

Entrepreneurship Among Immigrants: A Literature Review and Research Agenda

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Abstract: Global interest has developed in the phenomenon of immigrant entrepreneurship. This paper analyses the existing literature on immigrant entrepreneurship in order to map the primary research streams and identify prevalent theories, techniques, and contexts. To accomplish this, the authors have reviewed 514 academic journal papers. This article emphasizes the need for transdisciplinary research. Strategies that transcend borders Among the authors' proposals for future study are the development and use of diverse theoretical frameworks, the use of multilevel methodologies, and the consideration of undiscovered country situations.

Keywords: immigrant, entrepreneurship, migration, ethnic minority, multiple correspondence analysis.

1. Introduction

The United Nations defines a "migrant" as a person who moves to a country other than his or her place of origin for at least a year (Castles & Miller, 2009). "Immigrant" refers to a person who was born abroad, whereas "second generation immigrant" refers to the offspring of an immigrant. This topic is of interest to academics from a variety of disciplines, including public policy, anthropology, economics, entrepreneurship, management, psychology, and sociology (Dana, 2007). Immigrant entrepreneurship – often defined as the undertaking of entrepreneurial activities by immigrants - integrates business and sociology ideas, such as market orientation and social capital.

Components of international business and migration studies. Given the nature of the topic and the increasing magnitude of migration events as a result of globalization, immigrant entrepreneurship has become an important area of study (Nazareno, Zhou, & You, 2018).

The study of immigrant entrepreneurship was pioneered in popular migration destinations such as the United Kingdom (Ward & Jenkins, 1984), the United States (Bonacich, 1987), and Canada (Ward & Jenkins, 1984). Covering the economic sides of migration, such as immigrant entrepreneurship, scholars have increasingly investigated the numerous global migration patterns ((Breton, 1964); (Dana, 2007). Several scholars have suggested that a lack of language skills, relevant experience, resources, or social embeddedness can impede business start-ups by immigrants (Constant, Roberts, & Zimmermann, 2009); (Millar & Choi, 2008); nevertheless,

immigrants often have a higher rate of self-employment than others in their respective host societies (Contreras-Sweet, 2015).

Existing scholarly literature on immigrant entrepreneurship is largely fragmented and contextual, with several case studies that cannot be generalized (Dana, 2007) or that focus on a particular immigrant population (Barrett & Vershinina, 2017). According to and Sundarajan 2015, "the absence of synthesized and integrated models has resulted in a fragmented understanding of the actual drivers of immigrant entrepreneurship." Models that aim to provide a systematic overview fail to describe entrepreneurial trajectories (Brzozowski, 2017), whereas others disregard the uniqueness of immigrant entrepreneurship (Bailetti, 2018).

This study aims to conduct a complete evaluation of research in this field by defining significant themes, mapping them, and identifying prevalent ideas, techniques, and knowledge gaps. In addition, our work illustrates the circumstances in which the majority of earlier research has been undertaken and, in doing so, reveals important research gaps. Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) is used to objectively analyze specific hypotheses about important research issues, well accepted ideas, and methods (Hoffman & De Leeuw, 1992). The writers analyze the findings in order to contribute to the field of study on immigrant entrepreneurship.

This article's structure is as follows. The review approach is discussed and outlined in the next section. Following this, significant research themes are discovered and explored. Then, we emphasize the fundamental theoretical underpinnings used in the subject as well as the predominant approaches and procedures employed in previous research. Finally, we provide an integrated discussion and conclusion, including potential future research areas and recommendations.

2. Methodology

Systematic review papers come in several different forms, namely: structured reviews focusing on widely used methods, theories, and constructs (Rosado-Serrano, A., & Dikova, 2018); (Canabal & White III, 2008); (Paul & Singh, 2017); bibliometric reviews ((Merigó, Mas-Tur, Roig-Tierno, & Ribeiro-Soriano, 2015); (Albort-Morant & Ribeiro-Soriano, 2016); (Randhawa, Wilden, & Hohberger, 2016); framework

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based (Paul and Benito, 2018); hybrid-narratives with a framework for setting future research agendas (Paul, Parthasarathy, & Gupta, 2017); theory based reviews (Chandra, Paul, & Chavan, 2020); meta-analysis (Knoll & Matthes, 2017); and reviews seeking model/framework development. In order to demonstrate the conceptual framework of the research field of immigrant entrepreneurship, and then to establish a research agenda for the future.

A. Selection of Articles

The academic articles were selected based on the following criteria. Initially, we conducted a search of Social Sciences Citation Indexed (SSCI) journals for articles containing the terms 'migrant' OR 'diaspora' OR 'ethnic' OR 'minority' OR 'disadvantage' AND 'entrepreneur' OR 'self-employment' in the Title, Abstract, or Keywords. When conducting the preliminary research, we did not place any restrictions on the publication year.

The initial search yielded 736 items that were indexed on the SSCI list. In the subsequent phase, we utilized Paul and Rosado-(2019) Serrano's methodology and picked only journal articles with an Impact Factor greater than 1.0. (2017 impact factor).

This technique is widely recognized since influential papers in the subject outline empirical and theoretical work and have established new research frontiers (López-Duarte, Vidal-Suárez, & González-Díaz, 2016).

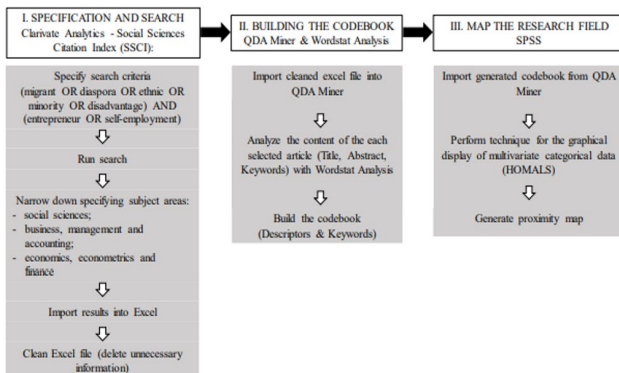


Fig. 1.

In the initial phase of the multiple correspondence analysis, a codebook comprising the field's primary descriptors was compiled. Following (Furrer, Thomas, & Goussevskaia, 2008), we employed earlier evaluations for the compilation of the initial codebook in order to investigate the general map of the field. This was expanded by creating a sample of descriptors comprised of 1398 keywords (see full list of keywords according to the major categories in the supplementary material). We utilized the methodology given by (López-Duarte, Vidal-Suárez, & González-Díaz, International business and national culture: A literature review and research agenda., 2016) and, following several rounds of testing by the authors, we coded the author-supplied keywords into 20 primary categories using QDA Miner v.5 and Wordstat v.7 software (see Figure 1). According to their features, the categories were

grouped into four main themes: theoretical approaches/frameworks, streams/themes and issues, methodologies employed, and geographical context.

The selected themes synthesize a huge number of distinctive keywords contributed by authors, previous scholars, and databases developed by the writers themselves. The indexed keywords disclosed the content of each article, as the authors selected and categorized the keywords that best reflected the piece's subject matter to a possible reader. Table 1 provides an overview of the descriptors that characterize the axes' poles, as well as prominent articles that represent the poles. In addition to the theoretical foundations' descriptors stemming from the field of immigrant entrepreneurship (see Table 2 in supplementary material), we represented major themes researched in the field (see Table 3 in supplementary material) using methods consistent with Aguinis et al. (2009) (see Table 4 in supplementary material) and the geographical distribution of the research fields (see Table 5 in supplementary material) (see Table 5 in supplementary material)

B. Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA)

To map the sphere of immigrant entrepreneurship, we analyzed qualitative data via several communication processes (Hoffman & De Leeuw, 1992). This methodology enabled the detection of correlations between dichotomous variables (the presence or absence of the defined keywords in this study). MCA has been widely utilized in highly ranked journals and has been recognized for its utility in mapping the structure of various research fields, such as global strategy, strategic management (Gonzalez-Loureiro, Dabic, & Kiessling, 2015) international strategic alliances and culture (López-Duarte, Vidal-Suárez, & González-Díaz, 2016), and cross-border mergers and acquisitions.

Table 1
Descriptors that represent the poles of the axes

Axes	Descriptor	Origin of the axes descriptor	Notable studies
Axis X Left	Immigrants	Embeddedness Theory;	Holt, 1997; Kloosterman, 2010; Schott, 2018
	Intercultural Embeddedness	Intercultural Relations; Cultural Frameworks	
Axis X Right	Immigrant Entrepreneurship	Resources; Motives and Entrepreneurial Intentions;	Krueger et al., 2000; Kloosterman et al., 1999; Edelman et al., 2010
	Motivation & Resources availability	Intersectionality Theory	
Axis Y Upper	Immigrant Entrepreneurial Strategies	Immigration Theory; Strategies and Internationalization; Institutional Theory	Bhalla et al., 2006; Riddle et al., 2010; McHenry and Welch, 2018
Axis Y Lower	Immigrants Human Capital	Capital Theory; Immigrant Entrepreneurship Competency and Skills; Ethnic Networks	Honig, 1998; Pécoud, 2004; Pfeffer and Parra, 2009

The HOMALS analysis was conducted in SPSS (v20) to find descriptors in the titles, abstracts, and keywords of the publications. The value "1" was entered if the keyword was detected, whereas the value "0" was entered if the keyword was absent. The outcomes of this method were depicted on a proximity map with descriptors along the two axes (see Figure 2). Consequently, the proximity between the descriptors indicated a shared material. Where a substantial majority of articles in the sample handled the descriptors together, they were placed close together, and vice versa (Bendixen, 1995). In addition, the map centers correspond to the mean position of all items in the field (i.e., when the descriptor is positioned close

to the center it shows that a large number of articles within the field are researching this topic).

3. Mapping the Immigrant Entrepreneurship

Numerous publications demonstrate an increasing interest in immigrant, ethnic, and minority entrepreneurship throughout the course of the last few decades. This research has explored a vast array of entrepreneurial activities, circumstances, and unique obstacles experienced by immigrants and ethnic minorities. The results of HOMALS's methodology primarily revealed the field's theoretical basis and research themes (see Figure 2).

To produce a current map of the research field of immigrant entrepreneurship, it is necessary to identify the dimension poles (see Table 1) (Hoffman & De Leeuw, Interpreting multiple correspondence analysis as a multidimensional scaling method., 1992). Together, the variation proportion described by each pole accounts for 19.2% of the variance. The variance is usually modest as the map synthesizes the information of the k variables (20 descriptors) in only two dimensions (Furrer, Thomas, & Goussevskaia, 2008); (López-Duarte, Vidal-Suárez, & González-Díaz, 2016). (Furrer, Thomas, & Goussevskaia, 2008) observed that variance could have a deceptive influence on the MCA approach and that the overall mean of keywords per article, which should be greater than 1, is more significant – in our case, it is 3.53.

Consequently, our findings identified (as indicated by the horizontal line on the far left) the component stressing immigrant intercultural embeddedness. This category's articles focus on the intercultural relationships of immigrants (Holt & Gomulkiewicz, 1997) and the theoretical basis of these partnerships (Kloosterman, 2010). The extreme right side of the horizontal dimension implies a concentration on immigrants' motivation to initiate and develop entrepreneurial activity (Krueger et al., 2000) as well as the availability and accessibility of resources. The higher portion of the vertical axis indicates the dimension focused on immigrant entrepreneurial methods (Bhalla, Henderson, & Watkins, 2006) and internationalization approaches (McHenry & Welch, 2018), while the lower portion focuses on the human capital of immigrants (Davidsson & Honig, 2003). As shown in Figure 2,

we were able to pinpoint the core of the research field on immigrant entrepreneurship.

In order to have a deeper understanding of the research topic, it was necessary to investigate three of its primary characteristics: its essential themes, theoretical foundations, and widely employed approaches. In subsequent parts, we will elaborate on these three traits in greater depth. The complete collection of 514 papers was evaluated for building the theoretical foundations, core themes, and approaches. However, given the high number of articles, and in the interest of conserving space, not all papers will be mentioned in the subsequent discussion. Instead, we adopt a minimalist approach and refer to a subset of relevant publications for discussion in later sections.2 We invite readers to peruse the whole list of articles included in our supplemental material.

A. Major themes

Following an examination of the relevant literature, we've identified six significant themes. These include entrepreneurial intents and motives, competencies and identity formation, ethnic networks, strategies and internationalization, resources, and intercultural connections. Below is a summary of our examination of each of these topics.

Theme 1: Motives and entrepreneurial intentions

Immigrants and ethnic minorities have always been viewed as, and research has confirmed, groups with significant entrepreneurial motivation (compared to residents of the country). Researchers have studied the combinations of factors influencing the establishment of new businesses by immigrants and ethnic minorities for three decades (Dana L., 1997); (Light & Rosenstein, 1995). Legal or unofficial entrepreneurship is typically the first option for immigrants (Jones, Ram, & Edwards, 2006). Researchers have also asserted that self-efficacy and differences in entrepreneurial goals can primarily explain racial inequalities in employment choice (Krueger Jr, Reilly, & Carsrud, 2000).

There are ideas that explain and investigate the entrepreneurial motivations of immigrants and ethnic minorities. The disadvantage theory and the cultural theory are two of these theories that have increased in favor (Volery, 2007). It is a form of need - (forced) entrepreneurship - for immigrants to start their own firms in a foreign nation,

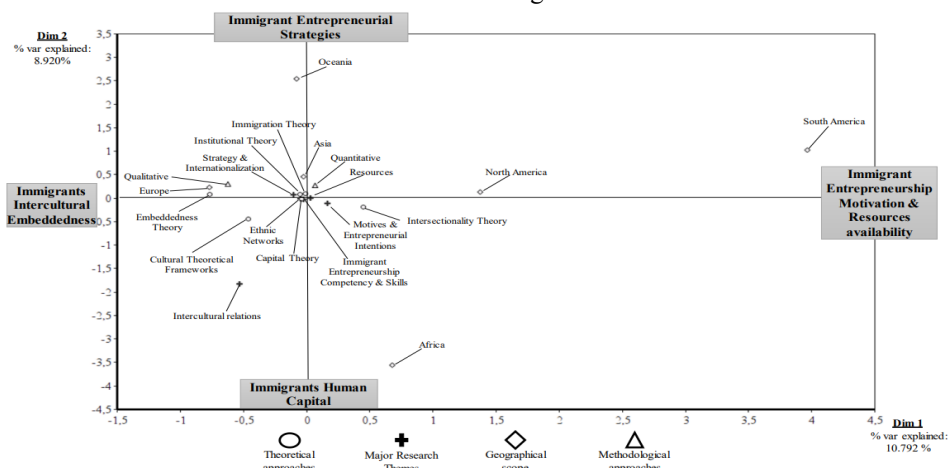


Fig. 2. Map of the immigrant entrepreneurship research field

according to the disadvantage argument (Dana L., 1997). However, research indicates that entrepreneurship might be a more lucrative means of creating a professional career in a host nation than securing employment on the local labor market (Portes & Rumbaut, 2006). In addition, (Fairlie & Meyer, 1996) have demonstrated, based on data conducted in the United States, that the self-employment rate of an ethnic group is positively correlated with the difference between self-employment and wage (salary) for that group. However, (Portes & Zhou, 1996) observe that there are inconsistent claims in the literature regarding whether the self-employed earn more or less than wage/salaried workers.

Cultural theories center on the culturally ingrained features of immigrants that make them more prone to entrepreneurship (Light & Rosenstein, 1995). These concepts also addressed the cultural underpinnings of business and industry type selections. Researchers have recently noted that immigrants' entrepreneurial aspirations are less transparent. This indicates that the changing nature of migration has resulted in the evolution of labor patterns. On the one hand, more high-skilled migrants find employment in a host nation, while on the other hand, entrepreneurial motivation does not always convert into the development of new businesses. Kushnirovich and colleagues describe and explain this later phenomenon (2018). They assert that the seeming contradiction between immigrants' high entrepreneurial motivation and their low assessed possibility of pursuing entrepreneurship is extremely prevalent. The high degree of apparent immigration-related hazards experienced in the past influences the risk-taking tendency of immigrants and diminishes their perception of the viability of establishing enterprises.

In conclusion, the origins of entrepreneurial activity among immigrants and/or ethnic minorities are typically rooted in three areas (Dana L., 1997); (De Oliveira, 2007): (i) individual characteristics; (ii) the social and ethnic networks of immigrants and ethnic minorities and the resources of these groups; and (iii) labor market characteristics in host countries.

In general, entrepreneurial incentives are multifaceted and must be evaluated in conjunction with other factors, such as general migration motivations and migration methods. Motives for entrepreneurial action can impact the choosing of forms of activity, industries, and firm types, as well as the formulation of growth strategies. The structure of opportunities in the local, host country market, as perceived by migrants and constituted by host institutions and the economy (Kloosterman, 2010) is another factor that influences decisions regarding the nature and size of ventures. The most difficult decision is between ethnic and non-ethnic markets. Most publications demonstrate that, at least initially, entrepreneurs frequently choose to establish ethnic firms for their own ethnic communities (Castles & Miller, 2009). In addition, migrants frequently evaluate business chances based on their home country experiences, thereby finding lucrative options that are unattractive to natives (Aldrich & Waldinger, 1990). In addition, migrants and members of ethnic minorities tend to rely on their co-ethnic networks, which may influence their decisions. Frequently, individuals decide to enter a sector typical of their ethnic group,

or they mimic the activities and business methods of other group members. This strategy reduces the perception of uncertainty.

Numerous academics have emphasized that immigrants, while founding and developing businesses, seek for locations with minimal entry barriers where they may use their competences to compete against other businesses (Bonacich, 1993); (Morokvasic, 1993); (Aldrich & Waldinger, 1990). Due to the changing patterns of migration and the expanding diversity of economic operations, these traditional practices and preconceptions related immigrant enterprises are being contested. (Volery, 2007) advised abandoning the "corner store" model and highlighting the increasing variety of initiatives conducted by migrants. (Smallbone, Bertotti, & Ekanem, 2005) contend that Asian-owned companies in the creative industries exist in contrast to the poor value-added nature of many traditional areas of Asian commercial activity in the United Kingdom. There is nevertheless some evidence that these improvements are apparent, at least in part, and that new migrants are basically subject to the same structural handicaps as their predecessors (Woldesenbet, Ram, & Jones, 2012), with super-diverse migrants' companies hindered by onerous restraints, such as racism (Jones T. , Ram, Edwards, Kiselincev, & Muchenje, 2014).

Theme 2: Competencies and identity building

The competences and identity-building efforts of immigrant entrepreneurs are another area of study (Chrysostome, 2010); (Barnes, Leonidou, Siu, & Leonidou, 2015). Entrepreneurial competences are typically defined broadly and encompass personal attributes that influence venture formation and management, such as knowledge, skills, motivations, and self-efficacy. (Sanders & Nee, 1996) observe that human capital from the migrant's home country may not be highly appreciated in the host country's labor market, but immigrants are able to use this capital to acquire firm ownership. In the case of immigrants and minorities, there are frequently mismatches between qualifications and occupations.

Frequently, immigrant and minority-centered research focuses on features that are unique to these groups, such as acculturation and adaptation, language (Barnes, Leonidou, Siu, & Leonidou, 2015) and intercultural skills and competences (Pécoud, 2004). Researchers have determined that language skills, and specifically the ability to speak the host country's language, can be significant when deciding between self-employment and salaried employment. Consequently, language skills impact the selection of businesses and target markets. Also investigated are the self-identification procedures of immigrant/minority entrepreneurs. Occasionally, the methods in which entrepreneurs' function and how their judgments can be influenced by a complicated set of elements rooted in two distinct environments are vastly unlike. The process of identity formation is intricate and influenced by numerous forces. (Essers & Benschop, 2007) have examined the micropolitics of identity formation in connection to gender, ethnicity, and entrepreneurship.

Theme 3: Ethnic networks

Researchers have investigated the essential significance of ethnic networks and/or diasporas in the entrepreneurial activities of immigrants for over three decades (Waldinger, 1995); (Zimmer & Aldrich, 1987). Existing ethnic groupings are sometimes viewed as a form of safety network. This is essential for all immigrant entrepreneurs who wish to establish themselves in the host nation's economy, but it is especially necessary for new immigrants (as entrepreneurs or salary workers). Such networks can give businesses with financial resources, market expertise, contacts, and access to potential workers and consumers (Kalnins & Chung, 2006); (Barnard & Pendock, 2013).

The presence of a social network can be viewed as a factor that partially replaces access to financial resources and aids in overcoming obstacles related to the weak opportunity structures of some immigrant groups (Kloosterman, Van Der Leun, & Rath, 1999). Moreover, in high-capital sectors, attachment to migratory networks increases investment, sales, and profitability, suggesting that this alleviates capital limitations in those sectors (Woodruff & Zenteno, 2007). Human capital, personal ties, and familial ties are demonstrated to allow the pooling of labor power and financial resources (Sanders & Nee, 1996). Their research demonstrates that observed interethnic differences in self-employment can be largely explained by differences in personal human capital and family composition.

Nonetheless, a number of academics have demonstrated that the function of ethnic networks is not always so obvious and unambiguous (Kalnins & Chung, 2006). (Bates, 1994) stated, based on a study of Asian immigrants, that the unrestricted use of ethnic social support networks is characteristic of less lucrative and more failure-prone small companies. Rather than ethnic links, success and survival result from substantial investments and educational credentials.

In order to comprehend the social standing of migrant and minority entrepreneurs, as well as their chances of upward mobility, it is necessary to look beyond co-ethnic networks and analyze their relationships with the larger society, according to (Kloosterman, Van Der Leun, & Rath, 1999). Depending on the attitude and market strategies of entrepreneurs (ethnic enterprise, serving the majority / host country, international activities), the function and characteristics of ethnic networks vary. For instance, with international activities, the ability to mobilize cross-country social networks is crucial (Portes & Rumbaut, 2006), but ethnic enclave participation may be crucial for other entrepreneurs. Different immigrant communities generate, accumulate, and employ social capital in diverse ways (Chand & Ghorbani, 2011).

Theme 4: Strategies and internationalization

As previously said, the choice of business form by entrepreneurs is influenced by numerous aspects. (Oliveira, 2007) proposed that the strategies employed by entrepreneurs are the result of the interaction of three major factors: the characteristics of an entrepreneur, the opportunities associated with belonging to an ethnic group, and the opportunities associated with functioning within a local community. Numerous minority and immigrant entrepreneurs opt not to

expand and grow their firms. Those who choose to create them typically adopt one of the following strategies: diversification within an ethnic market, diversification outside of an ethnic group, or globalization.

(Waldinger, 1995) have found that ethnic businesses such as restaurants, grocery stores, or stores with traditional clothing or books in the language of migrants' home country are the first to be created within ethnic communities. When the immigrant community is big enough, entrepreneurs may differentiate their business activities, but still offer products and services for their ethnic group. This strategy is safe but creates some serious limitations to development. To overcome these limitations, immigrants may start serving different groups of customers.

Prior study based on the idea of mixed embeddedness (Kloosterman R., 2010) shown that, in addition to individual and social elements (networks), the market and opportunity play key roles in the design of development strategies. In their view, immigrant entrepreneurs might generate chances by challenging the rules or by introducing innovations on a small, local scale (like Schumpeterian creative destructors). According to (Kloosterman R., 2010), two aspects of market prospects are crucial: availability and growth potential. For markets with poor availability and little growth potential, it is impossible to construct a development strategy that will result in the achievement of ambitious objectives. Thus, entrepreneurs who wish to grow should consider other alternatives.

It is normal for immigrant (and ethnic minority) business owners to internationalize their endeavors. Additionally, language proficiency can assist with internationalization decisions in one's native country or in other nations where the same language is spoken (Barnes, Leonidou, Siu, & Leonidou, 2015) Establishing ties between a host nation and a home nation is a desirable and well-liked method of advancing a business because it requires knowledge of two settings. The transnational perspective in migration studies assumes a continuing interaction between immigrants and their home countries, and how this two-way flow creates complex social and economic domains spanning two countries (Drori, Honig, & Wright, 2009). Researchers have also noted that include migrants and ethnic groups into their analysis may aid in comprehending the internationalization process as a whole.

Theme 5: Resources

As is the case with entrepreneurship in general, immigrants must have access to a variety of resources in order to launch and grow firms. However, present research highlights their specific obstacles and limits ((Bates & Robb, 2013). (Jones T., Ram, Edwards, Kiselichev, & Muchenje, 2014) refer to these individuals as "under-resourced entrepreneurs," while (Baron, Tang, Tang, & Zhang, 2018) refer to them as "underdog entrepreneurs" to emphasize the disadvantages of race and ethnicity.

One potential area of these limits (mentioned before) involves entrepreneurial competencies such as language skills, knowledge of the host country's law, institutions, and economy, and intercultural competencies of migrants and minority groups. Other obstacles are typically related to limited access to local finance possibilities. The majority of researches suggest

that obstacles and constraints can be partially surmounted through the utilization of social (particularly ethnic) networks. (Kloosterman, Van Der Leun, & Rath, 1999) shown that entrepreneurs with limited access to financial resources gravitate toward the bottom of the opportunity pyramid and rely heavily on social networks. In order to give a more comprehensive framework for the examination of immigrant entrepreneurship, the authors advise combining information regarding resources and opportunities.

(Sanders & Nee, 1996) contend that network-related resources, such as family connections, are vital for self-employed immigrants. They developed the concept of forms of capital as the foundation for a model of immigrant incorporation in order to demonstrate how the social, financial, and human-cultural capital of immigrant families predict the sorting of immigrants into different labor market trajectories (entrepreneurship being one of them).

Theme 6: Intercultural relations

The number of studies and publications on cultural dimensions of entrepreneurship has increased during the past two decades (George & Zahra, 2002); (Paul & Shrivatava, Do young managers in a developing country have stronger entrepreneurial intentions? Theory and debate., 2016). In this context, analysis pertaining to immigrant entrepreneurship can be considered rather specific, as cultural factors have been accounted for a long time and frequently serve as one of its primary axes.

It has been assumed that the entrepreneurial activities of immigrants and ethnic minorities are socially embedded, whereas numerous studies have investigated specific ethnic groups of immigrants and their strategies for adjusting to new cultural and economic contexts (Chand & Ghorbani, 2011). In addition, immigrants are viewed as constituting groups that contribute to (cultural) diversity, although being themselves exceedingly diverse (super diverse, as suggested by (Vertovec, 2007).

While the culture of their country of origin can encourage immigrants to form their own enterprises, this is mostly controlled by the orientation of commercial activities, as immigrants choose to engage in activities that are popular, appreciated, or widely accepted in their nation of origin (Basu & Altinay, 2002). This explains why Asian immigrants tend to run businesses such as restaurants, laundromats, and small stores. In conclusion, concepts of cultural embeddedness and studies of cultural context serve as the natural foundation for research on immigrant and minority entrepreneurship. In conclusion, this study focuses on the following:

- Cultural motives for starting a business (cultural background); culture of the nation of origin and cultural background as immigrant entrepreneurial drivers.
- Culture and social embeddedness as significant determinants of the scale and type of entrepreneurial activity; disparities in entrepreneurial activities among immigrant groups.
- Assimilation techniques, segmental assimilation, and cultural isolation, as well as its implications for

corporate development strategies.

- Intercultural skills, relationship building, and social capital in a host country.

B. Theoretical underpinnings

Through a review of scholarly literature, we have identified six prevalent theoretical frameworks. These include the theories of capital, embeddedness, intersectionality, institution, culture, and immigration. In this section, we discuss each of these in detail, beginning with background information on the theory, followed by a discussion of a subsample of key studies utilizing those theories for immigrant entrepreneurship studies, and concluding with a summary based on the Antecedents, Decision, Outcomes (ADO) framework (Paul & Benito, 2018) depicted in Figure 3. In addition to immigration theories, the other theoretical frameworks listed below have been widely used in the literature on entrepreneurship. Therefore, while discussing each of these ideas, we conclude by emphasizing the added value of applying each theory to the specific situation of immigrant entrepreneurs.

1) Capital theory

According to capital theory (Bourdieu, 2011); (Dollinger, 2008), human and social capital are important forms of individual capital that drive the creation of businesses (De Clercq, Lim, & Oh, 2013); (Sahasranamam & Nandakumar, 2020). Human capital theory analyzes the individual value developed through education and training, and it is believed that entrepreneurs who make considerable investments in their human capital anticipate success in their new companies (Marvel, Davis, & Sproul, 2016). Social capital denotes the networks and relationships on which entrepreneurs can rely for assistance (Bhagavatula, Elfring, Van Tilburg, & Van De Bunt, 2010); (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998). (Light & Dana, 2013) emphasize the constraints of social capital in multiethnic environments.

In immigration literature, the human capital theory has been used to examine educational qualifications, skills, international experience, employment, and entrepreneurial experience for immigrant entrepreneurs. (Beckers & Blumberg, 2013) have examined, via the perspective of human capital, the impact of human capital and social integration on the entrepreneurial success of many generations of immigrants. According to (Achidi Ndofo & Priem, 2011), immigrant entrepreneurs' stock of economic, human, and social capital affects their venture strategy (emphasis on ethnic enclave vs. dominant market) and the compatibility of the two affects venture performance. Others stress the relationship between human capital, social capital, and ethnicity in immigrant entrepreneurship (Collins & Low, 2010). (Constant & Zimmermann, 2006) discovered that intergenerational and familial factors are more likely than human capital factors to impact self-employment among immigrants in Germany. (Basu & Goswami, 1999), who examined the entrepreneurial development of immigrants in the United Kingdom, found that human capital is more essential than financial resources.

Using social capital and network literature, the significance of social networks in terms of network structure and strength

for immigrants has been emphasized. According to (Bizri, 2017), trust and network structure are essential for refugee entrepreneurs to utilize opportunities in their host nations. In the instance of immigrant entrepreneur financing, it has been noted that ethnic links between venture capitalists and startup founders influence financial decisions in immigrant-led businesses (Bengtsson & Hsu, 2015); (Zhang, Ma, Wang, Li, & Huo, 2016). Also studied is the effect of transnational linkages on the growth of enterprises started by immigrant entrepreneurs (Brzozowski, 2017).

In conclusion, we note that the application of capital theory to the immigrant entrepreneurship literature has yielded similar results to the general entrepreneurship literature in terms of the positive effect of human and social capital on the recognition and exploitation of opportunities by immigrant entrepreneurs (Basu & Altinay, 2002); (Bizri, 2017); (Achidi Ndofo & Priem, 2011). However, we find that the literature on immigrant entrepreneurship provides further contributions by discussing specific dimensions of the human and social capital of immigrant entrepreneurs, such as ethnic knowledge bases, ethnic ties, and transnational ties, among others (Achidi Ndofo & Priem, 2011); (Zhang, Ma, Wang, Li, & Huo, 2016).

2) *Embeddedness theory*

The mixed embeddedness strategy permits us to understand entrepreneurship by locating entrepreneurial qualities and opportunities within a socioeconomic, spatial, and regulatory environment (Jones T. , Ram, Edwards, Kiselichev, & Muchenje, 2014); (Kloosterman R. , 2010); (Ram, Corkindale, & Wu, 2013); (Stoyanov, 2018). Using a mixed embeddedness approach, Kloosterman (2010) has established a framework for assessing migrant entrepreneurship. From the standpoint of social embeddedness, having one or more family members in close vicinity and family financial resources are viewed as factors that increase the possibility of immigrant entrepreneurship (Bird & Wennberg, 2016). (Azmat & Fujimoto, 2016) used the family embeddedness paradigm to examine the entrepreneurship of Indian immigrant women in Australia. The nature of ethnic minority embedding determines the entry and growth of immigrant entrepreneurs (de Vries, Hamilton, & Voges, 2015). Using the frameworks of ethnic and regional embeddedness, it was determined that in Sweden, ethnic context and economic environment played a minimal influence in explaining individual disparities in self-employment levels (Ohlsson, Broomé, & Bevelander, 2012). Using mixed embeddedness theories in the context of migrant entrepreneurship in London, (Sepulveda, Syrett, & Lyon, 2011) have showed how the interaction between ethnicity and migratory status, as well as broader economic and political settings, influences entrepreneurial activities. Briefly, the application of mixed embeddedness theory to immigrant entrepreneurship brings to the forefront discussions on the contextual embedding of ethnic minorities and immigrants, highlighting differences from native entrepreneurs.

3) *Intersectionality theory*

Intersectionality literature analyzes the advantages and drawbacks resulting from the junction of gender, race, and ethnicity as social roles (Gill & Larson, 2014); (Wang & Warn,

2018). A crucial aspect of intersectionality theory is that the impacts of intersecting social positions are multiplicative as opposed to additive. It is believed that women and members of ethnic minorities experience considerable obstacles in entrepreneurship (Pio & Essers, 2014). (Essers & Benschop, *Enterprising identities: Female entrepreneurs of Moroccan or Turkish origin in the Netherlands*, 2007) have utilized the intersectionality theory to examine the intricate identity formation processes of female entrepreneurs from ethnic minority groups. Others have explored the interaction of gender, ethnicity, and entrepreneurial identity in similar ways (Barrett & Vershinina, 2017). In Germany, it has been noticed that certain nationalities (such as Turkish migrants) benefit from entrepreneurship, while southern Europeans do not. Similarly, women are reported to have lower earnings disparities between self-employment and wage employment compared to males (Hopp & Martin, 2017).

In general, entrepreneurship literature employs intersectionality theory when examining female entrepreneurs or underprivileged populations (Murzacheva, Sahasranamam, & Levie, 2020). In the context of immigrant entrepreneurship, ethnicity and migrant status emerge as intersectional influences on entrepreneurial activity.

4) *Institutional theory*

Literature utilizing institutional theory to examine immigrant entrepreneurship largely derives reasoning from the North American New Institutional Economics (NIE) approach (1990). Institutions are crucial for shaping human interactions in a society, according to North. Formal and informal institutions comprise the institutional framework. Formal institutions refer to the laws and regulations that govern socioeconomic conduct, whereas informal institutions are concerned with customs, norms, and social routines. (Scott, 2001) used these reasons to classify institutions further into regulatory, normative, and cognitive groupings. Regulatory institutions refer to the law and other laws, normative institutions to less formal implicit practices, and cultural cognitive institutions to the most informal, implicitly held beliefs. Institutional theory has been extensively utilized in past entrepreneurship research to examine venture development and growth (Autio & Acs, 2010)

Using various case studies from Spain, (Urbano, Toledano, & Ribeiro-Soriano, 2011) have underlined the relevance of sociocultural influences in international entrepreneurship. The moderating function of country-level characteristics on the individual or firm-level effects of immigrant entrepreneurship has also been investigated using institutional theory. It is highlighted, for instance, that the institutional qualities of an immigrant's home country play a key role in social bonds, impacting performance and relationships in new undertakings (Brzozowski, 2017). (Awaworyi Churchill, 2017) investigated the influence of ethnic heterogeneity and institutional contexts on the entrepreneurial success of nations. (Baron, Tang, Tang, & Zhang, 2018) hypothesized that ethnically disadvantaged entrepreneurs are more prone to engage in corruption.

The application of institutional theory to the study of immigrant entrepreneurship closely parallels the scholarly literature on entrepreneurship as a whole. Nonetheless, this

analysis demonstrates that immigrant features might provide specific contextual advantages and drawbacks. On the one hand, immigrant status has positive consequences on the function of institutional support in one's home country (Brzozowski, 2017). Immigrants are also likely to be underdogs in the institutional contexts of their host country, which causes them to rely on behaviors (such as bribery) that mitigate the disadvantage (Baron, Tang, Tang, & Zhang, 2018).

5) *Cultural theoretical frameworks*

The Hofstede and GLOBE cultural frameworks are utilized to examine the role of culture in immigrant entrepreneurship. (Hofstede, 2001) defines culture as the shared mental programming that distinguishes one group or category of people from another. Culture is an informal institution that establishes informal rules or norms, which in turn motivate or restrict the behavior of individuals.

(Morris, Schindehutte, & Allen, 2005) analyzed immigrant entrepreneurs from six subcultures in Hawaii and demonstrated that national culture impacts the establishment and expansion of successful entrepreneurial firms. (Basu & Altinay, the interaction between culture and entrepreneurship in London's immigrant businesses, 2002) revealed comparable results in their research of immigrant business in London. (Chand & Ghorbani, 2011) explain how the cultural orientation of a country of origin affects an individual's utilization of social capital and human resource techniques. (Frederking, 2004) described when and how informal organizations lower transaction costs for immigrant entrepreneurs. Using the lens of language and its significance in culture, it is believed that immigrant ownership promotes global orientation, especially for French and Allophone owners (Barnes, Leonidou, Siu, & Leonidou, 2015). In addition, Hofstede and GLOBE frameworks are employed to examine the contingent influence of country-level determinants and person or firm-level effects on immigrant entrepreneurship. For example, (Vinogradov & Kolvereid, 2007) investigated the effect of human capital and national culture on the rates of self-employment among immigrants in Norway.

In conclusion, we highlight two important remarks regarding the use of culture frameworks to the study of immigrant

entrepreneurship. First, we observe that it is useful to discuss topics such as the cultural influences of an immigrant's native country on their entrepreneurial conduct (Chand & Ghorbani, 2011). Second, it provides a foundation for understanding how immigrant entrepreneurs' resourcing activities are likely to differ from those of native entrepreneurs due to the effects of cultural context (Barnes, Leonidou, Siu, & Leonidou, 2015).

6) *Immigration theories*

When analyzing immigrant entrepreneurship, other immigration-specific paradigms, such as transnationalism, economic sociology, and historical views, have also been utilized. According to (Portes & Rumbaut, 2006), transnational entrepreneurship is an immigrant economic adaptation strategy. (Katila & Wahlbeck, 2012), in their investigation of transnational social capital, found that the accumulation of social capital by immigrant entrepreneurs varied according to the migration patterns of ethnic groups. Sociologically speaking, (Lin & Yang, 2017) have discovered that low-skilled immigrants benefit more from migrant networks than high-skilled immigrants. Using data from England and a historical perspective on migration, self-employment rates are greater among ethnic groups with a lengthy history of migration than among those that have arrived more recently. (Storti, 2014) utilized new economic sociology, political economy, and neo-institutionalism to investigate the dynamics underlying the emergence and development of immigrant entrepreneurship. (Koning & Verver, 2013) used the frameworks of migration history and nationalism to examine second- and third-generation ethnic entrepreneurs in order to comprehend the significance of ethnicity.

Using the Antecedents, Decision, and Outcomes (ADO) paradigm, we offer in Figure 3, a conceptual framework synthesizing the literature on immigrant entrepreneurship.

C. *Methodologies Used*

When analyzing immigrant entrepreneurs, a variety of methods have been employed. Quantitative methods have been utilized to investigate aspects such as performance disparities between immigrant and native entrepreneurs, the role of family resources, ethnic origins in financing, and network

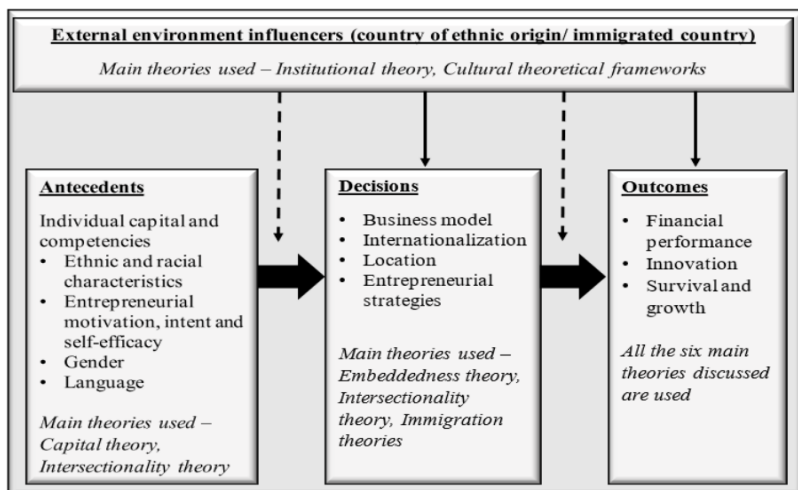


Fig. 3. Conceptual framework

relationships. Regression models, sequential decision models, and event history analysis are among the approaches utilized (Qin & Estrin, 2015). Government census data; other socio-economic surveys; data from global organizations; global surveys including the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) or LISA; proprietary datasets such as Dow Jones (Qin & Estrin, 2015).

Social capital in immigrant entrepreneurship has been studied using qualitative methods, ethnic identity in entrepreneurship, multicultural aspects in immigrant-owned firms, processes, and the role of embeddedness in resource acquisition by (Wang & Altinay, 2012). Interviews, narrative analysis, comparative case studies between immigrant entrepreneur groups, ethnography, and grounded theory have all been utilized in research.

There are quantitative and qualitative approaches to certain topics. Quantitative and qualitative methods have been utilized to compare first and second-generation immigrant entrepreneurs (Hamilton, Dana, & Benfell, 2008). Similarly, the internationalization of immigrant entrepreneurs has been investigated quantitatively and qualitatively (Barnes, Leonidou, Siu, & Leonidou, 2015).

4. Directions for Future Research

Immigrant entrepreneurship is a rapidly expanding subject of study, as evidenced by the increasing number of publications and the breadth of topics covered. This section is separated into three sections based on the identification of research gaps: Future Research Agenda with Reference to Approaches, Future Research Agenda with Reference to Theory, Methodology, and Context and Policy Implications.

A. Future Research Agenda with Reference to Approaches

1) Holistic and contextualized approach.

A phenomenon that is multiple and dynamic demands research that does not overstate its complexity. In modern studies, there is a desire for meaningful and pertinent research that reflects the complex nature of this phenomena. European contribution to this field of research, according to (Ram, Jones, & Villares-Varela, 2017), is a comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach that demonstrates the different origins of entrepreneurial activities. As these scholars have explained, American studies have dictated the path of research for decades, with elements and considerations centered on resources (though frequently set in a social context) continuing to dominate the subject. (Kloosterman R., 2010) have created an appealing mixed embeddedness theoretical lens within this trend. According to (Ram, Jones, & Villares-Varela, 2017) this is a paradigm-shifting theory that outlines significant directions in immigrant entrepreneurship research during the past two decades. In immigrant entrepreneurship study, (Kloosterman R., 2010) argues that we cannot solely focus on cultural characteristics and social capital, since this leads to an overestimation of the supply side of the phenomena and prevents a comprehensive understanding of its complexity.

Therefore, it is vital to add demand-related factors, which are connected to the structure of the opportunity's entrepreneurs

perceive and exploit. Consequently, in mixed embeddedness theory, the research takes into account both the structure of opportunities and the players acting in a particular setting (immigrant entrepreneurs). Therefore, this idea includes socially entrenched actors, the market, and the institutional framework of the host nation. Mixed embeddedness is a concept or research norm that both coordinates the activities of researchers and permits multiple interpretations; it is nondeterministic.

As indicated previously, numerous research address various components of the macro-level setting. Culture, market structure, institutional context, and the overall economy appear to be predominated in this case; hence, a wide approach, which provides a generalized description of the issue, has gained appeal. This sounds like a smart method to avoid focusing on things those other researchers, managers, policymakers, etc. may not find important (or even interesting). This, however, presents a challenge: to remain meaningful without being overly specific, and to give information that addresses existing knowledge gaps regarding immigrant entrepreneurship. In addition, we concur with (Aliaga-Isla & Rialp, 2013) that research that combines several levels of analysis (macro and micro) is currently limited.

2) Interdisciplinary approach.

Primarily, it should be emphasized that immigrant entrepreneurship study is multidisciplinary by its very nature. As we approach immigrant entrepreneurship as a distinct subfield of organization and management theory, we view these influences as a possible source of novel and helpful interpretations. As in any other field, borrowing theories from other disciplines brings benefits, but also possible dangers, including misfits, biased interpretations, and misinterpretations (Oswick, Fleming, & Hanlon, 2011). In other words, for borrowing to be beneficial, rigorous study and modifications are required. We believe that cautious integration is possible in immigrant enterprise. It is important to note that numerous essays on this topic have been published in journals from the domains of geography, urban studies, and anthropology, among others.

Researchers receive significant influence from sociology. Sociology is the source of frequently used concepts associated with entrepreneurial motives, such as disadvantage and cultural theories (Chrysostome, 2010) or conceptions of social capital (Portes & Zhou, 1996). Some scholars hypothesize that traditional sociological theories (such as Weber's theory) can be utilized to further studies. In addition, many of the most frequently cited papers were published in sociological journals, such as the American Sociological Review, and belong – at least partially – to this field (e.g., many of Alejandro Portes' works).

Economics is a second field that heavily influences researchers, with numerous studies appearing in prestigious economic journals (Small Business Economics, World Development, etc.). In this instance, the economy is more of a backdrop than a main source of theories and perspectives. Some popular and widely employed economic and management principles are utilized (such as transaction costs; e.g., Yang et

al., 2012).

Psychology is also evident in micro-level analyses, such as the evaluation of entrepreneurial competencies. Personal traits, self-efficacy, and other components of competences are derived directly from psychological theories. In the field of immigrant entrepreneurship, other psychological concepts and schools, such as evolutionary psychology, are also utilized (Yang *et al.*, 2011).

Lastly, many research within the subjects of management and entrepreneurship draw inspiration from other disciplines. Here, the most prevalent concepts transferred from strategic management to immigrant entrepreneurship include a resource-based viewpoint (Giacomin, *et al.*, 2011) and networks and inter-organizational linkages. In addition to this, generic entrepreneurship, including notions such as opportunity, entrepreneurial orientation, and entrepreneurial processes, is the most appropriate starting point for research. Our understanding of immigrant/minority enterprises may be enhanced by a more robust application of concepts from other domains of management, we feel. We recommend focusing more on the analysis of strategy generation, strategizing, inter-organizational relations, organizational development, and internal organization (design) of such companies. A clever integration of theories and concepts from several fields can ordinarily result in a more intelligible and structured presentation of the phenomenon.

B. Future Research Agenda

Following the approach of previous reviews (Rosado-Serrano, A., & Dikova, 2018); (Paul, Parthasarathy, & Gupta, exporting challenges of SMEs: A review and future research agenda., 2017), we outline future research directions based on Theory, Methodology, and Context (TMC) frameworks.

1) Theory

As stated previously, research on immigrant entrepreneurship has utilized numerous theories, including capital theory, embeddedness approach, intersectionality view, institutional theory, culture frameworks, and sociological perspectives. In recent years, researchers have increasingly employed a variety of theoretical perspectives to comprehend immigrant entrepreneurship (Morris, Schindehutte, & Allen, 2005). In addition, research that considers both individual and environmental influences is required to develop the discipline. For instance, according to (Katila & Wahlbeck, 2012), the integration of migration and capital theories could investigate the role of migration in the formation of entrepreneurial clusters and its subsequent impact on the economy. Observable differences in behavior are noted among immigrants resulting from armed conflict (Koinova, 2011). In the context of numerous immigrants resulting from wars (e.g., India-Pakistan, Sri Lanka in south-east Asia) and others, it is necessary to pay closer attention to immigrant entrepreneurship. Specifically, future study might utilize migratory and psychological theories to determine the impact of psychological issues such as stigma on immigrant entrepreneurship. We noticed scant usage of psychological theories in debates on immigrant entrepreneurship, despite widespread recognition that the

psychology of immigrants differs from that of native-born individuals (Mahalingam, 2006)

Over the past decade, the literature at the confluence of entrepreneurship and geography has been a topic of 31 interest, with increased discussions on ideas like entrepreneurial ecosystems. This affords academics the opportunity to investigate the impact of entrepreneurship support mechanisms such as incubators and accelerators on immigrant entrepreneurship. These provide emerging businesses with rigorous coaching, networking opportunities, and (often) funding (Wiklund, Davidsson, Audretsch, & Karlsson, 2011). There are already indications that ethnic group ties play a crucial role in fundraising, as discussed previously (Bengtsson & Hsu, 2015). It would be interesting to study the role of immigrant traits in garnering assistance from incubators/accelerators as an extension of this idea. In nations such as the United Kingdom, university incubators provide immigrant student entrepreneurs with an initial landing pad (via visa sponsorship and seed capital) to remain in the country and launch and build new businesses (e.g., Tier 1 Graduate Entrepreneur Visa Scheme at multiple UK universities). It is necessary to do academic study on the efficacy of such programs and their effect on fostering entrepreneurship.

Lastly, the application of theories like as signaling theory and resource-based view (RBV) could enrich our knowledge of how various external stakeholders perceive immigrants in finance or resource provisioning decision processes. Consequently, there is evidence about the role of government support on ethnic businesses (Ferri, Deakins, & Whittam, 2009) and the impact of ethnic networks on financing immigrant entrepreneurs. With the emergence of a number of new financing mechanisms, such as crowd funding, mini-bonds, government venture capital, and angel networks, etc. (Block, Colombo, Cumming, & Vismara, 2018), a promising area for future research would be the application of signaling theory to evaluate how these emerging forms of financing affect immigrant entrepreneurs.

There is also room for thought beyond the GLOBE and Hofstede models, which have been extensively studied. Future study in this field may utilize newly created models, such as the 7-P framework, for internationalization based on potential, path, process, pace, issues, pattern, and performance, or SCOPE frameworks. Path, pattern, and tempo could be analyzed in the context of immigrant entrepreneurs by researchers. Comparative research examining the performance of immigrant entrepreneurs and native-born entrepreneurs would also be fascinating.

2) Methodology

The majority of research on immigrant entrepreneurship is empirical and quantitative in character. Given the contextual relevance of immigrant entrepreneurship, and based on the works of (Essers & Benschop, 2007) and others, we propose that more qualitative methods, such as grounded theory, historical narrative, and/or phenomenology, are necessary to advance theoretical development and facilitate a nuanced understanding of the phenomenon. Rarely used to date, a mixed-methods approach is also suggested. We believe that such techniques could be advantageous due to the necessity for

both generalizations and in-depth knowledge of the subject.

The majority of quantitative research on immigrant entrepreneurship has relied on government-collected statistics and, in some cases, global surveys. These methodologies do not allow for the long-term tracking of immigrant entrepreneurs. Consequently, we have a limited grasp of how immigrant entrepreneurship develops throughout the many phases of a business. Scholars have argued for the existence of numerous legitimacy thresholds throughout the life of a new endeavor (Fisher, Maritz, & Lobo, 2016); (McKnight & Zietsma, 2018). In most cases, immigrants confront both venture legitimacy difficulties and foreignness-related liabilities. To comprehend how immigrants overcome such apprehensions, it is necessary to observe them during all phases of their journey. In order to accomplish this, longitudinal surveys of immigrant entrepreneurs are necessary.

From our review of the literature, we conclude that immigrant entrepreneurs are uniquely influenced by factors such as the ethnic characteristics of their families, their parents' perceptions of their country of birth, and cultural differences between their country of operation and their ethnic origin. Multi-level methodological techniques, such as Hierarchical Linear Modelling (HLM) and Multi-Level Structural Equation Modelling (ML-SEM), are advised in order to comprehend the function of individual characteristics in conjunction with family-, community-, and country-level influences. Existing research has been reported to employ these techniques seldom. In the absence of such multi-level techniques, ecological fallacy concerns arise. These issues arise when conclusions about individual behavior are drawn from aggregated data (Robinson, Stimpson, Huefner, & Hunt, 1991)

3) Context

As previously mentioned, the majority of study on immigrant entrepreneurship has been on immigrants in market contexts such as North America, Europe, and Asia. Given the tremendous growth of entrepreneurship in emerging economies (Sahasranamam & Nandakumar, 2020), future study must investigate immigrant entrepreneurship in emerging markets, particularly in the southern hemisphere. These environments are characterized by institutional holes and a limited history of entrepreneurship (Sahasranamam & Nandakumar, 2020), which could be used to advance context-specific immigrant entrepreneurship studies.

Immigrants from developed nations in Africa, Oceania, and Latin America have launched a number of new companies in the social entrepreneurship sector (e.g., Jamii Bora, microfinance in Kenya) (Littlewood & Holt, 2018); Rivera-Santos et al., 2015). DFID, the World Bank, and the Rockefeller Foundation are among the global development organizations and charitable foundations that have provided grants and other types of financial support to a significant number of such enterprises. This offers tremendous opportunity for the study of immigrant social entrepreneurship and the function of developmental organizations.

Immigrant entrepreneurship in developed country environments, which have generous migration policies for refugees from conflict-affected regions, is also ripe for future

research. As refugees, these entrepreneurs would have vastly different human and social capital to rely upon than professional migrants. Exploring these disparities in capital, in conjunction with the history of migration and other institutional context variables, would be a significant contribution to the research in this field.

Future studies must also investigate immigrant entrepreneurship at the subnational level. For instance, within huge emerging economies like China and India, there are subregions that are more cosmopolitan than others (e.g., Mumbai or Bengaluru in India, Shanghai in China) and are found to have an impact on entrepreneurial activity (Bhagavatula, Mudambi, & Murmann, 2019); (Chatterjee & Sahasranamam, 2018). Also recognized to influence entrepreneurship are regional entrepreneurial culture, community deprivation, and city characteristics. To comprehend the impact of subnational features on immigrant entrepreneurship, scholars must build upon this research.

C. Implications for Policy Makers

Given their impact on economic development, immigration and entrepreneurship are both of significant importance to policymakers. For instance, immigrant entrepreneurs are viewed as more enterprising than native-born entrepreneurs (in the U.K., see (Hart, Bonner, & Levie, 2016)) and are likely to provide a substantial economic boost (Kerr & Kerr, 2016). We present a comprehensive overview of immigrant entrepreneurship through this literature study. This will aid policymakers in establishing rules and other support infrastructures to promote immigrant entrepreneurship from an integrated perspective.

5. Conclusion

In this study, we take stock of the research that has been done on immigrant entrepreneurship, map that research using different correspondence analyses, and propose some ideas for future researchers regarding theories, techniques, and contexts. Following the completion of the integrative review, we were able to identify six primary research topics and core theoretical foundations that underpin the study of immigrant entrepreneurship. Because immigrant entrepreneurship is important for the generation of both jobs and wealth (Kerr & Kerr, 2016), it is essential that we make strides toward expanding our knowledge of this field in terms of the theories, concepts, and methods that are utilized when conducting research in this subject area. In this sense, we are hopeful that the findings of this analysis will inspire a fresh wave of enthusiasm and interest in the study of entrepreneurship among immigrants.

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