



ECONOMIC PULL FACTORS OF MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA – EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF ASIAN IMMIGRANTS

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Abstract

Migration is one of the most rapidly expanding challenges in the era of globalization. The flood of migrants causes numerous issues for the host country. Therefore, the objective of this study is to assess the impact of economic pull factors on Asian immigrants in the United States of America. The three fastest-growing Asian economies, China, India, and Pakistan, are studied to narrow down the scope of this study and provide more precise facts. To achieve this study's objective, 5 yearly data is collected from World Development indicators, Social Security Administration and (USA) and US Census Bureau from 1990 to 2019. The study used three Asian countries (China, India and Pakistan) to find out the effect of Economic Pull Factors on migration in the United States of America. Furthermore, panel data estimation is used to analyze this effect, in which Random effect estimation is employed after confirming with Hausman Test. The findings indicate that in the case of these countries economic factors are not the only reasons for the increase in Asian immigrants in the USA. The study suggested that a rights-based approach could provide a consistent standard for resolving international wage disparities, access to public services, and working conditions. Economic growth and political stability in the home country are required to reduce migration intentions.

Keywords: Economic pull factors, Asian immigrants, numerous causes of migration



1. Introduction

Migration has emerged as one of the most important fields of study of how society can cope with the rapid spatial reorganization of the economy and society in the coming decades (Cao et al., 2018). Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. It is usually associated with relocation, whether temporary or permanent (Khalid & Urbański, 2021; Mohamed & Abdul-Talib, 2020). Therefore, migration is becoming an increasingly important element of people's lives and a critical factor in population distribution (Cao et al., 2018; Shen, 2015; Fan, 2005; Andrienko & Guriev, 2004). Moreover, internal, and external migration are the two forms of migration. Internal migration is the movement of people within a country, whereas external migration is the movement of people between countries. (Khalid & Urbański, 2021).

In the literature, migration influx has been discussed (Mohamed & Abdul-Talib, 2020; Efendic, 2016; Qin et al., 2017). There are numerous reasons why people leave their hometowns and travel to other locations. Some traveled for political reasons (Schaeffer, 2010; Walther and Corbin, 2018; Mohamed & Abdul-Talib, 2020), while others migrated for economic reasons (Mohamed & Abdul-Talib, 2020; Hamzah et al., 2020; Yang et al., 2004). Others were compelled to flee their homes because of constant conflict or violence. (Efendic, 2016; Riddle et al., 2010). Therefore, poverty, unemployment, low earnings, low living standards, a lack of basic health care, and a lack of basic education are typically the driving forces behind migration. Higher wages, better living standards, better employment opportunities, good welfare standards, labor demand, and better health and education facilities are the pull factors that attract immigrants (Yang et al., 2004; Mohamed & Abdul-Talib, 2020; Hamzah et al., 2020). In most cases, pull factors are strong enough to encourage migration to the host country. Moreover, push and pull factors are inextricably linked. The factors in one country are usually the push elements in another (Hamzah et al., 2020).

Asian population migration continuing ties between the countries have been united by colonialism, such as the migration of Filipinos to the United States and Indian and Pakistani people to the British Isles. Furthermore, there is an influx of people from one country to another who have no previous ties, such as workers from Bangladesh to Italy and Indonesia to Saudi Arabia. (Hamzah et al., 2020; Munck, 2013). Workers are also leaving their home countries to work in rapidly developing countries (Hamzah et al., 2020). Moreover, a large number of migrants and the accompanying problems have become a source of concern for the economies of the host countries. Therefore, the objective of this study is to assess the impact of economic pull factors on Asian immigrants in the United States of America.

There is a massive literature on the factors that pull Asian migration to developed countries (Cheung et al., 2019; Gbollie & Gong, 2019; Naqvi et al., 2017; Hossain et al., 2016; Walton-Roberts, 2015; Farooq et al., 2014; David et al., 2013), but it is difficult to find specific literature that highlights the factors that pull Asians to come to the United States. Therefore, this study is hence unique that it provides empirical evidence for these pull factors. More



specifically this study narrows down the analysis to three growing Asian economies i.e., China, India, and Pakistan. Data is collected from World Development indicators from 1990 to 2019 to achieve the study's objective. Furthermore, panel data estimation is performed to investigate this impact, with Random effect estimation being applied after the Hausman Test has been confirmed.

The remaining paper is laid out as follows: The second section reviews current literature, the third section explains methodology and data, the fourth section analyzes the study's findings, and the final section wraps up the research by noting its limitations and suggesting policy recommendations to policymakers.

2. Review of Literature

This section provides a comprehensive overview of previous literature on migration, migration pull-push factors, causes, and consequences.

2.1. International Literature

(Gurak & Kritz, 2000) investigates the reasons for differences in interstate migration between immigrants and natives between 1985 and 1990 using data from the 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample. Human capital, nativity group social capital, and economic conditions are all investigated. The findings indicate that contextual factors such as state economic conditions have a significant impact on immigrant interstate migration. (Kazlauskienė & Rinkevičius 2006) examined the reasons for Lithuanian "brain drain," including push and pull influences as well as expressions among distinct migrant groups. A Lithuanian highly skilled migrant, according to an empirical study, is a young person with better talents who perceives his or her socioeconomic condition to be suitable before leaving and is more motivated by pull effects. The study concludes that Lithuania's highly skilled migrants are attracted to the country by a wide range of factors, including professional attraction in foreign countries and socioeconomic conditions in the country. The migrants' dissatisfaction with the general situation of Lithuania also influences their decision to stay or move to another country.

(De Wit, 2008) discussed that based on the nation studies, commonly held beliefs about student mobility will be challenged and contextualized. The study argues that student mobility has become so prevalent that no other justification is valid in practice. Foreign students' mobility will be reduced as a result of the expanding presence of national and international higher education providers. The study examines the relevance of international student mobility, as well as the factors, trends, and data that influence it. (Chen et al., 2015) discussed that elderly Asian immigrants are a vulnerable minority group with poor health outcomes, limited access to health care, and mistrust of the American healthcare system. As a result, the study intends to conduct a systematic review of existing social collaboration and social network studies among older Asian immigrants. They receive emotional support from spouses, friends, and neighbors, as well as significant support from adult children; however, their social connections are reduced, and they do not receive adequate social support. Therefore, aiding individuals in expanding their social networks is advantageous to their overall health.



(Castles, 2016) discussed although a general theory of migration is difficult to develop, and linking migration research to a comprehensive understanding of the desired, contemporary society will not yield significant results. The first step is to look into how people interpret the flow of migrants as an issue and how it relates to the larger context of social change. Furthermore, the evidence suggests that the study of migration is necessary to better understand the complexity, interconnectedness, unpredictability, context, and multi-level mediation of the migration process in the context of rapid global change. As a result, social change should be included as a basic category in a conceptual framework. (Molloy et al., 2017) examines interstate migration has been slowly declining in the United States since the 1980s. The falling migration pattern shows linked to a decline in job switching over time. As a result, the causes of these diametrically opposing patterns remain unexplained, and more research is needed. The study concludes that the labor market plays a key factor in decreased migration.

(Gesing & Glass 2019) discussed political, economic, and social concerns have an impact on student mobility. The information came from graduate students who participated in the Science Survey, which polled STEM students at ten research universities across the United States. The study's findings indicate that economic push-pull factors influenced the desire to remain in the United States, whereas political, social, economic, and socio-political reverse push-pull variables stimulate the desire to return to one's homeland. Furthermore, push-pull stress varies according to the home country's GNP classification. The consequences for global workforce development, higher education, and immigration policy were also explored in the study. (Choi et al., 2020) investigates ERI's role in the relationship between perceived racial discrimination and psychological distress among Asian immigrants. The study was based on data collected from 2,059 Asian immigrants in the United States. The perception of Asian immigrants about racism, according to the results, was a major predictor of psychological distress. Surprisingly, the ethnic and racial identity of Asian immigrants did not protect them from the perceived negative effects of racial prejudice on their mental health. The link was moderated, but not for the better. (Matsui & Raymer 2020) discussed that in the early 2000s, asylum seekers primarily traveled to countries with which they had historical ties, such as old colonial relations, common languages, and ethnic networks. Since the mid-2000s, the number of refugees entering unrelated countries has been decreasing. The researchers used local interaction models to identify the factors that drove recent migrants from developing countries to migrate between 2001 to 2015. Political fear, human rights violations, and poverty, according to the data, do not promote asylum migration to rich countries. The findings show that interactions between multiple push variables are crucial for understanding migrations and that immigration rules can have a major impact on asylum seekers' destination choices.

(Khalid & Urbański 2021) examined the impact of economic, political, environmental, and social factors on employee migration decisions by using Push-Pull Migration Model. Furthermore, 76 % of Thai immigrants had a university degree, while 24 % just have a high school level. Only economic push and pull factors were observed in Thailand and Poland. Recognizing the relevance of political and social issues, research has revealed that unemployment, poverty, increased employment, and greater pay all have important consequences. Environmental factors played a little role in the findings. (Urbański, 2022)



examined the elements that affect migration between Poland and Romania. The goal of the research was to determine which of the push and pull forces has the most overall and individual impact on migratory behavior. The study relies on primary data acquired using a standardized questionnaire from migrants in both nations. In Poland and Romania, there were data from 298 and 288 polls, respectively. The findings claim that, in these two countries, pull factors have a greater impact on migration than push forces. The study also discussed the importance of economic factors in predicting migration in all countries. Political issues affecting Romanian immigration were discovered to have the greatest impact in both countries.

2.2.Asian Literature

(Hare, 1999) discussed that one of the most pressing problems for Chinese policymakers is the surplus of labor in rural areas. According to the analysis, the influx of rural workers could be beneficial to the economy. Using household data collected in rural China, this study investigates both migrations and return decisions in rural China. It reveals that migration patterns result from informed, rational responses to an uncertain and incomplete market environment. The study suggested that policymakers must focus on the underlying rural and urban institutions that produce migration patterns. (Li & Bray 2007) examines in Hong Kong and Macau, there is a unique example of mainland Chinese students. These regions are seen to provide a link between the home and foreign worlds. The research examines the literature to find out how pushing and pulling factors influence student movement, which then leads to academic and professional growth. Excessive demand is driving the influx of mainland Chinese students, according to the study. A study of the two countries' various characteristics aids in a better understanding of the transfer of higher education over the border. (Ahmad et al., 2008) proclaims that the main drivers of international migration are income disparities and poverty. Pakistani workers were discovered in a variety of countries around the world. According to the study, little research has been done in Pakistan on the factors that influence migration. Therefore, the focus of the research was to investigate those factors that influence international migration in Pakistan. Nearly 500,000 economic laborers are employed in countries throughout the Middle East. From 1973 to 2005, the outflow of workers varied. Evidence shows migration from Pakistan was shown to be positively associated with inflation and unemployment rates, but adversely related to the real wage rate. The study suggested that government should consider giving a variety of talents and crafts to allow people from other nations to compete. This will result in more money being sent to the country.

(Tran et al., 2010) expands to the growing body of knowledge about discrimination and substance abuse in the Midwest. Adult immigrants from Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America were polled. The sample size (N = 1,387) was used. Smoking, the number of recent drinking days, and, more recently, alcoholism, were all linked to discrimination. The study suggests that as the population of the United States becomes more diverse, these findings emphasize the necessity of combating discrimination. (Sajjad, 2011) proclaim that Pakistan is losing a large number of trained and skilled professionals. Therefore, the study's purpose was to uncover the causes and solutions for Pakistan's intellectual brain drain. The data was provided from 13 immigration consultancies (40 emigrants) and higher education institution leaders. The evidence argues that most respondents mentioned job discontent, professional



isolation, and low economic rewards (71 %). Emigrants cite a lack of opportunities for additional education, promotion, and research as a motive to relocate. For 33% of those who emigrated, political instability and risks to their safety were the main causes. (Imran et al., 2011) argues that the trend of more health professionals migrating to wealthier countries is well-documented. Pakistan is the world's third-largest exporter of medical graduates. Many influential factors that influence medical graduates' decision to train abroad or stay in Pakistan were identified using a 10-point scale. According to the survey, only 275 of the 400 respondents were eligible (68.7 % response rate). The United States and the United Kingdom were the most popular destinations. While 14.2 % expected to return to Pakistan immediately following training, 10% had no intention of returning or wished to stay abroad temporarily. Medical graduates from Lahore, Pakistan, plan to study abroad, primarily in the United States. Many people wish to remain in the host country, whether temporarily or permanently. The impact of living abroad on future career opportunities is one of the motivating factors for migration.

(Djafar, 2012) discussed low wages and high unemployment in labor-sending countries are frequently cited as contributing factors to the pressure and strain on migrant workers. Although Indonesia provides the majority of Malaysia's wages, research has been limited. The finding indicates that there is a long-term relationship between Indonesian and Malaysian income and unemployment, as well as Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia. Income and unemployment have a significant impact on Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia. In the long run, the only one-sided reasons for Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia are income and unemployment in Indonesia and Malaysia. (Sheikh et al., 2012) argues that the transfer of doctors, also known as brain drain, is caused by a supply-demand imbalance in developed countries. Large-scale physician transfers can be inconvenient for both donors and recipients. The study investigated how prevalent migration fantasies are among Pakistani medical students. According to the findings, the transfer of physicians is a major issue that requires the immediate attention of the relevant authorities. They can be led astray if they are not managed properly. The study sample had a prevalence rate of 60.4 %, with 195 respondents saying they wanted to continue their careers abroad.

(David et al., 2013) examines Between 1990 and 2007, the effects of increasing Chinese import competition on local US labor markets, the use of cross-market variations in import exposure due to initial differences in industry expertise, and the import of Chinese by industry into other high-income countries. Using modifications, create import tools. Increased exposure, according to the findings, leads to higher unemployment, lower labor force participation, and lower wages in local labor markets. Furthermore, it accounts for one-quarter of all manufacturing job losses in the United States over the same period. Transfer benefits payments for unemployment, disability, retirement, and healthcare also rise significantly in weaker labor markets. (Farooq et al., 2014) examines what factors prompted or encouraged low-wage workers to relocate to higher-wage countries to improve their socioeconomic standing. In Pakistani society, the main reasons for overseas migration are poor economic prospects, resource inequality, and demographic trends. The primary goal of this research was to investigate the relationship between respondents' socioeconomic status and the factors influencing international migration. 600 people were interviewed in eight city circle zones and



eight villages across four tehsils. According to the study's findings, people from low-income neighborhoods relocated to the Middle East and Europe to increase their household income using the Probit model technique. (Walton-Roberts, 2015) discussed that labor market issues frequently impact health workers' relocation plans or bridge pushes. Therefore, the significance of education in building global health awareness practitioners is undervalued. Furthermore, the study argues that nurses in India feel the global political economy might show a link between educational investment and migratory trends around the world. The Indian example highlights the international nature of healthcare education, as well as significant trends in healthcare worker migration and marketing in India's education and healthcare systems. According to the report, corporate healthcare training systems in India are becoming increasingly interconnected with the development of professionals who are prepared for internationally integrated healthcare resource labor markets. Furthermore, the study contends that the role of health workers in the growth of global and Asian migration is becoming increasingly important in the globalization of the education system in resource areas.

(Chen, 2016) argues that research on student migration flow focuses on the traditional push-pull factors that influence individual mobility. This trend ignores the overall impact on international student mobility. The study's goal is to propose a hybrid of three decision-making and marketing levels to provide a more realistic picture of student migration patterns. A case study of 15 interviews with Chinese international students at a Canadian university was conducted. Based on the findings, the paper concludes with a few recommendations for future research directions. (Hossain et al., 2016) investigate perceptions of medical students about the factors that lead to physician migration. The emotions were graded on a Likert scale of 1 to 4 (1=strongly disagree to 4=strongly agree). Interns and senior students were among those who took part in the research. A self-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect demographic data, perceptions of migration's push and pull factors, and motivations for moving overseas. In Pakistan, 240 medical students were polled. The findings show that the most popular destination was the United States, followed by internal medical disciplines. Advanced postgraduate education abroad and economic prospects were the main pull factors. Rising religious intolerance in Pakistan was a major motivator for those who chose to leave the country. Most medical students wish to migrate due to low earnings, inadequate employment structure, and job insecurity. Moreover, stopping the trend of medical brain drain requires immediate action. (Naqvi et al., 2017) argues that professional migration into Pakistan has increased, resulting in a brain drain. Pharmacy students are said to be genetically predisposed to move. Therefore, the study was trying to figure out what factors influence migration trends, destination countries, and causes. The research also investigated the challenges that students can experience during and after their migration. Emigration was discovered to be 94.06 % prevalent (91.72 % - 95.90 % for 95 % CI). The study's findings indicate that pharmacy students are more eager to leave Pakistan. Both pull forces from developed countries and push factors from Pakistan supported this hypothesis; however, while Pakistan's pull factors showed promise in reducing brain drain, it was unclear how far they could go in overcoming migration.

(Gbollie & Gong, 2019) investigated the motives and factors of migration amongst international students from Africa and Asia enrolled at Chinese universities. To analyze the



motives and push-pull dynamics of African and Asian students, researchers employed a mixed techniques (qualitative and quantitative) methodology. Scholarships, China's flexibility, and opinions on higher education quality are all key push-pull factors for students looking to study abroad, according to a survey conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CSAS). During the research, citizens' perspectives, preferable reports, and development opportunities were also discovered. (Cheung et al., 2019) analyses the main effects on the mainland Chinese students in Hong Kong pursuing a master's degree. In comparison to previous studies, participants expressed a much stronger desire to return home after graduation. Educational factors were found to be more important than social, cultural, and economic factors in deciding where to study. The lack of credentials and the opportunity to return to his hometown were the most influential indicators of whether he intended to return. According to the study, in the competitive global tertiary education market, it is vital to understand these students' needs.

3. Methodology

This section of the study provides a detailed description of the data and econometric techniques that are used to estimate the objectives of the research.

3.1. Data Specification and Econometric Model

After the empirical analysis of the available research studies, this study used secondary data to examine the cause of Asian migrations in the United States of America. Asian Immigrants are defined as immigrants from East Asia, Southeast Asian and South Asia. Migration from Asia to the United States has sharply increased over time (Hanna & Batalova, 2021). Among all the Asian immigrants in the USA Chinese are the most populated and growing. In this study immigrant data from the three fastest-growing Asian countries i.e. China, India, and Pakistan in the United States of America, are taken to narrow down the scope of study and provide more precise facts. Data is collected through World Bank Indicator, US Census Bureau and Social Security Administration from 1990 to 2019 (with five years gap¹). The study model is described as follows.

$$AM_{i,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PG_{i,t} + \beta_2 LFP_{i,t} + \beta_3 AWI_{i,t} + \beta_4 GDP_{i,t} + \epsilon_t$$

Whereas AM is the number of Asian Immigrants from India, Pakistan, and China in the United States of America. PG is for the population growth rate of the United States of America (annual percentage), LFP is Labour force participation (percentage of the total population) of the US, and AWI is the average wage index that is “in a particular calendar year, the average of the total wages is collected by Social Security Administration of US”, GDP is Gross domestic product per capita (current US dollar) of US, and ϵ_t is the error term.

3.2. Econometric Modeling

¹ Due to unavailability of migration data, study used the available data only.



The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of economic pull factors in the United States of America that affect Asian Immigrants. This research study explores the objective through a panel estimation technique that is a fixed and random effect. According to the panel data estimation, it is possible to analyze the relatively small number of countries (N) with a longer time period (T). In this research, a total of three countries are used that are China, India, and Pakistan. But before employing the panel estimation, Pooled OLS or Panel least square analysis is also performed. With the help of the Breusch-Pagan (BP) test, the need to apply a random or fixed effect is found. According to the Breusch-Pagan null hypothesis, POLS is more appropriate than fixed and random effect and vice versa. So, if the p-value of the Breusch-Pagan (BP) test is greater than 0.05 then accept the null hypothesis, or if it is less than 0.05 then reject the null hypothesis and go for Fixed and Random effect estimation.

After that study further distinguish between fixed and random effect estimation through Hausman Test (Wooldridge; 2003). Hausman's test discussed similar and different estimations. In this, the null hypothesis that is used in the Hausman test is that, if the estimation effect is considered random, the estimation should be similar, the reason behind that they are consistent. Whereas, on the other hand, the alternative hypothesis of the Hausman test considered that the estimators are different. If the p-value of the Hausman test is greater than the 0.05 value, then accept the null hypothesis and use the Random effect because it is better than the Fixed effect. And vice versa for the alternative hypothesis.

Furthermore, some other diagnostic tests are also performed to check the strength of the model. Normally in panel regression estimation, Heteroskedasticity is present and affects the regression results. The heteroskedasticity test discussed the constant variance, the null hypothesis of this test is homoskedasticity which means constant variance. If the p-value is significant then the null hypothesis is rejected and the presence of heteroskedasticity is confirmed in the model. That will affect the entire estimation. So, for removing the heteroskedasticity from the data, robust standard errors are used which are also known as Huber/white or Sandwich estimators.

4. Empirical Results

This section of the study presents the empirical result of the Panel Least Square estimation, Breusch-Pagan (BP) test, Random or Fixed effect estimation, Hausman test, and Heteroskedasticity test as well. Table 1 provides the result of the Panel Least Square estimation. The probability of F-distribution shows the insignificant values, which indicates the dependent variable is not creating any impact on the independent variables. Furthermore, almost all variables are showing an insignificant impact on a dependent variable.



Table 1: Panel Least Square estimation

Migration	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Wage index	27.5199	796.4901	0.03	0.973
Population Growth	1185361	6919044	0.17	0.866
Labore Force Participation	-40517.1	525653.5	-0.08	0.940
GDP per capita	106.416	703.0624	0.15	0.882
_cons	65229.15	3.38E+07	0.00	0.998
Prob > F	0.2034		R-squared	0.3959
Adj R-squared			0.1198	

Source: Author's Estimation

Moving further, Breusch-Pagan (BP) test is employed to test whether Panel Least Square estimation is an appropriate or Fixed and Random test. The probability of the Breusch-Pagan test is 0.0000 this shows that the p-value is less than 0.05 so reject the null hypothesis and go for the Random and Fixed effect estimation. Table 2 present the results of Random effect estimation, after applying the Hausman test, the value shows that the random effect estimation is more appropriate for this study rather than a fixed effect. Study results reveal that the independent variables collectively showed the economic impact on the dependent variable. The probability value of the Wald chi-square is significant. Whereas the overall R square value is around 39%, so the value of R square tells that approximately half of the variation observed in dependent variables is explained by the independent variables.

Moving further population growth rate, and labor force participation rate both the variables are showing an insignificant impact on Asian Immigrants, while the average wage index and GDP per capita show a positive and significant impact. Normally the push factors of the migration include low living standards, poverty, unemployment, low wages, lack of basic health facilities, and lack of basic education. Whereas the pull factors that attract immigrants are higher wage rates, improved living standards, job opportunities, good welfare standards, labor demand, and better health and education facilities. Normally the pull factors are strong enough that creates a positive impact on migration in the host country. It is fact that push and pull factors are connected. Normally the push factors of the country are the pull factors in another country. Per capita GDP is showing the living standard in a country. It is a gross domestic product divided by the midyear population. Here in this study, GDP per capita and average wage index are statistically significant and positively related to Asian immigrants. After performing the detection test heteroskedasticity, the p-value shows the presence of hetero in the model (p-value is statistically significant). Table 2 present the results of Robust Standard Error normally known as Huber/White or Sandwich estimator. This test is used for removing the heteroskedasticity problem from the model.



Table 2: Random Effect Estimation (Robust Standard Error)

Migration	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	z	P>z
Wage index	27.5199	106.9438	1.26	0.797
Population Growth	1185361	2091729	0.57	0.571
Labore Force Participation	-40517.1	107795.3	-0.38	0.707
GDP per capita	106.416	61.11091	1.74	0.082
_cons	65229.15	1.16E+07	0.01	0.996
sigma_u	1548045		sigma_e	839424.6
rho	0.772778		R-sq overall	0.3959

Source: Author's estimation

Most of the independent variables are showing insignificant values in this study. The reason behind this is normally the pull factors of migration are a combination of social, economic, and political factors. But it is impossible to add all of those factors collectively. Social factors comprise family reunification, ethnic homeland, freedom from discrimination, better medicare, and welfare state benefits. Whereas economic factors are higher wages, improved living standards, good welfare standards, labor demand, and much more. Same as economic and social factors, political factors are also very important for the migration rate. Safety and security, political freedom, democracy, political stability, and human civil rights are the political pull factors of migration. So, it is important to incorporate all the pull factors of migration in the study model. But due to the limited availability of data on other factors study is confined to economic factors only. Furthermore, after estimating the economic model, it is concluded that economic factors are not the only reasons why the Asian migration rate increases.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

In recent years, migration has been a major source of concern for policymakers. The influx of migrants has a variety of consequences on host countries' economies. The literature provides a brief overlook of pull factors that encourage the labor force to relocate to developed economies. Therefore, the objective of this study is to assess the impact of economic pull factors on Asian immigrants in the United States of America. The three fastest-growing Asian economies, China, India, and Pakistan, are studied to narrow down the scope of this study and provide more precise facts. This study examined the impact of Asian immigrants in the United States of America using secondary data. From 1990 through 2019 (with five-yearly), data were collected using the World Bank Indicator, and the Social Security Administration of the US. This study uses a panel estimation technique with a fixed and random effect. Pooled OLS or Panel least square analysis is also performed before using panel estimation. According to the findings, the independent variables had a combined economic impact on the dependent variable. The total value of R square indicates that the independent factors account for roughly half of the variation in the dependent variables. The population growth rate, average wage



index, and labor force participation rate all have an insignificant impact on Asian immigrants. In the model, the average wage index and GDP per capita have a positive and significant impact. Furthermore, it is determined that economic factors are not the only reasons for the increase in Asian migration rates after estimating the study objective.

The results of this study have considerable policy implications. The study suggested that a rights-based approach could provide a consistent standard for resolving international wage disparities, access to public services, and working conditions. Full legal protection and enforcement are required in both sending and receiving countries. More must be done to ensure that migration occurs without necessity, without choice, in safety, and with full information and informed consent. To reduce migration intentions, economic growth and political stability in the home country are required, with policymakers focusing on young people and those who have already relocated from their original homes.

Limitation of the study

The current study adds to the growing body of research into the economic stressors of Asian immigrants in the United States. However, due to data constraints, it is impossible to overcome all possible determinants of the economic pull factors identified in the literature. Therefore, details of Asian immigrant background such as education, family income, and household type; post-conflict effects, perceptions of the economic and political situation, different immigrant categories of households; and other statistically relevant factors such as time constraints and geographical areas are important limitations for this study.



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