

(In) migración y emprendimiento en áreas rurales: Una revisión sistemática de la literatura

(Im)migration¹ and entrepreneurship in rural areas: A systematic literature review

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Clasificación JEL: R11, R23

RESUMEN:

El presente estudio se basa en un examen sistemático de la bibliografía sobre el tema de la (im)migración y el empresariado neorural, para determinar las principales contribuciones académicas, en forma de artículos, producidas en el período comprendido entre 1981 y 2019. Se trató de evaluar las repercusiones de esas investigaciones, determinar los periódicos que obtuvieron el mayor volumen de publicaciones, identificar los autores más productivos, así como verificar los temas que aún no han sido explorados. Para la investigación bibliográfica se eligió la base de datos Scopus. Se cree que con esta revisión se contribuye a la sistematización de futuros estudios sobre este tema.

1 The term "in-migration" should be understood as people's movement or settlement into a different country or home territory.

ABSTRACT:

This study is based on a systematic literature review on the theme (im)migration and neo-rural entrepreneurship, to identify the main academic contributions, in the form of articles, produced in the period between 1981 and 2019. It attempted to evaluate the repercussions of these researches, determine the newspapers that obtained the highest volume of publications, identify the most productive authors, as well as verify topics that have not been explored yet. Scopus database was chosen for the bibliographic research. It is believed that with this review, we are contributing to the systematization of future studies on this topic.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Parrilli, Montresorand and Tripl (2019), despite the importance of innovation and entrepreneurship at the regional level found in previous studies, the effects of migration on development have received relatively little attention. Likewise, the strong link between entrepreneurship and (im)migration and return migration, particularly at the national level (Dabi , Vla i , Paul, Dana, Sahasranamam and Glinka, 2020; Fairlie and Lofstrom, 2015; Levie, 2007), showed only limited resonance in regional studies and with attention to specific issues: the role of ethnic communities and social ties in new internationalization ventures within clusters (Honig, 2019; Prashantham and Dhanaraj, 2015); returnees and risk formation (Giannakis and Bruggeman, 2019; Piša and Hruška, 2019; Wahba and Zenou, 2012); and the impact of cultural diversity and skills for business creation (Honig, 2019; Bensemam, Warren and Anderson, 2018). However, in this context, especially in the rural setting, there are few studies (e.g. Stone and Stubbs, 2007; Kalantaridis and Bika, 2006; Murphy, 2000).

Therefore, considering aspects such as innovation, (im)migratory flows, the role of ethnic communities, cultural diversity, and contextual influences, this study is based on a systematic literature review (SLR) of the theme (im) migration and neo-entrepreneurship. It identifies the main academic articles published between 1981 and 2019. The investigation intends to evaluate the effects of these articles, establish which journals obtained the largest volume of articles, identify the most productive authors, and verify unexplored themes. Existing literature on rural entrepreneurship is extensive (e.g. Barczyk, Musiał and Žukovskis, 2019;; De Rosa, McElwee and Smith, 2019; McKeever, Jack and Anderson, 2015), but it should not be confused with

neo-rural entrepreneurship, which has its own characteristics and a relatively small amount of literature. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to perform a systematic literature review on this subject to answer the following questions: What is the volume of publications on the subject during these almost four decades? Which authors are dedicated to the topic? Which points of the theme require further investigation?

To fulfill this objective, we chose to use the SCOPUS database as it is well respected in the academic community and presents greater reach in terms of references compared to Web of Science. The words selected to obtain the documents used in this study were “migrant*” and “rural*” or “neo-rural” and “entrepreneur*”² which allowed us to extract 137 texts. However, it was decided to exclude conference articles, reviews, books, and book chapters, which reduced the number to 132 articles. Subsequently, with the application of filters (detailed below), we obtained 95 documents; these served as the basis for this SLR.

In Section 2, we will present a brief theoretical approach on the concepts of neo-rural and entrepreneurship of (im)migration and the question of context. Section 3 describes the methodology used in the investigation. In Section 4, the results are analyzed, and we present visual representations of the textual details. Section 5 discusses the results, and in the final section, we present our conclusions, implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research.

2. BRIEF LITERATURE REVIEW

In the last three decades, migratory flows within the framework of this “counterurbanization” have been gaining more expression and contributing decisively to productive diversification, socioeconomic innovation, and the emergence of new lifestyles and cultural manifestations in some rural contexts. The result has been increasing the complexity of eventual demarcations that could still sustain the rural-urban dichotomy and arousing the

2 According to Scopus' search criteria, the use of an asterisk indicates the search for a word and all its possible variants (e.g. entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, etc.). In contrast, the word neo-rural has a unique meaning which indicates the urban individual who left the city to live in the countryside. For this reason, we used a single asterisk in the neo-rural word.

interest of several branches of knowledge (Herslund, 2012; Simard and Guimond, 2012; Halfacree and Boyle, 1998; Halfacree, 1997). And in the quest to understand the reasons for counterurbanization, a great diversity of conceptual denominations has emerged: pro-rural migration, urban-rural migration, recovery migration, population inversion, rural renaissance, urban exodus, neo-rurality, among others (Solana, 2010, 2008; Paniagua, 2002a, 2002b). However, despite the efforts to understand the phenomenon and demonstrate the relationship between the urban-rural migration process and the emergence of new social classes in rural areas (Escribano, Hummel, Molina, and Lubbers, 2020; Orriá and Luise, 2017; Nogué i Font, 2012; Guimond and Simard, 2010; Paniagua, 2008, 2002a; Halfacree, 1997; Chevalier, 1993; Kayser, 1990) none of them managed to coin a term that could define this (i)migrant protagonist of counterurbanization. In fact, the specialized literature has never coined a concept that could be consensual among scholars and that would define this individual who leaves the big cities for rural areas. However, the term that seems appropriate to define this person is “neo-rural”. In this sense, it is important to clarify its meaning by pointing out that there are no records of its definition nor of who coined the term. What is known, according to Sardinha (2018), is that the expression has become a label that implies a series of academically constructed notions that may restrict the understanding of neo-rural (im)migrants. Generically, the word designates a class of people who were born in the city or who went to live there and then choose to return to live in the countryside. Therefore, it is important to understand its meaning as an adjective usually applied to the individual who leaves the city to settle in the countryside.

Morillo and Pablos (2016) consider neo-rural people as those originally from urban centers or their surroundings but who voluntarily leave these locations and settle in rural areas in view of a life project that involves some form of economic activity. Finally, Bell (2006) adds another element to the characteristics of neo-rural people, which is the determination to try to achieve this objective, even if the conditions are adverse, or if some attempts result in failure.

In the context of this study, the term neo-rural defines individuals whose origin is urban, or, at least, ceased to be rural for a long period and who, for some reason (socioeconomic, cultural, environmental, or linked to some type of lifestyle ideal), move for the first time or return to the rural environment to live there or exercise a paid activity (agricultural or otherwise but

with business intentions in the case of this investigation). This explains its relationship with the concept of entrepreneurship.

With regard to entrepreneurship, this theme has invaded practically all public spaces (political, economic, business, non-profit, and environmental organizations) and, often, has been presented as a remedy. However, there is the recognition that, in some circumstances, entrepreneurship can serve to reduce the pressures originating from social inequality (Fischer and Nijkamp, 2019; Hessels and Naudé, 2019; Honig, 2017), becoming an aspirant to solve contemporary problems related, for example, to reduced job offers (García and Seoane, 2015). Nevertheless, given the interest in this area, we often observe contradictory definitions about what entrepreneurship is, its objectives, and its social and economic goals with immigration as a backdrop. The first step to overcome these obstacles lies in the definition of the word “entrepreneur.” According to Honig (2017), there were many debates to reach a conceptual consensus on the term, with academics arguing that entrepreneurs are (1) leaders, (2) innovators, (3) disruptors, (4) managers, (5) risk takers, (6) inventors, (7) idea generators, or (8) creators of new organizations. Of all the definitions listed, Honig (2017) believes that entrepreneurs are the individuals who create new organizations. For Santos, Marques and Ferreira (2018), entrepreneurship encompasses varied realities, despite all of them having in common value-creating actions. Entrepreneurs devote time and energy to conduct their projects, taking risks of various kinds (financial, psychological, social) to obtain economic and personal satisfaction. Arnold and Cerny (2019) believe that it is impossible to define entrepreneurs without including their actions, involving creativity, innovation, and dynamism to establish profit-oriented actions within specific market structures. To this end, the entrepreneur invests capital and calculates the chances of obtaining - or not - economic success.

This action of entrepreneurship seems, in turn, to be a marked characteristic of immigrants (Mickiewicz, Hart, Nyakudya and Theodorakopoulos, 2019; Razin, 2017; Waldinger, 1986; Light, 1984). First, immigrants assume risk in leaving their country, usually due to self-employment to which these individuals are pushed into for lack of options (Honig, 2019). Second, many immigrants find themselves in places where their domestic status and knowledge is not adequately recognized (Honig, 2019). Third, immigrants bring with them cultural baggage that differs from the host country, carrying other customs that may become business opportunities. Finally, accord-

ing to Honig (2019), immigrants may have particular perspectives on their new environment, which can lead to the identification of new opportunities. Therefore, having an external comparison—that is, a frame of reference based on an old environment—can be an important source of inspiration for new business ideas.

In relation to entrepreneurial (im)migrants who move from metropolises to the countryside, one of the main influences on the decision to (im)migrate and establish a business is related to the residential location. The place where they intend to live must have some amenities, a good climate, attractive landscape, as well as provide an escape from the pressures of metropolitan life and employment routines (Bernard, 2019; Luz et al., 2019; Carson and Carson, 2018; Stone and Stubbs, 2007; Murphy, 2000).

However, under the classic view, entrepreneurship primarily values entrepreneurial action as a business opportunity and one of the principal factors for economic growth and the generation of jobs and income (Fischer and Nijkamp, 2019; Hessels and Naudé, 2019; Müller and Korsgaard, 2018; Litan and Schramm, 2012). Too often, its configuration is geared toward self-employment, a condition in which the individual develops their business for survival (Agbenyegah and Dlamini, 2018; Akgün, Baycan and Nijkamp, 2015).

The context in its economic, social, institutional, technological, and spatial forms has a strong influence on the configuration of entrepreneurship, contributing to the understanding of how and why a given configuration is established (Gómez, 2019; Welter, Baker and Wirsching, 2019; Patriotta and Siegel, 2019; Urbano, Aparicio and Audretsch, 2019; Hindle, 2010). Such an aspect is important for understanding the variations in the levels of complexity of entrepreneurship, differences in the ways of the entrepreneur, as well as understanding the various results in the territories, whether at the national, regional, or local level (Welter et al., 2019; Patriotta and Siegel, 2019; Urbano et al., 2019; Hindle, 2010). Examining the spatial context is thus vital to grasp the dimensions of business processes (Welter et al., 2019; Patriotta and Siegel, 2019; Urbano et al., 2019; Hindle, 2010).

At the regional level, some spaces offer more opportunities for business activity than others, and the large centers foster demographic agglomeration and encourage innovation (Osaghae and Cooney, 2020; Capelleras, Contin-Pilart, Larraza-Kintana and Martin-Sanchez, 2019; Fu, 2019; Cooke, 2004; Stuart and Sorenson, 2003). Naturally, the spatial context influences entrepreneurship through proximity, that is, being geographically close to the

urban center stimulates business activity (Osaghae and Cooney, 2020; Fu, 2019; Beugelsdijk and Noorderhaven, 2004; Stuart and Sorenson, 2003). Consequently, the spatial context and entrepreneurship treat space as a physical zone that allows or does not allow social relations and exchanges to flow more or less without resistance, depending on the distances involved (Rammer, Kinne and Blind, 2020; Kapetaniou and Lee, 2019; Boschma, 2005). Korsgaard, Müller and Tanvig (2015) consider that in rural contexts two types of entrepreneurship are developed: (a) entrepreneurship in the rural and (b) rural entrepreneurship. The first represents entrepreneurial activities with a profit-oriented logic and little space-oriented. The second considers the importance of local space and represents entrepreneurial activities that seek to leverage local resources. Both types contribute to local development, however, the second has the potential for a more efficient use of local rural resources and are unlikely to leave the region even if economic rationality would suggest so.

Finally, it is important to emphasize that beyond the characteristics of the context, the role of public policies to encourage entrepreneurship are fundamental. An example of such policies are the sectoral measures adopted by the EU that seek to support the diversification of activities in rural areas. This is justified in terms of the need to create alternative services and sources of employment and income for farmers who will have to adapt to market developments, market policy and trade rules, and consumer demand preferences (Saraceno, 2003).

3. METHODOLOGY

The present investigation, conducted in February 2020, consists of an SLR on neo-rural entrepreneurship, with the general objective of evaluating the knowledge on the subject hitherto produced in the area. As specific objectives, it seeks to identify the volume of publications in the period considered, which authors have published the most on the topic, and which correlated themes still require further investigation. Petticrew and Roberts (2006) declare that an SLR is a comprehensive review that aims to identify all relevant studies on a theme. The study focuses on the non-hegemonic (in)migration of counter-urbanization, that is, in the urban-rural sense, whose motivations can be varied: opportunity to establish a business, self-employment, and/or

lifestyle (Sardinha, 2018; Morillo and Pablos, 2016). Therefore, we attempted to explain in detail the scope of the work.

Snyder (2019) classifies literature review as a research method with three categories: systematic literature review, semi-systematic literature review, and integrative review. Owing to the characteristics and procedures adopted in the present review, it is framed as an SLR, and can be understood, according to Snyder (2019), as a process of identifying and critically evaluating relevant studies to collect and analyze data contained in these studies. In addition to this aspect, an SLR allows its reproduction by any other researcher (Galvão, Ferreira and Marques, 2018). Kraus, Breier and Dasí-Rodríguez (2020) state that a research process may involve different objectives that imply the need to develop a literature review. Regularly, the purpose of literature reviews is to synthesize and integrate existing knowledge on a given subject. Also, for Kraus et al., (2020), the SLR offers an advantage compared to the traditional review because it allows for the complete creation of an article without the need for the prior collection of empirical data. They start from a question that usually concerns the status quo of a research field. The SLR provides a comprehensive overview of the literature related to a topic or a theory or a method. It summarises studies already done to strengthen the foundations of certain knowledge (Paul and Criado, 2020). Examples of SLR-based research can be found in the studies of Miller, Alexander, Cunningham and Albats (2018), Mascarenhas, Ferreira and Marques (2018), Rybnicek and Königsgruber (2019) among others.

For the development of this SLR, the Scopus database was chosen, selecting a period that covers the years 1981 (year of the first publication of an article on this subject registered in Scopus) until 2019. The words used to select the documents were “migrant*” and “rural*” or “neo-rural” and “entrepreneur*,” based on the titles of articles, keywords, and *abstracts*.³ Consequently, through these selection criteria, it was possible to obtain a total of 135 articles.

3 The composition of the search words was designed to select as many publications as possible.

TABLE 1
DEMONSTRATES THE SYNTHESIS OF THE SLR PHASES.

Phase	Description	Result
1	Database selection	Scopus
2	Search in the Scopus database, with four words "migrant*" and "rural*" or "neo-rural" and "entrepreneur"	139 Documents
3	Exclusion of 2020 publications	135
4	Areas of knowledge: Social Sciences, Business, Management, and Accounting; Economics, Econometrics, and Finance; Psychology and Decision Science.	121
5	Exclusion of conference articles, reviews, books, and book chapters	95
6	Analysis of 95 papers from the period 1981 to 2019	95

Source: Own elaboration

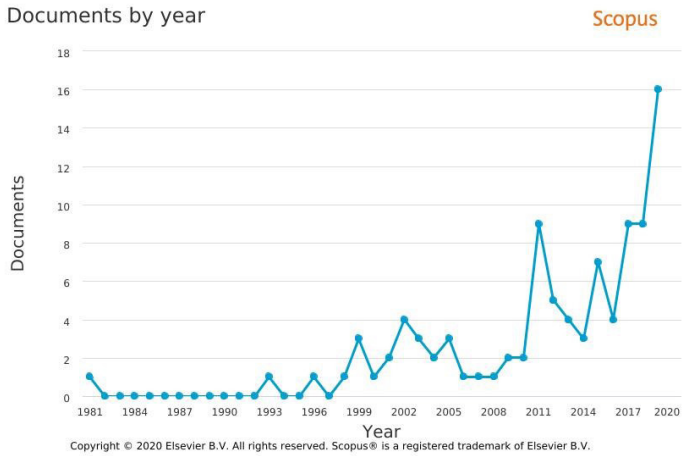
4. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Figure 1 demonstrates that there have been few articles produced on the theme of neo-rural entrepreneurship/(in)migration. The first article on this theme was published in 1981, in the *Journal of Developing Areas*, by Salmanzadeh and Jones, entitled *Transformations in the agrarian structure in south western Iran*.

From 1982 to 1992, no document was produced. In turn, from 1993 to 2010, 31 articles were published, which is equivalent to an average of 4.42 articles per year. However, publications started to increase from 2011, when eight documents were produced, but the quantities oscillated. A surge came later, in 2019, with the publication of 17 articles.

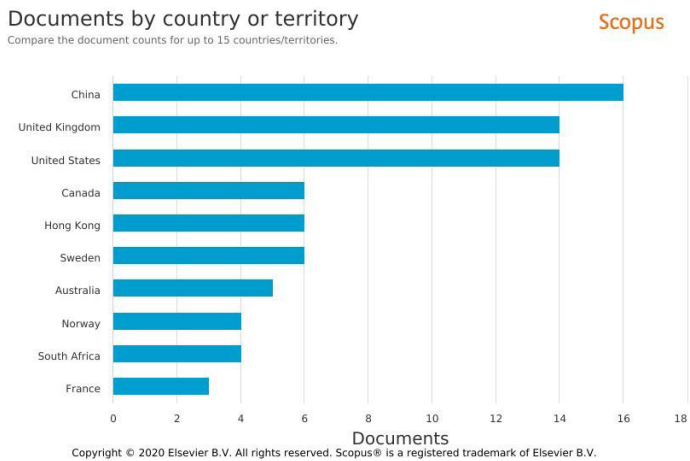
Figure 2 shows the production of the ten countries with the most publications on the study topic, verifying that the three that contributed most were China, the United Kingdom, and the USA, with 16, 14, and 14 articles, respectively, totaling 44 articles (approximately 46% of the production).

FIGURE 1
ANNUAL PRODUCTION / DOCUMENTS BY YEAR (1981–2019)



Source: Scopus

FIGURE 2
TEN COUNTRIES THAT PRODUCED THE MOST DOCUMENTS / DOCUMENTS BY COUNTRY (1981–2019)



Source: Scopus

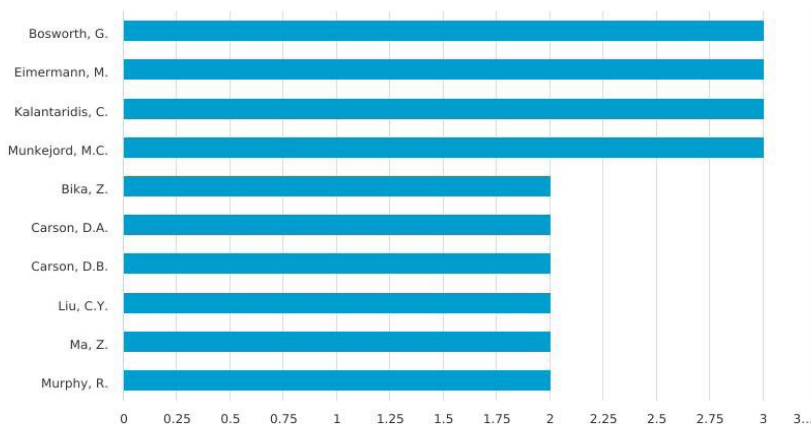
Figure 3 shows the ten authors who published the most on the topic, with Gary Bosworth, Marco Eimermann, Chistos Kalantaridis, and Mai Camilla Munkejord producing three articles each.

FIGURE 3
TEN AUTHORS WHO HAD AT LEAST TWO ARTICLES ON THE SUBJECT / DOCUMENTS BY AUTHOR (1981 - 2019)

Documents by author

Scopus

Compare the document counts for up to 15 authors.



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Source: Scopus

TABLE 2
SHOWS THE TEN MOST CITED ARTICLES.

Authors	Year	Title	Journal	Total citations
1 <u>Kalantaridis, C.</u> and <u>Bika, Z.</u>	2006	(Im)migrant entrepreneurship in rural England: Beyond local embeddedness	<u>Entrepreneurship and Regional Development</u>	92
2 <u>Paniagua, A.</u>	2002a	Urban-rural migration, tourism entrepreneurs and rural restructuring in Spain	Tourism Geographies	72
3 <u>Démurger, S.</u> and <u>Xu, H.</u>	2011	Return Migrants: The Rise of New Entrepreneurs in Rural China	<u>World Development</u>	73
4 <u>Herslund, L.</u>	2012	The Rural Creative Class: Counterurbanisation and Entrepreneurship in the Danish Countryside	Sociologia Ruralis	61
5 <u>Bosworth, G.</u> and <u>Farrell, H.</u>	2011	Tourism entrepreneurs in Northumberland	Annals of Tourism Research	58
6 Ma, Z.	2001	Urban labour-force experience as a determinant of rural occupation change: Evidence from recent urban-rural return migration in China	Environment and Planning A	56
7 Guang, L. and Zheng, L.	2005	Migration as the second-best option: Local power and off-farm employment	China Quarterly	50
8 Murphy, R.	1999	Return migrant entrepreneurs and economic diversification in two counties in south Jiangxi, China	Journal of International Development	45
9 Xu, W. and Tan, K.C	2002	Impact of reform and economic restructuring on rural systems in China: A case study of Yuhang, Zhejiang	Journal of Rural Studies	42
10 <u>Ma, Z.</u>	2002	Social-capital mobilization and income returns to entrepreneurship: The case of return migration in rural China	Environment and Planning A	42

Source: Own elaboration

Table 3 shows the 5 principal journals that publish on the subject matter of this SLR, in the area of management.

TABLE 3
TOP 5 JOURNALS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS

Rank	Title	SJR 2018	SNIP 2018	Thematic area
1	Journal of Rural Studies	1.415	1.621	Social Sciences – Development
2	Environmental and Planning A	1.552	1.232	Social Sciences – Environmental
3	International Migration	0.611	0.903	Social Sciences – Demography
4	Rural Sociology	0.766	0.876	Social Sciences – Sociology
5	European Urban and Regional Studies	1.277	1.719	Social Sciences – Environmental

Source: Own elaboration

On the database, content analysis was performed on the *abstracts* of the selected articles to understand the content of the messages (Silva, 2019). Therefore, for the content analysis (words), the computer *software* Iramuteq was used, considering as a base the 95 articles under analysis, focusing on the publication title and abstract. It should also be noted that for the construction of the corpus, each article was equivalent to an initial context unit (ICU). In turn, according to the methodology of the Iramuteq software, which was designed to develop multivariate analysis of texts, each excerpt of an article is divided into elementary context units (ECU). Therefore, Table 4 reveals the results of the textual statistical analysis, obtained from the treatment of articles and respective titles in Iramuteq.

TABLE 4
TEXTUAL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Items	Values
No. of texts	95
No. of text segments	533
No. of forms	3,530
No. of occurrences	19,019
No. of watchwords	2,827
No. of active forms	2,485
No. of supplementary forms	342
No. of active forms with frequency > or = 3	877
Average of the forms by segment	35.682927
No. of classes	4
No. of classified segments	438 over 533
Utilization	82.18%

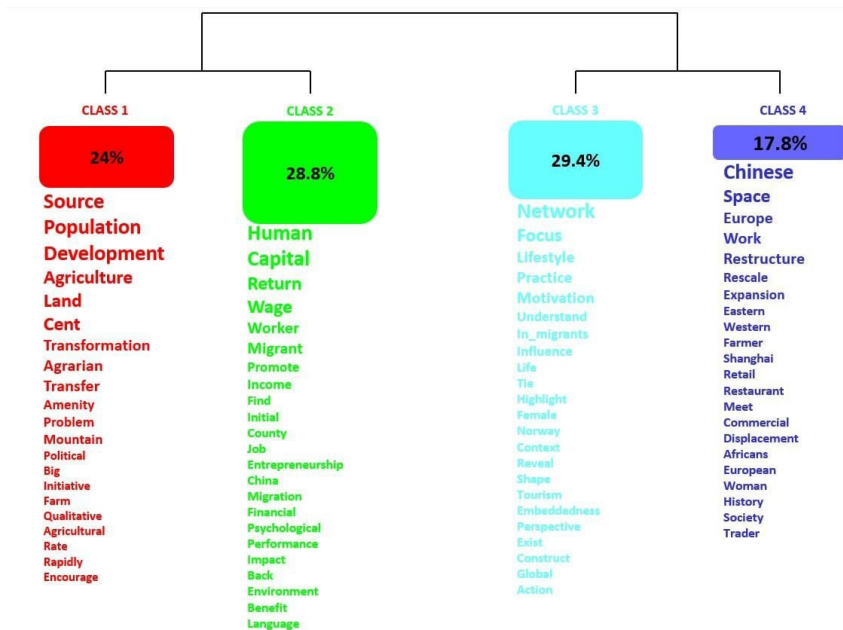
Source: Own elaboration

Using the Iramuteq software and based on the 95 articles analyzed, it was possible to build clusters or classes of articles, classified according to the main themes treated by the authors and according to the Iramuteq classification method, which, Silva (2019), terms Descending Hierarchical Classification (DHC)⁴. This allows us to identify lexical groupings that indicate similarities and dissimilarities between groups and classes of words, and we identified four classes. as Figure 4 indicates.

Classes 1 and 2 concentrate 24.0% and 28.8%, respectively, of the classified segments, while classes 3 and 4 contain 29.4% and 17.8% of the classified segments, respectively. This demonstrates that most of the classified segments are in classes 1 and 2 (52.8%).

4 Through Descending Hierarchical Classification (DHC) function the software analyzes the frequency (relative and absolute) of word usage, number of text segments, value of the segments' relative weight, Chi-square indicating the relationship between lexical form and class, type of grammatical category, and other points. Based on this analysis the clustering procedure occurs.

FIGURE 4
CLASSES



Source: Iramuteq

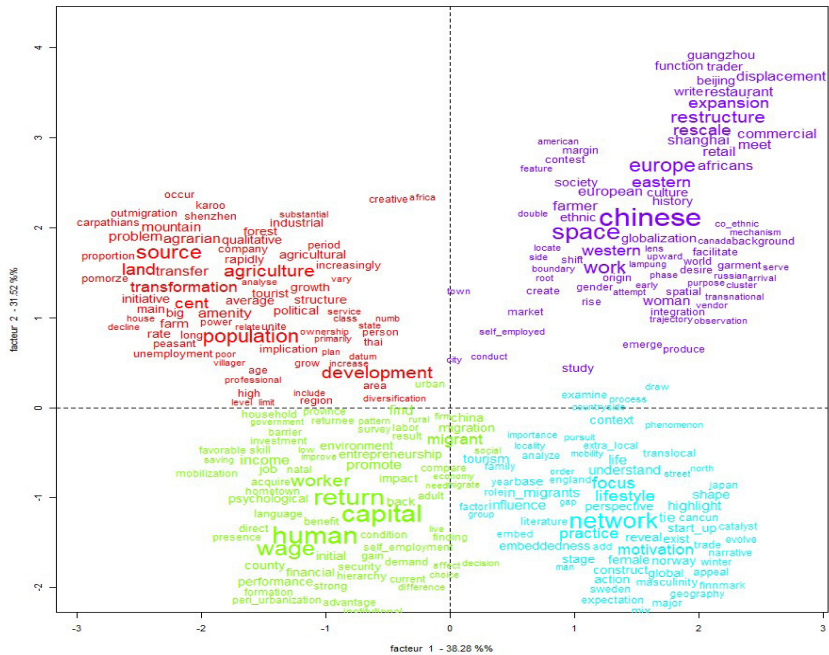
Using the Iramuteq function Factorial Correspondence Analysis (FCA)⁵, Figure 5 was constructed. It represents, in a Cartesian plane, the contents of the abstracts that formed each class, with the objective of demonstrating the approximations and distances between them, according to the arrange-

5 The FCA analyzes the five classes (figure 4) and groups them in a Cartesian plane to show the concentration or dispersion of the words in a corpus and their proximity to each other. The five classes are made up of lexical forms that are related to each other. The five classes represent contextual fields. These fields are composed of words with linguistic meanings that are close or far apart. The analysis obtained, therefore, shows proximity in the context of the corpus between the different forms by distributing them on the Cartesian plane that is made up of two axes. The abscissa is the horizontal coordinate of the plane and the ordinate is its vertical coordinate. The criterion used to determine the size of the graph and the distribution of the words is the Chi-Square distance measure calculated by the software.

ment in the quadrants (Silva, 2019). Therefore, this figure seeks to identify the proximity between the themes addressed by the various authors that are included in the Scopus database. Further, it verifies that the class represented by the color red (class 1) is close to that of class 2 (green). In turn, class 2 (green) is close to 3 (blue); however, it distances itself from class 1 (red). Class 4 (purple), however, keeps its distance from all classes, constituting a somewhat isolated theme.

FIGURE 5

PROXIMITY BETWEEN THE THEMES / OBJECT OF STUDY



Source: Iramuteq

With reference to the four classes described in Figure 5, represented above, a name was assigned to each of them, which was chosen due to the association of terms and words used in the respective articles, taking the following form:

Class 1 (red color, with 24.0% of classified segments): entrepreneurs and local development

Class 2 (green color, 28.8% of classified segments): returnee (im) migration

Class 3 (blue color, 29.4% of classified segments): embeddedness, networking, and entrepreneur

Class 4 (purple, 17.8%): (im)migration and rural entrepreneurship

Analysis of the classes

For the analysis of the classes described above, four tables were constructed, each referring to one of the categories. These tables indicate the title of the article, the relevant scientific area, the author(s), the date of publication of the article, the number of citations, the purpose of the investigation, and the methodology used in the study. As a selection criterion, articles were chosen that had at least 15 citations each. We attempted, at the end of each table, to comment briefly on each article.

Class 1: Entrepreneurship and Rural Development

The first class identified has as its theme entrepreneurship and rural development; it contains 13 texts and concerns studies that deal with the relationship between migratory flows, entrepreneurship, and the development of the migration locality. In this class, four articles were identified with the highest number of citations that developed studies on the topic, as shown in Table 5.

In the first study, conducted in the Chinese context, Murphy (1999) concludes that (im)migration is responsible for some positive externalities, such as, the diversification of the local economy and the generation of jobs, as government participation is essential for this to really occur. The (im)migrant entrepreneurs help the immediate objective of diversifying the rural economy and they pressure the local government to make the rural environment more conducive to business.

The authors of the second text, Xu and Tan (2002), analyzed the industrialization process that occurred in Yuhang and concluded that, if on the one hand, the life of the peasants gained quality, on the other, there was a process of de-characterization of the rural. The rural ended up being replaced

by the urban, both in terms of economic activities and the behavior of the inhabitants. The industrialization and urbanization induced by the reform also quickly changed the physical scenario at the local level, as evidenced by the substantial rate of development of rural housing, rural to urban migration, and conversion of land from agriculture to non-agriculture.

TABLE 5
THE 4 ARTICLES WITH THE MOST CITATIONS FROM CLASS 1

Article title	Scientific Area/ Country	Authors	No. Citations	Objective	Methodology
Return migrant entrepreneurs and economic diversification in two counties in south Jiangxi, China	Social Sciences/ China	Murphy, R. (1999)	45	Investigate the economic diversification and job creation promoted by returning (i) migrants	Quantitative
Impact of reform and economic restructuring on rural systems in China: A case study of Yuhang, Zhejiang	Social Sciences/ China	Xu, W. and Tan, K.C (2002)	42	Examine the economic and social impact of rural reform in China that fostered counter-urbanization	Qualitative
A 'Creative Class' in South Africa's Arid Karoo Region	Social Sciences/ South Africa	Ingle, M.K. (2010)	19	Investigate the experiences of domestic migrant entrepreneurs in the development of rural tourism	Qualitative
The political dimension in the agrarian question: Strategies of resilience and political entrepreneurship of agrarian elite families in a Philippine province	Social Sciences/ Philippines	Angeles, L.C. (1999)	17	Analyze the resilience strategies of agrarian oligarchies in order to protect their economic privileges	Qualitative

Source: Own elaboration

The third article, by Ingle (2010), deals with the development of tourist destinations at an early stage and the search for external capital for the de-

velopment of these tourist businesses, highlighting entrepreneurial mobility of these destinations as an important factor.

In turn, Angeles (1999), author of the fourth article, analyzes the political and social impacts that have taken place in a Philippine province, in which the arrival of migrants has challenged the *status quo* of pioneer farming families in that territory.

In short, the articles in this class are generally related to each other, as they all address the positive effects of entrepreneurship for rural development, such as diversification of the local economy. But the arrival of migrants can cause challenges to the status of local inhabitants and mischaracterization of the rural. Similarly, these papers are related to the next class, addressing more specifically the consequences of entrepreneurship resulting from the return of (im)migration.

Class 2: return (i)migration

The second class centers on the theme return (im)migration and concerns studies that deal with the relationship between return (im)migration and entrepreneurship; it accounts for a total of 25 texts. In this class, we identified the four articles with the highest number of citations that had developed studies on the topic, as shown in Table 6.

Paniagua (2002a) writes about the contribution of counter-urbanization processes to the restructuring of rural areas in Europe, focusing on the impact of counter-urbanization on rural outdoor activities in the context of rural development programs. This microanalysis examines three main areas of concern: experiences from previous urban activities and the migration process; the main characteristics of the new business and its relationship with the local community; and socio-economic characteristics. The results demonstrate a stronger presence of urban-rural migrants in rural tourism activities, compared to other activities, highlighting the desire for self-employment as the main reason for urban-rural migration.

Furthermore, Ma (2001) analyzes factors that facilitate return migration and concludes that family ties maintained in the places of origin are the main factor. Guang and Zheng (2005), in a more specific study on rural-urban migration in China, concluded that individuals who worked in the agricultural sector obtained a higher income compared to workers who migrated from the agricultural sector to non-agricultural activities.

TABLE 6
THE 4 ARTICLES WITH THE MOST CITATIONS FROM CLASS 2

Article title	Scientific Area/ Country	Authors	No. Citations	Objective	Methodology
Urban-rural migration, tourism entrepreneurs and rural restructuring in Spain	Social Sciences/ Spain	Paniagua, A. (2002a)	74	Verify the impact of counter-urbanization on rural outdoor activities and self-employment	Qualitative
Urban labour-force experience as a determinant of rural occupation change: Evidence from recent urban-rural return migration in China	Social Sciences/ China	Ma, Z. (2001)	56	Identify which factors can be considered as facilitators of return immigration	Qualitative
Migration as the second-best option: Local power and off-farm employment	Social Sciences/ China	Guang, L. and Zheng, L. (2005)	50	Examine whether the transfer of labor from agricultural to non-agricultural activities favors the migrants	Qualitative
Social-capital mobilization and income returns to entrepreneurship: The case of return migration in rural China	Social Sciences/ China	Ma, Z. (2002)	43	Analyzing whether the accumulation of human capital during migration increases returnee entrepreneurship.	Qualitative and quantitative

Source: Own elaboration

Guang and Zheng, (2005) attest that although villagers generally earned higher wage incomes, they suffered from inferior working and living conditions compared to local non-rural workers. In view of this, they conclude that migration was a second-best option for villagers, who chose it only after they were unable to secure comparable local employment.

Ma (2002) also develops an analysis of the temporary migration of labor in developing countries, and for him, this migratory process creates an important urban-rural link that has an impact on rural development. The author defends the idea that the migration of labor is usually a strategy used

by families who own small farms to acquire investment capital for future business formation. In this article, he also argues that the accumulation of human capital during migration reinforces the mobilization of local social capital, which, in turn, increases a returnee's entrepreneurship.

In general, the four articles in this class correlate return migration and entrepreneurship, seeking, like the previous class, to associate entrepreneurship resulting from return (im)migration with local development. The articles allow us to perceive the relationship between previous experience in urban activities, family ties, and socioeconomic conditions as influential factors in the decision to (i)migrate and entrepreneurship. Likewise, they connect with the subsequent class, which deals with the concepts of embeddedness, networking, and the entrepreneurial individual.

Class 3: Embeddedness, Networking, and the Entrepreneur

The third identified class has as its theme embeddedness, networking, and the entrepreneur, with 14 documents. In this class, we identified the four articles on the theme with the highest number of citations, as shown in Table 7.

Wang (2011) analyzes the process of commercial gentrification resulting from the adaptive reuse of historic housing for its transformation into stores, restaurants, and luxury cultural establishments. According to him, this process produces a regeneration of neighborhoods in China. Through an analysis of Shanghai's urban restructuring and a case study, the investigation shows that the local government is an essential facilitator in this process.

Nyíri (2003), author of the second text of this class, draws attention to the existence of many studies on Chinese migration to Western Europe, compared to studies with Eastern Europe as the final destination for Chinese immigrants. In this way, the article develops the theme having Eastern Europe as its focus, with special emphasis on family and kinship networks.

Furthermore, Elmhirst (2012) examines the problem in relation to rural migrants in Lampung province, on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. It analyzes how migrants adapt their vulnerabilities in relation to available livelihoods. They were seen as pioneering entrepreneurs, bringing progress to the interior of Indonesia, and on the other, as forest invaders, threatening the province's cultural and ecological integrity.

TABLE 7
THE 4 ARTICLES WITH THE MOST CITATIONS FROM CLASS 3

Article title	Scientific Area/ Country	Authors	No. Citations	Objective	Methodology
Commercial Gentrification and Entrepreneurial Governance in Shanghai: A Case Study of Taikang Road Creative Cluster	Social Sciences/ China	Wang, S.W.H. (2011)	31	Verify the performance of the local government as a facilitating agent and of urban and tourist planning to generate gentrification	Qualitative
Chinese migration to Eastern Europe	Social Sciences/ China	Nyíri, P. (2003)	30	Analyze the dynamics of Chinese immigration to Eastern Europe	Quantitative
Displacement, resettlement, and multi-local livelihoods: positioning migrant legitimacy in Lampung, Indonesia	Social Sciences/ Indonesia	Elmhirst, R. (2012)	19	Examine the legitimacy of rural migrants in Lampung province, in the context of commercial expansion	Qualitative
Impacts of return migration on rural U.S. communities	Social Sciences/ USA	Von Reichert, C., Cromartie, J.B., and Art-hun, R.O. (2014)	18	Identify the impacts of migrants on the population, economy and society in declining US rural communities	Qualitative

Source: Own elaboration

Finally, Von Reichert et al. (2014) conclude that the arrival of migrants to American communities in decline is capable of reversing this process. For the authors, migrants bring back much needed human capital, including education, professional skills, and life experiences, in addition to occupying professional positions that are often difficult to fill in rural communities. Consequently, decline is interrupted.

This class demonstrates that (i) migration can produce local regeneration, which can be further deepened if there is local government involvement. Networks of relations (family and non-family) contribute to promote (i) migration of entrepreneur that, although they bring progress and can reverse processes of socioeconomic decline, they can also be sources of conflicts of cultural order. In this sense, adaptive capacity of the entrepreneur in a given context is fundamental to entrepreneurial action. The class is related

to both the previous and subsequent classes, since it seeks to demonstrate how entrepreneurs act, to overcome difficulties and establish themselves.

Class 4: (im)migration and rural entrepreneurship

The theme of the fourth class identified is (im)migration and rural entrepreneurship, and it contains 25 articles. The four authors in this class who developed studies on the topic and who obtained the highest number of citations were listed in Table 8.

TABLE 8
THE FOUR ARTICLES WITH THE MOST CITATIONS FROM CLASS 4

Article title	Scientific Area/ Country	Authors	No. Citations	Objective	Methodology
In-migrant entrepreneurship in rural England: Beyond local embeddedness	Economy/ United Kingdom	Kalantaridis, C. and Bika, Z. (2006)	92	Investigate the degree of integration of migrant entrepreneurs in the Cumbria region of England	Quantitative
The Rural Creative Class: Counterurbanisation and Entrepreneurship in the Danish Countryside	Social Sciences/ Denmark	Herslund, L. (2012)	61	Verify the reasons why highly educated urban individuals choose to move to rural areas and start micro-enterprises	Qualitative
Entrepreneurial In-migration and Neoendogenous Rural Development	Social Sciences/ United Kingdom	Bosworth, G. and Atterton, J. (2012)	41	Examine the role of local and extra-local networks and population flows as facilitators for neoendogenous development	Qualitative and quantitative
In-migration, entrepreneurship and rural-urban interdependencies: The case of East Cleveland, North East England	Social Sciences/ United Kingdom	Kalantaridis, C. (2010)	29	Examine the impact of migration on the supply / opportunity conditions of entrepreneurship in East Cleveland, England	Qualitative

Source: Own elaboration.

Kalantaridis and Bika (2006), authors of the first study, believe that migrants make a positive contribution to the creation of new ventures in rural England, despite there being little understanding of the degree of integration of migrant entrepreneurs. The authors conclude that they seem to rely less on the local sources for the supply of materials, products, and services but have a closer relationship with extra local sources than their locally born colleagues. Migrant entrepreneurs thus emerge as an essential tool to improve the structural integration of rural economies in the national and global markets.

In the second article, Herslund (2012) discusses the reason why educated urban inhabitants choose to move to rural areas and establish micro-enterprises, the problems they face, how they try to solve these problems, and the implications for rural development. Residing far from the city, these migrants start businesses that seek to combine a less stressful daily life with a continuous career. In the initial phase, most businesses are in the knowledge, media, and business services sectors and are oriented toward the metropolitan market, however, after a few years in operation, they evolve into “regional lifestyle businesses.”

In the third article, Bosworth and Atterton (2012) examine the role of local and extra-local networks and population flows as facilitators of neo-endogenous development based on independent studies in northeastern England and northern Scotland. The study highlights the importance of different forms of capital in rural economies and examines the role of social networks in the use of these resources.

Finally, for Kalantaridis (2010), immigration is a fundamental influence in the process of rural economic development in England, Continental Europe, and the USA. Newcomers are often seen as collaborators in the creation of new ventures, as well as catalysts in improving urban-rural interdependencies. The author concludes that the impact of migration on entrepreneurship is cumulative but not necessarily transformational. This signifies that it is strong in territories with greater opportunities, thereby reinforcing favorable demand-side conditions. However, the ability of migrant entrepreneurs to influence rural-urban interdependencies in areas with a weak set of opportunities (such as East Cleveland, USA) is modest.

In conclusion, in this fourth class, the authors try to articulate the relationship between (im)migration and rural entrepreneurship, associating human mobilizations with the idea of development. In a first phase the enterprises

seem to turn to the metropolitan market, narrowing the urban-rural interdependence, but after a few years, they evolve to regional spheres, mainly because of the social networks they build.

5. DISCUSSION

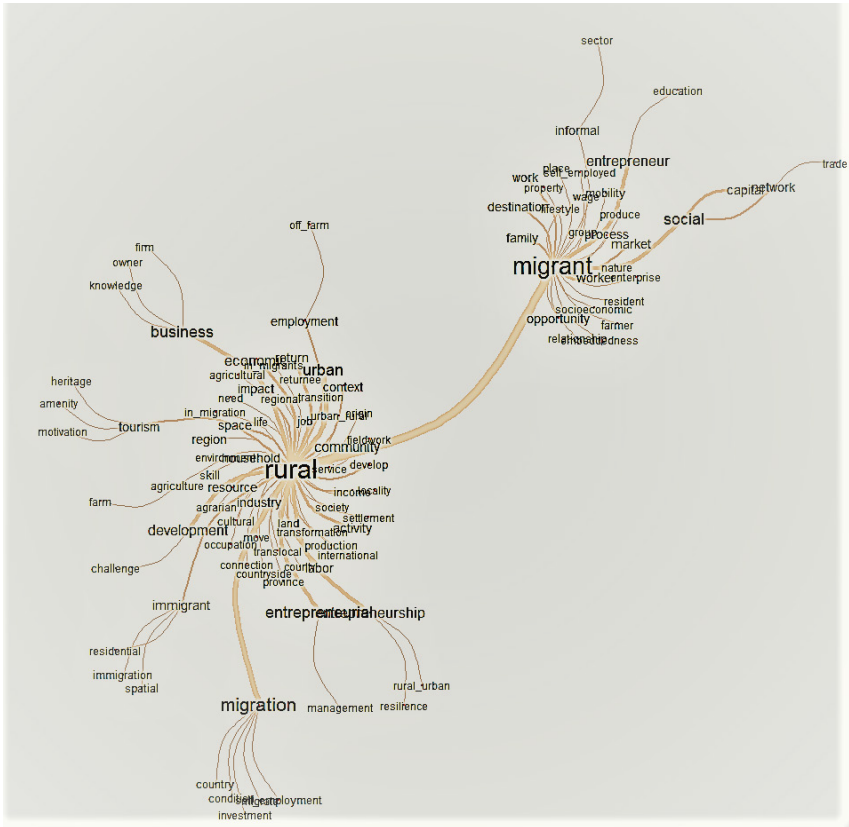
First, what can be said about the results of this SLR is that there are not many publications to date. Regarding the analysis of classes, to facilitate the understanding of the problems involving (im)migratory movements and entrepreneurship, we created Figure 6, using the Iramuteq software. It attempts to synthesize the relationship between the writings of the four authors analyzed in each of the classes and the links existing between those same classes. In general, the image thus aims to present the relational organization of the narratives to establish groupings of ideas that have points in common (Silva, 2019).

The theme involves perspectives from different but correlated strands, and the topics treated by the 16 analyzed authors have as their main focus the rural and (im)migrant movements. From these two main subjects, others are generated. Therefore, around the rural theme, there are several sub-themes of study, such as, for example, entrepreneurship, business, migration itself, development, employment and tourism, to name the most evident. In relation to migration, we consider the entrepreneur, social aspects, the market, and opportunities.

As far as entrepreneurship is concerned, the idea of contributing to the development of territories is strongly emphasized. Its positive effects are reflected in rural development in terms of diversification of the local economy even if this diversification implies recharacterization of the rural area due to the arrival of these (i)migrants (Ingle, 2010; Xu and Tan, 2002; Angeles, 1999; Murphy, 1999).

There is a common feeling among authors that (im)migration is often both the cause and the consequence of the entrepreneurial impulse (Von Reichert et al., 2014; Ingle, 2010; Nyíri, 2003; Ma, 2002; Paniagua, 2002a). However, it is not possible to determine a single cause that can explain this impulse to both migrate and entrepreneurial. Both (im)migration and entrepreneurship can have different motivations such as expatriation, refuge, opportunity, subsistence, i.e., better living conditions (Herslund, 2012).

FIGURE 6
ANALYSIS OF LINKS BETWEEN CLASSES



Source: Iramuteq

On the other hand, previous experience in urban activities, family ties and socioeconomic conditions of the (im)migrant are influential factors in the decision to (im)migrate and to undertake (Guang and Zheng, 2005; Ma, 2002; Paniagua 2002a; Ma, 200). (Im)migration can produce regeneration in the locality, which can be further deepened if there is local government involvement. In addition, networks of relationships (family and non-family) contribute to promote the (im)migration of entrepreneurs that, although they

bring progress and can reverse processes of socioeconomic decline, can also be sources of conflicts of cultural order. In this sense, the adaptive capacity of the entrepreneur in context is fundamental to entrepreneurial action (Von Reichert et al., 2014; Elmhirst, 2012; Wang, 2011; Nyíri, 2003).

One positive externality created by immigration movements is the narrowing of urban-rural interdependence that occurs from the construction of social networks by (im)migrants and evolves into regional spheres (Bosworth and Atterton, 2012; Herslund, 2012; Kalantaridis, 2010; Kalantaridis and Bika, 2006).

Finally, as a result of the SLR, it was possible to detect gaps in the existing research and offer suggestions to overcome them. In relation to the class 1 studies (entrepreneurs and local development), it is necessary to investigate territories that received migrants from urban centers but did not obtain a relevant economic and social performance boost, and/or failed to keep migrants in their localities, as the literature is abundant in proclaiming the benefits of migration but lacks information on failed cases. Regarding class 2 (return (im)migration), no study was identified regarding the reception and economic integration policies for (im)migrants, so a study of this nature, of a comparative character (or focused on the policies of a single country), could show how this human capital is used and the ensuing benefits. Regarding class 3 (embeddedness, networking, and entrepreneurship), it would be advisable to conduct studies that could assess the degree of social and cultural integration between locals and (im)migrants to verify the extent to which the lack of integration can hamper networking. Lastly, class 4 ((im)migration and rural entrepreneurship), seems to lack studies on the competitiveness strategies that (im)migrants use to establish themselves, as they find in their chosen destination already established local entrepreneurs.

6. CONCLUSION

This study is based on a systematic literature review (SLR) of the theme (im)migration and neo-rural entrepreneurship. It identifies the main academic articles published between 1981 and 2019. It intends to evaluate the effects of these articles, establish which journals obtained the largest volume of articles, identify the most productive authors. Its construction permits a logical and intelligible analysis, allowing its replication by any other researcher - an

aspect that can be interpreted as a contribution to enrich the existing literature and for future investigations on such a wide topic. To some extent, this work intends to slightly flatten an interdisciplinary subject.

It is important to note that the existing literature on rural entrepreneurship is extensive, but it should not be confused with neo-rural entrepreneurship, which has its own characteristics and a relatively small number of studies. In this sense, the present study aims to contribute to broadening the knowledge in this field, since it can serve for other necessary related issues.

However, like any investigation, this study has its limitations, with three aspects that deserve to be highlighted, serving as a precaution for possible future investigations on the topic. The first limitation concerns the choice of the database, which focused only on Scopus and did not consider other sources. The second, as already mentioned, is related to the selection of articles by number of citations, which can exclude important articles with fewer citations from the analysis, especially those written on more recent dates which have not had the time to be widely recognized. Finally, the third limitation concerns the subjectivity of the author's interpretation of the articles in this SLR.

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