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Impact of Migration on Tourism Flows: A Cross-sectional Analysis*

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Abstract

Migration and tourism are the most important forms of human mobility. Migration makes important social and economic contributions to destination countries by culturally enriching their societies, enhancing tourism products, and providing employment capacity for the travel, tourism, hospitality, and catering sectors. By acknowledging this fact, it can be expected that the increase in the immigrant stock in a country may affect the amounts of tourists coming to the country through various channels. The expansion in global migrant stock and international tourist flows provides convincing evidence as to the existence of a significant relationship between the two phenomena. Nevertheless, it can be said that the subject has not been empirically searched sufficiently until recent times. This paper aims to contribute to the related literature empirically by testing the migration-led tourism hypothesis. Cross-sectional regression analysis findings based on a large sample indicate that there is a meaningful and positive relationship between migrant stock and tourist flows. On the other hand, control variables such as cultural heritage, democratization, political and social environment, income level, and human development level have also been found to influence tourism positively.

Keywords: Migration-induced tourism hypothesis, VFR tourism, diaspora tourism, root tourism, cross-sectional regression analysis.

JEL CODE: C21, F22, L83

Göçün Turizm Akımlarına Etkisi: Bir Yatay-kesitsel Analiz

Öz

Göç ve turizm, insan hareketliliğinin en önemli biçimlerindedir. Göç, toplumlarını kültürel olarak zenginleştirerek, turizm ürünlerini güçlendirerek ve seyahat, turizm, konaklama ve yemek sektörlerine istihdam sağlayarak hedef ülkelere önemli sosyal ve ekonomik katkılar sağlamaktadır. Bu gerçeği kabul ederek, bir ülkedeki göçmen stokunun artmasının çeşitli kanallardan ülkeye gelen turist miktarlarını etkilemesi beklenebilir. Küresel göçmen stokundaki ve uluslararası turist akımlarındaki genişleme, iki olgu arasında önemli bir ilişkinin varlığına dair ikna edici kanıtlar sunmaktadır. Bununla birlikte konunun ampirik olarak yakın zamana kadar yeterince araştırılmadığı söylenebilir. Bu çalışma, göç destekli turizm hipotezini test ederek ilgili literatüre ampirik olarak katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Büyük bir örneğe dayalı yatay-kesitsel regresyon analizi bulguları, göçmen stoku ile turist akımları arasında anlamlı ve pozitif bir ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir. Öte yandan kültürel miras, demokratikleşme, siyasi ve sosyal çevre, gelir düzeyi, insani gelişmişlik düzeyi gibi kontrol değişkenlerinin de turizmi olumlu yönde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç destekli turizm hipotezi, VFR turizmi, diaspora turizmi, kök turizmi, yatay-kesitsel regresyon analizi.

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INTRODUCTION

Although it is a long-standing phenomenon, there is still no consensus on the causes, objects, and consequences of migration. Sociologists, economists, and political decision-makers have looked at the dynamics of migration from different respects. Nevertheless, a topic that has the potential to combine all three points of view is the relationship between migration and tourism. The two concepts are so closely related, researchers are increasingly acknowledging that flexible forms of migration are complicating the distinction between tourism and migration and numerous attempts are being made to typify, characterize, label, and otherwise pin down contemporary mobilities (O'Reilly, 2003).

Not only are approaches to the analysis of tourism changing, but the nature of the tourism industry is rapidly changing as well. The tourism sector has undergone a radical change in recent years in terms of the origin of tourists. While the Western perspective was dominant in the early theorizing of tourism, a new tourism activity originating from middle-income countries, particularly Asia, has led to the emergence of different tourism theories in recent years. Furthermore, tourism also reflects ongoing global social changes, ranging from the rise of social networking technologies and the sharing economy (Cohen & Cohen, 2017). It would be pertinent to evaluate the increasing international migrant mobility in the context of its impact on tourism.

Due to the rapid development in transportation and communication technologies, human mobility, which has been increasing since the beginning of the 20th century, has reached a dizzying speed in recent decades. As a result of this phenomenon, the subject of mobility has attracted great interest from different academic disciplines in recent years. Mobility research focuses on the constituent role of movement in the functioning of most social institutions and social practices and focuses on the organization of power around systems that govern mobility, immobility, timing and speed, channels and barriers at various scales. Mobility, in this view, is organized through specific constellations of uneven mobilities that may include transportation for daily commuting, migration, tourism, educational travel, medical travel, temporary work, smuggling, asylum seeking, military deployment, emergency evacuation, humanitarian travel, and many other kinds of human mobilities (Sheller, 2018).

Migration and tourism are the two most important forms of human mobility (Provenzano, 2020). Migration mobility, which has a past almost as old as human history, seems to consist only of changing the

geographical location of people, but it has the potential to produce a wide range of political, economic, legal, social, and cultural consequences. It is possible to associate tourism with rapid development as an important socio-economic phenomenon from the middle of the 20th century to migration. The steady increase in global immigrant stock and international tourist trends provide convincing evidence that there is a meaningful relationship between the two phenomena. As Battisti and Portelli (1994) suggest, there is a continuum between tourism and exile, with migration coming somewhere in-between, along which roles and outlooks overlap and reverse. Or perhaps, as Williams and Hall (2000) pointed out, tourism itself constitutes a form of migration (cited by O'Reilly, 2003).

The worldwide migrant population increased from 194 million in 2010 to 281 million in 2020 (3.6% of the world population). Two-thirds of these immigrants are migrant workers (United Nations, 2022) and a significant number of migrants are attracted to visiting their home countries (Li *et al.*, 2020). Since, these immigrants visit their relatives and friends in their home countries, and their acquaintances in their residential countries may want to visit the migrants' country, therefore, these immigrants may contribute dynamism to international tourism. Migrants may also continue to have business-related ties with people in their home country that may spark visits in both directions. Such interrelationships between migration and travel depend on the type of migration, whether labour and entrepreneurial migration, migration for study, transnational living for retirement, or other reasons (Poot, 2015; Williams & Hall, 2000)³.

Although the consequences of the phenomenon of migration have been addressed in many respects, the impact of migration on inbound and outbound tourism flows has not been studied adequately until recently. However, it is seen that the subject has attracted a growing interest in recent decades. Indeed, following the pioneering works of Jackson (1990), Dwyer *et al.* (1993), King (1994), Hall & Williams (2002), the relationship between migration and tourism has increasingly been explored theoretically and empirically in recent years. Nevertheless, empirical studies on the subject seem to be limited to certain countries that are most affected by the influx of immigrants in the world. In this study, international migration and tourism nexus is examined at a global scale by cross-sectional regression analysis. In this respect, the study differs from the existing single-country analyses. Findings from different specifications demonstrate the

³ O'Reilly (2003) prefers "articulation" rather than "nexus", since the two concepts, migration and tourism, to be explored both separately and as they move and join together, sometimes smoothly and sometimes causing friction.

validity of the migration-induced tourism hypothesis. However, the inability to compile migrant stock data on an annual basis hinders more informative and detailed analyses.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Historical and Theoretical Background

Since ancient times, people have had to migrate to other close or distant places from the lands where they were born and raised, because of seeking security, better living conditions, political and/or social oppression, or in the form of mass exile because of the governments' policy of settlement. In the modern times we live in, new reasons have been added to the ancient causes of migration, such as education and work. Even if some of them turn to permanent settlements, migrations for educational or working purposes are often temporary. According to the United Nations Population Division, more than 200 million people worldwide live in other countries with immigrant status. On the other hand, a survey conducted between 2007 and 2010 by Gallup with 350 thousand persons from 148 countries reveals that about 700 million people want to migrate to another country if they have a chance (cited by Esipova *et al.*, 2016). In both cases, migration seems to be predominantly from developing countries towards developed countries, in other words in the form of "south to north" migration. Today around 110 million immigrants are living in most developed OECD countries (Berg & Besharov, 2016). So, as Czaika & de Haas (2015) asserted, the modern world is more migratory than before.

In the early periods of history, generally, people who had a nomadic life were relocated to reach better living conditions (shelter and nutrition). The beginning of human settlement in Europe, Asia, the Far East, and Australia is based on this motivation. After people settled and set up states, migratory movements, which are mostly accompanied by conquest and occupation, turned into a tool of plunder and exploitation. European expeditions to the newly discovered lands of the centuries following geographical discoveries and the African slave movement that emerged after a while can be seen as a result of this looting and exploitation order. In the nineteenth century, the wave of colonisation which was predominantly towards North America originated in an economically and religiously contingent situation, especially in the crowded population of Western Europe. Millions of European populations have migrated to America over the course of the century, while relatively little going to Australia and South Africa. The majority of these immigrants consisted of young, single, male, and unskilled people

(Hatton & Williamson, 1994). Another type of mass migration is migration to the coloniser countries from the colonials. Mass migration from India and Pakistan to the UK, from African countries to France in the 20th century can be considered in this context. As of 2010, immigrants from former colonies constitute 10.7% of the French population and 10.4% of the UK's population (Berg & Besharov, 2016).

Today, education and employment became the main reasons for temporary migration. There are hundreds of thousands of students in North America, Western Europe, and Australia, mainly pursuing higher education. On the other hand, because of the development of international trade in goods and services, tens of thousands of people working in multinational corporations and contracting firms live in other countries for short or long periods. Whether for educational or working purposes, a significant portion of such temporary immigrants can convert to permanent migrants in the same or another country.

According to the definition made at the United Nations Travel and Tourism Conference held in Rome in 1963, tourism is having to be in a foreign country for the purpose of entertainment, trade, family (relatives) visit, duty, or meeting for a minimum of 24 hours. Accordingly, tourism can be regarded as a temporary departure from the place where people normally work and live, in order to realize certain objectives and to meet their needs (Asiedu, 2003).

It can be said that the tourism and migration movements between two countries are independent of each other in the short term. Factors affecting the tourism movement (transportation cost, substitution prices, exchange rate, etc) are not directly related to migration, and other factors influencing migration demand (unemployment, social benefits, etc) are not directly related to tourism as well (Beenstock *et al.*, 2013). However, depending on the number of immigrants increased over time, it may be expected that the casual relationship between the two phenomena would occur in the long term in both directions. On the other hand, events such as terrorism and political disturbances can affect both phenomena together as well.

The first kind of casual relationship runs from migration to tourism. Immigration can affect tourism mainly by two channels. The most common of these are movements resulting from visits of friends and relatives (family) of migrants. This phenomenon, which is referred to as *visiting friends and relatives (VFR) tourism* in the related literature, can feed tourists in two directions. The first one is emigrants visit their homeland to see the lands they have lived before, their family and friends. The second is that families and

friends of migrants visit their countries of residence to meet with them. The content of the VFR tourism is mostly first type visits, which are relatively more regular

well. Though these labels are intertwined, the difference between them arises depending on the purpose of the visitor. In the case of second-generation migrants whose parents were born in the home country, the migration history of their family is fairly recent. Thus,

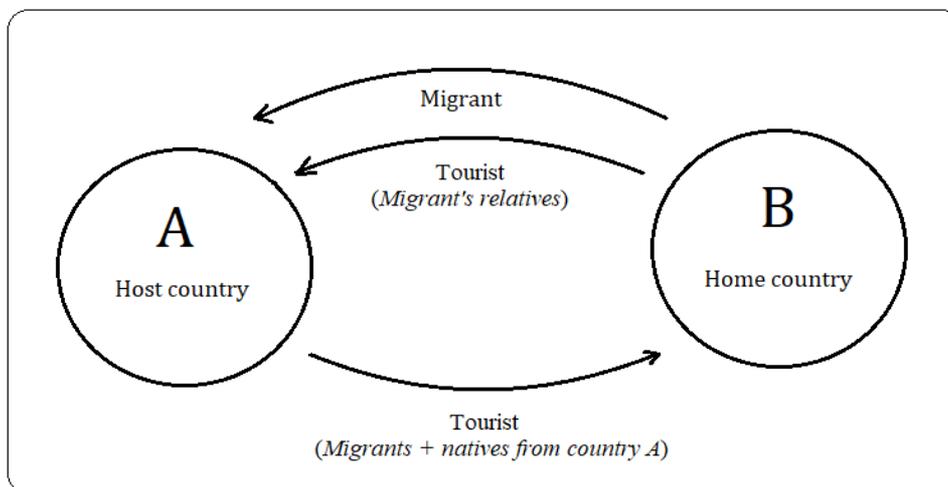


Figure 1. Migration – tourism relationship.

Source: Created by the author.

(for example, Turkish descents living in Germany, who visit Turkey almost every year). The second type of visit is more irregular and less dense, with the potential to feed tourism flows. As Jackson (1990) pointed out, the magnitude and prominence of VFR tourism, which cannot even be found previously in tourism statistics as a distinct cause, has been overlooked. However, especially for some small island countries, VFR tourism can reach 50% of the total tourist flow.

In the tourism literature, tourism movements of international immigrants to their homeland are also named in various ways such as *ancestral tourism* (Alexander *et al.*, 2016; Li *et al.*, 2018), *root tourism* (Skipper & Davidson, 2018; Hogan, 2019), *genealogy tourism* (Meethan, 2004; Santos & Yan, 2010; Birtwistle, 2007), *pilgrimage tourism* (Hasian & Marouf, 2004; Wu *et al.*, 2019), *diaspora tourism* (Cohen, 2004; Coles & Timothy, 2004; Roberts, 2012), *nostalgia tourism* (Adie & de Bernardi, 2020; Shi *et al.*, 2021) as well as VFR tourism (Miah *et al.*, 2023; Jackson, 1990). Tomczewska-Popowycz & Taras (2022) identified 41 terms in the literature that are used in close meaning in this context, and they prefer to use *root tourism* as an umbrella concept.

Migrants can visit their country only to their family and relatives or they may want to go to their country to see and get to know the homeland of their ancestors, to trace their familial history, to see places important to their culture or to get to know their origins. Of course, several of these purposes can be targeted together as

it is likely that their visits to the homeland will be more influenced by familial connections, than by genealogy or pilgrimage (Huang *et al.*, 2017). Tören (2014), in his research involving a group of Turks living in Germany, concluded that the national sensitivities and sense of belonging of the immigrants who participated in a tour program covering historically important cities in Turkey developed.

The second channel that migration can influence tourism is that immigrants introduce their homeland in the country where they reside, and their acquaintances visit the immigrants' countries in order to get to know their culture and environment better. For instance, Germany, which has no special historical and geographical ties with Turkey, is one of the major tourists sending countries to Turkey and this fact can be best explained by such motivation.

The second kind of casual relationship is from tourism to migration which can be defined in the concept of *amenity migration* that makes itself felt more in recent years. This migration mobility, which is basically described as lifestyle migration, is fed by the quest for a better life. The most prominent type of lifestyle migration is the form called *international retirement migration* (IRM) (Casado-Diaz *et al.*, 2014). For example, people who are at the retirement age, especially citizens of the high-income countries of northern Europe, obtain a second home in the hot coastal regions of the Mediterranean to spend a certain period of the year. In international migration, there are

cases that a person who moves as a tourist arrives in a location and then asks for a residence permit to work or live there. The situation is not uncommon when the location is determined by a previously experienced touristic visit (Illés & Gábor, 2003). Spain, Greece, Cyprus, and Turkey are the most preferred countries for retired northern Europeans for a summerhouse or as the second homeland³. Some small island countries like the Balearic Islands (mainly from the UK) and Canary Islands (mainly from Germany) attract more and more migrants from western Europe (Salvà-Tomàs, 2002; Breuer, 2005; Südaş & Mutluer, 2008).

Although there are many reasons for touristic activity, they can be divided into two classes as *push* and *pull* factors in general. Pushing factors are mostly related to the tourists whereas pulling factors are mostly related to the destination. According to another evaluation, pushing factors can be more represented by a feeling of *deprivation*, and attractive factors by *curiosity* and *alterity seeking*. Accordingly, visiting the Egypt's pyramids can be explained by the pulling factors whereas for the peoples of the cold Northern countries vacationing desire in the hot sands of Mediterranean coasts can be stemmed from pushing factors. On the other hand, when pulling factors lead the tourist movement to a specific location, there may be more than one choice of location for the pushing factors. From this point of view, VFR can be regarded as both pushing and pulling factors.

Empirical Literature

The interaction between migration and tourism has different aspects and forms. These forms of relationship which are generally expressed in "tourism-induced migration" and "migration-induced tourism" hypotheses have been tested for various countries. As noted in the introduction section, empirical studies as to the relationship between migration and tourism seem to remain limited to certain countries that are most affected by the influx of immigrants, although interest in the topic is increasing. It can be said that the most important reason for this is the difficulty in reaching a sufficient and reliable statistical dataset on immigrant stocks and tourism flows in less developed and developing countries which are heavily migrating. Therefore, the migration-tourism relationship has been empirically researched for some developed and densely (legally and illegally entered) immigrant receiving countries such as Australia (Seetaram & Dwyer, 2009; Seetaram, 2012; Dwyer *et al.*, 2014, Forsyth *et al.*,

² There is no consensus about the status of such mobility, which is called "second home". For a theoretical discussion of this mobility form, which is not exactly tourism or immigration see Williams *et al.* (2000), Gustafson (2002), and for a case study see Breuer (2005). For the relationship between tourism and amenity-migration see Kuentzel & Ramaswamy (2005).

2012), New Zealand (Feng & Page, 2000; Genç, 2013), Canada (Prescott *et al.*, 2005), Sweden (Niedomysl, 2005; Lundmark *et al.*, 2012), Italy (Etzo *et al.*, 2014; Massidda *et al.*, 2015) and Japan (Etzo, 2016) where appropriate data was obtained.

There are also a limited number of analyses carried out for some other countries. In such a paper, based on the panel data set, Leitao & Shahbaz (2012) investigated the migration-tourism relationship in the case of Portugal using the GMM-system method⁴. At the end of the analysis in which the gravity model framework was used, findings led to the conclusion that the tourism flow towards Portugal was influenced positively and statistically significantly by the income level and population of the tourist's countries as well as by the immigrant stock. The home country's distance to Portugal has negative effects as expected.

There are around 2 million Turks who live in Germany and most of them have German citizenship as well. On the other hand, Germany is one of the top tourists sending countries in Turkey. Uğuz (2012), using data for the 1961-2008 period, investigated the relationship between the number of Turkish people living in Germany and the tourist flow from Germany to Turkey and found that there is one-way causality between the number of immigrants and tourists. Accordingly, as the Turkish population in Germany increases, more and more Germans visit Turkey to recognize Turkey and Turkish culture. However, if it is considered that a significant part if not the majority of who are regarded as German tourists in the official tourism data is of Turkish origin that has German passport it can be expected that there may be a slight upward deviation in the results.

Tourism is an important source of income for the countries neighbour to the European Union, especially for many countries with coasts to the Mediterranean. In addition, there is intensive immigration from these countries to Europe. Beenstock *et al.* (2013) reviewed the pattern of tourism from the EU to Israel via time series and panel data techniques. Conducting cointegration tests in the framework of both the time series and panel data model they found no long-run relation between tourism and immigration and concluded that they are entirely unrelated phenomena.

As it was put above IRM is a significant form of lifestyle tourism and contributes to VFR tourism. Implementing an ANOVA analysis based on a sample of 365 British retirees living in the coast of Alicante (Spain), Casado-Díaz *et al.* (2014) shown that both the

³ Since the dependent variable used in the analysis is indicated by VFR, it comes to mind that it contends only the VFR tourism, but it is apparent by the definition that the general tourist flow was used.

strength of the retirees' international bonding social capital and the role of 'VFR's travel and communication technologies in sustaining the migrants' transnational social practices and, ultimately, their international bonding social capital. It also provides evidence for the reinforcing links between tourism-related mobility and amenity-seeking migration in later life.

In a recent study, Santana-Gallego & Paniagua (2020) examined the validity of the three channels on the migration – tourism relationship by panel gravity model for a set of OECD countries that are regarded as hosts. Firstly, they have explained the idiosyncratic effect of migrant networks on tourism. After controlling the multilateral resistance factors, they obtained evidence of a significant and positive impact of migrant stock on tourism flows confirming the effect of the network channel. Secondly, they examined the additional channels that drive the tourism-migration relationship and found that migration interacted with factors like travel finance and cultural proximity. Thirdly, they evidenced that higher skilled migrants have a larger effect on tourism flows.

The migration-induced tourism and tourism-induced migration phenomena have often been presented as they were completely independent. But there may be a complementary relationship between them to some extent. Based on this idea, in a panel regression analysis, Provenzano (2020) investigated both phenomena within the 28 member states of the European Union (EU28) over the period 2000–2015. The analysis revealed a trend towards an increasing size and density of the two networks due to a growing number of tourism and migration corridors, which led to a more cohesive structure for tourism and stronger paths for migration. Moreover, results point

to a similar and positive direct relation between the two phenomena at an intra-European scale. In other words, the higher the number of migrants coming from a member state of the EU and residing in another member state, the higher the flow of tourists from the former country to the latter.

EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

Numerous studies have been conducted to date on the factors determining the international tourism demand by using different samples and different methods. Crouch (1994a, b), Witt & Witt (1995), Lim (1997), and Song & Li (2008) have examined a significant portion of these studies. While the factors such as exchange rate, prices, and income are included in these models of tourism demand, the influence of immigration on the tourism flows has been ignored except for a few (Genç, 2013).

In this study, five variables considered to affect the tourism inflows were taken into consideration besides the migrant stock. As a monetary variable, only the per capita income level of the destination country was considered. Countries with high-income levels are likely to get a higher share of international tourism than low-income countries, as they better protect their cultural and natural assets and can offer visitors a safer and more comfortable travel environment. High-income countries are also in the foreground in terms of travel for business, health, and education purposes. Therefore, the income level of the destination country is expected to have a positive effect on tourist flows.

As tourism is a luxury good in nature, it is important that the destination is stable in terms of politics and public order as well as the development level of the

Table 1. The variables used in the regression analysis and data sources.

Variable	Abbreviation	Source
Dependent variables		
Number of Tourist Arrivals	<i>TARR</i>	The World Bank, World Development Indicators
Tourism receipts	<i>TREC</i>	The World Bank, World Development Indicators
Explanatory variables		
Emigrant	<i>EMG</i>	United Nations, IOM - International Migration Report
Immigrant	<i>IMG</i>	United Nations, IOM - International Migration Report
World Heritage List	<i>WHL</i>	United Nations, UNESCO
Voice and Accountability Index	<i>VA</i>	Economist Intelligence Unit
Political Stability and Rule of Law Index	<i>PSRL</i>	Economist Intelligence Unit
Human Development Index	<i>HDI</i>	United Nations, UNDP - Human Development Report
Per capita GDP	<i>PCGDP</i>	The World Bank, World Development Indicators

country and, a wealth of historical and cultural assets that can attract tourists. A country that lacks much to see and has problems in terms of public order will not be found attractive for tourists. So, security and political stability are foremost social determinants of tourism demand (Neumayer, 2003). Therefore, a series of explanatory variables reflecting the development level, cultural and historical wealth, and political stability of the destination country are included in the model. The sources, explanations, and reasons for including these variables in the model, and the list of sampled countries are given in the Appendices at the end of the study.

All data used belong to 2019. In the United Nations and World Bank statistical databases, migrant stock data are available for the period 1990-2015 and for a

According to the descriptive statistics given in Table 2, it is seen that all variables have a distribution that can be considered roughly symmetric except *WHL* which is right-skewed. This distortion stems from countries with very rich cultural and historical assets such as France, Italy, USA, and China whereas most of the countries have only a couple of such assets. In terms of kurtosis, *WHL* shows excess kurtosis (i.e. leptokurtic) character whereas *EMG* has moderate kurtosis. Other series are platykurtic at various levels. The p-values given in the last row reveal that the normality hypothesis cannot be rejected for *IMG*, *PSRL*, *HDI*, *VA*, and *PCGDP* series at 5% level of significance.

The logarithmic transformation was applied for the variables *TARR*, *EMG*, *IMG* and *PCGDP*. Since there

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for the variables (based on logarithmic values).

	<i>TARR</i>	<i>EMG</i>	<i>IMG</i>	<i>WHL</i>	<i>PSRL</i>	<i>HDI</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>PCGDP</i>
Mean	9.4500	3.8339	5.6349	7.6161	0.5333	0.7526	0.5046	3.8339
Median	9.5027	5.9356	5.6671	5.0000	0.5300	0.7750	0.5083	3.7974
Maximum	11.368	7.2433	7.7047	55.000	0.9840	0.9570	0.9623	4.9138
Minimum	7.0170	3.4847	3.6890	0.0000	0.0790	0.4560	0.1278	2.6144
St. Dev.	0.8207	0.5998	0.7704	9.7604	0.1875	0.1262	0.2034	0.5566
Skewness	-0.5619	-0.6732	0.0852	2.7214	0.0728	-0.4103	0.1422	-0.0227
Kurtosis	0.5825	1.4470	-0.4371	8.1131	-0.4175	-0.6837	-0.8308	-0.6741
J-B stat.	7.4764	18.2293	1.027	445,417	0.9124	5.3232	3.5987	2.1301
p-value	(0.0238)	(0.0001)	(0.5984)	(<0.001)	(0.6337)	(0.0698)	(0.1654)	(0.3447)

Source: Created by the author based on the data.

quinquennial basis. However, migrant stock data for 2019 has also been published. Unfortunately, tourist arrivals numbers for many countries are not yet available for 2019. For this reason, the sample size is limited to 123 countries for which tourism data can be collected as of 2019.

is a high degree of correlation between the variables *PSRL*, *HDI*, *VA* and *PCGDP* (see Table 3) six different models have been estimated using these variables separately to avoid the problem of multicollinearity. It is expected that all coefficients have a positive sign.

Table 3. Pairwise correlations between the variables.

	<i>TARR</i>	<i>EMG</i>	<i>IMG</i>	<i>WHL</i>	<i>PSRL</i>	<i>HDI</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>PCGDP</i>
<i>TARR</i>	1							
<i>EMG</i>	0.3091	1						
<i>IMG</i>	0.5917	0.3247	1					
<i>WHL</i>	0.5986	0.4593	0.5205	1				
<i>PSRL</i>	0.4963	-0.2107	0.2513	0.3149	1			
<i>HDI</i>	0.6776	-0.0294	0.3680	0.3948	0.7092	1		
<i>VA</i>	0.4403	-0.0693	0.1457	0.3643	0.7909	0.6313	1	
<i>PCGDP</i>	0.6493	-0.1563	0.3943	0.3704	0.7613	0.9346	0.6381	1

Source: Created by the author based on the data.

Estimates of the six different models above mentioned are given in Table 4. As can be seen, all variables have positive and statistically significant (at 5% level) impact on the volume of tourist inflows with the exceptions of *EMG* in Model II and *IMG* in Model III and VI. The AIC values point to the suitability of

the World Heritage List. It can also be inferred that the improvement in the democratization level, political stability, and living standards will lead to more tourist arrivals to the country. Considering that the regression equation is sensitive to the components it contains, the fact that the immigrant stock variables maintain overall

Table 4. Estimations of alternative cross-sectional regression models
(Dependent Variable: Tourists Arrivals-*TARR*)

	Model I	Model II	Model III	Model IV	Model V	Model VI
<i>Constant</i>	2.918 (< 0.001)	4.5046 (< 0.001)	2.5950 (< 0.001)	3.3607 (< 0.001)	3.9410 (< 0.001)	1.8524 (0.0029)
<i>EMG</i>	0.282 (0.002)	0.1150 (0.185)	0.2801 (< 0.001)	0.2868 (0.0015)	0.1797 (0.0433)	0.3635 (< 0.001)
<i>IMG</i>	0.378 (< 0.001)	0.2316 (< 0.001)	0.0847 (0.1447)	0.1564 (0.0150)	0.2182 (0.0010)	0.0569 (0.3488)
<i>WHL</i>		0.0264 (< 0.001)	0.0180 (< 0.001)	0.0202 (< 0.001)	0.0226 (< 0.001)	0.0171 (< 0.001)
<i>HDI</i>			2.3991 (< 0.001)			
<i>PSRL</i>				1.0876 (< 0.001)		
<i>VA</i>					0.5482 (0.0123)	
<i>PCGDP</i>						0.5775 (< 0.001)
R^2	0.344	0.458	0.636	0.539	0.486	0.622
<i>F-stat</i>	31.522 (< 0.001)	33.504 (< 0.001)	51.600 (< 0.001)	34.521 (< 0.001)	27.902 (< 0.001)	48.556 (< 0.001)
<i>AIC</i>	201.062	179.686	132.607	161.693	175.918	137.314
<i>BG-LM</i>	1.097 (0.578)	1.473 (0.479)	0.195 (0.907)	1.149 (0.563)	0.754 (0.686)	0.006 (0.997)
<i>White χ^2</i>	5.497 (0.358)	10.211 (0.334)	19.106 (0.161)	19.514 (0.146)	24.131 (0.044)	15.210 (0.364)
<i>n</i>	123	123	123	123	123	123

Notes: *i.* The figures given in parentheses are p-values. (< 0.001) means the related p-value is smaller than 0.001. *ii.* The White test was conducted for heteroskedasticity (Null hypothesis: error term is homoskedastic). For autocorrelation Breusch-Godfrey LM test was performed (Null hypothesis: error term is free of autocorrelation).

the Model III specification, in which *EMG* and *IMG* are included both together with *WHL* and *HDI*. The signs of the parameter estimates are in line with the expectations. Diagnostic indicators point that the error terms of all models are non-autocorrelated and have a constant variance (except Model V). According to the results obtained, it can be said that as the emigrant and immigrant stock increases for a country and the higher the level of income the more tourists will come to that country. It is seen that the variables representing institutional quality and social capital structure have a parallel effect on expectations and the existing theoretical and empirical literature. As expected, it seems possible that the country attracts more tourists depending on the number of assets on

significant positive effect in models with different specifications can be interpreted as an indicator of the robustness of the migration-tourism relationship.

In order to obtain more evidence as to the robustness of the findings, the effect of migration variables and other covariates on the tourism receipts were modelled separately but results similar to those in Table 4 were obtained as can be seen in Table 5. Once again, all variables have a positive and statistically significant (at 5% level) impact on the volume of tourism receipts with the exceptions of *EMG* in Model I, II and V. However, in terms of tourism revenues, unlike the results in Table 3, the number of immigrants seems to affect tourism more than the number of emigrants. Accordingly,

whether it is considered in terms of quantity or quality, the migrant stock that countries received and sent has a positive impact on tourism.

provide convincing evidence that there is a meaningful relationship between the two cases. However, it cannot be said that the relationship between the two

Table 5. Estimations of alternative cross-sectional regression models
(Dependent Variable: Tourism Receipts-*TREC*)

	Model I	Model II	Model III	Model IV	Model V	Model VI
<i>Constant</i>	5.099 (< 0.001)	6.8775 (< 0.001)	4.0737 (< 0.001)	5.0477 (< 0.001)	5.5970 (< 0.001)	3.0773 (< 0.001)
<i>EMG</i>	0.179 (0.108)	0.0021 (0.985)	0.2089 (0.0241)	0.2476 (0.0254)	0.1244 (0.2438)	0.3340 (< 0.001)
<i>IMG</i>	0.585 (< 0.001)	0.4091 (< 0.001)	0.2686 (< 0.001)	0.3378 (< 0.001)	0.4173 (< 0.001)	0.2199 (0.0043)
<i>WHL</i>		0.0335 (< 0.001)	0.0164 (0.0110)	0.0193 (0.0086)	0.0205 (0.0085)	0.0151 (0.0151)
<i>HDI</i>			3.3312 (< 0.001)			
<i>PSRL</i>				1.6732 (< 0.001)		
<i>VA</i>					1.2143 (< 0.001)	
<i>PCGDP</i>						0.7958 (< 0.001)
R^2	0.365	0.466	0.660	0.571	0.538	0.655
<i>F-stat</i>	31.380 (< 0.001)	31.411 (< 0.001)	51.983 (< 0.001)	35.606 (< 0.001)	31.155 (< 0.001)	50.832 (< 0.001)
<i>AIC</i>	227.642	210.318	161.668	187.786	196.080	163.316
<i>BG-LM</i>	2.083 (0.353)	3.568 (0.168)	1.242 (0.538)	4.055 (0.132)	2.409 (0.300)	1.279 (0.528)
<i>White χ^2</i>	4.070 (0.539)	7.842 (0.550)	25.388 (0.031)	24.199 (0.043)	25.519 (0.030)	20.436 (0.117)
<i>n</i>	112	112	112	112	112	112

Notes: *i.* The figures given in parentheses are p-values. (< 0.001) means the related p-value is smaller than 0.001. *ii.* The White test was conducted for heteroskedasticity (Null hypothesis: error term is homoskedastic). For autocorrelation, Breusch-Godfrey LM test was performed (Null hypothesis: error term is free of autocorrelation).

CONCLUSION

Immigration and tourism are the two most important forms of human mobility. Although its past is almost as old as the history of humanity, the migration movement seems to consist not only of changing the geographical location of people, but it has the potential to bring far-reaching results in political, economic, legal, social, and cultural terms. It is possible to link the rapid development of tourism, an important socioeconomic phenomenon since the mid-twentieth century, with migration. The steady increase in global immigrant stock and international tourism trends

phenomena has been studied empirically enough. In this study, the tourism-migration relationship is discussed econometrically.

Findings from two cross-sectional regression analyses conducted on a sample of 123 countries point out that there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the migrant stock held by the countries and the number of tourists they received. In the six different specifications estimated, the migration variable seemed to have a persistent effect on tourist inflows. This result shows that migration positively contributes to the tourism demand of the host and

sending country through both visiting friends and relatives (VFR) channel and propaganda channel as well. Accordingly, based on the findings obtained, it can be said that the migration-induced tourism hypothesis is valid. Similar findings are obtained when the revenue from tourism is taken as the dependent variable instead of the number of tourists coming to the country. The results of the analyses reveal that countries can attract more tourists as income, democratization, political and social stability, and human development levels improve besides the cultural/historical wealth. These findings suggest that despite the socioeconomic problems that may arise in the short term, the migration flow can affect the development of the countries positively in the long term with the contributions of various sectors such as tourism. In the light of these findings, it can be said that facilitating the integration of immigrants with society and improving their socio-economic status will increase the effectiveness of the mentioned interaction channel. Furthermore, it is possible that countries with a wide diaspora, such as Turkey, Armenia, Israel, contribute to bilateral tourism flows by maintaining ties with their diasporas.

It should be noted that the study contains some limitations. First of all, the cross-sectional regression analysis only takes into account the information that derives from the difference between the cross-sectional units, so the results obtained from the analysis just reflect the information arising from this difference. Taking into account the information about the change over time will allow more consistent and efficient estimations. In this direction, as the subject of a future study, the migration-tourism relationship can be discussed within the framework of panel data analysis. Secondly, the nature and profile of the migrant stock of countries may well differ. It can be expected that the effects of different emigrant characteristics on the tourism flow may also differ. The acculturation level and cause of migration can determine the tourism flows toward the homeland. However, current migrant stock statistics are unfortunately not detailed to that extent. And finally, some further suitable control variables can be considered.

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Annex 1: Structure of some explanatory variables.

UNESCO World Heritage List: Since certain cultural and natural assets within the political boundaries of the countries are not merely those countries but common values, wealth, and inheritances of all humanity, it is necessary to identify, inspect and protect these uncountable and non-substitutable works, and in order to cooperate, UNESCO member states signed the World Heritage Convention in 1972. The World Heritage Committee, which started its operations in 1976 in this framework, determined the cultural and natural assets with important universal values in each country according to the certain criteria set. In the list updated every year, the assets are classified as cultural heritage, natural heritage, and both cultural and natural heritage, and the assets that are partly or completely threatened with extinction are also specified. The list is also directly related to the tourism potentials of the countries since all the assets in the list are of great value in terms of tourism.

Economist Intelligence Unit Indices: The Economist Intelligence Unit (The EIU), which was created in 1946, is the research and analysis division of Economist Group. The EIU provides country, industry, and management analysis worldwide. The EIU also computes and releases some indices related to various aspects of the countries since 1996 under six main titles. Five of these indices also have some subtitles. Main titles consist of Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption. Each index takes a value between 0 and 1. 0 indicates the worst case, 1 the best.

Assuming that tourism demand would be affected by practices such as democratization, vested interests, and respect for human rights, the Voice and Accountability index was taken as an explanatory variable. On the other hand, political instability, violent demonstrations, social unrest, terrorist threats, individual and organized crime threats, malfunctions in the justice system, and attacks on private property in a country will harm the tourism trend as they will make tourists feel unsafe. For this purpose, the mean of Political Stability and Absence of Violence and Rule of Law indices were used as explanatory variables.

Human Development Index: In the Human Development Report published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) since 1990, a series of indices based on non-income indicators have been published in order to measure human development as well as income. The Human Development Index (HDI) is one of them. HDI sets out a composite criterion for the three dimensions of human development that are

determined as income necessary for a long and healthy life, education, and humanly life. To measure these three dimensions, by 2010, expected life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate, gross enrolment rate, and GDP according to purchasing power parity were used. From 2010 now on, life expectancy at birth, the expected length of schooling, the average length of schooling, and per capita GNP have begun to be used. The index includes 188 countries in the year 2016 report. The index takes a value between 0 and 1. 0 indicates the worst case, 1 the best.

Annex 2: Countries in the sample.

Afghanistan	Croatia	Iran	Montenegro	Serbia
Albania	Cuba	Iraq	Morocco	Singapore
Algeria	Cyprus	Ireland	Mozambique	Slovakia
Angola	Czechia	Israel	Myanmar	Slovenia
Argentina	Denmark	Italy	N. Macedonia	Spain
Armenia	Dominican R.	Jamaica	Namibia	Sri Lanka
Austria	Ecuador	Japan	Nepal	Suriname
Australia	Egypt	Jordan	Netherlands	Sweden
Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Kazakhstan	New Zealand	Switzerland
Bahamas	Estonia	Kenya	Nicaragua	Syria
Bahrain	Eswatini	Kuwait	Niger	Tajikistan
Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Kyrgyzstan	Nigeria	Tanzania
Belarus	Fiji	Laos	Norway	Thailand
Belgium	Finland	Latvia	Oman	Togo
Bhutan	France	Lebanon	Pakistan	Tunisia
Bolivia	Gambia	Lesotho	Panama	Turkey
Bosnia & H.	Georgia	Lithuania	Paraguay	Uganda
Botswana	Germany	Madagascar	Peru	Ukraine
Brazil	Ghana	Malawi	Philippines	UAE
Bulgaria	Greece	Malaysia	Poland	UK
Cambodia	Guatemala	Maldives	Portugal	USA
Cameroon	Guinea	Mali	Qatar	Uruguay
Canada	Haiti	Malta	Romania	Uzbekistan
Chile	Honduras	Mauritania	Russia	Viet Nam
China	Hungary	Mauritius	Rwanda	Zambia
Colombia	Iceland	Mexico	S. Korea	Zimbabwe
Comoros	India	Mongolia	S. Africa	
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Moldova	Saudi Arabia	

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Ethical Approval: The author declares that the ethical rules have been observed in all preparation processes of this study. In case of a contrary situation, the Turizm Akademik Dergisi has no responsibility, and all responsibility belongs to the author of the article.

Informed Consent Form: All parties are involved in the study with their consent.

Ethics Committee Approval: No Ethics Committee Approval is needed.

Contribution Rate of Researchers: 1. Author = 100%

