

بررسی اثرات رشد سرمایه‌گذاری مستقیم خارجی بر سطح اشتغال در ایران (مدل خود توضیح با وقفه‌های گسترده ARDL)

Survey of Foreign Direct Investment Growth on Employment in Iran (ARDL Approach)

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Abstract:

One of the ways to create jobs is increasing the capacities of jobs through new investments. The aim of this research is to analyze the effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) on job creation in Iran. Thus, 1970-2010 statistical data have been used to survey the relationship between foreign direct investment and employment in a theoretical and experimental frame. By specifying an econometric model, the relations between the variables have been estimated by ARDL model. The results of research show that, foreign direct investment directly and meaningfully influences the economic growth to the extent that it improves the process of job creation opportunities in short run (0.1286) and long run (0.1261). Error correction coefficient (ECM) obtained in this model shows that in each period 10/2 percent of inequilibrium will justify and close to the long run imbalances. CUSUM and CUSUMSQ structural stability tests show that the estimated coefficients are stable over the period.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Economic Growth, Employment, ARDL Model.

JEL: E24, F43, J64, P33.

یکی از راههای ایجاد اشتغال، بالا بردن ظرفیت‌های شغلی در یک جامعه از طریق تشکیل سرمایه‌های جدید است. هدف از انجام تحقیق حاضر، تحلیل اثرات سرمایه‌گذاری مستقیم خارجی بر سطح اشتغال کشور می‌باشد. بر این اساس از داده‌های آماری دوره ۱۳۸۹-۱۳۴۹ استفاده شده است تا رابطه بین سرمایه‌گذاری مستقیم خارجی و اشتغال را در یک چارچوب نظری و تجربی اقتصادی در دوره اشاره شده مورد مطالعه و بررسی قرار دهد. همچنین با استفاده از مدل خود توضیح با وقفه‌های گسترده (ARDL) روابط کوتاه مدت و بلندمدت بین متغیرهای موجود برآورده و مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفته است. نتایج بدست آمده نشان می‌دهد که سرمایه‌گذاری مستقیم خارجی در هر دو دوره کوتاه‌مدت (۰/۱۲۸۶) و بلندمدت (۰/۱۲۶۱) به طور مستقیم و معنی‌داری بر سطح اشتغال تأثیرگذار بوده، به طوری که جریان ورود سرمایه‌گذاری مستقیم خارجی فرایند ایجاد اشتغال را بهبود بخشیده است. ضریب جمله تصحیح خط (ECM) بدست آمده در این مدل، نشان می‌دهد که در هر دوره ۱۰/۲ درصد از عدم تعادل در اشتغال تعديل شده و به سمت روند بلندمدت خود نزدیک شده است. آزمون‌های ثبات ساختاری CUSUM و CUSUMSQ نیز نشان می‌دهد که ضرایب تخمین در طول دوره مورد مطالعه با ثبات هستند.

کلمات کلیدی: سرمایه‌گذاری مستقیم خارجی، اشتغال، رشد اقتصادی، مدل خود توضیح با وقفه‌های گسترده ARDL.

طبقه‌بندی JEL: E24, F43, J64, P33.

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