

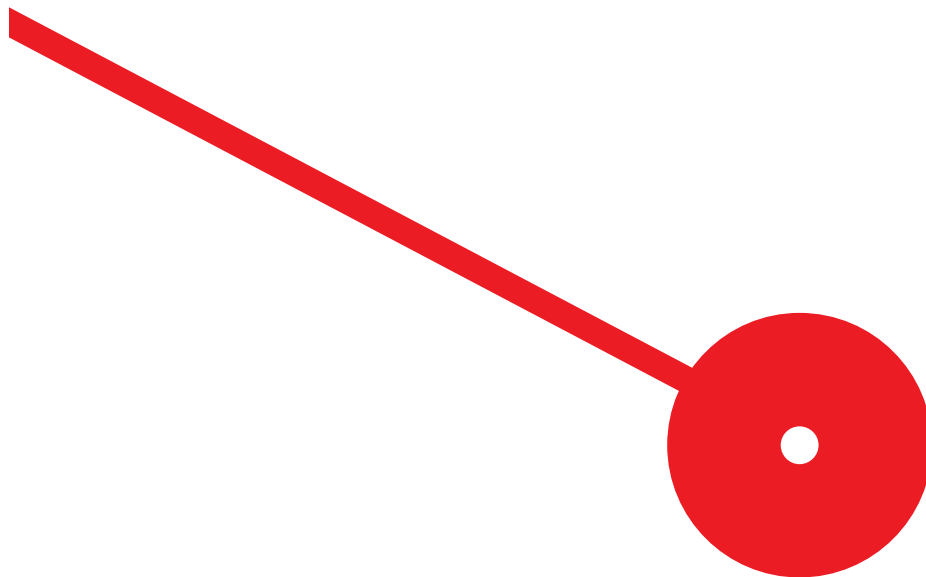


Immigrant entrepreneurship: sub-region of Tâmega e Sousa

Camila de Araújo Morais Lousada Martins

10/2022

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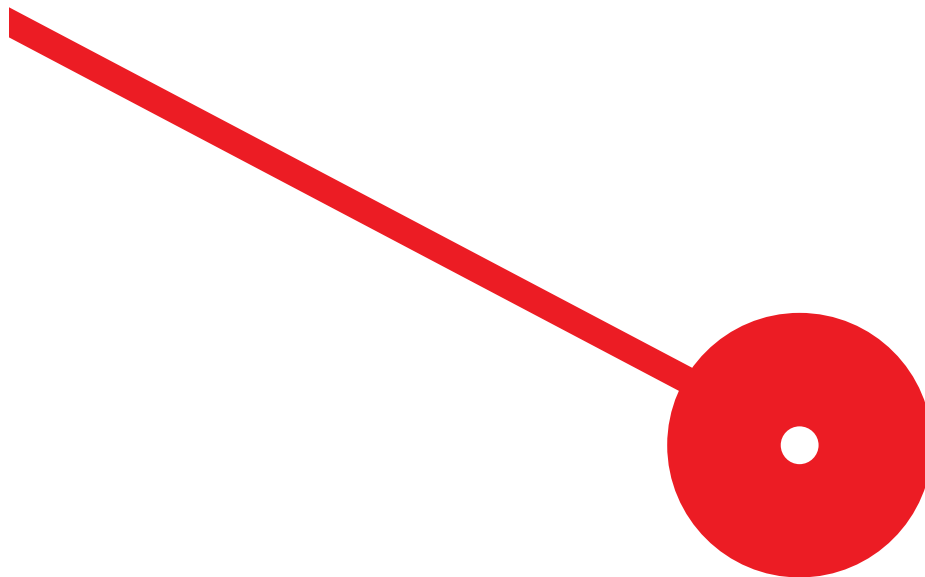


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Camila de Araújo Morais Lousada Martins

Internship report

Submitted to the Porto Accounting and Business School to obtain the Master's degree in Intercultural Studies for Business under supervision of Professor Doctor Marco Lamas.



Acknowledgements

First and foremost I would like to thank my parents for supporting me during all of challenges I have been facing, including my academic path. Without them I wouldn't be the same person I am today and I wouldn't accomplish all of the things I have accomplished until now. For this reason I dedicate all of my victories to them.

Then, I would also like to thank all the teachers and professors who have contributed for my personal development and have taught me so much throughout the my student years. It is important to highlight how lucky I am to be able to live in a country where education is a common treasure. I want to give a special acknowledgement to Prof. Clara Sarmento for the wise advices given during classes and to Prof. Marco who has supported me and advise me during the final part of this degree.

An important acknowledgment to the people who supported me during the curricular internship at IET. To the president, André Magalhães, who decided to gave me the opportunity to join the team and to all the technical team, Fernando Belezas, Vera Silva, Ariana Lima and Manuela Campos for the great support and for making this professional experience so encouraging and stimulating. Aslo, to most members of the community, who made me feel welcomed and appreciated.

Lastly, I would like to thank all of my friends who have supported me and believed that I was able to finish this degree. To Gita, who has opened so many doors to me including her own home. And to Margarida for making sure I get the best I could have and for always pushing me to do better.

A special thank you to Joana, who has accompanied me during most part of my academic path, for sharing most insecurities and frustrations and for celebrating all of the little victories with me. We wouldn't be here if we didn't have each other.

Resumo:

Como tema do meu trabalho final de mestrado decidi explorar dois grandes tópicos os movimentos migratórios e o empreendedorismo. Da combinação destas grandes duas temáticas resultou o grande tópico, que é o tema deste trabalho, o empreendedorismo imigrante. O tema do empreendedorismo imigrante surge como resultado de um crescente interesse para com os movimentos migratórios e da experiência adquirida através do estágio curricular na área do empreendedorismo.

Durante a pesquisa e elaboração do trabalho procurei definir e apresentar de forma individual cada um dos grandes tópicos do trabalho e seguidamente oferecer uma perspetiva mais detalhada sobre o empreendedorismo imigrante, uma junção destes dois grandes tópicos. Por último procurei analisar os níveis de empreendedorismo imigrante na sub-região do Tâmega e Sousa. Devido à escassez de dados específicos sobre o empreendedorismo imigrante na região foi necessário fazer uma análise detalhada abordando cada um dos tópicos individualmente. A escolha da sub-região do Tâmega e Sousa deve-se ao estágio curricular, realizado numa instituição local que tem como um dos objetivos principais o desenvolvimento da sub-região através do empreendedorismo.

Através desta investigação foi possível compreender a importância que os imigrantes representam na sociedade portuguesa, principalmente a nível económico. O seu carácter empreendedor e ambicioso faz dos imigrantes um importante setor demográfico para o desenvolvimento da economia e da sociedade, ajudando a combater a crise demográfica e económica que Portugal enfrenta.

Palavras chave: empreendedorismo; migração; desenvolvimento; negócios

Abstract:

For the main topic I decided to explore two great topics the migratory movements and entrepreneurship. The combination of these two themes results in the major topic of this investigation, immigrant entrepreneurship. The immigrant entrepreneurship topic emerges from a growing interest in migratory movements and from the experience acquired during the curricular internship in the entrepreneurship field.

During the research and writing of this work I tried to define and present each one of the greater topics individually and subsequently provide a more detailed perspective about immigrant entrepreneurship, a combination of two major topics. Lastly, I intended to present an analysis of the immigrant entrepreneurial rates within the sub-region of Tâmega e Sousa. Due to the lack of specific data about immigrant entrepreneurship within the region, it was necessary to do a more detailed analysis on each topic individually. The choice of the sub-region of Tâmega e Sousa derives from the curricular internship which was performed in a local institution which has as its main goals the sub-region development through the promotion of entrepreneurship.

Through this investigation was possible to understand the important role immigrants play on the portuguese society, specially at the economic level. Their entrepreneurial character and ambition makes immigrants an important demographic sector to the economic and social development, helping to overcome the demographic and economic crisis faced in Portugal.

Key words: entrepreneurship; migration; development; business

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List of abbreviations

- ACM- Alto Comissariado para as Migrações (High Commission for Migration)
- CETS- Conselho Empresarial do Tâmega e Sousa
- CIMTS- Comunidade Intermunicipal do Tâmega e Sousa (Intermunicipal Community of Tâmega e Sousa)
- CLAIM- Centros Locais de Apoio à Integração de Migrantes (Local Centers for the Support of Migrant's Integration)
- CNAI- Centros Nacionais de Apoio ao Imigrante (National Centers for Assistance to Immigrants)
- EU- European Union
- GAEM- Gabinete de Apoio ao Empreendedor Migrante (Migrant Entrepreneur Support Office)
- GDP- Gross Domestic Product
- IAPMEI- Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas e Inovação
- IDP- Internally Displaced Person
- IET- Instituto Empresarial do Tâmega
- IOM – International Organization for Migration
- OECD- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- OM- Observatory for Migration
- SMEs- Small and Medium Enterprises
- UNESCO- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- USA- United States of America

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has promoted an increase of population movements around the world. As a consequence of an increased global interest in themes such as population movements there are a number of perspectives and theories regarding it. Population movements have been approached by most disciplines including economy, anthropology, demography, history, and geography. One of the main questions regarding international migration lays on its impacts on the host societies. Most disciplines try to gather information and considering it in relation to immigrants' contributions for the host society whether it has modernized it or supporting its economic growth. With the increase of movements migration has become a global concept and a natural consequence of economic growth, representing a natural adjustment crucial to balance labour across regions of the globe. People are moved by push and pull factors which differ from case to case, even people originated from the same city may encounter different reasons to leave. Since most cases are linked to different types of movements and contexts, its articulation is increasingly more challenging. The diversity of cases of international migration leads researchers to present different definitions of these movements therefore becoming a complex and dense topic. It must be highlighted that international migration has a wide range of perspectives and branches and it is impossible to cover it all since it is evolving every day. Regarding international migration there are a number of theories presented. Most of these theories are explained in the work of Massey, D.S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A. and Taylor, J. E. (1993) called *Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal*. This work combines the work of several authors regarding theories about international migration and served as a starting point for the first part of my research on international migration. The work of Michael J. White (2016) was also crucial when trying to define human migration as well as the authors Hoerder, Lucassen and Lucassen (2011).

Entrepreneurship is also a very modern and complex topic that, such as international migration, should not be addressed from a single perspective. Even though it is a very recent concept, entrepreneurship must be considered as an individual discipline which

touches several topics of human lives. During the research, entrepreneurship is presented as a very broad and complex topic that occurs, as well as international migration, within different contexts and typologies. Within the entrepreneurship discipline there are several adjacent concepts such as innovation, business creation and development. For this part of the investigation I relied on the work of Álvaro Cuervo, Domingo Ribeiro and Salvador Roig from 2007, in which the authors present entrepreneurial concepts and theories, and is also presented the perspective of K.R.G. Nair and Anu Pandey (2006) regarding the main entrepreneurial characteristics. It is included the work of Marco Ribeiro Lamas, Maite Cancelo Márquez and Loreto Fernández about entrepreneurial education.

The first chapter is divided in three different parts, each one addressing a different topic and the last one combines both disciplines. During the first part there is the results of a research on international migration including some definitions, theories, processes, and typologies. In the second part of this chapter it is possible to read about the topic of entrepreneurship and its specificities including some entrepreneurial characteristics, training and its impacts on local development. On the third part there is a combination of these two disciplines international migration and entrepreneurship. Immigrant entrepreneurship is a branch combined by two broad disciplines which constitutes a specific context within both. The most consulted authors regarding immigrant entrepreneurship were Robert W. Fairlie and Magnus Lofstrom (2015). During the last part there are several characteristics presented regarding the combination of subjects and a brief context of immigrant entrepreneurship in Portugal.

On the second chapter are presented concrete numbers regarding immigration and entrepreneurship indicators. The main goal of this study is to understand the context of immigrant entrepreneurship within the sub-region of Tâmega e Sousa, its evolution and its impacts on the sub-region. There are three main topics presented in this document, the result of a personal interest in international migration and a professional experience linked to entrepreneurship and its importance for local development.

1 International Migration

Migration is a phenomenon that has always been part of the human lives. Such as every other social phenomenon, migratory flows have been addressed in variety of ways and contexts from the perception of several authors. Being an interdisciplinary and wide subject, the migratory phenomenon can be analyzed within several disciplines including anthropology, demography, economics, history, geography, and sociology which gives rise to a wide range of perspectives and theories. However, according to Simmons (1991) most of the existing theories about migration were only valid for specific contexts and unwilling to cover the diverse migration patterns, its historical contexts, and the different disciplinary perspectives. This diversity of disciplines which are accountable for studying the migratory processes drives the theme to a theoretical crisis. In this sense it is possible to find several definitions of migration, which shows the complexity of the subject.

The globalization phenomenon has foster migration opportunities for many, which leads to a greater variety of migratory patterns available for investigation. Migratory flows take various forms and the explanation one gives regarding one specific pattern might not be suitable for others. Early theoretical perspectives would perceive migration as a consequence of economic growth and urbanization and therefore a positive characteristic of modern societies. Due to the rise and evolution of new societies, migration has become a worldwide phenomenon associated with different causes and consequences as well as different contexts. Every investigation on migration has a different approach which makes its articulation something very difficult to accomplish. As a result, nowadays it is possible to find all kinds of perspectives regarding migration as well as different definitions.

One of the first migratory trends that has a significant importance in the modern history happened during the Colonial Era, when European explorers gave rise to an intercontinental trade of products, practices, and people. Boogaart and Emmer (1986) denote two types of migrants coexisting simultaneously during this period: European “conquerors, managers, missionaries, craftsmen and farmers who could set themselves up in business” (p.3) and the African and Asian workers who would work mainly in

plantations in tropical areas. Even though the modern theory of migration was initiated at the time of industrial societies, the ties established in the colonial era between settlers and colonies still have an impact in the contemporary migratory trends (Simmons, 1991) due to cultural links set at the time.

1.1 International migration theories

The emergence of international migration is one of the characteristics of most industrialized countries. However, immigration cannot be approached in one discipline alone because it has a complex, multifaceted nature, requiring a variety of perspectives, levels, and assumptions. Therefore, there isn't a coherent theory of international migration but a set of theories around different contexts and with no disciplinary boundaries. (Massey, et al., 1993)

One of the oldest and most known theory is the Neoclassic Economic Theory. As the name suggests, this theory is commonly applied in economic perspectives. It was explored by a few authors including Lewis, W. A (1954), Gustav Ranis and J.C.H Frei (1961), Harris, J.R. and Michael P. Todaro (1970). According to this theory, international migration happens due to the labor demand/supply in the different countries and consequently wage differential. Countries with higher amounts of labor force usually have lower wages while countries with lower amount of labor force usually have higher wages. In order to reach equilibrium, labor force from low-wage countries move to high-wage countries. This way, the supply of and demand for labor reaches its equilibrium and the international migration stops. In this theory, international migration is a consequence of variations in the labor market. In microeconomic theories, there are also other factors contributing for the individual's decision to move such as the probability of employment and the migration costs (cultural, emotional, and monetary). It is the cost-benefit calculation and the expectation of better conditions that leads the migrant to move countries. According to this theory "migration decisions stem from disequilibria or discontinuities between labor markets; other markets do not directly influence the decision to migrate". (Massey, et al., 1993, p.435)

Stark and Bloom (1985) explored a new economic theory known as The New Economics of Labor Migration. Focused on the economics of labor migration, sought to explore new variables that affect the decision of labor migration for families/households. Labor market variations does not represent an exclusive cause of migration. Unlike the neoclassical theories, this theory establishes that the decision to migrate is a collective decision of families/households. Units of related people decide to integrate foreign labor markets with the aim to maximize the expected income and to minimize risks. By sending part of the household members to foreign labor markets,

they are diversifying their risks. “In the event that local economic conditions deteriorate and activities there fail to bring sufficient income, the household can rely on migrant remittances for support.” (Massey, et al., 1993, p.436) In the new economic theory, it is assumed that families/households face a set of incentives to migration, specifically lack of governmental support programs or feasible insurance institutions. In developed economies it is common for the government to offer support to families facing adversities, however, in developing economies the support is often unavailable, nonexistent, or inadequate. By lacking these services most developing countries offer to their labor force an incentive to move to foreign markets. Migration is a way of minimizing risks and guarantee a different type of income to support households.

Another theory is called Dual Market Labor Theory, developed by Piore in 1979. (Massey, et al., 1993) Piore argues that international migration is a consequence of the permanent demand for labor in the modern societies. According to this theory, international migration is not caused by push factors in sending countries, only the labor demand represents a cause for international migration. Demand for immigrant labor is permanent in modern societies since it is inherent to their economic structure. There are a few characteristics linked to developed nations which led to permanent demand for foreign labor. One of these characteristics is the importance of labor hierarchy, in which lower-wage jobs represent the bottom of the hierarchy and higher-wage jobs represent the top of the hierarchy. Positions located in the bottom of the hierarchy are associated to lower positions in social status, according to social expectations. It is not possible to attract workers for these positions by raising wages, since this would represent a raise in wages across the whole hierarchy and it would trouble social expectations for remuneration. “Raising wages at the bottom of the hierarchy would upset socially defined relationships between status and remuneration.” (Massey, et al., 1993, p.441) Since raising wages does not solve the problem of labor scarcity, employers see in importing it a solution.

Secondly, these positions at the bottom of the hierarchy trigger in native workers motivational problems since there is no social status to maintain. Most migrants see work abroad simply as a mean to earn money and since they see themselves as members of their home communities, it may still provide them with prestige and honor in their own community. Another reason why foreign labor is in constant demand is the economic dualism, in which jobs in secondary sector offer workers low wages, unstable

conditions and no prospect for mobility in contrast to capital-intensive primary sector in which jobs confer workers stability, prospects for mobility, higher wages and good working conditions. In former times, the demand for this type of jobs was belonged to vulnerable social groups such as women and teenagers. Employers struggle to attract native workers for low-wage positions, however they find in foreign labor a solution, since most immigrants are willing to work under poor conditions and for lower wages.

The World Systems Theory developed mainly by the work of Immanuel Wallerstein from 1974 defends that international migration is a consequence of the world market structure. Migration is a natural consequence of the capitalism expansion into developing countries. Capitalist firms enter developing countries in search for land (driving small, non-capitalist farmers out of local market), raw materials, cheaper labor, and new consumer markets. By entering developing societies, capitalist firms incite radical changes such as land consolidation, which drives small farmers out of local markets; feminization of the workforce with low wages, limiting opportunities for men; production of competitive products diminishing the local products consumption; modern consumption stimulation on people who are not economically capable of keeping up with it; built and expansion of means of transport and communication, facilitating the products circulation but also the movement of people and the creation of cultural links regarding living standards and modern consumption between developed and developing countries through mass communication and advertising campaigns. To summarize, the world systems theory says that international migration does not depend on wage or employment differentials, but it is linked with global market structure. (Massey, et al., 1993)

Up to now it has been analyzed the reasons why immigration might begin, however there are different conditions that emerged from the perpetuation of international migration, which now represent sufficient conditions to trigger immigration. These conditions are represented in a few theories. The Network theory claims that international migration is fostered by the establishment of migrant networks. "Migrant networks are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin." (Massey, et al., 1993, p.448) The existence of networks in receiving countries increases the probability of international migration, since the risks and the costs are reduced, and the expected returns are increased. As the number of immigrants

from a community increases in a specific destination, the greater the network will be and consequently the lower the migration costs and risks, which stimulates migration. In the Institutional Theory, the international migration is stirred by the migrant's access to institutions, organizations and entrepreneurs who intend to arrange immigrant entry legally or illegally. When the immigrant flow overcomes the number of visas a country is capable of offering, the government tends to create barriers to immigrants. These barriers are contoured by the creation of a black market in which a number of institutions, organizations and entrepreneurs offer services to potential migrants in order to give them access to the labor market. These institutions can be voluntary humanitarian organizations providing counseling, social services, shelter and legal advice or for-profit organizations/entrepreneurs who foster illegal immigration providing clandestine transport, lodging, credit, arranged marriages, counterfeit documents and visas, etc. Gunnar Myrdal adds other theory called Cumulative Causation. According to Myrdal, each migration decision causes changes in social, cultural, and economic contexts and will influence future migration decisions. Each individual decision to migrate affects different social and economic factors both in the receiving and the sending country. In this theory six factors have been discussed such as income and land distribution, agriculture organization, human capital distribution and social mean of work. Lastly, the Migration Systems theory which represents a generalization of most previous theories. In this theory it is concluded that "migration flows acquire a measure of stability and structure over space and time". Stability supports the identification of migration systems in which it is included a receiving region and sending region linked by political, economic, or cultural relationships. (Massey, et al., 1993, p.454)

It is possible to conclude that there are several theories that explain what leads individuals to migrate, however these theories are not necessarily contradictory. "casual processes relevant to international migration might operate on multiple levels simultaneously." (Massey, et al., 1993, p.455) Since migratory flows are a constant global attribute of modern societies, it is not possible to stand with one explanatory theory. Each migrant has a different context, and each case is unique. However, it is possible to identify some trends in migratory flows.

1.2 Definitions and concepts

International movement is currently one of the main mechanisms responsible for changes in population distribution. The globalization phenomenon and the economic development have fostered international movement and lowered fertility and mortality rates, which represent the most important demographic characteristics of the modern world. When studying population movements, it is extremely important to rely on clear concepts and definitions, which is one of the most common challenges in migration studies. It is important to distinguish the concept of migration from other types of movements and recognize different types of migration. (White, 2016)

The term “migration” encompasses several types of human movements which means that there are several types of migratory flows. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) states “At the international level, no universally accepted definition for “migrant” exists.” (International Organization for Migration (IOM), s.d.), this meaning that there is no legal definition for the term migrant under the international law.

Even though there is no universally accepted definition of migration, there are varied definitions widely accepted developed from different perspectives and contexts. Different countries may adopt different concepts and definitions regarding migration which hampers rigorous comparisons across borders. (White, 2016) In the International Handbook of Migration and Population Distribution is possible to read “Migration is generally defined by demographers as spatial movement of a person which requires two things: (1) a change in the place of usual residence, which also involves (2) crossing a recognized political/administrative border.” (White, 2016, p.111) In a glossary from the IOM, migration is described as “the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.” (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019, p.113) In this way, we can assume that migration implies a border crossing and a subsequent change in the residence, this excludes short-term movement such as travelling. As every concept in migration studies, short and long-term are also arbitrary notions. The United Nations (UN) considers short-term migrants individuals who change their residence for at least three months and long-term migrants’ individuals who change their residence for a period of at least one year. (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020) Some authors,

such as Hoerder, Lucassen and Lucassen, do not consider short-term mobility as part of migration studies: “Migration is distinguished from short-term mobility, such as daily or weekly commuting, tourism or business travel (...). These moves are an interesting phenomenon of spatial history, but in general are not considered part of migration history.” (Hoerder, Lucassen, & Lucassen, 2011, p. xxviii) However, this is a mere example since there is not an official and universally accepted criteria to identify migrants.

Studies on population movements involve internal and international flows of people. International migration is a topic that is progressively taking up a prime position in the international scene and within the academic community during the last decades. (White, 2016) However, according to the World Migration Report of 2020, most movements occur within borders “an estimated 740 million internal migrants in 2009” comparing to 272 million international migrants in 2019 (3.5 per cent of the global population). (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020, p.19) According to the IOM,

“Migration is the process of moving from one place to another. To migrate is to move, whether from a rural area to a city, from one district or province in a given country to another in that same country, or from one country to a new country.” (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020, p.29)

As demonstrated by the diversity of theories about international migration, studies on this subject are a very wide and complex subject giving rise to different ideas, concepts, and definitions. The most basic view of migration is when an individual changes residence to a different space in the globe due to the push factors in the sending territory (emigration) and the pull factors in receiving territory (immigration). Therefore, migrants are considered people who move from one territory to another wherein they face different social and cultural characteristics. As well as the terms migration and migrant there are also other important designations commonly associated to migration processes, which we will explore throughout the following sub-topics.

1.3 Migration processes and typologies

Hoerder, Lucassen and Lucassen summarize the migration process in three phases: “(1) decision making in and departure from the society of origin; (2) voyaging to the intended destination; (3) and settling in the receiving society.” (Hoerder, Lucassen, & Lucassen, 2011, p.xxvii) Each of these steps can be studied individually, however all of them are an integral part of the migration process. The process is long and complex, and it encompasses a disruption from the home country and an adjustment to a new reality in the host country.

“Migration research is incredibly diverse, including work that focuses on: the migrant and the factors that influence their decision making; the impact of migration upon migrants; the spatial patterns of migration and how they might be explained; the impacts on the origins and destination that migrants move between; and the various economic, social, and political implications of such movements.” (Boyle, 2009, p.96)

The migration process does not begin when individuals arrive at host country but while they are still in their home country. Emigration, as the act of leaving the home country/territory, is fostered by a number of adverse factors or poor conditions in a home country such as economic, political or religious instability. It is generally assumed that the decision making is made within the original society and fostered by its social, cultural, or economic characteristics. These characteristics that lead individuals to abandon their home societies/country are frequently called push factors. Push factors are “forces that drives people away from a place” (Hunter, s.d.). Push factors, as well as pull factors, can easily influence an individual’s decision to migrate and it is not possible to number all of them. According to the New Economics Theory, wage differentials are the main push and pull factor however there could be other factors influencing the decision such as sociocultural or political ones or even the combination of various motives.

Changing the country in which one’s live is a complex and extensive process and needs to be thoroughly addressed. Over the former subtopic about the international migration theories (1.1. International Migration Theories), it is possible to analyze different perspectives on why individuals initiate the migration process. Most of the presented theories identify the decision maker and a reason/set of reasons that lead into the

decision to migrate, however not all typologies of migration are represented in them. Movements of people occur for a wide variety of purposes such as economic, political, or cultural. Hoerder, Lucassen and Lucassen identified the most common types of migration regarding not only motivation but also distance (local, regional or international), direction (one-way, circular, multiple and return), length of the stay (seasonal, multi-annual, work-life or lifetime), among others.

1.3.1 Refugees, asylum seekers and displacement

Unfortunately, there are also situations in which migrants are forced to leave such as African slaves during the colonial times and political deportees. Migration is usually associated as a major life-changing event but not always seen as a liberating and exciting experience. “For others, moving may be forced upon them, embarked upon as a last resort or represent failure.” (Boyle, 2009, p.96) To distinguish forced migrants from voluntary migrants should be one of the key concerns of migration studies, however the overlapping of designations such as refugees, displaced individuals, migrants, and disaster victims is common. (Black, 2009)

The 1951 Refugee Convention defined the term *refugee* and outlines their rights as well as legal obligations. (UNHCR, s.d.) In the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees it is possible to read the legal definition of the term refugee:

“the term “refugee” shall apply to any person who (...) owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.” (UNHCR, s.d.)

According to the World Migration Report of 2022, by the end of 2020, there was a total of 26.4 million refugees globally besides the number of asylum seekers which is estimated around 4.1 million. (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2022)

Asylum seeker is defined by the IOM as “an individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has

submitted it.” (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019, p.14) Even though exists a legal definition for the term “refugee” and “asylum seeker” there are still notions created by societies which see refugees as individuals who have crossed international boundaries due to political concerns, which does not always correspond to the reality. There are cases in which individuals need assistance however they do not have crossed an administrative border. These individuals are often called internally displaced persons (IDP’s).

In the Glossary for Migration is possible to read the IDP definition:

“Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.” (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019, p.109)

The definition of a refugee differs from the others in the sense that the relationship between the individuals and its origin state is disrupted and other state ought to protect them. Both refugees and IDPs are examples of displacement which drives them out of the concept of migration. Displacement involves lack of choice or situations in which choice is constrained, however migration is considered to be a voluntary act. Since it is very difficult to measure levels of constraint it is also very blurry the line that distinguishes migrants from displaced persons. Once again, in mobility studies the need for flexibility in definitions and lack for delimitation of rigid boundaries is faced. (Black, 2009)

1.3.2 Voluntary Migrants

According to Alejandro Portes and Ruben G. Rumbaut, within the scope of what can be considered voluntary migration, it can be identified three types of migrants: labor migrants, entrepreneurs, and professional immigrants. (Portes & Rumbaut, 2014)

1.3.2.1 Labor Migrants

The mobility of migrant workers is the most common and discussed type of migration. Labor migration is defined as the “movement of persons from their home State to another (...) State for the purpose of employment.” (International Organization for

Migration (IOM), 2019, p.123) Labor migrants are represented in most international migration theories and multiple perspectives about migration. Usually, labor migrants are seen as low skilled individuals who move in the search for better employment conditions even though they usually occupy jobs at the bottom of the labor hierarchy. Labor Migrants may use employment contracts to enter the host country. As stated in one of the international migration theories, in most developed countries there is a constant demand for labor, which is covered by immigrant labor. Labor migrants usually occupy jobs that native workers do not want, jobs positioned at the bottom of the economic hierarchy known for its low wages and limited benefits. (Portes & Rumbaut, 2014) According to the World Migration Report 2022, the number of labor migrants in 2019 was 169 million globally, accounting for 62% of the total number of international migration (272 million). (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2022)

1.3.2.2 Professional immigrants

Professional immigrants are individuals with high levels of professional competence. Unlike labor migrants, these individuals usually enter the host country legally and occupy jobs within their professional area. What leads these individuals to migrate is usually the lack of employment or working conditions in their home country. Through migration, these professionals intend to improve their careers and lifestyle. (Portes & Rumbaut, 2014) This type of migration is commonly known as brain drain (from the origin country perspective) which is described as “emigration of educated and skilled labor power of intellectuals from their native country” (Crush & Hughes, 2009, p.342) At the same time that a country is losing educated and skilled labor, another country is receiving it (brain gain). Through the phenomenon of brain drain, human capital is lost which represents negative consequences for home countries/regions such as fiscal losses; loss of entrepreneurs, lower capacity to train future generations, etc. Other consequence of this phenomenon is the increase in the volume of remittances since skilled migrants are likely to send more money. Remittances have an important representation in some countries’ gross domestic product (GDP). Skilled emigrants are also more likely to use their economic power to invest in their home country and eventually return to their country of origin and boost development through knowledge and experience they have acquired outside. (Crush & Hughes, 2009)

1.3.2.3 Entrepreneurial migrants

Entrepreneurial migrants constitute a mix between the two former types of migrants: professional and labor migrants. Migrant entrepreneurship is also frequently named ethnic entrepreneurship or minority entrepreneurship. (Brunow, Nijkamp, & Poot, 2015) These individuals hold significant business skills and are able to acknowledge opportunities for growth and development in host countries. To be an entrepreneurial migrant also enables others to move territories such as family members and friends, creating migrant networks in the host country. This category of migrants is the main object of study in this dissertation, so they will be frequently mentioned.

2 The concept of entrepreneurship

As well as international migration, entrepreneurship is also one of the trending topics around the globe. Both topics are extremely related to the phenomenon of globalization, frequently seen as its consequence or cause. Entrepreneurship can be seen as a factor which fosters globalization since it is extremely related with all kinds of innovation. Innovation considered as the emergence of new concepts, products, or ideas, promotes fast behavioral changes in societies. (Prata, A., 2013) Entrepreneurship is closely linked to the idea of innovation: new products and new technologies created to serve society.

Even though entrepreneurship is a relatively new field of study, it is possible to find various perspectives and theories regarding the subject. Many authors have tried to define entrepreneurship through presenting the main characteristics of an entrepreneur, however each author may consider different characteristics as the most important ones. One of the most common challenges when researching entrepreneurship is to distinguish it as an individual research field, since the concept has emerged as a subject of interest within many fields.

Entrepreneurship is a broad field of study therefore there is not one theory explaining entrepreneurship but many. (Cuervo, Ribeiro, & Roig, 2007). Economy may be considered the main scientific field related to entrepreneurship, but it is not the only one. Geography, Sociology and Psychology might also be interested in studying the entrepreneurship phenomenon, collecting information about the businesses' dimension, location, or its founder. (Prata, A., 2013)

The term entrepreneurship is defined in the Cambridge Dictionary as “skill in starting new businesses, especially when this involves seeing new opportunities”. (Cambridge Dictionary, s.d.) The term entrepreneurship derives from the French verb *entreprendre* which means “to do something” or to “undertake”. (Sobel, s.d.) Reynolds (2005) describes entrepreneurship “as the discovery of opportunities and the subsequent creation of new economic activity, often via the creation of a new organization.” (Cuervo, Ribeiro, & Roig, 2007, p.2). Aside from discovering opportunities, an entrepreneur also has the ability to exploit them.

According to Eckhardt and Shane (2003) “the business process includes the identification and assessment of opportunities, the decision to exploit them oneself or sell them, efforts to obtain resources and the development of the strategy and

organization of the new business project.” (Cuervo, Ribeiro, & Roig, 2007, p.3). Even though business creation is its central activity, the concept of entrepreneurship does not merely depend on it. Entrepreneurship is often studied under the concepts of entrepreneurial behavior or entrepreneurial spirit. Besides the skills in starting new businesses, an entrepreneur is also an individual which combines attributes such as proactiveness and ability to innovate and take risks. (Cuervo, Ribeiro, & Roig, 2007)

2.1 Characteristics of Entrepreneurs

Since entrepreneurship has emerged as a trending topic so has subjects around it, namely the entrepreneurial spirit and entrepreneurs' profile. Kunkel (1970) posits that "entrepreneurial talent is not equally distributed among populations" and that "religious, ethnic, displaced and immigrant minorities often tend to be highly entrepreneurial". (Nair & Pandey, 2006, p.47). Besides the belonging to a certain social group, there are also other factors which can contribute for the entrepreneurial activity such as the entrepreneur's age, area or industry of experience, parental occupations, adverse economic conditions, among others. (Nair & Pandey, 2006)

"The decision to start a business is a deeply personal one, reflecting perceptions of local business opportunities and the ease of starting a business, as well as an awareness of one's own skills and abilities." (GEM (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor), 2022, p. 41). The decision to start a business is influenced by several internal and external factors. The presence of entrepreneurs within their social network is one of the factors which can influence their action to start a business. Entrepreneurial role models may have a positive influence in entrepreneurship. Opportunities recognition is also another important characteristic which may lead individuals to start a business. However, these factors alone are insufficient if the individual does not believe he/she has the ability to start and manage a business or if the would-be entrepreneur has high levels of fear of failure. "Self-perceptions and attitudes towards risk can be important influencing factors on the decision to start a new business" (GEM (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor), 2022, p. 34)

Apart from socio-economic factors, personality traits can also influence the entrepreneurial spirit of an individual. According to Schumpeter (1967), the ability to innovate is the most important characteristic of an entrepreneur whereas Rotter (1966) sees entrepreneurs as individuals who believe they control their own future through their efforts. (Nair & Pandey, 2006)

In a study carried out in India by the Professor K.R.G. Nair and Anu Pandey several factors were analyzed regarding its relationship with entrepreneurship. The data analyzed in this study is mainly regarding Trissur, a city within the state of Kerala. The data of this research focuses on six possible socio-economic factors and an additional two attitudinal factors:

- 1) Father's occupation: This factor intended to demonstrate whether people with family members as business people influences individuals to take up business as their occupation. According to the data collected, "there is little to indicate that those who look to business ventures were predominantly from business families and hence with business backgrounds" (Nair & Pandey, 2006, p.52) also, it did not proved that having a business background improves the chances of success in entrepreneurial activity
- 2) Religion: This factor intended to demonstrate if being part of the main religious community or part of a religious minority impacted the entrepreneurial activity. The data showed that 33 per cent of the respondents belonged to minority religious groups, which means that the main religious community seems to be more inclined towards entrepreneurial activity than religious minorities.
- 3) Family economic status: This factor relates to the economic power of the individual's family and respondents were divided into better-off and worse-off family's status. The data demonstrates that most individuals were from worse-off families, however its success was clearly affected by the economic status of the family, since most unsuccessful (closed business) entrepreneurs were from economically worse-off families. The following hypothesis was accepted by the researchers: "The better-off the family, the greater the chances of success in business ventures." (Nair & Pandey, 2006, p. 54)
- 4) Age: This factor divided respondents into two groups, the ones who were over thirty-five years and those under thirty-five years. The data demonstrated that the relationship between age and entrepreneurial activity is not relevant, since it generated similar groups in terms of quantity. In turn, the age proved to influence the success of a business. Most successful entrepreneurs, that is those who have their business running, were more than thirty-five years old.
- 5) Technical Education/Training: This divides people who have some technical education/training and those who do not. According to the available data, most entrepreneurs had some type of technical education/training. The same is verified when analyzing successful entrepreneurs, the ones who have technical orientation tend to be successful.
- 6) Work Experience in the related field: This factor aims to analyze the relationship between entrepreneurship and early work experiences in the related field. The

data confirms that having work experience in a similar or related field promotes the business creation and its success.

- 7) Innovativeness: This factor was determined by the individuals eagerness to learn about new developments. Most of the respondents (63 per cent) delivered a positive response when question about their willing to learn, which means that most of them had an innovative character. The relationship between innovativeness and entrepreneurial success is even more pronounced since the data shows that 73 per cent of the successful respondents were innovative and 58 per cent of the unsuccessful ones appeared to be non-innovative.
- 8) Belief in internal or external locus of control: This factor was determined by questioning individuals whether they consulted an astrologer before taking crucial decisions in life or not. This question derives from Rotter's perspective, which considered entrepreneurs as individuals who believed that they had control over their future (internal locus control). Rotter's perspective was confirmed since the majority of the entrepreneurs believed in the internal locus of control.

After analyzing the data of this study it is possible to conclude that some socio-economic and attitudinal factors such as the relatives' occupation and locus of control are able to encourage entrepreneurial activity and promote its success. (Nair & Pandey, 2006) However, this study comprises a small portion of entrepreneurs in a limited area which may affect the accuracy and veracity of these conclusions. Also, there are some hypothesis that are not included in this study, such as the relationship between entrepreneurship and risk averse individuals. From Kihlstrom and Laffont (1979) perspective an entrepreneur is distinguished from other individuals due to its risk taking propensity. (Cuervo, Ribeiro, & Roig, 2007)

Entrepreneurs often perform different functions within the enterprise, that is why entrepreneurs must be endowed with different skills and capabilities. According to Cuervo, Ribeiro, and Roig (2007), to be a businessman is to play three different roles: entrepreneur, manager and capitalist. Most of the time a single person performs all three. The entrepreneur creates/seizes the opportunity and/or has the idea to innovate; the manager is responsible for supervising the process and manage resources; and the capitalist provides the funds. A characteristic common to these three roles is risk averse

and the capacity to innovate through creating and exploring new products, new technology, new markets, new perspectives, etc. (Cuervo, Ribeiro, & Roig, 2007)

Hébert and Link (1982) have created a list of characteristics that an entrepreneur must have. According to them an entrepreneur is:

“(1) someone who assumes the risk; (2) a supplier of financial capital; (3) an innovator; (4) a decision maker; (5) an industrial leader; (6) a manager or superintendent; (7) an organizer or coordinator of economic resources; (8) a proprietor of an enterprise; (9) an employer of factors of production; (10) a contractor; (11) an arbitrageur and a (12) person who allocates resources to alternative uses.” (Cuervo, Ribeiro, & Roig, 2007, pp. 24-25)

Since entrepreneurship as a field of study is still developing so are the concepts around it, such as entrepreneur. Due to the variety of perspectives, it is possible to encounter several different definitions for the term entrepreneur as well as for entrepreneurship. It is common to find perspectives which are focused around the entrepreneur's traits. According to Brockhaus and Horwitz (1986), there are four major personality traits linked to an entrepreneurial individual which are their need for achievement, internal locus of control, high risk-taking propensity and tolerance for ambiguity. (Neck & Greene, 2011)

2.2 Education and Training

Entrepreneurship has emerged as a major force in economic development and consequently the topic has expanded through several different channels. Entrepreneurship education is one of them. Recently, educational systems are focused on preparing individuals to be active participants in communities contributing for local and social development. Luís, Lamas and Lamas (2019) emphasize the importance of teaching individuals to be responsible agents of transformation. (p.76) Different international organizations, such as UNESCO, OECD, and EU, support the presence of transversal contents within educational systems such as human rights, solidarity, interculturality, environment, gender equality and entrepreneurship. (Luís, Lamas, & Lamas, 2019)

Looking at a wider definition, entrepreneurship can be applied to all dimensions of human life including personal development and active participation within communities. The development of entrepreneurial skills can be a solution for a more conscious community and subsequently more active citizenship. (Luís, Lamas, & Lamas, 2019) As a consequence, there has been an exponential increase in entrepreneurship training programs. “The number of colleges and universities that offer courses related to entrepreneurship has grown from a handful in 1970s to over 1,600 in 2005”. (Kuratko, 2005, p. 577).

Entrepreneurship can be seen as an academic/theoretical perspective, but it can also be seen as a practical field which is understood through real world experiences. There are also different ways to approach entrepreneurship education. (Neck & Greene, 2011) Luís, Lamas and Lamas (2019) point out the promotion of an entrepreneurial culture within educational environments by challenging students to self-discover their abilities and use them to their personal development becoming more creative and independent. Entrepreneurial skills are developed through the ability to self-discover abilities, attitudes' pattern and knowledge. By participating in the teaching/learning process, students develop the ability to overcome difficulties using their own skills, promoting self-development and their entrepreneurial skills. (Luís, Lamas, & Lamas, 2019)

Currently, it is considered that everybody can learn how to become an effective entrepreneur. The current discussion is around defining which topics should be taught and how they should be covered. Courses can be focused on strategic development

challenges including opportunity identification and analysis; planning, financing, and operating; new market development and expansion strategies; and institutionalizing innovation. (Swanson, 2017) In a study regarding enterprise success, Lamas, Márquez, and Fernández (2019) try to understand the role and impacts of different types of entrepreneurial education: formal, non-formal and informal. According to them, education must promote the development of skills such as creativity, innovation, the ability to assess risks and opportunities, curiosity and susceptibility for establishing and use networks. Also, it is important to provide an linkage between knowledge, experience and emotional and social dimensions.

It is common to find researchers who approach entrepreneurship through the personality traits of an entrepreneur. In the previous sub-topic (see: 2.1. Characteristics of Entrepreneurs) it is presented some perspectives on the most suggested characteristics. Defining entrepreneurship through personality traits raises some questions since it is very difficult to precisely define an entrepreneur and what can be considered a success entrepreneur. Typically, the definition of success is determined only by economic factors which does not represent the reality since most people also have nonmaterialistic goals. Most of these characteristics are interesting and commonly present in an entrepreneur personality, however it is not necessary to rely on them to identify an entrepreneur. (Neck & Greene, 2011)

Some authors, such as Low and MacMillan (1988) and Amit, Glosten, and Muller (1993), believe that entrepreneurship should be taught by focusing on the entrepreneurial process. (Neck & Greene, 2011) The entrepreneurial process encompasses more than firm creation. There is no mandatory sequence within the entrepreneurial process, but it is possible to identify some steps of the way, such as opportunity assessment, concept development, implementation planning, etc. Nowadays, it is almost mandatory to address business plans during entrepreneurial training programs. It is also very common to see entrepreneurship educators use business simulation as a teaching approach. Kuratko (2005) summarizes the most significant topics of entrepreneurship research and education including management, financing, corporate entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial strategies and methods, types of entrepreneurs, risks and trade-offs of entrepreneurial activities, women and minority entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial spirit, economic and social contributions and ethics. (Kuratko, 2005)

However, the acquisition of knowledge is revealed as not sufficient to achieve entrepreneurial success. According to the partner-managers of portuguese enterprises interviewed during an investigation, it was concluded that the entrepreneurial training (especially the non-formal and informal education), as well as the business model, play a crucial role in enterprise success. The results of this investigation indicate that human capital is the most important factor in enterprise success, as well as individuals' level of entrepreneurial education and skills development. (Lamas, Márquez, & Fernández, 2019) Neck and Greene (2011) also describe the cognitive approach, which focuses on the entrepreneur in a more dynamic way. The entrepreneurial cognition approach focuses on entrepreneurial thinking of individuals. This can be seen as a mix of the two previous approaches since it explores the process but also the decision-making process of an entrepreneur. According to this perspective, there is no single type of entrepreneur but many different approaches of entrepreneurial activities, motivations, and goals. The cognitive approach “recognizes the importance of the mind and the dynamic approach to learning how to think entrepreneurially.” (Neck & Greene, 2011, p. 61)

It is possible to conclude that teaching/learning entrepreneurship goes beyond mastering business models and financing aspects. Following the perspective of Lamas, Márquez and Fernández (2019), entrepreneurship education has positive impacts globally since it promotes the development of more active and critical individuals who are focused on their personal development and in the development of their surroundings. (Lamas, Márquez, & Fernández, 2019)

2.3 Entrepreneurship and Regional Development

From a common sense perspective entrepreneurship is seen as the ability to create new businesses. Entrepreneurship studies may involve several different areas of knowledge, however most of the time is presented as a mean of economic development. Entrepreneurship is an important feature of economic development, and it serves its purpose in different ways such as the creation of new enterprises or the renewal of existing ones, the recognition and subsequent exploitation of business opportunities (ex. Entering new markets, producing new products or by using new processes) and jobs' creation, innovation and competence which contribute to the well-being of society. (Cuervo, Ribeiro, & Roig, 2007) It is undeniable that entrepreneurship contributes for economic and social development of a territory. Enterprises produce and develop several economic activities locally, which favor the territory.

Besides globalization, the urbanization process is one of the main characteristics present in most countries around the world. Rural areas commonly experience population loss and declining/stagnant economies. Previously, local development was achieved by attracting large external firms and the reproduction of strategies used in already developed regions. Industrial attraction practices are becoming less effective to develop regions due to the lack of incentives and local economic integration. (Walzer & Athuyaman, 2009) Geography constitutes an important economic factor since regional variations regarding economic growth exist. Those variations exist due to differences in a set of resources and environmental factors such as knowledge, skills and institutional and organizational structures. (Verdú & Tierno, 2018)

There are a number of factors leading to higher levels of entrepreneurship in metropolitan areas however "rural regions seem to be a natural seedbed for entrepreneurship" due to its sparse economic activity. (Henderson, Low, & Weiler, 2009, p. 96) Urban centers offer entrepreneurs a set of favorable conditions to economic activity such as a greater variety of marketplaces, high population density and better communication channels. The greatest challenge is to transform rural entrepreneurs in high-value entrepreneurs with higher income and greater contributions for the region. One of the factors which can contribute to overcome this challenge is education. Regions with higher levels of education are more likely to have more entrepreneurial activities. "The self-employed are not necessarily people with graduate or professional

degrees, but they are more likely to be people with some college or technical education.” (Henderson, Low, & Weiler, 2009, p. 97)

The emergence of new industrial regions is not the consequence of a reorganization due to market forces, but it emerges due to the combination of social and cultural variables. “The new industrial regions are usually the consequence of a dialectic process between market opportunities, mobilization of existing resources, knowledge and learning, and new forms of production organization.” (Garofoli, 2009, p. 225) Nowadays, it is recognized a variety of models leading to local development and a set of different strategies. Levels of local development depend not only on economic but on social and cultural features as well as comparative aspects. (Garofoli, 2009)

Firms play a very important role on the economy and society, whether analyzed by a national perspective or a regional one. The promotion of entrepreneurship and small firm creation as a development strategy has been one of the most distinguished strategies when it comes to employment growth, fight poverty and reach regional equilibrium. According to Fischer and Nijkamp (2009), regional development is the “result of entrepreneurial activity in which innovations (new or improved products, and processes, new management styles, locations) are key factors.” (Fischer & Nijkamp, 2009, p. 182) The emergence of new entrepreneurial activities represents, in most cases, jobs and wealth creation within a region.

Micro and Small Businesses represent a large part of the entrepreneurial environment in most countries. According to the European Commission’s annual report on SMEs of 2018-2019, SMEs represented 56,4% of the total European wealth. In Portugal, for example, micro enterprises represent 96,2% of the total number of firms, small enterprises represent 3,2% and medium enterprises 0,5%. (Jornal de Negócios, 2020) Micro and small firms are seen as an efficient solution for local development since they do not require large initial investments but usually bring significant benefits such as economic growth, jobs creation and community support. Functioning as a cycle, the social and environmental development as well as the economic growth will eventually contribute for the promotion of local entrepreneurship. (Duarte & Diniz, 2011)

According to Duarte and Diniz (2011), entrepreneurship

“is a key concept in development discussions because it is through entrepreneurial actions that it is possible to create added value and to promote

better economic and social conditions that will benefit both the individuals involves and the community as a whole.” (Duarte & Diniz, 2011, p. 57)

2.3.1 Entrepreneurship within a community

It is also possible to analyze how the environment around entrepreneurs influence its success. The economic and social environment in which an entrepreneur lives and performs is extremely important since it provides all kinds of resources which can facilitate or restrict their decisions and behaviors. Entrepreneurial activity is not an isolated action. Local development, as well as entrepreneurial activity, is supported by a set of local agents.

Most entrepreneurs chose to start their activity within the region in which they feel more secure. The community in which entrepreneurs are inserted plays a very important role in their entrepreneurial success. There are several factors that influence entrepreneurship such as social, cultural and political. These factors can increase the number of entrepreneurial activities but it can also restrict them. According to Duarte and Diniz (2011), firms and their decisions can not be disconnected from the region in which they are inserted. “Firms by themselves (...) need to be embedded in the region.” (Duarte & Diniz, 2011, p. 58)

The development of entrepreneurial networks and partnerships within a region also represent crucial factors for entrepreneurial success. Better access to information regarding business creation and markets enable probing entrepreneurs to sharpen their own business ideas and subsequently create their own firms. Transportation means are also extremely important whether to create connections in different locations, explore other markets and find suppliers. Cross-regional flows of information and/or products can help to develop all kinds of regions since urban centers can benefit from cheaper resources from rural areas and rural areas benefit from urban centers’ marketplaces. (Henderson, Low, & Weiler, 2009)

A community/environment can provide different types of resources such as a market composed by buyers (whether it is individuals, firms, or institutions) and firms with products/services to offer including labor and information about entrepreneurial activity. In turn, local entrepreneurs, if well-embedded on the community, are more likely to put some efforts in achieving community goals at social and environmental levels. Relations established among small entrepreneurs will contribute for the establishment of

different kinds of networks which can contribute towards firms' development as well as for local development.

2.3.2 Corporate incubators and local development

Corporate incubators are institutions which aim is to promote and give boost to entrepreneurial activity by raising awareness to entrepreneurship, support the business creation and its development during and often after the incubation period. There are several types of incubators providing different kinds of services and support. Usually, the services provided include space renting, mail and receptionist and also management assistance, such as help with the business plan, financial deals and recruitment processes. (Plosila & Allen, 1985) The incubation process offer start-ups the integration in a business ecosystem in which start-ups survival rates and sales growth are usually higher. (Sedita, Apa, Bassetti, & Grandinetti, 2018) Bergek and Norrman (2008) define incubators as “organisations that supply joint location, services, business support and networks to early stage ventures”. (p. 22)

Corporate incubators provide services to new ventures in aiming business development however in most cases, incubators are usually regulated by entry and exit policies and procedures. Entry and exist procedures are important since it allows the incubator to guarantee that its main purposes are being met. A well-structured plan for entries and exists will eventually eject non-developed enterprises giving its place to more promising entrepreneurs. It is also required that incubators present to its startups support activities and an entrepreneurial environment, characteristics essential to the development and operation of incubators. (Plosila & Allen, 1985)

In a study performed on a sample of start-ups located in the Northern Italy aiming to measure the impacts of being engaged in business incubators, it was concluded that corporate incubators are “essential element(s) for boosting the competitive advantage of regions in a knowledge economy.” (Sedita, Apa, Bassetti, & Grandinetti, 2018, p. 10) The main goal of this investigation was to measure the impact of a corporate incubator on innovation performances of start-ups and the results showed that “firms that engaged in an incubation programme exhibit a higher innovation performance” (p.6).

The authors also concluded that

“start-ups seem to need an external support for more carefully evaluate their strengths and weaknesses and for developing further those capabilities that allow them to take advantage of the opportunities in the market and avoiding the risks related to the threats.” (p.7).

When analyzing the effects of an incubator on network integration and internal capabilities of a start-up, the researchers also found that “being incubated allows start-ups to better assess their strengths and weaknesses” (p.8), since corporate incubators have the ability to better evaluate internal capabilities of start-ups and provide the adequate support. Also, according to the study’s results, for a firm “to have the same innovation performance guaranteed by the engagement in an incubation programme, a firm must increase its initial R&D expenditure by 18%” (p.8).

Corporate incubators provide their incubates access to entrepreneurial networks and consequently new opportunities, knowledge exchange and access to investment capital. (Cerqueira, Lamas, & Baranovskiy, 2021) Collaborations and networking also enhance business in several fields, including innovation. Corporate incubators “are able to orient the start-up towards the selection of the most valuable partners and to push start-ups’ products into the proper market, maximizing the returns from the innovation efforts”. (Sedita, Apa, Bassetti, & Grandinetti, 2018, p. 10)

3 Immigrant Entrepreneurship

Immigrants are part of the complex process of globalization in a clear way. Immigrants, especially entrepreneurs, are responsible for a greater diversification of products and culture in many developed countries. Immigration, as well as entrepreneurship, is a very popular topic for debate. Immigrant entrepreneurship is defined as entrepreneurial activity developed by foreign-born entrepreneurs. (Paço & Ramos, 2018)

Earlier immigrants were seen mostly as low-skilled labor; however, recent studies have been focusing on the immigrants as self-employed individuals. Self-employment might represent a strategy for individuals who find it difficult to enter the labor market. Immigrants tend to face serious difficulties in the search for employment in host countries due to various reasons such as lack of skills, poor access to information about employment opportunities, discrimination, and language barriers. (Oliveira & Rath, 2008) Self-employment might help escape unemployment, use resources and skills, expand income, and create new jobs for friends and family. Entrepreneurship represents for immigrants a way to social and economic integration within hosting society. (Paço & Ramos, 2018)

There are a few factors which influence immigrant self-employment, such as “human capital, wealth and access to financial capital, parental entrepreneurship, home country business experience, ethnic enclaves, blocked opportunities in formal employment” (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015, p. 889), etc. In a study about immigrant entrepreneurship within the USA, Fairlie and Lofstrom (2015) analyzed five factors which can influence immigrant entrepreneurship:

- Human capital (education and language skills): Even though it is accepted that education is a crucial factor in the success of a firm, its relation with entrepreneurship is not as clear, since entrepreneurship often represents a uncertainty regarding wage/salary which is higher for individuals with higher education levels. Education also gives you certain tools to succeed in a new business such as analytical and communication skills. Highly educated individuals are associated with lower probability of firm ownership because they can enter certain industries that also offer high returns.
- Wealth and access to financial capital: Access to financial capital is one of the main difficulties entrepreneurs face when starting their businesses. According to

Fairlie and Lofstrom, the most common source of startup capital is personal or family savings, followed by credit cards and bank loans.

- Home country business experience: There is no universal consensus about the relationship between home country self-employment experiences and self-employment rates in the host country. It is possible that previous experience in self-employment is useful to immigrant entrepreneurs, however the influence of other factors such as lack of capital, low educational levels or language constraints might negatively affect would-be entrepreneurs. Through a survey on new immigrants, it was possible to conclude that “home country self-employment increases the probability of self-employment in the US by about 7 percentage points and are consistent with a positive effect on self-employment earnings.” (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015, p. 892)
- Ethnic enclaves: Ethnic enclaves constitute a strong factor contributing for the higher rates of entrepreneurship among immigrants. Fairlie and Lofstrom (2015), define ethnic enclaves as “the residential concentration of co-nationals or co-ethnics in certain urban areas”. (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015, p. 892) Ethnic enclaves represent a market need for co-ethnics products and services and also a supply of co-ethnic labor, specially the new arrivals. It is discussed that immigrants living in ethnic enclaves have higher levels of self-employment. Ethnic enclaves can also reduce opportunities or impact negatively entrepreneurs’ performance due to the raising competition among co-ethnics. Ethnic minorities might feel forced to become self-employed due to difficulties in accessing the labor market in the host country. In this case, “higher rates of business ownership are not so much the results or signs of success but represent a reflection of blocked opportunities in wage/salary employment.” (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015, p. 893)
- Legal status and undocumented immigrants: Legal status of migrants may influence positively immigrant entrepreneurship since it is easier for legal immigrants to access all kinds of institutions, as well as credits and loans. An undocumented immigrant might also rely on self-employment due to difficulties in entering the labor market since employers may face sanctions by hiring undocumented immigrants. However, by obtaining legal status immigrants’ wages usually increase which increases the opportunity costs of starting a business. (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015)

Oliveira (2005) points out three influential factors for immigrant entrepreneurship which are the individual's willingness to develop entrepreneurial activities: host country's economic, social, and political context and the presence of an ethnic community within the host country. It can be therefore concluded that entrepreneurial success derives from a combination of personal factors and external ones such as market conditions, regulation, and governmental policies. (Paço & Ramos, 2018)

Usually what is discussed is whether immigrants are positively or negatively impacting their host countries. Immigrants' contributions impact the host country at different levels and are evaluated through several indicators such as their presence in the labor market, taxation, and educational needs. Their contribution for entrepreneurship and its subsequent performance is also a very important indicator on the evaluation of immigrant's contributions. Economic indicators, such as business earnings, income, and employment, are the most common when analyzing the impact of immigrant entrepreneurship. (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015)

Besides contributing for the host country economy, immigrants might also contribute for the integration of other individuals such as friends or family members. Immigrant entrepreneurship and the subsequent job creation contribute for the decrease of immigrant unemployment. Migrant networks, mentioned in the first chapter (1.1. International migration theories), usually represent information channels and open employment opportunities for members of the same network. Besides that, immigrant entrepreneurs can also improve their communities in various ways through the establishment of connections between the hosting community and the immigrant one. (Oliveira & Rath, 2008)

There is clear "evidence that small businesses create a disproportionate share of new jobs in the economy, represent an important source of innovation, increase national productivity, and alleviate poverty." (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015, p. 879) As concluded in the previous section (2.3. Entrepreneurship and Regional Development), small and medium businesses are sources of local dynamism and development. (Cé, B., 2018)

As reported by Oliveira and Rath (2008), most of the immigrants' businesses are characterized by a small-scale production, low added value and highly dependent on labor. Usually, entrepreneurs' income is relatively low, and their work is demanding. However, ethnic entrepreneurs are more likely to provide exclusive products and

services that cannot be provided by natives, thereby promoting innovation. By relying on transnational networks, immigrant business owners have the ability to connect knowledge and skills from host and home communities. (Oliveira & Rath, 2008)

According to Fairlie and Lofstrom (2015), there are several studies indicating that “business ownership is higher among the foreign-born than the native-born in many developed countries” (p.884). Farmhouse (2008) asserts that every immigrant is an entrepreneur since it takes entrepreneurial spirit to change countries in search for better living and employment conditions. (Farmhouse, 2008)

The importance of immigrants’ contributions is increasingly recognized by most developed countries, and it is reflected in immigration policies. Recently, governments and international institutions have been promoting immigrant entrepreneurship through the formulation of incentives to the development of SMEs. These incentives are represented by financial (ex.: loans, access to venture capital, investment funds, contracting support) and non-financial measures (ex.: orientation and information, consulting/monitoring, training, contests). The creation of special visas and entry requirements aims to attract foreign population, especially entrepreneurs. (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015)

3.1 Portugal

Immigrants' presence impacts the host country whether as employees or as employers. According to Desiderio and Salt (2010), between 2000 and 2010 there was a significant increase of the immigrant's contributions for entrepreneurial activity growth and job creation within OECD countries. As most developed countries, in Portugal the benefits of immigration have been increasingly considered. The impacts of immigration have been analyzed from many perspectives including economic and demographic and consequently the national immigration policy has developed a greater interest in enterprising and skilled immigrants. The diversity and skills immigrants bring to the country have been positively emphasized as well as their entrepreneurial initiative. (Oliveira, 2008)

Immigrants positively contribute for the economic growth through job creation, innovative ideas, projects, and technologies, and by reviving specific urban areas. The knowledge and skills that immigrants bring into the host country also promote enterprises' internationalization allowing other entrepreneurs to enter different markets. (Paço & Ramos, 2018) Peixoto (2008) summarizes the main characteristics of immigrant entrepreneurship in Portugal. The author states that immigrant initiatives vary on dimension (which are mostly small enterprises), nationality (there are ethnic groups more prone to entrepreneurial activity than others) and financing sources (mostly immigrants rely on their own funds).

The host country characteristics' also impact immigrant entrepreneurship at different levels. Immigrants face barriers by entering a new country. Peixoto (2008) indicates the most common barriers immigrants find in Portugal, which are legal and institutional barriers, difficult access to loans and information, unfamiliarity with regulations and business environment in Portugal, gaps in the recognition of qualifications and unfavorable public opinion. National immigration policy is one crucial factor impacting immigrant entrepreneurship. The benefits of immigration gradually became clear to the Portuguese society through the introduction of several governmental and private measures and programs promoting immigrant entrepreneurship.

CHAPTER II – IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITHIN TÂMEGA E SOUSA REGION

4 Tâmega e Sousa region

After its entry in the EU (European Union), Portugal adopted new territorial divisions, mostly used for statistical purposes, known as NUTS¹. Since 2013, there are 21 intermunicipal communities which constitute the third level of NUTS, NUT III. Tâmega e Sousa is a intermunicipal community (NUTIII) inserted in the North region of Portugal (NUT II). Tâmega e Sousa region encompasses eleven municipalities: Amarante, Baião, Castelo de Paiva, Celorico de Basto, Cinfães, Felgueiras, Lousada, Marco de Canaveses, Paços de Ferreira, Penafiel and Resende. The region covers an area of 1,831 km² and its estimated population is 408 491 inhabitants and has a population density of 223,1 inhabitants/km², as it is possible to confirm in Table 1.

Table 1

Tâmega e Sousa region: population and area

Municipality/ Region	Population (Censos)		Area (km ²)	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	
	2011	2021		2011	2021
<i>Portugal</i>	10 557 560	10 361 831	92 225	114,5	112,2
<i>Tâmega e Sousa</i>	433 143	408 491	1 831	x	223,1
<i>Amarante</i>	56 207	52 121	301	186,7	173,0
<i>Baião</i>	20 478	17 520	175	117,6	100,5
<i>Castelo de Paiva</i>	16 699	15 541	115	145,5	135,5
<i>Celorico de Basto</i>	20 110	17 677	181	111,0	97,4
<i>Cinfães</i>	20 359	17 703	239	85,4	74,1
<i>Felgueiras</i>	58 120	55 787	116	501,7	482,6
<i>Lousada</i>	47 481	47 365	96	493,2	493,1
<i>Marco de Canaveses</i>	53 514	49 523	202	264,7	245,4
<i>Paços de Ferreira</i>	56 560	55 614	71	793,6	783,2
<i>Penafiel</i>	72 279	69 605	212	340,5	328,1
<i>Resende</i>	11 339	10 036	123	92,1	81,5

¹ NUTS: NUTS are nomenclature of territorial statistical units, that is, NUTS are tools used to classify sub-regions of a country for a better statistical analysis. NUTS are divided in three levels (NUT I, NUT II and NUT III, from wider to more restricted areas). (INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2015)

Note. From PORDATA.

This composition of the sub-region entered into force in 2015, therefore some of the statistical data presented might be referring to the former region of Tâmega e Sousa, which used to include the municipalities of Paredes, Cabeceiras de Basto, Mondim de Basto e Ribeira de Pena. (INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 2015)

4.1 Population

The municipalities of this sub-region have different characteristics regarding population since it is located in a transition area between inland (rural areas) and the coast (urban and industrial areas). Besides that, by analyzing the population's evolution within the region, it is possible to conclude that the total population has been decreasing in every municipality, as at the national level.

Reflecting the national context, in the Tâmega e Sousa region is possible to observe a greater concentration of population within the western municipalities, which are closer to Porto (metropolitan area) and a depopulation of more rural and remote areas such as Resende, Baião and Celorico de Basto. (DigiBEST- Interreg Europe) Rural depopulation is a well-known phenomenon that has been present in most European countries including Portugal. The younger and more skilled individuals leave their homes looking for more and better job opportunities and personal fulfillment. Consequently, there is a trend towards an aging population, especially within the more rural municipalities. Although it is too early to talk about it, urban depopulation might be one of next demographic phenomenon.

The most populous municipalities are Penafiel, Felgueiras and Paços de Ferreira, however Lousada is also one of the municipalities with greater level of population density. The least populated municipalities are Resende, Castelo de Paiva and Baião, even so Celorico de Basto has one of the lowest levels of population density. The latter, as well as Cinfães, are culturally linked to a specific Douro region called Douro Verde, representing a more rural area. (Silva & Chamusca, 2017) The lack of population and its subsequent aging problem, especially within municipalities with lower density, affects not only demographics but also the economy, the society, the environment, and its governance. (Silva & Chamusca, 2017)

4.1.1 Migration flux to Tâmega e Sousa

As well as the natural growth rate, the migratory balance also shows negative values at a regional and national level. Emigration continues to occur in most regions of Portugal, including more rural ones. Even though there is an increase in the number of immigrants, there is a greater number of people leaving the region and even more deaths than births, as confirmed by the data on the Table 2. For the year of 2011 both indicators (natural balance and migratory balance) had negative numbers which resulted

in a great loss of population and a consequent aging population. The migratory balance for the year of 2021 was positive, however it is insufficient to counterbalance the natural balance leading to a continuity of population loss.

Table 2

Population Balance

<i>Country/Regional</i>	Natural Balance		Migratory Balance		Total Population Balance	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
<i>Portugal</i>	-5 992	-45 220	-24 331	25 642	-30 323	-19 578
<i>Tâmega e Sousa</i>	613	-939	-1 007	-642	-394	-1 581

Note. From PORDATA.

Other important demographic indicator is the total dependency ratio², since it compares the number of young and elderly residents to the number of people in the working age (usually from 15 to 64). According to the Portuguese social security system, as in many other countries, the population’s contributions function as a guarantee in case of illness, unemployment, parenthood, incapacity, aging, subsistence, work accidents, occupational diseases, family allowance, among others. Since most immigrants are in the working and fertile age (around 82% of the total number of immigrants in the Tâmega e Sousa region) its contributions impact positively the sustainability of the social security system.

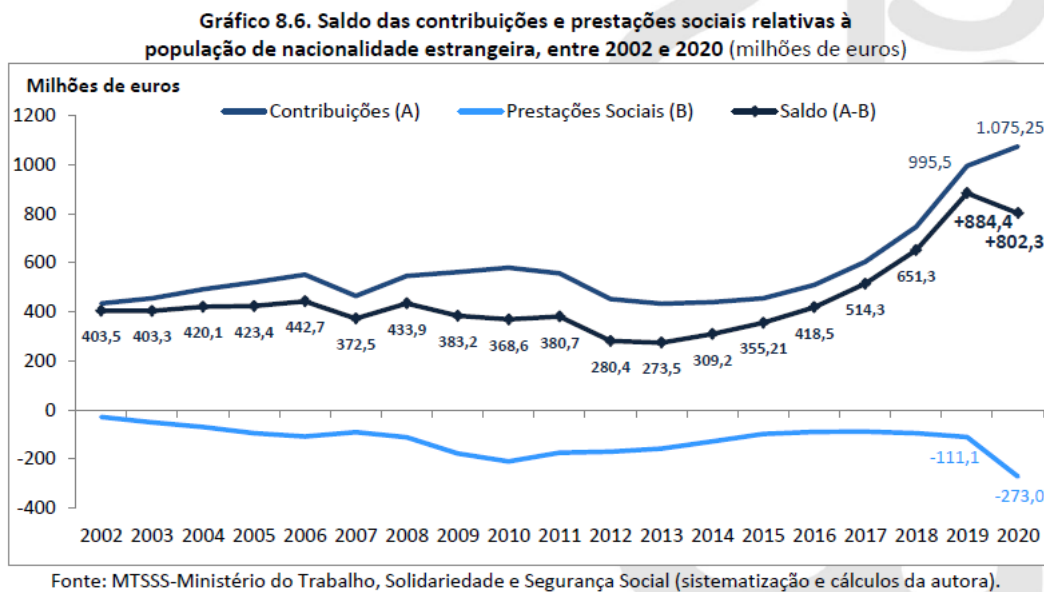
Immigrants’ contributions function as a counterbalance against the population aging and its increased dependency. (Alto Comissariado para as Migrações, 2021) According to the Annual statistical report of 2021 from the Observatory for Migration (OM), the correlation between the immigrants’ contributions and the social assistance they benefit from are very favorable. The contributions immigrants present to the host country (1.075,25 million in the year of 2020), in Portugal, overcome the expenses (273,0

² Total dependency ratio: it is calculated by the sum of the number of young and the number of elderly people (economically inactive groups) compared to the number of people in the working age (usually from 15 to 64 years old). “It relates the number of individuals who are likely to be “dependent” on the support of others for their daily living – the young and the elderly – to the number of those individuals who are capable of providing this support.” (Eurostat statistics explained, s.d.)

million in 2020) impact positively the sustainability of the welfare state, as it is possible to confirm by analyzing the Figure 1. (Oliveira, 2021)

Figure 1

Chart regarding foreign inhabitants' contributions and social benefits, between 2002 and 2020



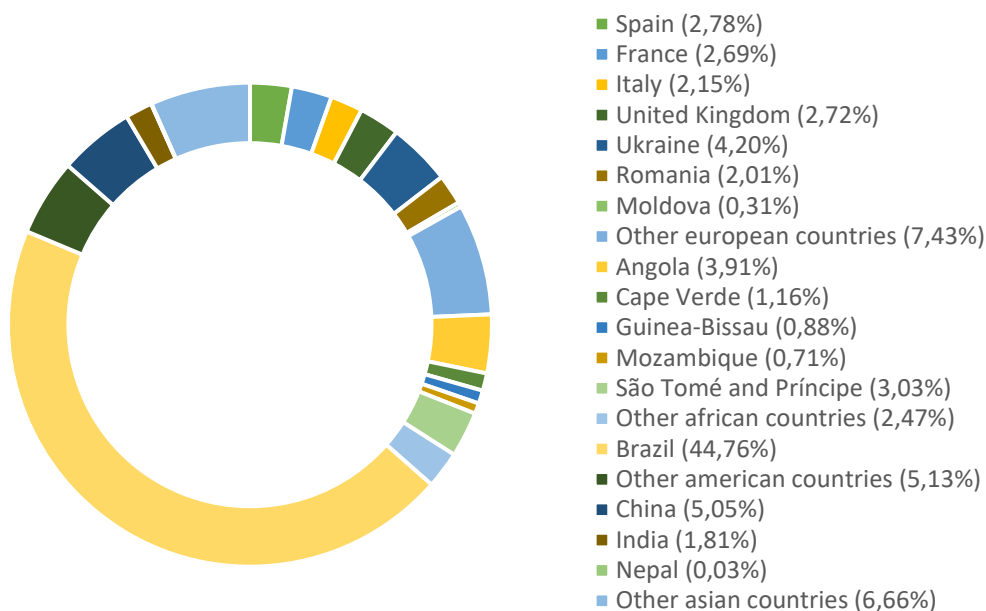
Note. From “*Indicadores de integração de imigrantes: relatório estatístico anual.*” By Oliveira, C. R. (2021). Lisboa: Observatório das Migrações.

It is possible to verify that the foreign inhabitants of Portugal play a positive role to compensate the balances of the social security system, contributing for a relative relief of the system and its sustainability. The immigrant population in Portugal are mostly active individuals, leading to an increased importance of its presence. (Oliveira, 2008) The number of foreign-born residents in Portugal is estimated to be 698 536 for the year of 2021, representing 5,7% of the total number of inhabitants. In the Tâmega e Sousa region the number of foreign-born residents is 3 528, which represents 0.9% of the total population. Regarding the Tâmega e Sousa sub-region, most immigrants come from Brazil (44,76%), just as at the national scenario in which Brazilians represent 29,30% of the total foreign-born population, around 204 669 Brazilians living in Portugal in 2021. (PORDATA, 2022)

Table 3

Foreign-born population within the Tâmega e Sousa region, by nationality

Foreign-born population within the Tâmega e Sousa region, by nationality



Note. From: PORDATA

4.1.1.1 Hosting process/ Migrants' integration

Several immigrant-supporting institutions and services have tried to adapt to a new migratory reality in Portugal in the previous decade. In Portugal, the ACM (Alto Comissariado para as Migrações- High Commission for Migration) is the public institution responsible for the implementation of public policies regarding migration. Its mission is to host and integrate migrants. (ACM- Alto Comissariado para as Migrações, s.d.) There are several services that ACM tries to provide covering different types of migratory realities.

In the former decade, a variety of dimensions were created such as a support office dedicated to support and guide Portuguese emigrants that pretend to return to their home country (Gabinete de Apoio ao Regresso Emigrante- GARE), volunteering programs aiming to promote experiences exchange (Programa Mentores para Migrantes), an emergency line available internationally to provide information for immigrants and emigrants. The supporting line (Linha de Apoio a Migrantes) is currently available in 16

languages and operating from Mondays to Fridays from 9am to 8pm and during Saturdays from 9am to 17pm.

There is a national support network to support the integration of migrants comprising three national centers for immigrant's support (CNAI- Centros Nacionais de Apoio ao Imigrante) located in Porto, Lisbon, and Algarve. In addition, there are 154 local centers supporting migrants' integration (CLAIM- Centros Locais de Apoio à Integração de Migrantes), which rely on partnerships with councils, universities or social entities cooperating and promoting a more efficient and individualized service. (ACM- Alto Comissariado para as Migrações, s.d.) Its function is to provide, through the cooperation of several institutions, integrated services and solutions to migrants during the hosting and integration process. Within the Tâmega e Sousa region, there is one CLAIM located in the municipality of Marco de Canaveses.

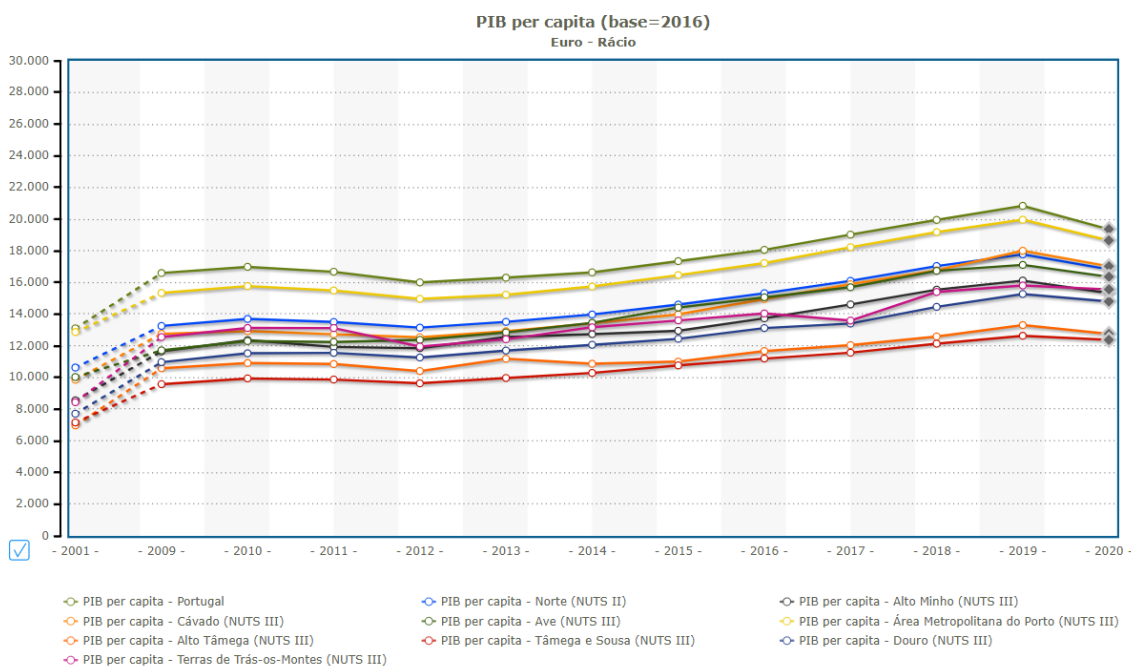
ACM also has a cooperation protocol with the IEFP (Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional- Employment institute and vocational training) in which both create offices for professional integration of migrants. There is currently 23 offices, however none is located in the Tâmega e Sousa region.

4.2 Economic activity in Tâmega e Sousa

In terms of wealth and economic activity, the Tâmega e Sousa region is considered to be one of the poorest sub-regions of the North region. According to the data consulted in the PORDATA website, the GDP per capita levels have been improving, however when comparing Tâmega e Sousa with other sub-regions in the North it has been occupying the bottom line for the last decade. (Figure 2).

Figure 2.

GDP per capita in North region of Portugal



Note. From PORDATA

Looking at other indicators, such as the GVA³ (Gross Value Added) it is possible to identify two types of municipalities regarding their contributions for the region’s wealth. One group represented by Cinfães, Castelo de Paiva, Celorico de Basto, Baião and Resende (Group 1) and the other represented by Felgueiras, Penafiel, Paços de Ferreira, Marco de Canaveses, Lousada and Amarante (Group 2). The latter group represents around 88% of the region’s total GVA.

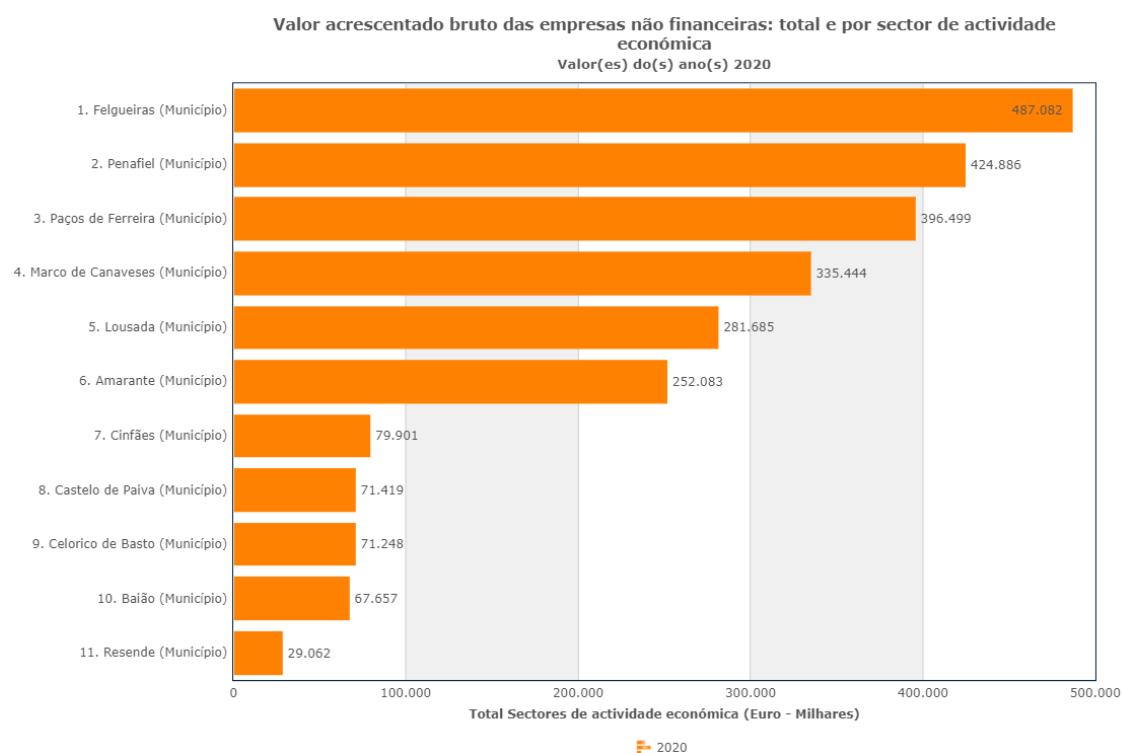
Regarding the type of economic activities for the year of 2020, the Tâmega e Sousa region is characterized by a strong presence of manufacturing industries (around 39% of the total GVA), construction (24% of the total GVA), and wholesale and retail trade (16,6% of the total GVA). (PORDATA, s.d.) The manufacturing industry is main economic activity of the region comprising activities connected to the industries of

³ GVA (Gross Value Added): “is an economic productivity metric that measures the contribution of a corporate subsidiary, company, or municipality to an economy, producer, sector, or region.”. (Kenton, 2022)

leather, clothing, furniture, mattresses, metal products, food and non-metallic mineral products such as natural stone. (CETS-Conselho Empresarial do Tâmega e Sousa, 2014)

Figure 3.

GVA of non-financial enterprises, by municipality



Note. From PORDATA.

Encouraged by the European Commission's action plan regarding entrepreneurship, the Intermunicipal Community of Tâmega e Sousa (CIMTS) has recognized that the promotion of entrepreneurship is a powerful solution for regional dynamism. The municipalities have come together in the elaboration of an action plan in the year of 2014-15 aiming to raise awareness for the economic and social role of entrepreneurship, helping to empower and guide entrepreneurs with initiatives and programs to the valorization of regional key assets. (CETS-Conselho Empresarial do Tâmega e Sousa, 2014)

Most of firms correspond to the main economic activities of the region, being 11% of the total number of firms (4 925) from the manufacturing industries, 21% from the wholesales and retail trade (8 812) and 10% from the construction industry (4 435). Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forest and fishing also occupy an interesting position

with 4 178 firms in the sector (around 10% of the total number of firms). Regarding firms' dimension, the majority are SMEs (41 174) and only 17 are considered large companies within the region.

4.2.1 Entrepreneurial context

Following the INE suggestions of how the entrepreneurial dynamic must be analyzed, some economic indicators will be studied in this section. It is important to mention the entrepreneurial demography, considering enterprises births and deaths as well as analyzing its resiliency and expansion. (INE, s.d.)

There has also been an increase in the total number of firms within the region of Tâmega e Sousa. In the year of 2013, a year before the development of the CIMTS' entrepreneurship action plan, there were 34 622 firms within the Tâmega e Sousa region. 81% of the total number of firms in the region were allocated within the municipalities of Group 2. Currently, the number of firms in the region is 41 191, representing a growth of almost 19% (around 80% of the firms is still allocated within the Group 2 municipalities). The region's GVA in 2013 was of 1.693.878 euro and in 2020 it was 2.496.966 euros (an increase of 47%). When comparing the evolution of the total number of firms with the evolution of GVA, it is verified that the economic activities within the region have increased both quantitatively and qualitatively, what shows a more economically dynamic region.

For the year of 2020, the number of deaths overcome the number of births (4 584 firms were created and it is estimated that 4 612 firms closed), however the pandemic situation certainly have influenced these numbers. During the years of 2019 and 2018, the number of firms created was superior to the number of closed businesses (+5 331/-4 280 in 2018 and +5 162/ -4 685 in 2019). Regarding the enterprise survival, values of 2018 and 2019 demonstrate a positive development by registering a greater number of survival enterprises (3 982 in 2018 and 4 301 in 2019), however there is a slight decrease in the number of survivals enterprises in the year of 2020 (4 192), also due to the pandemic situation. When comparing the number for the year of 2020 with other North sub-regions, Tâmega e Sousa occupies the fourth position when it comes to the greater number of new businesses and its survival. In conclusion, the Tâmega e Sousa region is a growing and dynamic sub-region when it comes to entrepreneurship.

4.2.1.1 Regional support/incentives to entrepreneurship

According to Pereira (2020) there are several institutions which aim is to inform and guide entrepreneurs during critical periods of creation and business expansion. Balcão do Empreendedor, for example, is one of the CIMTS initiatives for the support of ideas and new business projects. They are inserted in the municipal councils or business associations of the region and its main goal is the regional economic and social development through the stimulation of business dynamism and innovation. In the region there are also 42 business areas in the region and at least one in each municipality, even though most municipalities have more than one business areas. The region comprises several business incubators which aim is to host entrepreneurs who intend to transform their ideas into actual enterprises.

- Incubadora da Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão do Politécnico do Porto
- Instituto Empresarial do Tâmega (IET) (Amarante)
- Ergostart (Castelo de Paiva)
- Incubadora de Celorico de Basto
- Marcoinvest (Marco de Canaveses)
- MOVELTEX- Centro de Competências e de Incubação de Empresas (Paços de Ferreira)
- Incubadora do Vale do Sousa (Penafiel)

And also, a number of knowledge centers such as:

- Centro de Inovação e Investigação em Ciências Empresariais e Sistemas de Informação
- Gabinete de Apoio ao Empreendedor
- Centro de Desenvolvimento de Competências em Data Analytics e Business Intelligence
- Centro de Formação Profissional da Indústria Metalúrgica e Metalomecânica
- Academia do Design e Calçado
- Centro Tecnológico do Calçado de Portugal
- Centro de Formação Profissional da Indústria Têxtil, Vestuário, Confeção e Lanifícios

(Pereira, 2020)

In the regional analysis elaborated by DigiBEST, a number of regional stakeholders are highlighted including local administration such as CIMTS and CETS (Conselho Empresarial do Tâmega e Sousa), business incubators such as IET and MOVELTEX, academic institutions (ESTG- Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão), Local Development Associations (LDAs) such as DOLMEN and ADER-SOUSA and national agencies such as Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas e Inovação. (IAPMEI). (DigiBEST- Interreg Europe)

IAPMEI is a public institute designed to support industrial SMEs and promote competitiveness, business growth, innovation, and investments. One of the main concerns of IAPMEI is the Portuguese entrepreneurial ecosystem seeking to provide incentives and specific programs for entrepreneurs. IAPMEI provides a few grants regarding entrepreneurship including Startup Voucher, Startup Visa, Incubation Voucher, Tech visa and other incentives (IAPMEI, s.d.). StartUP visa is a hosting program dedicated to immigrant entrepreneurs that intend to develop a new or existing project in Portugal. The program provides the entrepreneurs residential visas and indicate them towards a certified business incubator. The application process starts with a presentation of the project and team in the IAPMEI platform and then the applicants must contact and select a business incubator which will support the project. (IAPMEI Agência para a Competitividade e Inovação) If the project is accepted by both IAPMEI and the designated business incubator, the entrepreneur and its team will be able to access a residential visa and start to develop their project in Portugal. Within the Tâmega e Sousa sub-region there are two business incubators certified by IAPMEI, one located in Amarante (IET) and the other is a project of the municipality of Celorico de Basto.

Regarding immigrant entrepreneurship, the Gabinete de Apoio ao Empreendedor Migrante (GAEM) (Migrant Entrepreneur Support Office) was officially opened during 2015. The main goal is to develop supporting activities for immigrants' entrepreneurs, activities that have been developed by ACM since 2006. GAEM organizes several activities aiming to support migrant entrepreneurs such as specialized support, entrepreneurship promotion and stimulation through awards. (Horta, 2015) However, this service is only available in CNAIM located in Porto, Lisbon, and Algarve.

4.3 Immigrant Entrepreneurship within the sub-region Tâmega e Sousa

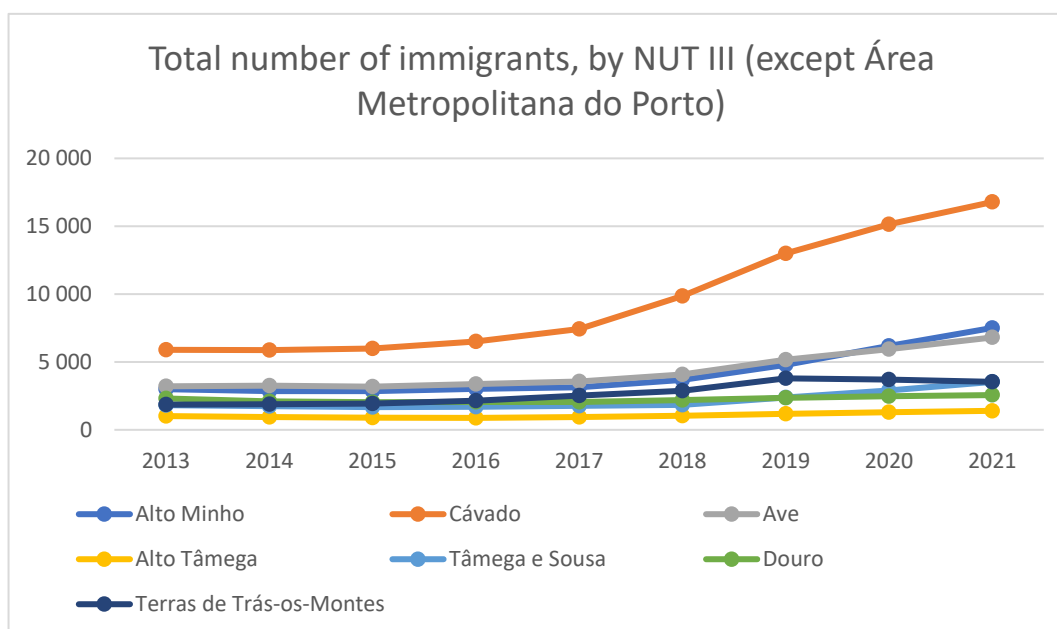
In this section what is going to be analyzed is the entrepreneurial activity developed by foreign-born entrepreneurs within the Tâmega e Sousa region. It is intended to explain the immigrant entrepreneurship within the region by exploring the immigrant communities and their skills, their reasons to follow entrepreneurial activity and barriers faced by them and finally its impacts for the Tâmega e Sousa region.

4.3.1 Migration context

In the first place, an overview regarding the migratory context of the region will be presented. By comparing the North sub-regions, it is observed that the Tâmega e Sousa sub-region has been one of the least attractive regions for immigrants. It is also possible to conclude that the number of immigrants in the sub-region does not show a significant increase in the last years, in contrast to the Cávado sub-region, for example.

Table 4.

Total number of immigrants, by NUT III (except Área Metropolitana do Porto)



Note. From PORDATA

When comparing municipalities within the Tâmega e Sousa sub-region, the municipalities that stand out with the greater number of immigrants are the ones from the previously mentioned Group 2: Amarante (485), Felgueiras (448), Lousada (513),

Marco de Canaveses (504), Paços de Ferreira (434) e Penafiel (623), accounting for 85% of the total number of immigrants in the region. (PORDATA, 2022)

In the previous sub-section of this chapter some characteristics were already examined. Within the sub-section 4.1.1.- Migration flux to Tâmega e Sousa, it is presented a table (Table 3) in which the nationalities of the Tâmega e Sousa region are represented according to their significance. The most prominent ethnic group are Brazilians, representing almost half of the total number of immigrants. This characteristic is common to all the municipalities of the sub-region.

4.3.2 Immigrant entrepreneurship in numbers

According to the annual statistical report from the Observatory for Migration (2021), the self-employment levels have increased among foreign-born individuals and has decreased within native communities. It is a phenomenon that occurs within most of the European Union (EU) countries and Portugal is no exception.

Figure 4.

Evolution of self-employment in Portugal, by citizenship

Self-employment by sex, age and citizenship (1 000) (online data code: LFSA_ESGAN)
Source of data: Eurostat

Table Line Bar Map

↑↓	CITIZEN	Foreign country ↓	Reporting country ↓	Total ↓
TIME ↓				
2012		14.6	708.6	723.1
2013		16.3	694.0	710.3
2014		13.3	647.3	660.8
2015		15.4	609.6	625.2
2016		15.9	592.5	608.6
2017		13.7	592.6	606.3
2018		16.0	587.3	603.3
2019		25.4	606.5	631.8
2020		26.7	583.0	609.8
2021		10.5 (b)	599.9 (b)	610.5 (b)

Note. From Eurostat.

Although native population has usually a greater entrepreneurship rate when compared to the foreigners, in Portugal the number of foreign self-employed individuals has

increased in the last decade (apart from the year of 2021, certainly due to pandemic situation), while the number of natives self-employed has been decreasing. As presented in Figure 4, in 2012, the number of self-employed foreigners represented 2,02% of the total self-employed and in 2020 the same proportion has increased to 4,37 %. While the proportion of self-employed natives has decreased from 97,99% to 95,60%. During the last decade, foreign-born individuals have increased their presence in the self-employed population when compared to the natives. A similar situation occurs throughout the European Union countries, since foreign-born self-employed individuals represented, in 2020, 6,53% of the total self-employed (an increase of 1,18% when compared to 2012). (Eurostat, s.d.)

According to the annual statistical report from OM, Portugal is one of the EU countries which presents higher entrepreneurship rates among EU-foreigners. In the year of 2019, the proportion of self-employed EU-foreigners of the total number of active population in Portugal was 16,4% and in the year of 2020 this proportion rose to 17,4%. The global numbers for the 27 EU countries are inferior to the ones of Portugal, around 11,7% (in 2019) and 11,6% (in 2020). In addition, the number of foreign employers in Portugal has also been increasing during the last decades. In 1981 there were 1 811 foreign employers (representing 5,1% in the total foreign active population) however in 2011 this number rose to 23 697 (12,1% of the foreign active population). Oliveira (2021) presents the fact that the percentage of employers is higher in the total number of employed foreigners than within employed natives and highlights foreigners' contributions to the economy as employment generators. (Oliveira, 2021) The increase in the number of foreign employers highlights the importance entrepreneurship has as a solution for many immigrants as an employment alternative.

4.3.2.1 Immigrant's profile

The differences between EU and Portugal regarding immigrant entrepreneurship rates could be explained by the immigrant's context, which differs from country to country. Different countries attract different types of immigrants as well as different amounts. Some immigrants are more prone to entrepreneurship than others. Apart from influential indicators presented in the subsection 2.1. Characteristics of Entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial propensity can also be related to home country context when it comes to immigrant entrepreneurship. According to the annual report from OM, 40% of the

foreign employers in Portugal are either Brazilian (26,2% in 2019) or Chinese (16,2% in 2019), as and the majority of them are males (65% of the total foreign employers).

Generally, the entrepreneurial activity of foreigners living in Portugal covers two main economic activities wholesale and retail sales and accommodation, restaurants and similar. In Figure 5 it is possible to analyze, in more detail, the context of immigrant entrepreneurship in Portugal, regarding nationalities and economic activities. Oliveira (2021) highlights the presence of Chinese employers within two main economic activities: wholesale and retail sales (69,4% of the total Chinese employers), and restaurants and similar (23,6%).

Figure 5.

Foreign employers by economic activity and nationality, in 2019 (Portugal) (%)

Quadro 7.19. Empregadores estrangeiros registados nos Quadros de Pessoal, segundo a atividade económica do estabelecimento e o país de nacionalidade, em 2019 (Portugal) (%)

Atividade económica (CAE)	Brasil	China	França	Reino Unido	Espanha	Alemanha	Ucrânia	Angola	Itália	Países Baixos
Agricultura, produção animal, caça, floresta, pesca	1,3	0,2	2,7	3,6	7,0	2,5	2,3	5,7	0,8	16,5
Indústrias extrativas	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indústrias transformadoras	5,6	0,7	11,2	3,1	12,2	13,1	3,8	0	9,6	3,9
Captação, tratamento e distribuição água; saneam...	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	0	0	0
Construção	17,8	0,5	4,8	5,3	5,5	3,6	29,0	11,1	2,0	1,7
Comércio grosso e retalho; reparação de veículos	14,1	69,4	21,6	10,0	26,6	20,4	9,9	26,8	17,3	17,4
Transportes e armazenagem	4,5	0,1	2,7	1,1	3,8	3,6	21,0	6,5	2,8	1,7
Alojamento, restauração, similares	18,1	23,6	17,8	23,2	10,8	14,9	15,3	14,2	38,6	19,6
Ativid. informação/comunicação	4,2	0,4	4,6	3,1	2,6	5,1	2,7	3,4	2,8	3,0
Ativid. financeiras e de seguros	0,3	0,1	1,2	0,2	1,2	1,5	0,0	1,1	1,2	13,0
Atividades imobiliárias	3,2	2,9	8,1	19,8	5,0	6,5	0,4	6,5	4,0	8,7
Atividades de consultoria, científicas, técnicas e sim.	5,0	0,7	12,0	12,0	8,6	11,6	1,1	11,9	4,4	6,1
Ativid. administrativas e de apoio	5,2	0,5	4,2	6,7	4,1	6,5	3,4	5,4	4,0	0,4
Educação	0,5	0,1	1,0	5,1	1,0	1,8	0	0	0,8	0
Atividades de saúde humana e apoio social	11,0	0,1	2,1	0,9	6,7	5,1	5,3	3,1	5,6	3,0
Atividades artísticas, espetáculos, desportivas e recreativas	2,2	0,1	2,7	3,1	3,4	2,9	0,8	1,5	2,4	3,0
Outras atividades de serviços	6,7	0,4	3,3	2,2	1,4	0,7	4,6	2,7	3,6	1,7
Total empregadores	2.188	1.349	518	449	417	275	262	261	249	230

Fonte: Quadros de Pessoal, GEP/MTSSS (sistematização e cálculos da autora).

Note. From: Oliveira, C. R. (2021). *Indicadores de integração de imigrantes: relatório estatístico anual*. Lisboa: Observatório das Migrações.

Regarding the businesses' dimension, immigrant entrepreneurship is very different from natives' entrepreneurship. Most enterprises in Portugal are considered SME's, whether managed by foreigners or natives. However, it is noted a growth in the number of immigrant businesses with more than 50 employees since in 2010 there were 99 immigrant enterprises with more than 50 employees, increasing to 143 in 2019, representing 1,70% of the total immigrant businesses. (Oliveira, 2021)

The number of self-employed foreigners within the Tâmega e Sousa region for the year of 2020 was not available in the national statistics' platforms, however it was possible to verify the total number of self-employed individuals in the sub-region and immigrant's nationalities. Thus, it is possible to analyze entrepreneurship rates in each municipality and the immigrant's profiles regarding its nationalities.

From Table 3 it is possible to identify that Brazilian immigrants are the most prominent immigrant community within the Tâmega e Sousa region. According to data presented in PORDATA website, the municipality with the greater number of immigrants in 2021 was Penafiel with 623 foreigners, representing less than 1% of the total population living in the municipality. When comparing the number of immigrants with the amount of population living in each municipality, it is possible to conclude that Lousada (1,08%) e Marco de Canaveses (1,01%) are the municipalities in which the relative number of immigrants is greater. However, in none of the municipalities the percentage of immigrants hits the 2%.

As for employment, the number of self-employment within the Tâmega e Sousa region is not available within the PORDATA website, however the number of employers within the sub-region in 2019 was of 7 319 (5% of the total employed population). By analyzing the number of employers within the municipalities it is also possible to identify the municipalities with the greater percentage of employers in the total number of employed population and those are Resende (9,10%), Celorico de Basto (8,45%) and Amarante (7,65%).

5 Instituto Empresarial do Tâmega (IET)

After more than a decade of studying, a desire for professional experience ascends, and for the final part of my academic path I decided to take a curricular internship. The final research of the master is also the beginning of a new stage and the doorway to the professional world and for this reason the internship comes as part of a perfect sequence of events. My intention was to take an internship at High Commission for Migrations (ACM) in Porto, however all of my requests were denied by the institution. Later, following an advice from Professor Clara Sarmiento, I decided to look for an institution within the region where I live, that was when I found Instituto Empresarial do Tâmega (IET). After a quick research about the institution, I decided to contact IET by e-mail. I got an interview and later an invitation to take the curricular internship at IET, aiming to develop my professional skills in a real-world business context.

5.1 Instituto Empresarial do Tâmega (IET)

5.1.1 General Characterization

Instituto Empresarial do Tâmega is a non-profit association located in the city of Amarante, in Porto district. IET was officially established in August 2010 by virtue of the will of several public and private institutions such as municipalities, universities and enterprises. The main purpose of IET is to transform the region in a more dynamic and entrepreneurial environment and provide the region with greater levels of business education, innovation, and knowledge. Entrepreneurship and innovation promotion and stimulation is one of the main priorities of IET, since the institution believes that these are key elements towards regional economic and social development. The institution acts under three main structures: a corporate incubator, a center for businesses and innovation and an academy.

Mostly, IET acts through projects development and initiatives towards fostering entrepreneurship and innovation. IET has been developing all kinds of activities and initiatives by mobilizing internal and external resources such as other institutional and academic partners, incubatees and the surrounding community. The main goals of these

activities are mainly, the dynamization of the entrepreneurial ecosystems, job creation and innovation promotion.

5.1.1.1 IET space

Currently, IET has 49 office spaces and 13 industrial modules. Within the IET's infrastructure there is also some free-use shared spaces including a hall, a bar, common sanitary facilities, and exterior spaces with great parking conditions since it is located in a large business park. There are also other spaces such as an auditorium and multifunctional rooms, usually used for meetings and training sessions.

5.1.2 Corporate incubator

At IET, the incubation services are usually divided in three stages: pre-incubation, incubation, and post-incubation. The pre-incubation period is usually less than a year and consists of turning an idea into a business. Usually, promoters apply for the incubator with a business idea, and it is properly evaluated before its approval into the incubator. During the incubation process, new ventures are provided with training, mentoring, infrastructure, and an entrepreneurial network. The institution points three years as the incubation period, however some enterprises take a little longer to graduate and leave the nest. The post-incubation, also called maturation or acceleration, is the period in which enterprises receive an additional support regarding innovation, scalability, and business expansion. (IET, s.d.) Currently, IET hosts 52 companies within its physical facilities.

5.1.3 Center for Innovation and Business

IET also functions as a business and innovation center opened to the surrounding community. IET offers the possibility of virtual incubation, in which entrepreneurs can benefit from a set of services, except for the physical office. Virtual incubation function as a link between enterprises and an entrepreneurial community, usually graduated companies chose to stay connected to IET through this process which shows awareness of a community's importance. Through the Center for Innovation and Business, IET aims to provide support, not only to its incubatees, but also to the surrounding enterprises which are willing to participate in the entrepreneurial community.

5.1.4 Academy

The Academy component of IET is directed towards training and qualification, whether regarding enterprises or individuals. Through a set of initiatives such as workshops, debates and seminars happening all year round in IET, individuals are able to participate, learn and discuss all kinds of topics. The exchange of information is crucial in an entrepreneurial community since it fosters the economic and social development and it supports business growth and encourages innovation.

5.2 Internship overview

My internship at IET started on the 14th of February and ended on the June 3rd of 2022 and it was overlapped with a time of change within the institution. When I started my internship, IET's technical staff comprised by one financial manager, one project manager (my supervisor), a community manager and the executive president of the institution. At the time, IET was recruiting an executive director which arrived at the institution in April, almost two months after I began my internship. During the first period I noticed that the institution was going through a changing process and that the arrival of a new executive director would set a new stage within the institution. Even though I entered the institution at a special period, I felt very welcome and included in the team's dynamic. Unfortunately, my supervisor was absent during my first day due to personal reasons, however she passed by the institution to welcome me. On the first day, I was given a tour around the building and was introduced to some entrepreneurs and their teams. One of the elements of the team provided me with a document about one of the projects, which made me feel included. I was also given a list of topics about which I should research.

5.2.1 Activities developed

Events and projects

During my internship I was able to assist and participate in different programs and initiatives, which fostered my interest in project development, management, and its subsequent implementation. The first week of my internship coincided in time with an Entrepreneurship Bootcamp conducted by the Associação Empresarial de Amarante. The bootcamp occurred in the IET building and lasted for three days. I was able to attend most of it and as a consequence I met mentors from different areas and different institutions such as SolConsulting, Dolmen, Iris and DigiUp. During the time I was at IET I was able to meet and interact with different people including entrepreneurs and

foreigners, which allowed me to expand my contacts network and establish social connections. On March 8th IET organized a symbolic event to celebrate women's day, which I also helped to organize. It was a very special event since most women from the community got together and got to know each other. During this event I was able to get to know and also introduce myself to part of the community.

I did research mainly on two topics. One regarding coworking and coworking spaces and international programs such as Erasmus+, Horizon Europe and EEA Grants. I have also attended some information sessions related to the applications to programs in order to better understand the process. For me it was exciting to participate in information sessions because I felt I was using the time of my internship to obtain more information about projects and international programs. I was not aware that project management and applications were so demanding but at the same time I find it very interesting and fulfilling process.

Later, I took part on the elaboration of a project application in which I was responsible for writing which the main goals were and by designing an activities' calendar of the project. The application for this project was a combined action performed by the executive director and the project manager. There were a few projects with which I contacted more directly whether by helping with communication tasks, by attending actual activities and events or helping with the events' organization.

Documentation and social media

Following the advice of Professor Clara, I decided to create an online document where I would write all the activities and thoughts about my internship (Appendix I). It was very important for me to have this document since it is now possible to see my personal improvement throughout the internship experience. Most of the activities are described in that document as well as names of enterprises and programs, which turns out to be very useful.

For most research projects I developed during the internship I have also created documents presenting results and organizing important information regarding the topics (ex.: Appendix II). I was also responsible for translating the contents of IET's website, which is now available in English. To have the website available in English is a crucial step to IET, since it will allow foreigners to get to know the institution and probably the institution will receive more international applications through the Startup Visa program

from IAPMEI. Besides the applications, IET visibility is also increase which is important when looking for international partnerships and participation in international events/programs.

One of the tasks that I really enjoyed doing was related to social media. I was responsible for creating the Instagram account and also planned some of the posts on Instagram, LinkedIn and Facebook. Tasks related to social media are also very important since it gives better visibility for the institution. Nowadays, it is important to be consistent with online presence since most people spend their time online.

Incubatees application

Early in the internship I was presented to the IAPMEI's program Startup Visa by my supervisor. She explained me the process and most times the applications were sent to the team and discussed later in meetings. I participated in some meetings with foreign entrepreneurs who intended to join the IET's incubator and later I conducted one by myself. Meeting with potential incubatees were schedule in order to gather information about the project, the entrepreneur and its team. To be able to communicate directly with foreigners is something I enjoy doing because I believe it is possible to learn a lot just by having conversations with people from different contexts. During these meetings I was able to talk with foreigners about their businesses and their expectations regarding the corporate incubator which gave me more confidence regarding my communication skills and more knowledge about the business world.

5.2.2 Master's contents applied

By performing activities mentioned above I was able to apply the knowledge acquired during my academic path, mainly regarding the master's degree in Intercultural Studied for Business. One of the most useful curricular unit for this internship was Entrepreneurship in Culture. During this curricular unit I was able to learn more about entrepreneurship including some concepts and particularities of the theme. By participating in this curricular unit about entrepreneurship has made me more aware of the challenges and struggles that most entrepreneurs face. At IET I was able to contact with several entrepreneurs which fueled my critical thinking regarding their needs and flaws as well as to recognize their victories and achievements.

I had the opportunity to contact with foreign entrepreneurs through the IAPMEI program (StartUp Visa) and tried to establish some international partnerships to apply for international projects, such as Erasmus+ and EEA Grants. These activities required some skills developed during the masters degree such as intercultural communication and the assessment of other business contexts.

In a general way most, curricular units have contributed for the success of my internship at a corporate incubator. Some courses have given me the tools to do research on the most varied topics, which was one of the activities I developed during the internship. Other courses have contributed for the development of my communication skills and the ability to face real world challenges regarding international interactions in different business contexts.

5.2.3 Final considerations

From my point of view the curricular internship at IET was a very successful experience since it provided me with a great environment in which I could develop my communication skills as well as experiencing what is working in a business context. The internship at IET has fostered my interest in the business world and showed me the importance of entrepreneurship, promoting a desire to pursue a career within the same field. The experience of working in a corporate incubator was an important part of this report since it fostered my interest in entrepreneurship and local development, which were topics that I was also able to approach within the master's degree. During the internship I felt included in the team and part of most projects happening within the institution. I had the opportunity to give ideas and show my point of view regarding the institution, which makes me feel like I contributed for the institution development.

There is a variety of approaches to international migration, as for most human activities. Along this investigation the aim was to identify its contributions to the host country through entrepreneurial activities. The first challenge of the investigation was to establish a common ground regarding the definition of international migration and entrepreneurship. Both disciplines are broad and complex leading to a great range of cases and a diversity of typologies in each topic. Although the topics are characterized by its extension, it still has several points in which they can be combined. During this investigation international migration and entrepreneurship are two concepts that complement each other instead of developing separately.

There are an extended number of push and pull factors and a greater number of theories related to the topic, including economic ones such as the Neoclassic Economic theory or the New Economics of Labor Migration and theories related to social conditions such as the Network theory or the Cumulative Causation. (1.1. International migration theories) Even though there are several theories of international migration, no theory invalidates the others. The Migration Systems theory that represents international migration through a generalized perspective, defends that migratory trends are established by many factors which promotes more population movements similar to existing ones (creation of systems). Besides, international migration trends are constantly changing as a result of different global and regional events. Also, because of the versatility of the term migration, one of the challenges of studying it is the lack of universal definitions for the variety of typologies within the migration concept.

Entrepreneurship is entirely linked with the concept of innovation, which can also be associated with the immigration process since immigrant usually innovate within their own lives whether it's a new country, new job or/and new culture. Both concepts are also entirely linked to economic and local development, as well as embedded with cultural links. To define entrepreneurship is also a complex task and it promotes several theories and perspectives. The biggest challenge of presenting the concept of entrepreneurship is to present it as a individual discipline since it is commonly linked to other fields such as economy, culture or psychological characteristics. Theories of entrepreneurship are mostly around entrepreneurial traits such as propensity to take risks and innovate. It must also be highlighted the importance of entrepreneurship

education and training since it promoted economic development and a more active participation of individuals in communities. Firm creation, as the main entrepreneurial activity, is a small step in the entrepreneurial process. The identification of an opportunity and its assessment are far more important than the legal activity of starting a business. Entrepreneurship goes beyond business plans and financing, it is an active way of living and facing real world problems by finding solutions or new developments, whether personally or at community level. By acting and participating in the community, an entrepreneur is responsible for the regional development of its own environment, socially and economically.

Immigrant entrepreneurship is the process in which individuals use their entrepreneurial spirit to develop their own lives and of those around them, which most of the time do not realize it. Self-employment represents a strategy for many immigrants who left their homes for the most varied reasons. Through self-employment immigrants are able to enter the labor market and also get a better economic and social integration. In the third part of the first chapter there are presented a few factors which may influence immigrants to choose entrepreneurship as a strategy to integrate a new society. Besides benefiting from their initiatives, immigrant entrepreneurial activity also contribute for economic and social development of the region it is inserted.

Portugal has already emphasized the importance of immigrant's contributions, however there is still a long way to reach a point in which immigrant entrepreneurship is promoted. Immigrants still find barriers when it comes to entrepreneurial activity, specially institutional and legal ones. However, it has been proven that immigrant entrepreneurship might be a solution to an economic and demographic crisis. Immigrant's contributions for the social security system are undeniably important. As a regard of the Tâmega e Sousa sub-region it is noted that the region has still a long way to go when it comes to attracting immigrants, which might be a solution for the population loss. At the entrepreneurial level, immigrants may have the ability to bring innovation to the region, however the region has been showing great developments in the field.

In addition to the theoretical research I was able to experience the real-world business context within IET. During the internship I experience working in an entrepreneurial environment filled with entrepreneurs from different cultures and working in different sectors. It was a challenging experience since I was a bit reticent regarding

entrepreneurship matters. I can conclude that entrepreneurship education/training is very difficult to address since the concept of entrepreneurship is made of real problems and challenges which can not be predicted in “books”. By having the opportunity to work in a real-world environment I was able to face an real entrepreneurial environment which has surprised me in a positive way. I was not very found of the theoretical part of entrepreneurship learned in the classroom; however I found the entrepreneurial work a very dynamic and interesting one. By working in an corporate incubator I was able to identify real problems in business and do the assessment of solutions, which I found rewarding.

One of the main challenges when writing this work was the data research regarding the sub-region of Tâmega e Sousa regarding immigrant entrepreneurship. However, finding the specific data can be considered a suggestion to further investigations. Further investigation could comprise a comparison between sub-regions regarding immigrant entrepreneurship or similar topics such as immigrant’s economic or social integration. Regarding the internship, the biggest challenge was to be accepted in one institution. Due to the lack of acceptance from institutions in Porto, I ended up taking an internship at an institution near my hometown, which was a positive point.

During this investigation I tried to combine two main topics (international migration and entrepreneurship) and present them as being a solution to local development, especially in low population density municipalities. I considered this study to be a very rewarding one since it can provide some sub-regions with ideas to overcome demographic crisis and promote the integration of migrants throughout the country, avoiding the overpopulation of urban centers.

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Appendix I – [Internship Activities diary]

Semana 14-20

SEGUNDA-FEIRA 14

9h30- Apresentação das instalações com a Manuela; Elaboração de uma tabela com informações de todas as empresas incubadas pelo IET; reunião com o André: 2 tarefas (candidatura Erasmus+; espaço de coworking)

TERÇA-FEIRA 15

9h. Bootcamp de Empreendedorismo: exercício árvore da vida; "palestra" da Sónia Cunha da SolConsulting sobre o estudo de mercado SWOT Analysis; 15:30h: pesquisa sobre criação de um espaço de coworking;

Quarta-feira 16

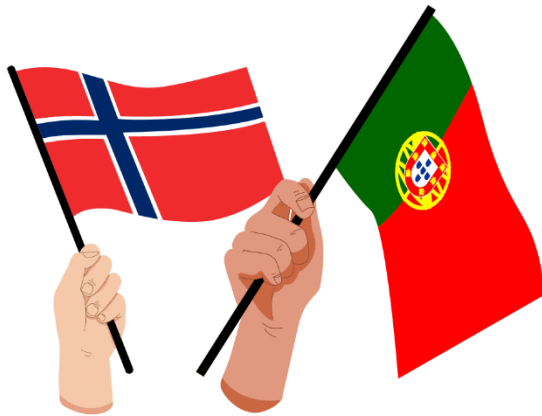
9h. Bootcamp de Empreendedorismo: palestra Sónia Cunha da SolConsulting sobre o plano de negócios; Workshop de Comunicação com a Liliana da IRIS (incubadora) e palestra sobre meios/fundos com Manuel da Dolmen. Pesquisas sobre as 2 tarefas anteriores.

Anexo 1*

Quinta-feira 17

9h. Bootcamp de Empreendedorismo: palestra Sónia Cunha da SolConsulting sobre estabelecer prioridades (matriz de Eisenhower). + Cristina sobre criar uma empresa (burocracias) Iniciei leitura de bibliografia. Workshop- João Nascimento (Digiup). Apresentação dos projetos finais do Bootcamp (pitch).

Appendix II – [EEA Grants research]



Portugal & Norway – Partnerships for Innovation

European Economic Area Financial Mechanism

Potenciais parceiros

INCUBADORAS NORUEGUESAS

- • INKUBATOR SALTEN- Bodo (Tem uma área de 1 311 km² e uma população de 52 024 habitantes)
- STARTUP NORWAY (Oslo)
- Industri utvikling vest (Isdalstø)
- Oslo Cancer Cluster Incubator AS (Oslo)
- Sprettert (Stavanger)
- Katapult Accelerator (Oslo)
- Innoventus sor (Grimstad)
- Innovation Norway (Oslo)
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Appendix 2- EEA Grants presentation