

Research Article

The canadian experience from the perspective of Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurship in Toronto

Michel Mott Machado^{a*} , Roberto Pessoa de Queiroz Falcão^b ,
Eduardo Picanço Cruz^c , and Caroline Shenaz Hossein^d ^aPaula Souza Technological Education State Center, CPS, São Paulo, SP, Brazil^bMaster in Business Administration Program, University of Grande Rio, PPGA, Unigranrio, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil^cGraduate Program in Management (PPGA), UNIGRANRIO, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil^dGlobal Development and Political Science, University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada

Editorial Details

Double-blind review System

Article History

Received : Jul. 23, 2020
Reviewed : Feb. 02, 2021
Accepted : Feb. 10, 2021
Available online : May 01, 2021

JEL Code: L26, J15, M16, and J61

Article ID: 1963

Editor-in-Chief¹ or Adjunct²:¹ Dr. Edmundo Inácio Júnior 
University of Campinas, UNICAMP

Handling Editor:

Victor Corrêa, Ph.D. 
University Paulista, UNIP

Executive Editor:

M. Eng. Patrícia Trindade de Araújo

Translation / Proofreading:

Michel Mott Machado, Ph.D. 

Funding:

FAPESP, #2018/11276-0
CNPq, #406559/2018-0
CNPq, #405768/2021-4

Cite as:

Machado, M. M.; Falcão, R.; Cruz, E. P.; Hossein, C. S. (2021). The Canadian experience from the perspective of Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurship in Toronto. Iberoamerican Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business. 10(3), Article e1963.
<https://doi.org/10.14211/regepe.e1963>

*Corresponding author:

Eduardo Picanço Cruz
epicanco@id.uff.br

Abstract

Objective: The study aims at analyzing the socio-demographic profile of Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurship in Toronto, its entrepreneurial behavioral traits, in addition to their business profiles. **Methodology/approach:** This research is multi-method, with qualitative predominance, being exploratory-descriptive. For data-collection it was conducted a survey and further deepening with face-to-face interviews and field observations. **Results:** The majority declared themselves to be from the Brazilian Southeast, white, 35 to 49 years old, married, with children, high academic and professional background. The influence of the state of social malaise in Brazil and the official Canadian discourse, seem to act as factors of "expulsion-attraction" to migration. The job condition of unemployment upon immigrants' arrival can "push" them into necessity-driven entrepreneurship, although there are also ventures that have identified opportunities. Most of the businesses are small and operate in the service sector, concentrated on the West End of Toronto. In many businesses, there was a strong search for identification with the ethnic community itself, which suggests the formation of 'enclave economy', but in some cases, the main market for local consumers was targeted. **Theoretical/methodological contributions:** The article highlights the importance of conducting a multi-method research to understand possible entrepreneurial configurations by Brazilian immigrants. **Relevance / originality:** The article has academic relevance given the scarce work on the theme of Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurship overseas. Truly little is known about this phenomenon in Canada. **Social and management contributions:** The entrepreneurial trajectories described minimize risks for future immigrants; in addition, the discussion about the social capital of the ethnic community allows comparisons with the business of Brazilians in other countries.

Keywords: Immigrant Entrepreneurship. Brazilians. Toronto. Canada.

Resumo

Objetivo: Analisar o perfil sociodemográfico do empreendedorismo imigrante brasileiro em Toronto, seus traços comportamentais empreendedores e o negócio propriamente dito. **Metodologia/abordagem:** Trata-se de uma pesquisa multimétodos, exploratória-descritiva, com predominância qualitativa. Para a coleta de dados, foram realizadas surveys, aprofundadas com entrevistas presenciais e observações de campo. **Resultados:** A maioria se declarou proveniente do sudeste brasileiro, branca, de 35 a 49 anos, casada, com filhos, background acadêmico e profissional elevados. A influência do estado de mal-estar social no Brasil e do discurso oficial canadense parece atuar como fator de expulsão-atração à migração. A condição laboral de desempregados, na chegada dos imigrantes, pode "empurrá-los" a um empreendedorismo por necessidade, embora também sejam verificados negócios criados por oportunidade. Majoritariamente, os empreendimentos são de pequeno porte, do setor de prestação de serviços, com destaque aos que se concentram em West End, na cidade de Toronto. Nesse contexto, percebeu-se uma forte busca de identificação com a comunidade étnica ao qual os indivíduos pertencem, o que sugere a formação de economia de enclave. **Contribuições teóricas/metodológicas:** O artigo evidencia a importância de se realizar uma pesquisa multimétodos, com fins de entender as possíveis configurações empreendedoras dos imigrantes brasileiros. **Relevância/originalidade:** Há relevância acadêmica devido aos escassos trabalhos na temática do empreendedorismo de imigrantes brasileiros no exterior, sendo que pouco se sabe sobre esse fenômeno no Canadá. **Contribuições sociais:** As trajetórias empreendedoras descritas minimizam riscos para futuros imigrantes; além disso, a discussão sobre o capital social da comunidade étnica permite comparações com os negócios de brasileiros em outros países.

Palavras-chave: Empreendedorismo imigrante; Brasileiros; Toronto; Canadá.

INTRODUCTION

The immigration debate has become increasingly relevant and present. Mainly, due to the great displacement of African and Syrian refugees towards Europe (Bocachica and Ávila, 2020; Gonzales, 2020), coupled with the controversial speech of the former president from the United States of America (USA), Donald Trump, emphasizing the "Mexican issue" in that country (Piñeiro and Landa, 2018; Sarabia, 2020). In Brazil, several issues related to Haitian (Baeninger, 2018) and Venezuelan (Calais et al., 2020; Simões, 2018) immigration have aroused interest in the subject.

Studies have pointed to the social and economic impacts of these large migratory flows (Trenz and Triandfyllidou, 2017; Schimmele and Wu, 2015; Summers, 2015; Xie and Gough, 2011; Akbar, 2019; Buettner and Muenz, 2020) so that the discussion of the consequences of such movements has become intense over the years.

It appears that at the end of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century profound changes occurred at an international level, and the changes arising from the productive restructuring process generated implications for the mobility of capital and people in different parts of the globe (Sassen, 1990). In this direction, the idea has been defended that such flows redraw countries in migratory spaces in the international division of labor (De Hass, 2010), therefore, 'as the localities are inserted in the global logic, international migrations will tend to intensify' (Baeninger, 2018, p. 464).

Thus, considering that not all immigrants have professional qualifications or financial resources to make a regular trajectory, many of these migrants use the possible means to reach their aim of living in another country. In this sense, academia has pointed to entrepreneurship as one of the forms of the immigrant's economic rise (Portes and Zhou, 1992; Cruz, Falcão and Barreto, 2018).

Evidence shows a growing interest at the international level regarding the theme of "*Ethnic and Immigrant Entrepreneurship*" (Ma et al., 2013; Cruz and Falcão, 2017). In Brazil, only recently there have been some studies focusing on the academic literature produced on the subject, especially regarding immigrant entrepreneurship of Brazilians abroad (Cruz et al., 2018; Cruz, Falcão, and Mancebo, 2020), as well as on the foreigners' immigrant entrepreneurship in Brazil (Diniz, Guimarães and Fernandes, 2019).

When looking at the recent scenario of Brazilian political-institutional and economic crisis, which brought severe reflexes in the social sphere, one can spot a trend of intensification of Brazilian emigration overseas (Brazil, 2016), especially of those individuals coming from the middle class (Margolis, 1994; 2013). Within this context, Canada became an important destination for qualified Brazilian migration.

Pioneer studies sought to analyze the phenomenon of Brazilian immigration to North America in general (Margolis, 1994; 2013), as well as to Canada particularly (Goza, 1999). However, from the thematic point of view of 'Brazilian immigrant and ethnic entrepreneurship', in Canada, it is recognized that little is known so far, to say the least.

Thus, when considering the consistent increase in the Brazilian immigrant population in that country, in addition to the wide knowledge gap about its activities and entrepreneurial characteristics (Machado, Hossein and Cruz, 2019; Machado and Hossein, 2018) there is a considerable relevance to analyze the patterns of Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurship in Canada. Therefore, this article aimed to analyze aspects related to the

sociodemographic profile of the Brazilian entrepreneurial 'community' in Toronto, its entrepreneurial behavioral traits, in addition to the business itself.

From a theoretical point of view, the present work aims to contribute to the broader understanding of the structuring of the business of Brazilian immigrants, their related and conditioning factors. From a practical perspective, it aims at contributing to the understanding of Brazilian immigrants/entrepreneurs, unveiling their meanings and scope, so that future business overseas can be managed with greater precision.

EVOLUTION OF ETHNIC AND IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP KNOWLEDGE

Initially, it should be noted that authors such as Bonacich (1973), and Light, Bhachu and Karageorgis (1990), differentiate the terms 'immigrant' and 'ethnic group' as follows: (i) the immigrant is one who migrated or a foreigner belonging to the first generation; (ii) individuals belonging to an ethnic minority (the immigrants themselves or their descendants) are treated as an ethnic group. This distinction is pertinent since the literature on the entrepreneurial action of these groups brings a distinction between 'Immigrant Entrepreneurship' and 'Ethnic Entrepreneurship'.

In general, studies aimed at ethnic and immigrant entrepreneurship, which peculiarly present disciplinary interactions (Aliaga-Isla and Rialp, 2013; Ma et al., 2013; Cruz and Falcão, 2017). Furthermore, these authors pointed to some areas that formed this field, identifying the preponderance of sociology in its beginnings, and later, of geography. More recently, there has been an analysis of sociological and economic aspects, supported by Bourdieu's (1986) theory of capitals and in the comparative analysis of income generation of different ethnic groups. In this sense, some authors were crucial in creating and shaping these research tracks (Alba and Nee, 2014; Zhou, 2004; Alba and Logan, 1993; Portes and Zhou, 1992).

In a publication that became a reference, Rath (2000) sought to demonstrate the main directions within the field called 'Immigrant Businesses', emphasizing the economic, political-institutional, and social environment dimensions. In this sense, the main currents of study can be defined as follows: 'Ethnic Minorities and Enclaves' (see Werbner, 1980; Bonacich, 1973); 'Disadvantage in the Labor Market and Self-Employment' (see Portes and Zhou, 1992; Light, 1979); 'Ethnic Entrepreneurship' (see Bonacich, 1993; Waldinger, Aldrich and Ward, 1990); 'Interactive Model' or 'Integrative Approach (economic/institutional)' (see Light and Rosenstein, 1995; Waldinger, Aldrich and Ward, 1990); 'Political Economy of Immigrant Businesses' (see Sassen, 2007); and 'Immigrant Business and the Role of Government' or 'Political-Institutional Framework' (see Bonacich, 1993).

Notwithstanding, its multidisciplinary character has been highlighted as a challenge for researching the field. Besides, it has been identified that the studies did not use any specific theory (Aliaga-Isla and Rialp, 2013). Despite all that, it is possible to point out some theoretical propositions which were addressed: (i) human capital theories - to analyze the characteristics of immigrants; (ii) social cognitive theory - to study the influence of the social environment in the search for entrepreneurial opportunities; (iii) social theory - to investigate similarities between immigrant entrepreneurs located in different regions; (iv) national culture - to understand individualistic and collectivist dimensions; (v) theories of intersectionality and the psychological perspective - to analyze the entrepreneurial behavior of immigrant women (Aliaga-Isla and Rialp, 2013).



Ma et al. (2013), in turn, carried out a study in a set of 403 articles and identified the main research themes in the ethnic entrepreneurship literature which occurred between 1999 and 2008, namely: enclave economies, ethnic firms, social insertion of immigrant entrepreneurs, immigrant networks and transnational entrepreneurs. The authors stated that the debate on ethnic entrepreneurship revolves around the figure of 'immigrant entrepreneurs', 'immigrant business networks', and 'transnational entrepreneurs'.

Also, through a bibliometric review, based on extant literature from 1980 to 2016, Cruz and Falcão (2017) presented the main authors, research subjects, and their respective departments of origin, among other categories of analysis. According to these authors, due to the repercussion of their contributions, some researchers have guided the discussion within the field, for example, through the theory of assimilation and self-employment (Portes and Zhou, 1992), as well as cultural and social issues of the organizational ecology (Evans and Leighton, 1989).

Other studies have sought to analyze complementary theoretical models of spatial assimilation and stratification by location (Iceland and Wilkes, 2006; Alba and Logan, 1993), research that dealt with aspects related to the field of geography and urban studies. Moreover, the survival mechanisms originating from organizational ecology, studied in sociology and the area of administration, are also discussed within the context of different ethnicities, as well as the issue of gender in entrepreneurship (Cruz and Falcão, 2017).

Studies such as Nee, Sanders, and Sernau (1994), in turn, show trends of immigrants who tend to move away from underemployment, which is linked to the more informal ethnic economy. They seek formal jobs outside the enclave, either due to their level of education or to other cultural factors.

Other studies have aimed at examining ethnic markets (Logan, Alba, and McNulty, 1994), as well as transnationalism (Portes, Guarnizo, and Haller, 2002), phenomena considered as an alternative form of economic adaptation for ethnic minorities in companies. These studies have been based on the theory of networks, applied to the transnational context.

A key factor identified for ethnic entrepreneurship and transnational immigrants is what is called networking. This works, concurrently, as a support mechanism and a guide in the selection of destinations and business opportunities (Cruz, Falcão, and Mancebo, 2019). In this line, it has been verified the occurrence of three forms of network formations, namely: the networks of origin (ethnic, national), the destination networks, and the networks of the industry, also called 'networks of practice' (Drori, Honig, and Wright, 2009). Also, it was found that the networks formed in the 'ethnic enclaves' reduce barriers to emigration, as well as increase economic opportunities, while participants take advantage of their resources for the establishment of immigrant firms (Cruz, Falcão and Barreto, 2018; Drori, Honig and Wright, 2009).

According to Zhou (2004), there are three basic categories of ethnic entrepreneurship: (i) the 'intermediate minority' or 'middlemen minority' - that plays an intermediate position between the dominant group and the individuals embedded in the enclave, is generally represented by small business owners; (ii) 'ethnic market niches' - represented by labor-intensive, low-profit businesses, suppliers of 'exotic products' to traditional markets, in addition to being targeted at various sectors of the economy in poorer neighborhoods; (iii) the 'enclave economies' - functions as an integrated cultural entity, with strong ties of

solidarity and/or 'co-ethnicity', privileged access to informal financial capital and the ethnic workforce, in addition to being generally concentrated geographically.

Still, in the perspective of ethnic entrepreneurship, it should be considered that specific ethnic needs can create a niche market within the community (Light, 1972), promoting barriers for competitors to entry (Masurel et al., 2002). Besides, there is the possibility of non-conventional forms of supply and distribution (Wilson and Portes, 1980), as well as the supply of alternative financial capital (Greene, 1997).

Some ethnic communities are established in a specific geographic location, which may promote an ecosystem of companies that supply this specific ethnic market (Zhou, 2004). Another possibility that can be verified is the adoption of a supply strategy for the main (dominant) market in a large urban center (Portes, 1981).

Thus, in general, it can be considered that there are two types of immigrant entrepreneurs: those who are socially identified or affiliated with their ethnic communities and those who are not. The first type, characteristically, is more likely to become an entrepreneur of the 'ethnic enclave', as they tend to feel more connected to their communities by certain emotional, cultural ties, prestige, or even by the destination. Therefore, these entrepreneurs also seek to improve their community sense through altruistic actions, going as far as helping a future competitor to establish themselves in this same enclave (Lee, 1999).

Above all, immigrant entrepreneurs serve their ethnic communities through their connections, since, through them, they have access to essential resources. In this sense, the more intense the identification with their ethnic groups, the more likely entrepreneurs are to develop 'enclave strategies' (Achidi-Ndofor and Priem, 2011).

Studies have been undertaken in the light of the theoretical approach of the three types of capital: (i) social; (ii) human; and (iii) economic (Achidi-Ndofor and Priem, 2011).

This approach is thought to be interesting, as in addition to strictly economic issues, it refers to aspects related to formal education, professional and/or business experiences, as well as to the professional relationship network of the immigrant entrepreneur. To these three types of capital, it is believed, could be added the 'cognitive', which has to do with the ability to learn and to deal with situations of greater complexity or ambiguity.

More recently, there are proposals to advance the frontiers of studies focused on ethnic entrepreneurship (Rath and Schutjens, 2019), especially concerning the interrelationship between ethnic entrepreneurship and urban governance, with five new research paths being suggested: i) go beyond the city limits; ii) go beyond the metropolis and explore rural and peripheral areas; iii) move towards the conditions for the survival of firms/small businesses; iv) go beyond the description; and v) go beyond the unidirectional impact, therefore towards a multi-level context.

ABOUT BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Over time, it is recognized that Canada has seen immigration as an instrument to promote its demographic and economic growth. However, it is noteworthy that the country's current immigration policy has focused on attracting highly qualified immigrants, as well as serving functions lacking in the workforce. That position can be understood in the context of a greater insertion of the country in international trade and a smaller need to create a large domestic market (Fraga, 2018). In this

sense, since 2002, the country has officially defined three basic categories of permanent residence: (i) family reunifications; (ii) economic; and (iii) humanitarian (Fraga, 2018).

Thus, despite Canada being a country that still requires immigrants, as well as being recognized for having adopted multiculturalism as a state policy (Cameron, 2004), the migratory phenomenon still shows itself as an object of social tensions, being one of its causes the labor market barriers to entry (Fraga, 2018). In this regard, linguistic competence with one of the two official languages of the country (English and French), is still evidenced as a key factor to labor insertion. Also, there is a salient difficulty of having diplomas and professional experiences acquired before immigration recognized (Fraga, 2018).

Because of these highlighted challenges, it is possible to assume that entrepreneurship has proved to be an important means of economic advancement since it is known that immigrants and certain minority ethnic groups have higher rates of self-employment than the dominant population (Hiebert, 2003). In fact, in the universe of small and medium-sized companies in Canada, there is a prominent social and cultural diversity (Gulati, 2012).

Therefore, Brazilian immigration in Canada is inserted in this context, considering that this is not a recent phenomenon, but a migratory flow that took on greater momentum in the second half of the 1980s (Sega, 2018). According to Goza (1999), the main factor for the Brazilian 'diaspora' in the 1980s was the political and economic crises - the lost decade - in Brazil, and this emigration flow directed to Canada continued to grow afterward from the 1990s (Sega, 2018). In any case, Canada has become an important destination for Brazilian migration, not only because of economic insecurity in Brazil but due to a broader state of insecurity (Schervier, 2005).

According to extant statistics of 2013, the number of Brazilians in the country was estimated at 39,300 (Brazil, 2016), with the largest contingent of Brazilian immigrants in Canada settled in Toronto (Province of Ontario) (Sega, 2018). The population is comprised of citizens coming from different social strata namely, members of the Brazilian elite residing in Canada for decades and with strong ties to the Canadian elite; middle-class citizens with high schooling and informal sector workers (Margolis, 2013; Sega, 2018). Moreover, many Brazilian newcomers in Canada find work in the informal sector, mostly in Portuguese enterprises, in various branches of activity: civil construction; cleaning services; restaurants; other types of low-paid jobs (Margolis, 2013). However, immigrant entrepreneurship of the Brazilian middle class emerges due to the lack of opportunities with a decent salary in Brazil. Also, it makes Brazilians accept underemployment in the host country, however, recent immigration has been increasingly qualified (Sega, 2018).

METHOD

The current investigation is framed as exploratory-descriptive, bibliographic, and field multi-method research (Vergara, 2006). The main data collection techniques used were unsystematic observation (Minayo, 2009), the application of a survey-type questionnaire, and face-to-face semi-structured interviews (Vergara, 2006).

Participants were chosen based on the following criteria: (i) to act as entrepreneurs, regardless of the industry, the size and duration of their businesses; (ii) varied time in the country; (iii) half composed by men and half by women, preferably; (iv) varied ages; (v) varied educational and/or academic background.

Before the arrival of the researcher responsible for the project in Toronto, it was judged as pertinent, the inclusion in the list of participants, of subjects who worked in institutions that support Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurs in Canada. This initiative, for several reasons, proved to be useful, as it was possible to obtain information on issues related to immigration and transnational entrepreneurship, in addition to being a source of potential contacts for field research at the destination. Thus, a first interview was conducted in São Paulo, SP, using a specific semi-structured interview script, which focused on issues regarding the support institutions.

The next step consisted of collecting secondary data on the businesses and locations that most concentrate Brazilian immigrants in Toronto, as well as the bibliographic study on the topic of interest. To identify and/or confirm Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurs' businesses, it was useful to conduct on-site observation, that is, the practice of "walking" through the places with the greatest concentration of Brazilian immigrants and "talking" with entrepreneurs to confirm that the business was owned by Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurs. Also, from that field observation, it was possible to perceive visible aspects of the business (for example, the use of symbols that refer to Brazilian nationality or identity, Brazilian culture, Portuguese language, etc.). The use of a notebook to write down field notes was extremely useful, to record impressions and insights from these observations.

The verification of advertisements in newspapers and magazines aimed at the 'Lusophone community', mainly present in the media directed to Brazilians, was a source that proved to be useful for prospecting potential research participants, in addition to social media - such as LinkedIn and Facebook - also used as a source of access to the field. Therefore, once the businesses and/or entrepreneurs were spotted, the researcher established contact with them via email and/or telephone and/or social media, inviting them to participate. Besides, it was used the snowball sampling technique (Bailey, 2019).

For the application of the questionnaire, an electronic form was created using the Google Forms tool. The guiding items of that instrument were as follows: 1. Socio-demographic data of the 'Brazilian entrepreneurial community' profile; 2. About the decision to leave Brazil; 3. About the opening of the company in Canada; 4. Quotes and comments on their current businesses; 5. Quotes and comments on the entrepreneurs themselves.

The sample of the survey was non-probabilistic, selected by convenience and intentionally (Vergara, 2006).

To deepen the understanding of the phenomenon in focus, semi-structured interviews were conducted face to face, which were recorded on audio, and, later, their content was fully transcribed. The interviews took about an hour, being carried out on the most convenient and opportune days, places, and times chosen by the subjects.

To define the participants of this stage, the accessibility criterion was adopted (Vergara, 2006), using the snowball sampling technique (Bailey, 2019), which foresees requesting additional indications from the first study participants. Concerning the number of participants, a number a priori was not established, since a representative and probabilistic sample was not adopted for the survey (Bauer and Gaskell, 2017), but intentional and for convenience (Vergara, 2006).

The interviews focused on aspects related to the participants' migratory experience, their professional and/or business experiences, as well as attitudinal and/or behavioral issues related to entrepreneurship, among other points.



For data analysis obtained through the survey, simple descriptive statistics were used, at least at this point. Regarding the interpretation of data from the interviews, the content analysis method was used (Bardin, 1977). The results obtained were subsequently compared with the recent extant literature on the topic, to achieve the research objectives and contribute to the advancement of the field of study on the topic of interest.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sample profile

The valid sample of this study was comprised of 41 (forty-one) participants, in addition to 3 (three) representatives of institutions that support immigrant entrepreneurship, of which 2 (two) consular members (RCC; RCB) and 1 (one) from non-profit social/assistance character. The other 41 (forty-one) are Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurs in Canada, 27 (twenty-seven) of whom, besides having answered the questionnaire, were also interviewed (Table 1).

Regarding proficiency in English and French, Canada's official languages, the sample shows: (i) English: 90% (n=36) reads well and 5% (n=2) reasonably, 85.36% (n=35) speaks well and 12.19% (n=5) reasonably, 75.60% (n=31) writes well and 21.95% (n=9) reasonably, 92.5% (n=37) understands well and 7.5% (n=3) reasonably; (ii) French: 56.41% (n=22) reads almost nothing and 25.64% (n=10) little, 58.97% (n=23) speaks almost nothing and 28.20% (n=11) little, 64.10% (n=25) writes almost nothing and 25.64% (n=10) little, 52.63% (n=20) understands almost nothing and 28.94% (n=11) declared little understanding.

Motivations for immigrating and staying in Canada

When we sought to know about the decision to leave Brazil, one of the main alleged motivations had to do with 'security' issues, which in some cases refers to the 'lack of security', or to a 'feeling of insecurity', or 'violence', but also 'instability' to plan life in the long term, with a 'better quality of life'. Therefore, 'security' is looked at in a broader sense, as pointed by Schervier (2005).

Table 1

Profile of entrepreneurs interviewed

BRAZILIAN STATE OF ORIGIN		WORKING STATUS UPON ARRIVAL IN CANADA		DECLARED SKIN COLOR	
São Paulo	36,58%	No job prospect	73.17%	White	65,85%
Minas Gerais	19,51%	Already an entrepreneur	12.19%	Black	2,44%
Rio de Janeiro	14,63%	With informal employment	7.32%	Mulato	24,39%
Bahia	7,32%	No reply	7.32%	Yellow	7,31%
Paraná	2,44%	SCHOOLING/EDUCATION		No answer	--
Pernambuco	4,88%	Postgraduate studies	43.90%	MARITAL STATUS	
Rio Grande do Sul	4,88%	Undergraduate	34.15%	Married	63.41%
Goiás	4,88%	High school	17.07%	Divorced	14.63%
Rondônia	2,44%	Elementary and Middle	4.80%	Separated	4.87%
Distrito Federal	2,44%	TIME IN CANADA		Single	12.19%
ACTIVITY IN BRAZIL		1 - 2 years	7.32%	Widower	2.43%
Employee	58,53%	3 - 4 years	17.07%	AGE (YEARS)	
Entrepreneur	29,26%	5 - 6 years	7.32%	18-24	2,50%
Didn't work	12,21%	7 - 9 years	-	25- 34	7,50%
GENDER		10 - 19 years	29,27%	35- 44	37,50%
Female	70,73%	20 - 29 years	29,27%	45- 54	25,00%
Male	29,27%	30 - 39 years	9,75%	55- 64	22,50%

Note: Elaborated by the authors.

Regarding employment status, upon entering Canada (another sociodemographic characteristic), 73.17% (n=30) claimed to arrive without a job prospect; 12.19% (n=5) were already entrepreneurs, and 7.32% (n=3) said they had an informal job. 87.80% (n=36) had settled (at least initially) in the City of Toronto, motivated by job opportunities. The factor of having acquaintances, friends, or relatives in the city is not uncommon, which, to some extent, can be an element of psychological safety (being alone and having support if necessary).

Behavior and profile of entrepreneurs

Regarding participants' experience and entrepreneurial behavior issues, for 45% (n=18) the business opened in Canada was their first 'company' ever, 32.5% (n=13) had only 1 (one) firm and 22.5% (n = 9) had 2 (two) or more companies previously.

Regarding to having written a business plan before opening their company/business, 63.41% (n=26) answered 'no' and 36.59% (n= 15) 'yes'.

When asked if they would have given up on the idea of being an entrepreneur, if they had received a well-paid job offer in Canada instead, approximately 76.92% (n=30) answered 'no' and 23.08% (n=9) 'yes'. Their main explanation for the negative answer had to do with the idea of 'doing what you like', 'having more freedom', to 'greater autonomy' or 'I'm having fun!' (E13, 1 year in Canada).

As for the ambitions before opening the company/current business, 7.32% (n=3) indicated the desire to get rich, and 92.58% (n=38) to materialize the company.

Asked if they had thought about being an entrepreneur in Canada, before leaving Brazil, 68.29% (n=28) answered 'no' and 31.71% (n=13) 'yes'. Such data may suggest, together with the 78.95% of arrivals 'without a job prospect', that a considerable part of the participants may have decided to undertake due to a 'necessity'.

Regarding some business characteristics, Table 2 and Table 3 show the results on the types of business developed and the sectors in which they operate, respectively. When asked if the business was formally registered, 87.81% (n=36) answered 'yes' and 12.19% (n=5) 'no'.

Table 2

Type of business

Type of business	Quantity (within sample)	%
Cooperative	1	2,44
Family business	2	4,88
Partnership	10	24,39
Own	28	68,29
Total	41	100

Note: Elaborated by the authors.

Table 3

Type of business

Sector of Operation	Quantity	%
Commercial (retail)	9	22,50
Trade and Industry	3	7,50
Trade and Services	2	5,00
Services	26	65,00
Total	40	100

Note: Elaborated by the authors.

As for the size of their businesses - considering the number of employees as a reference - 100% (n=41) are a small business, although 6 (six) of them had no employees, thus configuring themselves as self-employment, a situation that officially prevents them from considering these companies as small businesses (Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada - ISED, 2019).

About their business activity/sector, it stands out: food and beverages (n=7 or 17.07%), health and well-being (n=7 or 17.07%), cleaning services (n=4 or 9.76%), and consulting services (n=3 or 7.32%), among others.

Regarding the origin of the initial capital of their business, 85.71% (n=36) indicated 'self-financing' or 'own resources', 7.14% (n=3) 'friend' or 'family', 4.76% (n=2) 'bank credit', and 2.38% (n=1) 'preseed money- UofT hub'.

As for the average time for the return on the initial investment, 46.15% (n=18) replied that it returned within 1 year, for 30.78% (n=12) the return occurred between 1 and a half years and 3 years, and for 20.51% (n=8) the return has not yet occurred.

Concerning the origin of financial resources for business expansion, 48% (n=12) indicated 'self-financing' or 'own resources', 28% (n=7) 'bank credit', 20% (n=5) 'profit retained', and 4% (n=1) indicated 'government resource'.

When asked if there was any difficulty or a constraint to obtain bank financing/loan to expand their businesses, 66.67% (n=20) said 'no' and 33.33% (n=10) answered 'yes', being one of their main reasons the 'lack of credit history, at least at the beginning of their activities' (E26, 4 years in Canada), or 'at the beginning, for this type of business' (E27, 11 years in Canada).

In Canada, a recent report concerning Innovation, Science and Economic Development (ISED, 2019), it is evident the relevance that Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) has in the country's economy, both in terms of job creation and income, participation in exports and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), among other indicators. Therefore, the business of Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurs is also inserted in this context, that is, bringing a dynamic contribution to the development of the host country.

An attempt was also made to analyze the location/concentration of Brazilian immigrants' businesses in the GTA (The Greater Toronto Area), showing that 73.17% (n=30) of businesses were based in Toronto, 12.19% (n=5) in Mississauga, and 14.64% (n=6) in the other cities indicated (Oshawa, Vaughan, Durhan Region, Oakville, Richmond Hill, and York Region), hosted one business each.

In terms of business concentration within Toronto, some locations stand out, namely (i) St. Claire Avenue West/Corso Italia-Davenport (n=4) and EarlsCourt (n=3); (ii) Dundas Street West/Little Portugal (n=3). The West End region, of the City of Toronto, tends to be an area of greater presence of Brazilian immigrant businesses, which can be suggested because it is an area of recognized Brazilian concentration. Language can be a crucial factor in this geographic choice, since it is perceived that these Brazilian businesses are close to a Portuguese business neighborhood, described by Teixeira (2001) and identified in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Portuguese business in Toronto.



Note: Teixeira (2001).

Part of the recognition of business concentration, in a way, had already occurred when conducting onsite observation, of these and other locations. It was possible to identify, therefore, that in several businesses 'visited' - as well as others that have not yet participated in the study - it was not uncommon for the Brazilian flag to be displayed on the facade (or the use of its colors and 'features'). Moreover, in some cases, the flag of the business owners' Brazilian home state - usually seen inside the establishment, replaced the national flag. The businesses' name

is often referred to Brazil, in addition to derivations of its name, as well as places in Brazil (cities) or even regional linguistic expressions (e. g. 'uai').

In Brazilian cuisine restaurants, for example, the owners greet their customers in Portuguese, the menus were in Portuguese/English, and in some cases, the television was turned on in some Brazilian cable TV channel - usually, newscast, or else Brazilian music was heard inside the establishment (e. g. Bossa Nova, Brazilian pop songs, etc.).

Another visible artifact has to do with the decoration of establishments, such as pictures and photos of places, peoples, and other themes in Brazil, regional objects (handicrafts), etc. Most of the clientele in the places visited and observed were Brazilian.

Such observations suggest, at first, that several of these businesses were forming what could be called an enclave economy (Zhou, 2004), sometimes assuming an ethnic entrepreneurial face, insofar as they seemed to aim at the ethnic community market niche (Light, 1972). Furthermore, the strong presence of ethnic identification symbols in businesses - what is here called visible artifacts - reinforced the impression that these entrepreneurs had an intense identification with their ethnic group, and therefore, they would be more likely to develop 'enclave strategies' (Achidi-Ndofor and Priem, 2011). Still, immigrant entrepreneurs more identified with their ethnic community would be more likely to become entrepreneurs of their own 'ethnic enclave' (Lee, 1999).

To analyze this question with a little more precision, it was sought, through the application of the questionnaire and interviews, to identify two main points, among other aspects: (1) the origin of most customers (target market) - 59.46% (n=22) indicated they were Brazilians residing in Canada, 24.33% (n=9) Canadians, 13.51% (n=5) other foreign residents (mainly Portuguese and Hispanic-American), and 2.70% (n=1) Brazilian tourists (it is noteworthy that most respondents mentioned the clientele as diversified); and (2) the country of origin of most employees - 71.43% (n=25) were from Brazil, and the remainder was composed of individuals from Canada and other Latin American countries.

The reasons why most of them are Brazilian depend on the industry. In the case of beauty salons, for example, the mastery of the Portuguese language is important, as well as the technical skills of the profession, since "Brazilians have more ability to deal with some more difficult types of hair", as stated by E27. As for the cleaning services, for instance, it is not always essential to have a Brazilian employee, given that business, in most cases, does not focus on "other Brazilians", as pointed out by E14 (13 years in Canada) and E22 (17 years in Canada). In both mentioned activities, Brazilians seem to enjoy a good reputation, for example, for being 'skillful', 'versatile', 'flexible', 'hygienic', etc.

As already mentioned, the results presented here are partial, since the collection of primary data is still in progress. Aspects related to certain marketing strategies, the role of human, social and cognitive capitals in the scope of the business, the knowledge of the participants on the government support systems for small businesses, were not evidenced in this research.

On social capital related to Brazilian business

As shown previously, cultural elements are particularly important for attracting ethnic clients, revealing the intertwining of culture and ethnic social capital (Bourdieu, 1986). Thus, the evidence points to the opportunity structures and the target audience of immigrant companies that are also subject to immigrant affiliation with their communities (Cruz et al., 2020).

Ethnic social networks are important for hiring workers, a fact evidenced when it was identified that 51.35% of the companies use employees of Brazilian origin, since 'linguistic and cultural ease' are considered relevant factors. In the case of beauty salons, for example, the command of the Portuguese language is important, as well as the technical skills of the profession, according to one of the statements: 'Brazilians are better able to deal with some more difficult types of hair' (E27).

On the other hand, for the cleaning services sector, it is not essential to have an employee of Brazilian origin, as the business is generally not focused on other Brazilians. However, in general, in the two areas of activity (Beauty and Cleaning Services), Brazilians seem to enjoy a good reputation, for example, for being "qualified", "versatile", "flexible", and "hygienic".

Social ties have also proved to be effective in meeting the difficulties of obtaining bank loans: 'First, if the immigrant has no history in Canada... informality or lack of portfolio, etc..., 70% of the difficulties to get the first customers were not related to their product..., but the cultural issue as a barrier' (E1). Therefore, cultural adaptation, in the broadest sense of the term, plays a great role in the establishment of businesses: 'The difficulty is in bringing your Brazilian 'luggage' [...] to the host culture [...] you arrive in a much less complicated country, you are lost [laughs].' (E35), or '[...] to immigrate is to be born again, [...], and in addition to the language, the cultural context [...] difficulty in dealing with this adaptation.' (E33).

Still, regarding cultural issues, there seems to be enough evidence that leads to the idea of a possible cultural/social assimilation of Brazilian immigrants in the Canadian socio-cultural context (Sega, 2013), so that foreigners, for a better adaptation and acquisition of the so-called 'Canadian experience' need to develop certain cultural characteristics of the dominant group. Canadian experience is an aspect that is not limited to a work experience, as such, but also to the assimilation of what is socially valued, as aspects related, for example, to 'professionalism' (responsibility, punctuality, diligence, promptness, efficiency, practicality, etc.). This perspective seems to be coherent with that of multiculturalism, that is, an idea that presupposes a dominant culture that accepts, tolerates, and recognizes other cultures in the cultural space under its domain (Machado and Teixeira, 2019; Santos and Meneses, 2010).

Regarding the 'how to do business in Canada' - regardless of the sector of activity and the branch of activity - and specifically from the point of view of this cultural assimilation for possible relationship strategies, it can be said that this is another challenge. Thus, there is a need to adjust to a less ambiguous socio-cultural context, with the way of disposing of time, with more direct communication, with the need for strong networking, among other aspects. Concerning this, by the way, there is evidence on E1's speech: 'The difficulty of entering the Canadian market is twofold for the immigrant (if) ... you do not have the cultural knowledge of the country.'

With these aspects of cultural assimilation in mind, one must consider that there may be an influence - with greater or lesser tendency to change - in the behavioral profile of the Brazilian immigrant entrepreneur, such as the need to adopt a posture of fulfilling commitments, professionalism, efficiency, respect for the law, practicality, among other attributes. Thus, as pointed out by RCB:

'[...] you need to show that you are Canadian, [that you can do things on your own, that you are an entrepreneur, that you are ingenious, hardworking, that adapts easily and does not choose the job, and that you are able, above all, to solve problems, to be efficient, to be competent.'

Regarding access to strategic information channels, the entrepreneurs declared that they obtained information about Canada, and its market through several sources, namely, the Canadian Consulate, the Canadian government's immigration websites, the Câmara de Comércio Brasil-Canadá (CCBC), the Brazil-Canada Business Federation (FCBB), the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce (BCCC), government agencies (e.g. Enterprise Toronto), incubators, consultants/lawyers, as well as direct contacts with other entrepreneurs/city professionals and 'travel research'.

It can be seen, on the one hand, Brazilians increasingly understand the importance of social networks, as well as the importance of various business organizations, such as CCBC, FBCC, BCCC, CONCID (Brazilian Citizenship Council of Ontario), among others. On the other hand, there is a certain discourse of 'distrust' within the ethnic community itself, which, eventually, can harm business. Among other possible reasons, this may be due to the ambiguous relationship among Brazilians (Machado and Teixeira, 2019), that: *'do not know how to behave; they do not understand the private space of the other. So, they are very inclusive, they talk about others, this is disapproved... in Brazil everything is a little more informal.'* (E7)

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of this article was to analyze aspects related to the sociodemographic profile of the Brazilian entrepreneurial "community" in Toronto, its entrepreneurial behavioral traits, in addition to their business characteristics. Moreover, it aimed at filling the knowledge gap about Brazilian immigrant entrepreneurship in Canada, starting with the GTA.

The sociodemographic profile of the participants indicates a (self-declared) white majority from the southeastern region of Brazil (SP, MG, and RJ), but there are also representatives from the south, northeast, midwest, and north. The predominant age group is 35 to 39, followed by 40 to 44 years - life spans with high potential for productivity at work; and most claimed to be married and have children.

The level of education of the participants was high, with almost half of them postgraduates in different areas of knowledge, mainly in Administration. English proficiency was also advanced, and French was significantly lower. Such characteristics can denote some implications for eventual internal mobility.

The most frequent motivation to leave Brazil was the lack of security, in a broad sense, besides the search for a better quality of life. Both the state of social malaise in Brazil (felt for years) and the effectiveness of the Canadian official discourse (a country of opportunities, multicultural, excellent level of education) seem to work as expulsion and attraction factors, respectively.

The working condition on arrival was unfavorable to most research participants, as they arrived without a job prospect or with an informal job (weak employment relationship), which placed them in a situation of greater vulnerability.

The most recent profile shows highly educated immigrant entrepreneurs, more fluency in English, professional background at higher organizational levels, interest, and proficiency in technology (with some being ahead of startups in the tech area). Startups in various technology areas have been attracted and encouraged by a vibrant ecosystem of entrepreneurship and innovation in Toronto and the surrounding region.

The City of Toronto - identified as a large, well-organized, cosmopolitan, dynamic, and opportunity-generating city - is home to most Brazilian immigrant businesses, highlighting the following locations: St. Claire Avenue West/Corso Italia-Davenport and EarlsCourt, and Dundas Street West/Little

Portugal. West End region tends to be the area with the most frequent presence of Brazilian immigrant businesses, as it is a recognized Brazilian residential area.

Generally, Brazilian immigrants' businesses are small, and the most work in the service sector in various fields of activity. Besides that, in several businesses, especially in some activities, it was possible to notice a significant search for identification with the Brazilian ethnic community, suggesting an enclave economy formation. On the other hand, in certain activities, some businesses seem to target the mainstream market without necessarily excluding the local Brazilian community or even the provision of services in Brazil.

This study does not consider the specificities of the activities since it involves companies from different segments. Furthermore, despite most participants answering that the company operated formally, there is a possibility that there may be a considerable number of informal businesses under-represented.

For future studies about Brazilian entrepreneurship and immigration, we propose to carry out an analysis by business type, as well as businesses that operate in an informal situation.

Regarding theoretical contributions, the present study showed faces of the configuration of Brazilian immigrants' businesses in Toronto, highlighting issues of cultural adaptation and behavior; the profile of entrepreneurs, in addition to mechanisms involved in social capital. And, being a little researched group, the study also contributes, in practical terms, by pointing out paths that future immigrant entrepreneurs can follow in the region.

Funding

To the support of São Paulo State Research Support Foundation (FAPESP), process #2018/11276-0 and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), processes #406559/2018-0 and 405768/2021-4.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors hereby confirm that there are no competing interests to declare.

Authors' statement of individual contributions

Roles	Authors Contributions			
	Machado, MM	Falcão, R	Cruz, EP	Hossein, CS
Conceptualization	■	■	■	■
Methodology	■	■	■	■
Software	■	■	■	■
Validation	■	■	■	-
Formal analysis	■	■	■	-
Investigation	■	-	-	-
Resources	■	-	■	-
Data Curation	■	-	■	-
Writing - Original Draft	■	■	■	-
Writing - Review e Editing	■	■	■	-
Visualization	■	■	■	■
Supervision	■	■	■	■
Project administration	■	■	■	-
Funding acquisition	■	-	■	-

REFERENCES

- Achidi Ndofor, H., & Priem, R. L. (2011). Immigrant entrepreneurs, the ethnic enclave strategy, and venture performance. *Journal of Management*, 37(3), 790-818. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206309345020>
- Albar, M. (2019). Examining the factors that affect the employment status of racialized immigrants: a study of Bangladeshi immigrants in Toronto, Canada. *South Asian Diaspora*, 11(1), 67-87. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19438192.2018.1523092>
- Alba, R. D., & Logan, J. R. (1993). Minority proximity to whites in suburbs: An individual-level analysis of segregation. *American journal of sociology*, 98(6), 1388-1427. <https://doi/abs/10.1086/230193>
- Alba, R., & Nee, V. (2014). Rethinking Assimilation Theory for a New Era of Immigration. In M. M. Suárez-Orozco, C. Suárez-Orozco, & D. Qin-Hilliard (Eds.), *Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the New Immigration: The New Immigrant in American Society* (Vol. 3, pp. 2-50). New York/London: Routledge.
- Aliaga-Isla, R., & Rialp, A. (2013). Systematic review of immigrant entrepreneurship literature: previous findings and ways forward. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 25(9-10), 819-844. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08985626.2013.845694>
- Baeninger, R. (2018). Migrações transnacionais na fronteira: novos espaços da migração Sul-Sul. In R. Baeninger & A. Canales (Coords.), J. C. Jarochinski et al. (Orgs.), *Migrações Fronteiriças* (pp. 462-474). Campinas: Editora Unicamp.
- Bailey, M. (2019). Snowball Sampling in Business Oral History: Accessing and Analyzing Professional Networks in the Australian Property Industry. *Enterprise & Society*, 20(1), 74-88. <https://doi:10.1017/eso.2018.110>
- Bardin, L. (1977). *Análise de conteúdo* (L. A. Reto, & A. Pinheiro, Trad.). Lisboa: Edições 70.
- Bauer, M. W., & Gaskell, G. (2017). *Pesquisa qualitativa com texto, imagem e som: um manual prático*. São Paulo: Editora Vozes.
- Bocachica Ávila, E. (2019). Crisis migratoria siria: derechos humanos en la normativa de la Unión Europea y sus estados miembros (2011-2015) (Trabajo de grado). Programa de Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Bogotá Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Bogotá, Colombia.
- Bonacich, E. (1973). A theory of middleman minorities. *American sociological review*, 38(5), 583-594. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2094409>
- Bonacich, E. (1993). The other side of ethnic entrepreneurship: A dialogue with Waldinger, Aldrich, Ward and associates. *International Migration Review*, 27(3), 685-692. <https://doi.org/10.1177/019791839302700324>
- Bourdieu, P. (1986). The forms of capital. In J. Richardson, *Handbook of theory and research for the sociology of education* (pp. 241-258). Greenwood, Indiana, USA: Social Capital Gateway and European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises. Recuperado de <https://www.socialcapitalgateway.org/content/paper/bourdieu-p-1986-forms-capital-richardson-j-handbook-theory-and-research-sociology-educ>
- Buettner, T., & Muenz, R. (2020). *Migration Projections: The Economic Case*. KNOMAD Paper nº 37. Washington, DC, USA: World Bank Group.
- Calais, B. A. et al. (2020). A crise dos refugiados venezuelanos e os impactos no Brasil. *Jornal Eletrônico da Faculdade Vianna Júnior*, 12(1), 157-175. Recuperado de <https://jefvj.emnuvens.com.br/jefvj/article/view/735/727>
- Cameron, E. (Ed.). (2004). *Multiculturalism and immigration in Canada: An introductory reader*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Canadian Scholars' Press.
- Cruz, E. P., & Falcão, R. P. Q. de. (2017). Revisão bibliométrica no tema Empreendedorismo Imigrante e Étnico. *Internext*, 11(3), 78-94. <https://doi.org/10.18568/1980-4865.11378-94>
- Cruz, E. P., Falcão, R. P. Q. de., & Barreto, C. R. (2018). Exploring the evolution of ethnic entrepreneurship: the case of Brazilian immigrants in Florida. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 24(5), 971-993. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBR-08-2016-0239>
- Cruz, E. P., Falcão, R. P. Q. de., & Mancebo, R. C. (2020). Market orientation and strategic decisions on immigrant and ethnic small firms. *Journal of International Entrepreneurship*, 18, 227-255. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10843-019-00263-2>
- De Haas, H. (2010). Migration and development: A theoretical perspective. *International migration review*, 44(1), 227-264. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-7379.2009.00804.x>
- Diniz, G. C. da S., Guimarães, L. de O., & Fernandes, D. M. (2019). Empreendedorismo Imigrante e Étnico: O Papel das Redes Sociais no Processo Empreendedor de um Imigrante Sírio no Brasil. *Revista Eletrônica de Negócios Internacionais: Internext*, 14(2), 161-174. <https://doi.org/10.18568/internext.v14i2.467>
- Drori, I., Honig, B., & Wright, M. (2009). Transnational entrepreneurship: An emergent field of study. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 33(5), 1001-1022. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6520.2009.00332.x>
- Evans, D. S., & Leighton, L. S. (1989). The determinants of changes in US self-employment, 1968-1987. *Small Business Economics*, 1(2), 111-119. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00398629>
- Fraga, M. V. (2018). Política de imigração do Canadá: diversificação étnica e integração econômica. In L. Bógus. *A nova face da emigração internacional no Brasil* (Vol. 1). São Paulo: Educ.
- Gonzalez, N. L. (2020). *Conflict, migration, and the expression of ethnicity*. London: Routledge.
- Goza, F. (1999). Brazilian immigration to Ontario. *International Migration*, 37(4), 765-789. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2435.00093>
- Greene, P. (1997). Ethnic sponsorship of business activities: A resource-based approach. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 35(4), 58-71.
- Gulati, G. J. (2012). Representing trafficking: Media in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. In A. Brysk & A. Choi-Fitzpatrick. *From human trafficking to human rights: Reframing contemporary slavery* (pp. 44-72). Pennsylvania, USA: Pennsylvania Press.
- Hiebert, D. (2003). Canada: A false consensus. In R. Kloosterman & J. Rath (Eds.), *Immigrant Entrepreneurs: Venturing abroad in the age of globalization* (pp. 39-60). Oxford/New York: Berg/University of New York Press.
- Iceland, J., & Wilkes, R. (2006). Does socioeconomic status matter? Race, class, and residential segregation. *Social problems*, 53(2), 248-273. <https://doi.org/10.1525/sp.2006.53.2.248>
- ISED – Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. (2019). *Key small business statistics – January 2019 edition*. Canada: Government of Canada. Recuperado de https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/061.nsf/eng/h_03090.html
- Lee, J. (1999). Retail niche domination among African American, Jewish, and Korean entrepreneurs: competition, coethnic advantage and disadvantage. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 42(9), 1398-1416. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027649921954967>
- Light, I. H. (1979). Disadvantaged minorities in self-employment. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 20(1-2), 31-45. <https://doi.org/10.1177/002071527902000103>
- Light, I. H. (1972). *Ethnic Enterprise in North America: Business and Welfare among Chinese, Japanese, and Blacks*. Berkeley, Los Angeles and California, USA: University of California Press.
- Light, I. H., Bhachu, P., & Karageorgis, P. (1990, April). *Immigrant Networks and Immigrant Entrepreneurship*. *Anais California Immigrants in World Perspective: The Conference Papers*, Institute for Social Science Research, University of California, Los Angeles, USA.
- Light, I. H., & Rosenstein, C. (1995). Expanding the interaction theory of entrepreneurship. In A. Portes (Ed.), *The Economic Sociology of Immigration: Essays on Networks, Ethnicity, and Entrepreneurship*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Logan, J. R., Alba, R. D., & McNulty, T. L. (1994). Ethnic economies in metropolitan regions: Miami and beyond. *Social forces*, 72(3), 691-724. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/72.3.691>

- Ma, Z., Zhao, S., Wang, T., & Lee, Y. (2013). An overview of contemporary ethnic entrepreneurship studies: themes and relationships. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 19(1), 32-52. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13552551311299242>
- Machado M. M., & Hossein, C. S. (2018). Empreendedores imigrantes brasileiros no exterior: uma oportunidade de Pesquisa em estudos organizacionais? *Anais do Congresso Brasileiro de Estudos Organizacionais*, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, PR, Brasil 5. <http://www.sisgeencom.br/sistema/cbeo/anais2018/MATRIZ/st4.html>
- Machado, M. M., Hossein, C. S., & Cruz, E. P. (2019). Empreendedorismo migrante no exterior: um olhar sobre os brasileiros residentes em Toronto (ON/CAN). *Anais do Seminário Internacional de Tecnologia, Educação e Sociedade – Práticas em Gestão e Inovação*, Fatec Itaquaquecetuba/Centro Paula Souza Itaquaquecetuba, SP, Brasil.
- Machado, M. M., & Teixeira, M. L. M. (2019). Em busca da diferença e da igualdade: reflexões sobre multiculturalismo e interculturalismo. In A. P. Lombardi (Ed.). *Arqueologia das Ciências Humanas e Sociais Aplicadas 4* (pp. 73-82). Ponta Grossa, PR: Atena.
- Margolis, M. L. (2013). *Goodbye, Brazil: emigrantes brasileiros no mundo*. São Paulo: Editora Contexto.
- Margolis, M. L. (1994). *Little Brazil: imigrantes brasileiros em Nova York*. Campinas: Papirus.
- Masurel, E., Nijkamp, P., Tastan, M., & Vindigni, G. (2002). Motivations and performance conditions for ethnic entrepreneurship. *Growth and Change*, 33(2), 238-260. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0017-4815.00189>
- Minayo, M. C. D. S. (2007). Trabalho de campo: contexto de observação, interação e descoberta. *Pesquisa social: teoria, método e criatividade*, 26, 61-77.
- Ministério das Relações Exteriores. (2020). *Comunidade brasileira no exterior: estimativas referentes ao ano 2020*. Brasília, DF: Ministério das Relações Exteriores. Recuperado de <https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/assuntos/portal-consular/arquivos/ComunidadeBrasileira2020.pdf>
- Nee, V., Sanders, J. M., & Sernau, S. (1994). Job transitions in an immigrant metropolis: ethnic boundaries and the mixed economy. *American Sociological Review*, 59(6), 849-872. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2096372>
- Piñero, R. C., & Landa, N. (2018). El muro fronterizo de Trump y la política migratoria estadounidense. In R. Baeninger & A. Canales (Coords.), J. C. Jarochinski et al. (Orgs.), *Migrações fronteiriças* (pp. 15-29). Campinas: Editora Unicamp.
- Portes, A. (1981). 13 Modes of Structural Incorporation and Present Theories of Labor Immigration. *International Migration Review*, 15(1_ suppl), 279-297. <https://doi.org/10.1177/019791838101501s15>
- Portes, A., Haller, W. J., & Guarnizo, L. E. (2002). Transnational entrepreneurs: An alternative form of immigrant economic adaptation. *American Sociological Review*, 67(2), 278-298. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3088896>
- Portes, A., & Zhou, M. (1992). Gaining the upper hand: Economic mobility among immigrant and domestic minorities. *Ethnic and racial studies*, 15(4), 491-522. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.1992.9993761>
- Rath, J. (2000). Introduction: immigrant businesses and their economic, politico-institutional and social environment. In J. Rath (Ed.), *Immigrant Businesses* (pp. 1-19). London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Rath, J., & Schutjens, V. (2019). Advancing the frontiers in ethnic entrepreneurship studies. *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie*, 110(5), 579-587. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tesg.12398>
- Santos, B.S., & Meneses, M. P. (2010). Introdução. In Santos, B. S., & Meneses, M. P. (Orgs.). *Epistemologias do Sul* (2nd. ed.). Coimbra: Edições Almedina e CES.
- Sarabia, H. (2020). Migrants, activists, and the Mexican State: framing violence, rights, and solidarity along the US-Mexico border. *Citizenship Studies*, 24(4), 512-529. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13621025.2020.1755175>
- Sassen, S. (2007). The global city. In D. Nugent & J. Vincent (Eds.), *A Companion to the Anthropology of Politics* (pp. 168-178). New York, NY, USA: Wiley.
- Sassen, S. (1990). *The Mobility of Labour and Capital: A study in international investment and labor flow*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Schervier, Z. (2005). Brasileiros no Canadá: em busca de segurança? *Interfaces Brasil/Canadá*, 5(1), 231-252. <https://doi.org/10.15210/interfaces.v5i1.6512>
- Schimmele, C., & Wu, Z. (2015). The new immigration and ethnic identity. *Discussion Paper Series Document de travail*, 3(1), article 1, 1-41. Recuperado de <https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/plcl/vol3/iss1/1>
- Sega, R. (2018). Canadá em quatro tempos: o fluxo migratório de brasileiros para Toronto. In L. Bógus (Ed.), *A Nova face da emigração internacional no Brasil* (pp. 205-234). São Paulo: Editora PUC.
- Sega, R. F. (2013). *Projeto Canadá: seletividades e redes de imigrantes brasileiros qualificados em Toronto* (Dissertação de Mestrado). Centro de Educação e Ciências Humanas, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, São Carlos, São Paulo, Brasil.
- Simões, G. F. (2018). A mudança do perfil do migrante venezuelano em Roraima e o aumento da xenofobia. In R. Baeninger & A. Canales (Coords.), J. C. Jarochinski et al. (Orgs.), *Migrações fronteiriças* (pp. 386-393). Campinas: Editora Unicamp.
- Summers, D. (2015). The economic impact of entrepreneurship: setting realistic expectations. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal*, 21(2), 99. Recuperado de <http://www.abacademies.org/journals/academy-of-entrepreneurship-journal-home.html>
- Teixeira, C. (2001). Construindo uma economia étnica em Toronto, Canadá. *Scripta nova: revista electrónica de geografía y ciencias sociales*, 77(94), on-line. Recuperado de <http://www.ub.edu/geocrit/sn-94-77.htm>
- Trenz, H. J., & Triandafyllidou, A. (2017). Complex and dynamic integration processes in Europe: intra EU mobility and international migration in times of recession. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 43(4), 546-559. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2016.1251013>
- Vergara, S. C. (2006). *Projetos e relatórios de pesquisa*. São Paulo: Atlas.
- Waldinger, R. D., Aldrich, H., & Ward, R. (1990). *Ethnic entrepreneurs: Immigrant business in industrial societies* (Vol. 1). Thousand Oaks, California, EUA: Sage Publications.
- Werbner, P. (1980). From rags to riches: Manchester Pakistanis in the textile trade. *New Community*, 8(1-2), 84-95. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.1980.9975614>
- Wilson, K. L., & Portes, A. (1980). Immigrant enclaves: An analysis of the labor market experiences of Cubans in Miami. *American journal of sociology*, 86(2), 295-319. Recuperado de <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2778666>
- Xie, Y., & Gough, M. (2011). Ethnic enclaves and the earnings of immigrants. *Demography*, 48(4), 1293-1315. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-011-0058-8>
- Zhou, M. (2004). Revisiting ethnic entrepreneurship: Convergencies, controversies, and conceptual advancements. *International Migration Review*, 38(3), 1040-1074. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-7379.2004.tb00228.x>

Author Biographies

Michel Mott Machado is a professor of the Master's Program in Management and Development of Professional Education at the Paula Souza State Center for Technological Education. He holds a post-doctoral in Business and Society – York U. (CAN), Ph.D. in Business Administration – PPGA-Mackenzie, Master's degree in Social Science – PUC-SP, Bachelor's degree of Business Administration – UBC. His areas of interest: Social responsibility of higher education, Community engagement, School managerial practices, Management and dignity in organizations, Immigrant entrepreneurship. His work has appeared in such journals as *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior Research*, *Revista de Administração Mackenzie*, *Frontera Norte – Revista Internacional de Fronteras*, *Territorios y Regiones*, *Revista de Estudos de Gestão, Informação e Tecnologia*, *Portuguese Studies Review*, among others. E-mail: michelmottmachado@gmail.com

Roberto Pessoa de Queiroz Falcão is an adjunct professor of the Graduate Program at the University of Grande Rio (PPGA-Unigranrio). He holds a Ph.D. in Business Administration from IAG PUC-Rio, a Masters in Business Administration from FGV-EBAPÉ and a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering from Universidade Federal de Viçosa. His areas of interest include Immigrant Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneurship and Digital Marketing. His articles have been published in journals such as the International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior Research, Journal of International Entrepreneurship, Population Space and Place, among others. E-mail: robertopqfalcao@gmail.com.

Eduardo Picanço Cruz is a doctor in Chemical Engineering (UFRJ, 2007), Master in Production Engineering (UFF, 2002), Specialist in Accounting and Auditing (UFF, 2001), Postgraduate in Financial Administration (FGV, 2000) and Under graduated in Administration (UFF 1998). He is currently Associate Professor IV of the Department of Entrepreneurship and Management-STE at Universidade Federal Fluminense, responsible for the disciplines of Financial Mathematics, Investment Valuation and Business Internationalization. He has published books in the area of decision-making (Editora Intersaberes), Financial Management (Eduff) and Financial Mathematics (CEDERJ). The professor is the Coordinator of the research project on Entrepreneurship for Immigrants, linked to the Department of Entrepreneurship and Management at UFF and leader of a research group at CNPq with the same name. He is also coordinator of the Executive MBA Course in Entrepreneurial Management at UFF and permanent professor of the Professional Master's Program in Nursing Care (MPEA) at UFF. He works mainly in the following areas: immigrant entrepreneurship, decision theory, marketing, strategic planning and finance. E-mail: epicanco@id.uff.br.

Caroline Shenaz Hossein is Associate Professor of Global Development and Political Science, University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada. She holds a PhD in Political Science – University of Toronto, Master of Public Administration – Cornell University, Bachelor of Laws – University of Kent at Canterbury, and Bachelor of Arts – Political Science and Philosophy – Saint Mary's University. Her areas of interest: Innovation, Business, African diaspora in the Global South and cooperatives, Social economy and Intersectionality, Community economies, Economic development, Mutual aid, Non-profits, Social finance, Self-help Groups, ROSCAS, Social enterprises, International feminist political economy. Her work has appeared in such journals as Feminist Economics, Review of Social Economy, Social Economic Studies Journal, and the National Political Science Review. E-mail: chossein@yorku.ca.