CALL FOR PAPERS
INTERNATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT JOURNAL
SPECIAL ISSUE ON ENTREPRENEURIAL MIGRANTS FROM AND IN EMERGING ECONOMIES

GUEST EDITORS

BACKGROUND

The United Nations (2017) reported that more than 257 million people lived outside of their home countries. Remarkably, these numbers of migrants have increased three times more than the numbers reported in 1990. Given this global migration phenomenon, scholars have contributed with insights across different disciplines but mainly focused on the mobility of individuals from emerging economies into developed countries (Dheer, 2018; Mawson and Kasem, 2019). Anecdotal evidence suggests the impact on value creation, job creation, and innovation generated by the migrants from emerging economies in transitional economies (Huang, 2012; Skeldon, 2012; Liu et al., 2019; Rodríguez-Gutiérrez et al., 2019). The aims of this special issue are:

(i) to legitimize the relevance of this under-represented collective in the entrepreneurship community;
(ii) to offer a more inclusive research space for a better understanding of determinants and consequences of migration from/in emerging economies;
(iii) to share ideas and opportunities for agents involved in host entrepreneurship ecosystems (policy makers, universities, labor market, technology transfer infrastructures, ONGs, and among others).

RESEARCH THEMES/QUESTIONS

Adopting different theoretical (i.e., behavioural, organizational, institutional, ...) and methodological approaches (i.e., cross-section, multi-level, longitudinal, experimental, single/multiple cases, narrative, ...), this call for paper covers the following themes related to migrants from/in emerging economies engaging in entrepreneurship:

The migrant

(1) The human capital dimension has been applied to entrepreneurship literature (Martin et al., 2013). Human capital plays an important role in entrepreneurial migrants for host countries. A wealthy host country attracts talented people from develop/developing economies (Mahroum, 2000). Highly skilled migrants participate in the host labor market when pass the entry labor market conditions establish for protecting host country employees (Kloosterman, 2010). To contribute to this academic debate, we encourage potential authors to incite the discussion on (i) the flow of talent from/in emerging economies; (ii) the integration of migrants in the local labor markets; and (iii) the role of entrepreneurship as an integration platform in emerging economies.

(2) The cognitive dimension deals with the understanding of how entrepreneurs think. As a stream of research, it is defined as the knowledge structures that people use to make assessments, judgments or decisions involving opportunity evaluation and venture creation and growth. Studies based on a social-situated approach, have suggested that the thinking that underlies entrepreneurship is not static, but dynamics, since people act within specific a variety of active environments with varying degrees of distribution of such thinking across minds and tools. Therefore, migration as a phenomenon may provide an interesting context for the ongoing development of this area of study (Poblete, 2018). To contribute to this academic debate, we encourage potential authors to incite the discussion on the four themes of socially-situated cognitions (action-oriented, embodied, situated, and distributed) within entrepreneurial migrants.

(3) Gendered symbolic capital dimension. Despite recent large flows of migrants, the gendered nature of how men and women experience migrant entrepreneurial journeys remains under-researched (Chreim et al., 2018). To contribute to this academic debate, we encourage potential authors to incite the discussion on building theory or an evidencing about (i) the lived experiences of transnational migrant entrepreneurs setting up enterprises outside of their host country context (Vershinina et al., 2019); (ii) the rarely discussed form of symbolic capital understood as the prestige, status and positive reputation individuals possess in the eyes of others; and (iii) the multifaceted and often gendered nature of forms of cultivated symbolic (Afreh et al., 2019; Spark et al., 2019).
The business created by migrants

(4) **Family business.** A family angle on entrepreneurship is important to discuss migrant and diaspora businesses (Discua Cruz & Basco, 2019; Elo et al., 2018). Migrants and their families engage in various roles and positions as entrepreneurs, intrapreneurs, family business owners and managers in their countries of origin and residence. To contribute to this academic debate, we encourage potential authors to provoke the discussion on: (i) the social networks, social capital and social embeddedness, together with family dynamics, long-term intentions, and even succession paths that foster entrepreneurship within regions and across borders (Rautiainen et al., 2019); (ii) the migration issues around families, clans, ethnic communities and global diasporas that influence entrepreneurs and their operations (Fernandez Perez & Lluch, 2016); and (iii) the most appropriate methods to examine the dynamics of generations of migrant families in business and transnational diaspora.

(5) **Innovative and international business.** The link between entrepreneurship, innovation and internationalization angles is an advancing view to discuss migration from and in emerging economies (Guerrero and Urbano, 2017; Elo et al., 2018). By living in different cultures, migrants encounter opportunities to introduce/adapt their products/services to the host customers’ preferences as well as to transfer innovations/technologies based on the needs of the home customers. To contribute to this academic debate, we encourage potential authors to incite the discussion on: (i) the innovation introduced by migrants from and in emerging economies; and (ii) the internationalization process of migrants from and in emerging economies.

(6) **Social business.** A social enterprise angle is another theme to discuss migration from and in emerging economies. An increasing number of migrants are engaging in transnational social entrepreneurship, which involves using some form of commercial activities within home-host countries to solve problems in the countries of origin (Bolzani et al., 2019). To contribute to this academic debate, we encourage potential authors to incite the discussion on: (i) the determinants and the patterns adopted by migrants during the creation of social business in the host or/and in the home country; (ii) the outcomes and impacts generated by social entrepreneurs; and (iii) the elements associated with the construction of a social entrepreneurship identity.

Migrants’ home and host countries

(7) **Institutional distance.** Current policy interventions to facilitate/regulate entrepreneurial activity sometimes result in different outcomes for migrant entrepreneurs, particularly within resource-constrained contexts as emerging economies (Krieger et al., 2018). Regional conflicts and the recurrent influx of migrants/refugees into emerging from multiple emerging conflict sites underlie the intense entrepreneurial activity located around designated refugee zones and border towns (Prime and Wanjiru, 2017). To contribute to the academic debate related to institutional distance and migrants from/in emerging economies it is important to analyze: (i) the role of contextual embeddedness in migrant entrepreneurial opportunities; (ii) capturing the economic impacts of migrant entrepreneurship on economic growth in emerging economies; (iii) effective policymaking to facilitate international entrepreneurial ecosystems within resource-constrained contexts.

(8) **Policy guides & impacts.** Policy guides focus on the role of entrepreneurship in enhancing the positive effects on well-being, economic, and technological development (Guerrero and Urbano, 2019). Policy plays an important role in supporting entrepreneurial activity by (and for) refugees/migrants, as well as in addressing the obstacles faced by engaging in economic activity. This special issue expects to contribute to the academic debate and policy makers debate by provoking the discussion on: (i) the role of governments and development partners on the design/implementation of agendas for promoting entrepreneurship for migrants/refugees, (ii) the study of cases/good practices replicated by emerging economies, (iii) the implemented metrics to capture the value of these policies, (iv) the adequate methods to measure reverse impacts (migrants’ contributions).

In addressing these themes, we pursue novel conceptual/theoretical (adopting different perspectives) and empirical (using different methodological approaches) contributions with relevant implications for the university, policy makers, and stakeholders across the globe (cities, regions or country level).

**SUBMISSION PROCESS AND REVIEW PROCESS**

The Guest Editors encourage submissions of a five-page (maximum 1500-words) abstract should include: the research motivations, the expected contributions associated with one theme associated of the SI, the theoretical approach, the methodological design, and the preliminary results. The abstract should be submitted to Maribel...
Guerrero [maribel.guerrero@northumbria.ac.uk] no later than September 30, 2019. Authors should indicate in the subject of their email: SI IEMJ on “Entrepreneurial migrants from and in emerging economies”.

The confirmation to potential contributors will be made no later than October 15, 2019. The deadline for full papers is February 29, 2019. The papers must be original and comply with IEMJ submission guidelines: https://www.springer.com/business+&+management/entrepreneurship/journal/11365. All papers will be subject to the regular review process (at least double-blind). Papers should be no more than 12,000 words in length and should not have been published previously nor be currently under consideration for publication elsewhere in any format (print or electronic). The Special Issue will be published in 2021.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This SI is part of the PDW Entrepreneurial Migrants from and in Emerging Economies that will be developed at the 2019 AOM Conference in Boston. For questions, please contact Maribel Guerrero [maribel.guerrero@northumbria.ac.uk].

REFERENCES


