

Volume 24 • Number 3 • July 2024

Cilt 24 • Sayı 3 • Temmuz 2024

Contents

- Examining the Effect of Informal and Foreign Competitors on Innovation and Export: Evidence from Service SMEs**
Ebru ÖZTÜRK KÖSE355-368 *Article Type: Research Article*
- Authentic Leadership: A Systematic Review and Research Agenda**
Eray POLAT, Hasan Evrim ARICI, Hüseyin ARASLI369-390 *Article Type: Research Article*
- Exploring the Factors Affecting Shared Biking Perception: Insights from Türkiye**
Bengü SEVİL OFLAÇ, Seda ÖZCAN391-406 *Article Type: Research Article*
- Heterogenous Panel Modeling on Foreign Direct Investments in E7 Countries**
Dilara AYLAR407-420 *Article Type: Research Article*
- Examining the Relationship Between Violence Against Healthcare Workers and Their Levels of Exhaustion, Confidence and Safety**
Bahar CELBİŞ, Özlem ÖZAYDIN421-432 *Article Type: Research Article*
- Analysis of Structural Change for the Kyrgyz Republic Economy: Evidence from Decomposition of Output Changes and Multiplier Product Matrix**
Arya AKDENİZ, Neşe KUMRAL, Barış GÖK433-446 *Article Type: Research Article*
- International Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Tourism Industry: A Comprehensive Literature Review**
İge PIRNAR, Hüseyin Ozan ALTIN447-462 *Article Type: Research Article*
- Audit Expectation Gap: A Bibliometric Analysis Based on Scopus And WoS Data (1992-2024)**
Neriman POLAT ÇELTİKÇİ463-480 *Article Type: Research Article*
- Social Impact Analysis: An Evaluation of Aibs Located in Bursa in the Context of Facebook Social Media Platform**
Özge KİRİŞÇİ, Kurtuluş KAYMAZ481-498 *Article Type: Research Article*

International Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Tourism Industry: A Comprehensive Literature Review

İge PIRNAR¹, Hüseyin Ozan ALTIN²

ABSTRACT

Immigrant entrepreneurship is particularly important for tourism destinations that create innovative, ethnic and new-to-the-market tourism products and offerings since the international immigrant entrepreneurs' culture, values, and traditions are novel to the country they operate in. Hence, the purpose of this study is to systematically examine the current literature on tourism immigrant entrepreneurship and present related study areas. The findings of the study revealed that there are only 102 articles in the literature related to immigrant entrepreneurship in the tourism industry, which highlights a gap in the literature. Most of the studies are concentrated in the general tourism field rather than specific sectors of the industry like travel or F&B. Methodologies of the articles show that most of the studies utilize qualitative research techniques, mainly comparative case studies and in-depth interviews. Number of quantitative studies is quite low and most of them are empirical. From a managerial point of view, the lack of studies in these areas is proof that there is a niche market for immigrant entrepreneurship in tourism sector, which can easily be filled by practitioners. Especially in countries such as Turkey, Italy and Greece, practitioners will significantly benefit from the findings of this study.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Immigrant Entrepreneurship, Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Hospitality, Tourism Industry, Tourism Immigrant Entrepreneurship.

JEL Classification Codes: L26, J15, L83

Referencing Style: APA 7

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, international immigration has been experienced all over the world, usually as a movement from less developed to more developed regions and countries (Waldinger, 1989; Indarti et al., 2020). The 2010's saw the surge of immigration towards popular destinations such as Europe and the United States. Some countries encouraged this movement of immigration, such as Canada and Australia (Aliaga-Isla & Rialp, 2013). Parallel to the immigration surge, international immigrant entrepreneurship studies pioneered in these destinations (Dabić et al., 2020).

An immigrant is defined as a person who moves from one country to another with the intention of taking up residence there for a relevant period where the reason for movement may be escaping from political instability or economic problems that the person is experiencing in his or her own country (Aliaga-Isla and Rialp, 2013; Dabić et al., 2020; Mattsson and Cassel, 2020). The motivation of an international immigrant from a socio-economical

perspective is usually achieving a better and higher quality of life standard in the new country, especially in the tourism industry they are lifestyle entrepreneurs rather than profit-oriented ones (Iversen and Jacobsen, 2016; Su and Chen, 2017).

Immigrant entrepreneurship is a novel research agenda that has been growing in recent years. Valdez (2008) defines immigrant entrepreneurship as the ownership of businesses by immigrants or ethnic group members. In other definition, immigrant entrepreneurs are defined as business owners born in a foreign country to foreign parents, who are involved in economic innovation by starting up a new profit-making business (Afewerki, 2015; Dabić et al., 2020). The term immigrant entrepreneurship is often co-mingled with similar terms such as migrant, refugee and ethnic entrepreneurship (Indarti et al., 2020). Various parts of immigrant entrepreneurship such as its role definition, conceptualization, contemporary trends have been scrutinized and examined by previous studies (Assudani, 2009; Szkudlarek & Wu, 2018; Valdez, 2008; Čapo & Kelemen, 2018).

¹ Yaşar University, School of Applied Sciences, Department of Tourism Guidance, ige.pinar@yasar.edu.tr

² Yaşar University, Faculty of Business, Department of Business Administration, ozan.altin@yasar.edu.tr

Immigrant entrepreneurs, though rare in numbers, usually positively impact to employment levels and bring ethnic innovation to the societies they move into (Johnson et al., 2007; Indarti et al., 2020). Within this context, numerous advantages of international immigrants to societies can be listed. First and foremost is the self-employment of the immigrants, which increases the income and the quality of life standard of immigrants, having an overall positive impact on economic condition (Johnson et al., 2007; Pirnar, 2015). In addition, immigrant entrepreneurs create employment opportunities for other immigrants, ethnic minority groups including women and the elderly and even sometimes, for locals and natives (Afewerki, 2015). At the company level, it has been observed that immigrant entrepreneurs are more creative and innovative. Immigrant start-ups are often more innovative and growth-oriented than local entrepreneurs (Baumgartner et al., 2013). Additionally, Bosworth & Farrell (2011) remarks that immigrant entrepreneurs generally have wider social networks compared to their local counterparts. Lastly, as stated by Altın et al., (2021), immigrant enterprises add cultural richness to local economies and impact cultural diversification positively.

As stated previously, immigrant entrepreneurship is associated with the self-employment efforts of immigrants who move from one country to another and start a business in the latter destination (Calero-Lemes & Garcia-Almedia, 2021). Immigrants possess various types of knowledge from numerous different sources and they are more likely to start a new entrepreneurial business than their native counterparts (Sternberg, von Bloh & Brixy, 2015). Many researches are conducted in the field of immigrants and entrepreneurship, underlying the increasing importance of immigrant entrepreneurship (Chrysostome & Lin, 2010; Vaaler, 2011). Literature remarks that immigrant entrepreneurs bring new ways of doing business to society because of the unique social and economic capital they possess due to their indigenous population (Cruz et al., 2018). The importance of immigration and the entrepreneurship focus of the immigrants is highlighted by a growing body of literature that emphasizes the entrepreneurial knowledge of immigrants (West & Noel, 2009) and various resources that are possessed by the immigrants (Altınay & Altınay, 2006).

Entrepreneurship is a broad research area with numerous academic studies, yet “the entrepreneurial activities of migrants do not seem to be prominent within ‘mainstream’ entrepreneurship research” (Ram

et al., 2017: 4). Within the context of tourism, studies are even more scarce. Immigrants can offer ethnic and cultural products that are new to the society and usually start small-scale businesses, which makes them quite suitable for SME startups in tourism industry. However, there is an apparent lack of literature based on immigrant entrepreneurship within the context of tourism industry. Even though bibliometric studies and systematic literature reviews that focus on immigrants are quite prevalent in the literature (Indarti et al., 2020; Picanco Cruz & Queiroz Falcao; 2016; Heilbrunn & Iannone; 2020), to our knowledge there have been virtually no studies that examine the immigrant entrepreneurship from the viewpoint of tourism industry.

Altogether, overall aim of this research paper is to review and examine the academic literature on immigrant entrepreneurship within the context of the tourism industry by analyzing the trends in academic papers and by scrutinizing the extent of research. In doing so, authors aim to highlight contemporary trends, major themes, current theories, research forms and utilized methodologies. This study maps out the entire field by highlighting academic articles, book chapters and dissertations which helps researchers, academics and practitioners identify current trends and understand differences across studies on various criteria. Moreover, potential future avenues concerning the intersection of immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism can be identified, which will be immensely useful in the years to come.

METHODOLOGY

Bibliometric analysis is utilized in this paper to generate a comprehensive summary of all the available academic studies in the field of immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism. Justification of conducting bibliometric analysis is outlined by Aliaga-Isla & Rialp (2013, p. 820) by mentioning that the “bibliometric analysis can significantly limit bias with the overall aim of producing a scientific summary of the evidence in a specific area of knowledge”. This paper is theoretical in essence. The main objective of this study is to seek knowledge and information from other studies, which makes this paper exploratory and descriptive.

Throughout the research process, a modified version of the search protocol generated by Fahimnia et al. (2015) is followed. Overall, bibliometric research has been conducted through a 7-step process, as shown In Figure 1.

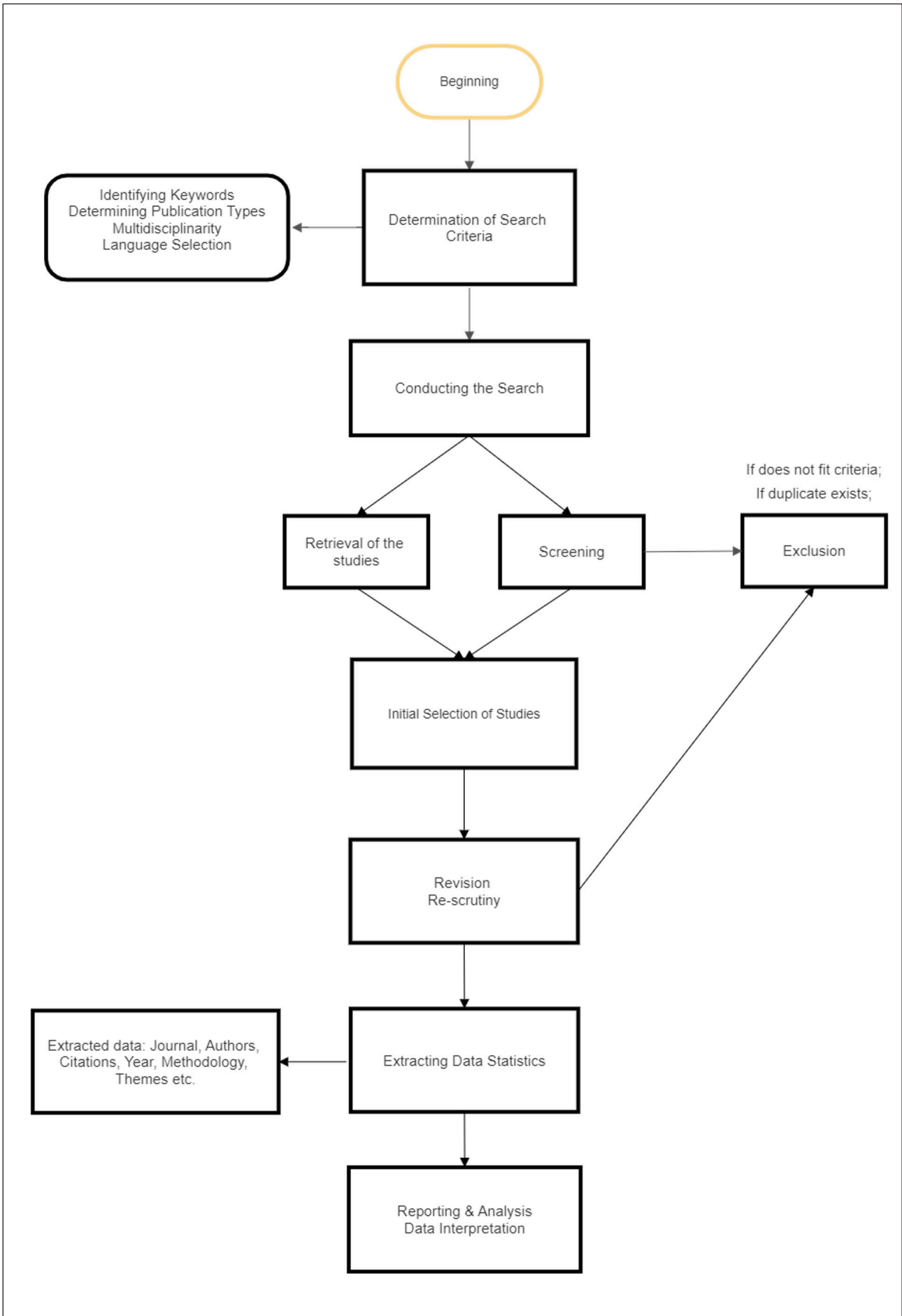


Figure 1: Logical Flowchart of the Bibliometric Analysis

Table 1. Search Keywords

Immigrant Entrepreneur / Entrepreneurship	AND	Tourism
Refugee Entrepreneur / Entrepreneurship		Hospitality
Migrant Entrepreneur / Entrepreneurship		Tour Operator
Ethnic Entrepreneur / Entrepreneurship		Restaurant
		Airlines
		Rent-a-car
		Travel Agency
	Recreation	

Article Selection Criteria

In addition, 4 different criteria were incorporated into the study to increase its reliability, validity and rigidity. These are the combined and adapted versions of the criteria set by Indarti et al. (2020) and Cruz & Falcao (2016).

The first criterion that is taken into consideration is the keywords that are used to identify relevant studies. Research is conducted by searching two groups of keywords as can be seen in Table 1. The focal variables of this study are “immigrant entrepreneurship” and “tourism”. However, additional keywords (e.g., refugee entrepreneur, ethnic entrepreneur, hospitality, restaurants, etc.) were also incorporated into the search process so that all the related studies whose scope and theme are relevant to our keyword criteria can be included. These keywords were generated based on the initiative of the authors and through a detailed examination of the studies. Overall, 64 different keyword combinations were utilized during the search process.

The second criterion that is considered throughout the search process is the type of studies. Only the journal articles, dissertations and conference proceedings are taken into consideration since those studies often represent the latest and most advanced breakthroughs

and include the field’s latest themes, grounded theories, contemporary research avenues and trends (Mustak et al., 2013; Indarti et al., 2020). All other publishings are excluded from the bibliometric analysis. Within the context of academic articles, only peer-reviewed journal articles were taken into consideration and included in the bibliometric analysis to increase the rigor of the study.

The third criterion is the multidisciplinary of the studies included in the bibliometric analysis. Immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism are two fields that attract researchers not only from business and entrepreneurship but also from urban studies, psychology and sociology (Cruz & Falcao, 2016). As a result of that, this bibliometric analysis included academic studies from different disciplines to incorporate various perspectives.

Fourth and the last criterion is the language of the studies. Only the academic studies that are published in English have been included in our study. This criterion can be justified by the fact that English is the main language of most academic databases (Cruz & Falcao, 2016). Additionally, most of the reputable academic journals publish in English, which further justifies the criteria.

Table 2, which is adapted from Block, Fisch & Rehan (2020), provides a comprehensive list of all the criteria

Table 2. Criteria for Bibliometric Analysis

Inclusion Criteria
Journal Articles, Dissertations, Book Chapters, Proceedings
Studies that are conducted in English
Both theoretical and empirical studies
Studies that include aforementioned keywords in their title, keywords or abstract
Exclusion Criteria
Studies in non-academic sources
Duplicates studies are removed
Studies that are conducted in any other language
Studies that are not associated with immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism

Table 3: Number of articles during the search process

Initial Search	320
Non-English Publication Language	13
Lack of keyword(s) in title, abstract and keywords	34
Duplications	126
Studies that fulfill all criteria	147
Unrelated topic / Irrelevant research focus	45
The final number of eligible studies	102

that are considered during the data collection and retrieval process.

Inclusion criteria are kept quite liberal and exclusion criteria are kept at a minimum level to increase the inclusiveness of bibliometric analysis so that no academic study with significant contributions to the literature has been left out. Unrelated, irrelevant studies that are not associated with immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism are screened and dropped out in oncoming stages.

Article Retrieval and Screening

After the criteria for inclusion in the bibliometric analysis were determined, articles were selected and retrieved from the databases through the use of Boolean operators. AND, OR, NOT operators were utilized liberally with associated keywords (e.g. "immigrant entrepreneurship" AND "recreation"). Overall, 64 different combinations of keywords were searched in 3 databases: Web of Science, SCOPUS, and EBSCO.

As the result of the search process spanning 3 databases, 320 studies have been identified. Through a careful and detailed evaluation of retrieved studies, it has been revealed that some studies do not fit the criteria, thus excluded from the list in the screening stage. Naturally, many of the studies are present in more than one database. Articles that are present in more than one database are recorded only once; which means their duplicates are removed. Additionally, publications in any other language than English are also excluded from the list. 13 articles are removed since their publication language is not English. Lastly, studies that do not include any of the keywords in their title, abstract, or keywords were also removed. In the end, the number of studies that fulfilled all the criteria was reduced to 147.

After the identification and retrieval process, abstracts of every study have been examined to understand if they are eligible to be included in the list or not. All 147 articles are carefully analyzed to understand whether or not their

main focus lies in the relationship between immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism. This revision and re-scrutiny step are conducted by two different authors independently to increase reliability and validity (Altın et al., 2021). As a result, 102 studies were found eligible to be included in the list.

Data Extraction and Analysis

To highlight the contemporary trends, historical patterns, and major theories in the literature, various information is extracted from eligible studies. After identifying 102 studies that are found eligible to be included in the bibliometric analysis, an Excel workbook is created to record and dissect data about the studies such as their title, authors, publication location, year, methodology, no. of citations, and journal name. Findings reveal numerous points of interest, which are examined in the next section.

To increase the reliability and validity of the result, an iterative process is employed. The process of analyzing, recording and interpreting the data is iterated by 2 authors to achieve objectivity and to capture better understandings. As suggested by Miles & Huberman (1994) as a part of the interpretative data processes, authors repeatedly discussed the findings and checked the results to identify each theme, context, definitions, contemporary theories, etc.

DELINEATION OF THE IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND TOURISM FIELD

Analyzing the keywords points out interesting aspects of the field. As observed in Table 1, 64 different combinations of keywords were searched on databases to identify all the articles in relevant fields.

Even though the initial search yielded 320 studies, virtually none of them are associated with "travel agency, tour operator, rent-a-car" keywords. "Recreation" and "airlines" keywords on the other hand yielded only 1

study for each of them. The lack of studies involving these aforementioned keywords presents a huge literature gap, which may provide interesting research avenues for future researchers.

Immigrant entrepreneurship within the context of tourism is a relatively new field when compared to other aspects of immigrant entrepreneurship. Naturally, sociological, anthropological, and demographic aspects of the migration are given priority by the researchers in the dawn of the mass migration of 2010's. This phenomenon may be the primary cause of the lack of studies in aforementioned subfields. In the future, research avenues will expand into various strands and explore different standpoints as the most fundamental subfields (such as anthropology, sociology) start to saturate.

Publication Years

First order of business for examining and delineating the field of immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism is to analyze the publication years of all the studies included in the bibliometric analysis. Immigrant entrepreneurship is a relatively new topic in the literature. Immigrant entrepreneurship within the context of tourism is even rarer. Yet, number of studies per year reveals that in recent years field has been growing exponentially. Figure 2 shows the expansion and progression of the immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism field based on the number of published studies per year.

As highlighted in Figure 2, there were virtually no studies conducted on immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism field before the dawn of the 21st

Figure 3 shows that with 6 publications, Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in Global Economy has the highest number of studies on immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism topic along with Journal of Migration Studies. These two journals are followed by Annals of Tourism Research with 5 publications. Journal of Intercultural Studies, Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism and Journal of Chinese Overseas on the other hand include 4 publications each.

58 different journals were recorded as a result of the bibliometric research. Except for 12, all remaining 90 articles are published in top-tier journals, which means that they are ranked either Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 in SCImago Journal Rank.

This phenomenon also presents itself in Figure X below. All of the journals with the highest number of publications are ranked very highly in the SCImago Journal Rank. Except for Journal of Chinese Overseas, all remaining articles are in Q1. Therefore, it is safe to remark that they are some of the most prestigious journals in the academic league.

Figure 4 below shows the number of journals in each quartile index.

Overall, analysis revealed that more than 55% of the journals in our bibliometric list are in Q1 with 57 studies. 11.76% of the studies, which comprised of 12 articles are in the Q2, followed by 13 studies in Q3 and 3 studies in Q4. Lastly, 17 of the studies (16.6%) are not ranked in SCImago Journal Rank.

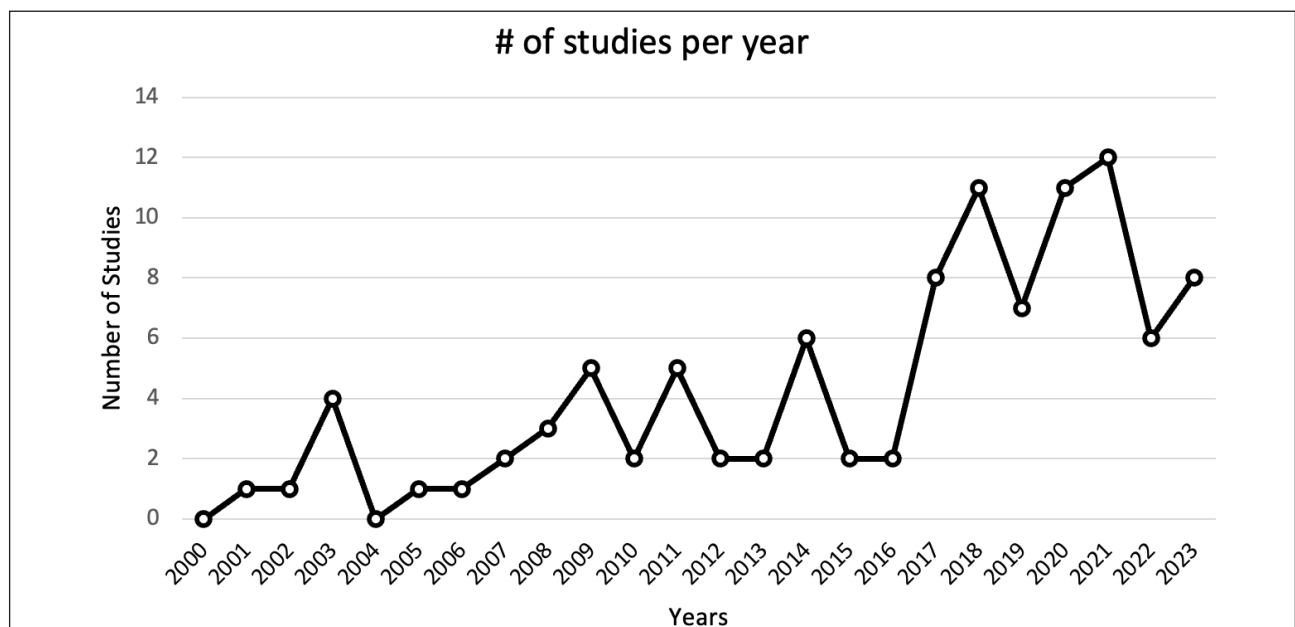


Figure 2: Number of publications throughout the years

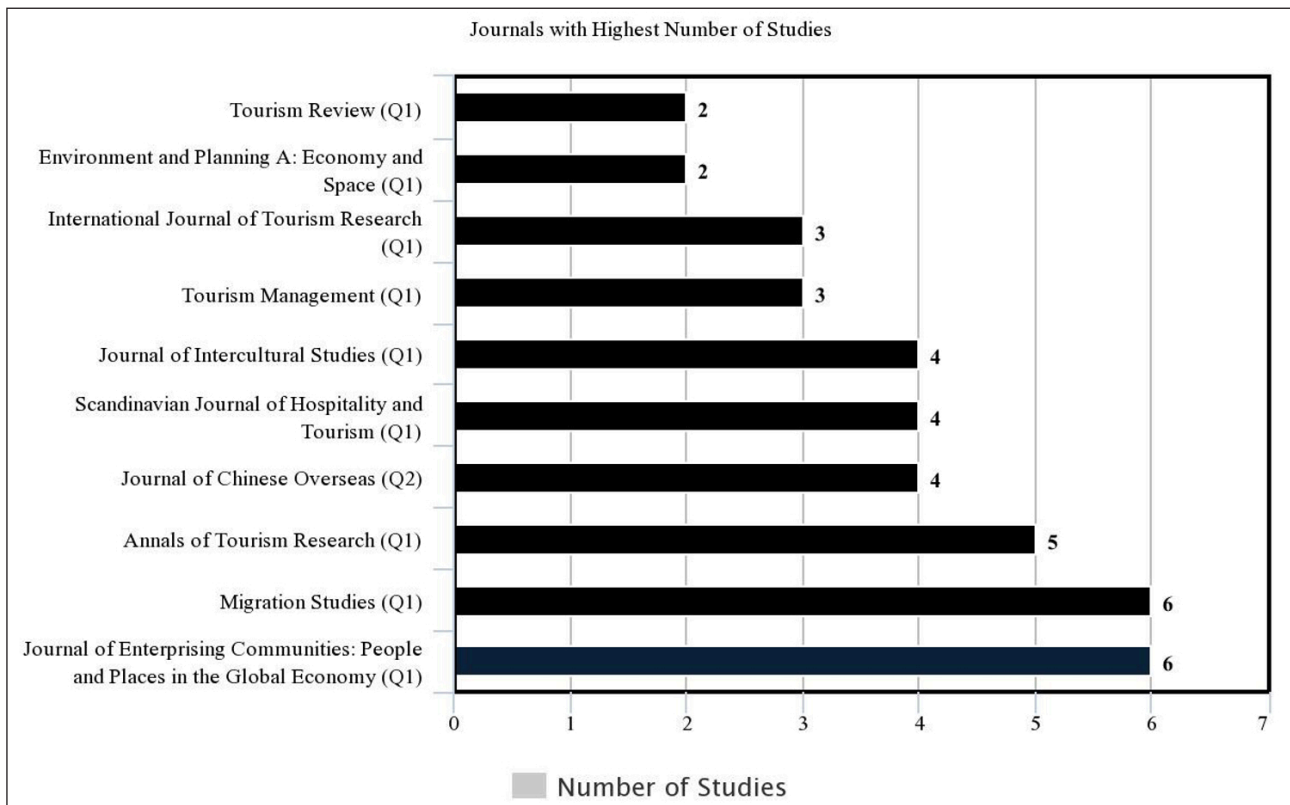


Figure 3: Journals with the Highest Number of Studies

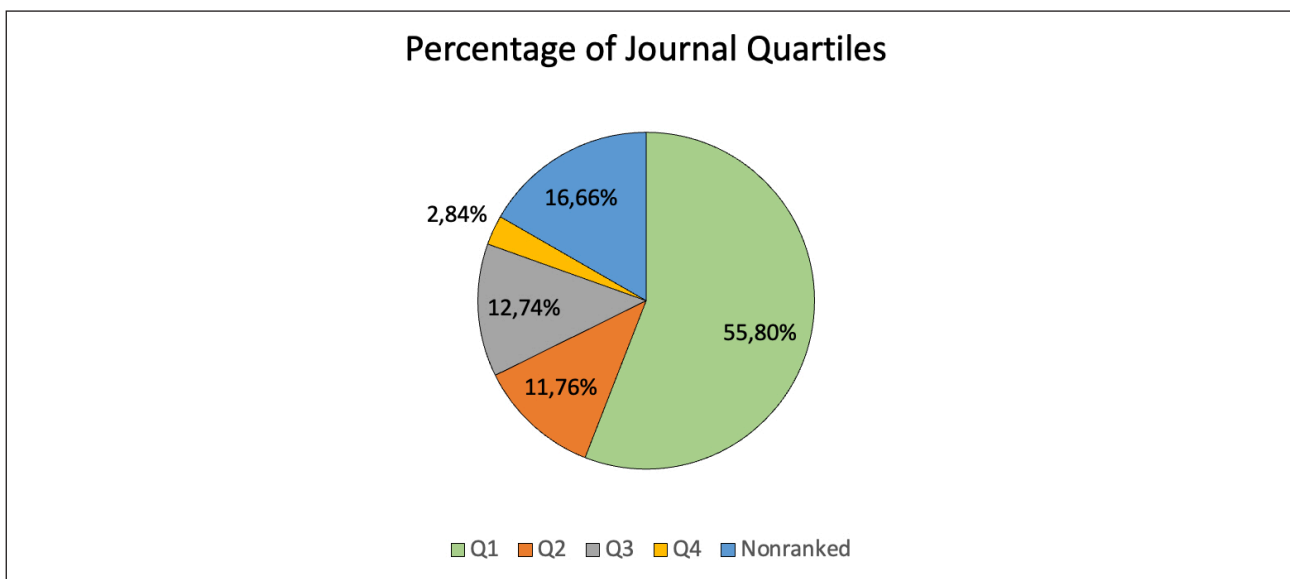


Figure 4: Percentage of Journal Quartiles

As a result of the number of studies in immigration entrepreneurship and tourism field being relatively low, one can assume that the field is in its infancy stage, littered with superficial and low-quality research. Yet, the quality and the quartile of the journals in which the studies have been published tell us a completely different story. Even though the quantity of the studies is low, the quality of the research that is made on immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism field is of the top level, hence the 55,80% of journals being in the Q1. Therefore,

it can be remarked that the immigrant entrepreneurship field is comprised of very high-quality publications, notwithstanding the fact that the overall quantity of articles in the academic literature is still low. Therefore, an inference can be made from the fact that the field is barely explored and unsaturated, leaving virtually endless research opportunities for future researchers.

Noteworthy Studies

Although the field of immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism can still be considered to be in its infancy stage, the visibility and prevalence of the field are expanding day by day. Thus, newcomer researchers are often greeted by the publications with the highest number of citations. Understanding and examining

these studies may provide new perceptions and research avenues to newcomer academics and practitioners alike. Table 4 below shows the 10 highest-cited studies in the immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism field. Even though the table provides concentrated information on 10 studies, only 3 of the highest cited studies are analyzed for convenience, which can be found below.

Table 4: Studies with 10 highest number of citations

Year	Title	Authors	Journal	Methodology	Research Focus	Citations
2011	Tourism Entrepreneurs in Northumberland	Gary Bosworth, Helen Farrell	Annals of Tourism Research	Survey & Semi-structured in-depth interview	Impact of migrant tourism entrepreneurs on developing competition and promotion entrepreneurship.	194
2012	The role of (transnational) social capital in the start-up processes of immigrant businesses: The case of Chinese and Turkish restaurant businesses in Finland	Östen Wahlbeck, Saija Katila	International Small Business Journal: Researching Entrepreneurship	In-depth Interview w/ 39 Immigrant Entrepreneurs	Examining the role of immigrant's social capital on establishing and maintaining restaurants.	154
2003	Retailing in a multicultural world: The interplay of retailing, ethnic identity and consumption	Ahmad Jamal	Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services	Participant Observation & In-depth Interviews w/ 41 Immigrant Entrepreneurs	Relationship between immigrant restaurant entrepreneurs and culture transfer	115
2007	Work in the kebab economy - A study of the ethnic economy of Turkish immigrants in Finland	Östen Wahlbeck	Ethnicities	Semi-structured In-Depth Interviews w/ 38 Immigrants	Employee welfare in immigrant-owned restaurants	106
2008	Ethnic Tourism and Entrepreneurship: Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China	Li Yang, Geoffrey Wall	An International Journal of Tourism Space, Place and Environment	Observation & In-depth Interviews w/ 25 Tourism Entrepreneurs	Marketing of the ethnic culture on Chinese market and the role of entrepreneurs	98
2018	Understanding the challenges of refugee entrepreneurship in tourism and hospitality	Zaid Alrwaideh, Eyüp Karayılan, Gürel Çetin	Service Industries Journal	Semi-structured In-depth Interviews w/ 25 Refugee Entrepreneurs	Challenges faced by refugee tourism entrepreneurs in Turkey	92
2017	Social capital and entrepreneurial mobility in early-stage tourism development: A case from rural China	Lingxu Zhou, Eric S.W. Chan, Haiyan Song	Tourism Management	Semi-structured In-depth Interview w/ 20 Entrepreneurs & Non-participant Observation & Secondary Document	Association between migrant entrepreneurs' organizational mobility with institutional support and community acceptance.	87
2001	Entrepreneurs transcend time: A biographical analysis	Alison Morrison	Management Decision	Biographical Analysis	Motivations of immigrant individuals when entering into entrepreneurship	83
2009	The making of a tourism-gentrified town: Greyton, South Africa	Ronnie Donaldson	Geography	In-depth Interviews w/ 10 Immigrant Entrepreneurs & Document Review	Relationship between gentrification, tourism development and small-scale immigrant entrepreneurs.	75
2003	Ethnic entrepreneurship in Greece: A mosaic of informal and formal business activities	Gabriella Lazaridis, Maria Koumandraki	Sociological Research Online	Biographical Interview w/ 20 Ethnic Entrepreneurs	Informal and formal activities that makes up the entirety of ethnic businesses.	74

As shown in Table 4, among the immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism-related studies, the highest number of citations is achieved by Bosworth & Farrell (2011) with 194 citations. In their study, the authors focused on the migrant entrepreneur's effect on promoting overall entrepreneurship within the context of Northumberland, a northern region of England. Results of their study revealed that the in-migrant entrepreneurs in Northumberland are both succeeding themselves and helping other businesses by stimulating their activities via heightened competition in the local marketplace. As for the methodology, authors preferred semi-structured in-depth interviews because of the flexibility they provided. Accommodation-related enterprise owners are chosen as the sample. The second highest cited study in the field was conducted by Wahlbeck & Katila (2012), which mainly focused on immigrant-owned restaurant start-ups in Finland. Findings of the study showed that these Turkish and Chinese immigrants go through quite different legal and social processes when entering into the Finnish economy. Additionally, authors found out that the Turkish and Chinese immigrants' reasons and justification for entering into the Finland differ significantly as well. This ever-present difference between two groups is mainly related to the different levels of social capital that are available to both ethnicities in Finland. Third highest cited study in the list is conducted on retail stores by Jamal (2003). Being one of the first researches conducted on the topic, the study mainly focuses on the ability of immigrant retail store owners to engage in culture swapping. Results of the study remark that retail store owners can regularly engage in culture swaps and act as a culture intermediary.

Prominent Methodologies

Our bibliometric research conducted on the topic of immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism reveals substantial information about the omnipresent methodologies that are employed in studies. Analyzing the employed methodologies may provide new viewpoints about the literature and help new researchers understand the fullness and saturation of the field. Design and the characteristics of the articles within draw out a comprehensive picture of the field itself. Results of our analysis revealed that 62 (66%) of the studies have employed qualitative research techniques whereas 24 (25.5%) of the studies have utilized quantitative techniques. Only 8 of the studies (8.5%) have used mixed methods in their methodology. The popularity and the predominance of qualitative studies in the field of immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism can be attributed to the infancy of the field and the nascent nature of the topic. The nascent nature of the area compels the researchers to conduct inductive studies. The main reason for many researchers to employ the inductive approach in their studies is that the inductive approach analyses qualitative data in a systematical manner by moving from specific findings to general results (Thomas, 2006). Figure 5 below shows the breakdown of the methodologies used in the articles that are included in this research.

Majority of the studies (52,9%) included in this research have utilized in-depth interviews. This popularity of the in-depth interview method can be explained by the prominence of qualitative research methods in the field which can be attributed to the nascent nature of immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism

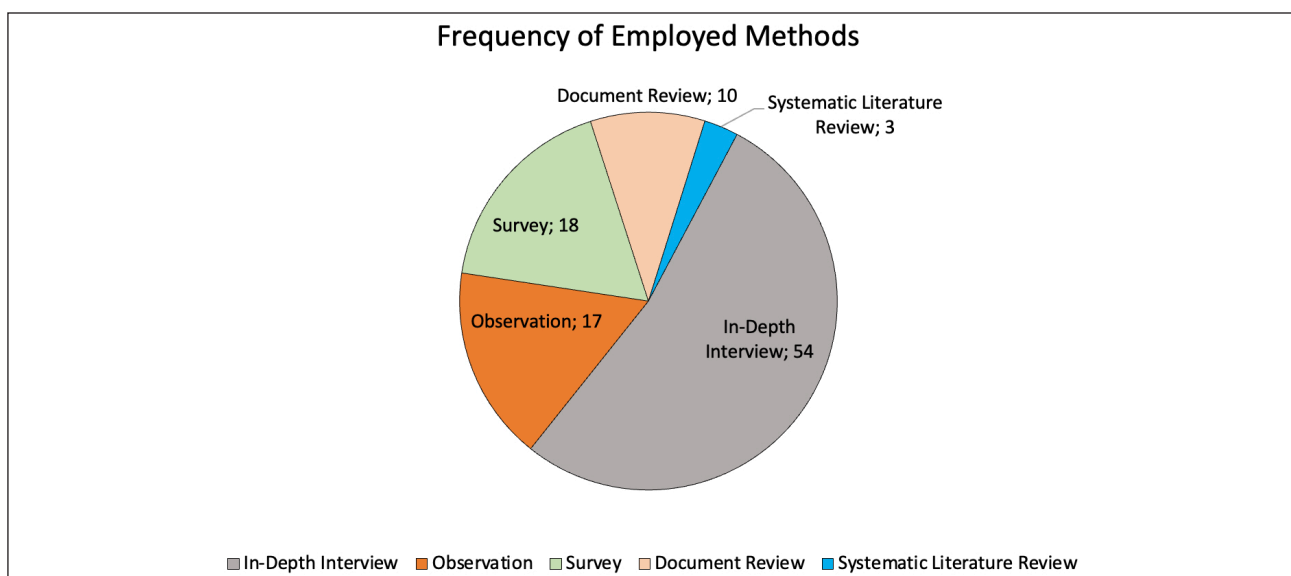


Figure 5: Prominent Research Methodologies

Table 5: Prominent Research Clusters & Subtopics

Research Cluster	Subtopics	# of studies
Culture & Social Interplays	Cultural Interaction	4
	Social Interaction	5
	Culture Transfer	2
	Use of Social Capital	7
	Use of Social Networks	6
Economic Development & Integration	Economic Contributions	11
	Social Contributions	7
	Economic Integration	3
	Social Integration	10
Individual Dimensions	Entrepreneur Characteristics	10
	Entrepreneurial Motivation	13
	Entrepreneurial Experiences	6
	Entry Process of Entrepreneurs	7
Commercial Ecosystem	Drivers of Immigrant Entrepreneurship	4
	Barriers to Immigrant Entrepreneurship	9
	Resilience of Immigrant Entrepreneurs	3

literature. In their study, for instance, Bosworth & Farrell (2011) employed semi-structured in-depth interviews to analyze the tourism-based business owners in Northumberland. Their study involves both the migrant entrepreneurs and indigenous entrepreneurs. Overall, 9 in-depth interviews were conducted in their study. In another example, Pechlaner, Dal Bo & Volgger (2012) have conducted 5 semi-structured in-depth interviews with SME-owning migrant entrepreneurs in the regions of Tyrol and Trentino to understand the process of social and commercial integration of the migrant tourism entrepreneurs into society.

Observation is the second most common research technique within the field. As a technique mostly utilized in qualitative research, observation provides a robust method of analyzing people in their habitat. Yang & Wall (2008) have employed on-site observation in the research to examine the behaviors of ethnic tourism business owners and tourists. Interaction between ethnic entrepreneurs and their customers was also observed. Matarrita & Suess (2020) on the other utilized participant observation in three different timespans (June 2015, January 2016 and May 2018) in their research to understand the social dynamics between migrant entrepreneurs and examine overall community issues.

Document review and surveys are the third and fourth most common research techniques within the immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism field. Zhou, Chan & Song

(2017) have utilized secondary data to understand the entrepreneurial immigrant's experiences in development of tourism in rural areas of China. Tourism master plans, government reports on local tourism strategy and the plans for tourism-related major projects were utilized by the authors.

Prominent Research Subtopics

Even though it's considered as an up-and-coming research field, existing studies in immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism contain numerous different research themes. These research themes involve significant amounts of subtopics that examine the field from different standpoints. This multi-perspective nature of the field is also present in our bibliometric research. After an elaborate and thorough examination of the full texts of all the studies included in our bibliometric research, we identified 4 main research clusters. These clusters are cultural & social interplays, economic development & integration, commercial ecosystem and individual dimensions.

Table 5 below shows the main research clusters and the subtopics within each cluster.

The elaborate examination of each article within this bibliometric list has revealed 4 major research clusters. Each research cluster consists of different subtopics. Overall, 16 different subtopics have been revealed, which necessitates a thorough examination of each cluster and their respective subtopics.

Culture & Social Interplays

One of the common research themes that we have seen among the studies we have examined is the cultural and social interplays between immigrant entrepreneurs and the society that receives them. Oftentimes, there are significant differences between immigrants' country of origin (COO) and the country of destination (COD). These dissimilarities can present themselves in the form of social differences and cultural differences. Yet, even though the existence of dissimilarities may sound as a disadvantageous circumstance for immigrant entrepreneurs, it is not always the case. Through clever use of social networks, day-to-day social or cultural interactions, immigrant entrepreneurs can claim success in their COD.

Social and cultural interaction are two subtopics that is observed to have an important role for immigrant entrepreneurs. According to Hackett (2014), entrepreneurship is not only the deliberately chosen employment path for immigrants in Newcastle but also a unifying factor for native residents and immigrants by promoting social and cultural interaction between indigenous population and immigrants. In another study, Capo & Kelemen (2018) remarks that the immigrant entrepreneurs in Zagreb pushed towards utilizing their culture in the ventures due to the local demand for diversity. Cultural interaction between indigenous people and immigrants acts as a catalyst for aforementioned local demand.

The use of social networks is another subtopic that is commonly researched in studies. Having a social network is noted as a supporting factor for many immigrant entrepreneurs. Lilius & Hewidy (2021) mention that by activating their extensive social network, ethnic restaurant entrepreneurs can entice mainstream customers. Zolin et al. (2015) on the other hand, divide the social network of immigrant entrepreneurs into two groups: coethnic networks and non-coethnic networks. Their findings reveal that coethnic networks of immigrant entrepreneurs are particularly helpful for growing entrepreneurs' businesses especially in the early years.

Social capital is another subtopic of interest. For many immigrant entrepreneurs, social capital acts as an accelerator to enter into host country market. From a societal perspective, social capital is of utmost importance for the success of immigrant entrepreneurs. A study by Katila & Wahlbeck (2012) on Turkish and Chinese entrepreneurs in Finland remarks that in the early stages of entrepreneurial activities, immigrant entrepreneurs

often utilize more experienced immigrant entrepreneurs' skills and resources. Additionally, authors mention that the social capital possessed by immigrant entrepreneurs may differ based on migration patterns. In another study, Zolin et al. (2015) remark that non-coethnic social capital possessed by immigrant entrepreneurs is quite useful for growing their ventures outside of their enclave.

Economic Development & Integration

Another important research cluster that can be found among the studies in our bibliometric list is the economic development that are fostered by the entrepreneurial activities undertaken by immigrants and their integration into the host countries' society and economy. Economic development caused by the immigrant in the host country's nation is the result of heightened competition (Bosworth & Farrell, 2011), which supports economic well-being (Alrawadie et al., 2018).

Social and economic integration of immigrant entrepreneurs into society and commercial life is commonly examined by the researchers in our bibliometric analysis (Smart, 2003; Garrido & Olmos, 2008; Rooij & Margaryan, 2020; Idris, 2015).

A study conducted by Smart (2003) on the social integration of Chinese entrepreneurs into Canada revealed that contemporary Chinese immigrants depend less on the ethnic network and resources in their endeavor to integrate into Canadian market. Additionally, the authors mention that Chinese immigrants in Canada come from diverse backgrounds, which supports and fosters their social integration into society. The definition of integration is also important within this context. According to Rooij and Margaryan (2020), integration of immigrants into the economy is complete when said immigrant is employed. Their research revealed that for campground-owning Dutch immigrants in Sweden, numerous challenges are present which reduces their integration into the Swedish economy. These challenges, such as weak ties with local authorities, lack of social network, disconnection of immigrants from society etc. hinder the integration process into the Swedish marketplace.

Within the economic development research cluster, subtopics of economic and social contributions of immigrants are frequently researched. Especially the economic contributions provided by the immigrant entrepreneurs' business ventures are examined quite frequently (Wahlbeck, 2007; Carson & Carson, 2018; Guest, 2011; Lundmark et al., 2014). Of particular research

interest is focused on the employment opportunities provided by immigrants. Research by Wahlbeck (2007) remarks that the ethnic Turkish immigrants and their business ventures located in Finland provide employment opportunities for other immigrants located in Finland. Authors also mention that for Turkish immigrants, restaurant sector is often the only option for employment.

Commercial Ecosystem

Experiences of immigrant entrepreneurs within the commercial ecosystem is another important research cluster that includes numerous studies around the subtopics of drivers & barriers faced by immigrant entrepreneurs and their resilience in their business ventures. Especially the barriers and challenges faced by immigrant entrepreneurs are very popular among the studies in our bibliometric list. A study by Alrawadieh et al. (2018) on the major challenges faced by immigrant entrepreneurs located in Turkey reveals that there are four vital challenges that hinder the activities of immigrants. These barriers are market-related, social and cultural, administration-related and lastly financial. Tillberg et al. (2019) on the other hand mention that for immigrant tourism entrepreneurs in Sweden, lack of professionalization, lack of entrepreneurship promotion and project-based funding provided to entrepreneurs are some of the primary barriers. Drivers of tourism-based immigrant entrepreneurship are researched by some authors in our bibliometric list. A study by Haghghi & Lynch (2012) points out that the feeling of foreignness and difference from the indigenous population drives the immigrant individuals towards hospitality entrepreneurship. In another study, Paerregaard (2018) reveals that Peruvian entrepreneurs lack the social and cultural capital to establish their ventures, which hinders their ability to attract customers who are outside of their ethnic enclave. Resilience is another subtopic that is researched within the context of immigrant entrepreneurship and restaurants. Most research in this field often focuses on COVID-19's impact on the restaurant sector.

Individual Dimensions

Last research cluster in our bibliometric analysis is the individual dimensions, which are associated with any individual aspect surrounding the entrepreneur himself/herself. Characteristics of said individuals, any motivational factors, their experiences and entry process of immigrant entrepreneurs are included in this cluster.

The motivational factor of entrepreneurs is the most popular subtopic among others. One of the earliest studies on immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism is conducted by Morrison (2001). Result of his research reveals that numerous factors drive an individual to be an entrepreneur such as cultural conditioning, being aware of contemporary trends and behaviors, wanting to be free from social norms and lastly being receptive. Carson (2018) on the other hand lists main motivational factors to become an entrepreneur as reducing the overall workload, converting lifestyle into serious business and the survival. Characteristics of entrepreneurs is another important research subtopic. A study by Webster & Haandrikman (2017) points out that Thai female entrepreneurs are quite creative, adaptable and risk-takers.

CONCLUSION

The extent of the academic knowledge on the topic of immigrant entrepreneurship within the context of the tourism industry is quite limited with remarkable shortfalls in various aspects. Lack of knowledge on the nature and the essence of entrepreneurial activities of immigrants in the tourism sector calls for a comprehensive search throughout academic databases. In light of this realization, the main aim of this paper is to review and examine the academic literature on immigrant entrepreneurship within the context of tourism by examining and highlighting the trends in academic studies and by scrutinizing the extent of research. Overall, 102 studies were examined by analyzing their methodologies, publication years, research settings, published journals as well as the research perspectives, prominent theories and underlying research topics. Moreover, current trends in the field, contemporary standpoints and relevant academic perspectives were highlighted.

During this examination process, a holistic point-of-view is employed to avoid missing important research aspects in the literature. After a rigorous search process involving four different academic databases, all 102 studies were scrutinized. Close examination of studies within our bibliometric list yielded 4 main conclusions on immigrant entrepreneurship in tourism field.

Firstly, a detailed examination of publication years on all the studies in our bibliometric list has revealed that the field is still in its infancy stages. Having only 102 studies on the entire field signals the existence of big research gaps as well. Immigrant entrepreneurs in tourism field have attracted researchers especially after

2000's, which can be further justified by the evidence that the first study on the topic was conducted in 2001. Thus, the nascent nature of the field calls for additional, more concrete studies in the future to establish itself as a developed, strong field. Additionally, results revealed that the literature on immigrant entrepreneurship boomed after 2010's, which can be attributed to the Syrian Civil War and the mass movement of people migrating from Middle East to other regions.

Secondly, methodologies employed in the studies in our bibliometric list show that qualitative research methods are quite prevalent. More than half of the studies utilize qualitative research techniques such as in-depth interviews or focus group studies; which can be considered as evidence that the field of immigrant entrepreneurship in tourism is still in its infancy stages. Justification of this statement can be further supported by the fact that inductive research with qualitative research techniques are often employed to build up theories rather than test them (Corbin & Strauss, 2014). In-depth interviews, observation and document review techniques were found to be the three most popular research techniques in our bibliometric list.

Thirdly, as a result of the detailed examination of each and every study in our bibliometric research, 4 different research clusters and 16 different subtopics were identified within the field of immigrant entrepreneurship and tourism. These research clusters can be listed as culture & social interplays, economic development & integration, individual dimensions and commercial ecosystems. Culture and social interplays, which include the interactions between the indigenous population and immigrants such as culture transfer, use of social capital and social networks is found to be the main focus point of 24 studies. Economic development and integration on the other hand, which include economic and social contributions & integration of immigrants are found to be the focus point of 31 studies. Individual dimensions such as entrepreneurial characteristics, motivation and commercial ecosystem such as drivers and barriers that impact the immigrant ventures are found to be the focus points of 36 and 16 studies respectively. Aforementioned numbers highlight that the research cluster of individual dimensions is the most popular with 36 studies whereas commercial ecosystem is the least popular cluster with only 16 studies; which highlights a remarkable research gap in the field.

Numerous limitations exist within this research. First limitation is the limited number of databases scrutinized. Only 3 databases, the studies located in Web of Science,

EBSCO and Scopus databases were examined and retrieved for this research. Any other study on immigrant entrepreneurship in tourism that is located in other databases might not be included. Additionally, the apparent lack of these involved in this research signals that our bibliometric research may not possess up-to-date information on the field since the theses often constitute for the latest research. Thirdly, only a limited number of analyses can be conducted on the studies included in our bibliometric list. Additional analysis techniques may yield different insights. Future studies should incorporate additional research techniques and utilize additional databases to review an even bigger chunk of the academic literature. Within this context, Table 5 above may prove useful as a guide for future studies. Economic integration of the immigrant entrepreneurs to the host economy, their resilience and social interactions are some of the sub-topics that are still extremely nascent, which may be a good starting point for future studies. Immigrant entrepreneurs' social and cultural interplays, such as cultural transfer and cultural interaction may prove to be useful for future research as well. Moreover, numerous research questions can be recommended for future studies such as "What are the main drivers & barriers faced by immigrant entrepreneurs in tourism industry" or "How do the characteristics and motivational factors surrounding the immigrant entrepreneur impact the business venture?".

REFERENCES

- Aliaga-Isla, R. and Rialp, A., 2013. Systematic review of immigrant entrepreneurship literature: previous findings and ways forward. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 25(9-10), pp.819-844.
- Afewerki, S. (2015). Immigrant Entrepreneurship Towards the Realization of Immigrants' Entrepreneurial Performance and Success in Norway. *Master's Thesis In Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Society, Norwegian University of Science and Technology Faculty of Social Sciences and Technology Management, Trondheim*.
- Alrawadieh, Z., Karayilan, E., & Cetin, G. (2019). Understanding the challenges of refugee entrepreneurship in tourism and hospitality. *The Service Industries Journal*, 39(9-10), 717-740.
- Altin, H. O., Pirnar, I., Eriş, E. D., & Gunlu, E. (2021). Family businesses in the tourism industry: a research agenda. *Journal of Family Business Management*.
- Altinay, L., & Altinay, E. (2006). Determinants of ethnic minority entrepreneurial growth in the catering sector. *The Service Industries Journal*, 26(2), 203-221.
- Assudani, R. H. (2009). Ethnic entrepreneurship: The distinct role of ties. *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*, 22(2), 197-205.
- Baumgartner, D., Pütz, M., & Seidl, I. (2013). What kind of entrepreneurship drives regional development in European non-core regions? A literature review on empirical entrepreneurship research. *European Planning Studies*, 21(8), 1095-1127.
- Block, J., Fisch, C., & Rehan, F. (2020). Religion and entrepreneurship: a map of the field and a bibliometric analysis. *Management Review Quarterly*, 70(4), 591-627.
- Bosworth, G., & Farrell, H. (2011). Tourism entrepreneurs in Northumberland. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 38(4), 1474-1494.
- Calero-Lemes, P., & García-Almeida, D. J. (2021). Immigrant entrepreneur knowledge in the tourism industry of island destinations. *Tourism Geographies*, 23(3), 527-551.
- Čapo, J., & Kelemen, P. (2018). Mixing ethnic and non-ethnic economic strategies: Migrant entrepreneurs in Zagreb. *Narodna umjetnost*, 55(2), 29-56.
- Carson, D. A., & Carson, D. B. (2018). International lifestyle immigrants and their contributions to rural tourism innovation: Experiences from Sweden's far north. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 64, 230-240.
- Chrysostome, E., & Lin, X. (2010). Immigrant entrepreneurship: Scrutinizing a promising type of business venture. *Thunderbird International Business Review*, 52(2), 77-82.
- Cruz Nichols, V., LeBrón, A. M., & Pedraza, F. I. (2018). Spillover effects: Immigrant policing and government skepticism in matters of health for Latinos. *Public Administration Review*, 78(3), 432-443.
- Cruz, E. P., & de Queiroz Falcão, R. P. (2016). Revisão bibliométrica no tema Empreendedorismo Imigrante e Étnico. *Revista Eletrônica de Negócios Internacionais (Internext)*, 11(3), 78-94.
- Dabić, M., Vlačić, B., Paul, J., Dana, L. P., Sahasranamam, S., & Glinka, B. (2020). Immigrant entrepreneurship: A review and research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 113, 25-38.
- Fahimnia, B., Sarkis, J., & Davarzani, H. (2015). Green supply chain management: A review and bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 162, 101-114.
- Garrido, A. A., & Olmos, J. C. C. (2008). Ethnic entrepreneurs as economy strategy in Almería (Spain). *Polish Sociological Review*, 401-415.
- Guest, K. J. (2011). From Mott Street to East Broadway: Fuzhounese Immigrants and the Revitalization of New York's Chinatown. *Journal of Chinese Overseas*, 7(1), 24-44.
- Hackett, S. E. (2014). From rags to restaurants: self-determination, entrepreneurship and integration amongst Muslim immigrants in Newcastle upon Tyne in comparative perspective, 1960s–1990s. *Twentieth Century British History*, 25(1), 132-154.
- Haghighi, A. M., & Lynch, P. (2012). Entrepreneurship and the social integration of new minorities: Iranian hospitality entrepreneurs in Scotland. *Tourism Review*.
- Heilbrunn, S., & Iannone, R. L. (2020). From center to periphery and back again: a systematic literature review of refugee entrepreneurship. *Sustainability*, 12(18), 7658.

- Idris, M. S. (2015). The multidimensional roles of food and culture-centered entrepreneurship among Ethiopian and Eritrean migrants: Ethnographic case studies in Washington, DC. *African and Black Diaspora: An International Journal*, 8(1), 55-70.
- Indarti, N., Hapsari, N., Lukito-Budi, A. S., & Virgosita, R. (2020). Quo vadis, ethnic entrepreneurship? A bibliometric analysis of ethnic entrepreneurship in growing markets. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*.
- Iversen, I., & Jacobsen, J. K. S. (2016). Migrant tourism entrepreneurs in rural Norway. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 16(4), 484-499.
- Jamal, A. (2003). Retailing in a multicultural world: the interplay of retailing, ethnic identity and consumption. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 10(1), 1-11.
- Johnson, J. P., Munoz, J. M., & Alon, I. (2007). Filipino ethnic entrepreneurship: An integrated review and propositions. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 3(1), 69-85.
- Katila, S., & Wahlbeck, Ö. (2012). The role of (transnational) social capital in the start-up processes of immigrant businesses: The case of Chinese and Turkish restaurant businesses in Finland. *International small business journal*, 30(3), 294-309.
- Lilius, J., & Hewidy, H. (2021). The taste of diversity. Ethnic restaurants in Helsinki and the importance of networks for attracting a mainstream clientele. *Etnografia e ricerca qualitativa*, 14(2), 301-320.
- Lundmark, L., Ednarsson, M., & Karlsson, S. (2014). International migration, self-employment and restructuring through tourism in sparsely populated areas. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 14(4), 422-440.
- Matarrita-Cascante, D., & Suess, C. (2020). Natural amenities-driven migration and tourism entrepreneurship: Within business social dynamics conducive to positive social change. *Tourism Management*, 81, 104140.
- Mattsson, K. T., & Cassel, S. H. (2020). Immigrant entrepreneurs and potentials for path creating tourism development in rural Sweden. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 17(4), 384-403.
- Mattsson, K. T., & Cassel, S. H. (2020). Immigrant entrepreneurs and potentials for path creating tourism development in rural Sweden. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 17(4), 384-403.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook*. sage.
- Mustak, M., Jaakkola, E., & Halinen, A. (2013). Customer participation and value creation: a systematic review and research implications. *Managing Service Quality: An International Journal*.
- Paerregaard, K. (2018). Capitalizing on migration: The role of strong and weak ties among Peruvian entrepreneurs in the United States, Spain and Chile. *Migration Studies*, 6(1), 79-98.
- Pechlaner, H., Dal Bò, G., & Volgger, M. (2012). What makes tourism an attractive industry for new minority entrepreneurs: results from an exploratory qualitative study. *Tourism Review*.
- Pınar, İ. (2015). Turizm sektöründe girişimcilik süreci ve sektöre özgü özellikler. *Selçuk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, (34), 75-86.
- Ram, M., Jones, T., & Villares-Varela, M. (2017). Migrant entrepreneurship: Reflections on research and practice. *International Small Business Journal*, 35(1), 3-18.
- Smart, J. (2003). Ethnic entrepreneurship, transmigration, and social integration: an ethnographic study of Chinese restaurant owners in rural western Canada. *Urban Anthropology and Studies of Cultural Systems and World Economic Development*, 311-342.
- Su, X., & Chen, Z. (2017). Embeddedness and migrant tourism entrepreneurs: A Polanyian perspective. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 49(3), 652-669.
- Szkudlarek, B., & Wu, S. X. (2018). The culturally contingent meaning of entrepreneurship: mixed embeddedness and co-ethnic ties. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 30(5-6), 585-611.
- Thomas, D. R. (2006). A general inductive approach for analyzing qualitative evaluation data. *American journal of evaluation*, 27(2), 237-246.
- Vaaler, P. M. (2011). Immigrant remittances and the venture investment environment of developing countries. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 42(9), 1121-1149.

- Valdez, Z. (2008). The effect of social capital on White, Korean, Mexican and Black business owners' earnings in the US. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 34(6), 955-973.
- van Rooij, N., & Margaryan, L. (2019). Integration of "Ideal Migrants": Dutch lifestyle expatpreneurs in Swedish campgrounds. *Rural Society*, 28(3), 183-197.
- Wahlbeck, Ö. (2007). Work in the kebab economy: A study of the ethnic economy of Turkish immigrants in Finland. *Ethnicities*, 7(4), 543-563.
- Waldinger, R. (1989). Structural opportunity or ethnic advantage? Immigrant business development in New York. *International Migration Review*, 23(1), 48-72.
- Webster, N. A., & Haandrikman, K. (2017, January). Thai women entrepreneurs in Sweden: Critical perspectives on migrant small businesses. In *Women's Studies International Forum* (Vol. 60, pp. 17-27). Pergamon.
- West, G. P., & Noel, T. W. (2009). The impact of knowledge resources on new venture performance. *Journal of small business management*, 47(1), 1-22.
- Yang, L., Wall, G., & Smith, S. L. (2008). Ethnic tourism development:: Chinese Government Perspectives. *Annals of tourism research*, 35(3), 751-771.
- Zhou, L., Chan, E., & Song, H. (2017). Social capital and entrepreneurial mobility in early-stage tourism development: A case from rural China. *Tourism Management*, 63, 338-350.
- Zolin, R., Chang, A., Yang, X., & Ho, E. Y. H. (2016). Social capital or ethnic enclave location? A multilevel explanation of immigrant business growth. *Thunderbird International Business Review*, 58(5), 453-463.