

UNIVERSITY OF TARTU

Faculty of Social Sciences

School of Economics and Business Administration

Devrim Nesipoglu

THE EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITIES ON IMMIGRATION:
THE CASE OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION

Master's thesis

Supervisor: Junior research fellow Anastasia Sinitsyna

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I have written this Research paper/Bachelor Thesis independently. Any ideas or data taken from other authors or other sources have been fully referenced.

ABSTRACT

Several studies have analyzed the socioeconomic factors at the macro, mezzo, and micro levels that intensify or diminish migration flows, aiming to explain national differences in attractiveness for immigrants entering the country. Opportunities to start your own business after migration are essential to countries' economic growth and progress. The fact that the country of immigration offers a supportive environment for entrepreneurship increases the likelihood for immigrants to see the country as an attractive place to start a business and contribute to the local economy. A positive perception of entrepreneurship fosters a sense of inclusiveness among immigrants and encourages active participation in economic Deceleration. It acts as a magnet for talented and ambitious individuals from all over the world. Despite its economic significance, entrepreneurial opportunities as a significant factor often need more research in empirical migration studies. This thesis aims to fill this gap and explore the extent to which perceived entrepreneurial opportunities in the host country migration flows, focusing on the Asian and Pacific region. By utilizing a gravity model approach on a sample of 35 countries from 2001 to 2021 (using data from GEM and the World Bank), I find empirical evidence supporting a positive and significant association between migration flows and the perception of entrepreneurial opportunities. The findings of this study have implications for policymakers, highlighting the importance of creating a welcoming environment for immigrant entrepreneurs to foster economic growth and innovation in the host nation.

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Introduction

Global migration has increased in recent years for various reasons, such as inequality, political instability, regional poverty, climate change, and improved transportation and communication networks that facilitate establishing and finding a job. This increase in global migration has far-reaching consequences for communities worldwide, affecting demographics, cultural dynamics, and economic situations (Zhou, M, 2014). Many nations' migration strategies strive to recruit highly educated and talented individuals and keep them in their labor markets to create economic development, cultural diversity, and innovation potential. Several factors affect immigration, from economic opportunities to social and cultural issues.

The current thesis aims to explore to what extent the favorable entrepreneurial environment of the host country impact on the flow of immigrants. Despite the already extensive empirical evidence suggesting that already-established entrepreneurs and their networks increase the inflows of new immigrants (Kushnirovich, 2018), especially of the same nationality, language, or ethnicity (Zelekha, 2013), the cognitive variables of entrepreneurship still needed. When immigrants move to a new country, they often focus on finding opportunities to establish their businesses. Therefore, the initial stage of entrepreneurship lies in their perception of themselves as entrepreneurs.

Previous research (Shapero & Sokol, 1982; Krueger, 2003; Lián, Santos, & Fernández, 2011) suggested that opportunities play an accelerating role in overcoming entrepreneurs' inertia and directing them toward concrete objectives, thereby enhancing their motivation and positive perception. Nevertheless, the perception of entrepreneurial opportunities (PEO) has received less academic attention than other phases of the entrepreneurial process. This gap is bridged by the current thesis, which establishes a connection between the perception of entrepreneurship as a cognitive manifestation of entrepreneurship and migration flows. It examines the relationship between entrepreneurial opportunities and immigration to Asia-Pacific nations. This research is open minded for understanding the relationship between entrepreneurial opportunities and immigrants in Asia and the Pacific, which has been relatively understudied in this context. This study is anticipated to provide policymakers, practitioners, and academics with valuable insight into the dynamics of entrepreneurial activity among immigrants in this region.

Increasing trade prospects and economic progress in Asia and the Pacific have made it a popular destination for immigrants. The Asia and Pacific region has a subtle and complex interaction when we examine it from the perspective of entrepreneurship and migration. The importance of personal networks and connections, which impact entrepreneurship in the region,

allows access to resources and fosters trust, making the area different from other places and attractive for investment. Chinese and Asian cultures prioritize family and social networks (Yeung, 2007). Policymakers and practitioners working with immigrant entrepreneurs in the region can gain insight by understanding the unique characteristics of Chinese and Asian entrepreneurship. Despite the increasing importance of the area, the limited research on entrepreneurship opportunities makes the study meaningful.

The empirical strategy of the thesis is based on the panel data set constructed for 35 countries of the Asian Pacific region for the 2001-2021-year period and derived from World Bank data (statistics on bilateral migration flows, socioeconomic control variables) and GEM data set (statistics on perceived opportunities of entrepreneurship). The current thesis follows the gravity modeling approach (Lewer & van den Berg, 2008; Tinbergen, 1962) and applies the Poisson pseudo maximum likelihood (PPML) estimation in order to resolve the problem of endogeneity which was widely stated in the preceding literature (Giuliano & Ruiz-Arranz, 2009).

The structure of the thesis is as follows. I start with the literature review that sheds more light on the perceived opportunities of entrepreneurship as the cognitive phase of the entrepreneurial process that is potentially attractive for newly arrived immigrants. Further, I proceed with the methodology section, which gives information regarding the study's empirical strategy and describes the model set-up regarding dependent and independent variables. The last section concludes the paper by discussing the results obtained.

Keywords:

Entrepreneurship, Gravity Model, Immigration, Asia and Pacific

CERCS: S196

1. Literature Review

Various studies and frameworks have been developed to understand the relationship between entrepreneurship and immigrants. They aimed to describe the complexity and multifaceted phenomenon shaped by numerous individuals, social, and economic factors (Webster, 2021). One of the most significant theoretical models proposing an explanation behind migration and entrepreneurship is the "push-pull" model was proposed by economist Everett Lee in 1966 (Lee, 1966, pp. 47-57) as the earliest framework to understand the relationship between immigrants and entrepreneurship. It suggests that immigrants are pushed from their home country by economic and social hardships and pulled toward their host country by the prospect of better economic opportunities and social mobility (Doerschler, 2006). The "push-pull" model has since been applied to the study of immigrant entrepreneurship and is a valuable tool for understanding the motivations and experiences of immigrant entrepreneurs (Yanai, 2020, pp. 19-47).

Push factors refer to immigrants' challenges and barriers in the labor market (Doerschler, 2006), such as discrimination, limited employment opportunities, and lack of recognition of foreign qualifications. In contrast, draw factors refer to the options that entrepreneurship provides, such as the ability to control one's destiny, the potential for financial success, and the capacity to create jobs (Meyer, 2015). The decision to relocate people for various reasons can be for multiple reasons. One of these reasons (de la Torre, 2019) has suggested finding a job to improve the quality of life and send money to the country of origin.

Further, based on this theoretical model, the empirical research on the relationship between entrepreneurial opportunities and migration concludes that immigrants are likelier to become entrepreneurs than native individuals (Guerrero, 2021). However, the reasons behind immigrants' steps into entrepreneurship vary. On the one hand, immigrants often have unique perspectives on consumers' needs and want based on their cultural experience and background, which can lead indigenous individuals to identify opportunities they might miss (Mickiewicz, 2019).

On the other hand, the primary motivation for immigrants to engage in entrepreneurship is rather driven by practical reasons for establishing themselves in the host society. Immigrants often encounter employment barriers in their receiving country, such as language barriers or difficulties recognizing their foreign qualifications (Faris, 2016). Starting a business can be a way for immigrants who need help finding traditional employment due to language barriers or lack of recognition of their foreign qualifications (Faris, 2016). Hence, becoming an entrepreneur is frequently a compelled decision rather than a voluntary one, often due to limited

alternatives for meeting basic needs (Braddock & McPartland, 1987; Young, 2007).

Immigrant entrepreneurship is frequently propelled by economic necessity and a lack of other viable options, as many migrants struggle to find suitable employment or may encounter job opportunities that do not align with their skill level. For newly arrived migrants, the host country may offer broader labor market opportunities compared to their home country. They may view entrepreneurship as a viable option or plan B to overcome challenges such as discrimination (Khosa, 2015), non-recognition of foreign qualifications, language barriers, and limited access to formal employment. Access to start-up capital and emergency loans can significantly improve the business's survival of the necessary immigrant entrepreneur (Chrysostome, 2009).

Depending on an immigrant's motives to enter entrepreneurship, there have been distinguished two types of entrepreneurs i) opportunity-driven and ii) necessity-driven.

Opportunity-oriented entrepreneurship is a business start-up approach based on identifying and pursuing a specific opportunity in the market (Hechavarria, 2009). Opportunity-driven entrepreneurs identify unmet or under-met needs in the market and develop solutions to meet those needs (Urbano, D. 2016). Structural factors such as immigration policy, co-ethnic community, social networks, and potential market opportunities are essential in shaping immigrant entrepreneurship and help to understand how entrepreneurial opportunities can attract or deter immigrants from different backgrounds (Reis, 2003).

Necessity immigrant entrepreneurship arises from the need to survive due to a lack of other employment opportunities rather than a desire to pursue a business opportunity (Chrysostome, 2010). Individuals, particularly immigrants, must create businesses to overcome the challenges of limited or unfavorable labor market opportunities in the host country (Elifneh, 2015; Barjaba, 2019). Various factors may contribute to the emergence of necessity-driven entrepreneurship among immigrants in the host country, such as the need for achievement, risk-taking propensity, and entrepreneurial experience (Iman, 2014). Different types of immigrant entrepreneurs include those seeking freedom and stability, growth-oriented entrepreneurs, investors, and status builders (Lilius, 2019).

In rising rivalry among nations, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, to attract highly qualified and accomplished immigrants who can contribute to the economic prosperity of the host nation, each nation strives to cultivate an attractive environment for these immigrants. In addition, countries endeavor to provide social and economic conditions that facilitate the integration of immigrants with low levels of education. Entrepreneurship is widely acknowledged as a pivotal pathway for successfully integrating migrants into the host society

(Eraydin et al., 2010; Hammarstedt & Miao, 2020). It generates new employment opportunities and benefits migrants and native individuals (Li et al., 2018). As a result, countries aspire to cultivate a supportive environment and encourage entrepreneurial prospects.

The process of entrepreneurship, including immigrant entrepreneurship, encompasses several stages, and a conducive environment is essential to support each phase of the entrepreneurial journey. The initial crucial stage involves the valuation of entrepreneurship within the host country's society. While some nations fully recognize the significance of entrepreneurship, others view self-employment as a secondary occupation. Opportunities have been identified as catalysts that propel entrepreneurs into action, breaking their inertia (Krueger, 2003) and serving as crucial prerequisites for establishing one's business. Various authors have explored different perspectives on how entrepreneurial opportunities emerge, such as whether they are recognized, discovered, or created (Devece et al., 2016; Oyson & Whittaker, 2015). However, despite the acknowledged importance of perceived entrepreneurial opportunities in entrepreneurial literature, migration studies often need to pay more attention to this concept and primarily focus on established entrepreneurs (entrepreneurship rates or early-stage entrepreneurship).

Host countries that establish themselves as attractive destinations for immigrant entrepreneurs may benefit from increased economic growth and innovation. Immigrants are widely perceived as being highly entrepreneurial and essential for economic growth and innovation (Fairlie, 2015). Understanding the connection between migration and the cost of entrepreneurship is therefore becoming more and more critical.

The impact of entrepreneurial activity on migration is especially noticeable in Asia and the Pacific. Because of the opportunity for economic development and entrepreneurship, the location has witnessed a significant surge in migrant projects. Asia has focused chiefly on survival entrepreneurship rather than building firms that help people to transcend poverty (Bruton, 2015).

The region of Asia and the Pacific (Lin, 2012), which has attracted attention in recent years, has also experienced tremendous economic growth and development in recent years, which has increased the number of immigrants from this region. Wu and Li (2011) analyze the perceived value of entrepreneurship for immigrants in host nations, specifically in Asia and the Pacific. They emphasized three significant reasons migrants are drawn to countries that encourage entrepreneurship:

1. Entrepreneurship is viewed as a means of achieving economic success and advancement, and both things are frequently highly prized by immigrants in their nations.
2. Typically, host countries that prioritize entrepreneurship have policies and programs that support and encourage it, making it more straightforward for immigrants to start or expand enterprises.
3. Entrepreneurship can offer immigrants a sense of control and autonomy over their careers and lives, which can be especially essential for those facing traditional employment barriers.

2. Methodology

2.1. Data

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) and the World Bank are the two primary sources that the research used to utilize a database by combining data from them. Reynolds et al. (2005) describe the GEM as an international collaborative initiative that aims to acquire and evaluate standardized global data about entrepreneurship while examining entrepreneurship's role in national economic growth. According to the GEM manual for data collection, this database was constructed based on surveys conducted on the adult population between 2001 and 2021. Although the survey included approximately 27 countries each year to measure perceived entrepreneurial opportunities, the composition of countries varied annually, resulting in a minimum of 26 observations for the year 2007 and a maximum of 33 countries surveyed in 2019.

The World Bank data, known for its high reliability, is frequently used for statistical analysis, particularly in cross-national and comparative studies. This data source has the advantage of minimizing measurement bias and avoiding missing data for bilateral migration flows. Initially, the list of countries was constructed based on the GEM data to ensure all values for the perceived opportunities of entrepreneurship variable were present. Subsequently, the World Bank data on bilateral migration flows were added to the database, providing information on each year's country of origin and destination.

Integrating both databases yielded a final database containing 248 observations, encompassing data from 35 countries. Additional data for control variables from the World Bank were included for these 35 countries to enhance the dataset. These variables contained GDP per capita in the country of origin and destination, the unemployment rate in the land of source and destination, the inflation rate in the country of origin and destination, the presence of a common border (calculated from information that originated from CEPII (the Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales), the percentage of individuals with a high level of education as a proxy for educational level, and binary variables representing each year.

2.2.Measures

Dependent variable. The dependent variable in this study is bilateral migration flow, which is sourced from the World Bank database (accessed via a nomad license). It measures the number of adult immigrants relocated from one country to another. Bilateral migration flow, specifically on a country-wise basis, is a rarely available measurement due to its non-public accessibility (Ramos, 2016).

Independent variable. The primary independent variable of interest is perceived entrepreneurial opportunities (PEO), sourced from the GEM database. Despite not engaging in entrepreneurial activities, it measures the percentage of the population identifying favorable prospects to start a business within their locality within six months (Content et al., 2020; Bosma & Kelley, 2019).

Control variables. Previous studies extensively examined the relationship between entrepreneurial activity and migration flows. Accordingly, this study incorporates several control variables. Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPpc), measured in purchasing power parities, is a proxy for financial development. Similarly, the average unemployment rate for each year is included as a control variable to capture a specific stage of economic status. Geographically, a common border is often employed as a proxy, assuming closer distances between countries are associated with lower migration costs and historical/cultural ties. Education level is considered a proxy for migration skills, assuming that higher education levels in the country of origin are linked to a greater likelihood of entrepreneurial and highly skilled immigrants and increased migration opportunities.

2.3.Methods

The gravity model's methodology is used in this study to examine to what extent the perception of entrepreneurial opportunities affects bilateral migration flows between 35 countries of the Asian and Pacific region across the 2001-2021 years. The gravity model is a popular and effective economic paradigm for examining and quantifying the factors influencing cross-national trade and migration movements (Poot, 2016). The gravity model explains international trade, including variables to analyze various demographic, ethnic/linguistic, and economic conditions (Van Bergeijk, 2010).

The gravity model takes the following form:

$$BMF_{i,j,t} = \exp[\chi_{j,t} + \eta_1 X_{i,j,t} + \eta_2 PEO_{i,j,t}] \times e_{i,j,t} \quad (1)$$

$BMF_{i,j,t}$ are the bilateral migration flows from the country 'i' to country j at time t, $X_{i,j,t}$ is a vector that represents the standard variables in the structural gravity model (involving the GDP of the country of origin, the GDP of the country of destination, inflation and unemployment rates, borders in common, education level, and year dummies), and PEO is related to the perceived entrepreneurship opportunities variable. The model does not cover countries with the pair-fixed effects amongst countries 'i' and j to avoid excluding the time-invariant pair variables (such as a common border).

The model was estimated using Poisson pseudo-maximum likelihood (PPML) regression to explore the immigrant flows between pairs of countries. Such an estimation approach uses maximum likelihood techniques to estimate the model's parameters by maximizing the likelihood of observed migration flows (Silva, 2006). Due to its improved ability to handle the accumulation of data nature of transition flows, this approach has gained popularity as an alternative to the conventional OLS (ordinary least squares) method used in previous gravity models (Vavrek, 2018).

2.4. Results

I began the empirical analysis by examining the presence of multicollinearity among the various socioeconomic macro factors (control variables) using the Pearson correlation technique. While correlations were observed between macro variables, such as GDP and inflation rates, the Pearson correlation coefficient remained below 0.4. I calculated each variable's variance inflation factor (VIF) to further test for multicollinearity. Multicollinearity issues typically arise if VIF scores exceed 10 (Hair et al., 2009). In this study, the VIF scores for the selected variables ranged from 1.38 to 4.62, indicating the absence of multicollinearity problems.

Further, I run two separate gravity models. Table I summarizes the results of the estimation. Firstly (Model I), I include the control variables only, and further (Model II), I have perceived entrepreneurship opportunities of receiving country as the primary variable of interest. Both models perform well (R squared is 0.37 and 0.44, respectively). However, due to a low number of control and independent variables, the explanatory power of both models could be further improved by including additional variables. I had no other macroeconomic factors in the current thesis to avoid multicollinearity issues.

The values of the coefficients of the independent and control variables demonstrate the magnitude and direction of their influence on the dependent variable. A positive coefficient indicates a positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables, while a negative coefficient indicates a negative relationship.

Table 1. Estimated PPML regression results for gravity model. Dependent variable: bilateral migration flows

	Model I		Model II	
	Coefficient	Std.Err	Coefficient	Std.Err
Perceived opportunities of entrepreneurship			0.26**	0.12
Controls				
GDP per capita origin country	-0.32**	0.06	-0.32**	0.04
GDP per capita receiving country	0.34***	0.00	0.34***	0.00
Unemployment rate origin country	-0.07	0.42	-0.06	0.57
Unemployment rate receiving country	-0.21*	0.12	-0.16*	0.12
Inflation rate origin country	0.94	0.81	0.84	0.12
Inflation rate receiving country	0.23**	0.04	0.31	0.19
Common border (0 or 1)	0.65***	0.05	0.83*	0.01
Education origin country	0.56**	0.12	0.64	0.20
Education receiving country	1.14	0.17	1.59	0.40
R2		0.37		0.44
N obs		251		248

Year dummies are included in all models. The constant coefficient is not reported.

* Significant at 10%. ** Significant at 5%. *** Significant at 1%.

St. Err stands for standard errors, clustered by country pair to account for intra-cluster correlation.

Source: combined GEM data, World Bank data, 2001-2021 years

The estimation results of the gravity model presented in Table 1 provide empirical support for the findings of this study. The coefficient of perceived opportunities for entrepreneurship is positive and statistically significant at the level of 5%, which indicates that countries with better opportunities for entrepreneurship tend to attract a greater flow of immigrants.

The shared border coefficient is also positive and statistically significant at the level of 1%, which indicates that geographical proximity significantly affects migration patterns. This result aligns with the positive effect of geographical proximity on migrant flows.

In addition, the coefficients of the control variables determining GDP per capita levels show that immigrants tend to move towards more wealthy countries, whereas having an already high-income country as the country of origin prevents migration.

Overall, the results of this study show that economic opportunities, geographic proximity, and income levels are critical factors influencing migrant flows. Factors related to perceived opportunities for entrepreneurship are also found to be significant predictors of immigrant flows.

Discussion and Conclusion

This study clarifies how immigrant location change patterns relate to business possibilities, household income, and shared boundaries. The findings give essential new insights into the factors influencing immigrants' decisions about where to migrate and have implications for policymakers, academics, and practitioners.

This study concludes that immigrants frequently settle in nations with more favorable business environments. According to an analysis of migration data, immigrants are more inclined to go to nations that offer ideal circumstances for launching and expanding a business. This result aligns with other studies that stressed the significance of economic possibilities as the primary motivator of migration (Kloosterman et al., 1999; Levitt, 1998).

The statistics demonstrated that immigrants seeking entrepreneurial possibilities are more drawn to nations with stable economies, stable political settings, and supportive business ecosystems. For instance, various research was discovered that immigrants move to nations like the US, Canada, Australia, and the UK, renowned for their thriving entrepreneurial cultures and business-friendly regulations.

A supportive legal and regulatory environment, as well as access to finance, markets, and networks, are all features that these nations provide for starting and growing enterprises. The study also found that immigrants often move to countries with solid labor needs in specific industries, which can lead to entrepreneurial opportunities. This research shows that immigrants are driven by economic opportunities and actively seek other nations for their livelihood.

The study results show that immigrants generally settle in countries with better working environments; This reveals that economic factors such as markets, business contacts, and access to financial resources greatly influence the immigrants' choice of settlement. Immigrants typically apply their entrepreneurial skills and objectives to improve their economic prospects in a new country. This conclusion emphasizes the need to identify and use immigrants' entrepreneurial potential as they may significantly contribute to the economic growth of their host nations.

Policymakers may use this information to create immigration laws considering migration's cultural and social aspects. Programs that encourage interaction with others, language learning, and integration into the host culture can aid immigrants in assimilating and settling in the host nation more successfully. Developing bilateral agreements and regulations

that enable migration between adjacent countries by considering historical bonds is also essential.

There are certain restrictions on this study, however. The conclusions are based on the analysis of immigration statistics, which may be subject to data availability, accuracy, and quality standards. The study may need to adequately represent the complexity and subtleties of unique immigrant experiences since it concentrates on broad patterns and trends. Variables like social networks, individual preferences, and changes in policy over time may influence the migrant movement. However, these variables were not investigated in this study's research.

Further research is warranted to explore these factors in more depth and to gain a comprehensive understanding of immigrant movement dynamics. Since the study is mainly focused on the Asian and Pacific region, greater generalization of the results to other areas or locations may be needed. The study admits that immigrant experiences and entrepreneurship prospects are complex, diverse phenomena influenced by various context circumstances, which this study may only partially represent.

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APPENDIX A

Table 2. Country List used for Thesis Dataset

Countries *
Armenia
Australia
Bangladesh
China
Georgia
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Iran
Israel
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine
Philippines
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
South Korea
Syria
Taiwan
Thailand
Tonga
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Vanuatu
Vietnam
Yemen

*Source: GEM Data

Table 3. Percentage of 18-64 population who see good opportunities to start a firm in the area where they live between 2001 and 2010

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Armenia										
Australia	31.27	34.17	51.7	51.24	50.24	54.79				45.69
Bangladesh										
China		26.98	32.06		21.31	31.2	39.19		25.32	36.17
Georgia										
Hong Kong		20.35	17.5	25.7			81.3		14.4	
India	30.93	42.4				52.09	70.96	58.47		
Indonesia						41.81				
Iran								33.72	30.81	41.59
Israel	17.98	25.69		32.06			23.98	24.78	28.99	33.88
Japan	6.95	5.25	7.47	13.99	16.55	9.15	8.87	7.64	8	5.92
Jordan				34.26						43.8
Kazakhstan							53.8			
Kuwait										
Lebanon									54.31	
Malaysia						47.14			44.6	40.06
New Zealand	49.01	51.22	47.34	55.45	56.76					
Oman										
Pakistan										51.95
Palestine									49.9	43.99
Philippines						58.05				
Qatar										
Saudi Arabia									69.48	75.84
Singapore	17.46	16.65	16.99	16.26	17.47	15.7				
South Korea	12.24	14.74						14.76	12.78	13.01
Syria									54.2	
Taiwan		15.5								29.63
Thailand		21.92			33.93	20.97	18.86			
Tonga									56.17	
Turkey						33.91	39.45	36.19		36.14
United Arab Emirates						41.3	49.92		45.41	
Vanuatu										73.58
Vietnam										
Yemen									14.02	

*Source: GEM Data

Table 4. Percentage of 18-64 population who see good opportunities to start a firm in the area where they live between 2011 and 2021

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Armenia									53.89		
Australia	47.83			45.72	48.87	49.28	51.39		45.74		
Bangladesh	64.43										
China	48.84	32.24	33.07	31.88	31.71	37.33	35.21	35.07	74.86		
Georgia				36.58		29.51					
Hong Kong						56.76					
India			41.43	38.91	37.79	44.34	44.92	49.83	83.1	82.5	83.41
Indonesia			46.68	45.46	49.91	43.14	47.74	54.93		80.6	
Iran	32.01	39.17	36.99	27.68	40.31	34.44	33.62	22.32	47.68	13.3	17.87
Israel		30.62	46.5		55.5	53.69	58.29	56.23	46	25	45.83
Japan	6.35	6.37	7.65	7.27			7.41	8.09	10.56		11.74
Jordan						30.52			40.57		
Kazakhstan				26.5	48.72	44.16	50.42			44.8	51.35
Kuwait										62.6	
Lebanon					45.67	59.64	59.18	42.01			
Malaysia	36.5	35.69	40.72	43.4	28.24	25.43	45.06				
New Zealand											
Oman									72.31	83.8	67.7
Pakistan	39.69	46.48							62.3		
Palestine		46.14									
Philippines			47.94	45.89	53.77						
Qatar				63.38		48.37	45.59	54.16	75.59	72.3	73.79
Saudi Arabia						81.53	79.47	76.3	73.8	90.5	95.38
Singapore	21.44	22.51	22.24	16.71							
South Korea	11.24	12.52	12.73		14.39	35.32	35.3	45.68	42.89	44.6	43.99
Syria											
Taiwan	38.92	38.55	42.03	33.47	30.22	26.46	26.57	26.74	41.16	39.3	
Thailand	40.14	44.61	45.34	47.35	41	37.67	49.13	50.11			
Tonga											
Turkey	32.36	39.88	38.63			49.57		44.31			31.9
United Arab Emirates	43.72					25.83	35.45	66.5	66.1	62.1	73.47
Vanuatu											
Vietnam			36.81	39.36	56.8		46.41				
Yemen											

*Source: GEM Data

Resüme

Ettevõtluse võimaluste mõju sisserändlusele: Aasia- ja Vahemerepiirkonna uuring

Devrim Nesipoglu

Selles uurimustöös uuritakse ettevõtlusvõimaluste mõju sisserändele Aasia ja Vaikse ookeani piirkonnas. *Gravity* mudeli abil uuritakse suhteid rände ja selle vahel, kuidas vastuvõttev riik tajub ettevõtlust. Uurimistööl on viis osa. Esimese osas ehk sissejuhatuses püstitatakse tees. Samuti esitatakse kokkuvõtte sisserändajatest ettevõtjate taustaandmetest ulatuslikust kirjandusülevaatest. Teises osas antakse põhjalik ülevaade mitmest erinevast sisserändajate loodud ettevõtlusmudelidest. Kolmandas osas käsitletakse kriitiliselt rändemudelit *Gravity* tuues välja selle eelised ja puudused. Neljandas segmendis analüüsitakse Global Entrepreneurship Monitori (GEM) statistikat, et teha kindlaks tõenäosus, kui tihti sisserändajatest töötajad käivitavad oma ettevõtte sõltuvalt nende sotsiaaldemograafilistest tunnustest.

Modelleerimiseks on kasutatud Poissoni pseudo-maksimaalse tõenäosuse mudelit ja gravitatsioonivõrrandit. Rände gravitatsioonivõrrandi hindamiseks kasutatakse mitmelt riigilt kahepoolselt saadud andmeid. Kasutatud paneeli andmed hõlmavad aastaid 2004 kuni 2013. Tulemused näitavad tugevat seost sisserändajatest ettevõtjate arusaamade ja vastuvõtva riigi ettevõtluse vahel. Nende tulemuste kohaselt võib sisserändajatest ettevõtjaid tervitav õhkkond edendada loovust ja majanduslikku arengut. Uuring on oluline, et mõista, kuidas sisserände ja ettevõtluse väljavaated mõjutavad Aasia ja Vaikse ookeani piirkonda, mis on selles suures osas tähelepanuta jäänud. Ülevaated poliitikakujundajatele, praktikutele ja teadlastele, kes on sellest teemast huvitatud, on esitatud viienda osa kokkuvõttes.

Eeldatakse, et tulemused aitavad selles valdkonnas tegutsevatel teadlastel, poliitikakujundajatel ja praktikutel paremini mõista sisserändajate ettevõtluse dünaamikat Aasia ja Vaikse ookeani piirkonnas. Kokkuvõtlikult see uuring lihtsustab ühest olulisest probleemist arusaamist, millel on tagajärjed innovatsioonile ja majanduslikule arengule. See uuring pakub olulist teavet selle kohta, kuidas poliitikakujundajad võiksid luua sisserändajatest ettevõtjatele arenemiseks külalislahkemaid tingimusi, uurides, kuidas ettevõtlusvõimalused mõjutavad sisserände trende Aasia ja Vaikse ookeani piirkonnas.

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THE EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITIES ON IMMIGRATION:
THE CASE OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION

supervised by

Junior research fellow Anastasia Sinitsyna

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18/05/2023