

# Diversity in National Culture and Financial Harvest Exit Strategy in New Technology Ventures

Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice

2024, Vol. 48(3) 881–908

© The Author(s) 2023



Article reuse guidelines:

sagepub.com/journals-permissions

DOI: 10.1177/10422587231211006

journals.sagepub.com/home/etp



Ramy Elitzur<sup>1</sup>, Ilanit Gavious<sup>2</sup> , and Orit Milo<sup>2,3</sup>

## Abstract

We study the effects of diversity in national culture on new technology ventures' founding teams on their financial harvest exit strategy. Exits represent a pivotal event in the entrepreneurial process that reflects the strategy and performance of technology startups. Following a quasi-replication of the seminal study of Chaganti and colleagues in 2008, aimed at generalizing their findings to different technologies and periods and assessing their robustness, we demonstrate that diverse founding teams are significantly more likely than non-diverse teams to exit via financial harvest. We add to the literature by identifying a novel contributing factor—diversity in national culture—in founding teams' financial harvest strategies. The economic implications, both at the micro and macro levels, of the diversity factor are considerable. The contribution of this study thus extends beyond the academic literature.

## Keywords

diversity in national culture, entrepreneurial exit, financial harvest, founding teams, immigrant entrepreneurs

## Introduction

The importance of immigrant entrepreneurs and diverse management teams is well demonstrated in the literature (e.g., Balachandran et al., 2019; Boone et al., 2019; Kulchina, 2016; Ndofo & Priem, 2011; Nielsen & Nielsen, 2013; Saxenian, 2001). Yet, the only existing study on the effects of immigrant entrepreneurs on the strategy and performance of new technology ventures (NTVs), which are considered the engine of the modern economy, is Chaganti et al. (2008). Focusing on one type of NTV (a sample of 52 public Internet firms)

<sup>1</sup>Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

<sup>2</sup>Guilford Glazer Faculty of Business and Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel

<sup>3</sup>School of Business Administration, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

## Corresponding Author:

Ilanit Gavious, Guilford Glazer Faculty of Business and Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, P.O. Box 653, Beer-Sheva 84105, Israel.

Email: [madaril@bgu.ac.il](mailto:madaril@bgu.ac.il)

in 1997 to 2000, Chaganti et al. (2008) presented inconclusive evidence about the effects that the presence of immigrants in the top management team, which they refer to as the founding team, has on the team's prospector strategy and the venture's performance. Considering the inconclusive results and the fact that the evidence is not generalizable, as Chaganti et al. (2008) acknowledged,<sup>1</sup> it is important to replicate and extend their work.

This study provides a quasi-replication and extension of their research using a larger number of NTVs (582) from various technology industries (six different technologies) over a more recent and extended time period (2001–2019). The quasi-replication is intended not only to generalize the results to different technologies and periods but also to assess their robustness. Using different measures and methods, we explore the effect of diversity in national culture, captured by the presence of immigrants on the founding teams of NTVs,<sup>2</sup> on their financial harvest exit decisions. Such decisions represent a pivotal event in the entrepreneurial process that reflects the founders' strategy and the ventures' performance (Aldrich, 2015; Cumming, 2008; DeTienne, 2010; DeTienne et al., 2015; DeTienne & Wennberg, 2016; Wasserman, 2003). Table 1 summarizes the replication analysis.

New technology entrepreneurship is a major driver of economic growth in developed countries (e.g., Farhat et al., 2018; Song et al., 2008). In these countries, the demand for technology talent is substantial due to the shortage of skilled individuals in technology industries (e.g., Bagley, 2014; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015; Israel Innovation Authority Report, 2022). Indeed, the considerable and increasing diversity in national culture due to the ongoing immigration to these countries is also evident in technology entrepreneurship (e.g., Anderson, 2016; Brown et al., 2019; Hunt & Gauthier-Loiselle, 2010; Saxenian, 2001; Wadhwa et al., 2007a, 2007b). Nevertheless, despite its pertinence to entrepreneurship, there is hardly any research about the consequences of diversity in national culture among founders in technology startups (Chaganti et al., 2008). Recent research has also emphasized the need to further advance our understanding of founder exits, especially in high-potential ventures (Souitaris et al., 2020). In particular, it is important to investigate the decision to *voluntarily* exit from a *high-potential NTV*, as it has substantial implications for both the micro- and macro-economic levels. Indeed, in contrast to forced exits from poorly or even well-performing ventures (e.g., Ewens & Marx, 2017) or voluntary exits to avoid further losses (e.g., DeTienne et al., 2008), the decision by founders to voluntarily leave their successful ventures is most intriguing. Nevertheless, this type of exit decision is the least studied thus far (Souitaris et al., 2020). Our study aims to address these gaps in the literature.

The most typical exit strategy in NTVs is financial harvest where founders voluntarily leave their venture, either by being acquired by another company (acquisition) or by issuing an initial public offering (IPO), giving them substantial added value (Cumming, 2008; DeTienne et al., 2015; Poulsen & Stegemoller, 2008; Souitaris et al., 2020). We focus on exit via acquisition, which is more universal in technology startups than an IPO (Cotei & Farhat, 2018; Farhat et al., 2018, Giot & Schwienbacher, 2007). To investigate the effect of diversity in national culture on the founding teams on the likelihood of a financial harvest, we build on entrepreneurship theories about the characteristics of founders who choose this type of exit strategy (Cardon et al., 2009; Cotei & Farhat, 2018; DeTienne et al., 2015) and those of immigrant founders (e.g., Anderson, 2016; Chaganti et al., 2008). In addition, we build on business management theories about the impact of diverse teams' human and social capital on performance (e.g., Boone et al., 2019; Nielsen & Nielsen, 2013), and social psychology theories about differences in entrepreneurial activity across cultures (e.g., McClelland, 1961; Shane, 1992; Thomas & Mueller, 2000; Weber, 1904).

**Table 1.** Replication analysis—Comparison Table.

Aspect	Chaganti et al. (2008)	This study
Location of ventures studied	US	Israel
Type of technology ventures studied	One: Internet	Six: Internet, information technology and enterprise software, communications, life sciences, and miscellaneous technologies
Focus	Immigrants in management teams, which are referred to as founding teams	Immigrants in founding teams
Regions of countries of birth for immigrants	Far Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, South and Central America (which the authors refer to as countries of ethnic origin)	North America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe
Criteria for classification as an immigrant founding team member	The founder was born in a country of ethnic origin, has an ethnic surname, and completed at least the undergraduate education in one of the countries of ethnic origin	The founder was born in a country other than Israel (in North America or Europe), has a non-Israeli surname, and completed at least the undergraduate education in one of the countries of origin
Definition of diversity in founding ventures' teams	An indicator of the presence of at least one immigrant as a founding team member (binary variable). Percentage of immigrant members on the founding team (continuous variable)	An indicator of the presence of at least one immigrant as a founding team member (binary variable). A separate indicator variable for each national culture, allowing different cultures to have different effects on the exit choice (set of binary variables). Percentage of immigrant members on the founding team (continuous variable). Blau's (1977) index of heterogeneity (continuous variable)
Setting/context	Effects on strategy and performance	Effects on strategy and performance
Dependent variable	Prospector strategy (R&D and marketing expenses to total expenses); Venture performance (annual growth rate—in sales, in assets and in employees)	Financial harvest exit strategy (a binary variable equal to 1 if the founders chose to exit their well-performing, high-potential ventures in the early market stage and 0 if the founders continued with their ventures and reached the mass market)
Independent variables	Diversity in national culture proxied by two measures of immigrant presence on the founding team (see definition above). Control variables: Founding team characteristics- Founding team's size and age of the founding team members	Diversity in national culture proxied by four alternative measures of immigrant presence on the founding team (see definitions above). Control variables: Founding team characteristics- Founding team's size, founding team members' age (proxied by prior business

(continued)

**Table 1.** (continued)

Aspect	Chaganti et al. (2008)	This study
		experience), gender, prior experience abroad, prior startup experience, level of education, perceived innovativeness (proxied by the degree of R&D investment in the venture), and CEO-founder duality. Venture characteristics- Size of the firm, fundraising, and geographical location
Number of observations- total	52	582
Number of ventures with immigrant founders	26	65
Number of ventures with non-immigrant founders	26	517
Sample period	1997–2000	2001–2019
Methodology	Archival data study, Main analysis: univariate tests and multivariate regression analysis. Robustness tests: using one alternative measurement of the teams' diversity in national culture. Using a larger sample of 227 observations (not pair-matched)	Archival data study. Main analysis: univariate tests and multivariate regression analysis. Robustness tests: using three alternative measurements of diversity in national culture
Main results	Inconsistent between the main analysis and robustness tests: the two measures of diversity in national culture on the founding team have inconsistent effects on the prospector strategy or on the new venture's performance; The results with respect to the positive effect of diversity on prospector strategy are comparable using the larger and smaller data sets; however, with regard to the new venture's performance, the results are different	Consistent between the main analysis and robustness tests: all four measures of diversity in national culture on the founding team have consistent and significantly positive effects on the exit strategy

Based on a comprehensive review of the theoretical mechanisms established in these studies, we predict that, *ceteris paribus*, diversity in national culture will be positively associated with financial harvest exits.

We analyze the effects of diversity in national culture on the founding teams on financial harvest exits in NTVs using a unique sample of 582 high-potential NTVs in Israel. In 299 of them, the founders exited via acquisition, and in 283, the founders remained in place. All exits in our sample occurred after the NTVs demonstrated technological success and had products accepted by early adopters. The average time until the exit is about 5 years

from the venture's establishment. Note that the main obstacle facing technology startups is the transition from an early market, made up of early adopters, to a mainstream market consisting of a large block of customers who accept the new technology (Moore, 1999). Acquisition by another firm at an early stage signals strong potential. Founders often view it as a means to harvest their investments at the riskiest stage of their venture. In contrast to the founders in our sample who chose to exit, the founders in our control sample chose not to leave in the early market phase. Instead, they remained with their ventures, helping them "cross the chasm" (Moore, 1999) between the early market and the mass market.<sup>3</sup> Thus, both groups consist of high-potential NTVs at the early adopter stage, one with founder exits and the other without. Furthermore, both groups of firms made the transition from early adopters to the mass market, one with and one without the founders leaving the company.

Israel serves as an appropriate setting for our study. It is globally recognized as a leader in innovation and thus has been dubbed the "startup nation."<sup>4</sup> In addition, like other developed countries, Israel is an immigration country. Immigrant founders in our sample were born and spent their formative years outside of Israel. Hence, they differ in culture and nationality from native-born founders.<sup>5</sup> Consistent with Chaganti et al. (2008), we measure diversity in national culture based on the presence of immigrant founders as members of the founding teams who were born outside of Israel, have a non-Israeli surname, and completed at least an undergraduate degree outside of the country. Given that the measurement of diversity could affect the results, we examine the robustness of our findings using various measures of the presence of immigrants, in addition to Chaganti et al.'s (2008) main measure of having *at least one immigrant* on the founding team.

Our study contributes to two important research strands in the entrepreneurship literature: immigrant entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial exits. We add to the existing literature by identifying a novel contributing factor—diversity in national culture—in founding teams' financial harvest strategies. This effect in well-performing NTVs which, as indicated, are essential to long-term sustainable economic growth (see also, Castells & Hall, 1994; Saxenian, 1996), has important practical implications for founders, investors, employees, and even the government (via the tax collected on the proceeds from the sale transaction). The contribution of this study thus extends beyond the academic literature.

## Theory and Development of the Hypothesis

### *Immigrants and Entrepreneurship*

Studies show the strong presence of highly skilled, professional immigrants in technology-based entrepreneurial ventures in developed countries. Evidence from the U.S. establishes that immigrant entrepreneurship has a substantial positive impact on innovation in the high-tech sector (e.g., Brown et al., 2019; Hunt & Gauthier-Loiselle, 2010; Kerr & Lincoln, 2010). Immigrants in the U.S. have increasingly become a major driving force in the creation of new, fast-growing technology ventures (e.g., Anderson, 2016; Brown et al., 2019; Chaganti et al., 2008; Ndofor & Priem, 2011; Saxenian, 2001; Wadhwa et al., 2007a, 2007b). Likewise, Niebuhr (2010) documents a positive relationship between diversity in national culture in the highly skilled workforce in Germany and R&D activity, measured as patents per capita. Levie (2007) reports a positive link between immigration and new business activity in the U.K. Smallbone et al. (2005), Nathan and Lee (2013), and Nathan (2016) also provide evidence of the positive effect of diversity in national culture in the

U.K. on creativity and innovation in various types of firms, particularly in knowledge-intensive ones such as software and computing.

Nevertheless, despite its pertinence to entrepreneurship, there is hardly any research about the consequences of diversity in national culture among founders in NTVs. One exception is Chaganti et al. (2008), who examine the effect of immigrants in the top management team at the time of IPOs on the strategy and performance of Internet firms. They find a more aggressive prospector strategy in 26 ventures with at least one immigrant founder than the matched sample of 26 ventures without any immigrant founders. The study reports no significant impact on performance except when founding teams are comprised of relatively young members. However, when diversity is measured by immigrant intensity, meaning the proportion of immigrant members in the founding team, there is no impact on prospector strategy or the venture's performance.

### *Founders' Exit*

The literature examines the key role of founders' exit in the entrepreneurial process (e.g., Aldrich, 2015; Cumming, 2008; DeTienne, 2010; DeTienne et al., 2015; DeTienne & Wennberg, 2016; Wasserman, 2003). In particular, the extant research focuses on how and why founders leave their ventures. They may be forced to exit their poorly performing ventures (Laitinen, 1992; Wiklund et al., 2010) or even well-performing ones (Ewens & Marx, 2017; Wasserman, 2003). Alternatively, they may voluntarily choose to leave their poorly performing ventures to cut their losses (DeTienne et al., 2008; Gimeno et al., 1997; Thorburn, 2000), or even well-performing ones to harvest their investments in their ventures (Souitaris et al., 2020). As noted earlier, exits where founders choose to leave well-performing or high-potential ventures, which we investigate, are the most intriguing, but least studied scenarios.

*Financial Harvest.* The typical exit strategy in highly innovative, growth-oriented ventures, such as our NTV sample, is financial harvest (e.g., Cefis & Marsili, 2012; DeTienne et al., 2015). In this exit strategy, founders seek to recoup their investments, preferably with a high return. Once the venture's performance allows for the greatest financial payback, founders can exit via an IPO or the sale of the venture to another company (Bayar & Chemmanur, 2011; Brau et al., 2003; Cumming, 2008; Poulsen & Stegemoller, 2008). Choosing this exit strategy enables founders to seek new investment opportunities and reinvest in new innovative ventures to redeploy their creativity. This is especially true for full exits where founders withdraw entirely from their ventures and are no longer involved in any manner with them (e.g., via holding a managerial or directorship position or retaining significant ownership of the company's shares).

*Founders' Characteristics Associated with a Financial Harvest.* Consistent with the notion of financial harvest, we would expect founders who choose this exit strategy to be motivated by financial reward. DeTienne et al. (2015) show that founders who regard their ventures as highly innovative and those using causation-based decision-making processes are more likely to develop a financial harvest exit strategy. Entrepreneurs who regard their ventures as highly innovative are willing to invest greater resources to maximize their payoffs, leading, in turn, to improved firm performance and ultimately high returns (e.g., Bates, 2005; Cohen, 2010; Samuelsson & Davidsson, 2009; Thornhill, 2006). A causation-based

decision-making approach means starting “with the end in mind” (DeTienne et al., 2015, p. 262). Founders who favor this approach will use long-term planning and forecasting to maximize their profits (Sarasvathy, 2001).

Founders who choose financial harvest strategy are younger and better educated than those who use other exit methods (DeTienne et al., 2015; Levesque & Minniti, 2006). In addition, serial entrepreneurs are more likely than others to choose financial harvests because of their previous experience in selling their firms and because they are passionate about founding new ones (Cardon et al., 2009; Cotei & Farhat, 2018; Shu & Simmons, 2018). Finally, for IPO exits, Souitaris et al. (2020) show that the likelihood of the exit declines with the power of the founder in the venture at the time of the IPO (e.g., being the CEO, chairperson of the board of directors, inventor, or leading developer of the new product).

### *Development of the Hypothesis*

Studies have demonstrated that diversity in national culture in a firm’s key positions increases its human and social capital. Such firms are more creative and innovative than their non-diverse counterparts (e.g., Blomkvist et al., 2017; Boone et al., 2019; Hambrick et al., 1998). There is further evidence of a significant positive relationship between such diversity in key positions (top management, the board of directors) and a firm’s value and performance (Carter et al., 2003; Erhardt et al., 2003; Nathan, 2016; Nathan & Lee, 2013; Nielsen & Nielsen, 2013). Based on the discussion above, greater innovativeness and improved financial performance are expected to be positively associated with the likelihood of developing a financial harvest exit strategy.

In addition, the personality traits of immigrant entrepreneurs documented in the literature, particularly the need for achievement (Kerr et al., 2018; Markman & Baron, 2003; McClelland, 1965; Vandor, 2021), are also expected to be positively associated with the likelihood of exiting via financial harvest.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, the entrepreneurship literature indicates that immigrant entrepreneurs are more likely than their native-born counterparts to continually seek new growth options via new markets and new products (e.g., Chaganti et al., 2008). Note that many of them have indeed immigrated to seek new opportunities (e.g., De Haas, 2007; Sowell, 1994; Vogler & Rotte, 2000). As indicated, choosing a financial harvest exit strategy allows them to seek new investment opportunities and reinvest in new innovative ventures to redeploy their creativity.

The sociology literature suggests that differences in entrepreneurial activity can be explained by cultural factors (e.g., McClelland, 1961; Shane, 1992; Weber, 1904). Thomas and Mueller (2000) document that national culture heterogeneity (proxied by national culture distance from the United States)<sup>7</sup> is associated with a lower propensity for taking risks, less internal locus of control, and lower energy levels in entrepreneurship. A lower propensity for taking risks translates into entrepreneurs being less inclined to take financial and psychological risks and being less tolerant of ambiguity (e.g., Begley & Boyd, 1987; Bird, 1989; Brockhaus, 1982; Kets de Vries, 1977). Less internal locus of control signifies that the entrepreneurs feel they have less influence over the outcome of their new venture (e.g., Begley & Boyd, 1987; Brockhaus, 1982). Finally, lower energy levels indicate a lack of commitment to “working the long hours associated with the founding and management of new businesses” (Thomas & Mueller, 2000, p. 292; see also, e.g., Begley & Boyd, 1987). All of these factors—a low tolerance for risk and uncertainty about the future, both financially and psychologically, a reduced motivation to invest time and energy in the new

venture, and feeling that one has little influence on its outcomes—indicate that founding teams whose members vary in their national culture would be inclined to exit and recoup their investments at the riskiest stage of their venture. This is particularly true for the case of NTVs, given the magnitude of the investment, lengthy time period, and riskiness and complexity of the R&D and marketing, all of which are greater in high-tech companies than in other sectors (e.g., Branscomb & Auerswald, 2001; Moore, 1999).

Consequently, we posit that:

*Hypothesis:* Diversity in national culture in NTVs' founding teams is associated with a greater likelihood of founder exits via financial harvest.

## Data and Methods

### Sample and Data Sources

Our NTV data source is the Israel Venture Capital (IVC) Online database. IVC Online is a comprehensive database about Israel's high-tech industries, created by the IVC Research Center.<sup>8</sup> Israel is suitable for an entrepreneurship study like ours because at 5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it has the world's highest R&D intensity, which is more than twice the OECD average of 2.4%, and substantially higher than the U.S. 2.8% average.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, like other developed countries, Israel has a diverse population whose people vary a great deal in their national culture. While immigrants, in general, originate from various countries worldwide,<sup>10</sup> immigrant entrepreneurs in the technology sector in Israel are mostly (over 90%) from North America (Canada and the U.S.) and Europe (Western and Eastern).<sup>11</sup> Thus, this study is focused on them.

Our sample includes the list of NTVs founded in 2001 and thereafter, meaning those founded after the bursting of the tech bubble. We exclude NTVs operating during the tech bubble and its bursting from the sample because of the potential confounding effects of these anomalous periods in the technology sector on the performance of NTVs, their exit decisions, and the market for mergers and acquisitions (M&As). Given our focus on high-potential ventures, we also exclude NTVs classified by IVC as "suspended operations" or "ceased to operate." Given our interest in diversity within a founding team, we also exclude one-founder NTVs. We then identified firms with founder exits via acquisition and those with exits via IPOs. Due to the small number of exits in the latter category (21 in the initial revenue stage and 63 in the revenue growth stage),<sup>12</sup> we focus our analysis on exits via acquisitions. Thus, we also exclude exits via IPOs from the sample. After dropping observations with missing data, our sample consists of 368 acquisition-based exits, including 299 NTVs in the initial revenue stage and 69 in the revenue growth stage.

The explanation for the prevalence of acquisitions in the initial, rather than growth, revenue stage lies in the technology adoption lifecycle. Due to the unique characteristics of the market for new technologies, they are first embraced by early adopters and then sold to mainstream markets consisting of large blocks of customers. Given their different attitudes toward innovative technologies, these two customer groups require different marketing strategies.<sup>13</sup> The inherent discontinuity in the transition from early adopters to mainstream customers presents risks in terms of the effectiveness of ongoing marketing efforts and the possibility of ultimately missing out on the larger market where the real profit is. The risk of falling into the "chasm" between the two groups is extremely high (Moore, 1999). Hence, founders with an exit strategy tend to harvest their investments in their ventures on



the brink of the potential abyss. At this risky stage of the venture, it is more likely to find a buyer outside the stock market than to succeed in an IPO.

NTVs in the early market stage with a strong likelihood of reaching the mass market make enticing acquisition targets. The acquisition of the venture by another firm at this stage signals the NTV's strong potential and, as indicated, it is perceived by founders as a vehicle to harvest their investments at the riskiest phase of their venture. Thus, the founders in our treatment sample chose to leave well-performing high-potential ventures, not ventures in which the likelihood of mass market success was just too low.

We focus on the 299 exits that took place in the early revenue stages. To create a control sample, we identified the NTVs in which the founders made the transition from early adopters to the mass market, gaining revenue growth without leaving the company. Thus, both groups include high-potential NTVs in the early adopters' stage, one with and the other without founder exits.<sup>14</sup> Overall, our final sample consists of 582 high-potential NTVs that ultimately made the transition from early adopters to the mass market. In 299 of them (51%), the average (median) time of the founders' harvesting of their investment in the early adopters' stage is approximately 5.5 (5) years from the venture's establishment. In the remaining 283 NTVs, the founders remained through the stages of the technology adoption lifecycle. In other words, they crossed the "chasm" on their own.

We retrieved the information about the variables for the empirical analyses detailed in the following section, including the biographical information on the founding team members, manually from IVC.<sup>15</sup> Sixty-five NTVs (11%) have at least one immigrant member on the founding team. The low prevalence of founding teams in our sample with members who vary in their national culture is consistent with the well-documented phenomenon of homophily—our desire to associate with those like us—in general (e.g., in marriages, friendships, and professional networks),<sup>16</sup> and in the formation of entrepreneurial teams in particular. The evidence indicates that *ceteris paribus*, entrepreneurs are more likely to team up with people with similar demographic characteristics, particularly with regard to culture and gender (Aldrich & Waldinger, 1990; Gompers et al., 2017; Ruef et al., 2003).

On average, diverse founding teams in our sample include three members, of whom 1.79 are immigrants. Immigrant founders come from Europe (54%) and North America (46%). The industries in our sample include information technology and enterprise software (36%), the Internet (27%), communications (19%), life sciences (7%), and miscellaneous technologies (11%). The distribution by industry is not significantly different in the exit versus continuation and the diverse versus homogeneous subsamples.

## Methods and Variable Definitions

To analyze the relationship between diversity in national culture on founding teams and exits via acquisition, we use a combination of univariate tests and multivariate logistic exit regressions. Our tests account for all other factors from the literature potentially influencing a founder's choice of a financial harvest exit strategy.

The exit choice (*Exit*) is represented by a binary variable equal to 1 if the founders chose to exit in the early market stage and 0 if the founders continued with their ventures and reached the mass market. We measured diversity in national culture on the founding team by the presence of immigrants as founding team members. Consistent with Chaganti et al. (2008), our main measure is an indicator of the presence of at least one immigrant as a founding team member (*Diversity in National Culture*). We extended the analysis using different indicators for different countries of origin of the immigrants based on Thomas and

Mueller's (2000) measures of difference in entrepreneurial activity across cultures. Furthermore, we repeated the analyses using two alternative measurements of the teams' diversity in national culture from the literature (the percentage of immigrant members and Blau's (1977) index of heterogeneity on the founding team) as a robustness test (see the Online Appendix).

To be categorized as an immigrant founder, we require that all of the following three conditions be met. The founder was born in a country other than Israel, has non-Israeli surname, and completed at least the undergraduate degree outside Israel. As per Chaganti et al. (2008), we expect that these combined conditions indicate that the immigrant founder spent his or her formative years outside the country where he or she founded the venture, and thus was not directly influenced by this country's social, cultural, and economic context, at least until becoming an adult.<sup>17</sup>

In the multivariate analyses, we control for the size of the founding team, the size of the firm, fundraising, geographical location, and the founders' characteristics possibly affecting the exit decision. Table 2 describes the control variables and their expected association with the exit choice.

Table 3 provides the descriptive statistics (in Panel A) and univariate correlations (in Panel B) of the variables used in the study's analyses. *Exit* is positively correlated with *Diversity in National Culture* (at the 10% significance level), consistent with our hypothesis. It is also positively correlated with *Prior Startup Experience* (at the 5% level) and negatively correlated with *Prior Experience Abroad*, *CEO-Founder Duality*, *R&D Investment*, *Firm Size*, and *VC Funding* (all at the 1% level). All of these associations are consistent with expectations based on previous literature except for VC funding. Nevertheless, in the multivariate analyses (Section 5 below), we observe a direct positive association, as expected, between VC funding and the decision to exit after controlling for the impact of other exit determinants. Finally, as Table 3 shows, the correlations among the independent variables are moderate to low, suggesting limited potential for distortions due to multicollinearity. In the Online Appendix to this study, we provide the results of additional univariate analyses comparing exit versus continuation and diverse versus non-diverse founding teams. In addition, the Online Appendix presents the results of robustness tests of the findings to different measurements of diversity. All of the results are consistent with our hypothesis and the univariate correlations in Table 3. In what follows, we examine the *direct* effects of diversity in national culture using various specifications of multivariate exit choice regressions.

## Multivariate Analyses and Results

We run a logistic exit regression model on our diversity in national culture variable and the controls, with robust standard errors clustered by firm:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Exit}_i = & \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{Diversity in National Culture}_i + \alpha_2 \text{Prior Business Experience}_i \\ & + \alpha_3 \text{Prior Experience Abroad}_i + \alpha_4 \text{Prior Startup Experience}_i + \alpha_5 \text{Gender}_i \\ & + \alpha_6 \text{Level of Education}_i + \alpha_7 \text{CEO - Founder Duality}_i + \alpha_8 \text{Team Size}_i \\ & + \alpha_9 \text{VC Funding}_i + \alpha_{10} \text{Team Size} * \text{VC Funding}_i + \alpha_{11} \text{R\&D Investment}_i \\ & + \alpha_{12} \text{Firm Size}_i + \alpha_{13} \text{Tel Aviv}_i + \text{Industry Controls} + \varepsilon_i \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

**Table 2.** Definitions of the Control Variables and their Expected Association with the Exit Choice.

Variable	Definition	Expected sign of the coefficient	Literature supporting the sign
Founding team's characteristics			
Team size	The number of founders on the team	?	Research shows that team size is positively associated with the likelihood of creating growth ventures (Brush et al., 2001; Feerer & Willard, 1990; Friar & Meyer, 2003) and the ability to raise funds for the venture (Beckman et al. 2007; Chandler et al., 2005). As such, larger teams are expected to be more focused on financial performance and thus more inclined toward a financial harvest strategy. On the other hand, large teams are prone to more disagreement, disharmony, and a slower decision-making process than smaller teams (DeTienne et al., 2015; Hartman, 1986). Thus, they are less likely to be able to reach consensus on key events in the entrepreneurial process, such as an exit. Overall, the extant literature has not established that the association between team size and exit is significant (DeTienne et al., 2015)
Prior business experience	An indicator variable for the presence of founding team member(s) with previous experience in business, captured by being a member of the top management of at least one company before the establishment of the current venture (Yes = 1; No = 0)	?	Since our database lacks information about the founders' age, we use an accepted proxy for age—the founder having prior business experience (Davidsson & Honig, 2003; Gimeno et al., 1997). Previous research has established an association between the founder's age and his/her behavior (Levesque & Minniti, 2006). Nevertheless, results about the association between age and the likelihood of pursuing a financial harvest strategy are inconclusive (e.g., DeTienne et al., 2015; Souitaris et al., 2020)
Gender	An indicator variable for the presence of female member(s) on the founding team (Yes = 1; No = 0)	?	Previous research has established an association between the founder's gender and the development of the firm's goals (Cliff, 1998; Davidsson & Honig, 2003; Jennings & McDougall, 2007). Nevertheless, results about the

Table 2. (continued)

Variable	Definition	Expected sign of the coefficient	Literature supporting the sign
Prior experience abroad	An indicator variable for the presence of founding team member(s) with prior work experience abroad (Yes = 1; No = 0)	–	association between gender and the likelihood of pursuing a financial harvest strategy are inconclusive (e.g., DeTienne et al., 2015; Souitaris et al., 2020) Siepel et al. (2017) suggest that entrepreneurs with work experience abroad tend to opt for growth in their high-potential venture rather than exit
Prior startup experience	An indicator variable for the presence of founding team member(s) with previous experience in startup situations as founders (Yes = 1; No = 0)	+	Serial entrepreneurs are naturally likely to sell their businesses through M&A transactions and thus are also associated with the financial harvest strategy (Cotei & Farhat, 2018; Shu & Simmons, 2018)
Level of education	An indicator variable for the presence of team members with post-secondary education, captured by the founder holding a bachelor's degree, master's degree, PhD, MD, or an equivalent (Yes = 1; No = 0)	+	Previous research suggests that the founder's education level is positively associated with financial harvesting (DeTienne & Cardon, 2012; DeTienne et al., 2015)
R&D investment	The total amount of R&D investments in the venture (\$ millions). In the correlations and regressions analyses, we use the natural logarithm of this variable	?	The founder's perceived innovativeness is expected to be positively associated with financial harvesting (DeTienne et al., 2015). Our setting of high-tech startups implies that there is a high level of perceived innovativeness among the founders. The fast pace of technological change in high-tech industries requires that new products differentiate themselves from competing firms' offerings (Thornhill, 2006). As such, high-tech startup ventures are generally characterized by radical innovations (Chaganti et al., 2008; Zahra & Bogner, 2000). <sup>23</sup> Since the archival data cannot distinguish between founders based on the particular degree of their perceived innovativeness, as an alternative proxy,

(continued)

**Table 2.** (continued)

Variable	Definition	Expected sign of the coefficient	Literature supporting the sign
CEO-Founder duality	An indicator variable that equals 1 if the CEO is the founder, zero otherwise	–	we use the degree of R&D investment in the venture, based on the contention that those who regard their entrepreneurial idea as very innovative might invest more resources with the prospect of greater reward (DeTienne et al., 2015). However, the literature suggests that the more “skin in the game” an entrepreneur has, namely, the more money invested into the venture, the more likely s/he will persist with the venture (Benjamin & Margulis, 2000; Sudek, 2006; Zott & Huy, 2007). Thus, we do not predict the sign of association between R&D investment and the exit decision <sup>24</sup>
Venture characteristics			Soutitaris et al. (2020) document that there is less likelihood of an exit (via IPO) in firms where the CEOs are the founders <sup>25</sup>
Firm size	The number of employees. In the correlations and regressions analyses, we use the natural logarithm of this variable	–	The size of the firm is expected to be negatively associated with the likelihood of an exit, based on the notion that “larger firms (viewed as having more employees) will imply that there are more stakeholders to consider...” (DeTienne et al., 2015, p. 263). <sup>26</sup> According to Davis et al. (1997), the founder’s focus on what is best for the organization and its stakeholders increases with the number of employees, even at the expense of personal gain. This is particularly true for new ventures because of the employees’ key role in the firm’s development (Ashforth et al., 1998; Baron et al., 1999)
VC funding	An indicator variable that equals 1 if at least one VC firm provided financing for the venture, and zero otherwise	+	Raising funds from venture capitalists (VCs) is expected to be positively associated with the likelihood of an exit, given that VCs provide capital to startup ventures anticipating a future exit opportunity, either as an IPO or an acquisition by another firm (Gompers & Lerner,

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

Variable	Definition	Expected sign of the coefficient	Literature supporting the sign
Team size * VC funding	An interaction variable between team size and VC funding	?	2004). In their selection of potential investments, VCs favor companies that are more likely to have a successful exit (Faria et al., 2013). Moreover, VCs play a vital role in the professionalization of startups, increasing the likelihood of an exit (Hellmann & Puri, 2000, 2002) Having a larger team might enhance the positive influence of the VC on the probability of reaching an exit decision if it significantly increased the likelihood of creating a venture with strong growth prospects, allowing for a high-return exit. In contrast, it could attenuate the VC's influence due to the greater likelihood of disputes in large groups. Thus, the effects of team size and team size * VC funding on the exit decision are unpredictable
Tel Aviv	An indicator variable that equals 1 if the firm is located in Tel Aviv, and zero otherwise	+	The firm's geographical location might affect the probability of an exit. "Being located in a well-developed cluster of entrepreneurial activities and startup finance may facilitate the success of ventures and exits..." (Giot & Schwienbachar, 2007, p. 682; see also, e.g., Hellmann, 2001; Ljungqvist et al., 2007; Michelacci & Suarez, 2004). In Israel, the greatest concentration of entrepreneurial activities and the services required for developing firms from scratch (financing, mentorship, office space, etc.) is located in Tel Aviv. Hence, given that Tel Aviv is the Israeli equivalent of Silicon Valley, an investment in a venture in Tel Aviv may prompt exits more than a similar investment elsewhere

**Table 3.** Descriptive Statistics and Correlations. Panel A: Descriptive Statistics.

Variable	Mean	Median	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Exit	0.510	1.000	0.500	0.000	1.000
Diversity in national culture	0.112	0.000	0.315	0.000	1.000
Team size	2.790	3.000	1.049	2.000	9.000
Prior business experience	0.954	1.000	0.211	0.000	1.000
Prior experience abroad	0.148	0.000	0.355	0.000	1.000
Prior startup experience	0.552	1.000	0.498	0.000	1.000
Gender	0.105	0.000	0.307	0.000	1.000
Level of education	0.930	1.000	0.256	0.000	1.000
CEO-Founder duality	0.360	0.000	0.480	0.000	1.000
R&D investment	8.516	6.900	17.862	0.040	279.833
Firm size	111.945	45.000	216.484	3.000	2500.000
VC funding	0.576	1.000	0.495	0.000	1.000
Tel Aviv	0.338	0.000	0.474	0.000	1.000

Table 3. (continued)

Panel B: Correlations.													
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Exit	1.000												
2. Diversity in national culture	0.018*	1.000											
3. Team size	-0.067	0.064	1.000										
4. Prior business experience	0.047	0.052	0.138***	1.000									
5. Prior experience abroad	-0.118***	0.314***	0.138***	0.069*	1.000								
6. Prior startup experience	0.097**	0.056	0.205**	0.245***	0.074*	1.000							
7. Gender	-0.015	0.164***	0.040	0.022	0.016	-0.007	1.000						
8. Level of education	0.041	-0.009	0.153***	0.163***	0.058	0.089**	0.007	1.000					
9. CEO-Founder duality	-0.347***	-0.060	-0.039	0.013	0.053	-0.121***	0.006	0.024	1.000				
10. R&D investment	-0.292***	0.022	0.013	-0.022	0.045	0.044	0.004	0.016	0.149***	1.000			
11. Firm size	-0.703***	-0.012	0.134***	0.013	0.124***	-0.023	-0.035	-0.001	0.285***	0.290***	1.000		
12. VC funding	-0.195***	0.036	0.087**	0.132***	0.059	0.066	-0.043	0.105***	0.034	-0.041	0.333***	1.000	
13. Tel Aviv	-0.009	-0.061	0.100**	0.041	-0.056	0.089**	0.010	0.061	0.055	-0.063	0.018	0.063	1.000

Notes: Descriptive statistics and Pearson's correlations between the study's variables based on the entire sample of 582 new technology ventures are presented in Panels A and B, respectively. SD is standard deviation. Exit is a binary variable equal to 1 if the founders chose to exit at the early market stage, and 0 if the founders continued with their ventures and reached the mass market. Diversity in National Culture is an indicator of the presence of immigrant member(s) on the founding team. Team Size is the number of founding team members. Prior business experience is an indicator of the presence of founder(s) on the team with previous experience in business. Prior Experience Abroad is an indicator of the presence of founder(s) on the team with previous business experience abroad. Prior Startup Experience is an indicator of the presence of founder(s) with previous experience in startup situations as founders. Gender is an indicator of the presence of female member(s) on the founding team. Level of Education is an indicator of the presence of team member(s) with a post-secondary degree (bachelor's degree/master's degree/PhD/MD, or equivalent). CEO-Founder Duality is an indicator of the CEO also being a founder of the venture. R&D Investment is the total R&D investments in the venture (\$ millions) and Firm Size is the number of employees (in the correlations table, as well as in the other empirical analyses in the study, the natural logarithm of these variables is used). VC Funding is an indicator of the firm's raising funds from a VC investor. Tel Aviv is a dummy variable indicating that the firm is located in Tel Aviv.

\*\*\*, \*\*, and \* indicate significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels, respectively (two-tailed).



**Table 4.** Logistic exit regression.

	Predicted sign	1	2	3
Diversity in National Culture	+		1.518*** (0.488)	
At Least One Immigrant Founder from North America	+			1.483*** (0.504)
At Least One Immigrant Founder from Western Europe	+			1.276** (0.750)
At Least One Immigrant Founder from Eastern Europe	+			0.693*** (0.090)
Prior business experience	?	0.474 (0.739)	0.482 (0.736)	0.491 (0.742)
Prior experience abroad	–	–0.506 (0.430)	–0.941** (0.474)	–1.233*** (0.487)
Prior startup experience	+	0.742*** (0.287)	0.744*** (0.291)	0.659** (0.294)
Gender	?	–0.486 (0.536)	–0.776 (0.494)	–0.642 (0.563)
Level of education	+	0.791 (0.663)	0.780 (0.665)	0.726 (0.668)
CEO-Founder duality	–	–1.167*** (0.298)	–1.201*** (0.304)	–1.249*** (0.316)
Team size	?	0.206 (0.203)	0.212 (0.202)	0.250 (0.199)
VC funding	+	1.553** (0.802)	1.698** (0.806)	1.749** (0.813)
Team size*VC funding	?	–0.506* (0.262)	–0.585** (0.255)	–0.582** (0.258)
R&D investment	?	–0.221* (0.119)	–0.252** (0.123)	–0.226** (0.113)
Firm size	–	–2.153*** (0.208)	–2.223*** (0.230)	–2.220*** (0.222)
Tel Aviv	+	–0.174 (0.296)	–0.116 (0.300)	–0.188 (0.304)
Constant		6.052*** (1.112)	6.198*** (1.163)	6.147*** (1.131)
Industry controls		Yes	Yes	Yes
Overall hit rate		93.7%	94.2%	94.3%
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>		0.531	0.538	0.539
# Observations		582	582	582

Notes. This table presents the results of estimating the exit regression (Equation (1)). The dependent variable is our Exit indicator variable. Column 1 presents the baseline model that excludes the diversity in national culture factor. Column 2 shows the model's results, including our main variable of interest, Diversity in National Culture, measured by the presence of at least one immigrant on the founding team. In Column 3, Diversity in National Culture is replaced with a separate indicator variable for each national culture of the immigrant founders, allowing different cultures to have different effects on the exit choice. All other variables are as defined in Table 2. Entries are coefficients; robust standard errors clustered by firm are shown in parentheses.

\*\*\*, \*\*, and \* indicate significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels, respectively (one [two]-tailed for coefficients with[out] a predicted sign<sup>27</sup>).

The model's variables are as defined in section "Multivariate Analyses and Results." In the regressions, we control for differences among industries by including industry dummy variables. The estimation results of Equation (1) are reported in Table 4. We first present

the baseline model that excludes the diversity in national culture factor (Column 1 of Table 4). The model's results, including our main variable of interest, *Diversity in National Culture*, appear in Column 2 of Table 4. The coefficient of *Diversity in National Culture* is highly significant and positive (1.518,  $p$ -value < 1%), demonstrating that the presence of at least one immigrant on the founding team significantly increases the likelihood of an exit. Notably, the magnitude of the impact of *Diversity in National Culture* on the probability of an exit is not trivial. Specifically, the results indicate that *ceteris paribus*, for teams with at least one immigrant founder, the odds of an exit are 4.6 times higher than that for teams with all-native founders. The sign and significance of the coefficients of the control variables are also consistent with expectations. In addition, compared to the baseline version, displayed in Column 1, the model's specification improves when including the presence of at least one immigrant founder.<sup>18</sup>

We repeated the analysis including a separate indicator variable for each national culture, allowing different cultures to have different effects on the exit choice. The results presented in Column 3 of Table 4 reveal that the effect size differs across the national cultures of the founders. Specifically, for teams with at least one North American and/or Western European and/or Eastern European immigrant founder, the odds of an exit are about 4.4, 3.6, and 2.0 times higher than that for teams with all-native founders, respectively.<sup>19</sup> As expected, the impact of entrepreneurs from Western Europe is closer to that of entrepreneurs from North American countries than that of those originating from countries within Eastern Europe.<sup>20</sup> This result is consistent with the importance of cultural versus geographical distance in our setting. Lastly, and importantly, the results are robust to alternative measurements of diversity (see the Online Appendix).

## Discussion

### *Theoretical Contribution*

Our study is a quasi-replication and an extension of Chaganti et al. (2008), the only research on the impact of immigrant entrepreneurs on the strategy and performance of NTVs. Chaganti et al. (2008) presented inconclusive evidence about the effects of the presence of immigrants in the top management team, which they refer to as the founding team "for the purposes of this paper" (p. 124). As such, one of the contributions of the current study is providing conclusive evidence about the effects of immigrant founders in NTVs using data on the actual founding teams rather than the top management team as a proxy. We show that, beyond other characteristics of the founders (such as their gender, their power in the venture, education, and prior experience) and the firm's size, funding, and geographic location, the presence of immigrants on the team substantially increases the chances of an exit via a financial harvest.

Another contribution of this study is its extension of Chaganti et al.'s (2008) ideas to entrepreneurial exit decisions in NTVs. Exits represent a pivotal event in the entrepreneurial process that reflects the founders' strategy and the ventures' performance. The decision by founders to adopt a financial harvest strategy and voluntarily leave their currently well-performing ventures that have a great deal of future potential is most intriguing. Nevertheless, this type of exit decision is the least studied thus far. Uncovering a significantly positive association, as our paper does, between diversity in national culture among the founding teams' members and their exits is critical. Moreover, given that financial harvest exits from high-potential technology startups entail substantial financial rewards, as

indicated above, the economic implications, both at the micro and macro levels, of the diversity on the founding team are considerable.

In addition, we contribute to the literature by examining the generalizability of the results using a larger number of NTVs from different technology industries over an extended time period. Furthermore, we assess the robustness of the findings to different measurements of the study's key variable. Indeed, the evidence documented in our empirical analyses about the effects of diversity among NTV founders on their exit decisions is substantial, even using various measures of diversity in national culture and differentiating between the countries of origin of the immigrants.

### *Limitations*

Inevitably, our study suffers from some limitations. First, as a quasi-replication of Chaganti et al. (2008), our study differs from theirs in three regards. Table 1 presents the full comparison with Chaganti et al. (2008). The first is that our sample is based in Israel, as opposed to Chaganti et al. (2008), whose sample comes from the US. This difference might limit the generalizability of the findings. The fact that these NTVs also operate in markets outside of Israel, including the US, may help minimize this risk. Moreover, the fact that Israel is a leader in innovation potentially makes it an archetypal setting for our research.

Second, the immigrant founders in our study come from North America, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe, whereas in Chaganti et al. (2008) they come from Far Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and South and Central America. Hence, whereas Chaganti et al. (2008) refer to the ethnicity of immigrant founders, we refer to diversity in national culture.

Third, we do not have the same dependent variable as Chaganti et al. (2008). We examine the effect of the presence of immigrant members on the founding teams' financial harvest exit decisions. As indicated, such exits represent a pivotal event in the entrepreneurial process that reflects the strategy and performance of technology startups. In contrast, Chaganti et al. (2008) examined the immigrants' effects on prospector strategy (proxied by the ratio of R&D and marketing expenses to total expense) and performance (proxied by annual growth rate in sales, assets, and employees).

Another limitation relates to the focus on financial harvest exits via acquisition only and, therefore, may not be generalizable to other exit forms such as IPOs. The literature, however, shows that financial harvesting through acquisition is a more universal exit channel in technology startups than an IPO and therefore, our study arguably addresses the vast majority of founder exits in the new technology entrepreneurship setting.

Lastly, we acknowledge the possibility of potential bias resulting from a self-selection problem. Self-selection in our setting would result if native-born founders who are more likely to exit their ventures choose non-native co-founders and vice versa. However, determining the exclusion criteria, and thus a viable instrument variable, is challenging, and the challenge is even greater in team self-selection. Indeed, we attempted to identify factors potentially affecting the choice of co-founders from different national cultures but that do not affect the exit decision. For example, the relevant literature on how entrepreneurs form ties and the formation of entrepreneurial teams indicates an inherent inclination to homophily and task considerations.<sup>21</sup> However, since these factors can affect the exit decision, they do not meet the exclusion criteria.<sup>22</sup>

## Conclusion

This study provides a quasi-replication of Chaganti et al.'s (2008) research by exploring the association between the diversity of national culture among the members of the founding teams and their financial harvest exit strategies in well-performing high-tech ventures. We compare Israeli NTVs in which the founders fully exited voluntarily in the early market phase and those where the founders continued with their ventures. Our analyses show that, *ceteris paribus*, diversity in national culture on the founding team substantially increases the chances of their exit. Our results have important implications for investors in NTVs, entrepreneurs who embark on a new venture, government policymakers, and, moreover, society at large.

The new evidence and insights from this study will hopefully prompt further research on this important topic. For example, future research can explore the behavioral, sociological, or psychological reasons behind our findings, which relate to entrepreneurship.

Future replications of our work could look at extending this study to other countries using NTVs outside of Israel. Another possible replication could explore how entrepreneurial personality traits such as the founders' perceived innovativeness, internal locus of control, risk-taking propensity, and energy levels affect their exit decisions in addition to their national culture. Identifying these personal characteristics would require an alternative methodology such as a scenario-based survey study of entrepreneurs. Lastly, although the literature shows that financial harvesting through acquisition is a more universal exit channel in technology startups, our study addresses what is arguably the most common form of founder exits in NTVs. Nevertheless, future replications could look at other exit forms such as IPOs.


## Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

## Funding

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: This research was supported by the Israel Science Foundation (grant No. 883/19), the Guilford Glazer Faculty of Business and Management at Ben-Gurion University, and the Rotman School of Management at the University of Toronto. All errors remain our responsibility.

## ORCID iD

Ilanit Gavious  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7618-5326>

## Supplemental Material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

## Notes

1. Chaganti et al. (2008) acknowledged that the evidence in their study is not generalizable, because it is limited to a small number of Internet ventures operating in "a boom time for Internet new ventures" (p. 125).

2. The definition of diversity in national culture as *diversity in the countries of origin* of the firms' founding team members follows conventions in business, sociology, and political science that regard national culture as a basis for individuals' cultural differences and behavior (e.g., Balachandran et al., 2019; Boone et al., 2019; Hambrick et al., 1998; Hofstede, 1980; Inglehart, 1997; Jang, 2017; Nielsen & Nielsen, 2013; Thomas & Mueller, 2000). The country of origin refers to the country where the founder was born and spent his or her formative years.
3. Since our interest is in high-potential ventures, our sample excludes the NTVs that fell into the chasm, that is, ceased to exist after obtaining initial revenues.
4. See, for example, Senor and Singer (2011).
5. See, for example, Torstrick (2004) for a review of the culture differences between Israel and other countries worldwide.
6. There is evidence of above-average rates of self-employment and economic achievements, including patenting activity, for immigrant communities in the U.S. and other countries compared to their native-born counterparts (Borjas, 1986; Fernandez & Kim, 1998; Kerr, 2008; Sowell, 1990, 1994, 1996; Webster & Haandrikman, 2022).
7. Thomas and Mueller (2000) examined the variation in entrepreneurial characteristics across nine countries: the U.S., Singapore, Croatia, Slovenia, Canada, Ireland, Belgium, Germany, and China.
8. IVC is the leading source of information about Israel's high-tech industries used by researchers and practitioners.
9. OECD estimates based on the OECD's Main Science and Technology Indicators Database, August 2020. <http://www.oecd.org/sti/msti.htm>
10. Since its establishment in 1948, immigrants to Israel have come from over a hundred different countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and North and South America.
11. Specifically, the immigrant founders came from Europe (49%), North America (42%), North and South Asia (5%), South America (3%), and Australia (1%). We acknowledge that immigrants in developed countries generally originate from less developed regions of the world. Although Israel is a developed country, and the immigrant founders are mostly from other developed countries, they differ significantly in culture from native-born Israeli founders.
12. Due to stock exchange requirements, IPOs tend to occur after the venture has reached the revenue growth stage. Information about the initial revenues and revenue growth stages is from IVC.
13. Each group represents a different psychographic group that is composed of a combination of psychological and demographic profiles (for the definition and specific characteristics of each segment, see Moore, 1999, pp. 9–13).
14. In the early market stage, there are three groups of firms with a posteriori knowledge of their outcomes at the time of the study: (1) firms with founder exits, (2) firms without exits that made the transition to the mass market, and (3) firms that ceased to exist in the early adopters' stage. Thus, in the context of our study, we could compare the first group to the second. Given our focus on high-potential firms, we excluded the third group from the study. In contrast, for firms in the mass market stage we have only two groups with a posteriori knowledge of their outcomes: firms with founder exits and firms that ceased to exist. Thus, we could not create a control sample for the exits at this stage. Note that, at each stage, there are active firms that, as of the time of the study, might yet be exited or liquidated. We did not include these firms in our study.
15. In accordance with previous studies, if there were missing indicators of nationality on IVC, we conducted an exhaustive search through LinkedIn, Dun and Bradstreet, and company websites to obtain the information (see, e.g., Carter et al., 2010; Chaganti et al., 2008).
16. The literature in sociology and economics demonstrates the existence of homophily in various social networks (e.g., Currarini et al., 2009; Gompers et al., 2016; Kalmijn, 1998; Marsden, 1987).
17. Consistent with the previous immigrant entrepreneurship literature, we do not refer to the entrepreneur's religion. Clearly, people differ in ethnicity, culture, traditions, nationality, and language even if they practice the same faith. Nevertheless, we point out that even though our setting is

- Israel where most immigrants are Jewish, the immigrant founders in our study are not necessarily Jewish. We thank an anonymous referee for highlighting this issue.
18. The variable *Prior Experience Abroad* being (in)significantly associated with the probability of an exit with(out) the diversity variable in the model is the result of a negative confounding effect. Confounding is potentially present in all observational studies. In our case, the variable *Prior Experience Abroad*, which originally was not significant, is significantly and positively associated with the omitted variable *Diversity in National Culture*, and reflects the positive effect of the latter in addition to its own negative effect (see the correlations in Table 3 Panel B). When we add *Diversity in National Culture* to the model, *Prior Experience Abroad* no longer captures the partial effect of the former but now reflects the “true” effect of that variable which is significantly associated with the outcome.
  19. We do not differentiate among entrepreneurs within each group because doing so results in a small number of observations per country, which may lead to bias in the estimated coefficients. Nevertheless, the entrepreneurial differences are not substantial among entrepreneurs from countries within each category (Thomas & Mueller, 2000).
  20. Thomas and Mueller’s (2000) measures of difference in entrepreneurial activity across cultures show that the distance is smaller (larger) between North American and Western (Eastern) European entrepreneurs.
  21. Given that entrepreneurs face high-powered incentives (Williamson, 1985), rational task considerations may counterbalance social similarity considerations because the former are more critical for maximizing the financial payoffs from the collaboration (see also, e.g., Vissa, 2011).
  22. We thank the Editor for this observation.
  23. Radical innovation involves the development of an entirely new product, unlike incremental innovation, which involves improvement to an existing one.
  24. Note that, when we repeat the analyses using the total amounts invested in the venture, not just the R&D amounts, the results are qualitatively similar.
  25. Information about the board of directors was only partially available in IVC and could not have been retrieved otherwise because the ventures in our sample are private companies in the early market stage. Thus, we could not use a chairperson–founder duality variable. Souitaris et al. (2020) also establish that the founder’s being the inventor or main developer of the newly developed product is negatively associated with exiting via IPO. In our sample, this characteristic applies to all founders.
  26. DeTienne et al. (2015) relate this behavior to stewardship exit strategies, though it refers to financial harvest too.
  27. Throughout the multivariate regressions analysis, the results are qualitatively similar if a two-tailed test is performed for coefficients with a predicted sign.

## References

- Aldrich, H. E. (2015). Perpetually on the eve of destruction? Understanding exits in capitalist societies at multiple levels of analysis. In D. R. DeTienne & K. Wennberg (Eds.), *Research handbook of entrepreneurial exit* (pp. 11–41). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Aldrich, H., & Waldinger, R. (1990). Ethnicity and entrepreneurship. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 16(1), 111–135.
- Anderson, S. (2016). *Immigrants and billion dollar startups*. National Foundation for American Policy Brief. <https://nfap.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Immigrants-and-Billion-Dollar-Startups.NFAP-Policy-Brief.March-2016.pdf>
- Ashforth, B. E., Saks, E. M., & Lee, R. T. (1998). Socialization and newcomer adjustment: The role of organizational context. *Human Relations*, 51(7), 897–926.
- Bagley, R. (2014). US businesses face global competition for software talent. <http://www.Forbes.Com/Sites/Rebeccabagley/2014/07/01/Us-Businesses-Faceglobal-Competition-for-Software-Talent/2>

- Balachandran, C., Wennberg, K., & Uman, T. (2019). National culture diversity in new venture boards: The role of founders' relational demography. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 13(3), 410–434.
- Baron, J. N., Hannan, M. T., & Burton, M. D. (1999). Building the iron cage: Determinants of managerial intensity in the early years of organizations. *American Sociological Review*, 64(4), 527–547.
- Bates, T. (2005). Analysis of young, small firms that have closed: Delineating successful from unsuccessful closures. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 20(3), 343–358.
- Bayar, O., & Chemmanur, T. J. (2011). IPOs versus acquisition and the valuation premium puzzle: A theory of exit choice by entrepreneurs and venture capitalists. *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 46(6), 1755–1793.
- Beckman, C. M., Burton, D. M., & O'Reilly, C. (2007). Early teams: The impact of team demography on VC financing and going public. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 22(2), 147–173.
- Begley, T. M., & Boyd, D. P. (1987). Psychological characteristics associated with performance in entrepreneurial firms and smaller businesses. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 2(1), 79–93.
- Benjamin, G. A., & Margulis, J. (2000). *Angel financing: How to find and invest in private equity*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Bird, B. (1989). *Entrepreneurial behavior*. Scott Foresman.
- Blau, P. M. (1977). *Inequality and heterogeneity*. Free Press.
- Blomkvist, K., Kappen, P., & Zander, I. (2017). Gone are the creatures of yesteryear? On the diffusion of technological capabilities in the “modern” MNC. *Journal of World Business*, 52(1), 1–16.
- Boone, C., Lokshin, B., Guenter, H., & Belderbos, R. (2019). Top management team nationality diversity, corporate entrepreneurship, and innovation in multinational firms. *Strategic Management Journal* 40(2), 277–302.
- Borjas, G. (1986). The self-employment experience of immigrants. *Journal of Human Resources*, 21(4), 487–506.
- Branscomb L. M., & Auerswald P. E. (Eds.) (2001). *Taking technical risks: How innovators, managers, and investors manage risk in high-tech innovations*. The MIT Press.
- Brau, J. C., Francis, B., & Kobers, N. (2003). The choice of IPO versus takeover: Empirical evidence. *Journal of Business*, 76(4), 583–612.
- Brockhaus, R. H. (1982). The psychology of the entrepreneur. In C. A. Kent, D. L. Sexton, & K. H. Vesper (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of entrepreneurship*. Prentice Hall.
- Brown, J. D., Earle, J. S., Kim, M. J., & Lee, K. M. (2019). Immigrant entrepreneurs and innovation in the US high-tech sector. In I. Ganguli, M. MacGarvie, & S. Kahn (Eds.), *The roles of immigrants and foreign students in US science, innovation, and entrepreneurship* (pp. 149–171). University of Chicago Press.
- Brush, C. G., Greene, P. G., & Hart, M. M. (2001). From initial idea to unique advantage: The entrepreneurial challenge of constructing a resource base. *Academy of Management Executive*, 15(1), 64–78.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2015). *Computer and information technology occupations*. Occupational Outlook Handbook. Retrieved August 16, 2017, from <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/computer-and-information-technology/home.htm>
- Cardon, M. S., Wincent, J., Singh, J., & Drnovsek, M. (2009). The nature and experience of entrepreneurial passion. *Academy of Management Review*, 34, 511–532.
- Carter, D. A., D'Souza, F., Simkins, B. J., & Simpson, W. G. (2010). The gender and ethnic diversity of US boards and board committees and firm financial performance. *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 18(5), 396–414.
- Carter, D. A., Simkins, B. J., & Simpson, W. G. (2003). Corporate governance, board diversity, and firm value. *The Financial Review*, 38(1), 33–53.
- Castells, M., & Hall, P. (1994). *Technopoles of the world: The making of 21st-century industrial complexes*. Routledge.
- Cefis, E., & Marsili, O. (2012). Going, going, gone. Exit forms and the innovative capabilities of firms. *Research Policy*, 41(5), 795–807.

- Chaganti, R. S., Watts, A. D., Chaganti, R., & Zimmerman-Treichel, M. (2008). Ethnic-immigrants in founding teams: Effects on prospector strategy and performance in new Internet ventures. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 23(1), 113–139.
- Chandler, G. N., Honig, B., & Wiklund, J. (2005). Antecedents, moderators, and performance consequences of membership change in new venture teams. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 20(5), 705–725.
- Cliff, J. E. (1998). Does one size fit all? Exploring the relationship between attitudes towards growth, gender, and business size. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 13, 523–542.
- Cohen, W. M. (2010). Fifty years of empirical studies of innovative activity and performance. *Handbook of the Economics of Innovation*, 1, 129–213.
- Cotei, C., & Farhat, J. (2018). The M&A exit outcomes of new, young businesses. *Small Business Economics*, 50(3), 545–567.
- Cumming, D. (2008). Contracts and exits in venture capital finance. *Review of Financial Studies*, 21(5), 1948–1982.
- Currarini, S., Jackson, M. O., & Pin, P. (2009). An economic model of friendship: Homophily, minorities, and segregation. *Econometrica*, 77(4), 1003–1045.
- Davidsson, P., & Honig, B. (2003). The role of social and human capital among nascent entrepreneurs. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 18(3), 301–331.
- Davis, J. H., Schoorman, F. D., & Donaldson, L. (1997). Toward a stewardship theory of management. *Academy of Management Review*, 22(1), 20–47.
- De Haas, H. (2007). Turning the tide? Why development will not stop migration. *Development and Change*, 38(5), 819–841.
- DeTienne, D. R. (2010). Entrepreneurial exit as a critical component of the entrepreneurial process: Theoretical development. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 25(2), 203–215.
- DeTienne, D. R., & Cardon, M. (2012). Impact of founder experience on exit intentions. *Small Business Economics*, 38, 351–374.
- DeTienne, D. R., McKelvie, A., & Chandler, G. N. (2015). Making sense of entrepreneurial exit strategies: A typology and test. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 30, 255–272.
- DeTienne, D. R., Shepherd, D. A., & De Castro, J. O. (2008). The fallacy of “only the strong survive”: The effects of extrinsic motivation on the persistence decisions for under-performing firms. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 23, 528–546.
- DeTienne, D. R., & Wennberg, K. (2016). Studying exit from entrepreneurship: New directions and insights. *International Small Business Journal*, 34, 151–156.
- Erhardt, N. L., Werbel, J. D., & Shrader, C. B. (2003). Board of director diversity and firm financial performance. *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 11(2), 102–111.
- Ewens, M., & Marx, M. (2017). Founder replacement and startup performance. *Review of Financial Studies*, 31(4), 1532–1565.
- Farhat, J., Matusik, S., Robb, A., & Robinson, D. T. (2018). New directions in entrepreneurship research with the Kaufmann Firm Survey. *Small Business Economics*, 50, 521–532.
- Faria, H. J., Hugo M., Montesinos-Yufa, D. R., Morales, César G., Aviles B., and Osmel, B. B. (2013). Does Corruption Cause Encumbered Business Regulations? An IV Approach. *Applied Economics*, 45(1), 65–83.
- Feesser, H. R., & Willard, G. E. (1990). Founding strategy and performance: A comparison of high and low growth high tech firms. *Strategic Management Journal*, 11(2), 87–98.
- Fernandez, M., & Kim, K. C. (1998). Self-employment rates of Asian immigrant groups: An analysis of intra-group and inter-group differences. *International Migration Review*, 32(3), 654–681.
- Friar, J. H., & Meyer, M. H. (2003). Entrepreneurship and start-ups in the Boston Region: Factors differentiating high-growth ventures from micro-ventures. *Small Business Economics*, 21(2), 145–152.
- Gimeno, J., Folta, T. B., Cooper, A. C., & Woo, C. Y. (1997). Survival of the fittest? Entrepreneurial human capital and the persistence of underperforming firms. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 42(4), 750–783.



- Giot, P., & Schwienbacher, A. (2007). IPOs, trade sales and liquidations: Modelling venture capital exits using survival analysis. *Journal of Banking and Finance*, 31, 679–702.
- Gompers, P. A., Huang, K., & Wang, S. Q. (2017). *Homophily in entrepreneurial team formation* (Working Paper No. 23459). Harvard Business School Entrepreneurial Management, Harvard Business School. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w23459>
- Gompers, P. A., & Lerner, J. (2004). *The venture capital cycle* (2nd ed.). MIT Press.
- Gompers, P. A., Mukharlyamov, V., & Xuan, Y. (2016). The cost of friendship. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 119(3), 626–644.
- Hambrick, D. C., Davison, S. C., Snell, S. A., & Snow, C. C. (1998). When groups consist of different nationalities: Toward a new understanding of the implications. *Organization Studies*, 19(2), 181–205.
- Hartman, C. (1986, June). Main street Inc. *Inc Magazine*, 49–58.
- Hellmann, T. (2001). Venture capitalists: The coaches of Silicon Valley. In W. Miller, C. M. Lee, M. G. Hanock, & H. Rowen (Eds.), *The Silicon Valley edge: A habitat for innovation and entrepreneurship*. Stanford University Press.
- Hellmann, T., & Puri, M. (2000). The interaction between product market and financing strategy: the role of venture capital. *Review of Financial Studies*, 13, 959–984.
- Hellmann, T., & Puri, M. (2002). Venture capital and the professionalization of start-up firms: Empirical evidence. *Journal of Finance*, 57, 169–197.
- Hofstede, G. (1980). *Culture's consequences: International differences in work related values*. Sage Publications.
- Hunt, J., & Gauthier-Loiselle, M. (2010). How much does immigration boost innovation? *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 2(2), 31–56.
- Israel innovation Authority Report 2021–2022. [https://www.storydoc.com/ee95ba65ce2b62c1/1ef75f45-05cb-4e84-a0b9-b8f9e24e4d0e/62cbb890b5f0e7000a399460?utm\\_source=storydoc&utm\\_medium=hp&utm\\_campaign=HC2022\\_ENG\\_%20media%20source%20innovation&utm\\_content=00ub8zmf0WUPaRsOA5d6](https://www.storydoc.com/ee95ba65ce2b62c1/1ef75f45-05cb-4e84-a0b9-b8f9e24e4d0e/62cbb890b5f0e7000a399460?utm_source=storydoc&utm_medium=hp&utm_campaign=HC2022_ENG_%20media%20source%20innovation&utm_content=00ub8zmf0WUPaRsOA5d6)
- Inglehart, R. (1997). *Modernization and postmodernization: Cultural, economic, and political change in 43 societies* (Vol. 19). Cambridge University Press.
- Jang, S. (2017). Cultural brokerage and creative performance in multicultural teams. *Organization Science*, 28(6), 993–1009.
- Jennings, J. E., & McDougall, M. S. (2007). Work-family interface experiences and coping strategies: Implications for entrepreneurship research and practice. *Academy of Management Review*, 32, 747–760.
- Kalmijn, M. (1998). Inter-marriage and homogamy: Causes, patterns and trends. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 24, 395–421.
- Kerr, W. R. (2008). *The ethnic composition of US inventors* (Working Paper, 08-006). Harvard Business School.
- Kerr, W. R., & Lincoln, W. F. (2010). The supply side of innovation: H-1B visa reforms and US ethnic invention. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 28(3), 473–508.
- Kerr, S. P., Kerr, W. R., & Xu, T. (2018). Personality traits of entrepreneurs: A review of recent literature. *Foundations and Trends in Entrepreneurship*, 14, 279–356.
- Kets de Vries, M. F. R. (1977). The entrepreneurial personality: A person at the crossroads. *Journal of Management Studies*, 14(1), 34–57.
- Kulchina, E. (2016). A path to value creation for foreign entrepreneurs. *Strategic Management Journal*, 37(7), 1240–1262.
- Laitinen, E. K. (1992). Prediction of failure of a newly founded firm. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 7, 323–340.
- Levesque, D., & Minniti, M. (2006). The effect of aging on entrepreneurial behavior. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 21(2), 177–194.
- Levie, J. (2007). Immigration, in-migration, ethnicity and entrepreneurship in the United Kingdom. *Small Business Economics*, 28, 143–169.

- Ljungqvist, A., Hochberg, Y., & Lu, Y. (2007). Whom you know matters: Venture capital networks and investment performance. *Journal of Finance*, 62(1), 251–301.
- Markman, G. D., & Baron, R. A. (2003). Person–entrepreneurship fit: Why some people are more successful as entrepreneurs than others. *Human Resource Management Review*, 13(2), 281–301.
- Marsden, P. V. (1987). Core discussion networks of Americans. *American Sociological Review*, 52(1), 122–131.
- McClelland, D. C. (1961). *The achieving society*. Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- McClelland, D. C. (1965). Toward a theory of motive acquisition. *American Psychologist*, 20(5), 321–333.
- Michelacci, C., & Suarez, J. (2004). Business creation and the stock market. *Review of Economic Studies*, 71, 459–481.
- Moore, G. A. (1999). *Crossing the chasm: Marketing and selling high-tech products to mainstream customers*. Harper Collins Publishers.
- Nathan, M. (2016). Ethnic diversity and business performance: Which firms? Which cities? *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 48(12), 2462–2483.
- Nathan, M., & Lee, N. (2013). Cultural diversity, innovation, and entrepreneurship: Firm-level evidence from London. *Economic Geography*, 89(4), 367–394.
- Ndofor, H. A., & Preim, R. L. (2011). Immigrant entrepreneurs, the ethnic enclave strategy, and venture performance. *Journal of Management*, 37(3), 790–818.
- Niebuhr, A. (2010). Migration and innovation: Does cultural diversity matter for regional R&D activity? *Papers in Regional Science*, 89, 563–585.
- Nielsen, B. B., & Nielsen, S. (2013). Top management team nationality diversity and firm performance: A multilevel study. *Strategic Management Journal*, 34(3), 373–382.
- Poulsen, A. B., & Stegemoller, M. (2008). Moving from private to public ownership: Selling out to public firms versus initial public offerings. *Financial Management*, 37(1), 81–101.
- Ruef, M., Aldrich, H. E., & Carter, N. M. (2003). The structure of founding teams: Homophily, strong ties, and isolation among US entrepreneurs. *American Sociological Review*, 68(2), 195–222.
- Samuelsson, M., & Davidsson, P. (2009). Does venture opportunity variation matter? Investigating systematic process differences between innovative and imitative new ventures. *Small Business Economics*, 33(2), 229–255.
- Sarasvathy, S. (2001). Causation and effectuation: Toward a theoretical shift from economic inevitability to entrepreneurial contingency. *Academy of Management Review*, 26(2), 243–263.
- Saxenian, A. (1996). *Regional advantage: Culture and competition in Silicon Valley and Route 128* (2nd ed.). Harvard University Press.
- Saxenian, A. (2001). The role of immigrant entrepreneur. In C. Bird Schoonhoven, & E. Romanelli (Eds.), *The entrepreneurship dynamic* (pp. 68–108). Stanford Business Books.
- Senor, D., & Singer, S. (2011). *Start-up nation: The story of Israel's economic miracle*. Copyright 2009 by Dan Senor and Saul Singer.
- Shane, S. A. (1992). Why do some societies invent more than others? *Journal of Business Venturing*, 7(1), 29–46.
- Shu, C., & Simmons, S. A. (2018). Firm survival in traded industry clusters: Does localization moderate the effects of founding team experience? *Small Business Economics*, 50(3), 643–655.
- Siepel, J., Cowling, M., & Coad, A. (2017). Non-founder human capital and the long-run growth and survival of high-tech ventures. *Technovation*, 59, 34–43.
- Smallbone, D., Bertotti, M., & Ekanem, I. (2005). Diversification in ethnic minority business: The case of Asians in London's creative industries. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 12(1), 41–56.
- Song, M., Podoyntsyna, K., van der Bij, H., & Halman, J. I. M. (2008). Success factors in new ventures: A meta-analysis. *The Journal of Product Innovation Management*, 25(1), 7–27.
- Souitaris, V., Zerbinati, S., Peng, B., & Shepherd, D. (2020). Should I stay or should I go? Founder power and exit via initial public offering. *Academy of Management Journal*, 63(1), 64–95.
- Sowell, T. (1990). *Preferential policies: An international perspective* (1st ed.). William Morrow.

- Sowell, T. (1994). *Race and culture: A world view*. Basic Books.
- Sowell, T. (1996). *Migrations and cultures: A world view*. Basic Books.
- Sudek, R. (2006). Angel investment criteria. *Journal of Small Business Strategy*, 17, 89–103.
- Thomas, A. S., & Mueller, S. L. (2000). A case for comparative entrepreneurship: Assessing the relevance of culture. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 31(2), 287–301.
- Thorburn, K. S. (2000). Bankruptcy auctions, costs, debt recovery, and firm survival. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 58, 337–368.
- Thornhill, S. (2006). Knowledge, innovation and firm performance in high-and low-technology regimes. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 21(5), 687–703.
- Torstrick, R. L. (2004). *Culture and customs of Israel*. Greenwood Press.
- Vandor, P. (2021). Are voluntary international migrants self-selected for entrepreneurship? An analysis of entrepreneurial personality traits. *Journal of World Business*, 56(2), 101142. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jwb.2020.101142>
- Vissa, B. (2011). A matching theory of entrepreneurs' tie formation intentions and initiation of economic exchange. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 54(1), 137–158.
- Vogler, M., & Rotte, R. (2000). The effects of development on migration: Theoretical issues and new empirical evidence. *Journal of Population Economics*, 13(3), 485–508.
- Wadhwa, V., Rissing, B., Saxenian, A., & Gereffi, G. (2007b). Education, entrepreneurship and immigration: America's new immigrant entrepreneurs: Part II. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=991327> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.991327>
- Wadhwa, V., Saxenian, A., Rissing, B. A., & Gereffi, G. (2007a). America's new immigrant entrepreneurs: Part I. Duke Science, Technology & Innovation Paper No. 23. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=990152> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.990152>
- Wasserman, N. (2003). Founder-CEO succession and the paradox of entrepreneurial success. *Organization Science*, 14, 149–172.
- Weber, M. (1904). *From Max Weber: Essays in sociology*. (H.H. Gerth, & C. Mills, Trans.; 1st ed.). Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Webster, N. A., & Haandrikman, K. (2022). Exploring the role of privilege in migrant women's self-employment. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 46(6), 1534–1568.
- Wiklund, J., Baker, T., & Shepherd, D. (2010). The age effect of financial indicators as buffers against the liability of newness. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 25, 423–437.
- Williamson, O. E. (1985). *The economic institutions of capitalism*. Free Press.
- Zahra, S. A., & Bogner, W. C. (2000). Technology strategy and software new ventures' performance: Exploring the moderating effect of the competitive environment. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 15(2), 135–174.
- Zott, C., & Huy, Q. N. (2007). How entrepreneurs use symbolic management to acquire resources. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 52, 70–105.

## Author Biographies

**Ramy Elitzur** got his Ph.D. from the Stern School of Business Administration, New York University. He is a professor of accounting at the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto. His research interests include financial reporting and auditing, venture capital, crowdfunding, entrepreneurship, machine learning, and data analytics in sports. He has published in journals such as *Contemporary Accounting Research*, *Healthcare Management Science* (part of Springer Nature journals), *Journal of Business Venturing*, and the *Journal of Business Venturing Insights*.

**Ilanit Gavious** is a Professor of Accounting and Finance at the Faculty of Business and Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. She serves as the Head of innovation, entrepreneurship, and high-tech management specialties in the MBA program at Ben-Gurion University. Her professional occupations include academic research, teaching, academic management of instructional programs, membership in academic committees, advising corporates, and writing expert

opinions to law courts. In addition, she served as a member of the plenum of the Israel Securities Authority (2016–2019).

**Orit Milo** (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor of finance at the Faculty of Business and Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Dr. Milo occupies a prominent role within the executive team of the Mandel Social Leadership MBA Program. Her research interests include asset pricing, macro-finance, and entrepreneurial finance.