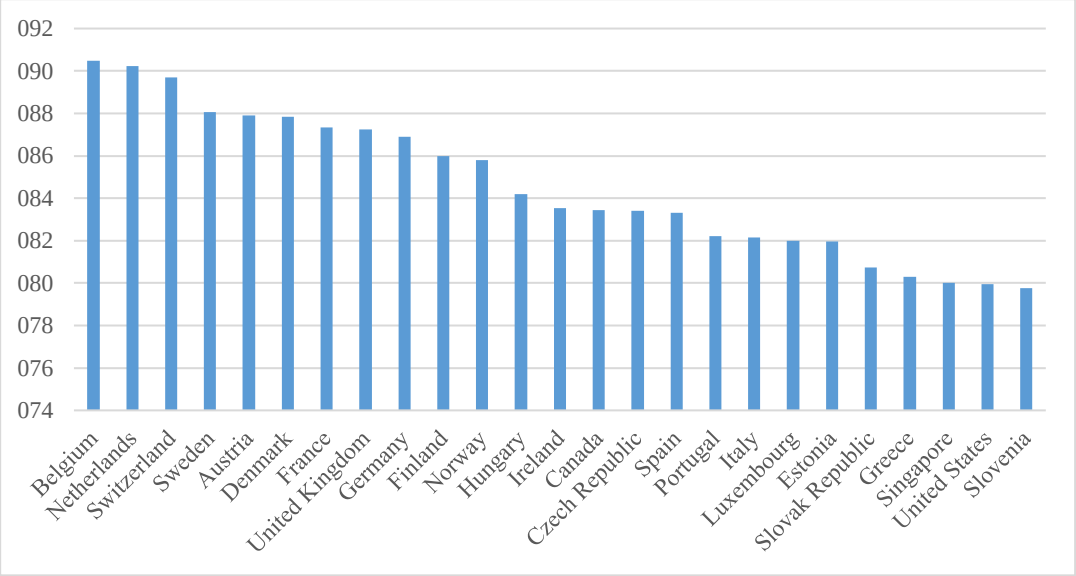
Table 2. Globalization Indictors

Economic Globalization	Social Globalization	Politicial Globalization
Current Account Balance Variables • Trade Variables • Direct Foreign Investments • Portfolio Investments • Income Payments to Foreign	• Personal contact information • Information Flow Data • Cultural Convergence Data	• Consular Number • Membership in International Organizations • International Agreements

- Trade Data: Is a summary of imported and exported goods and services measured as the share of gross domestic product.
- Foreign Direct Investments and Stocks: Inflows and outflows Foreign Direct Investment in Gross Domestic Product.
- Portfolio Investments: Is a summary of investment assets and portfolio investment debts.
- Revenue Payments for Foreigners: Includes personnel compensation and unearned income, paid for employees, not nation's residents.
- Personal Communication Information: Includes Telephone Traffic, Transfers, International Tourism, Foreign Population and International Correspondence.
- Information Flow Data: Analyzes the population using internet, number of television and daily newspaper trade data.
- Cultural Convergence Data: Analyzes McDonald's Restaurant, number of Ikea Stores, and Book Trade data including Boom Trade, import and export of books and booklets in the percentage of GDP
- The number of Consulates in a country is the definite number of embassies in the country.
- The Membership of International Organizations is the precise number of international intergovernmental organizations.
- International Agreements refer to any document signed by two or more countries since 1945 and endorsed by the highest judicial body of each country.

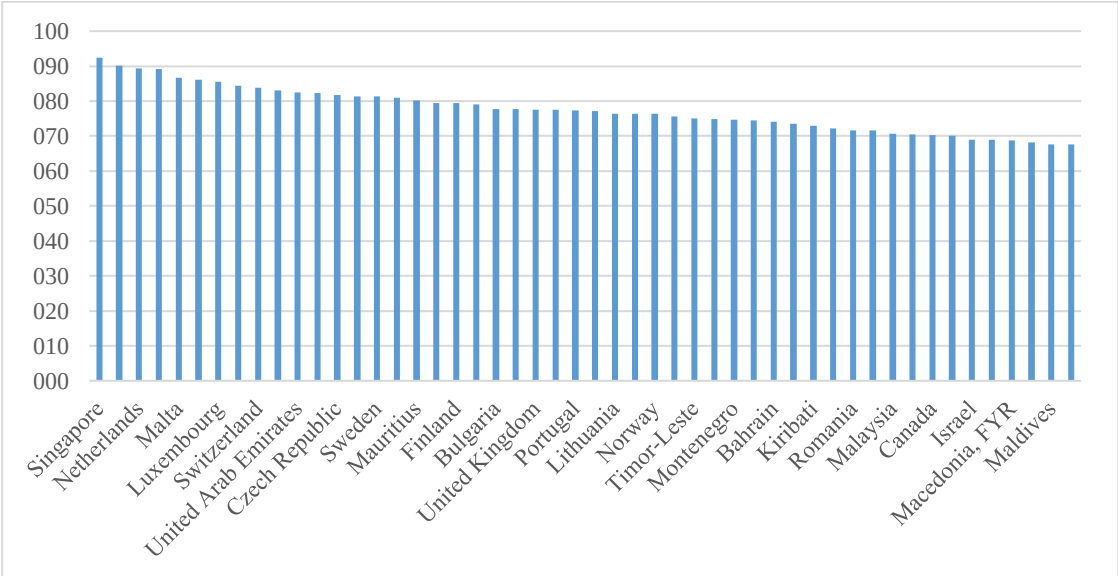
KOF The size of globalization of the countries discussed on the basis of index data, are given in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Globalizaton Index



Belgium, with 90.47, has the highest globalization index in the country group discussed, according to the KOF index 2015 data. Belgium is followed by Netherlands with 90.24, and Switzerland with 89.70.Turkey is ranked as 47 th in this ranking. World globalization index data show that European countries have the highest globalization data, and African countries the lowest. On the other hand, when globalization is considered in terms of economic, social and political, some changes in the ranking are remarkable. The ranking of the first discussed countries, on the basis of economic globalization data, is given in Figure 2.

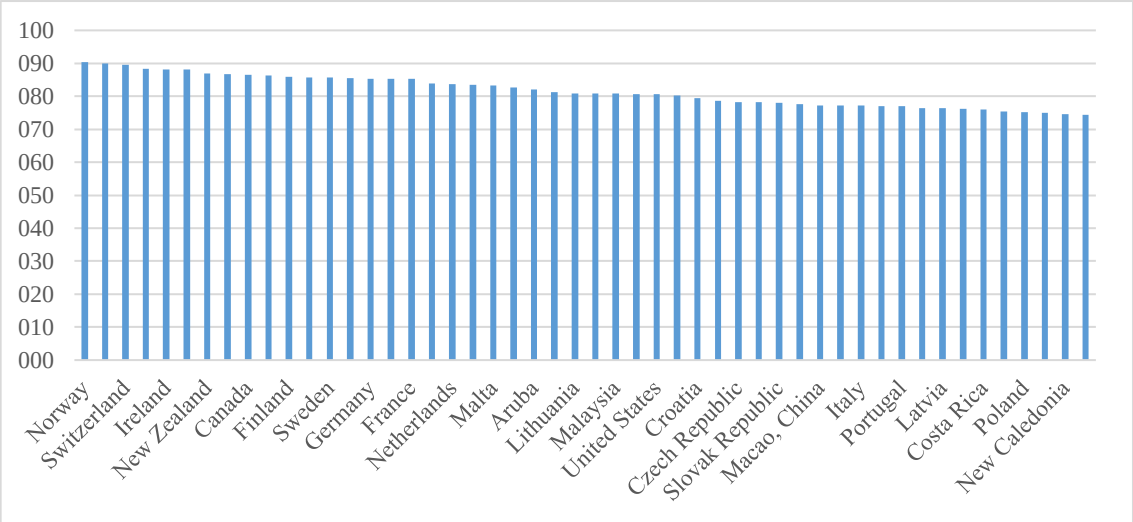
Figure 2. Economic Globalization



When the ranking is considered on the basis of economic globalization data; Singapore ranked first with 92.47, Honghong second with 90.07, Netherlands third with 89.31 in the ranking. Turkey

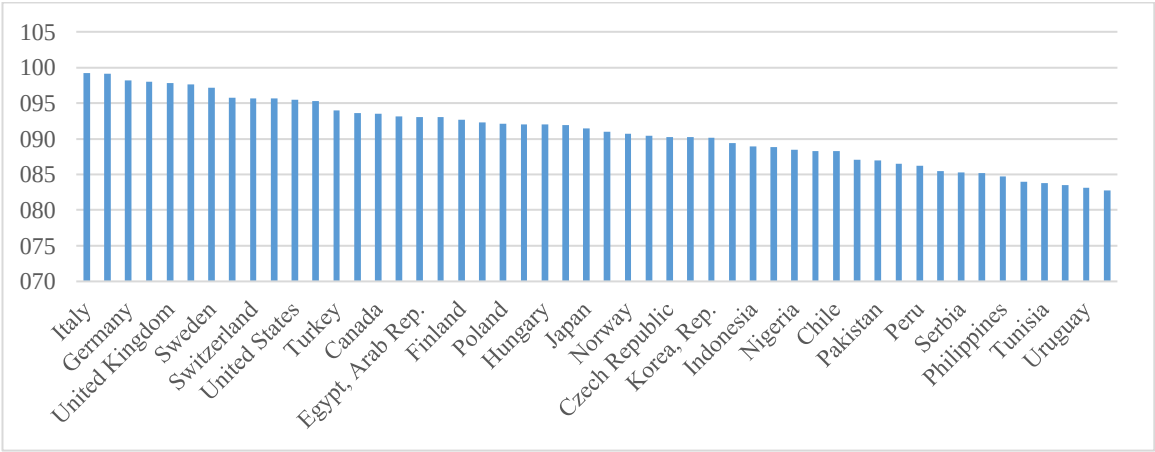
ranked 100 th with 52.36 in the economic globalization ranking. The second variable discussed in the globalization data of countries is social globalization. The ranking of countries on the basis of social globalization is given in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Social Globalization



When the ranking is considered on the basis of social globalization data; Norway ranked first with 90.43, Luxemburg second with 89.88, Netherlands third with 89.58 in the ranking. Turkey ranked 92 nd with 66.27 in the social globalization ranking. Finally, Figure 4 was prepared to show the size and ranking of political globalization on a country basis.

Figure 4. Political Globalization

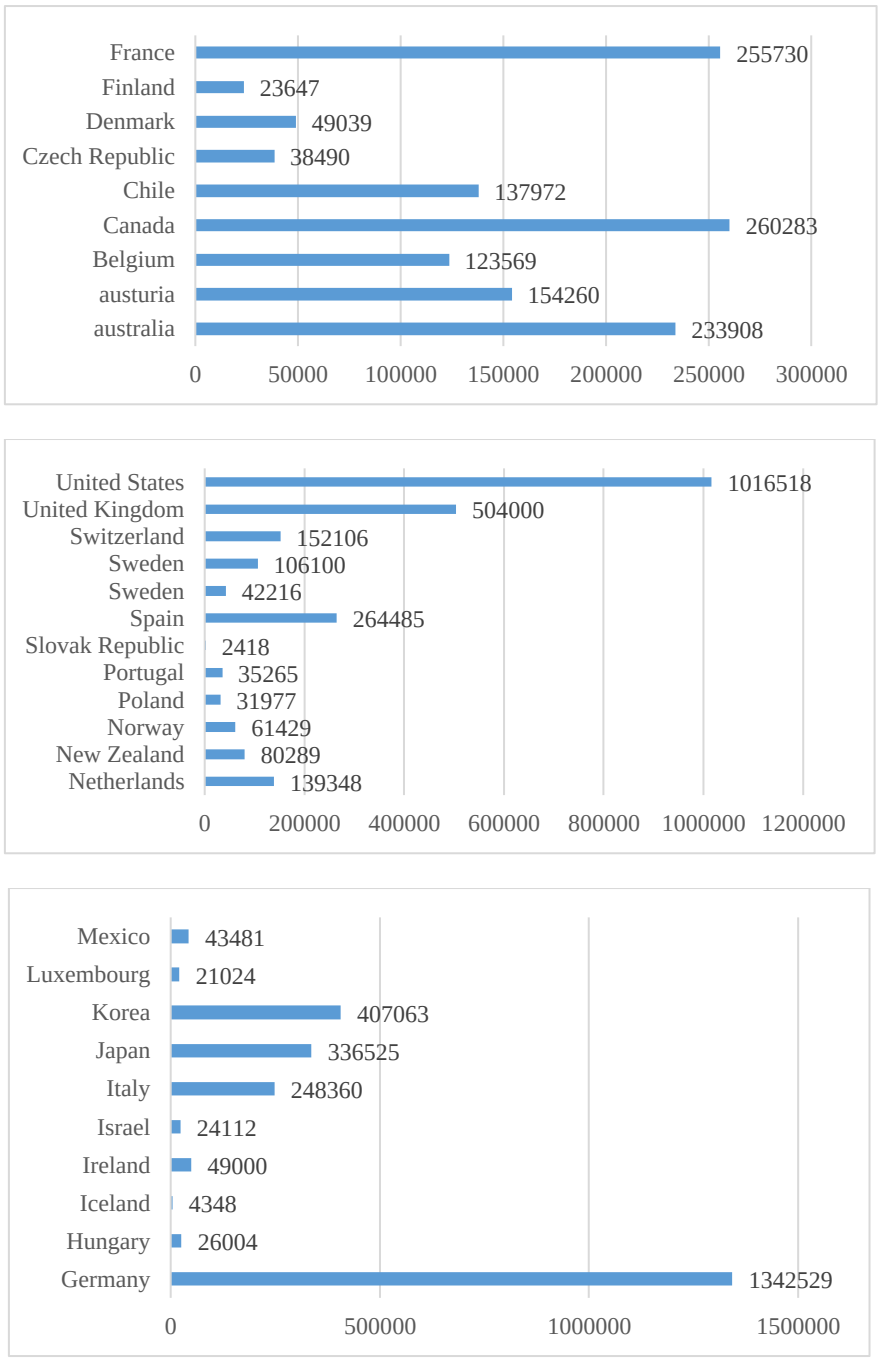


When the ranking is considered on the basis of political globalization data; Italy ranked first with 99.26, France second with 99.15, and Germany third with 98.23 in the ranking. Turkey ranked 13 nd with 93.99 in the political globalization ranking.

The transnational economic, social and political integration-enhancing aspect of globalization is important in terms of the interaction of this concept with migration. The factor which led individuals to

immigrate during the globalization process was of economic, social and political globalization of countries. Individuals prefer to migrate to countries with better economic, social and cultural opportunities. Figure 5 shows the world net migration data.

Figure 5. Net Migration



When the world net migration data are reviewed, it is seen that the United States has highest net migration data, besides, the net migration data of European countries are high, in parallel with globalization.

3. LITERATURE

The literature frequently focuses on the effects of globalization and migration concepts on economic indicators.

Dolado et.al. (1994), analyzed the relationship between migration, human capital and economic growth in the host country with the Solow-Swan model using the data of the 1960-1985 period of 23 OECD countries. It had been determined that there is a relation between migration and economic growth, that the significance of this relationship is set by the migrating population 's competency in human capital and that migration with high human capital would greatly affect economic growth.

Boubtane et.al. (2013), analyzed the relationship between migration, unemployment and economic growth with a Panel VAR method using the annual data of the 1987-2009 period of 22 OECD countries. They came to conclusion in the analysis that migration positively affects the host country's growth, but adversely its unemployment rate.

Boubtane et.al. (2014), analyzed the relationship between migration, and economic growth with a dynamic panel (Panel VAR) data analysis method using the data of the 1986-2006 period of 22 OECD countries. They came to conclusion in the analysis that immigrants positively affect economic growth with their contribution to the accumulation of human capital.

Muratoğlu and Muratoğlu (2016) analyzed the economic determinants of migration with Extended Gravity Model, occurred towards 20 OECD countries in the period of 1960-2010. They came to conclusion in the analysis that the increase in OECD countries' GDP also increases the migration from Turkey to these countries and that there is an inverse correlation between Turkey's GDP and migration, that is, an increase in Turkey's GDP cause migration to decrease.

Göv and Dürrü (2017) analyzed the relationship between migration and economic growth with panel causality test developed by Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012) using the annual data of the 2000-2016 period of 7 OECD countries. They used the employment rate of people born in a foreign country as an immigration variable (IMG) in the analysis, calculated in the percentage of immigrant population born in a foreign country and immigrated to destination country later; an annual increase rate in gross national product per capita as an economic growth variable (GDP). They came to conclusion in the analysis that there is a unilateral panel Granger causality relationship from migration to economic growth.

In the study by Potrafke (2010), in which it was investigated the relationship of social, economic and political globalization to economic growth in the period of 1951-2006 for OECD countries, it was concluded that economic globalization positively affects economic growth, on the other hand, that there is not a statistically significant relationship between social, political globalization and economic growth.

In the study by Chang and Lee (2010) for 23 OECD countries, they revealed that there is a weak relationship between globalization and economic growth in short-term compared to the long-term and that globalization is the main determinant of economic growth in long term.

Both the relevant studies in the literature and the study by, Kılıç, Balan and Kurt 2018 for 30 countries to investigate the relationship between migration and economic growth shows that migration is the main determinant of economic growth of said countries. In the present study, it was focused on the relationship of migration factor, the effect on economic growth, to globalization, and attempted to create a specific value investigating whether especially the migration of population with high human capital is affected from countries' integration process with the world.

4. ECONOMETRIC METHODOLOGY

4.1. Data and Model

In the analyzing of the relationships between globalization and migration by incorporating a balanced panel from the 30 OECD countries consisting of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States this study considers the linear panel data specification as follows:

$$\log(mig)_{it} = c + \beta_1 eg_{it} + \beta_2 pg_{it} + \beta_3 sg_{it} + \beta_4 trend + u_{it} \qquad (1)$$

The KOF globalization indices take values between 0 and 100, higher values, which represents more globalization. The annual data is used. This sample is determined based on the data availability. The variable of mig is converted to natural logarithm. The variables, their explanations and sources are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Data Set

Variables	Explanations	Source
lmig	Migrant numbers	the OECD Stat, International Migration Database (2017)
eg	includes data on trade as a share of gross domestic product (GDP); foreign direct investment stocks (%of GDP); portfolio investment (%of GDP); the indexes of hidden import barriers, of mean tariff rate and of capital account restrictions from Gwartney et al. (2013)'s study and taxes on International Trade from various sources.	KOF Swiss Economic Institute, ETH Zurich (2017)
sg	includes data on various personal contacts; the numbers of internet users and television; trade in Newspapers; and cultural proximity from various sources.	
pg	includes data on membership in International	

	Organizations, Participation in U.N. Security Council Missions, Embassies in Country and International Treaties from various sources.	

Table 4 presents descriptive statistics of data used in this paper.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Median	Max.	Min.	Std. Dev.	Observation
lmig	11.1	11.175	14.110	7.2100	1.4203	450
eg	79.8	81.466	98.996	52.764	9.9207	450
pg	87.6	90.953	98.414	49.519	9.9471	450
sg	79.8	83.520	92.860	50.638	11.018	450

Source: Author' estimation

4.2. Methodology

It was investigated whether the causal relationships occur between migration and globalization in the selected OECD countries group. With this aim, it was examined panel data techniques.

The panel non-causality test was performed via Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012).

Before it is performed causality test between the variables, the testing of cross-section dependency and slope homogeneity is necessary in the panel analysis.

4.2.1. Cross-Sectional Dependence and Slope Homogeneity Tests

It is investigated whether the cross-section dependency among the series. For this purpose, in this study, CD_{LM}, developed by Pesaran (2004) is used.

The test is the following:

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i^{'} x_{it} + \mu_{it} \qquad (2)$$

where α_i is unit-specific intercept, x_{it} is a kx1 vector of strictly exogenous regressors, β_i is a vector of slope coefficients.

The test statistic is as follows (Balan et al. 2015):

$$CD_{LM} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N.(N-1)}}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{N-1}\sum_{j=i+1}^{N}(T.\hat{\rho}_{ij}^2 - 1)\right] \square\ N(0,1)$$

where $\hat{\rho}_{ij}$ illustrates the point estimation of the correlation coefficient among the residuals obtained from Equation (2).

In this study, it is performed Pesaran and Yamagata's (2008) homogeneity tests.

Taking into account the equation (2), Pesaran and Yamagata (2008)'s analysis the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis are:

$H_0 : \beta_i = \beta$ for all i,

$H_1 : \beta_i \neq \beta_j$ for a non-zero fraction of pairwise slopes for $i \neq j$.

Under the null hypothesis $\tilde{\Delta} \rightarrow_d N(0,1)$ as $(N,T) \xrightarrow[j]{} \infty$ so long as $\sqrt{N}/T^2 \rightarrow 0$, where the standardized dispersion statistic.

The empirical results of cross-sectional dependence and slope homogeneity tests are demonstrated in Table 4. It is clear that the null of no cross-sectional dependence across the OECD countries is rejected and the slope coefficients are heterogeneous from Table 5.

Table 5. Cross-Sectional Dependency Test and Homogeneity Test Results

Variable	**CD_{LM} test statistic**	**prob. value**
Eg	16,254***	0.00
Pg	9,584***	0.00
Sg	10,851***	0.00
Lmig	6,120***	0.00
Model	$\tilde{\Delta}_{adj}$ **test statistic**	**prob. value**
$\log(mig)_{it} = c + \beta_1 eg_{it} + \beta_2 pg_{it} + \beta_3 sg_{it} + \beta_4 trend + u_{it}$	14,028***	0.00

*** indicates rejection of the null hypothesis at the 1% level of significance.

4.2.2. Panel Stationarity Test

In this paper, we follow panel stationarity test by developed Hadri and Kurozumi (2012), taking into account cross sectional dependency. In Hadri and Kurozumi (2012)'s panel stationarity test, a null hypothesis states that series are stationary. An alternative hypothesis of the test states that series are not stationary (Balan et al. 2015).

According to Table 6, the null hypothesis that all the panel series are stationary is not rejected at all the usual levels of significance, indicating that all the series are stationary.

Table 6. Results for The Hadri-Kurozumi (2012) Panel Unit Root Test

Constant and Trend		
Variable	Z_A^{SPC} **Statistic**	**p-value**
eg	-1,59	0.94
pg	-2,57	0.99
sg	-2,63	0.99
lmig	-0,19	0.57

3.2.3. Panel non-causality test

In this paper, possible causal relationships between the KOF globalization indices-migration are investigated for the selected country group via the Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012)'s non-causality test.

Under the null hypothesis, it is assumed that there is no individual causality relationship from x to y exists. This hypothesis is denoted the Homogeneous Non Causality (HNC) hypothesis. Thus under the null hypothesis of HNC, there is no causal relationship for any of the cross-section units of the panel. The alternative hypothesis is denoted the Heterogeneous Non Causality (HENC) hypothesis. Under the alternative hypothesis, it is assumed that there is a causal relationship from x to y for a subgroup of individuals and β_i may differ across groups (Balan et al. 2015).

The Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012) panel non-causality test results are given in Table 6. According to the findings in Table 7, there exists significant two-way causality relationships between economic and social globalization and migrants. But empirical results showed that there is a significant one-way causality relationship from migrants to political globalization.

Table 7. Results for the Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012) Panel Granger Non-Causality Test

Direction of Causality	$\tilde{Z}_N^{HnC}$ **Test stat.**	**p-value**
lmig ≠> **eg**	2.94617***	0.0032
eg ≠> **lmig**	4.99946***	6.E-07
pg ≠> **lmig**	1.45632	0.1453

lmig ≠> **pg**	2.56777**	0.0102
sg ≠> **lmig**	2.11134**	0.0347
lmig ≠> **sg**	5.64029***	2.E-08

***, ** indicate rejection of the null hypothesis at the 1% and 5% levels of significance, respectively

5. CONCLUSION

Migration is defined as displacement for various reasons. The reasons for migration become important in explaining the interaction of this concept with economic, social and political factors. The question of the causes of migration classifies migration in the basic perspective. In this context, the concepts of forced migration and voluntary migration emerge. As well as forced migration is defined as leaving of people from their settlement with compulsory reasons such as migration, war, disaster, exile; voluntary migration is defined as the displacement of individuals with the motivation to have more economic, social and political conditions. This distinction is important for putting forward the reasons of migration. In this context, the reasons of migration can be divided into two groups as compulsory reasons and noncompulsory reasons. The compulsory reasons are the elements that threaten the lives of people in the country or region they live, such as war, natural disasters. Noncompulsory reasons are the existence of better economic, social and cultural opportunities that the country or region offers, which triggers individuals' motivation for maximizing benefits offered to themselves. Migration, in other words, the act of displacement of individuals, realized with all these reasons is relatively easy to take place in the countries with high globalization.

When world globalization scores are examined, it is seen that the countries with high globalization scores are generally European countries.

These countries, which have developed country status relatively and have improved economic and social conditions are also placed near the top in the international net migration statistics. In the study, globalization factors that affect the concept of migration, in other words, being in interaction with concept of migration were analyzed for OECD countries. The analysis results regarding OECD countries show that there is a bi-directional causality relationship between migration and economic globalization, unidirectional causality relationship between migration and economic globalization, and unidirectional causality relationship between migration and political globalization. These results show that migration is a cause of political, economic and social globalization in the countries examined, whereas only economic and social globalization causes migration.

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