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## **TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY OR TO START YOUR OWN BUSINESS? EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL AND MIGRATION INTENTION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between the entrepreneurial intention and the intention to leave the country. We collected data from 245 students in Bosnia and Herzegovina about their intentions to become entrepreneurs, intentions to leave the country, and their perception about different sources of conflict: interreligious and interethnic tolerance, gender inequality, sexual discrimination, and economic situation. As expected, social interactions seem to be an important predictor of the intention to migrate. Those respondents whose friends and family members migrated have higher chances of migrating themselves. None of the conflict sources influence willingness to leave the country either. Contrary to our expectations, the entrepreneurial intention has a statistically significant and positive effect on the intention to leave the country. A possible explanation might be that individuals with higher entrepreneurial intention also have higher expectations regarding life achievements; which might be achieved in developed countries. However, it seems that preference for opportunity-driven entrepreneurship plays an important role in decreasing the intention to migrate. If individuals prefer opportunity-driven instead of necessity entrepreneurship, these preferences have a statistically significant and negative influence on the intention to migrate. A possible explanation for this might be that individuals who can perceive opportunity in the environment, have a higher motivation to stay in the country because their motivation comes from observing and pursuing an opportunity rather than out of necessity. Policymakers should create an environment to stimulate opportunity instead of necessity entrepreneurship.*

**Keywords:** migration, entrepreneurial intention, opportunity-driven entrepreneurship, necessity entrepreneurship

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A recent study that employs comparative, multilevel analysis conducted by Williams, Jephcote, Janta, and Li (2018), points out that research in the area of migration intentions is not straightforward and is still fragmented. While their research addresses many limitations from the existing research, they observe that the majority of studies in the area of migration intention are conducted on small survey samples coming from a single country. In addition to this, most studies rely on public opinion polls, which reduce the number of potential explanatory variables. In this context, our paper is not different from the majority of studies; but we designed our survey with plenty of explanatory variables. In addition, we introduced a new variable that might potentially reduce the intention to leave the country of origin.

The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between several proxy variables of life satisfaction, the perception of different social issues, and the intention to migrate. In addition to these, we explore the relationship between the entrepreneurial intention and the intention to leave the country. The underlying reason for including the entrepreneurial intention is our understanding that the intention to start a business in home country can increase motivation to stay in the country: individuals that intend to become entrepreneurs are expected to have lower willingness to leave the country since the implementation of the business idea should force them to stay. However, our results confirm that this is not the case, but preference for opportunity-driven entrepreneurship plays an important role in decreasing the intention to migrate. This paper is divided into five sections: (1) Introduction, (2) Theoretical background, (3) Research methods, (4) Results and discussion, and (5) Conclusions.

## 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The decision to migrate and the factors that affect this decision have long been a question of primary interest for academics and policymakers. Thus, different theories have emerged that try to explain an individual's decision to leave the country. We will look back on three main theories that analyze the problem of migrations: Neoclassical Theory, The New Economics of Labour Migration, and The World System Theory.

The Neoclassical Theory (Lewis, 1954; Harris and Todaro, 1970) dominates in explaining the causes of migration. The main factor that influences a person's decision to migrate is the economic factor. According to this theory, each migrant seeks an optimal combination of financial benefits, job security, and travel costs (Roman and Vasilescu, 2016). On the other hand, the critics of this theory state that the rationality is that not only poor people leave a country, but also a significant number of highly skilled workers, a phenomenon known as brain drain. Stark and Bloom (1985) developed a theory known as "The New Economics of Labor Migration". This theory focuses on the motivations of people to migrate and it states that migration is not an individual decision, but is taken by large groups of individuals, i.e. households or families, individuals acting together to maximize

revenues and minimize the risks arising with the constraints of a variety of markets, not only the labor market. World System Theory, attributed to Wallerstein (1974), views migrations in the context of globalization. This theory refers to the polarized world as seen today, where there are countries that have benefited from and some have been exploited by the world economic system. Given the new technologies and new ways of transportation, every country participates in this world system, as a source of raw materials, production, or consumption. In that sense, migration is seen as the main element of production (Roman and Vasilescu, 2016).

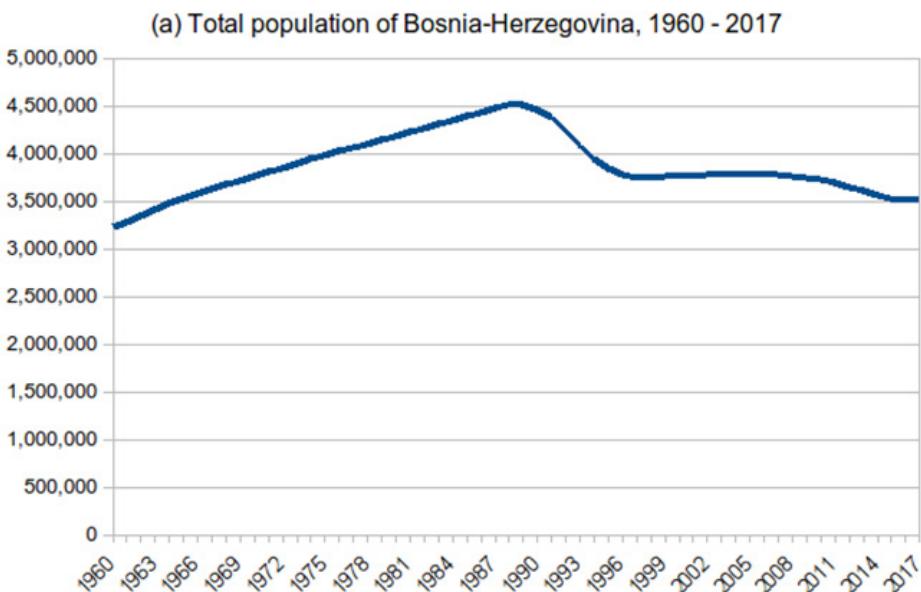
Otrachshenko and Popova's findings (2014) show that individuals who are dissatisfied with life have a higher intention to leave a country. Their research confirms that environmental variables such as socio-economic and macroeconomic conditions affect the intention to leave a country, however through life satisfaction. Similar results were found by Lapshyna and Duvell (2015) in the case of Ukraine. In their research, life dissatisfaction is one of the most important drivers of migration; while better-educated individuals have stronger intentions to migrate abroad. Van Dalen and Henkens (2007) confirm that an important factor in triggering emigration comes from social networks. Other factors that contribute to the intention to emigrate from a high-income country such as the Netherlands are age, education, and income. Their findings can help us understand what a typical potential migrant looks like: he or she is "young, better educated, with a high income, and with family or friends abroad" (p. 58). Roman and Valinescu (2016) confirm that age, the use of the internet, and social class of the family are the factors that determine teenagers' propensity to migrate, while the feeling of discrimination and the entrepreneurial behavior are the key factors that influence the migration intentions of young adults in Romania. Similarly, Williams et al. (2018) identified family attachment as an important predictor of migration intentions at meso-level, i.e. strong family attachment can decrease the intention to migrate from a country. Santric-Milicevic, Terzic-Supic, Matejic, Vasic, and Ricketts (2014) come to a different, yet similar conclusion in Serbia: push factors for leaving the country are the quality of life and limited vacancy. Their findings show that a large proportion of medical undergraduates consider emigrating (more specifically 80.6%).

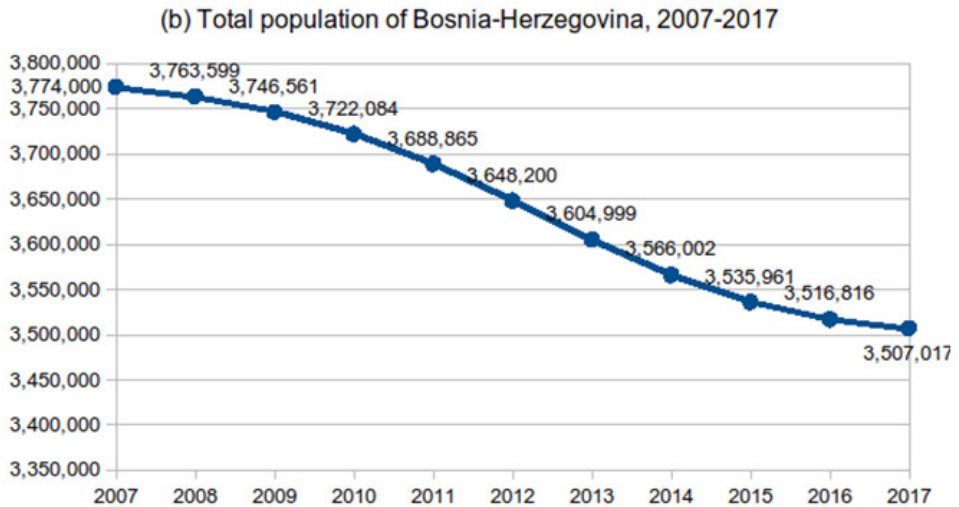
Dimova and Wolff (2015) investigated the relationship between the intention to migrate to a foreign country in the coming year and whether individuals are receiving remittances. Their research was conducted on the 2001-2004 panel data collected in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sample consisted of 10,129 people (approximately 3,500 for each year) including individuals between 15 and 45 years. Three questions (proxies) were used to measure the probability to migrate: two that measure the desire to migrate to a foreign country and another that measures probability to migrate in the upcoming year on the scale from not likely at all to very likely. Based on these questions, the dummy variable was created indicating a desire to emigrate to a foreign country. Their results show that 30.2% of the respondents would like to migrate to a foreign country; whereas 69.2% of the individuals indicated that emigration in the upcoming year is not likely. Regarding the relationship between migration and remittance, their results support the hypothesis that remittances can stimulate chain migration of individuals receiving remittances. The intention to emigrate increases for respondents receiving remittances. Interestingly, their

research indicated that young, healthy, and well-educated people in Bosnia and Herzegovina have a higher probability to migrate. Two possible explanations are provided: remittances are viewed as “a signal of better economic prospects in the host country”; whereas for older people migrations are triggered by the desire to keep strong family links or to provide support in raising kids.

Poulain (2008) presents descriptive statistics extracted from the Eurostat database showing that 8.6% of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s citizens were living in the EU. The number of people from Bosnia and Herzegovina that were living in the EU is higher by 1% than the number of citizens from Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro. According to the World Bank (2016), in 2013 Bosnia and Herzegovina had emigration rate of 44.5%. This rate is even higher than in Albania (43.6%), which has been the leading country in Europe for years by the rate of emigration compared to the total number of inhabitants living in the country. The more recent data (Klix, 2017) show that 150,000 people left Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 2013 to 2017, which is 3.84% of the total population compared to the total population used in Poulain (2008) or 4.3% compared to the average total population in the period 2013-2017. Connor (2016) shows that 30% of the native-born population are living in another country, ranking Bosnia and Herzegovina the first among nine countries whose population migrated or sought refuge abroad. Figure 1 illustrates that the total population of Bosnia and Herzegovina had two decreasing trends: (1) the first one was after the 1992-1995 war and (2) the second one happened after 2008. Therefore, the migration from Bosnia and Herzegovina is an evident trend, which identifies a need for conducting research studies that will establish the relationship between possible manipulation variable (intention to become an entrepreneur) and the intention to migrate.

**Figure 1: Total population of Bosnia and Herzegovina**





Data Source: United Nations World Population Prospects

Based on the previous discussion, this paper aims to explore the relationship between the entrepreneurial intention, a preference for opportunity-driven entrepreneurship, and the intention to leave the country. We also examine how perception about different issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina (religious and ethnic intolerance, gender inequality, urban/rural division, etc.) contribute to the explanation of variability in the intention to leave the country. Therefore, with this paper, we contribute to the stream of research that addresses an important gap in existing literature, i.e. determinants of intentions to migrate (see Williams et al., 2018).

### 3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a quantitative approach. Data collection took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between May and July 2018. The data were collected by the authors of this study. In order to ensure higher response rates, we decided to use a printed questionnaire. Our population represents all students at a private college that offers more than five types of studies in the different discipline: (a) Business studies, (b) Security studies, (c) Energetics, (d) Occupational health, safety, and fire protection and (e) Traffic engineering. Such varieties allowed us to examine the relationship between the entrepreneurial intention and the intention to leave the country; including students that might be more entrepreneurship oriented (business studies). The College currently enrolls more than 1,000 students at the undergraduate (the first cycle) level from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, we used convenience sampling as a sampling technique where respondents were selected because of their accessibility and proximity to the researcher. However, we tried to ensure randomization by collecting data at different activities (such as

lectures or when students were visiting the College) at different times of the day. This research is a part of our previous research regarding the entrepreneurial intention; therefore, we used our existing primary data in order to gain an understanding of the relationship between the new variables. As such, the limitation comes from using the existing dataset, not allowing us to include all questions that might contribute to the explanation of the variation in our variable of interest, i.e. the intention to migrate. However, our research design included plenty of variables that were not used in previous research, allowing us to make contributions to the current stream of research. We collected data from 245 students in Bosnia and Herzegovina about their intentions to become entrepreneurs, intentions to leave the country, and their perceptions about different sources of conflict: interreligious and interethnic tolerance, gender inequality, sexual discrimination, urban/rural divisions, and divisions between the rich/the poor. We also selected proxies that represent the quality of a respondent's life: understanding of the economic situation, a respondent's decision to vote in the elections, and whether Bosnia and Herzegovina requires radical changes, or if respondents have friends or family members who already emigrated from the country. We included these variables since negative perception regarding these aspects of life and social issues might contribute to greater dissatisfaction in life, which in turn can lead to a higher intention to leave the country. Originally, the questions were designed using bipolar scales contrasting two opposites. However, we re-coded these variables into unipolar in order to make the interpretation of results possible and meaningful. For example, we used a bipolar scale that includes choices from -3 (high religious intolerance) to 3 (high religious tolerance). All answers from the respondents in our dataset that were equal or above zero were coded as an absence of intolerance (zero), while values from -1 to -3 were re-coded into positive values (1 to 3) indicating different levels of respondent's perception of intolerance in the society.

The question regarding the intention to migrate represents the average value of five questions designed by authors to assess respondents' intentions to leave the country (see Table 1). The Cronbach alpha coefficient for the five items is .87, suggesting that the items have relatively high internal consistency. The migration intention question used by researchers varies, as presented in the literature review conducted by Williams et al. (2018). We wanted to measure intention in combination with different underlying reasons: search for better work, better political-legal system, education, social and cultural experiences, and avoiding potential future conflicts.

We used a Likert type scale with five items for measuring the entrepreneurial intention, validated by Liñán and Chen (2009). We calculated the average value of these items in order to use it in the regression model.

**Table 1: Survey Design**

Variable	Items
<p>Migration Intention</p> <p>(average K1, K2, K3, K4, K5)</p> <p><b>Dependent variable</b></p>	<p><i>Five-point Likert Scale</i></p> <p>K1: I intend to emigrate from my country in search of better work and increased salary</p> <p>K2: I intend to emigrate from my country in search of a better political-legal system</p> <p>K3: I intend to emigrate from my country in search of education</p> <p>K4: I intend to emigrate from my country in search of new social and cultural experiences</p> <p>K5: I intend to emigrate because of constant tensions and fears of new conflict</p>
<p>Entrepreneurial intention</p> <p>(average E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16)</p>	<p><i>Six-point Likert Scale</i></p> <p>E11: I am ready to do anything to be an entrepreneur</p> <p>E12: My professional goal is to become an entrepreneur</p> <p>E13: I will make every effort to start and run my own firm</p> <p>E14: I am determined to create a firm in the future</p> <p>E15: I have very seriously thought about starting a firm</p> <p>E16: I have the firm intention to start a firm someday</p>
<p>Life satisfaction</p> <p>(Proxy)</p>	<p><i>Bipolar scale recoded into unipolar</i></p> <p>LS1: I have close friends and family members who emigrated from BiH</p> <p>LS2: The general economic situation in BiH is poor</p> <p>LS3: I don't vote in the elections</p> <p>LS4: BiH requires radical changes</p>
<p>Perception of social issues</p>	<p><i>Bipolar scale recoded into unipolar</i></p> <p>SI1: Religious intolerance</p> <p>SI2: Ethnic intolerance</p> <p>SI3: Urban/rural divisions</p> <p>SI4: Diversities between the rich/the poor</p> <p>SI5: Gender inequality</p> <p>SI6: Sexual orientation discrimination</p>

Type of entrepreneurship	<i>Bipolar scale recoded into unipolar</i>  OP: In case you decide to start your own business, you will do this mainly because exploiting business opportunities.
Gender	<i>Dummy variable (1 if male)</i>
Age	<i>Categorical variable: 18-21 (reference), 22-26, 27-30, 31-35, 36+</i>

The dependent variable in our models is the intention to migrate, i.e. the intention to leave the country. We specified four models in order to observe changes in  $R^2$ . In the first model, four proxies for life satisfaction are used as predictors for the intention to leave the country. In the second model, we add variables that describe perception about different social issues. The third model includes our key variables of interest: the entrepreneurial intention and preference for opportunity-driven entrepreneurship. Finally, we add gender and age group as control variables. We use multiple regression to understand whether an intention to leave the country can be predicted based on the entrepreneurial intention and preference for opportunity-driven entrepreneurship.

In order to answer our research questions, we define the following hypothesis:

H1: Social interactions increase migration intention

H2: Perception of intolerances/inequalities increases migration intention

H3: Higher entrepreneurial intention decreases migration intention

H4: Preference for opportunity-driven intention decreases migration intention

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

First, we provide a description of the sample. The data used in this research paper were collected between May and July in 2018 at a private College in Bosnia and Herzegovina that has more than 1,000 students enrolled at five types of studies. Students participating in different types of activities were asked to fill in the printed questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed, so it could be automatically scanned with a scanner. However, due to many errors produced by the software, the answers were entered manually. The sample characteristics are presented in Table 2. The majority of respondents belong to the age group 18-30 (73%), whereas 11% are in the 31-35 age group and 16% older than 36. Male students predominated across all age groups. Our sample consists also of respondents from different types of studies. Business studies are the predominant major at the College where 57% of research participants are women. In all other types of studies, men are predominant. Other types of studies are almost equally represented in the sample (from 15% to 23%), whereas students from energetics consist only 6% of our sample.



**Table 2: Sample Characteristics**

Variable		Total	Gender			
			Female	Male	Missing	Total
Age	18-21	76 (31%)	35 (46%)	40 (53%)	1 (1%)	76 (100%)
	22-26	79 (32%)	20 (25%)	58 (74%)	1 (1%)	79 (100%)
	27-30	23 (9%)	9 (39%)	14 (61%)	0 (0%)	23 (100%)
	31-35	26 (11%)	6 (23%)	19 (73%)	1 (4%)	26 (100%)
	Older than 36	40 (16%)	15 (38%)	23 (58%)	2 (5%)	40 (100%)
	Missing	1 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Type of study	Business studies	85 (35%)	48 (57%)	37 (44%)	0 (0%)	85 (100%)
	Security studies	50 (20%)	14 (28%)	35 (70%)	1 (2%)	50 (100%)
	Energetics	15 (6%)	4 (27%)	11 (73%)	0 (0%)	15 (100%)
	Occupational health and safety and fire protection	36 (15%)	9 (25%)	26 (72%)	1 (3%)	36 (100%)
	Traffic engineering	57 (23%)	11 (19%)	43 (76%)	3 (5%)	57 (100%)
	Missing	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
	Total	245 (100%)	86 (35%)	154 (63%)	5 (2%)	245 (100%)

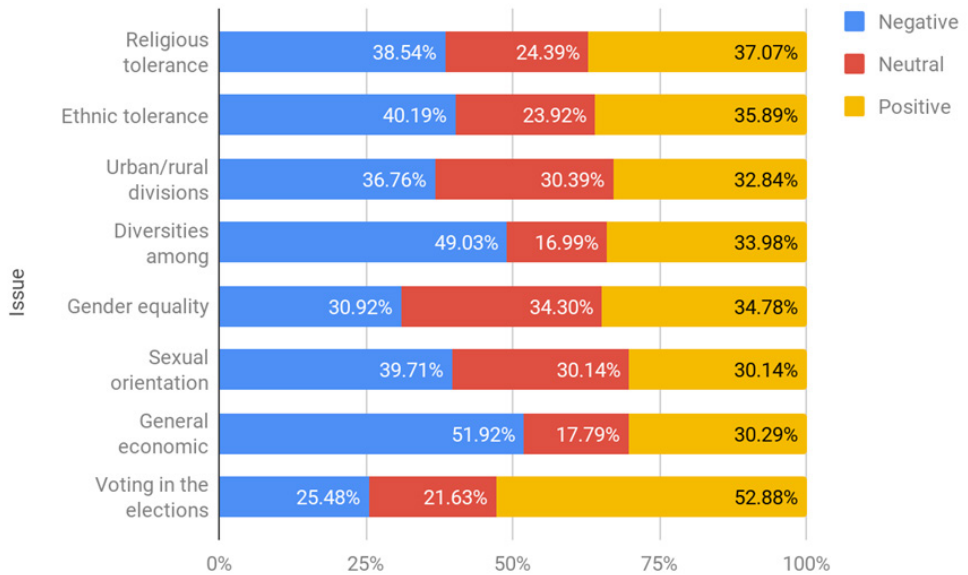
Second, we provide a description of the sample by analyzing key independent variables. As we can observe from Table 3, our sample is well balanced since we have respondents in each category. Neutral perceptions range from the lowest 17% (perception about diversity between the rich and the poor) to the highest 34% (perception about gender equality).

Lower intention to leave the country has 45% of respondents, while higher intention to migrate has 44% of survey respondents. The remaining 11% of respondents indicated number three on the scale from 1 (totally disagree) to 5 (totally agree), placing themselves somewhere between those with lower intention and higher intention to migrate.

**Table 3: Students' Perception of Different Social Issues**

Question: In your opinion, where does the BiH stand when it comes to...?									
Code	Issue	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Issue
SI1	Religious intolerance	34	24	21	50	20	22	34	Religious harmony
		17%	12%	10%	24%	10%	11%	17%	
SI2	Ethnic intolerance	33	31	20	50	20	23	32	Ethnic harmony
		16%	15%	10%	24%	10%	11%	15%	
SI3	Urban/rural divisions	24	24	27	62	23	20	24	Urban/rural synergies
		12%	12%	13%	30%	11%	10%	12%	
SI4	Diversities between the rich/the poor	58	26	17	35	24	18	28	Closeness among the rich/the poor
		28%	13%	8%	17%	12%	9%	14%	
SI5	Gender inequality	29	19	16	71	22	24	26	Gender equality
		14%	9%	8%	34%	11%	12%	13%	
SI6	Sexual orientation discrimination	41	18	24	63	19	22	22	Respecting others' sexual orientation
		20%	9%	11%	30%	9%	11%	11%	
LS2	General economic situation in BiH is very poor, without prospects	62	23	23	37	19	19	25	General economic situation in BiH is improving, it has prospects
		30%	11%	11%	18%	9%	9%	12%	
LS3	I do not plan to vote in the elections	30	7	16	45	12	28	70	I do plan to vote in the elections
		14%	3%	8%	22%	6%	13%	34%	
LS4	BiH requires radical changes	69	9	9	41	13	23	37	BiH requires gradual changes
		34%	4%	4%	20%	6%	11%	18%	

Figure 1 shows that, in general, more respondents have a negative perception of identified social issues. The differences between the number of respondents with negative views and positive views of these issues range from 1.5% to 27.40% of total questionnaire participants. In general, more respondents have a negative perception of the division between the rich/ the poor and general economic situation. On the other hand, more respondents plan to vote in the elections (52.88% of those who are going to vote versus 25.48% who are not).

**Figure 1: Perception of social issues**

The value of  $R^2$  in our first model is .34, which tells us that life satisfaction proxy variables can account for 34% of the variation in the intention to migrate. There are many factors that can explain this variation, but our first model can explain approximately 34%. However, LS1 variable is the only with a significant effect on the intention to migrate. As expected, social interactions seem to be an important predictor of the intention to migrate. The respondents whose friends and family members migrated have higher chances of migrating themselves. This effect is significant at 1% and does not change in Model 2, Model 3 or Model 4. It could be explained by the findings of Dimova and Wolff (2015): friends and family members living abroad and sending remittances can stimulate chain migration of individuals receiving remittances. Other proxies for life satisfaction and a perception about different social issues have no effect on the intention to migrate. Presence of all sorts of intolerance and inequalities does not increase an individual's willingness to migrate to another country. We argue that friends and family members initiate chain reactions increasing individual's intention to leave the country. Other factors might be important predictors for individuals directly affected by social issues themselves: for example, gender inequality might increase the intention to migrate for female citizens, while sexual discrimination might increase the intention to leave the country for the LGBT population. However, we could not test this since our dataset does not contain these variables. But, our models confirm that these issues do not matter for overall participants in the research.

Contrary to our expectations, the entrepreneurial intention has a statistically significant and positive effect on the intention to leave the country. We expected that those individuals with higher intention to become an entrepreneur would rather consider staying in the country while pursuing their business idea. A possible

explanation might be that individuals with higher entrepreneurial intentions also have higher expectations regarding life achievements; which might be achieved in developed countries. However, it seems that the preference for opportunity-driven entrepreneurship plays important role in decreasing the intention to migrate. If individuals prefer opportunity-driven instead of necessity entrepreneurship, these preferences have a statistically significant and negative influence on the intention to migrate. A possible explanation might be that individuals who can perceive opportunity in the environment, have a higher motivation to stay in the country because their motivation comes from observing and pursuing an opportunity rather than out of necessity.

We did not observe a statistically significant effect of our two control variables: age and gender. In other words, this means that the intention to migrate does not prevail more to men or women, nor it depends on the age of respondents.

**Table 4: Results Estimation**

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
	B (SE)	B (SE)	B (SE)	B (SE)
<b>Life satisfaction</b>				
LS1	<b>0.48*** (0.04)</b>	<b>0.48*** (0.04)</b>	<b>0.45*** (0.05)</b>	<b>0.45*** (0.05)</b>
LS2	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.08)	0.02 (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)
LS3	0.04 (0.07)	0.03 (0.07)	0.07 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)
LS4	0.02 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.06)	0.00 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)
<b>Social issues (perception)</b>				
SI1	-	0.10 (0.11)	0.12 (0.12)	0.12 (0.98)
SI2	-	0 (0.12)	0.02 (0.13)	0.02 (0.17)
SI3	-	0.16 (0.1)	0.14 (0.1)	0.11 (1.06)
SI4	-	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.08)	-0.07 (-0.82)
SI5	-	-0.04 (0.09)	-0.01 (0.09)	-0.05 (-0.55)
SI6	-	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.09)	-0.04 (-0.46)
<b>Entrepreneurial intention</b>	-	-	0.07 (0.05)	<b>0.10** (0.05)</b>
<b>Opportunity-driven intention</b>	-	-	<b>-0.14** (0.06)</b>	<b>-0.15** (0.06)</b>
<b>Gender (Male)</b>	-	-	-	-0.25 (0.16)
<b>Age</b>				
18-21 (reference)	-	-	-	-
22-26	-	-	-	-0.09 (0.18)
27-30	-	-	-	0.32 (0.26)
31-35	-	-	-	0.27 (0.26)
36+	-	-	-	0.16 (0.22)

<b>Const</b>	<b>1.50*** (0.15)</b>	<b>1.47*** (0.15)</b>	<b>1.38*** (0.25)</b>	<b>1.41*** (0.29)</b>
<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	0.34	0.36	0.41	0.43
<b>Adjusted R<sup>2</sup></b>	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.38
<b>Number of observations</b>	238	238	204	199

\*\*\* Significant at 0.01 level, \*\* Significant at 0.05 level, \*Significant at 0.10 level.

Note: standard errors are between brackets

Our results support  $H_1$  and  $H_4$ , meaning the social interactions increases the intention to migrate, while preference for opportunity driven entrepreneurship decreases it.  $H_2$  is not supported: we could not confirm that perception of intolerances/inequalities increases the intention to migrate. Finally,  $H_3$  is not supported. However, the entrepreneurial intention has a statistically significant and positive effect on the intention to migrate.

**Table 5: Hypothesis Testing Summary**

<b>Hypothesis</b>	<b>Results</b>
H1: Social interactions increases migration intention	Supported
H2: Perception of intolerances/inequalities increases migration intention	Not supported
H3: Higher entrepreneurial intention decreases migration intention	Not supported
H4: Preference for opportunity-driven intention decreases migration intention	Supported

## 5. CONCLUSION

As expected, our finding supports the idea that social interactions are an important predictor of the intention to migrate. As noted by Dimova and Wolff (2015), the existing literature does not pay particular attention to the examination of the relationship between migration and remittances sent back to the country of origin and whether they can stimulate chain migration. Drawing on their work, our research additionally enriches the literature related to the issue of migration, taking into account the data from 2018. It offers additional clarifications of possible antecedents of migration. Similar to their work, our results can be explained by the concept of “chain migration”: those respondents whose friends and family members migrated have higher chances of migrating themselves. None of the conflict sources influences the willingness to leave the country either: the presence of all sorts of intolerance

and inequalities does not increase an individual's willingness to migrate to another country. Contrary to our expectations, the entrepreneurial intention has a statistically significant and positive effect on the intention to leave the country. We expected that those individuals with higher intentions to become entrepreneurs would rather consider staying in the country while pursuing their business idea. Implementation of a business idea requires to be close to target market; but a possible explanation might be that individuals with higher entrepreneurial intention also have higher expectations regarding life achievements; which might be achieved only in more developed countries. However, it seems that preference for opportunity-driven entrepreneurship plays an important role in decreasing the intention to migrate. If individuals prefer opportunity-driven instead of necessity entrepreneurship, these preferences have a statistically significant and negative influence on the intention to migrate. A possible explanation for this might be that individuals who can perceive opportunities in the environment, have a higher motivation to stay in the country because their motivation comes from observing and pursuing opportunities rather than out of necessity. We did not observe a statistically significant effect of our two control variables: age and gender. In other words, this means that the intention to migrate does not prevail more to men or women, nor it depends on the age of respondents. Policymakers should create an environment to promote opportunity instead of necessity entrepreneurship.

## NAPUSTITI ZEMLJU ILI ZAPOČETI VLASTITI BIZNIS? ISTRAŽIVANJE POVEZANOSTI IZMEĐU PODUZETNIČKE NAMJERE I NAMJERE ZA MIGRIRANJE

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### SAŽETAK

*Cilj ovog rada je istražiti povezanost između poduzetničke namjere i namjere da se napusti domovina. Prikupili smo od 245 studenata iz Bosne i Hercegovine podatke o njihovoj namjeri da postanu poduzetnici, namjeri da napuste zemlju i percepciji o različitim izvorima konflikta: međureligijska i međuetnička netrpeljivost, nejednakost spolova, spolna diskriminacija i stav o ekonomskoj situaciji. Kao što je i očekivano, društvene interakcije važan su prediktor namjere po pitanju migracija. Oni sudionici čiji su prijatelji i obitelj migrirali imaju veće šanse da i sami napuste svoju domovinu. Ni jedan izvor konflikta ne utječe na želju pojedinca da migrira. Suprotno našim očekivanjima, poduzetnička namjera ima statistički značajan i pozitivan utjecaj na namjeru da se napusti domovina. Smatramo da pojedinci s visokom razinom poduzetničke namjere imaju također veća očekivanja po pitanju životnih postignuća, a koja je moguće ostvariti u razvijenim zemljama. Ipak, čini se da preferencije za poduzetništvo iz prilike igraju važnu ulogu u smanjenju namjere za emigriranje. Ako pojedinci preferiraju poduzetništvo iz prilike umjesto poduzetništva iz nužde, te preferencije imaju statistički značajan i negativan utjecaj na namjeru za emigriranje. Stvaratelji politike trebali bi kreirati okruženje koje će stimulirati poduzetništvo iz prilike.*

**Ključne riječi:** migracije; poduzetnička namjera; poduzetništvo iz prilike; poduzetništvo iz nužde

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