

Venezuelan migrants in Peru and their entrepreneurial intention during the Covid-19 pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The article aims to understand the influence of how attitude (ATT), the perception of country support (PCS) for entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurship self-efficacy (ESE) support entrepreneurial intention (EI) among Venezuelan migrants living in Peru.

Research Design & Methods: In total, 305 migrants from Venezuela living in Peru completed the online questionnaire. It contained 21 items that evaluated the variables to explain the EI. In the study, we employed the partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) technique.

Findings: We found that ATT (0.591) and PCS for entrepreneurship (0.204) showed a direct and significant influence on ESE, while ESE showed a direct and significant influence (0.823) on the EI. The research model explained 67.7% of the EI. The analysis using bootstrapping technique showed the significance of the path coefficients.

Implications & Recommendations: Current research showed the effect of ATT and PCS on ESE, which governments and organizations can use to create plans to promote entrepreneurship among migrants.

Contribution & Value Added: Governments can use the study results to develop and improve new regulations to encourage entrepreneurship. The novelty of this study is the use of the PLS-SEM technique.

Article type: research article

Keywords: migrant; entrepreneurs; entrepreneurial intention; Covid-19; Venezuela; Peru

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INTRODUCTION

Latin America has had a long history of migratory flows; however, currently, it is experiencing an unparalleled exodus. The installation of a socialist model in Venezuela has been the root of this problem in that country since 2004. Venezuela is a large oil producer, thus in the beginning, the socialist model did not generate significant problems in the country's economy. Due to stable oil prices, there were no problems; however, in 2013, when oil prices fell, the current crisis began, generating a massive exodus of people. According to Aron Said and Castillo Jara (2022), this displacement was forced by severe human rights violations in Venezuela. Thus, since 2016, more than 4.6 million women, men, and children have left Venezuela, searching for a better life (ACNUR, 2022). World Bank (2019) reports that 57% of working-age Venezuelans in Peru have higher education, 8% of GDP growth in Peru in 2018 was thanks to the contribution of Venezuelans, and the productivity in Peru could increase by 3.2% if adequate policies are implemented to integrate Venezuelans immigrants. This forced migration changed the dynamic in South America, generating new workers with different backgrounds and skills. It can be argued that context has a strong influence on the situation's description; in this way, Covid-19 is a perfect example of profound changes in the context.

The world has changed its usual dynamics due to Covid-19's significant impacts. First, by April 14th, 2022, the death of 6.2 million people had been reported. Likewise, people and companies have suffered the adverse effects of Covid-19, causing damage to the health system (Rojas Román *et al.*, 2020; Zhang *et al.*, 2021), education (Agu, Stewart, McFarlane-Stewart, & Rae, 2021; Alvarez-Risco, Del-Aguila-Arcentales, Yáñez, Rosen, & Mejia, 2021), firms (Yan *et al.*, 2021), population (Quispe-Cañari *et al.*, 2021; Yáñez, Alvarez-Risco, & Delgado-Zegarra, 2020), and world economy (McKee & Stuckler, 2020; Wang & Sun, 2021).

Apart from the sanitary crisis, there is also a migratory crisis in South America, with Venezuela as the country with the highest number of migrations. Specifically, more than 1.5 million people have migrated from Venezuela to Peru (Rostros Venezolanos, 2021). Migrants face various adversities when trying to find a job to survive, because many times, they cannot find a job with their occupation. Entrepreneurship emerges as an alternative for people with little chance of finding a job in a company (Rey-Martí, Ribeiro-Soriano, & Sánchez-García, 2016). There are requirements for entrepreneurship developing in a country, including the attitude of the migrants, perception of support by the country, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy

Venezuelan forced migration has been a challenge for Peru. The high volume and speed with which these migratory waves arrived generated inevitable rejection of the population as they perceive more threats than opportunities; however, the reality is that migration offers great potential that could boost Peru's economic development. One of the keys lies in promoting migrant entrepreneurship, so several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are directing their efforts towards this objective. Due to the significant exodus from Venezuela, Peru received more than 1.5 million migrants searching for a better quality of life and economic and social development opportunities, which they have not achieved in Venezuela due to the current humanitarian crisis. Many migrants arrive in Peru in conditions that place them in a vulnerable position, being exposed to different dangers; most migrants from Venezuela face such circumstances. At the same time, in 2020, the forced migration of Venezuelans to Peru generated approximately 35 million dollars (USD 35 million). This contribution came from consumption, that is, the collection of VAT and Income Tax (IR). This contribution was made by formal workers (Ven Informado, 2021). In this way, Venezuelans' role in the economy is also explained by their efforts as entrepreneurs.

The authors were able to recognize in the literature that some variables have been able to explain the intention of entrepreneurship; however, the literature does not present a quantitative correlational study that proposes an explanatory model for the entrepreneurial intention of Venezuelan migrants in the countries where more people have gone, such as Peru. Likewise, the partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) is used to evaluate the significance of the model variables and verify the value as a mediator of self-efficacy.

The PLS-SEM is used if the objective is predicting key target constructs or identifying key 'driver' constructs (Streukens & Leroi-Werelds, 2016), the structural model is complex (some constructs and some indicators), or in the case of samples that do not have a normal distribution and require a non-parametric analysis as our study (Shi, Yao, & Wu, 2019). Moreover, the PLS-SEM allows for testing the relationship and significance of the model and the role of variables mediators in the model and can handle many independent variables simultaneously (Wardana *et al.*, 2020).

The next section will detail the literature review and, after that, the hypotheses. Furthermore, we will explain the methodology, outcomes, and discussion. Lastly, we will present conclusions. It is essential to point out that promoting entrepreneurship among migrants is an excellent strategy for generating new jobs, allowing their individual and collective development, and positively contributing to the receiving country's economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

Maj and Kubiciel-Lodziska (2020) described the entrepreneurial trends of migrants that are workers in the care sector in Poland. For this purpose, 42 migrants were assessed by snowball sampling. Some of the people who answered also commented that they wanted to start their own business soon. There

is also a study in which the formation of entrepreneurial identity was evaluated through qualitative analysis of two types of migrant entrepreneurs: Polish migrants in the USA and Vietnamese migrants in Poland. The study established that the cultural context plays a role in migrants' entrepreneurship development (Glinka & Brzozowska, 2015). Lee and Eesley (2018) found the importance of immigration in breaking the persistence of entrepreneurship among certain social groups in the United States. Moreover, it is relevant how countries can incorporate people who were already entrepreneurs in their countries of origin and who have the persistence to develop entrepreneurship. Brzozowski (2017) analysed migrant entrepreneurship in host countries. Three results of migrant economic adaptation through entrepreneurship were found: segmented assimilation, transnationalism, and provisional business project strategy. Yeasmin, Koivurova, and Kemppainen-Koivisto (2021) examined whether Social Entrepreneurship could be a way to facilitate the integration of immigrants into the Finnish labour market soon. Factors that can be considered for immigrants to realize their entrepreneurship under the mentorship of a social enterprise in the northern part of Finland were analysed. The literature on entrepreneurship among migrants is limited, but it is possible to recognize some critical articles. In cases when people flee their countries due to extreme poverty, war, or violation of human rights, the social capital that can serve as an input for the development of enterprises can be recognized in the receiving countries (Bizri, 2017). It has been reported that business incubators for forced migrants play a vital role in labour incorporation, contributing to the development of these displaced people and the receiving country's economy (Meister & Mauer, 2019). These studies allow us to contribute to policy-makers and organizations that support forced migrants (Harima, 2022).

Variables:

Entrepreneurial Intention (GEI)

The entrepreneurial intention is a person's situation that generates interest to develop a specific act (Bird, 1988; Krueger, Reilly, & Carsrud, 2000; Lumpkin & Dess, 1996). The intention for the behaviour has motivating factors over the behaviour, as the theory of planned behaviour explains (TPB) (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). It is considered that the intention is the previous level of concrete behaviour. The evidence shows that entrepreneurial intention directly affects the realization of entrepreneurship (Krueger *et al.*, 2000; Lumpkin & Dess, 1996).

This study considered the intention to develop entrepreneurship by Venezuelan migrants in Peru. According to the literature, different factors were identified to explain entrepreneurial intention. The need to get money to survive impacts entrepreneurial intention that ultimately becomes observable behaviour in the future. For this reason, the entrepreneurial intention must be the dependent variable of this study.

The current research was based on the theory of planned TPB (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975) to calculate the effect of contextual variables and entrepreneurial self-efficacy. The TPB allows describing the wishes of the people to do something. It is significant to mention that TPB includes the intention as a previous step for behaviour. This research showed that if migrants perceived governmental support for entrepreneurship, it affected the ESE and increases the intention to develop entrepreneurship. Moreover, the research was based on the theory of social cognition (Bandura, 1986), which emphasizes that people's behaviour is within the individual's control. These aspects are shown in the attitude and perception of the legislation that facilitates entrepreneurship.

Attitude (ATT)

The degree to which a person has a positive evaluation of a specific behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) is known as attitude. There is evidence of a link between attitude and behaviour intention (Armitage, 2003; Chatzisarantis, Hagger, Biddle, & Smith, 2005; Krueger & Carsrud, 1993; Tonglet, Phillips, & Read, 2004). This study analysed attitudes related to self-efficacy about entrepreneurship. It was evaluated by measuring whether the person had a positive attitude towards entrepreneurial activity, whether being an entrepreneur generated satisfaction, whether being a successful person was a consequence of the activities as an entrepreneur, whether becoming an entrepreneur contributed to being their

only boss, and whether they were determined to create a new. In other words, it evaluated the attitude in favour of developing entrepreneurship.

H1: ATT has a direct and significant influence on ESE.

Perception of Country Support (PCS)

It is the country's initiative to support the beginning of entrepreneurship (Fichter & Tiemann, 2018). Each country has different levels of support for entrepreneurship (Munir, Jianfeng, & Ramzan, 2019). Jafari-Sadeghi, Nkongolo-Bakenda, Dana, Anderson, and Biancone (2020), Salisu (2020), and Pulka, Ramli, and Mohamad (2021) showed that the entrepreneurial intentions of the countries had a positive and significant impact on effective entrepreneurship creation. The perception of the country's support for entrepreneurship had already been described (Alvarez-Risco, Mlodzianowska, Zamora-Ramos, & Del-Aguila-Arcentales, 2021; Peterson, 2020). The following study evaluated the perception of the support that the country regulation provided for migrant entrepreneurship. Regulation would enable people to carry out entrepreneurship plans. Furthermore, it was evaluated if migrants thought that the country's economy offered options for entrepreneurship such as obtaining loans for starting entrepreneurship.

H2: PCS has a direct and significant influence on ESE.

Entrepreneurial Self-efficacy (ESE)

A person's thinking about performing a particular activity can include the daily agenda's behaviour (Bandura, 1992; Chen & He, 2011; Karlsson & Moberg, 2013; Schmutzler, Andonova, & Diaz-Serrano, 2018). The ESE is a person's confidence to develop entrepreneurship and create new businesses (Dai, Wang, & Teo, 2011; Ma, Zhang, Butler, Guo, & Bozward, 2021; Poblete & Mandakovic, 2021; Zhang & Chun, 2018). Previous studies provide evidence that ESE has a direct impact on the intention of entrepreneurship (Al-Ghazali & Afsar, 2021; Duan, Kotey, & Sandhu, 2021; Wennberg, Pathak, & Autio, 2013), which represents that people with a high level of self-efficacy are more likely to create entrepreneurship.

H3: ESE has a direct and significant influence on EI.

The relation of the variables is shown in Figure 1.

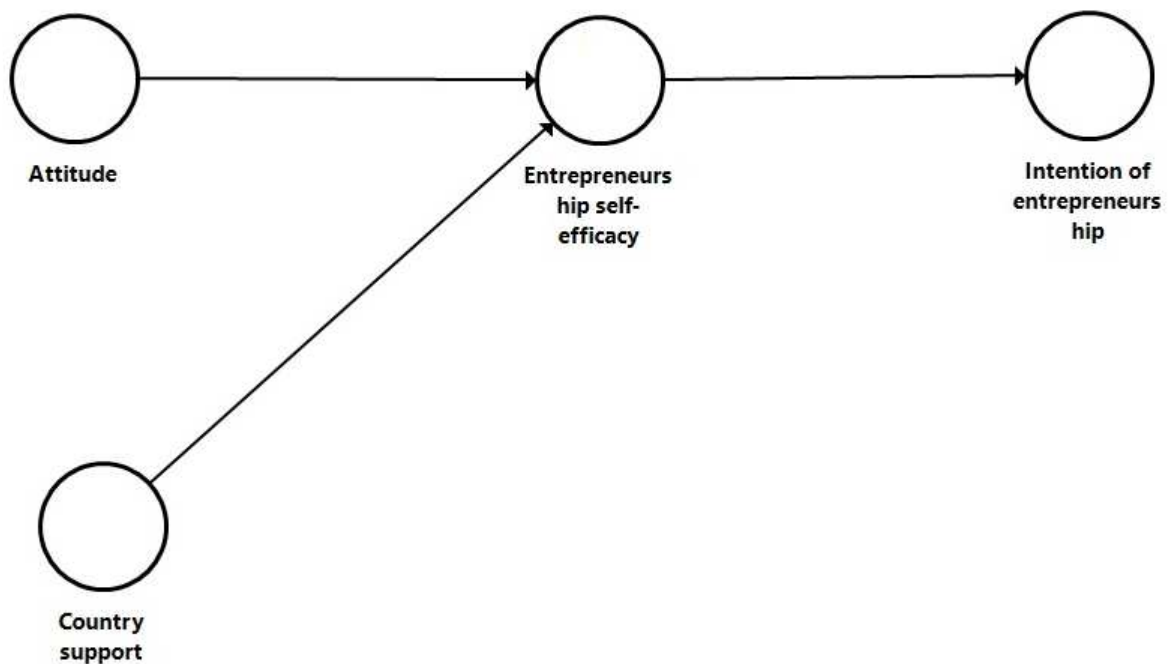


Figure 1. Model to be tested

Source: own elaboration.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sample and Data Collection

We used an online questionnaire to collect data from Venezuelan migrants living in Peru. We used non-probabilistic sampling. We used Google Forms for an online questionnaire from 25 November to 16 December 2021, obtaining data from 305 Venezuelan migrants. The survey distribution among migrants was done using Facebook and instant messaging on WhatsApp. The questionnaire was answered by 166 men (54.42%) and 139 women (45.58%) aged 18-58 (mean: 22.03; SD: 4.11 years). For ethical aims, the participants accepted after reading sentences describing that participation in current research is voluntary, confidential, and only used for research projects. It is not necessary approval because it does not include any risks for respondents.

Measures

The five items for attitude (ATT) were adapted from A. Alvarez-Risco, Estrada-Merino, Rosen, Vargas-Herrera, and Del-Aguila-Arcenales (2021). The α was 0.931. The four items measuring perception country support (PCS) were adopted from (Alvarez-Risco, Mlodzianowska, Zamora-Ramos, & Del-Aguila, 2021). The α was 0.816. The five items for entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) were adopted from A. Alvarez-Risco, Mlodzianowska, García-Ibarra, Rosen, and Del-Aguila-Arcenales (2021). The α was 0.861. The seven items for entrepreneurial intention (EI) were adopted from Moriano (2005) and Alvarez-Risco *et al.* (2021). The α was 0.933. We used a five-point Likert scale from “strongly disagree” (1) to “strongly agree” (5).

Data Analysis

For the data analysis, we used the SmartPLS software 3.3.3. The partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) allows the structural models' evaluation. Internal consistency of each subscale was calculated, construct validity, discriminant validity (Fornell & Larcker, 1981), and internal consistency (Ringle, Wende, & Becker, 2015). A good fit needed the value of the average variance extracted (AVE) to be more than 0.5.

Reliability

It could be seen that Cronbach's alpha was more significant than 0.5 in an exploratory analysis (Ringle *et al.*, 2015). See Table 1.

Table 1. Evaluation of internal consistency

Variables	Items	Cronbach Alpha	Range of item values
ATT	5	0.931	0.859-0.905
PCS	4	0.816	0.588-0.897
ESE	5	0.933	0.677-0.869
EI	7	0.861	0.810-0.870

Source: own study.

Validation and Compound Reliability

The VIF values were less than 5. The PLS-SEM was used following the analysis of Lopez-Odar, Alvarez-Risco, Vara-Horna, Chafloque-Céspedes, and Sekar (2020). The composite reliability coefficients oscillated between 0.882 and 0.947 (see Table 2).

Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity proves that constructs that should have no relationship do not; each construct is different from the other. The data complies with the Fornell-Larcker criterion which the top value in each column was more than the rest of the values in the same column (Lopez-Odar *et al.*, 2020). See Table 3.

Table 2. Construct validity evaluation

Variables – Items	Factorial weight	VIF	Composite reliability	AVE
Attitude				
ATT1. I have a positive attitude towards being an entrepreneur	0.859	2.896	0.947	0.783
ATT2. Being an entrepreneur would entail great satisfaction for me	0.905	2.973		
ATT3. Being an entrepreneur will make me a successful person	0.892	3.544		
ATT4. Being an entrepreneur will allow me to be my own boss	0.889	3.581		
ATT5. I am determined to create a firm in the future	0.878	3.010		
Perception of country support				
CSE1. My parents are positively oriented towards my future career as an entrepreneur	0.884	3.591	0.882	0.657
CSE2. My friends value entrepreneurial activity above other activities and careers	0.897	3.099		
CSE3. The culture in my country is highly favourable towards entrepreneurial activities	0.836	1.853		
CSE4. In my country, entrepreneurial activity is worthwhile, despite the risks	0.588	1.189		
Entrepreneurship self-efficacy				
ESE1. I will be able to achieve all the entrepreneurial goals that I have set for myself	0.839	2.225	0.900	0.646
ESE2. I will be able to deal with any unexpected events that I am confronted with	0.825	3.002		
ESE3. I am confident to engage in new ventures and ideas.	0.793	2.773		
ESE4. I remain calm when faced with difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities.	0.869	2.508		
ESE5. I am confident that when confronted with problems I can usually find several solutions.	0.677	1.355		
Entrepreneurial intention				
EI1. My professional goal is to become an entrepreneur	0.818	2.414	0.946	0.714
EI2. I prefer to be an entrepreneur rather than be employed in a company	0.836	2.576		
EI3. I am interested in starting and running my own business	0.867	3.086		
EI4. I am making efforts to start my own firm	0.810	2.401		
EI5. I have the desire and ambition to succeed in business	0.870	3.172		
EI6. I want to open my own business to fulfil my family needs	0.846	2.890		
EI7. I want to start my own business to reach a higher social status	0.865	3.111		

Source: own study.

Table 3. Discriminant validity

Scales	ATT	PCS	ESE	EI
ATT	0.885	–	–	–
PCS	0.570	0.811	–	–
ESE	0.707	0.546	0.845	–
EI	0.607	0.541	0.823	0.804

Source: own study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The presented results are made up of bootstrapping that shows the significance of the relationship of the model's variables. Likewise, the R Square was used to judge the model's goodness of fit. Finally, the specific indirect effects show the model's variables that act as mediators.

Bootstrapping

It is demonstrated that the relationship between the variables is significant. For the current study, it was bootstrapped 5000 resamples that allowed to demonstrate the significance of path coefficients (see Table 4). The findings show that for each relation of scales, a p-value was less than 0.01.

Table 5 shows R Square and R Square Adjusted to judge the goodness-of-fit of the model tested. The results showed that the model had very good goodness of fit.

Table 4. Path coefficients

Scales	Original sample	Sample mean	Standard deviation	t-Statistic	P
ATT → ESE	0.591	0.590	0.056	10.552	0.000
PCS → ESE	0.204	0.205	0.059	3.456	0.001
ESE → EI	0.823	0.824	0.029	28.773	0.000

p-value <0.01.

Source: own study.

Table 5. R Square

Scales	R Square	R Square Adjusted
EI	0.677	0.676
ESE	0.528	0.525

Source: own study.

Table 6 shows the specific indirect effects in the overall model. The ESE acted as a mediator between PCS and ATT with EI. These outcomes demonstrate increased ESE due to high PCS and ATT increased EI. In other words, it is essential to increase the ESE to make influence entrepreneurial intention for future actions.

Table 6. Specific indirect effects

Scales	Original sample	Sample mean	Standard deviation	t-Statistic	P
PCS → ESE → EI	0.168	0.170	0.049	3.406	0.001
ATT → ESE → EI	0.486	0.486	0.051	9.494	0.000

Source: own study.

Through ESE, we confirmed that ATT and PCS had a direct and significant influence on EI in Venezuelan migrants in Peru (see Figure 2).

The findings showed that the relationship between variables was positive and significant. The hypotheses described above were confirmed (Table 7).

Table 7. Hypothesis confirmation

Scales	Outcome	Evaluation
H1: ATT has a direct and significant influence on ESE	ATT → ESE (0.591) (p<0.001)	Confirmed
H2: PCS has a direct and significant influence on ESE	PCS → ESE (0.204) (p<0.001)	Confirmed
H3: ESE has a direct and significant influence on EI	ESE → EI (0.823) (p<0.001)	Confirmed

Source: own study.

Discussion

We evaluated the ATT and PCS through ESE over EI in Venezuelan migrants in Peru. It verified the discriminant validity and reliability to trust in the outcomes of the questionnaire used.

The influence of ATT on ESE agrees with the outcomes of the study by Tyszka, Cieřlik, Domurat, and Macko (2011), who evaluated 117 entrepreneurs from Poland, Karlsson, the study by Moberg (2013) who evaluated 26 participants in Denmark, and the study by Mawson and Kasem (2019), who deep-interviewed nine Syrian refugees in the UK. The ATT was discussed both in previous studies and this study, because it is a variable that can be influenced by activities in the receptor country and then can influence self-efficacy. It is priceless to know if migrants have positive regulations that allow the implementation of entrepreneurship for the government to know the factors that influence entrepreneurial intention. According to the national regulation, the policymakers need raw data to create specific programs to promote entrepreneurship. The plans of the government to promote entrepreneurship need a different approach depending on the region. There are different programs to coach migrants in developing entrepreneurship in different regions.

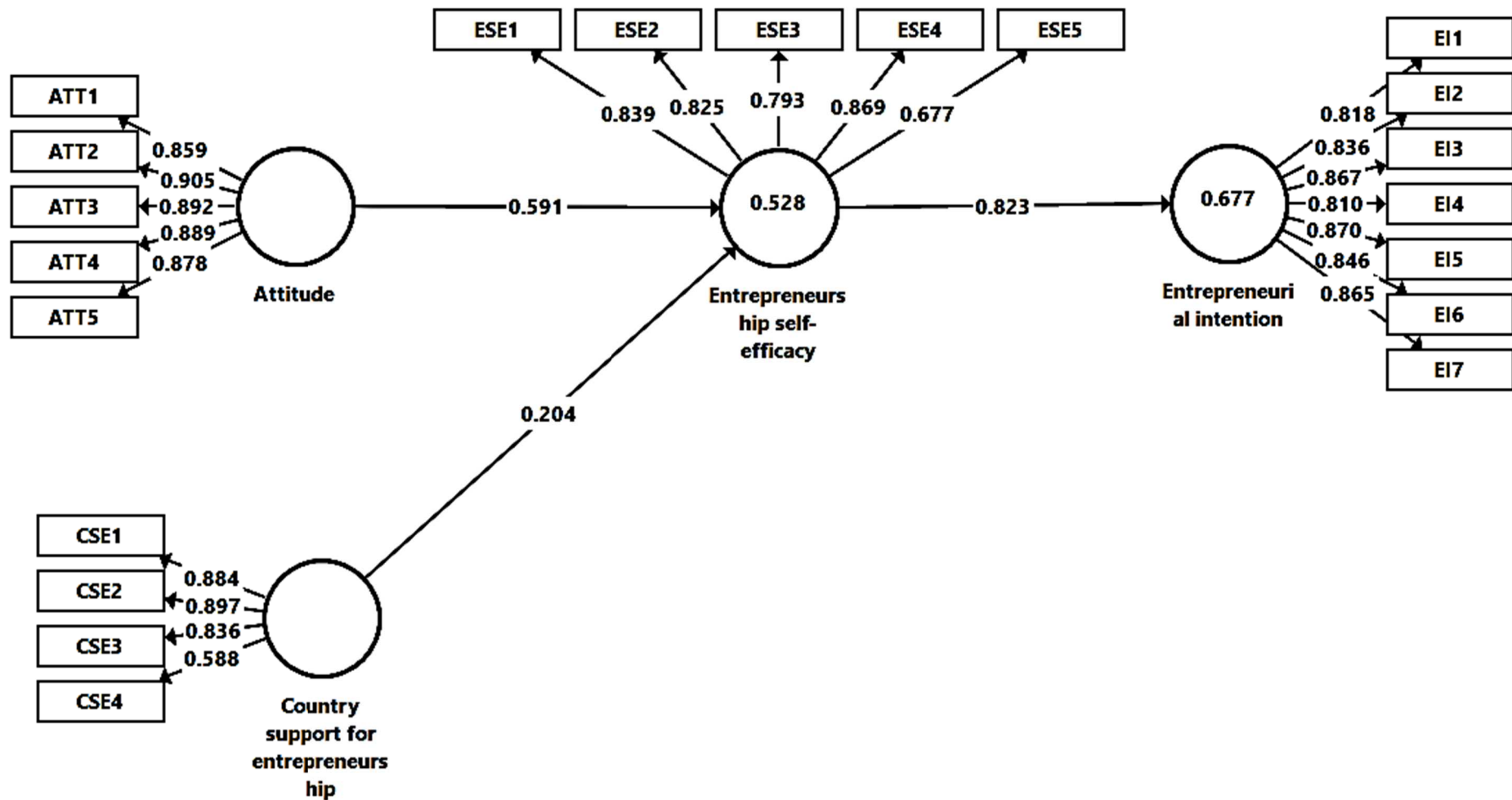


Figure 2. Model tested
Source: own elaboration.

Globally, there are different programs aimed at generating entrepreneurship among migrants. Knowing about PCS allows the creation of specific programs to promote more entrepreneurship in migrants. Thus, there is the Immigrant Entrepreneur Program proposed by Diverse City (2021) in Canada, the e-Learning Course on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees by UNCTAD (2020), the Global Trade Activator Immigrant Program by World Trade Center Denver (2020), or Immigrant Business Services by the City of New York (2022). Moreover, it is also relevant to confirm that migrants can participate in initiatives of entrepreneurship that governments develop. Preliminary outcomes of entrepreneurship efforts can spread to migrants who can be new candidates to participate in the governmental program. Furthermore, sharing successful entrepreneurship experiences is a good strategy of the above programs through which governments can guide new entrepreneurs.

The effect of ATT on ESE was in line with the study developed by Wardana *et al.* (2020) with 390 participants in Indonesia, Jain and Ali (2013) with 134 participants in India, Bachmann, Maran, Furtner, Brem, and Welte (2021) with 98 participants in Liechtenstein, Aydogmus (2021) with 520 participants in Turkey, Yousaf, Ali, Ahmed, Usman, and Sameer (2021) with 380 participants in Pakistan. Also, the effect of PCS on ESE is like the study of Maritz and Brown (2013) with 50 participants in Australia, Elnadi and Gheith (2021) with 259 respondents in Egypt, Cavich, and Chinta (2021) with 1246 participants in the United States. Finally, the influence of ESE on EI was also described by Mei *et al.* (2017) with 280 participants, Liu, Lin, Zhao, and Zhao (2019) with 327 participants in China. The model tested can be used to evaluate ATT in migrants in other regions. In this way, when it is known what migrants think about the support of the receiving country, programs can be developed that successfully promote entrepreneurship for migrants.

CONCLUSIONS

An essential contribution of the present study was to show that the analysed factors influence the intention to engage in entrepreneurship in migrants. The scientific literature recognizes that there are limited studies of entrepreneurship factors in migrants. The analysis technique was a strong point of the article since the effects were evaluated in the multivariate model presented using structural equation partial least squares modeling (SEM PLS). The model's independent variables had an essential effect on the self-efficacy to undertake entrepreneurship, which was the previous step for developing entrepreneurship in migrants.

Theoretical Implications

Research related to migrant entrepreneurial intention is limited in academic literature. Specifically, there are few multivariate correlational studies on migrants to assess the variables of interest; the current study is the first to assess entrepreneurship in Venezuelan migrants in Peru using the PLS-SEM technique. In each country and region, the result may be different as there are different agendas for supporting entrepreneurship development among migrants. Concerning other studies, the research incorporated a model that included migrant perception of the support received from the government based on its regulation and initiatives aimed at migrants. Using PLS-SEM modeling, we obtained outcomes that can verify the relationship among the variables that measure the perception of government support for developing entrepreneurship in migrants. Supported by the TPB, the dependent variable was the EI. The model had the great advantage of allowing the measurement of the potential for entrepreneurship in migrants. A significant percentage of migrants are professionals working in their country and may be more likely to implement entrepreneurship to generate income for themselves and their families. The objective of measuring the EI in migrants was to confirm that this variable remained constant even compared to previous studies about migrants in other regions. At the same time, the research followed the social cognition theory with which we were able to demonstrate the critical role of ESE as an essential predictor of EI. The importance of this model lies in the fact that it is possible to show which aspect should be considered solidly so that future research can incorporate other factors that may be useful. In the case of PLS-SEM, we measured both the correlation among variables and the pathway to explain entrepreneurship in Venezuelan migrants in Peru. It would be

helpful to test the model in other countries that have many migrants, for example, Ecuador or Colombia. Moreover, it is necessary to test other variables that can affect entrepreneurial intention.

Practical Implications

The present research results are a input for government to recognize the elements that have the most significant impact on migrants, including startups and think tank initiatives that can transmit their experience to migrants who have developed entrepreneurship activities in their countries. From the evaluation of this research model, it is possible to modify the offerings of government that seek, ideally, to provide different development options to migrants interested in developing entrepreneurship. The support that public and private organizations can supply to migrants in developing entrepreneurship is a crucial element for the propaganda towards the new migrants who arrive in the country and can recognize the organizations that support entrepreneurship as their guide through its professors and specific programs. Likewise, priorities have been recognized to promote the entrepreneurship of Venezuelan migrants in Peru (Ven Informado, 2021) such as a) Developing government policies for the economic integration of migrants in the country, b) Strengthening the integration between migrants and the host community, highlighting the positive aspects of the arrival of skilled labour, c) Strengthen the work between organizations to avoid duplication in the care of migrants d) Expand the scope and effectiveness of the care provided, e) Follow up on companies migrants to verify the effectiveness, impact on entrepreneurs, levels of growth, maintenance and desertion that are recorded after two years.

Limitations and Future Scope

The future development of entrepreneurship among migrants should be explicitly evaluated to know the factors that affect the entrepreneurs and recognize the changes that the organizations should emphasize among migrants to develop entrepreneurship. This study was conducted only among Venezuelan migrants in Peru. As the instrument of an online survey is not representative, it is necessary to evaluate in the future a representative sample to confirm the current findings. Therefore, the conclusions should apply only to this specific group of participants. It would be valuable to test the present model in another group of migrants to check if the relationship among the variables changes. Additionally, this study should be replicated in other countries to help discern the most influential variables. Therefore, it would be possible to generate a comparison of the influences of the variables.

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SDAA, AAR – conceptualization SDAA, AAR, DVA – literature review, AAR, DVA – methodology, SDAA, AAR, DVA – calculations, SDAA, AAR, DVA – discussion. The contribution of each author equals 33.33%.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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