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Durmaz, Atakan; Akkuş, Ömer

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Kontakt/Contact

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics
Düsternbrooker Weg 120
24105 Kiel (Germany)
E-Mail: [rights\[at\]zbw.eu](mailto:rights[at]zbw.eu)
<https://www.zbw.eu/econis-archiv/>

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The Impact of Immigration on Labor Cost in EU: Is There a Threshold Effect?

Atakan DURMAZ – Ömer AKKUŞ*

Abstract

In this study, the impacts of migration on labor costs are examined within the framework of structural approach by using nonlinear components of migration and labor cost 22 European Union member countries for the period 2000 – 2017. While labor cost is determined as dependent variable, the ratio of immigration to country population is determined as regime dependent regressor and threshold variable and panel threshold method is used in the study. The findings indicate that there is a single threshold level for the established model. In the first regime below the threshold value, it is determined that an increase in immigration reduces labor costs, and if the immigration exceeds the threshold value, it is concluded that the immigration has no effect on the labor costs.

Keywords: labor cost, immigration, threshold effect, labor market, emigration

JEL Classification: F22, C24, J30

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Introduction

In this day and age, more than 3% of the world's population lives outside the homeland. Although it depends on the factors triggering migration, it has been shown in the researches that the majority of this activity is directed towards high income countries.¹ When the distribution of migration flows across the world is analyzed, it is observed that the migration trend towards developed countries gained momentum (from 7.2% in 1990 to 11.2% in 2015), although the migration

* Atakan DURMAZ, corresponding author – Ömer AKKUŞ, University of Samsun, Faculty of Economics Administrative and Social Sciences, Department of Economics and Finance, 55080 Samsun, Turkey; e-mail: atakan.durmaz@samsun.edu.tr; omer.akkus@samsun.edu.tr

¹ According to UN 2017 data, approximately 258 million people live outside their homeland. Out of these, 64% (165 million people) live in high income countries, while 36% live in middle and low income countries.

tendency towards developing countries was stable at 1.7% levels in the last 10 years (Edo, 2019).

Although migration flows have been examined in different aspects in the economic literature, one of the most focused issues is the effects of these flows on the labor market of both the immigrant and emigrant countries. In particular, the effects of immigrants on wages and labor force participation rates in the country of immigration are discussed extensively in the relevant literature. According to standard economic models, migration affects the labor market through labor supply. The increase in labor supply adversely affects labor productivity and reduces the level of physical capital per labor force. This reduces the average wages of the local labor force (Borjas, 2013; Glitz, 2014). In the long run, the decrease in wages and the increase in employment are expected to increase capital accumulation (Friedberg and Hunt, 1995). The increase in capital stock increases labor productivity and labor demand, thereby reducing the first harmful wage effects created by the labor supply shock. Therefore, preliminary studies on the issue have concluded that the impact of migration flows on domestic wages and/or labor force participation rates is insignificant (Card, 1990; Friedberg and Hunt, 1995). However, some of the recent studies have shown that migration flows have positive effects on the local labor market, while some have concluded that they do not have any effects on it. There are even studies that have negative effects (Borjas, 2003; Dustmann, Schönberg and Stuhler, 2016; Edo, 2019). It can be said that there are three main reasons why such disparate results come out and some of the results are seen as contrary to the law of supply and demand (Edo and Rapoport, 2019). The first of these reasons is that there is no substitution relationship between migrants and local labor due to factors such as differences in educational level or lack of complementary educational characteristics between migrants and local labor force (Peri and Sparber, 2009; Dustmann, Frattini and Preston, 2013; Durmaz and Kalça, 2018). Second, the wage stickiness of the receiving country, the effectiveness of trade unions or other institutional characteristics may hinder the regulatory effects of migration flows on the labor market (Angrist and Kugler, 2003; Glitz, 2012; Edo, 2016). The third and last reason is that the local labor force reacts internally to migration flows, which are an external shock. In some immigrant countries, local labor may gain different capabilities in response to migration flows or to maintain their position in the current labor market (Hunt, 2017). In some cases, local labor can move to other regions or sectors within the country in response to migration flows (Borjas, 2003; Monras, 2015; Cadena and Kovak, 2016; Piyapromdee, 2017).

In this study, the effects of migration flows (inflows and outflows) on the local labor market are examined from a different point of view. In this respect,

the effect of migration on the local labor market by means of nonlinear components of migration and labor costs was investigated within the framework of the threshold value approach by using various control variables. The study consists of four sections. In the second section following the introductory section, the literature research on the subject takes place, in the third section, the data set and method used in the research are explained and the findings are discussed. The fourth and final section consists of the conclusion and evaluation section.

1. Literature Reviews

When the studies on the effects of migration flows on local labor markets are evaluated in general, it is observed that empirical studies are grouped into two groups as structural studies that try to explain the relationship between wages and/or employment and migration flows through simulations on theoretical background and non-structural studies that examine the relationship between labor markets and migration flows on the basis of geographical clusters and skill groups. Although they have important features in both approaches, non-structural studies reveal more data-based results than others. Table 1 summarizes the advantages and disadvantages of these two main approaches and sub-approaches.

Table 1

Basic Approaches to Measure the Effects of Migration Flows on Labor Markets

	Empirical strategy	Advantages	Disadvantages
Structural approach			
	It attempts to simulate the effects of migration on the labor market through a theoretical framework through changes in wages or employment.	Modeling and seizing the total labor market impacts resulting from migration	Simulation results are theoretical and sensitive to changes in the basic theoretical framework
Non-structural approach			
Spatial correlation approach	Compares changes in wage or employment levels in areas with high and low migrant populations.	Captures the total labor market effects of migration at local level.	Endogenous locations of migrants and cross-border regulations
National skill cell approach	Compares changes in wage or employment levels for high and low immigrant populations and defined skill groups in terms of education and experience and/or occupation.	Neutralizes cross-domain settings.	It measures the partial impact of migrant entry in a particular skill group on the wages or employment of domestic workers from that group.
Natural experiment	Compares the impact of the intensity of sudden, large, and unexpected migration flows in the field and/or skill groups on changes in wage or employment levels.	Reduces prejudice caused by endogenous penetration of migrants between field and skill groups.	It is inadequate to represent typical models of migration to high-income countries.

Source: Edo (2019, p. 928).

Considering the scope of the study and the data set, this study takes shape within the framework of the structural approach due to the consideration of the effectiveness of the theoretical foundations, although both structural and non-structural approaches contain features with both features. Therefore, rather than all the structural and non-structural studies in the related literature, the studies within the framework of structural approach are examined in a more comprehensive manner. The studies conducted in this context are aimed at examining the effects of immigrants on the wages of the local labor force from the data sets related to different countries and groups of countries. Some of the structural approaches, such as Babecký et al. (2010), based on classical labor market analysis, have attempted to broaden the approach through wage rigidity in countries. Accordingly, institutional factors such as minimum wage, unemployment allowance and strong union structures can absorb the possible effects of migration-induced labor supply shocks on wages. According to the common result of studies such as Aydemir and Borjas (2007), D'Amuri, Ottaviano and Peri (2010), Gerfin and Kayser (2010), Ottaviano and Peri (2012), Brücker, Hauptmann and Upward (2014) and Edo and Toubal (2015), the impact of immigration on the wages in the local labor market varies according to the degree of substitution of the migrant labor force and the local labor force in the long-run period, where capital flows fully adapt to migration-induced labor supply shocks. Accordingly, the impact of immigrant supply shocks on the wages of the local labor force in the long run is either positive or negligible, since the immigrant labor force and the local labor force have very low chances of having full substitution even if they have similar education and experience. Ottaviano and Peri (2012), Manacorda, Manning and Wadsworth (2012), D'Amuri, Ottaviano and Peri (2010) and Brücker, Hauptmann and Upward (2014) concluded that there is an incomplete substitution relationship between immigrants and the local labor force. Ottaviano and Peri (2012) found that immigrants increased local wages by 0.6% in the long term in the study examining the US economy for the period of 1990 – 2006.

They also concluded that, contrary to the local labor force, new immigrants entered the competition process with migrants migrating in previous periods and reduced their average wages. In contrast, Borjas (2014) and Edo and Toubal (2015) concluded that immigrants and local labor force (with a similar level of education and experience) can fully substitute each other and do not affect the average wages of immigrants in the long run.

Another factor that determines the effect of immigrants on the local labor market is the skills of immigrants. In the long run, there are studies showing that immigrants increase the labor supply of some groups and cause changes in their average wage structures.

Especially in some developed countries, the fact that immigrant groups consist of high skilled labor force increased the number of high skilled labor force and contributed to the reduction of wage inequality between the local high skilled and the local low skilled labor force. This situation also contributes positively to income inequality between skilled labor force and unskilled labor force in the country. In his study, Edo (2019) stated that immigrants reduced the average wages of the highly skilled labor force in the country by about 1%, whereas the low skilled labor force increased the average wages by 0.5%. Similarly, Docquier, Ozden and Peri (2014), in their study for OECD countries, found that immigrants coming to OECD countries between 1990 and 2000 had a positive effect on the average wages and employment of low skilled local labor force. In some countries such as Denmark and Sweden, the fact that immigrants are low skilled than the local labor force caused more income inequality between the skilled labor force and the unskilled labor force. Consequently, structural studies reveal that the impact of migration on wages in the local labor market depends on the nature of the migrant labor force and the structure of the labor market of the receiving country.

When the studies on the effects of migration flows on the labor markets of the homeland, it is seen that various methodologies, datasets and country/country groups are included in the research. While most of the related studies focus on the effects of emigration on average wages in local labor markets, there are few studies examining the effect of emigration on unemployment rates in the homeland (Barrell, Fitzgerald and Riley, 2010; Hazans and Philips, 2011; Prymachenko, Fregert and Andersson, 2013; Zaiceva, 2014; Škuflić and Vučković, 2018). However, the results obtained differ. In his study on Poland, Kaczmarczyk (2012) concluded that emigration had no effect on employment level in short-run and average wages in long-run. Dustmann, Frattini and Rosso (2015) in his study for the same country, data from 1998 – 2007 period were used. According to the results, the effect of the emigration process on the labor market differs according to skill groups. Accordingly, the most emigration movement in this process is in the labor force with medium skill. This increases the average wages of the intermediate skilled labor force in the country, while causing a low reduction in the wages of the unskilled labor force. Elsner (2013), in his study on Lithuania, concluded that emigration had no effect on the wages of older workers, but increased the wages of young workers by about 6% for 5 years. In addition, it is stated in the study that emigration has no effect on wage distribution between high skilled labor and low skilled labor.

When the literature is analyzed in general, it can be seen that studies on both immigration and emigration evaluate the effects of migration flows on the labor

market with a single result. The most important contribution of this study to the literature is that it tries to create a multiple focus by investigating whether the effect of migration flows on labor costs occurs around certain threshold values.

2. Empirical Methods

2.1. Descriptive Statistics

The study aims to reveal the impact of migration flows on labor costs by using non-linear components of migration and labor costs by using various control variables. Annual data of 2000 – 2017 belonging to 22 countries² included in the EU are used in the study. The main reason behind not being able to use all the countries included in the EU is the lack of data from countries excluded from the analysis and the sensitivity of the panel threshold method used to balanced panel data. Some basic descriptive statistics of the data set used in the study are presented in Table 2.

Table 2
Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Laborcost	396	94.9543	12.2054	54.2	130.6
Unemployment	396	9.0871	4.4143	2.9	27.5
Immigration	396	0.7134	0.4882	0.0025	3.2627
Emigration	396	0.5517	0.4032	0	2.6848
Import	396	50.66	19.136	22.908	104.63
Export	396	51.921	21.969	18.545	122.14
Total factor productivity	396	0.9625	0.0783	0.686	1.236

Note: **laborcost** = the total cost on an hourly basis of employing labour. All statistics are based on a harmonised definition of labour costs, **unemployment** = unemployment rate, **immigration** = the ratio of total immigration to the country population throughout the year, **emigration** = the ratio of total emigration from the country to the country population throughout the year **import** = the share of the total value of the imported total goods and services in the gross domestic product, **export** = the share of the total value of the exported total goods and services in the gross domestic product, **total factor productivity** = measured as the ratio of aggregate output to aggregate inputs.

Source: Authors' estimations.

Table 2 shows the means, standard errors, minimum and maximum values of the variables. When the sample group is analyzed, it is seen that the labor costs index in the European Union countries in the period of 2000 – 2017 is 94.95 on average and unemployment is 9% on average and the ratio of immigration to population is approximately 0.71% and the ratio of emigration to population is

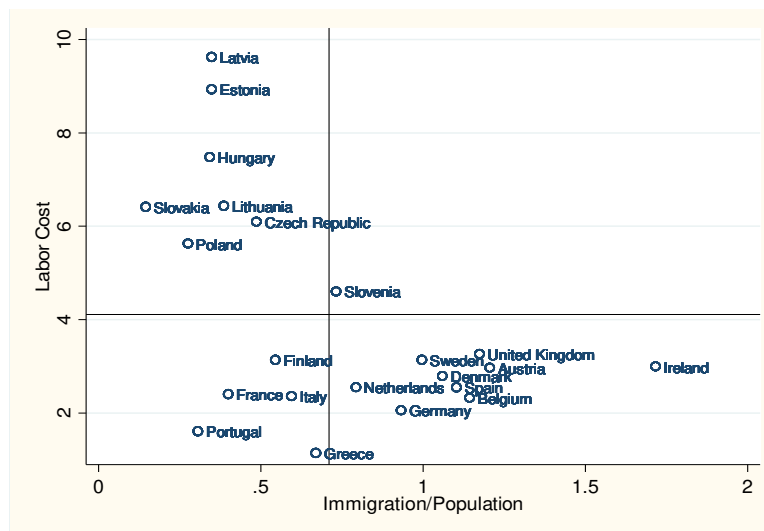
² Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom.

approximately 0.55% and the total factor productivity index based on 2010 is approximately 0.96.

The relationship between the average labor costs and the average immigration for the period is shown in Figure 1 of the scatter plot. The scatter diagram presents the relationship between labor costs and immigration to the country in the value range of the data set. This data graph undoubtedly does not control other factors than migration that can affect labor costs. Therefore, some control variables other than the migration variable are included in the model.

Figure 1

Labor Cost and Immigration/Population Averages



Note: While the average value of the change in labor costs in the 22 countries of the EU in the period of 2000 – 2017 is 4.1% compared to the previous period, the average value of the rate of migration to the population is 0.71%.

Source: Authors' estimations.

Figure 1 contains important information. Considering this information, Ireland is the country with the highest ratio of immigration to population in EU for the period of 2000 – 2017. When the ratio of immigration to population is analyzed, it is seen that more developed countries in EU receive more immigration than the countries that joined the union later. On the other hand, considering the average value of the change in labor costs compared to the previous period, it can be said that this rate is higher in Latvia compared to other countries. One of the countries that draw attention in the figure is Slovenia. Slovenia not only immigrates above the average of the EU countries as a country immigration compared to its population, but also the average of the labor costs change compared to the previous period is above the average labor costs in the EU countries.

Table 3 indicates the correlation matrix of the variables. When Table 3 is analyzed, it is seen that there is a negative relationship between immigration and labor costs.

Table 3

Correlation of Variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1.000						
2	-0.245*	1.000					
3	-0.229*	-0.349*	1.000				
4	-0.177*	0.143*	0.344*	1.000			
5	0.218*	-0.104*	-0.005	0.263*	1.000		
6	0.075	-0.154*	0.118*	0.306*	0.962*	1.000	
7	-0.246*	-0.211*	0.172*	-0.187*	-0.298*	-0.270*	1.000

Note: Laborcost(1), unemployment(2), immigration(3), emigration(4), import(5), export(6), total factor productivity(7); * shows significance at the 5% level.

Source: Authors' estimations.

2.2. Econometric Model

Testing the cross-sectional dependency in panel data models is very important in terms of making appropriate predictions. When $T > N$, it is recommended to use the LM test developed by Breusch and Pagan (1980). However, when $N > T$, LM test statistics do not contain any desired statistical properties since significant dimensional distortions occur in the LM test statistics. This problem is solved by using Pesaran (2004) cross section dependency test (CD) (Hoyos and Sarafidis, 2006, p. 483). Pesaran (2004) proposes an alternative equation (1) format for balanced panel data models as follows:

$$CD = \sqrt{\frac{2T}{N(N-1)}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^N \widehat{\rho}_{ij} \right) \quad (1)$$

Here, if the $CD \rightarrow N(0,1)$ and $N \rightarrow \infty$ and T are large enough, the H_0 hypothesis indicates that there is no cross-section dependency.

Table 4

Pesaran (2004) Cross Section Dependency Test Results

Variables	Test statistics	Prob.
Laborcost	53.394	0.000
Unemployment	15.987	0.000
Immigration	11.802	0.000
Emigration	18.711	0.000
Import	48.494	0.000
Export	47.903	0.000
Total factor productivity	18.995	0.000

Source: Authors' estimations.

According to the results in Table 4, the hypothesis that H_0 has no cross section dependency is rejected and it is determined that there is a cross section dependency among the countries at 5% significance level. Based on these results, it is concluded that a change in the situation of the immigrant or the emigration affects other EU countries. Cross section dependence results also influence the panel unit root tests to be applied.

For this reason, Im, Pesaran and Shin (2003) panel unit root test, which takes into account the cross section dependency, is used when performing panel unit root tests.

Table 5

Im, Pesaran Shin Panel Unit Root Test Results

Level	Intercept			Trend and Intercept		
Variables	Test statistic	p-value		Variables	p-value	
Laborcost	1.057	0.855		Laborcost	0.365	0.643
Unemployment	1.272	0.898		Unemployment	0.630	0.736
Immigration	0.918	0.821		Immigration	-2.489	0.006
Emigration	0.995	0.840		Emigration	-1.106	0.135
Import	0.068	0.527		Import	-5.772	0.000
Export	1.849	0.968		Export	-4.128	0.000
Total factor productivity	-0.630	0.264		Total factor productivity	-1.609	0.054
1 st Difference	Intercept			Trend and Intercept		
Variables	Test statistic	Prob.		Variables	Prob.	
Laborcost	-5.758	0.000		Laborcost	-6.600	0.000
Unemployment	-4.347	0.000		Unemployment	-4.789	0.000
Immigration	-7.928	0.000		Immigration	-8.448	0.000
Emigration	-7.911	0.000		Emigration	-8.391	0.000
Import	-8.218	0.000		Import	-8.432	0.000
Export	-8.116	0.000		Export	-8.363	0.000
Total factor productivity	-6.926	0.000		Total factor productivity	-7.243	0.000

Source: Authors' estimations.

Heterogeneity appears as a common problem of panel data. Each country in studies is different and structural relationships can vary from country to country. Fixed effect or random effect models reflect only heterogeneity in constants. Hsiao (2003) takes this problem into account and examines many variable slope models. Among these models, although the Hansen (1999) panel threshold model has a simple specification, it offers clear suggestions for economic policy implications. The use of Threshold Models is frequently encountered in time series analysis. Threshold models are used to indicate structural breaks or regime changes in the relationships between variables (Wang, 2015, p. 121). Tong (1983) TAR model is one of the most frequently used models in nonlinear time series models.

The study of Hansen (1999) is based on the balanced panel dataset $(y_{it}, q_{it}, x_{it} : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq t \leq T)$. As i represents individual as subscript, t represents time. y_{it} , q_{it} , regressor x_{it} , $I(\cdot)$ used in the model represent the dependent variable, the threshold variable, a k vector and the indicator function respectively. The structural equation used can be illustrated as follows;

$$y_{it} = \mu_i + \beta_1' x_{it} I(q_{it} \leq \gamma) + \beta_2' x_{it} I(q_{it} > \gamma) + e_{it} \quad (2)$$

Alternative representation of equation 2 is;

$x_{it}(\gamma) = x_{it} I(q_{it} \leq \gamma) + x_{it} I(q_{it} > \gamma)$ and $\beta = (\beta_1' \beta_2')$ so that the equation 2 equals

$$y_{it} = \mu_i + \beta' x_{it}(\gamma) + e_{it} \quad (3)$$

γ ; shows the threshold parameter dividing the equation into two regimes with β_1 ve β_2 coefficients. In order to determine β_1 and β_2 the elements of x_{it} should not change over time. Hansen (1999) also assumes that the threshold variable q_{it} does not change over time.

Testing the threshold effect in the model is the same as testing whether the coefficients are the same in each regime.

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2$$

$$H_a : \beta_1 \neq \beta_2$$

While the H_0 hypothesis is that the model is linear, the alternative hypothesis is that the model is a single-threshold model. Critical values of F test are obtained with bootstrap in order to test the significance of the threshold effect.

2.3. Results and Discussion

The relationship between migration and labor costs is investigated using the balanced panel data of 22 EU countries between 2000 – 2017. The control variables used in the study have been selected considering the empirical literature (Aydemir and Borjas, 2007; D'Amuri, Ottaviano and Peri, 2010; Gerfin and Kayser, 2010; Ottaviano and Peri, 2012; Brücker, Hauptmann and Upward, 2014 and Edo and Toubal, 2015).

$$\begin{aligned} laborcost = & \mu_i + \beta_1 immigration_{it} I(immigration_{it} \leq \gamma) + \\ & + \beta_2 immigration_{it} I(immigration_{it} > \gamma) + e_{it} \end{aligned}$$

While the dependent variable is labor costs in the model, the rate of migration to the population is determined as regime-dependent regressor and threshold variable.

Table 6
Single Threshold Value Estimator

Threshold estimator (level = 95)							
Model	Threshold	Lower	Upper				
γ	0.1912	0.1886	0.1954				
Threshold effect test (bootstrap = 10000)							
Threshold	RSS	MSE	Fstat	Prob	Crit10	Crit5	Crit1
Single	2474.608	6.932	30.440	0.000	14.761	16.559	19.300

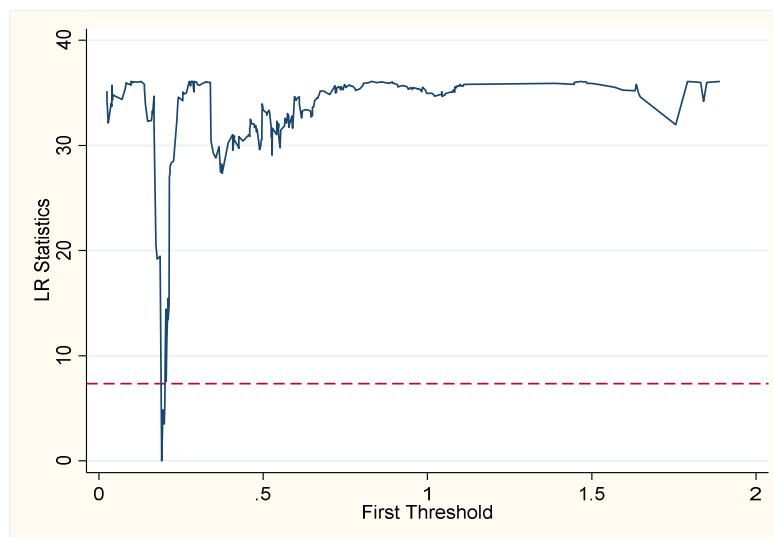
Source: Authors' estimations.

Table 7
Two Threshold Estimators

Threshold estimator (level = 95)							
Model	Threshold	Lower	Upper				
γ	0.1912	0.1886	0.1954				
Th-2	0.5513	0.5496	0.5513				
Threshold effect test (bootstrap = 10000)							
Threshold	RSS	MSE	Fstat	Prob	Crit10	Crit5	Crit1
Single	2474.608	6.932	30.440	0.000	14.761	16.559	19.300
Double	2388.931	6.692	5.570	0.790	14.783	16.413	23.784

Source: Authors' estimations.

Figure 2
First Threshold Graph



Source: Authors' estimations.

The test results of the significance of the single-threshold model, which is an alternative hypothesis versus the linear model, are presented in Table 6. Table 7 contains the results of whether two threshold values exist for the single-threshold model. The results obtained prove the existence of a single threshold level for the established model. It is determined that there is a single threshold value $\gamma = 0.19$ in the model. When the significance of this threshold value is examined and $F_{stat} = 30.44 > 16,55$, it is found that the value of the *immigration* variable 0.19% indicates the presence of two different regimes. The LR statistics showing the first threshold value is presented in Figure 2.

With the determination of this threshold value, it is concluded that there are two different regimes in the model. Three different model predictions are made in the study. Model 1 and model 2 do not include emigration, but model 3 includes the effect of emigration.

Table 8
Model Results

Variables	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Laborcost			
Unemployment	-0.575*** (0.113)	-0.598*** (0.112)	-0.564*** (0.116)
Import	0.163** (0.075)	0.139* (0.075)	0.161** (0.076)
Export	-0.410** (0.084)	-0.395*** (0.084)	-0.407*** (0.085)
Emigration			-0.345 (0.979)
Total factor productivity	-53.807*** (7.795)	-52.496*** (7.735)	-54.014*** (7.827)
β_1	-18.835*** (4.998)	-21.989*** (5.085)	-18.330*** (5.205)
β_2	0.470 (0.499)	-0.621 (0.638)	0.499 (0.507)
β_3		0.705 (0.502)	
Constant	2.198*** (0.410)	2.912*** (0.484)	2.177*** (0.414)
Observations	374	374	374
Number of country	22	22	22
R-squared	0.3745	0.3882	0.3885
Standard errors in parentheses			

Note: *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Source: Authors' estimations.

The parameters β_1 , β_2 and β_3 indicate the effect of the immigration variable of different regimes on labor costs. Parameter β_3 is found insignificant in the model. This clearly shows that there are no two thresholds, and that there are no three regimes in terms of the chosen variable, which is insignificant in the model. On

the other hand, it is concluded that the inclusion or exclusion of emigration into the model does not change the effect of immigration to reduce labor costs. According to the results, in the first regime below the threshold value of immigration, 1% increase in immigration reduces labor costs by approximately 18.8%, whereas immigration's effect on labor costs is statistically insignificant if immigration goes above the threshold value. Similarly, a 1% increase in unemployment rates reduces labor costs by 0.57%, while a 1% increase in total factor productivity reduces labor costs by 53.8%. Exports have a similar effect on labor costs. 1% increase in exports reduces labor costs by 0.41%. On the other hand, imports have an adverse effect on labor costs. 1% increase in imports increases labor costs by 0.16%.

According to these results, the effect of immigration on labor costs includes a threshold value. Accordingly, while there is a significant reducing effect of immigration on labor costs up to the threshold value, there is no statistically significant effect of immigration on labor costs above the threshold value. In addition, the fact that the threshold value for immigrants is at a very low level means that a limited number of immigrants have a reducing effect on labor costs for the mentioned EU countries. From this point of view, although the findings seem to support studies such as Card (2001), Borjas (2003; 2014), they support studies such as Card (1990), Friedberg and Hunt (1995) etc. above the threshold value. This situation adds originality to the study, which brings a different perspective to the relevant literature. This study shows that the effect of immigrants on labor costs varies not only in terms of periods or qualitative differences, but also depending on whether the immigrant group is above a certain threshold value. When the effect of migration on labor costs is evaluated in terms of emigration, a statistically significant effect could not be detected in contrast to Kaczmarczyk (2012), Dustmann, Frattini and Rosso (2015), Elsner (2013) etc.

Conclusion

In this paper, the effects of migration on labor costs are examined by using the nonlinear components of migration and labor costs within the framework of the structural approach. When the period under consideration is examined, it is concluded that the interaction between the countries included in the EU is quite high. It has been concluded that a mobility that occurs in labor costs, unemployment, immigrant countries or any of the emigrant countries, especially in the countries included in EU, influences other member countries of the union. The effect of migration on labor costs is revealed through the panel threshold method. Findings indicate the existence of a single-threshold model with two different

regimes. Unlike previous studies, threshold values for immigration are determined and it is investigated whether there is a difference in the effect of immigration on labor costs above and below these thresholds. The findings are that the effect of immigration on labor costs includes a threshold value. Accordingly, while immigration has a reducing effect on labor costs up to this threshold value, there is no statistically significant effect above the threshold value. According to the results, if the inclusion of the emigration to the model is below the threshold value, the effect of immigration to reduce the labor costs is lower than if it is not included in the model. If the inclusion of emigration into the model is above the threshold value, the effect of immigration reducing the labor costs is statistically insignificant. However, contrary to some studies in the literature, a statistically significant effect of emigration on labor costs could not be determined.

In line with these results, although immigration in EU countries has a reducing effect on labor costs, this situation is sensitive to the amount of immigration and the threshold value is quite low. For this reason, the policy makers of the relevant countries should consider this value while developing policies related to migration flows and develop policies to limit the migration flows to the country above this threshold value, which will contribute to keep the balance in the local labor market dynamics. Due to the structural approach, the study generally reflects the impact of migration flows on the labor costs of EU countries. For the future studies, the researches on the qualitative differences of immigrant groups and the effects of countries' threshold value differences on labor costs will contribute to the further development of the relevant literature.

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