



**T.C.**

**CANKIRI KARATEKIN UNIVERSITY**

**INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**

**THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS ON THE  
ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION OF SYRIAN  
IMMIGRANTS IN TURKEY**

**Huda TAKTAK**

**MASTER'S THESIS**

**Supervisor**

**Prof. Dr. Emre Şahin DÖLARSLAN**

**Çankırı – 2023**





**CANKIRI KARATEKIN UNIVERSITY  
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**

**THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS ON  
THE ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION OF  
SYRIAN IMMIGRANTS IN TURKEY**

**Huda TAKTAK**

**MASTER'S THESIS**

**Supervisor**

**Prof. Dr. Emre Şahin DÖLARSLAN**

**Çankırı – 2023**


# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SCIENTIFIC ETHICS STATEMENT .....	i
THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL .....	ii
PREFACE .....	iii
ABSTRACT .....	iv
TURKISH ABSTRACT/ ÖZET .....	v
ABBREVIATIONS .....	vi
LIST OF TABLES .....	vii
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. KEY CONCEPTS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1. Review Of Previous Literatures .....	5
2.2. Methodologies for the Research of Literature .....	6
2.3. The Concept Of Entrepreneurship And The Individual Entrepreneur .....	7
2.4. Immigration and those who immigrate .....	11
2.5. Immigrant Self-Employed /Immigrant Entrepreneur .....	13
2.6. Entrepreneurial Intention .....	14
2.7. Theoretical Models Of Entrepreneurship .....	16
2.7.1. Minority Entrepreneurship Theory .....	16
2.7.2. Human Capital Theory .....	17
2.7.3. Social Capital Theory .....	18
<b>3. PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS .....</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1. Psychological Traits of Entrepreneurs .....	19
3.1.1. Optimism Trait .....	20
3.1.2. The Risk-Taking Trait .....	23
3.1.3. Self-Efficacy .....	27
3.1.4. Overconfidence Trait .....	30
3.2. Rersearch Hypotheses .....	34

3.2.1. Impact Of Risk-Taking Trait on Entrepreneurial Intention .....	34
3.2.2. Impact Of Self-Efficacy Trait On Entrepreneurial Intention.....	35
3.2.3. Impact Of Overconfidence Trait On Entrepreneurial Intention .....	35
3.2.4. Impact Of Optimism Trait On Entrepreneurial Intention .....	36
<b>4. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
4.1. Introduction.....	37
4.2. Research Methodology .....	37
4.3. Study Sample and Data Collection .....	37
4.4. Measures .....	38
4.5. Data Analysis and Results .....	40
4.5.1. Descriptive Statistics .....	41
4.5.2. Factor Analysis .....	52
4.5.3. Regression Analysis .....	64
<b>5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>68</b>
5.1. Results and discussion .....	68
5.2. Suggestions .....	70
REFERENCES .....	72
Curriculum Vital .....	82

## **SCIENTIFIC ETHICS STATEMENT**

In the process from the proposal stage to the conclusion of the study titled *The Effect Of Psychological Traits On The Entrepreneurial Intention Of Syrian Immigrants In Turkey*, which I prepared as a master's thesis, I carefully followed the academic ethics and rules, that I obtained all the information in the thesis within the framework of academic ethics and tradition, that I prepared in accordance with the rules of writing the thesis. I declare that I cited every citation as a reference and that the works I have benefited from are those shown in the bibliography.



27 / 7 / 2023

Signature

Huda TAKTAK

# THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

## ÇANKIRI KARATEKİN UNIVERSITY

### TO THE DIRECTORATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

This study titled [The Effect Of Psychological Traits On The Entrepreneurial Intention Of Syrian Immigrants In Turkey] prepared by [Huda Taktak] was found successful [unanimously/by majority of votes] as a result of the thesis defense held on [27/7/2023] and was accepted as a Master's thesis in the [Business Administration Department] by our jury.

#### **THESIS JURY MEMBERS (Title, Name and Surname)**

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Emre Şahin DÖLARSLAN Signature: .....

Member : Prof. Dr. Alper ÖZER Signature: .....

Member : Dr. Abdullah BAŞ Signature: .....

#### **APPROVAL**

This Thesis has been accepted by the jury determined in the session of Çankırı Karatekin University Social Sciences Institute Administrative Board, dated 27/7/ 2023 and numbered .....

Title Name SURNAME

Director of the Institution

## **PREFACE**

Over the years, so many people have crossed my path who have been directly or indirectly involved in this research. As a result, I devote the opening few paragraphs of this thesis to them.

I'd like to thank my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Emre ahin DLARSLAN, for his trust, valuable guidance, and consistent motivation during my master's program. Also for the time and effort he put in to assist me with this research. I would also like to thank all of my instructors who have contributed to my education throughout my life.

Finally, I want to thank my family for always believing in me and supporting me, as well as my friends for moral support.

**27/7/ 2023**

**Huda TAKTAK**

## ABSTRACT

**Thesis Title** : The Effect of Psychological Traits on The Entrepreneurial Intention of Syrian Immigrants In Turkey

**Author of the Thesis** : Huda Taktak

**Supervisor** : Prof.Dr. EMRE ŞAHİN DÖLARSLAN

**Department** : Business Administration

**Type of Thesis** : Master

**Acceptance Date** : 27/7/2023

Entrepreneurship intention is one of the most knocked topics in business recently due to its importance to check the opinions of the people and their directions to investments. For those who has moved to new country, he has the good opportunity to establishing his/her new project. This study is proposed to measure the overall opinion of Syrian refugees about entrepreneurship intentions in Turkey. Very little is known about the economic activities of Syrian refugees in Turkey, despite the fact that waves of refugees have been arriving in the country since 2012 (Welsh, 2021).

Through this, we explore the concepts of entrepreneurship and how do we measure the intention for Syrian immigrants in Turkey. We find the factors which have the effect on entrepreneurship intention and identify areas where they may be able to start their own businesses.

This study is conducted not only to measure the entrepreneurship intention of Syrian immigrants, but it also to determine the other factors which influence entrepreneurship intention.

In order to evaluate the relationship between the dependent variable (entrepreneurship intention) and the independent variables consequently. For this purpose, we collected data from a random sample chosen from our statistical community sized 3.7 million units by a questionnaire designed for this purpose.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, Human capital, Optimism, Overconfidence, risk-taking.

## ÖZET

**Tez Adı:** Psikolojik Özelliklerin Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Girişimcilik Niyetine Etkisi

**Tez Yazarı:** Huda Taktak

**Danışman:** Prof.Dr. EMRE ŞAHİN DÖLARSLAN

**Bölüm:** İşletme Yönetimi

**Tez Türü:** Yüksek Lisans

**Kabul Tarihi:** 27/7/2023

Girişimcilik niyeti, son zamanlarda iş dünyasında en çok dikkat çeken konulardan biri olmuştur, çünkü insanların görüşlerini ve yatırımlarına yönelik yönlendirmelerini kontrol etmek açısından önemlidir. Yeni bir ülkeye taşınan kişi, yeni bir proje kurma şansına sahiptir. Bu çalışma, Suriyeli mültecilerin Türkiye'deki girişimcilik niyeti hakkında genel bir görüş ölçmek amacıyla yapılmıştır. 2012 yılından bu yana ülkeye gelen mülteci dalgalarına rağmen, Suriyeli mültecilerin ekonomik faaliyetleri hakkında çok az bilgi mevcuttur (Welsh, 2021).

Bu çalışmada, girişimcilik kavramlarını ve Suriyeli göçmenler için niyeti nasıl ölçtüğümüzü keşfediyoruz. Girişimcilik niyeti üzerinde etkisi olan faktörleri belirliyor ve kendi işlerini kurabilecekleri alanları belirliyoruz.

Bu çalışma, Suriyeli göçmenlerin girişimcilik niyetini ölçmekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda girişimcilik niyetini etkileyen diğer faktörleri belirlemek için de yürütülmüştür.

Sonuç olarak, bağımlı değişken (girişimcilik niyeti) ile bağımsız değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirmek amacıyla, bu amaçla tasarlanmış bir anket aracılığıyla 3.7 milyon birimden oluşan rastgele bir örnekleme veriler toplanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Entrepreneurship, Human capital, Optimism, Overconfidence, risk-taking.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>GTDIM</b>	General Turkish Directorate of Immigration Management
<b>ICG</b>	International Crisis Group
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



## LIST OF TABLES

<b><u>Table No</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Table 2.1. Theory of Entrepreneurship and the Entrepreneur Concept .....	9
Table 2.2. A comparison of the managerial and entrepreneurial traits .....	10
Table 2.3. Vinogradov's Definition of Immigrant Status.....	12
Table 4.4. Questionnaire .....	38
Table 4.5. Classifying the respondents according to gender.....	41
Table 4.6 . The classifying of the respondents according to the age .....	42
Table 4.7. The classifying of the respondents according to age .....	44
Table 4.8. The classifying of the respondents according to the occupation of respondents.....	46
Table 4.9. The classifying of the respondents according to the respondents' residence in Turkey .....	47
Table 4.10. distribution of every section in the questionnaire for every respondent .	49
Table 4.11. The descriptive statistics of the variables .....	51
Table 4.12. KMO and Bartlett's Test of Risk-Taking Trait .....	53
Table 4.13. Total Variance Explained Risk-Taking Trait.....	54
Table 4.14. KMO and Bartlett's Test of Self-efficacy .....	55
Table 4.15. Total Variance Explained of Self-efficacy.....	56
Table 4.16. KMO and Bartlett's Test of Overconfidence .....	57
Table 4.17. Total Variance Explained of Overconfidence section .....	58
Table 4.18. KMO and Bartlett's Test of Optimism .....	59
Table 4.19. Total Variance Explained of Optimism .....	59
Table 4.20. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient .....	62
Table 4.21. Pearson correlation between every independent variable and the dependent. ....	63
Table 4.22. Model Summary.....	64
Table 4.23. ANOVA .....	65
Table 4.24. Residuals Statistics.....	65
Table 4.25. Coefficients of the variables .....	66

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b><u>Figure No:</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Figure 2.1. The link between belief, attitude, intention, and conduct according to psychological theory .....	15
Figure 3.2. The distribution of the sample according to gender .....	42
Figure 4.3. The distribution of the sample according to age of respondents .....	43
Figure 4.4. The distribution of the sample according to level of education.....	45
Figure 4.5. The distribution of the sample according to the occupation of respondents .....	46
Figure 4.6. The distribution of the sample according to the respondents' residence in Turkey .....	48
Figure 4.7. The distribution of the answers according to modes .....	50
Figure 4. 8. The Normal distribution of the answers of every section.....	51
Figure 4.9. Scree plot of Risk-Taking Trait .....	55
Figure 4.10. Scree plot of Self-efficacy .....	57
Figure 4.11. Scree plot of Overconfidence .....	58
Figure 4.12. Scree plot of Optimism.....	60
Figure 4.13. Residuals Statistics .....	66

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Recent years have seen an uptick in discussions on both immigration and entrepreneurship. Both of these problems have recently received more attention in many countries, especially the industrialized ones. Recent years have seen a dramatic increase in the number of individuals traveling to northern places from all over the world, mostly as a result of the consequences of globalization (Kloosterman & Rath 2003).

People travel long distances to improve their economic situation, finish their education, reconcile with loved ones, find a safe haven, or flee persecutors in their own country. For such reasons, families relocate. Migration has an impact on the demography and socioeconomics of many developed countries (Vinogradov, 2008).

According to the UN (2016), worldwide immigration peaked between 1990 and 2015 at roughly 91 million people.

In 2015, there were 244 million immigrants worldwide, with 58% living in developed countries and the rest in poor countries.

Immigrant entrepreneurship has become a socioeconomic phenomenon as a result of the massive migration of immigrants into self-employment in recent decades (Chrysostome & Lin, 2010).

Immigrant entrepreneurs support social networks, economic advancement, and commercial gentrification (Kloosterman & Leun, 1999). Many modern things were originated by immigrants.

They stand out in highly specialized industries like software development and management consulting (Kloosterman & Rath, 2010).

Steven Paul Jobs, co-founder, and CEO of Apple, as an American entrepreneur, industrial designer, and media proprietor, was born to Syrian immigrants. Walter Elias Disney, the American film producer, grew up as the offspring of Canadian immigrants (Crowther, 2022). Bernard "Bernie" Marcus born 1929, is an American billionaire businessman. He was the first chief executive officer and chairman of the board of The Home Depot, which he co-founded.

There are many international companies and businesses pioneered by immigrants, and the examples mentioned are only a small sample as an example of businesses started by entrepreneurs from outside the mother home (Capehart & Kevin, 2014).

It has been hypothesized that immigrants who start their own businesses may have an easier time assimilating into their new communities.

Several different Norwegian minorities rely heavily on the social infrastructure provided by businesses owned by immigrants, such as restaurants and stores. It is one of the few sites where locals and people from other parts of the world may interact, making it a social hub (Vinogradov, 2008).

Immigrants and their families are primarily responsible for closing employment gaps and establishing new industries in order to cater to the needs of people of the same ethnic origin in the nations in which they have settled. This is because immigrants tend to come from countries with less developed economies (Delancey, 2014).

In addition, immigrant business owners may participate in international trade, which is to the advantage of both their home country and the one in which they now reside.

The evidence suggests that immigrants who come to the nation for business purposes help to enhance exports and bring the country's trade imbalance down.

Some immigrants may decide to go out on their own if they find that the labor market is unable to accommodate a large number of arrivals.

Immigrants from disadvantaged backgrounds, particularly those from less-developed regions, may have a harder time finding employment for a variety of reasons, including discrimination from local employers, a lack of recognition of credentials, an inability to gain access to social networks for transmitting job-vacancy information, or a general lack of necessary credentials, language proficiency, and work experience, just like the situation facing Syrian refugee entrepreneurs in Turkey (Kloosterman & Rath, 2003). Many immigrants seek self-employment to alleviate the effects of these issues on their lives (Hiebert, 2002).

This thesis deals with the entrepreneurship of Syrian refugees or immigrants in Turkey, the personal advantages they have, and factors that help them in the success of their business (Mawson, 2019).

Where the Syrian civil war entered its eleventh year in 2022, and a year after the beginning of the war, Syrians began to seek refuge in neighbouring countries such as

Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Iraq, or to European countries, where the number of refugees outside Syria reached 6,824,062 people, according to the statistics of the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#), and The number of Syrians who reached Turkey is about 3,700,000, according to the (GTDIM) [General Turkish Directorate of Immigration Management](#), 3,561,000 of whom are under temporary protection / and about 200,000 of them are under a tourist or work permit. A group of Syrians, after a period of settling in Turkey, started their own businesses. There is a noticeable success among some Syrian entrepreneurs in Turkey, which calls for the need to study the enabling factors that have encouraged these immigrants to establish their own businesses in Turkey. Since studies and research on entrepreneurial intention link an individual's readiness, especially for immigrants, to start their own venture to certain psychological and personal traits, this study will focus on examining the psychological and personal traits that drive Syrians in Turkey to start their own businesses. Specifically, we will explore the following psychological traits: optimism, risk-taking propensity, self-efficacy and overconfidence.

The aim of this research is to measure the entrepreneurial intention of Syrian immigrants in Turkey, as they express their desire to establish new businesses. The study will focus on examining the key personal and psychological traits that distinguish them and drive them to start their own ventures. Therefore, the main purpose of this research is to investigate the impact of optimism, confidence, and self-efficacy on the entrepreneurial intention of Syrians in Turkey, and how these psychological traits influence the success and sustainability of their businesses.

The major goal of this study is to investigate the personal, purposeful, and behavioural elements that influence the Syrian's entrepreneurial intention in Turkey, and focuses on the experiences of Syrian migrants who own and manage businesses in Turkey or are considering establishing their own businesses.

It specifically focuses on four urban locations where the majority of Syrian migrants operate or intent to operate their businesses: Istanbul, Bursa, Gaziantep, and Mersin.

The study covers Syrian individuals residing in Turkey, whether they hold Turkish citizenship, permanent residence, temporary protection, tourist residence, or work permits.

This thesis examines the intention of Syrian immigrants in Türkiye to establish their own businesses

In order to gain a deeper understanding of this topic, the following major research topics will serve as guides for this investigation:

- How can we measure entrepreneurial intention among Syrian immigrants in Türkiye?
- What variables influence Syrian immigrants' entrepreneurial intentions?
- How do psychological characteristics affect the intention of Syrians to entrepreneurship in Türkiye?

Despite the fact that a great amount of research has been carried out on the topic of entrepreneurship intention of immigrants, the issue of entrepreneurial Syrian immigrants remains poorly understood. Only two or three studies were found that focused on Syrian immigrants in Turkey. This is because Syrian immigrants in Turkey have gotten minimal attention in the earlier literature in several "diaspora nations," such as the United States and Europe, particularly Germany.

When compared to other studies, the results of this investigation will contribute to the following:

This research seeks to contribute to the literature on immigrant entrepreneurship. Other studies will benefit from the findings of this inquiry.

Assist newly arrived immigrants and others considering starting their own businesses in Turkey in identifying the obstacles that stand in the way of increased entrepreneurial activity in the country.

Further investigation into the ways in which immigrant entrepreneurs contribute to the economy of industrialized countries could build on the basis laid by this study.

highlights the characteristics that facilitate individuals in starting their own businesses or pose obstacles to their entrepreneurial endeavours.

It aims to identify the traits that contribute to entrepreneurial success and those that hinder individuals from pursuing their own ventures.

## **2. KEY CONCEPTS**

### **2.1. Review Of Previous Literatures**

The forced migration of Syrians has resulted in economic and social challenges for the nations that have taken in these refugees, and their lengthy stays have led to an increased emphasis on integration as a top governmental goal.

The majority of the research done on Syrian refugees seeking refuge in neighbouring countries has focused on the socioeconomic issues at play, such as government spending, unemployment rates, and inflation (Bizri, 2017). Recent research has focused on the consequences for Turkey's job economy as well as the humanitarian problems that Syrian refugees confront after moving there. It wasn't until lately that Syrians in Turkey, who have been considered "guests" for a significant portion of their time in Turkey, became a topic of discussion in academic and political circles. Despite the fact that discussions about migration policy and integration place a significant emphasis on economic factors like the cost of welfare benefits (Topcuoğlu, 2019; Kizilay, 2019) and crowding out effects on the labour market (Torn & Tumen, 2017), the topic of refugee entrepreneurship is still relatively understudied. This article fills a gap in the literature by combining the findings from field research with knowledge of the international literature on refugee entrepreneurship, highlighting the significance of refugee entrepreneurship for integration (Bizri, 2017; Kloosterman, 2010), as well as case studies on Syrian entrepreneurs in Lebanon (Salloum & Alalam, 2019), Jordan (Refai, Haloub & Lever, 2018), and the United Kingdom (Shneikat & Alrawadieh, 2019).

This investigation of the situation in Turkey makes a contribution to the existing body of literature by highlighting the effects of the informal sector on discussions on the business opportunities available to refugees and their efforts to integrate into their new communities.

Investigations of the phenomenon of immigrant business ownership have been carried out using a wide variety of research approaches, each of which has its own unique

motives, methods, and ideas (Survival of new firms owned by natives and immigrants in Norway, Vinogradov, 2008).

Recent research on immigrant entrepreneurs can be categorized as belonging to a wide range of scientific fields (Rath & Kloosterman,2000).

The majority of research concentrate their attention on a limited number of countries and ethnic groups, and there are only a few available theoretical perspectives on immigrant business ownership. In addition, understudied aspects of immigrant business include disadvantaged and marginalized ethnic groups, small geographic areas of ethnic groups, successful purposeful immigrant entrepreneurs (Brzozowski, 2015).

This thesis will give a summary of the following theoretical frameworks and models as a means of presenting an organized review of various theoretical perspectives:

- 2.1.1 Minority Entrepreneurship Theory
- 2.1.2 Human capital theory
- 2.1.3 Social capital theory
- It will also study the most important personality traits that drive people to create their own business

## **2.2. Methodologies for the Research of Literature**

After reviewing many previous literatures on the subject of migrant entrepreneurship in different host countries such as the United States, Australia, Korea, Canada... etc, as well as immigrant entrepreneurs in Turkey itself, in order to avoid a research gap on immigrant entrepreneurship in Turkey. Specifically, the author wanted to avoid a research gap on immigrant entrepreneurship in Turkey.

For the purpose of the literature review, he collected information from a variety of sources, including books, journals that are peer-reviewed, papers, and dissertations. In addition to this, he made use of digital resources such as the university library at CANKIRI KARATEKIN UNIVERSITY, as well as research portals such as Google Scholar, ProQuest, and Emerald.

According to this study, it collected all the expected factors for estimating the entrepreneurship intention of Syrian immigrants and to choose the most correlated factors which influence the entrepreneurship intention.

### **2.3. The Concept Of Entrepreneurship And The Individual Entrepreneur**

It is crucial to have a precise understanding of the concept of entrepreneurship and engage in it.

According to (Hisrich, Peters & Shepherd, 1998), the traditional interpretation of entrepreneurship revolves around the process of creating and developing a new project or company with the aim of achieving profit and meeting the ever-changing market needs and requirements. However, the modern definition of entrepreneurship goes beyond this traditional framework and emphasizes innovation, creativity, and social impact.

A true entrepreneur is not just someone who starts a new venture but someone who seeks opportunities for growth, development, and continuous improvement. They venture into new domains, efficiently utilize their resources, and courageously manage risks. An entrepreneur possesses strong leadership and communication skills and collaborates with others to build successful partnerships and achieve mutual success. Therefore, entrepreneurship can be seen as a platform for social and economic transformation, enabling individuals to fulfil their aspirations and make a positive impact on society at large.

Other definitions of "entrepreneur" and "entrepreneurship" have been presented in the management literature, despite the fact that a number of economists have tried to nail down a workable definition of "entrepreneur" and "entrepreneurship. (Carlsson et al., 2013), which states that an entrepreneur is "someone who specializes in taking a judgment decision about the allocation of restricted resources. According to Bratu, Cornescu & Druică (2009), it is hard to establish a full definition of entrepreneurship without excluding key variables. This is one of their main points. What really matters is one's perspective on the situation. According to Andersson (2010), an entrepreneur is a free agent who, in order to achieve goals such as the growth of their company and their level of financial success, adheres to a set of norms that are consistent with search-

and-satisfying behavior (Andersson, Curley & Formica, 2010). According to Kenington (2012), the ability to manage a successful business depends more on mental than physical activities for an entrepreneur, while the capabilities of the individual are the primary focus of a self-employed person's company.

Therefore, the responsibilities of an entrepreneur and those of a person who is self-employed are somewhat distinct from one another, and although the former may work between 50 and 80 hours per week, the latter may only work 40 (Lin, 2011).

Although other academic disciplines, such as sociology, psychology, history, anthropology, and many others, have also contributed to the study of entrepreneurship over the course of centuries, economics was the first to study and investigate the phenomenon of entrepreneurship in depth.

According to Hébert (1981), the term "entrepreneur" was first used in print during the 1700s, namely in the body of work produced by French economist Cantillon (1755).

John Stuart Mill's usage of the phrase in English literature throughout the 19th century contributed to its subsequent rise to prominence. Schumpeter (1909) offered an alternative viewpoint that was distinct from the neoclassical economists' model. In doing so, he established the basis for the economic theory of entrepreneurship that is used today. According to Schumpeter (1934), the most significant social and economic contribution that an entrepreneur can make is to encourage "creative growth" via the implementation of novel ideas.

Entrepreneurs, in the context of this idea, are people who question the status quo via innovation and disrupt the present progressions of markets, goods, and processes. Their solutions replace existing ones because they perform better or are a better match for the requirements of the client.

Because entrepreneurship is an abstract notion, it is difficult to define it in a way that is both succinct and comprehensive.

As a result, the number of different definitions of entrepreneurship is almost limitless. According to Morris (1998), there are over 77 definitions that have been made in academic literature.

The definitions of and qualities associated with entrepreneurs are shown in Table 1.2. These definitions and traits have evolved over time.

**Table 2.1.** Theory Of Entrepreneurship and The Entrepreneur Concept

Definition	Source
Entrepreneurship is the process of producing a unique value for monetary rewards and personal fulfilment by devoting the required time and effort and accepting financial, physical, and social risks.	(Hisrich ,1985)
Entrepreneurs are rated differently by economics, psychologists, businesspeople, and politicians.	(Vesper, 1980)
The entrepreneur is an entrepreneur who works inside an already existing firm.	(Pinchot ,1983)
The entrepreneur takes the initiative, establishes socioeconomic procedures, and admits faults and blunders.	( Shapero ,1975)
Entrepreneurs are enthusiastic and modest risk takers.	(1961 ,Clelland)
Entrepreneurs are able to see opportunities and capitalize on them.	(1964 ,Drucker )
Francis Walker made a distinction in his study between those who earn from money and people who profit from their administrative abilities.	(Walker, 1976(

**Source :** (Hisrich & Peters,1992, P64)

There is a significant difference between owners, who provide cash, and entrepreneurs, and it is helpful that authors and researchers separate the two.

The years that followed saw the emergence of a distinct divide between typical managers and business owners known as entrepreneurs. In spite of this, there are a lot of parallels between these three types of jobs, one of which is that entrepreneurs may operate a company while still having a significant stake in that company. The similarities between successful managers and business owners are shown in the table below:

**Table 2.2.** A Comparison of The Managerial and Entrepreneurial Traits

Manager	Entrepreneur
Motivator	Creator
Director	Calculated risk taker
Organizer	Innovator
Staffer	Visionary
Planner	Change agent
Evaluator	Implementor of new ideas
Coordinator	Thinker
Budgeter	Opportunity Seeker
Supervisor	Resource Leverager

**Source:** (Morris, Kuratko & Covin, 2010, P39)

Entrepreneurs, in contrast to managers, are forward-looking; they don't just follow current trends or strive to handle current responsibilities; they can also recognize market prospects and constantly envision how to capitalize on them. Managers, on the other hand, only follow current trends and strive to handle current responsibilities. They are

aware that market conditions are always shifting and are contemplating various strategies for adapting to these changes. They place a strong emphasis on making adjustments in order to either gain or keep a competitive advantage. According to findings from earlier studies, business owners are farther along than their managerial counterparts in terms of the search for and recognition of opportunities (Gilad, Kaish & Ronen, 1988; Baron, 2006).

#### **2.4. Immigration and those who immigrate**

In many contexts, Migration is the process by which people move from one country to another, either temporarily or permanently. Migration can occur for various reasons, including the pursuit of better employment opportunities, the flight from war or other violent conflict, the search for better living and educational conditions, and other personal and familial motives (Boyle, Paul, Halfacree, & Robinson, 2014).

The term "immigrant" refers to a person who moves from one country to another, typically with the intention of settling there permanently.

According to the definition provided by the (UNESCO)<sup>1</sup> and UN<sup>2</sup>, the migrant is "international a person is considered to be a migrant if they migrate away from the country that has been their primary home for an extended period of time, regardless of the reason for the relocation or their legal status. In general, there is a distinction to be made between migration that is considered to be short-term or temporary, which refers to movements that last between three and twelve months, and migration that is considered to be long-term or permanent, which refers to a change of place of residence that lasts for one year or longer.

The terms "immigrant" and "ethnic minority" are interpreted in a variety of ways depending on the country in question.

In order to clear up any confusion regarding the definition of an immigrant (Vinogradov, 2008) developed a table that, in essence, uses the country of origin of a person's parents

---

<sup>1</sup> UNESCO: [the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization](#)

<sup>2</sup> UN: [United Nations](#)

as a proxy for determining whether or not the individual in question is an immigrant.  
(Table 1)

**Table 2.3.** Vinogradov's Definition of Immigrant Status

The Case	Term
Anyone born abroad whose parents were born abroad	Immigrant of the first generation
He/she was born in the homeland, but his/her parents were born abroad	Immigrant of the second generation
He and both of his/her parents were born back home	Native
He was born abroad, but both of his parents were born in the homeland	,Native, in most cases
He/she was born abroad and his/her mother was born abroad, but his/her father was born in the homeland	It all depends on the situation.
He/she and his/her father were born abroad and his/her mother was born at home country	
Only his/her mother was born abroad and he/she and his/her father were born home country	
Only his/her father was born abroad and he/she and his/her mother were born home country	

**Source:** (Vinogradov,2008, P46)

This study's definition of immigrants is confined to:

- Syrians who are immigrants (settled in Turkey but born in Syria);
- Syrians who are immigrants (settled in Turkey but born elsewhere);
- Syrians who are descendants of immigrants (born in Turkey of two parents born abroad).

## **2.5. Immigrant Self-Employed /Immigrant Entrepreneur**

The concept of immigrant self-employed or immigrant entrepreneur refers to individuals who are immigrants and engage in self-employment or entrepreneurship activities in their host country. These individuals establish and operate their own businesses, often contributing to the local economy and creating job opportunities.

Immigrant self-employment and entrepreneurship can be influenced by various factors, such as the economic opportunities available in the host country, the individual's skills and expertise, social networks, cultural background, and the level of support and resources provided by the local community (Mestres & OECD, 2010).

Research on immigrant self-employment and entrepreneurship often explores the motivations, challenges, and outcomes associated with this phenomenon. It examines how immigrants navigate the process of starting and managing their businesses in a new cultural and economic context. Factors such as access to capital, language proficiency, social integration, discrimination, and regulatory barriers can impact the success and sustainability of immigrant-owned businesses (Kloosterman & Rath, 2003).

Studies also highlight the potential benefits of immigrant entrepreneurship, such as job creation, economic growth, and innovation. Immigrant entrepreneurs often bring unique perspectives, skills, and cultural knowledge, which can contribute to the diversity and dynamism of the local business landscape.

Overall, understanding the experiences and contributions of immigrant self-employed and immigrant entrepreneurs is important for policymakers, researchers, and communities to create supportive environments that facilitate their success and integration into the host society.

According to Kloosterman & Rath (2001), an immigrant entrepreneur is an individual who migrates from their home country to another country with the intention of starting a new business or social venture. Immigrant entrepreneurs are characterized by their ability to adapt to a new environment and exploit the available opportunities in the host country. They are considered drivers of economic development and innovation in the receiving country.

Immigrant entrepreneurs face unique challenges, including language barriers, cultural differences, legal complexities, and social networks. However, they possess competitive advantages such as multicultural knowledge, the ability to innovate, and the development of products and services targeted at both local and global markets.

According to Smallbone & Deakins (2012), Immigrant entrepreneurs contribute to diversity and multiculturalism in host communities, and they play a role in promoting economic growth and providing employment opportunities. They represent determination, resilience, and creativity in overcoming challenges and achieving success.

The success of immigrant entrepreneurs is rooted in their desire to build a better future for themselves and the society in which they live. They leverage their unique cultural and business backgrounds to transform opportunities into successful ventures and achieve economic and social development.

## **2.6. Entrepreneurial Intention**

Bird (1988) provides a description of the concept of intention, which he characterizes as a mental focus, a state of creation-continuation, and the selection of a goal; the individual's desire to move toward a goal or accomplish something. In addition, Bird defines intention as a state of creation-continuation (Wang, 2021).

Because entrepreneurial action is not the outcome of an unexpected impulse but rather a form of purposeful conduct, it is viewed as a forerunner to entrepreneurial behaviour (Joseph, 2017).

This is due to the fact that entrepreneurial behaviour is the consequence of entrepreneurial action. This is owing to the fact that entrepreneurial behaviour is not

the outcome of a spur-of-the-moment whim or idea (Ajzen, 1991; Fayolle & Gailly, 2005).

It is suitable for studies of entrepreneurship to utilize intention as the foundation for their work.

**Figure 2.1.** The link between belief, attitude, intention, and conduct according to psychological theory



**Source:** (Fishbein and Ajzen, 1975, P19)

Individuals' desires to start their own businesses might be influenced by their psychological and personality characteristics. The parts that follow provide a more in-depth discussion of this topic.

Examples of these include government incentive programs, local and/or global economic development patterns, the availability of financial institutions that can fulfil the demand for money, the inflation rate, tax applications, the legal framework that influences company establishments, and so on. Another example is the availability of financial institutions that can fulfil the demand for money. Certain conditions may drive individuals to become entrepreneurs.

An individual's aspirations or activity in the realm of entrepreneurship may be moderated or facilitated, depending, among other things, by demographic factors such as income level, gender, age, education, marital status, employment, religion, family size, and place of birth. In a similar vein, external factors such as economic, social, legal, and technological advancements have the potential to have a significant effect on an individual's decision to launch their own company.

Finally, on the other hand, even if a person has the mindset and intentions of an entrepreneur, the social context that they are a part of may discourage or prevent them from acting on those intentions (DeCarlo & Lyons, 1980).

## **2.7. Theoretical Models Of Entrepreneurship**

### **2.7.1. Minority Entrepreneurship Theory**

Minority entrepreneurship refers to the activities and initiatives undertaken by individuals belonging to minority groups in starting, managing, and growing their own businesses. Minority entrepreneurs are individuals who face various challenges and barriers due to their minority status, such as race, ethnicity, gender, or disability (Susan, & Maura, 2013).

The concept of minority entrepreneurship recognizes that individuals from minority groups often encounter unique obstacles in the business world. These challenges can include limited access to financial resources, discrimination and bias from both customers and industry players, and cultural barriers that may affect their ability to navigate the business environment (Bruton, 2008).

Studies on minority entrepreneurship have focused on understanding the experiences, motivations, and outcomes of individuals from different minority backgrounds in their entrepreneurial endeavours (Phan & Phillip, 2009).

Researchers explore factors that influence entrepreneurial intentions, access to capital and resources, networking opportunities, mentorship support, and the role of cultural values and identity in shaping the entrepreneurial journey of minority entrepreneurs.

The field of minority entrepreneurship research aims to shed light on the specific challenges faced by minority entrepreneurs and identify strategies and policies that can promote their success and contribute to more inclusive and diverse entrepreneurial ecosystems. By understanding and addressing the unique needs of minority entrepreneurs, societies can foster greater economic growth, social empowerment, and equality in entrepreneurship.

They try to steer clear of employment that might tie them too closely to the host country. As a consequence of this, sojourning helps to explain why some immigrant groups are highly involved in the independent business sector.

For instance, it results in a rather effective distribution of resources via official and informal ethnic channels. Middlemen of minority groups, often via credit organizations, provide low-interest loans to members of their community. Middlemen are a minority of business owners, yet they benefit from having easy access to expertise, training, and loyal labour. In addition, maintaining an atmosphere of unity among members of the group may prove to be an effective strategy for tamping down unhealthy competition. The factors that led to the hostility, as well as the effects of that animosity beyond than financial ones (Vinogradov, 2008).

### **2.7.2. Human Capital Theory**

in the context of entrepreneurship refers to the idea that an individual's knowledge, skills, and experiences play a crucial role in influencing their intention to become an entrepreneur. According to this theory, individuals with higher levels of human capital are more likely to perceive entrepreneurship as a viable and attractive career option. They possess the necessary competencies and resources to start and manage a business successfully (Shane & Andrew, 2003).

Human capital theory emphasizes the importance of education, training, work experience, and other forms of knowledge acquisition in shaping entrepreneurial intentions. It suggests that individuals with a higher level of education and specialized skills are more likely to possess the confidence, knowledge, and abilities required for entrepreneurial activities (Audretsch, David & Thurik, 2001)

Furthermore, the theory suggests that the acquisition of human capital through education and training enhances an individual's ability to identify and exploit business opportunities, manage risks, and adapt to changing market conditions. It also emphasizes the role of social networks and learning experiences in developing human capital, as interactions with mentors, industry experts, and other entrepreneurs can provide valuable knowledge and insights (Wennekers, Sander & Thurik, 1999)

Overall, human capital theory highlights the significance of individual attributes and investments in education and skill development in influencing entrepreneurial intentions and success. It underscores the importance of continuous learning and the

accumulation of relevant knowledge and skills for individuals aspiring to become entrepreneurs.

### **2.7.3. Social Capital Theory**

According to social capital theory, people's access to social networks, relationships, and resources can have a substantial impact on their entrepreneurial goals. Social capital is divided into two dimensions: structural and relational. Structural social capital relates to the characteristics of the social network, such as its size, density, and diversity, whereas relational social capital is concerned with the quality of relationships as well as the network's trust, rules, and obligations (Coleman & James, 1988).

Individuals with high social capital are more likely to engage in entrepreneurial activities, according to entrepreneurship research. Through their social networks, they have access to vital resources such as information, financial assistance, and business prospects. Entrepreneurs can gain social support, guidance, and mentorship from social capital, which can boost their confidence, knowledge, and motivation to undertake entrepreneurial endeavours (Zimmer & Catherine, 1986).

Furthermore, access to external stakeholders such as investors, consumers, and suppliers can be facilitated by social capital, enhancing the likelihood of successful venture formation and growth. Within the social network, social norms, cultural values, and social expectations all have an impact on entrepreneurial goals. Positive entrepreneurship perceptions and supportive social situations can develop entrepreneurial goals (Uzzi & Brian, 1997).

To summarize, social capital theory highlights the importance of social networks, relationships, and resources in shaping entrepreneurial goals. Building and using social capital can provide crucial support, resources, and opportunities to entrepreneurs, increasing their chances of success.

### **3. PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS**

#### **3.1. Psychological Traits of Entrepreneurs**

Personality refers to a person's attitudes, talents, style, and outer look, fit with its surroundings, behaviour, and so on.

A single definition cannot include all of the ways the term is used on a regular basis. Personality has long been examined in psychology. Researchers and psychologists investigated why people differ, why they behave differently in similar situations, why some are happier, and why some are more successful. Psychological characteristics are explored in business to explain questions such as who becomes an entrepreneur and why, since entrepreneurs are assumed to act, behave, and think differently.

In this study, we will drop some of the characteristics of entrepreneurs that Syrian entrepreneurs have. The researcher will depend on selecting some of the Characteristics which were assumed within: (Dinis, Paco, Ferreira, Raposo & Rodrigues, 2013).

In this research, we will examine some of the personal characteristics that can influence the intention of Syrian immigrants to entrepreneurship in Turkey as the following:

Optimism

Risk-taking trait

Self-efficacy

Overconfidence

### **3.1.1. Optimism Trait**

According to Seligman (1991), optimism is the proclivity to see things in a good light, to anticipate positive consequences, and to keep a cheerful attitude.

According to Luthans & Fred (2002), optimism is the expectation of a bright future and an individual's ability to accomplish and achieve goals despite difficulties and challenges.

Carver & Scheier (2014) described it as the idea that events will unfold favorably and that individuals have the ability to influence future outcomes.

These definitions emphasize optimism as a personality attribute that determines an individual's general outlook on the future, ability to succeed, and flexibility to challenges and obstacles throughout the entrepreneurial path.

#### **3.1.1.1. The Evolution Of The Concept Of Optimism**

The spirit of enterprise dates back through the ages and across cultures. Numerous philosophers and thinkers who studied achievement and intrinsic drive are credited by Carver & Scheier (2014) as the inspiration for the concept of optimism in entrepreneurship.

Over the course of the 20th century, researchers in the fields of psychology and organizational behavior have become increasingly curious about the relationship between optimism and business success. Numerous studies have examined the link between optimism and entrepreneurial success, as well as the effect of optimism on achieving one's goals.

In the 18th century, Italian art philosopher Giovanni Battista Vico popularized the idea that having a positive outlook and a strong will to succeed are necessary ingredients for a happy and fulfilled existence. French philosopher Emile Coué, who coined the term "mental optimism" in the nineteenth century (Larson & Wendy, 2019), argued that maintaining a positive outlook on life might boost one's productivity and success.

According to Rauch & Frese (2007), optimism is a central tenet of many models and theories in the field of entrepreneurship, and recent studies have shown that optimistic entrepreneurs are more likely to achieve higher performance and more success in their enterprises. Pessimism is considered detrimental to one's own motivation, longevity, and success as an entrepreneur.

The Effectuation Theory, developed by psychologists Sarasvathy & Shane (2009), relies heavily on an upbeat outlook. Over the past ten years, there has been a proliferation of academic inquiry on the significance of optimism for entrepreneurs and the success of their ventures. Individuals can acquire and grow optimism through training, exercises, and everyday practice, as stated by Luthans, Youssef & Avolio (2007). This is known as effectuation (Sarasvathy & Saras, 2009).

By shifting their mindset and putting an emphasis on positivity and resilience, entrepreneurs can boost their optimism and gain advantages along the entrepreneurial path.

### **3.1.1.2. The Relationship Between Optimism And Entrepreneurship**

Accordingly, optimism is defined as: Optimism is the tendency to see things positively, foresee favorable results, and maintain an optimistic attitude.

In the context of entrepreneurship, optimism influences people's perceptions of their own abilities, the likelihood of success of their businesses, and their overall entrepreneurial goals.

Entrepreneurs with a strong sense of optimism are more likely to identify opportunities and believe in their ability to overcome obstacles. They are confident in their abilities to achieve their objectives and demonstrate endurance and resilience in the face of setbacks. People who are optimistic are aggressive and forward-thinking, seeing setbacks as opportunities for growth (Carter, Wincent, Singh & Drnovsek, 2009).

According to research, optimism has an important effect on entrepreneurial intention, with individuals who are more optimistic being more likely to express an interest in starting their own firms. They are more likely to pursue business opportunities,

investigate new opportunities, and actively participate in entrepreneurial activity (Shane, Scott & Venkataraman, 2000).

It is important to note, however, that excessive optimism without a realistic assessment of risks and challenges can lead to overconfidence and poor decision-making. Finding a happy balance between optimism and a realistic understanding of the business environment is crucial to entrepreneurial success.

Optimism is an important quality in entrepreneurship since it motivates and supports entrepreneurs in achieving their goals and overcoming hurdles. Optimism is a personality trait that causes people to think positively and anticipate success, impacting their vision and impressions of the future.

Optimism is an essential factor in encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation, according to Palich, & Bagby (1995), since optimistic entrepreneurs believe they are capable of attaining success and turning prospects into actual realities. Optimistic entrepreneurs have a positive attitude toward the future and believe they can overcome difficulties and problems on their entrepreneurial journey.

According to Shane & Venkataraman (2000), there are numerous essential components of optimism in entrepreneurship. One effect is on endurance and determination, as optimistic entrepreneurs work hard and persistently to attain their goals and overcome obstacles. They demonstrate initiative and daring by experimenting with and implementing new ideas, thereby contributing to innovation and change in their chosen industries.

To summarize, optimism allows entrepreneurs to adapt to risks and rapid changes in the workplace, viewing issues as chances for growth and development rather than roadblocks. Optimism also improves an entrepreneur's ability to make inventive and daring decisions, enabling them to investigate and capitalize on new opportunities that present themselves.

A number of factors, such as personality, prior experience, social environment, and surrounding support, have an impact on entrepreneurial optimism. Knowledge about previous entrepreneurial accomplishments, as well as receiving support and

encouragement from those around the entrepreneur, are elements that boost optimism and build confidence in their capacity to succeed.

In general, optimism plays an important role in inspiring entrepreneurs and increasing their chances of success. Entrepreneurs who are optimistic about their chances of success and address issues with a positive attitude are likely to produce higher performance and concrete results on their entrepreneurial path.

### **3.1.2. The Risk-Taking Trait**

According to Rauch & Frese (2007), risk-taking is the capacity and willingness to accept financial hazards, audacious decisions, and unpredictable obstacles in pursuit of entrepreneurial success.

According to Shane & Venkataraman (2000), the tendency to take risks is the positive orientation toward uncertain challenges and opportunities, the willingness to take risks, and the willingness to make innovative and courageous choices.

Mitchell et al. defined it as the capacity to acclimate to uncertainty, financial fortitude, and rationality in decision-making and entrepreneurial success.

According to Caliendo (2015), "the appetite for risk is the personal willingness to take risks and positively respond to emerging entrepreneurial opportunities and changes in the market."

These definitions emphasize the significance of risk appetite in entrepreneurship as a trait that influences the entrepreneur's propensity to take financial risks and make courageous decisions, as well as his response to uncertain challenges and opportunities. It emphasizes flexibility and rationality in decision-making and adapting to an uncertain business environment.

### **3.1.2.1. The Evolution Of The Concept Of Risk-Taking**

The concept of entrepreneurs being willing to take risks has developed over time. Initially, risk-taking was related to a desire to spend capital or resources in uncertain businesses where the monetary benefit was conceivable. This method was primarily concerned with the economic aspects of risk and their link to profit maximization, (Sarasvathy, 2001).

According to Mitchell, Busenitz, Lant, McDougall, Morse & Smith (2002), taking risks, on the other hand, has become a more nuanced term as the study and knowledge of entrepreneurship have grown. Researchers came to notice that the term "risk" in the context of entrepreneurship includes psychological, social, and strategic concerns in addition to financial risk.

Both the fear of failing and the possible influence on an individual's self-esteem and reputation are examples of psychological hazards. Pursuing entrepreneurial pursuits may result in unfavorable social effects, such as rejection from family or ridicule from peers. The term "social risk" indicates this. Strategic risk is defined as the uncertainty and possibility of loss associated with strategic endeavors like entering new markets or implementing cutting-edge technologies.

Furthermore, the concept of taking risks has moved from a wholly negative to a more balanced one. Potential-taking exposes one to the potential of loss, but it also offers up opportunities for growth, innovation, and achievement. Entrepreneurs who are willing to take measured risks have a better chance of capitalizing on market opportunities, differentiating themselves from competitors, and producing value.

Cultural and contextual factors have also influenced risk-taking as an entrepreneurial activity. Different cultures have different views on risk and failure, which determines people's willingness to take chances. Contextual elements such as corporate dynamics, regulatory climate, and resource availability can all influence the perceived level of risk and potential benefits associated with entrepreneurial projects (Shepherd & Patzelt, 2011)

Overall, the evolution of the concept of risk-taking in entrepreneurship has recognized its multifaceted nature and recognized that successful businesspeople are not reckless gamblers but rather people who evaluate potential dangers, engage in strategic behavior, and successfully navigate unpredictability to achieve their goals.

Taking risks is an essential component of being an entrepreneur because business owners are regularly forced to make choices in settings that are fraught with ambiguity and uncertainty. According to Palich & Bagby (1995), an individual's intention to participate in entrepreneurial endeavors is significantly influenced by the degree to which that person is willing to expose themselves to potential dangers. Numerous studies have indicated that people who have a greater tendency for risk-taking are also more likely to exhibit entrepreneurial inclinations.

### **3.1.2.2. The Relationship Between The Risk-Taking Concept And Entrepreneurship**

A person's risk trait is his or her capacity or disposition to take and embrace risks in business and entrepreneurial endeavors. This attribute is essential to the entrepreneurial process and has a significant impact on the performance and success of new ventures.

The entrepreneurial spirit, according to Sarason, Dean & Dillard (2006), permits the identification of market opportunities. They are better able to predict market requirements and gaps, uncover new chances for innovation, and match consumer demand because of their bravery and willingness to take risks.

Rauch & Frese (2007) say that businesses are more likely to keep going if they are willing to take risks. Sharing a risk gives them the strength and courage to deal with problems in a positive way and keep working toward their goals even when they run into problems and challenges along the way.

Rauch & Frese (2007) demonstrate that personality traits, particularly risk-taking, have a major impact on the establishment and performance of businesses. Pioneers with a high-risk tolerance are better equipped to face challenges and overcome hurdles in their entrepreneurial path.

The capacity to innovate and adapt is often linked to a willingness to take risks. Entrepreneurs who share this trait are eager to try out novel approaches and thoughts in their respective industries. They embrace taking chances as a means to innovation and improvement, which ultimately benefits their customers (Kickul, Gundry & Barbosa, 2009)

Taking calculated risks is often necessary for entrepreneurial success. Their willingness to attempt new things has enabled them to capitalize on market growth opportunities. Businesses may need to enter uncharted territory, develop inventive new offerings, or expand existing operations to do so.

According to Shane & Venkataraman (2000), individuals who are willing to take calculated risks in order to seek opportunities have a distinctive mentality that enables them to recognize possibilities despite the presence of uncertainty in their environments. They are motivated by the potential financial gains, autonomy, and personal fulfillment that can be attained through the pursuit of entrepreneurial endeavors such as those listed in the previous sentence. Nevertheless, it is essential to acknowledge that the concept of risk-taking is complex, consisting of both cognitive and emotional components.

Affective: the evolution of the concept of optimism in entrepreneurship is related to an individual's emotional tolerance and desire to take risks, whereas cognitive risk-taking entails examining and appraising prospective risks and rewards. Both of these aspects have an impact on the formation of entrepreneurial intentions (Sarason, Dean & Dillard, 2006).

It's crucial to keep in mind that a variety of factors can affect how willing you are to take risks and whether you have entrepreneurial aspirations. Numerous elements, such as personal traits, external circumstances, and cultural influences, can affect a person's level of risk-taking. A person's character traits, history, and the entrepreneurs they look up to as role models can all have an impact on their propensity to engage in risky behaviors (Shepherd & Patzelt, 2011).

In conclusion, the willingness to take risks is an essential quality to have in order to comprehend the goals of an entrepreneur. People who have a greater tendency to

engage in risk-taking behaviors are more likely to express an interest in pursuing entrepreneurship as a career path. They are willing to accept uncertainty, assess the potential risks and rewards, and take chances that they have carefully assessed in order to chase the opportunities presented by entrepreneurship (Palich & Bagby, 1995).

### **3.1.2.3. Fear Of Failing Or Losing**

The term "risk aversion" is used to characterize a person's reluctance to risk something in the hopes of gaining something more valuable in the future. One indicator of risk aversion is preferring a \$50 bet with a 25% chance of success over a \$100 bet with a 50% chance of success. When people are risk averse, they prefer safe options over potentially rewarding ones.

A person who exhibits loss aversion is not prepared to take any chances in order to make a profit (Herdjiono & Irine, 2017).

### **3.1.3. Self-Efficacy**

According to Bandura (1997) self-efficacy is the conviction that one possesses the knowledge, abilities, and dispositions to be successful in a given endeavour".

It is defined by Rotter (1966) as "the degree to which an individual attributes greater causality to his own choices and actions than to chance or external factors."

An individual's ability to judge and rely on his or her own talents influences success, performance, and outcomes (Judge & Bono, 2001).

Stajkovic & Luthans (1998) define self-efficacy as "the belief that an individual's abilities and efforts can effectively influence the results and performance of a particular field."

In summary self-efficacy can be defined as the confidence in one's own ability to plan and execute the steps necessary to achieve desired outcomes. It's the knack for handling difficult situations with good judgment, using whatever tools and skills one has at their disposal. Planning, organizing, analysing, communicating, managing emotions, and sticking with learning and personal development are all examples of self-efficacy.

### **3.1.3.1. The Evolution of The Concept of Self-Efficacy**

Albert Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory is one of the main psychological schools that contributed to the development of this idea. In this theory, Bandura stresses the role of personal beliefs in influencing individual behaviour and performance. Bandura put the concept of self-efficacy as an essential element in this context, as the individual is considered to be able to evaluate and organize his abilities and skills and to believe in the possibility of achieving success in different tasks and goals (Bandura, 1977).

Another major foundation for the concept of self-efficacy is the Personal Beliefs Theory, introduced by psychologist Albert Bandura in the 1970s. In this theory, Bandura stresses the role of personal beliefs and their ability to influence an individual's behavior and performance. In this context, the concept of self-efficacy refers to the individual's ability to evaluate his abilities and skills and to believe in the possibility of achieving success in tasks and goals.

According to Sherer & Adams (1982), self-efficacy is prevalent in many fields, such as education, work, sports, health, and others. In the field of education, researchers focus on the role of self-efficacy in achieving academic success and educational goals. In their field of work, researchers study how the level of self-efficacy of individuals affects their performance and achievement of professional success. In the field of sports, self-efficacy is being explored as an influencing factor in achieving outstanding athletic performance. There are many studies that have also explored the role of self-efficacy in health, social, interpersonal, and other areas.

In general, we can say that the concept of self-efficacy has evolved over the years and expanded in its applications and dimensions. The use of this concept in various studies and research contributes to a better understanding of its role in individual behavior and performance in a variety of contexts.

### **3.1.3.2. The Relationship Between the Self-Efficacy Concept and Entrepreneurship**

There is a close association between trait self-efficacy and entrepreneurship, according to Judge, & Bono (2001), Self-efficacy is a key element of entrepreneurship and has a significant impact on entrepreneurs' success and performance in reaching their goals. The ability of an individual to analyse and regulate their own personal skills and abilities, as well as their belief in their potential to attain success in specific areas, is referred to as self-efficacy. Entrepreneurs with high self-efficacy are confident in their abilities and believe in their ability to succeed in their entrepreneurial endeavours.

According to Chen, Gully, & Eden (2001), self-efficacy is related to numerous fundamental characteristics of entrepreneurship. One of them is making daring and inventive choices. Entrepreneurs who have a high sense of self-efficacy are willing to take chances and pursue new opportunities. Their confidence in their abilities and ability to adapt motivates them to attempt new ideas and seize available possibilities.

Furthermore, self-efficacy contributes to increased self-confidence and the ability to cope with stress and problems. Entrepreneurs with high self-efficacy can effectively cope with issues and barriers, and they are optimistic and failure-proof. This quality enables individuals to endure and persevere in the face of adversity throughout their entrepreneurial path.

Furthermore, self-efficacy influences business connections and collaboration with others. Entrepreneurs who have a high sense of self-efficacy project their trust and respect to others, which helps them develop strong social networks and partnerships. These connections can help you get support, participate in projects, and find new opportunities (Tierney & Farmer, 2002).

A person's self-efficacy is their belief in their own potential to succeed. Self-efficacy is a factor in entrepreneurial intentions. Self-efficacy and entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurial aspirations are frequently linked to self-efficacy. They are confident in their ability to identify and pursue business opportunities, overcome obstacles, and achieve success. Self-efficacy boosts entrepreneurial confidence.

Prior experience, education, training, role models, and feedback all have an impact on entrepreneurial self-efficacy. These traits can have an impact on an entrepreneur's confidence and determination to succeed (Krueger, 2000).

People with high self-efficacy are proactive, persistent, and resilient. They regard obstacles as manageable and disappointments as learning experiences. This upbeat attitude and self-assurance enable them to persevere, take calculated chances, and pursue their commercial goals.

According to Lüthje & Franke (2003), in entrepreneurs, self-efficacy influences motivation, goal setting, and performance. High self-efficacy results in ambitious goals, hard work, and resilience. They are more likely to spot possibilities, mobilize resources, and connect with others.

Entrepreneurship requires a high level of self-efficacy. Entrepreneurial aspirations, proactive action, and tenacity are all enhanced by self-efficacy. To stimulate entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship education and training programs should emphasize self-efficacy (Kickul, Gundry, Barbosa, & Whitcanack, 2009).

In general, self-efficacy is a crucial aspect of entrepreneurship since it boosts confidence, positivism, and adaptability, allowing entrepreneurs to adapt to challenges and rapid change.

#### **3.1.4. Overconfidence Trait**

overconfidence according to Moore, & Healy (2008), is a psychological trend that shows an individual's evaluation of his abilities and knowledge that is more than what is justified by reality. It is overconfidence in one's own talents and predicting favorable outcomes without considering dangers and external influences.

Overconfidence, according to Larrick (2004), is an overestimation of one's own self-knowledge, as overconfident people tend to overestimate their abilities and skills more than what is practical. They feel they are more capable of succeeding and overcoming obstacles than reality suggests.

Svenson (1981) characterized it as a sort of prejudice in which an individual overestimates his talents based on factual evidence. Overconfident people believe they are better than others in numerous disciplines and have extraordinary qualities that qualify them for more success. However, this bias can lead to incorrect decisions and risk estimation.

It should be noted that there may be an overlap between overconfidence and overconfidence at times, and research differs in its definitions and classifications of these traits.

It should be emphasized that Blind Trust and Overconfidence may overlap at times, and research vary in its definitions and classifications of these traits.

Excessive confidence can also manifest itself in a variety of disciplines, including business, finance, decision-making, practical performance, and others.

#### **3.1.4.1. The Evolution of The Concept of Overconfidence**

Overconfidence has been studied and researched in numerous domains, including psychology, economics, and business administration. This notion seeks to comprehend the prejudice that emerges when people prioritize their own self-esteem and aspirations over what is based on factual information.

According to Anderson, & Miller (2003), the idea of overconfidence is a significant topic in social psychology and behavioral economics, and it has been extensively investigated to understand its impact on decision-making and human performance in numerous areas. Overconfidence studies have been conducted in recent decades.

Moore & Healy (2008) investigated the issues of overconfidence and its impact on decision-making, concluding that overconfidence can lead to an erroneous assessment of events and information.

Malmendier & Tate (2005) looked into CEO overconfidence and its effect on business investment. They discovered that CEO overconfidence can lead to risky and rash investment decisions.

The behavioral economists Kahneman & Tversky (1979) and others explore the effect of overconfidence on investor behavior and financial decision-making.

The impact of overconfidence on participatory decision-making, appreciating business prospects, and adopting innovations has been researched in the realm of entrepreneurship (Busenitz & Barney, 1997).

#### **3.1.4.2. The Relationship Between Overconfidence and Entrepreneurship**

According to Rauch & Frese (2007), overconfidence is a psychological trait that some entrepreneurs have, and it means their tendency to value their abilities and skills more than what is realistic. There is a relationship between overconfidence and entrepreneurship on several levels:

Deakins & Freel (1998) consider that entrepreneurs who are overconfident are more willing to take risks in entrepreneurship. They see future business opportunities positively and believe that they can overcome the challenges and obstacles that they may face.

Pioneers who are overconfident tend to think outside the box and come up with new ideas and solutions. They see failure as an opportunity to learn and grow and use it as a motivator to reach success.

According to Nicolaou, Shane, Cherkas, Hunkin & Spector (2008), overconfident leaders have the ability to influence and persuade to attract resources, partners, and clients. They believe that their products and services are unique and valuable and can thus achieve great success in the business market.

Self-confidence is an important characteristic that plays a vital influence in entrepreneurship. It refers to a person's confidence in their own abilities and ability to start and operate a business. Entrepreneurs with high levels of self-confidence have a positive and optimistic view, allowing them to overcome obstacles and explore opportunities (Chen, Greene & Crick, 1998)

According to research, self-confidence is favorably related to entrepreneurial goals. Individuals with stronger self-confidence are more inclined to believe in their capacity

to deal with the uncertainties and risks of entrepreneurship. They have a strong belief in their abilities, expertise, and decision-making skills, which motivates their motivation to establish and succeed in their own businesses (Albornoz, 2022).

Furthermore, self-confidence influences other entrepreneurial traits like overconfidence and tenacity. It enables people to endure in the face of setbacks and disappointments because they have faith in their skills to overcome difficulties and achieve their goals (Albornoz, 2022).

Entrepreneurship education and training programs frequently focus on boosting budding entrepreneurs' self-confidence.

These programs aim to raise individuals' self-confidence and increase their likelihood of pursuing entrepreneurial pursuits by promoting self-awareness, giving skill-building opportunities, and cultivating a supportive environment (Marilyn & Mitchell, 1992).

To summarize, self-assurance is critical in shaping entrepreneurial intentions (Zhao, Seibert, & Hills, 2005; Wang, 2021).

It encourages people to trust in themselves, take measured chances, and persevere in the face of adversity, all of which contribute to their success as entrepreneurs.

Overconfident people overstate their skills, knowledge, and abilities. Overestimation of one's own abilities can develop an entrepreneurial spirit.

And Overconfident people are joyful and self-assured, which contributes to their entrepreneurial confidence. Entrepreneurs take chances because they are confident in their abilities. Overconfidence can lead to poor decision-making. Overconfident people may overlook startup and management challenges and risks. This bias may increase entrepreneurial drive by making the entrepreneurial path appear more appealing (Cooper, Woo & Dunkelberg, 1989).

Overconfidence can also be harmful. Overconfidence and false optimism can lead to poor decision-making, insufficient planning, and risk underestimating. These elements may contribute to the failure of a firm (Gaglio, Marie & Katz, 2001)

Understanding the role of overconfidence in entrepreneurial purpose can help entrepreneurs, educators, and policymakers better grasp how overconfidence affects entrepreneurial behaviors and outcomes. Recognizing the benefits and drawbacks of overconfidence aids individuals in striking a balance between confidence and overconfidence.

## **3.2. Rersearch Hypotheses**

### **3.2.1. Impact Of Risk-Taking Trait on Entrepreneurial Intention**

As we saw previously, several studies show that people who are risk-takers are more interested in new and innovative options. They see market gaps and unmet requirements as chances for new business development. This stimulus improves the likelihood of forming entrepreneurial intent (Rauch & Frese, 2007)

Furthermore, the risk factor increases people's willingness to take chances in business. They are more daring in making unconventional decisions and putting their resources and efforts in danger. This willingness to take chances aids them in overcoming obstacles and achieving success in their entrepreneurial endeavors businesses (Sarason, Dean, & Dillard, 2006)

Individuals that exhibit the risk-taking personality trait have a strong drive to direct their own fate and behave autonomously. They would rather start and run their own business than work for someone else. This yearning for independence motivates people to start their own (Kickul, Gundry & Barbosa, 2009).

We will apply this on Syrian immigrants in Türkiye and suggest the following hypothesis:

**H1 The risk-taking trait influences the entrepreneurial intent of Syrian refugees in Turkey.**

### **3.2.2. Impact Of Self-Efficacy Trait On Entrepreneurial Intention**

Individuals who have self-efficacy are more confident in their abilities and capabilities in the field of entrepreneurship, according to past studies. They have faith in their abilities to deal with challenges and overcome obstacles. This self-assurance and self-reliance increase the individual's desire to pursue business (Judge & Bono, 2001; Tierney & Farmer, 2002).

In entrepreneurship, self-efficacy encourages perseverance and flexibility. Individuals with self-efficacy are capable of dealing with the problems and demands that may arise along their entrepreneurial journey. They are willing to adapt to changes, learn from their mistakes, and seize chances (Chen, Gully & Eden, 2001).

As a result, we propose the following hypotheses:

**H2 Self-efficacy influences entrepreneurial intent of Syrian refugees in Turkey.**

### **3.2.3. Impact Of Overconfidence Trait On Entrepreneurial Intention**

Overconfidence has numerous consequences for entrepreneurial purposes, according to research, because people who are overconfident believe in their own entrepreneurial abilities and skills. They are confident in their ability to succeed and overcome obstacles. This overconfidence reinforces the individual's determination to pursue business (Rauch & Frese, 2007; Deakins & Freel (1998).

Excessive confidence is linked to optimism and a strong desire to achieve in business. Individuals with overconfidence view chances and difficulties positively and are confident in their ability to succeed in their entrepreneurial endeavors (Cherkas, Hunkin & Spector, 2008).

On that basis, we suggest the following hypothesis:

**H3 Overconfidence influences entrepreneurial intent of Syrian refugees in Turkey.**

### **3.2.4. Impact Of Optimism Trait On Entrepreneurial Intention**

As we discussed in the previous section, optimism boosts people's self-confidence and makes them believe in their potential to succeed in business. According to prior research and studies, great self-confidence enhances the desire to take chances and conquer the problems and hurdles that they may experience in their entrepreneurial path.

Optimism also helps entrepreneurs increase their motivation and determination. They are motivated and energized to attain their professional and financial objectives. They see problems and difficulties as chances for learning and progress, which inspires them to put in more effort and innovate in their work (Carter, Wincent, Singh & Drnovsek, 2009; Shane, Scott & Venkataraman, 2000).

Thus, we propose that impact on the Syrian immigrants in Turkey as well as the following hypothesis:

**H4 Optimism influences entrepreneurial intention of of Syrian refugees in Turkey.**

## **4. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

### **4.1. Introduction**

The desires and needs vary with the changes and progresses of life, and accordingly their desire to establish a new business. The availability of some basic characteristics of entrepreneurs and the availability of a suitable environment may help build a person's desire to establish his own business.

### **4.2. Research Methodology**

In order to achieve the goal of this study in identifying the reality of entrepreneurship in Turkey and measuring the desire of Syrians to establish their own business, in this section of the research, the methodology of the study adopted to measure the entrepreneurial intention of Syrians in Turkey was clarified, in terms of the study method and design, and the identification of the study community. And the sample that was included in the study and tested, as well as the study tool that was used in collecting data and methods of collecting it, and testing the validity and reliability of the tool, and the statistical methods used.

In this research, we relied on the analytical descriptive approach, as it is the most appropriate approach for this type of topics, and Factor Analysis was proposed to evaluate the organization of the questionnaire sections. Then, it was processed statistically using the Data Analysis by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

### **4.3. Study Sample and Data Collection**

The study population included all Syrians in Turkey over the age of 15, and they are among the people who are expected to have sufficient awareness and desire to establish a private business. The total number reached 3.7 million individuals, according to United Nations statistics on Syrian immigrants in Turkey.

To answer research questions and prove or deny hypotheses, the quantitative method will be relied upon as a method of study through what was collected through the questionnaire. Later, we distributed the questionnaire to a random sample of 223 Syrian migrants in Turkey and was used as a tool for collecting information.

#### 4.4. Measures

To address the analytical aspects of the subject of the study, the researcher in collecting the initial data relied on a major research tool, which was specially designed for this purpose and is the questionnaire because it is one of the most used tools and methods in collecting data, and that the questionnaire is appropriate to the nature of access to information which serves this research on entrepreneurship among Syrian immigrants in Turkey as follows:

**Table 4.4.** Questionnaire

	Section 1. <b>Risk-taking trait</b>
1	I enjoy taking risks and trying new things when I have entrepreneurial intention.
2	I actively seek out new and challenging experiences.
3	Establishing a new business in Turkey is not high risky.
4	I am willing to take risks to achieve my goals, even if it means potentially experiencing failure.
5	I am comfortable making decisions that involve a high level of uncertainty.

(Weber, Blais & Betz, 2002).

	Section 2. <b>Self-efficacy</b>
6	My self-efficacy positively influences my ability to reach my goals.

7	I believe I can successfully complete difficult tasks.
8	I feel capable of learning new things.
9	I am confident in my ability to make important decisions.
10	My self-belief plays a significant role in my ability to achieve outcomes.
11	I have the necessary skills and resources to achieve the outcomes I desire.

(Schwarzer, Ralf & Jerusalem, 1995)

	<b>Section 3. Overconfidence</b>
12	I believe that I am generally more skilled and capable than others in my specialty
13	I tend to overestimate my abilities and underestimate the difficulty of tasks.
14	I find it challenging to accept criticism or feedback because I believe I am right most of the time.
15	I am confident in my judgments and rarely doubt myself.
16	I feel that I have a higher chance of success compared to the average person.
17	I am supported in handling complex tasks and challenges independently in my job.

(Russo, Edwar & Schoemaker, 1992).

	<b>Section 4. Optimism</b>
18	I believe that good things will happen to me in the future.
19	I believe that being an entrepreneur can provide me with a fulfilling and rewarding career.
48	I usually see the glass as half full rather than half empty.
49	I tend to see challenges as opportunities for growth and improvement.

(Dember & William,1989).

<b>Section 5. Entrepreneurial intention</b>	
20	I am actively seeking entrepreneurial opportunities.
21	I intend to start my own business in the near future.
22	I am actively planning and preparing to become an entrepreneur.
23	I believe that I have the necessary skills and abilities to be a successful entrepreneur.
24	I am motivated by the potential financial rewards that come with being an entrepreneur.
25	I understand that entrepreneurship involves inherent risks and uncertainties.
26	I am encouraged to take responsibility for problem-solving and decision-making in my job.

In the following, we analyzed the sections of the questionnaire in order to answer the research questions, as descriptive statistics were used to extract the averages and standard deviation (on a five-point Likert scale) for the respondents' answers to the questionnaires, and for the purposes of analysis, the researcher used the SPSS software, version V21.

#### **4.5. Data Analysis and Results**

This section deals with the analysis of all that was mentioned in the questionnaire that was directed to Syrian immigrants in Turkey by studying the answers of the study sample, starting from analyzing the personal data of the respondents until analyzing the relationships between them, then testing the statistical hypotheses and then interpreting them statistically, and this is done using the necessary statistical techniques.

## 4.5.1. Descriptive Statistics

### 4.5.1.1. Analysing And Interpreting the Demographic Properties

Through the information included in the first part of the questionnaire, the researcher extracted the demographic and functional characteristics of the sample, then presented them in the form of frequencies and percentages, presented them in graphic forms, and then deduced some signs and indications for each aspect.

#### 4.5.1.1.1. Classifying The Respondents According to Gender

The following table shows the number of respondents according to the gender:

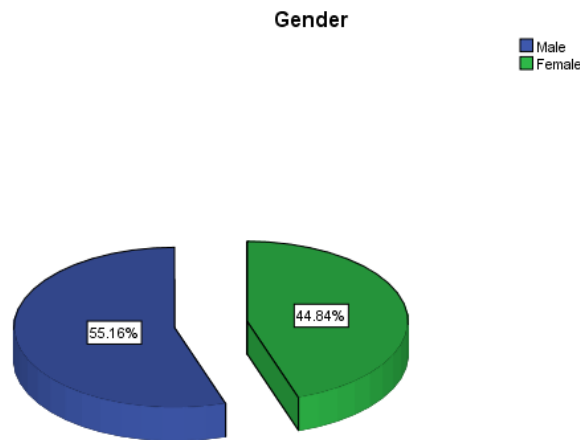
**Table 4.5.** Classifying the respondents according to gender

Gender	Frequency	Ratio
Male	123	55.16
Female	100	44.84
Total	223	100%

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The figure below shows the percentage of respondents according to the gender.

**Figure 3.2.** The distribution of the sample according to gender



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

We note from the table (5) and the figure (2) that the percentages indicated that the number of males exceeded the number of females within the study sample, as the number of males was 123, or 55.16 % of the sample, and the number of females was 100, or 44.84 %, and these percentages It indicates that there may be a greater desire of men to establish their own business, and thus an increase in the intention of entrepreneurship, compared to females, albeit slightly.

#### **4.5.1.1.2. Classifying The Respondents According to The Age Categories**

The following table shows the classification of respondents in our sample according to the age categories:

**Table 4.6 .** The classifying of the respondents according to the age

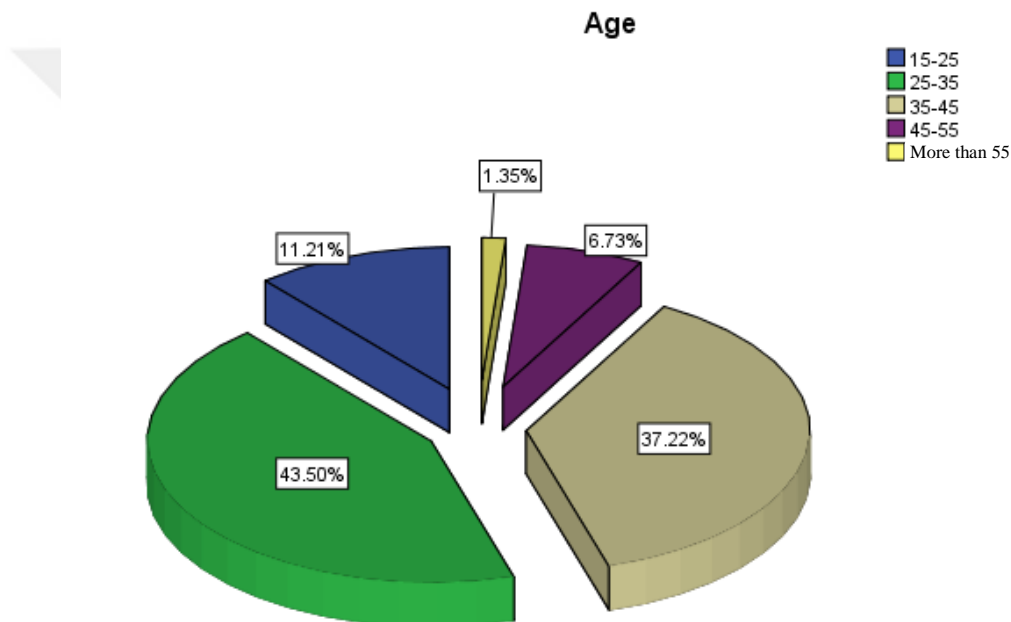
Categories	Frequency	Ratio
15-25	25	11.21
25-35	97	43.5

35-45	83	37.22
45-55	15	6.73
More than 55	3	1.35
Total	223	100%

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The figure below shows the percentage of respondents according to the age.

**Figure 4.3.** The distribution of the sample according to age of respondents



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

It is clear from the previous table that the respondents from the young age groups who are of the age to start a business and they are from the two age groups: 25-35 and 35-45 constitute the vast majority of the sample, which constitutes about 80% of it, and this is normal and commensurate with the strong motivation of the category young people to establish their own business, that is, they have a great intention in entrepreneurship. The number of those in the 25-35 age category was the most frequent category, with 97 individuals, at a rate of 43.5 %, then the 35-45

category was devoured by 83 individuals, at a rate of 37.22 %, then followed by 15-25 years old with a number of 25, at a rate of 11.21 %. This percentage is explained by the lack of sufficient awareness among young people in establishing their own business with a good motive. Those between the ages of 45-55 came in the penultimate rank, with a number of 15, with a rate of 6.73 %. Finally, the elderly came, i.e. More than 55 years old, with a number of 3, with a rate of 1.35%. These results are explained by the fact that the youth category is the one that has the strong motivation in the intention of entrepreneurship, while these percentages decrease and become very small with age.

#### 4.5.1.1.2.1. Classifying The Respondents According To The Level Of Education Of The Respondents

The following table shows the classification of the respondents in our sample according to the level of education:

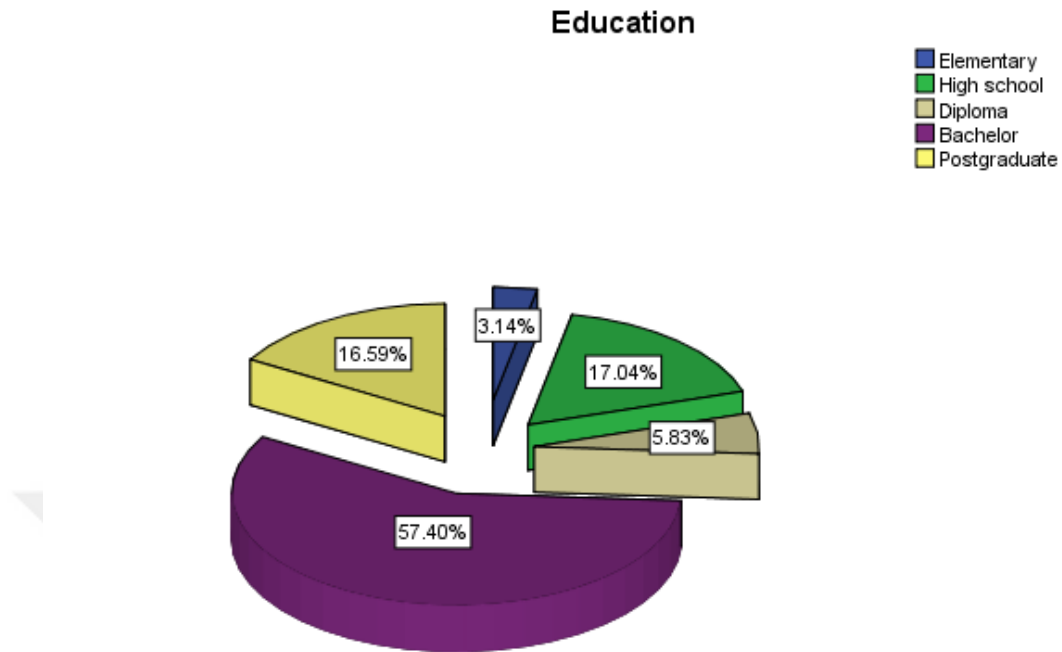
**Table 4.7.** The classifying of the respondents according to age

Education	Frequency	Ratio
Elementary	7	3.14
High school	38	17.04
Diploma	13	5.83
Bachelor	128	57.4
Postgraduate	37	16.59
Total	223	100%

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The figure below shows the percentage of respondents according to the level of education of the respondents.

**Figure 4.4.** The Distribution of The Sample According to Level of Education



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

According to the questionnaire and the answers, the respondents were divided into five categories in terms of educational level, and we note from the table and the chart above that the high qualified people who hold bachelor's degrees or postgraduate had the largest ratio of the sample at a rate 75 % approximately, and this is a good indication of the presence of learned competencies within the study sample, and they are what is expected that they have a good and well-thought-out plan for establishing new business. We simply can conclude that they have good understanding of the importance of entrepreneurship.

#### **4.5.1.1.2.2. Classifying the respondents according to the occupation**

The following table shows the classification of the respondents in our sample according to their occupation:

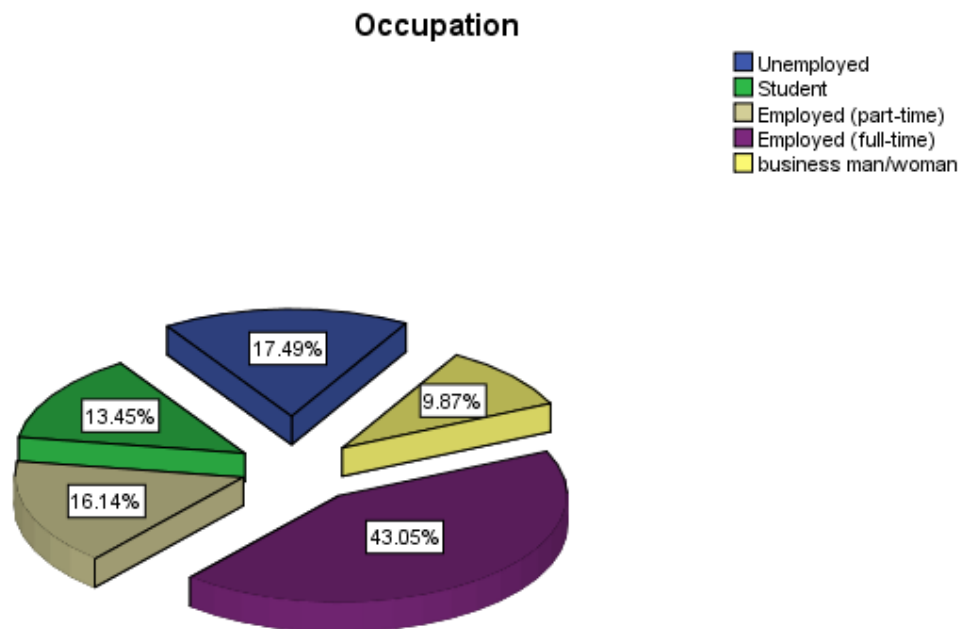
**Table 4.8.** The classifying of the respondents according to the occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Ratio
Unemployed	39	17.49
Student	30	13.45
Employed (part-time)	36	16.14
Employed (full-time)	96	43.05
business man/woman	22	9.87
Total	223	100%

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The figure below shows the percentage of respondents according to the occupation of respondents.

**Figure 4.5.** The distribution of the sample according to the occupation of respondents



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

As shown in the table above, the full-time employees had the largest number, reaching 43 individuals, at a rate of more than 43%, followed by the unemployed, with 39 individuals, at a rate of about 17.5%, followed by part-time workers in the third place, with 36 individuals each, at a rate of 16%. This division logically indicates that the respondents feel the importance of entrepreneurship, so we find that the largest percentage of the respondents are full-time employees, as they aspire to form their own project after gaining good experience and knowledge of the business environment in Turkey. A category, but it seems that there is a similarity in their entrepreneurial intentions, as the part-time workers do not have sufficient income and want to establish their own business, while businessmen may have a great intention to expand their business. As for students, they may not have a clear point of view yet towards establishing their own business in the future, or they may tend to settle for employment with a lower degree of risk.

#### **4.5.1.2. Classifying The Respondents According to The Residence of The Respondents in Turkey**

The following table shows the classification of the respondents in our sample according to their residence in Turkey:

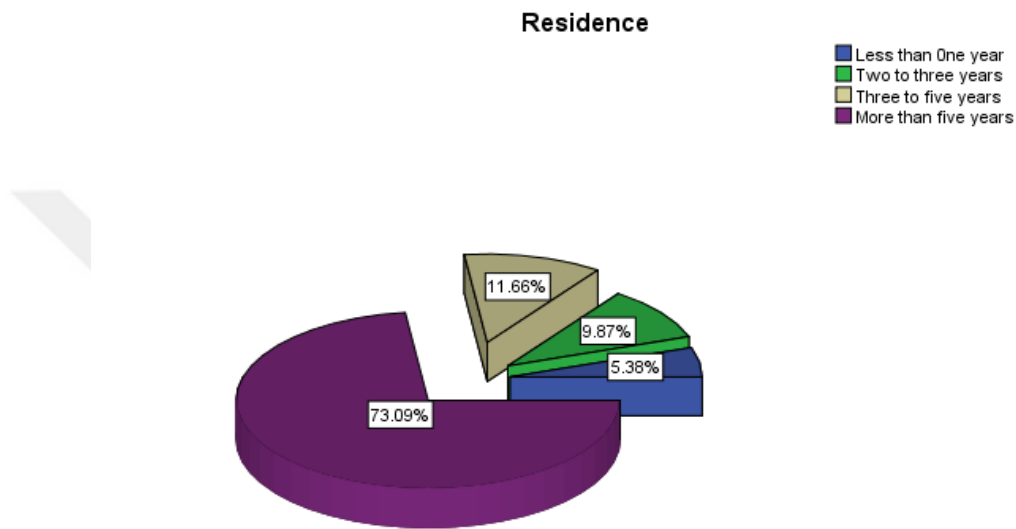
**Table 4.9.** The classifying of the respondents according to the respondents' residence in Turkey

Residence	Frequency	Ratio
Less than one year	12	5.38
Two to three years	22	9.87
Three to five years	26	11.66
More than five years	163	73.09
Total	106	100%

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The figure below shows the percentage of respondents according to their residence in Turkey.

**Figure 4.6.** The distribution of the sample according to the respondents' residence in Turkey



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The previous table and the graph above showed that the largest percentage of the respondents were those who had residency for more than five years in Turkey, as their number was 163 individuals in the sample, or a ratio close to 73%, which is a very large percentage. The rest of the sample, or their percentage, is distributed around 27% to people who have less than five years of residence in Turkey. It seems that there is an indirect relationship between the period of residence and the quantity of people in the sample. This distribution indicates the respondents' knowledge of the importance of entrepreneurship and a good work environment that encourages the establishment of a new private business, as it is an incubating environment for investments.

#### 4.5.1.3. The Distribution of The Answers of The Variables Measured by The Highest Frequency of The Section

The table below shows the distribution of every section in the questionnaire for every respondent as the highest answers of him/her about the overall section opinion.

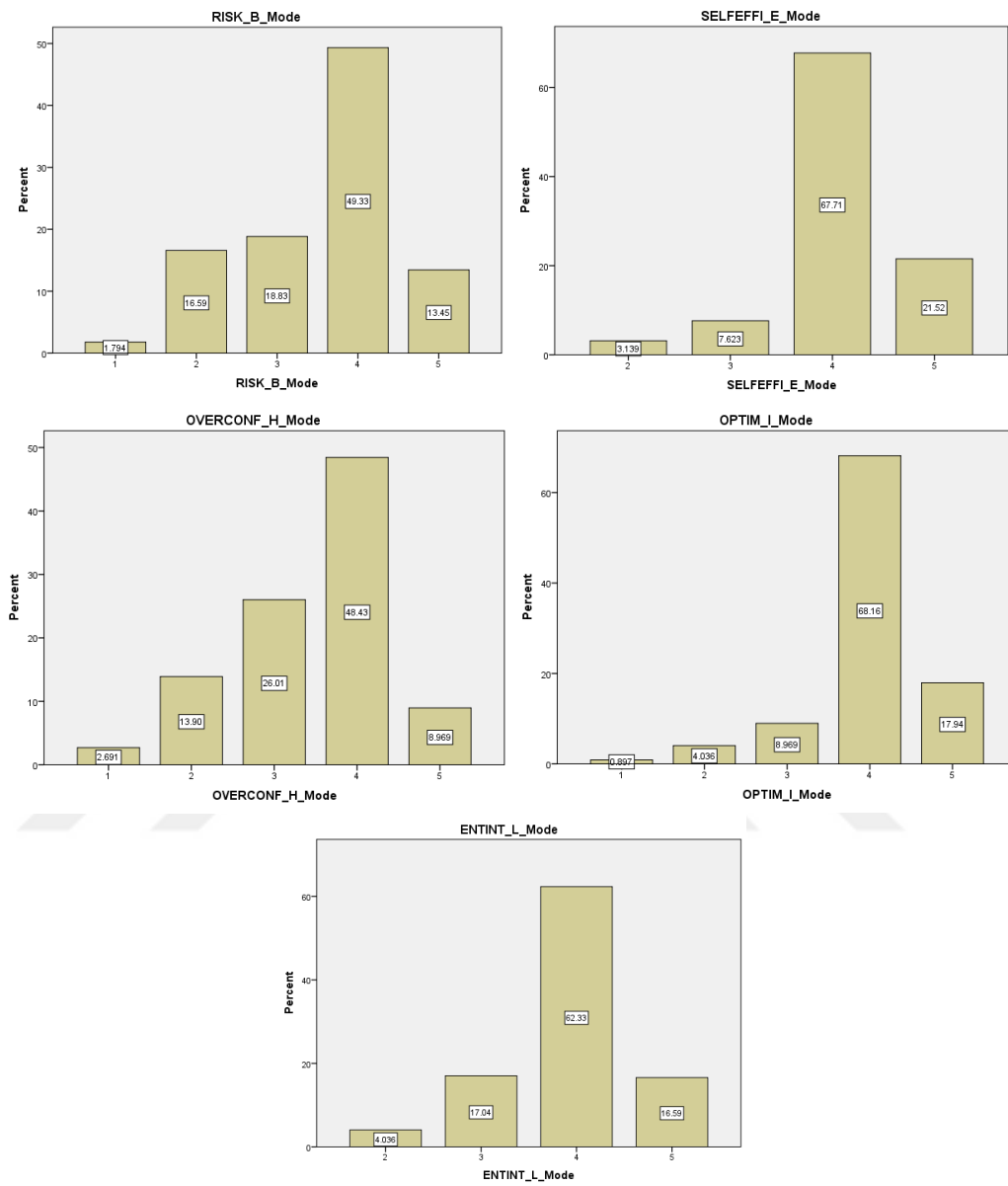
**Table 4.10.** distribution of every section in the questionnaire for every respondent

<b>Section</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>The overall opinion</b>
<b>Risk-taking Trait</b>	4	37	42	110	30	Agree
<b>Self-efficacy</b>	-	7	17	151	48	Agree
<b>Overconfidence</b>	6	31	58	108	20	Agree
<b>Optimism</b>	2	9	20	152	40	Agree
<b>Entrepreneurial Intention</b>	-	9	38	139	37	Agree

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

According to the table above, we can conclude that the overall of the answers in all sections tend to be positive and have the agreement of the role of those sections as it is the measurement of the total answering of the respondents. The division above refers to frequency of the modes of the answers of all respondents in the sample.

**Figure 4.7.** The distribution of the answers according to modes



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

#### 4.5.1.4. Descriptive Statistics of Variables

The table below shows the mean, standard deviation, and the mean of every variable cumulated by the mean of the answers of every respondent.

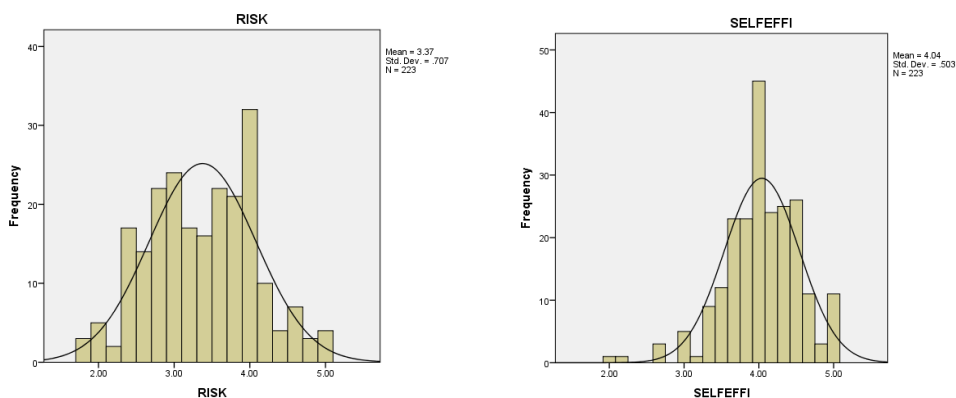
**Table 4.11.** The descriptive statistics of the variables

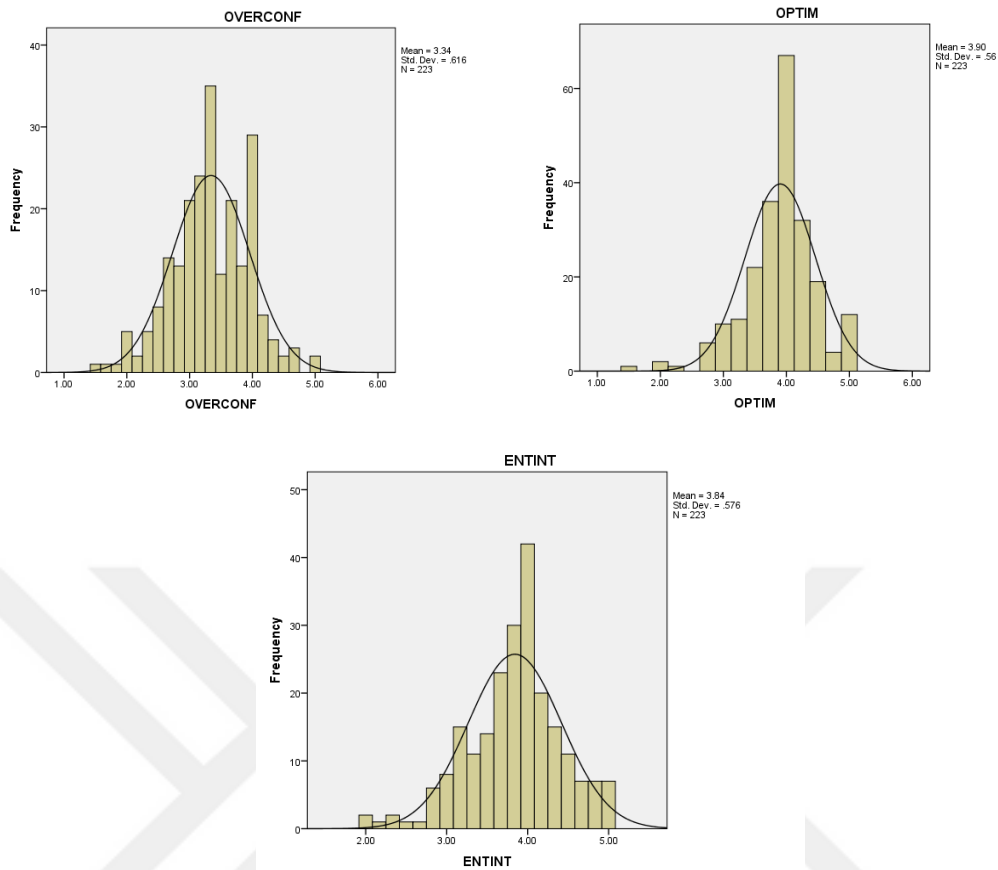
Section	Min	Max	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
Risk-taking Trait	1.8	5	3.4	3.37	0.7
Self-efficacy	2	5	4	4.04	0.5
Overconfidence	1.5	5	3.34	3.33	0.61
Optimism	1.5	5	4	3.9	0.56
Entrepreneurial Intention	2	5	3.83	3.84	0.57

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

As we selected a large random sample, and from the above table we conclude that medians are approximately equal to means for every section. Then, their distributions are symmetric normal. Since we have a large sample more than 30 units, and according to the Central Limit Theorem, we can tell that all variables distribute normally and the figures below support this idea as well. In additions, we have minimum and the maximum of the averages of the respondents' answers.

**Figure 4. 8.** The Normal distribution of the answers of every section





Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

#### 4.5.2. Factor Analysis

Factor Analysis is statistical technique used to see how a group shares a common variance. In other words, it indicates the classification of the items in the questionnaire in every section as they have better interpretation of the measure we have. In this research, we have 28 items to be considered and the factor analysis will help us to see if they had divided as well through the questionnaire.

The test measures sampling adequacy for each variable in the model and for the complete model. The statistic is a measure of the proportion of variance among variables that might be common variance. The lower the proportion, the more suited your data is to Factor Analysis.

$$KMO_j = \frac{\sum_{i \neq j} r_{ij}^2}{\sum_{i \neq j} r_{ij}^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} u_i}$$

KMO returns values between 0 and 1. A rule of thumb for interpreting the statistic:

If the test KMO values between 0.8 and 1, it indicate the sampling is adequate.

If the test KMO values less than 0.6, indicate the sampling is not adequate and that remedial action should be taken. Some authors put this value at 0.5, so use your own judgment for values between 0.5 and 0.6.

If the test KMO Values close to zero means that there are large partial correlations compared to the sum of correlations. In other words, there are widespread correlations which are a large problem for factor analysis.

The factor analysis of every factor suppose that this factor has only one dimension, it simply means that the section has the ability to express the variable as well. This test will be simply done by two ways, firstly is by the KMO test which is more than 0.6, and secondly, by checking number of dimensions can be prepared by this section. the following tables represent the factor analysis of the sections of independent variables consquentially.

**Table 4.12.** KMO and Bartlett's Test of Risk-Taking Trait

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.707
	Approx. Chi-Square	192.746
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	10
	Sig.	.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

Table above shows the KMO and Barlett's test of the first section of the questionnaire (Risk-Taking Trait), it tells that the sample is adequate to this study because KMO test (0.707) is greater than 0.6 and Barlett's test is significant at 5%.

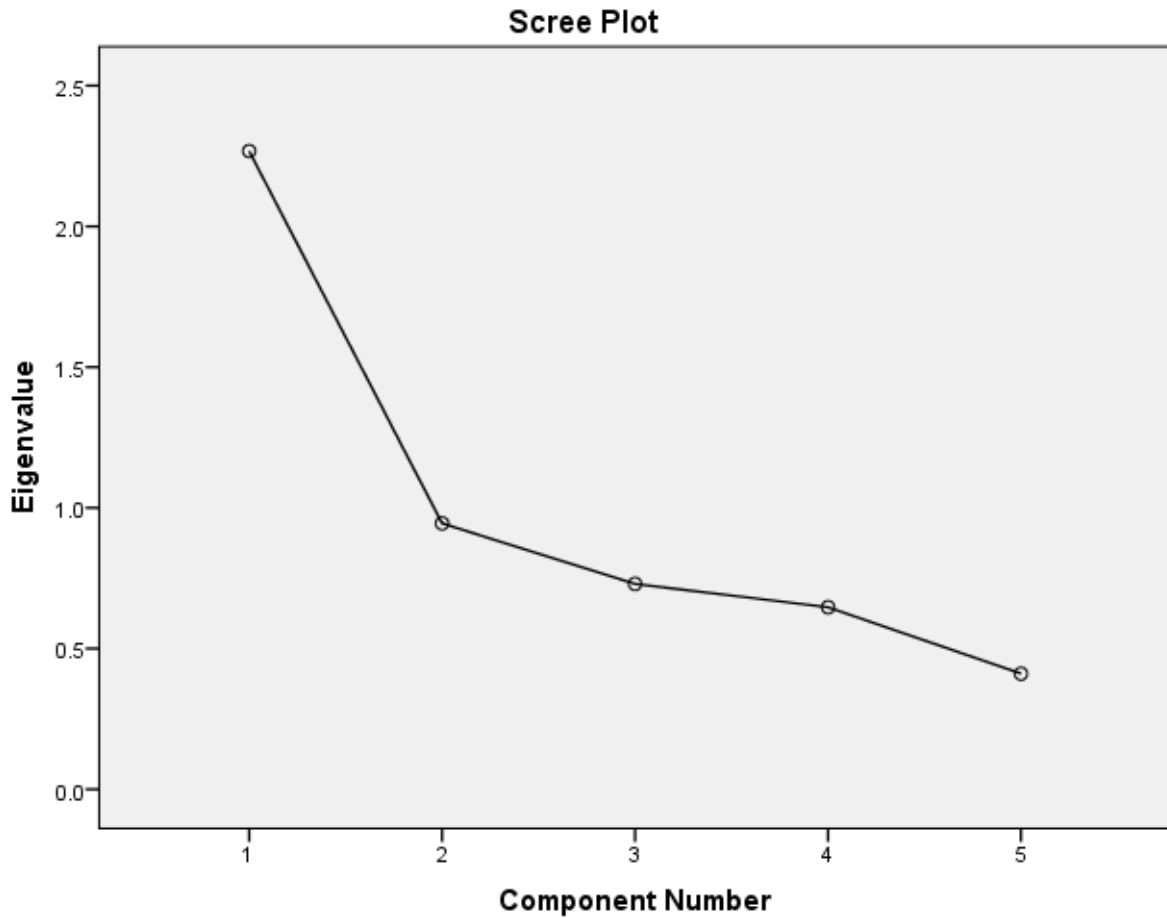
**Table 4.13.** Total Variance Explained Risk-Taking Trait

Component	Initial Eigenvalues		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.268	45.354	45.354
2	.945	18.896	64.249
3	.730	14.594	78.843
4	.647	12.940	91.783
5	.411	8.217	100.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The table above shows that we have only one dimension in this section because the initial eigenvalues have only one greater than one ( $1 < 2.268$ ) and it explains 45.354% of the changing in the variance. The scree plot below supports the statement that we have only one dimension in the first section of the questionnaire and it is called “Risk-Taking Trait”

**Figure 4.9.** Scree plot of Risk-Taking Trait



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

**Table 4.14.** KMO and Bartlett's Test of Self-efficacy

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.826
	Approx. Chi-Square	273.125
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	15
	Sig.	.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

Table above shows the KMO and Bartlett's test of the second section of the questionnaire (Self-efficacy), it tells that the sample is adequate to this study because KMO test (0.826) is greater than 0.6 and Bartlett's test is significant at 5%.

**Table 4.15.** Total Variance Explained of Self-efficacy

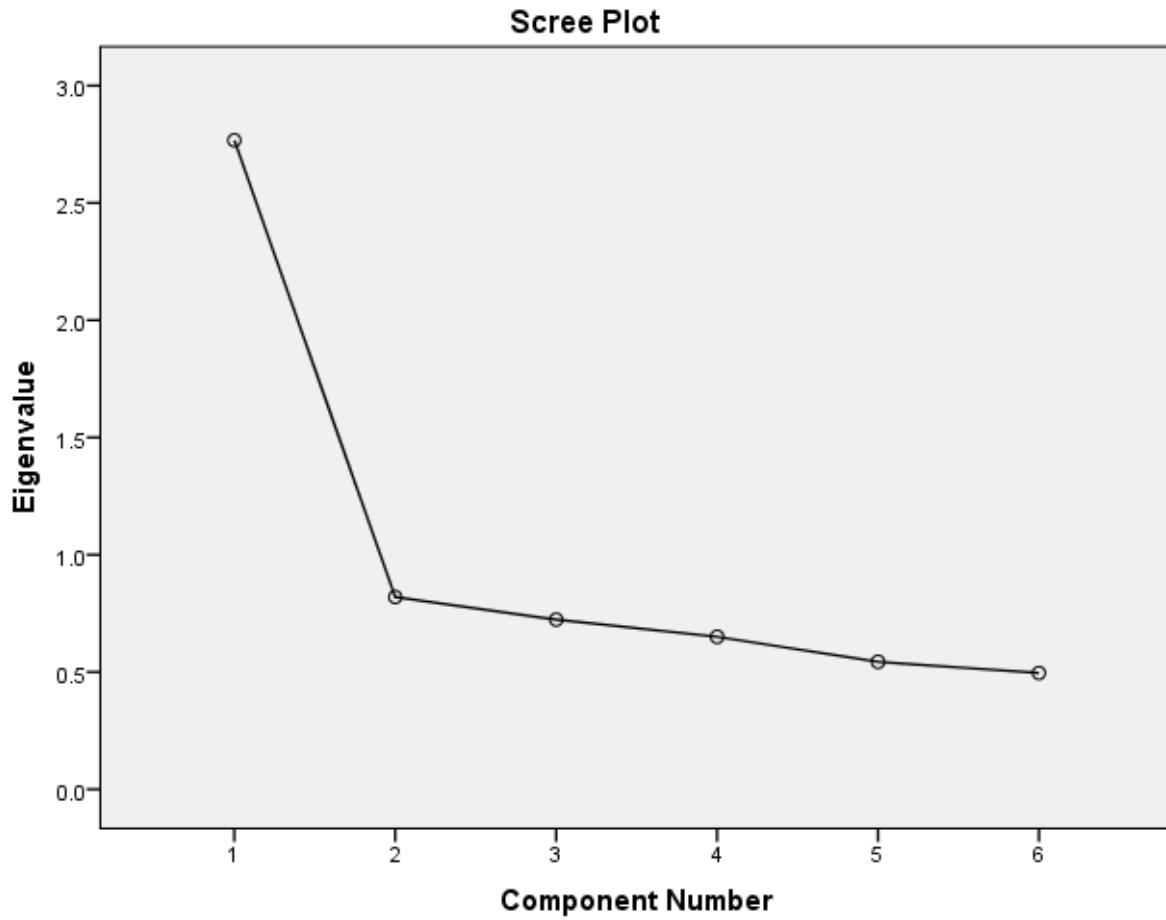
Component	Initial Eigenvalues		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.767	46.121	46.121
2	.820	13.661	59.782
3	.723	12.057	71.838
4	.650	10.838	82.676
5	.543	9.057	91.733
6	.496	8.267	100.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The table above shows that we have only one dimension in this section because the initial eigenvalues have only one greater than one ( $1 < 2.767$ ) and it explains 46.121% of the changing in the variance. The scree plot below supports the statement that we have only one dimension in the first section of the questionnaire and it is called “Self-efficacy”.



**Figure 4.10.** Scree plot of Self-efficacy



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

**Table 4.16.** KMO and Bartlett's Test of Overconfidence

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.774
	Approx. Chi-Square	182.458
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	15
	Sig.	.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

Table above shows the KMO and Bartlett's test of the third section of the questionnaire (Overconfidence), it tells that the sample is adequate to this study because KMO test (0.774) is greater than 0.6 and Bartlett's test is significant at 5%.

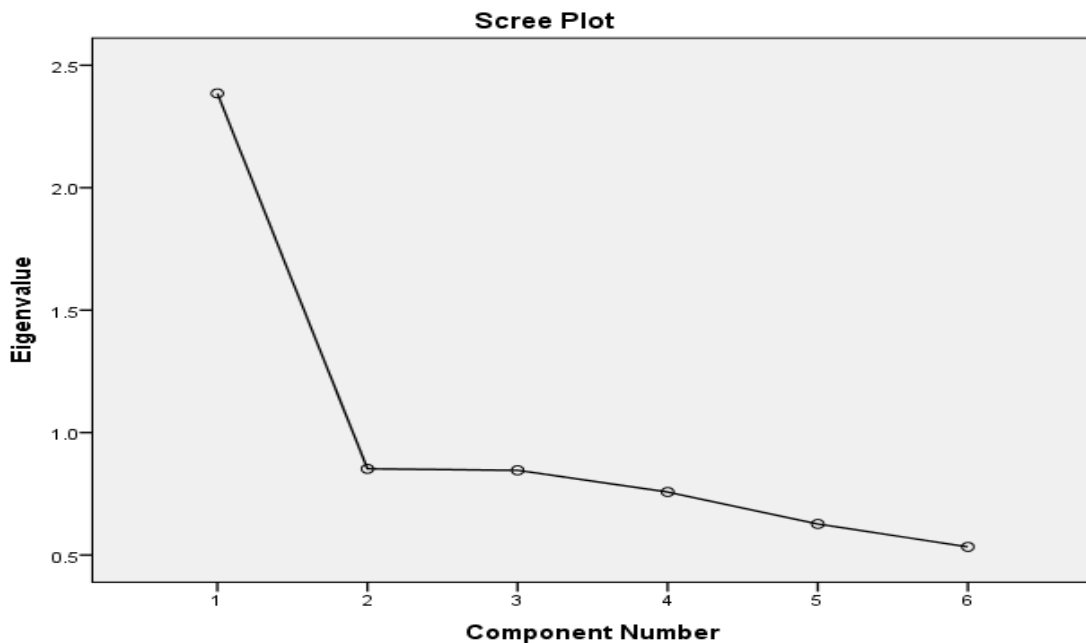
**Table 4.17.** Total Variance Explained of Overconfidence section

Component	Initial Eigenvalues		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.385	39.749	39.749
2	.852	14.199	53.949
3	.846	14.098	68.046
4	.757	12.622	80.668
5	.627	10.444	91.112
6	.533	8.888	100.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The table above shows that we have only one dimension in this section because the initial eigenvalues have only one greater than one ( $1 < 2.385$ ) and it explains 39.749% of the changing in the variance. The scree plot below supports the statement that we have only one dimension in the first section of the questionnaire and it is called “Overconfidence”.

**Figure 4.11.** Scree plot of Overconfidence



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

**Table 4.18.** KMO and Bartlett's Test of Optimism

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.678
	Approx. Chi-Square	101.751
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	df	6
	Sig.	.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

Table above shows the KMO and Bartlett's test of the fourth section of the questionnaire (Optimism), it tells that the sample is adequate to this study because KMO test (0.678) is greater than 0.6 and Bartlett's test is significant at 5%.

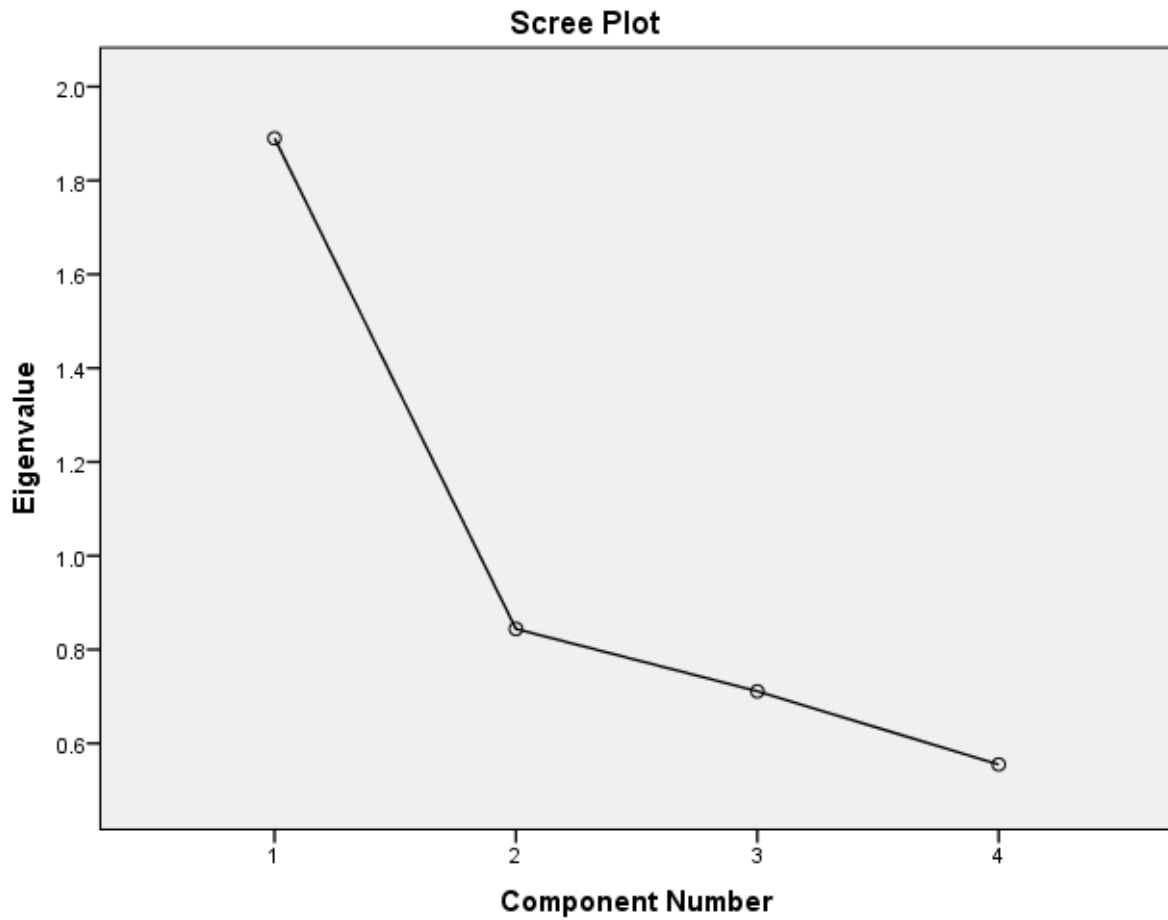
**Table 4.19.** Total Variance Explained of Optimism

Component	Initial Eigenvalues		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.890	47.248	47.248
2	.844	21.101	68.349
3	.711	17.777	86.126
4	.555	13.874	100.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

The table above shows that we have only one dimension in this section because the initial eigenvalues have only one greater than one ( $1 < 1.890$ ) and it explains 47.248% of the changing in the variance. The scree plot below supports the statement that we have only one dimension in the first section of the questionnaire and it is called "Optimism".

**Figure 4.12.** Scree plot of Optimism



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

It seems that the segmentation of the questionnaire is fine and even the augmentation of the items in the section is fine too and suitable to collect the data. And, the division of items suggested that there is an adequacy of the sample size, and the questionnaire can be used to make the statistical analysis and it is supported by the overall KMO test greater than 0.8 and the Bartlett's test is significant at 5%.

#### **4.5.2.1 Internal Consistency**

The internal consistency of the questionnaire can be prepared in two dimensions, the first is the apparent validity which tells the total appearance plus the clearness in writing the statements. The second is to measure the consistency of the questionnaire by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for the whole questionnaire and the interior sections separately.

#### **4.5.2.2 The Apparent Validity of The Study Tool**

The extent of compatibility between the statements mentioned within the questionnaire is considered one of the indicators of the validity of the study tool, and the validity of the content of the study tool is affected by the extent to which the dimensions of the concept to be measured and its elements are determined.

In order to verify this apparent honesty, the questionnaire was presented in its initial and the researcher made the necessary deletion and modification in light of the proposals and directives so the questionnaire came out in its final form.

#### **4.5.2.3 Stability and Consistency of The Study Tool**

For a tool capable of collecting data, questionnaire, the tool had to be able to give relatively stable answers. Reliability is one of the requirements of the study tool, so we applied the tool to the survey sample to ensure the stability and validity of the questionnaire to measure the opinions of people in different periods of time. To verify the reliability and the consistency, the researcher used Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, and the results were shown as follows:

5 phrases to measure "**Risk-taking Trait**", 6 phrases to measure "**Self-efficacy**", 6 phrases to measure "**Overconfidence**", 4 phrases to measure "**Optimism**", and finally 7 phrases to measure "**Entrepreneurial Intention**".

**Table 4.20.** Cronbach's Alpha coefficient

Section	Number of statements	Coefficient
<b>Risk-taking Trait</b>	5	0.689
<b>Self-efficacy</b>	6	0.752
<b>Overconfidence</b>	6	0.691
<b>Optimism</b>	4	0.614
<b>Entrepreneurial Intention</b>	7	0.729
<b>The overall questionnaire</b>	28	0.869

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

Table above shows that the total stability of the tool is high 0.869, which is a high stability coefficient suitable for research purposes, and all stability coefficients for the research sections are also considered high. It was with a value of 0.689 with respect to Risk-taking Trait, and 0.752 with respect to **Self-efficacy**, and 0.691 with respect to **Overconfidence**, and 0.614 with respect to **Optimism**, and finally 0.729 with respect to **Entrepreneurial Intention**. So the Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for all sections and the overall questionnaire is higher than 0.600, we conclude that the tool is valid to estimate the variables, and it consistent.

#### **4.5.2.4. Identifying the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent**

In order to check the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent one consequently by calculating the Pearson correlation, and then to suggest a regression model with the highest correlated independent variables to the dependent variable and then which have the significance effect on the dependent variable. The table below shows the Pearson correlation between every independent variable and the dependent one (Entrepreneurial Intention) consequently:

**Table 4.21.** Pearson correlation between every independent variable and the dependent.

	ENTINT	RISK	SELFEFFI	OVERCONF	OPTIM
EN Pearson Correlation	1	.432**	.469**	.387**	.580**
TIN Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
T N	223	223	223	223	223
RIS Pearson Correlation	.432**	1	.434**	.379**	.356**
K Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
N	223	223	223	223	223
SE Pearson Correlation	.469**	.434**	1	.337**	.436**
LF Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
EF N	223	223	223	223	223
FI					
OV Pearson Correlation	.387**	.379**	.337**	1	.334**
ER Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
CO N	223	223	223	223	223
NF					
OP Pearson Correlation	.580**	.356**	.436**	.334**	1
TIM Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
N	223	223	223	223	223

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

Table above shows the relationship between the average of the opinions of the respondents for every section in the questionnaire and the dependent variable (Entrepreneurial Intention), it is to check the effect of the independent variables on the dependent one. We note that all independent variable have relationship with the dependent variable even as Optimism has the highest relationship with Entrepreneurial Intention with 0.580, and then comes Self-Efficacy with 0.469, later comes Risk-taking Trait with 0.432, and finally the lower relationship was with Overconfidence. Through the regression model, we will select the most correlated independent variables to the independent and it has the better effect on it, which its relationship is high enough to predict the dependent variable.

### 4.5.3. Regression Analysis

The regression model is prepared to choose the variables which have the higher significant effect on the dependent variable. The four independent variables have the relationship with the dependent, and they are expected to be able to predict the dependent variable as well. The regression model will help us to predict the average of the answers of the respondent for the dependent variable based on the real significant correlated independent variables. The multiple linear regression model fits the relationship as the following equation:

$$\hat{y} = c + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_nx_n$$

Where  $\hat{y}$  is the dependent variable,  $c$  is the constant of the equation, and  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$  are the regression coefficients for every stickled independent variable  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ .

**Table 4.22.** Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.661	0.437	0.427	0.436

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

Table above shows the overall validity of the regression model, R correlation coefficient and R Square, they can interpret the changes in the dependent variable depending on the independents. In this model, the correlation coefficient R is high 0.661, and R Square is around 0.5 and it is very fine to tell that this model is good for interpreting the relationship between the dependent and independent variables consequently.

**Table 4.23. ANOVA**

<b>Model</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Regression	32.224	4	8.056		
Residual	41.481	218	0.19	42.337	0.000
Total	73.704	222			

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

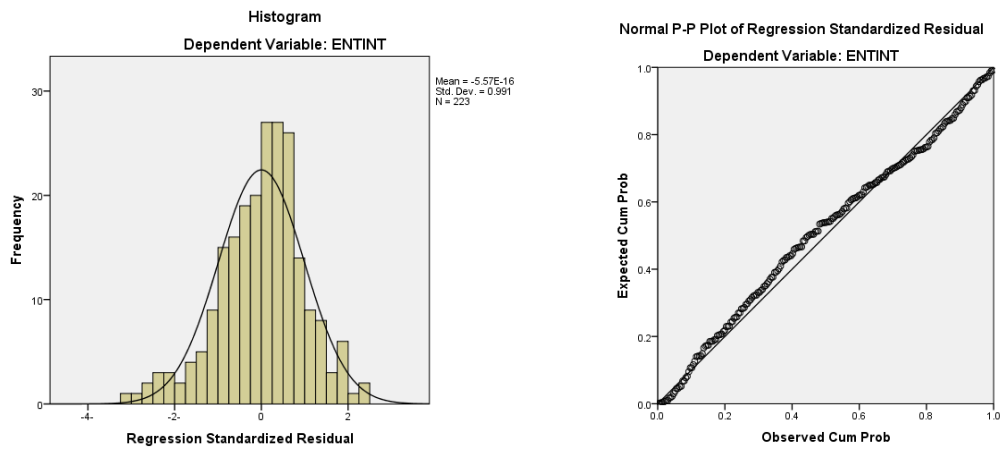
**Table 4.24. Residuals Statistics**

	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>N</b>
Predicted Value	2.2909	4.9099	3.8423	0.38099	223
Residual	-1.33898	1.02999	0.00000	0.43226	223
Std. Predicted Value	-4.072	2.802	0.000	1.000	223
Std. Residual	-3.070	2.361	0.000	.991	223

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

From the table above, we can see the predicted values of the dependent variable (such as min, max and mean) and they seem close to the real values of those obtained by analyzing the data. It simply gives an indication that our model is really valid to estimate the dependent variable efficiently. The figures below supports the most important assumption of the linear regression which is the normally distribution of the residuals, and the homogeneity of the variance too.

**Figure 4.13.** Residuals Statistics



Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

**Table 4.25.** Coefficients of the variables

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
(Constant)	.545	.270	2.021	.044
RISK	.132	.048	2.720	.007
SELFEFFI	.207	.069	2.984	.003
OVERCOF	.123	.053	2.309	.022
OPTIM	.412	.060	6.825	.000

Source: SPSS output done by the researcher

Table above represents the better correlated independent variables which really have the effect on the dependent variable with its regression coefficient and its t-student test. From the table above, we conclude that the independent variables RISK, SELFEFFI, OVERCOF, OPTIM have significant regression coefficient, and they are enough to predict the dependent variable (Entrepreneurial Intention of Syrians) as well. The equation of the multi-linear regression can be written as:

$$\hat{y} = 0.545 + 0.132 * \text{RISK} + 0.207 * \text{SELFEFFI} + 0.123 * \text{OVERCOF} + 0.412 * \text{OPTIM}$$

Through this multi-linear equation, we can predict the average of the answers of any respondent about the dependent variable. The results above in the regression model follows the same direction in the correlation analysis of the relationship between the dependent and the independent consequently and it support the result of these real relationships. Our results match some results in other studies about Entrepreneurial Intention of Syrians, but it may differ from other studies because of the desires and requirements of establishing new projects change too.



## 5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

### 5.1. Results and discussion

This study encompassed various components, starting with defining the research variables and outlining the methodology for their measurement. Data was then collected and analyzed, and the characteristics of the study sample were identified.

The research focused on analyzing the questionnaire results and validating the research hypotheses that propose the impact of independent variables on the dependent variable. The researcher provided detailed explanations on how each variable influences the dependent variable.

Furthermore, the study presented the demographic characteristics of the respondents, including age, education, gender, job position, and duration of residence in Turkey. It was observed that a significant proportion of respondents had a high level of education, with a substantial number holding bachelor's and postgraduate degrees. Additionally, a considerable percentage of young respondents expressed interest in entrepreneurial intention.

Through data analysis, the study calculated the most frequent expectations of the respondents regarding the research variables. It concluded that the majority of these variables positively contribute to measuring entrepreneurial intention, aligning with the theoretical framework of the research.

This study focused on four independent variables: risk-taking trait, self-efficacy, optimism, and overconfidence, with entrepreneurial intention as the dependent variable. The previous results demonstrated a positive influence of these variables on entrepreneurial intention.

For instance, previous research by Luthans (2002) and Shane & Venkataraman (2000) revealed that optimism positively impacts entrepreneurial intention. Our study findings also indicated that this positive effect applies to Syrian entrepreneurs who have immigrated to Turkey.

Regarding the risk-taking trait, studies by Sarason, Dean & Dillard (2006) and Palich & Bagby (1995) confirmed its positive impact on entrepreneurial intention. Similarly, our research results demonstrated that this effect is also applicable to Syrian entrepreneurs in Turkey.

As for self-efficacy, numerous prior studies, such as Moore & Healy (2008), and Larrick (2004), have emphasized its positive influence on entrepreneurial intention. Our findings showed that these previous research outcomes are also applicable to Syrian entrepreneurs in Turkey, where the majority of individuals with entrepreneurial intentions possess a trait of self-efficacy.

Finally, prior research, including studies, highlighted that individuals with high levels of overconfidence are more likely to have entrepreneurial intentions. Our study findings further validated this correlation among Syrian entrepreneurs in Turkey (Arias, 2022; Nicolaou & Nicos, 2008).

Overall, the data analysis in this research revealed strong associations between the independent variables, which are psychological and personality traits, and the dependent variable, which is the entrepreneurial intention of Syrian immigrants in Turkey. However, the multiple regression analysis indicated that all independent variables have a significant impact on estimating the value of the dependent variable, which is entrepreneurial intention. The study suggests that the other variables may be dispensable based on the collected data and the current circumstances of Syrian immigrants in Turkey during the study period.

Overall, the study provides comprehensive insights into the research variables, their impact on entrepreneurial intention, and the specific factors that hold significance in the context of Syrian immigrants in Turkey.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

After conducting a comprehensive study on entrepreneurial intention, the researcher suggests several avenues for further research. Firstly, it is recommended to compare and contrast different cultural environments or immigrant populations to explore how cultural values, social conventions, and support systems influence entrepreneurial intent. By identifying specific challenges and opportunities unique to different cultural or immigrant groups, a deeper understanding can be gained.

Secondly, investigating the impact of external factors on entrepreneurial intent is crucial. This includes analyzing the influence of market conditions, legal frameworks, and access to financial resources on the intention to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Such research can shed light on the contextual factors that shape entrepreneurial intent.

Thirdly, conducting comparative studies among various immigrant populations or nations can provide valuable insights into the parallels and differences in entrepreneurial intent. By examining similarities and variations in entrepreneurial intent across different groups, a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon can be achieved.

Moreover, exploring the influence of personal networks, social capital, and social ties on entrepreneurial intention is essential. Investigating how these factors contribute to or hinder entrepreneurial intent can provide valuable insights into the role of social connections in entrepreneurial decision-making.

Additionally, analyzing the impact of entrepreneurship assistance, integration policies, and access to resources on entrepreneurial intent and outcomes among migrant populations is recommended. Understanding how support systems and policies affect entrepreneurial intent can inform the development of effective interventions and programs.

Finally, the researcher suggests that future research should encompass a wide range of variables, situations, and methodological approaches to further enhance knowledge and understanding of entrepreneurial intent. This includes addressing specific

populations, such as Syrian refugees in Turkey, to gain insights into their unique experiences and challenges related to entrepreneurial intent.

By pursuing these research avenues, a more comprehensive understanding of the determinants influencing entrepreneurial intent among diverse populations can be achieved.



## REFERENCES

- Aldrich, Howard E., and Martha Argelia Martinez. *"Many are called, but few are chosen: An evolutionary perspective for the study of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship theory and practice* 25.4 (2001): 41-56.
- Alexandre, Laurice, Charbel Salloum, and Adel Alalam. *"An investigation of migrant entrepreneurs: the case of Syrian refugees in Lebanon." International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research* 25.5 (2019): 1147-1164.
- Alexander Dominik Meister and René Mauer, *Understanding refugee entrepreneurship incubation – an embeddedness perspective, Emerald Insight*, November 2018, ISSN: 1355-2554
- ANKIR, AHMAD. *The Role of Business Support Programs in Assisting the Refugee Entrepreneurs the Case of Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurs in Turkey. Diss.* 2022.
- Antoine Pécoud, *"Thinking and Rethinking Ethnic Economies"*, *UTP Journals*, Volume 9 Issue 3, 2000
- Atasü-Topcuoğlu, Reyhan. *"Syrian refugee entrepreneurship in Turkey: Integration and the use of immigrant capital in the informal economy." Social Inclusion* 7.4 (2019): 200-210.
- Bandura, A. (1977). *Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change.* *Psychological Review*, 84(2), 191-215.
- Baron, R. A., & Markman, G. D. (2003). *Beyond social capital: The role of entrepreneurs' social competence in their financial success. Journal of Business Venturing*, 18(1), 41-60.

- Bizri, Rima M. "Refugee-entrepreneurship: A social capital perspective." *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development* 29.9-10 (2017): 847-868.
- Bird, Barbara. "Implementing entrepreneurial ideas: The case for intention." *Academy of management Review* 13.3 (1988): 442-453.
- Boyle, Paul, Keith Halfacree, and Vaughan Robinson. *Exploring contemporary migration*. Routledge, 2014.
- Capelhart, Kevin W. "Is the wealth of the world's billionaires not Paretian?" *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications* 395 (2014): 255-260.
- Carver, Charles S., and Michael F. Scheier. "Dispositional optimism." *Trends in cognitive sciences* 18.6 (2014): 293-299.
- Chen, Chao C., Patricia Gene Greene, and Ann Crick. "Does entrepreneurial self-efficacy distinguish entrepreneurs from managers?" *Journal of business venturing* 13.4 (1998): 295-316.
- Chen, G., Gully, S. M., & Eden, D. (2001). *Validation of a new general self-efficacy scale*. *Organizational Research Methods*, 4(1), 62-83.
- Chrysostome, Elie, and Xiaohua Lin. "Immigrant entrepreneurship: Scrutinizing a promising type of business venture." *Thunderbird International Business Review* 52.2 (2010): 77-82.
- Coleman, James S. "Social capital in the creation of human capital." *American journal of sociology* 94 (1988): S95-S120.
- Cooper, Arnold C., Carolyn Y. Woo, and William C. Dunkelberg. "Entrepreneurship and the initial size of firms." *Journal of Business Venturing* 4.5 (1989): 317-332.

- Dember, William N., et al. "*The measurement of optimism and pessimism.*" *Current psychology* 8 (1989): 102-119.
- Deema Refai, Radi Haloub, and John Lever, *Contextualizing entrepreneurial identity among Syrian refugees in Jordan: The emergence of a destabilized habitus?* January 8, 2018, Issue 4
- Douglas, Evan J., and Dean A. Shepherd. "*Self-employment as a career choice: Attitudes, entrepreneurial intentions, and utility maximization.*" *Entrepreneurship theory and practice* 26.3 (2002): 81-90.
- Evgueni Vinogradov, "*Immigrant entrepreneurship in Norway, Research Gate, Doctoral Thesis*", October 2008
- Evgueni Vinogradov, and Espen J. Isaksen. "*Survival of new firms owned by natives and immigrants in Norway.*" *Journal of developmental entrepreneurship* 13.01 (2008): 21-38.
- Feyzi Baban, Suzan Ilcan, and Kim Rygiel, *Syrian refugees in Turkey: pathways to precarity, differential inclusion, and negotiated citizenship rights*, Taylor & Francis Online, Jun 2016, Issue 1
- Gaglio, Connie Marie, and Jerome A. Katz. "*The psychological basis of opportunity identification: Entrepreneurial alertness.*" *Small business economics* 16 (2001): 95-111.
- George, Gerard, and Shaker A. Zahra. "*Culture and its consequences for entrepreneurship.*" *Entrepreneurship theory and practice* 26.4 (2002): 5-8.
- Gist, Marilyn E., and Terence R. Mitchell. "*Self-efficacy: A theoretical analysis of its determinants and malleability.*" *Academy of Management review* 17.2 (1992): 183-211.

- González, José Delfin. *Beyond the enclave: Success strategies of immigrant entrepreneurs*. Diss. Walden University, 2017.
- Hmieleski, K. M., & Carr, J. C. (2008). *The relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial outcomes: A review and future research agenda*. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 46(4), 429-450.
- Hoyler, Michael, Robert C. Kloosterman, and Martin Sokol. "Polycentric puzzles—emerging mega-city regions seen through the lens of advanced producer services." *Regional studies* 42.8 (2008): 1055-1064.
- Izz, Abdulfattah, introduction to inferential statistics, 2009, page 541.
- Jackline Wahbaa and Yves Zenou, *Out of sight, out of mind: Migration, entrepreneurship and social capital*, ScienceDirect, September 2012, Issue 5
- Jan Rath and Robert Kloosterman, *Outsiders' Business: A Critical Review of Research on Immigrant Entrepreneurship*, SAGE Journals, June 20, 2018, Issue 3
- John Sibley and Cedric Herring, "Ethnicity and Entrepreneurship in America: Toward an Explanation of Racial and Ethnic Group Variations in Self-Employment", *Sega Journals*, Volume 34, Issue 1, 2005
- John W. Berry, *Mutual attitudes among immigrants and ethnocultural groups in Canada*, *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, November 2006, Issue 6
- Judge, T. A., & Bono, J. E. (2001). *Relationship of core self-evaluations traits—self-esteem, generalized self-efficacy, locus of control, and emotional stability—with job satisfaction and job performance: A meta-analysis*. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 86(1), 80-92.

- Kaplan, David H. *"THE SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN ETHNIC ECONOMIES"*, Taylor and Francis Online, Urban Geography, Volume 19, Issue 6, May 2013
- Kerr, Sari Pekkala, William R. Kerr, and Tina Xu. *"Personality traits of entrepreneurs: A review of recent literature."* Foundations and Trends® in Entrepreneurship 14.3 (2018): 279-356.
- Kickul, J., Gundry, L. K., Barbosa, S. D., & Whitcanack, L. (2009). *Intuition versus analysis? Testing differential models of cognitive style on entrepreneurial self-efficacy and the new venture creation process.* Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 33(2), 439-453.
- Kinda Hawasali, *"Syrian labor in the Turkish labor market, Case study of residents of youth housing"*, Syrian Dialogue Center, August 2021
- Kautonen, Teemu, Marco Van Gelderen, and Matthias Fink. *"Robustness of the theory of planned behavior in predicting entrepreneurial intentions and actions."* Entrepreneurship theory and practice 39.3 (2015): 655-674.
- Kloosterman, Robert C. *"Matching opportunities with resources: A framework for analyzing (migrant) entrepreneurship from a mixed embeddedness perspective."* Entrepreneurship & Regional Development 22.1 (2010): 25-45.
- Larson, Wendy. Optimism. Springer International Publishing, 2019.
- Luthans, Fred. *"The need for and meaning of positive organizational behavior."* Journal of Organizational Behavior: The International Journal of Industrial, Occupational and Organizational Psychology and Behavior 23.6 (2002): 695-706.

- MacNiven, Ian S. "*Literchoor Is My Beat*": A Life of James Laughlin, Publisher of New Directions. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2014.
- Mai Camilla Munkejord, Immigrant entrepreneurship contextualised: Becoming a female migrant entrepreneur in rural Norway, Emerald Insight, 8 May 2017, ISSN: 1750-6204
- Malmendier, U., & Tate, G. (2005). *CEO overconfidence and corporate investment. The Journal of Finance*, 60(6), 2661-2700.
- Martin Obschonka, Elisabeth Hahn, and Nida ul Habib Bajwa, *Personal agency in newly arrived refugees: The role of personality, entrepreneurial cognitions, and intentions, and career adaptability*, ScienceDirect, April 2018
- Martin, Roger. "*The big lie of strategic planning.*" Harvard business review 88.11 (2010): 83-87.
- McGrath, Rita Gunther, Ian C. MacMillan, and Sari Scheinberg. "*Elitists, risk-takers, and rugged individualists? An exploratory analysis of cultural differences between entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs.*" Journal of business venturing 7.2 (1992): 115-135.
- Mehtap KUTLU, *türkiye'deki suriyeli mültecilerin türkiyenin işgücü piyasasına ve istihdama etkileri üzerine bir değerlendirme (derleme makalesi / review article)*, DergiPark academic journals, May 2019, Issue 17
- Mitchell, R. K., Busenitz, L. W., Lant, T., McDougall, P. P., Morse, E. A., & Smith, J. B. (2002). *Toward a theory of entrepreneurial cognition: Rethinking the people side of entrepreneurship research. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 27(2), 93-104.

- Moore, D. A., & Healy, P. J. (2008). *The trouble with overconfidence*. *Psychological Review*, 115(2), 502-517.
- Nielsen, Richard P., Michael P. Peters, and Robert D. Hisrich. "Intrapreneurship strategy for internal markets—corporate, non-profit and government institution cases." *Strategic management journal* 6.2 (1985): 181-189.
- Peter Vandor, *Are voluntary international migrants self-selected for entrepreneurship?* *Journal of World Business*, Volume 56, Issue 2, February 2021
- Rauch, A., & Frese, M. (2007). *Let's put the person back into entrepreneurship research: A meta-analysis on the relationship between business owners' personality traits, business creation, and success*. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 16(4), 353-385.
- Rauch, Andreas, and Michael Frese. "Let's put the person back into entrepreneurship research: A meta-analysis on the relationship between business owners' personality traits, business creation, and success." *European Journal of work and organizational psychology* 16.4 (2007): 353-385.
- Reyhan Atasü Topcuoglu, *Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurship in Turkey: Integration and the Use of Immigrant Capital in the Informal Economy*, Hacettepe University, 2019 *Social Inclusion* 7(4):200
- Rima M. Bizri, *Refugee-entrepreneurship: a social capital perspective*, Taylor & Francis Online, 29, 2017 - Issue 9-10.
- Robert C. Kloosterman, *Matching opportunities with resources: A framework for analysing (migrant) entrepreneurship from a mixed embeddedness perspective*, Taylor & Francis Online, Jan 2010, Issue 1

Robert W. Fairlie and Bruce D. Meyer, *The Effect of Immigration on Native Self-Employment*, the University of Chicago Press Journals, Number 3, July 2003

Roger Waldinger, *A case- study of the interplay of economy and ethnicity*, Taylor and Francis Online, 13 Sep 2010

Russo, J. Edward, and Paul JH Schoemaker. "Managing overconfidence." *Sloan management review* 33.2 (1992): 7-17.

Sarasvathy, Saras D. *Effectuation: Elements of entrepreneurial expertise*. Edward Elgar Publishing, 2009.

Sarasvathy, Saras D. "Causation and effectuation: Toward a theoretical shift from economic inevitability to entrepreneurial contingency." *Academy of management Review* 26.2 (2001): 243-263.

Scott, Michael C. *The secrets of college success*. John Wiley & Sons, 2014.

Shane, Scott, and Sankaran Venkataraman. "The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research." *Academy of management review* 25.1 (2000): 217-226.

Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). *The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research*. *Academy of Management Review*, 25(1), 217-226.

Sherer, M., & Adams, C. H. (1982). *Construct validation of the self-efficacy scale*. *Psychological Reports*, 51(2), 663-671.

Shneikat, Belal, and Zaid Alrawadieh. "Unraveling refugee entrepreneurship and its role in integration: empirical evidence from the hospitality industry." *The Service Industries Journal* 39.9-10 (2019): 741-761.

- Svenson, O. (1981). *Are we all less risky and more skillful than our fellow drivers?* *Acta Psychologica*, 47(2), 143-148.
- Talal Mustafa, Hossam Al-Saad, Basil Perro, *The reality of Syrian asylum in Turkey*, Hermon Center for Contemporary Studies, 2020.
- Tierney, P., & Farmer, S. M. (2002). *Creative self-efficacy: Its potential antecedents and relationship to creative performance*. *Academy of Management Journal*, 45(6), 1137-1148.
- Uzzi, Brian. "Social structure and competition in interfirm networks..." *Administrative Science Quarterly* 42.1 (1997): 37-69.
- Vinogradov, Evgueni, and Espen J. Isaksen. "Survival of new firms owned by natives and immigrants in Norway." *Journal of developmental entrepreneurship* 13.01 (2008): 21-38.
- Wahbaa, Jackline, and Yves Zenou. "Out of sight, out of mind: Migration, entrepreneurship and social capital." *Social Science Research Network*, September 2012.
- Wennekers, Sander, and Roy Thurik. "Linking entrepreneurship and economic growth." *Small business economics* 13 (1999): 27-56.
- Yemisi Freda Awotoye, Robert P. Singh, *Immigrant entrepreneurs in the USA: A conceptual discussion of the demands of immigration and entrepreneurial intentions*, Emerald Insight, 2018, 2574-8904
- Zhao, Hao, Scott E. Seibert, and Gerald E. Hills. "The mediating role of self-efficacy in the development of entrepreneurial intentions." *Journal of applied psychology* 90.6 (2005): 1265.

Syrian Refugees in Turkey, Challenges to and Opportunities for Longer-Term Integration, Center for Public Policy and Democracy Studies (PODEM)

Syrian refugee-statistics in Turkey, UNHCR, 2022, Website:

<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=F8Wzj7>

GEÇİCİ KORUMA, Göç İdaresi Başkanlığı, 2023, Website:

<https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>

Syrian Refugees in Turkey, Challenges to and Opportunities for Longer-Term Integration, 2019, Website:

<http://podem.org.tr/en/researches/syrian-refugees-in-turkey/>

The reality of Syrian asylum in Türkiye, researchers group, 2020, Website:

<https://www.harmoon.org/researches/%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%88%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A%D8%A7/>

International Crisis Group Website, 29 January 2018,

<https://www.crisisgroup.org/europe-central-asia/westerneuropemediterranean/turkey/248-turkeys-syrian-refugees-defusing-metropolitan-tensions>

## Curriculum Vital

Name	Huda TAKTAK
Date of birth	
Place of birth	
Place of residence	
University	ÇANKIRI KARATEKIN UNIVERSITY
Institute	INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Department	BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
ORCID	
Job	MHPSS Programs Coordinator in humanitarian field
Email	