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The Comparison of Entrepreneurship established by both Native Entrepreneurs and Return Migrant Entrepreneurs

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Abstract

The goal of this paper is to gain insight into the circumstances of entrepreneurship. The focus of the study is the comparison between the entrepreneurship set up by Albanian native and return migrant entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship is supposed to be one of the engines of economic growth. The entrepreneurship set up by the return migrant entrepreneurs is still one of the main phenomena in South–Eastern European countries and Western Balkan countries, Albania included. Based on their foreign experiences, knowledge, money, ideas, achievements, and connections, they have decided to start up their own businesses in Albania. The pandemic situation significantly encouraged them to have something of their own.

The paper reviews the theoretical literature on entrepreneurship and return migrant entrepreneurs. Based on literature review, a questionnaire is addressed to different entrepreneurs in Albania, focusing mostly to the native ones and return migrant entrepreneurs. Data were collected from 521 respondents. To better understand the situation and the challenges faced by the entrepreneurs, several questions were included in the questionnaire, even open-ended ones. The questionnaire was self-administered by the respondents. As underlined by them, it was challenging to start up and manage the entrepreneurship in their home country. Based on the data gathered, the findings show that entrepreneurs and especially return migrant ones had clear ideas about entrepreneurship. This study has its limitations regarding the number of respondents or the factors included in the research. However, it fills up a gap, by comparing the entrepreneurship between the native entrepreneurs and return migrant entrepreneurs. In this paper, we are not focused on what the difference or impact is based on the entrepreneurs being male or female. The exploration of the impact based on the entrepreneur’s gender may be an area of interest for future study. This paper provides some strong recommendations to both the entrepreneurs and the government.

JEL Classification:**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurs, Native entrepreneurs, Return migrants entrepreneurs*

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this study was to contribute to the understanding of entrepreneurship by estimating the difference between native and return migrant entrepreneurs. Researchers have focused little attention on comparing the success of native entrepreneurs with that of return migrant entrepreneurs. This study attempted to fill this gap by investigating this difference.

In recent years, there has been seen an increased interest among researchers in studying entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is an important key to progress and development in the economy. Many studies have been undertaken with the intention of testing the different variables and factors that influence the success of entrepreneurship. (Kraja Borici Y., 2018) studied the success of entrepreneurship by considering the great potential of both intangible and tangible assets on the success. It was considered even the relationship between entrepreneurship’s success and competitive advantage, the one achieved through differentiation and the other side through low cost (Kraja Borici Y. & Osmani E., 2013). The study by (Souitaris V. et al., 2007) tests the effect of entrepreneurship programs on entrepreneurial attitudes and the intention of science and engineering students, in order to confirm (or disconfirm) conventional wisdom that entrepreneurship education increases the intention to start a business. The real-life experiences and transnational practices of migrants setting up businesses in their homeland was underlined in a research (Sinatti G., 2022). In another research (Marques S. et al., 2022) it was concluded that the knowledge and experience acquired in other countries allow these business people to look at the region differently, leading them to perceive unexplored potentialities and thus, contribute to regional development. Researcher (Tamwo S. et al., 2022) views immigrants as dynamic risk-takers who are inherently more prone to becoming self-employed relative to others. This argument maintains that return migrant owners present human capital resources of greater value and rarity than native owners. At a more general level, this article addresses two theoretical approaches entrepreneurship and return migrants.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Entrepreneurship

“Entrepreneurship is defined as an activity that involves the discovery, evaluation, and exploitation of opportunities to introduce new goods and services, ways of organizing, markets, processes, and raw materials through organizing efforts that previously had not existed” (Shane & Venkataraman, 2000). Hayter CS (2013) defines entrepreneurship as the process by which individuals pursue market opportunities to develop a business, regardless of the resources they currently control. Entrepreneurship is an attitude that manifests an individual’s inspiration and ability to discover an opportunity and proceed with it, to fabricate new value or economic development (Pretheeba P., 2014). Therefore, promoting entrepreneurship has become an accepted insight in any country. One of the crucial elements in promoting entrepreneurship is the ability to motivate individuals to become entrepreneurs and equip them with the right skills to translate opportunities into successful business ventures (Pretheeba P., 2014). There are other important elements that also must be considered. Entrepreneurship today is characterized by a complex relationship of different actors, so it is important to establish competitive advantages and create value by efficiently managing the missing resources in order to cope with fierce competition, and to successfully confront the challenges faced by entrepreneurs (Kraja Borici Y. & Osmani E., 2015). Entrepreneurship is a risky career option, as most entrepreneurs fail (Heilbrunn A. et al., 2010). According to (Rodriguez, 2017) entrepreneurship education should begin at the youngest age possible. Entrepreneurship is seen by women as the opportunity, as the best way to be independent, to have a job on a scarce time, to work from home and it is seen as the quickest path for women to rise (Kraja Borici Y. & Berberi A., 2023).

According to the literature, the intention to be an entrepreneur would be the single best predictor of actual firm-creation behavior (Fayolle A. & Gailly B., 2004). In this sense, an entrepreneur would make his decision based on three elements: his personal preference or attraction towards entrepreneurship; the perceived social valuation of that career option; and, thirdly, his perceived feasibility (self-efficacy perceptions). If an entrepreneur is made not born (Gartner, 1988), entrepreneurship can be understood as a learning process (Rodriguez, 2017). Classic entrepreneurship research views ‘the entrepreneur’ as an agent of the capitalist economic system (Ogbor 2000). The issue of perceived feasibility of becoming an entrepreneur is significant, especially for immigrants who often face difficulties entering the host country’s labor market, and who meet many constraints in recruiting financial, informational, and social resources for setting up businesses (Heilbrunn and Kushnirovich, 2007). Despite the initiative to face challenges, entrepreneurs have to spend more time on management and strategies, because this will help to understand the current situation and make safe steps towards the future (Kraja Borici Y. & Osmani E., 2013). Entrepreneurs must be aware of what they are doing. The issue of perceived feasibility of becoming an entrepreneur is of great importance, especially for immigrants who often face difficulties entering the host country’s labor market, and who meet many constraints in recruiting financial, informational and social resources for setting up businesses (Heilbrunn S. & Kushnirovich N., 2007). However, the decision to create a firm depends on knowing how to do it and on being able to do it. The initiative to create a firm depends on several essential elements that must be taken into consideration.

Creativity is a key factor for fostering innovation and crucial in the entrepreneurship process, particularly in the current competitive climate (World Economic Forum, 2009). Leadership is a key factor in new business start-ups (Vecchio R., 2003) and comprises multiple attitudes required to ensure success (Timmons and Spinelli, 2004). Achievement is an attitude extensively highlighted in many studies as being closely associated with entrepreneurs (Caird S., 1991). Personal control, meaning the degree to which a person believes they have control over their own life (Athayde R., 2009), is a central dimension in theories

of entrepreneurship (Robinson B. et al., 1991). Intuition refers to the entrepreneur's potential to detect and exploit opportunities, even when operating in ambiguous or uncertain environments (Krueger N., 1994). Women have the potential to become successful entrepreneurs and contribute to economic growth, create jobs and generate profits (Elliott et al., 2020). However, the challenges faced by women in starting and managing businesses are often greater than those faced by men (Setini et al., 2020).

2.2. Return Migrant Entrepreneurs

Migration is one of the essential phenomena that has accompanied Albania. For economic and political reasons, Albania has been traditionally known as an emigration country. For three decades, there was a massive migration of Albanians towards Western European countries especially to the neighboring ones, such as Italy and Greece. Today Albanians are everywhere. International Organization for Migration conducted a survey, in which were collected data on migration. It resulted that almost 350,000 people had left for a period of 9 years, 2011-2019.

Entrepreneurship and immigration are inextricably linked concepts (Kushnirovich N. et al., 2017). As entrepreneurs migrate, they bring with them attributes developed from one environment to another (Turkina & Thai M., 2013). Recently, scholars have begun to question whether immigrant entrepreneurs are entrepreneurs because they are immigrants or whether immigrant entrepreneurs are immigrants because they are entrepreneurs (Ensign P. & Robinson N., 2011). Existing literature has not addressed how estimating the impact of return migration on entrepreneurship is affected by double unobservable migrant self-selection, both at the initial outward migration and at the final inward return migration stages (Batista et al., 2017). Return migrant entrepreneurs are quickly able to identify needs that customers have, and work hard to provide products and services that suit them. Not all the return migrants start business, but self-employment can be argued to serve as a sort of tool to avoid discrimination in the labor market (Minniti & Nardone, 2006). It is not an easy journey for return migrants, but rather a bittersweet one. It is challenging to overcome their problems. Also, the pandemic situation has affected every part of Albanian lives, including Albanian return migrants.

2.3. Return Migrant Entrepreneurs

Globally, the financial decision of small businesses has important implications for their performance, ability to succeed, risk of failure and potential for future development (Ahmad & Atniesha, 2018).

Entrepreneurs need financial capital to start up their businesses and grow it. Individuals who are more willing to take risks are more likely to start and be involved in business. According to (Kushnirovich N. et al., 2017) migrants, who took some risks in the past, were no longer tolerant to further additional risks, including the risk of setting up a business. Native entrepreneurs and return migrant entrepreneurs have started their businesses by using their savings or sometimes even by taking bank loan. The decision of choice of financing depends on preference of the owners and possibility and finance accessibility in the financial system (Kuruppu & Azeez, 2016). Managing risk is a fundamental concern for the entrepreneurs in today's dynamic global environment. Migrant entrepreneurs may be less risk averse, as evident in their decision to migrate, a risky activity itself (Neville F. et al., 2014). They argue to be more able to spot opportunities for new businesses as they already spotted opportunities for migration (Hart and Acs 2011). Kraus and Werner (2012) found that the less integrated migrants were into society, the greater their tendency to take a risk of starting a new business is.

3. Methodology

Theory and survey are the two main pillars of science. The methodology consists of a combination of primary and secondary research. Based on the literature review and our understanding of the concepts, we created a questionnaire which contains different questions regarding entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs, success rates, and even some open-ended questions. Data collection was carried out through an independent questionnaire, gathering in this way the information from the native entrepreneurs and return migrant entrepreneurs. Questionnaire is sent in five important cities of Albania as: Shkodra, Lezhë, Durrës, Tirana and Vlora. Our sample has N=521, respondents, who have filled out the questionnaire. They were selected through a random sampling of participants. The first part had questions on the demographic profile of the respondents. The second part consisted of questions eliciting information about entrepreneurial factors that mostly are the best contributors to their success. A list was offered to them a list with questions as: leadership skills, creativity, financial support, family support, experience, achievement, leadership, individual characteristics, government connections, self-confidence, if they were risk takers etc. Respondents had to choose at least 5 of them according to their importance. The third part had open-ended questions, like: "What do you think makes you different from the native entrepreneurs", or "What is your opinion regarding the government policies towards entrepreneurship". Additionally, they were invited to write about the main challenges that they were faced with.

3.1. Hypotheses

In this paper, we propose to examine the question of whether return migrant entrepreneurs contribute more to entrepreneurship than native ones. To examine this, we were focused more on the successes that native entrepreneurs have achieved compared with that of return migrant's entrepreneurship.

H1. Return migrant entrepreneurs are more successful than native entrepreneurs.

3.2. Descriptive statistics

The data set highlights the importance of entrepreneurship. Table 1 shows that 53.4% of all respondents were native entrepreneurs, while 46.6% of them had businesses that are owned by return migrants. Table 1 also shows that, in terms of business ownership, there are, however, significant numbers of return migrants that are entrepreneurs. The analysis sample is more concentrated in the five important cities. Table 2 indicates the geographic distribution of respondents in five cities in Albania as: Shkodra, Lezhë, Tirana, Durrës and Vlora. It is obviously seen that 31,5% were from Shkodra, one of the oldest cities in Europe, and one of the main cities in Albania; 20,3% of respondents were from Lezha, a city in northwestern Albania, that had a lot of migrants and return migrants; 25,3% of respondents were from Tirana, the capital and the largest city in Albania; 13,2% of them were from Vlora city, that is the third most populous city in Albania, and 9,6% were from Durrës city, the second most populous city in Albania. However, there are even other important cities that for some reason are not included in this study. It was hard to reach them, to gather information from those cities. It was a matter of time, of people that should be involved to get information. It was costly, hence it will be the object of further studies, where researchers will consider even other Albanian cities. Based on the descriptive analysis, and Table 3, we concluded that 27.3 % of the participants are involved in the service sector, 15.9 % of respondents are from the production sector, 37,2 % of them are from trade, 5 % of participants are engaged in the construction and the rest 14,6 % of respondents are entrepreneurs of different kind of businesses.

One of the questions in the questionnaire was regarding the main challenges entrepreneurs were facing in their businesses. The challenges shown in Table 4 have different colors. Starting from easy and simple

ones. It depends on the entrepreneurs. It happened to them to lose their confidence, 3.1 % as it is shown in Table 4. For some of them, it was hard to manage their private and professional life. The pandemic made life more expensive than before, and businesses were faced with financial issues. However, nowadays, more than ever new entrepreneurs need to have family support on their crazy ideas and investment. But it happens that family members, especially parents get tired and lack trust when it is the matter of investment, 9.8 % of respondents Table 4. Information was one of the priorities. If you want to be successful, you must be well-informed, 23.2% of the respondents in Table 4.

3.3. Factor and regression analysis

An empirical analysis was carried out based on the respondents that showed interest in completing the questionnaire. Multiple linear regression analysis, the most common model is used to explore the relationship between variables. The typical goal was to build a model using the best variables to explain the greatest variability in the response, and to accurately parameterize regression coefficients for those variables. (Graham M., 2003)

According to Hair et al, (1998) factor analysis can also identify representative variables from a much larger set of variables, for use in subsequent multivariate analyses or create an entirely new set of variables, much smaller in number to replace the original set of variables partially or completely for inclusion in subsequent techniques. Factor analysis was carried out by using the Varimax rotation analysis method. Questions regarding leadership, achievement, personal control, creativity, and financial support were measured based on a Likert scale from 1 to 5 (disagree - very much agree) and they resulted in a component. Table 6 shows which were included in this component. It was obviously seen in Table 5, that this factor explained 58.468 % of the total variance. This factor named "Advantages of native entrepreneurs" was measured as the average of the five questions in Table 6.

Cronbach's Alpha, the reliability coefficient was computed and resulted 0.822 which is good enough to go on with regression analyses.

While the component "Advantages of return migrant entrepreneurs" was measured as the average of the six items, it is clearly seen on Table 7. By using exploratory factor analysis with rotation Varimax one of the items according to (Hair et al.,1998) was unacceptable. Its factorial weight was (0.374). After dropping that item and running another principal component analysis, we received the structure with factor loadings ranging as in Table 8. This factor explained 61.415 % of the total variance. The results of the reliability analysis indicated a Cronbach alpha of 0.841.

Variable "Success" of the native entrepreneurs and return migrant entrepreneurs was measured as average of the three questions as: ROI, profit, and market share Table 10. For this reason, for these three questions is done the factor analysis, using the method: analysis with rotation Varimax. Table 11 also revealed that those three questions resulted in a component. It explained 67.358 % of the variance. Reliability is measured by the Cronbach Alpha. The results of the reliability analysis indicated a Cronbach alpha of 0.758.

Multicollinearity refers to the correlation among independent variables as it was shown in Table 12. The Pearson Correlation was satisfactory to continue with the regression analysis, because of the values that were less than 0.7. Variables were not collinear, so regression analysis was done.

R2 square is the correlation coefficient squared, also referred to as the coefficient of determination. Its value indicates the percentage of total variation of Y explained by x1 and x2. By the multiply regression it resulted that the R2 squared correlation coefficient is 0.303, which is also referred to as the determination coefficient. This value indicates the percentage of total variation of Y explained by two independent variables, predictors. Therefore, based on the results of our regression, the regression equation for our analysis can be written as:

The multiply regression equation in our case is as follows.

$$Y = \beta + \beta x + \beta x$$

Where: Y = dependent variable, "Success"

x1 = predictor "Advantages of native entrepreneurs"

x2 = predictor "Advantages of return migrant entrepreneurs "

Using the unstandardized regression coefficient, or beta, multiply regression equation can be presented as follows:

$$\text{"Success"} = 1.347 + 0.138 \text{ Advantages of native entrepreneurs} + 0.384 \text{ Advantages of return migrant entrepreneurs}$$

The coefficients of the "Advantages of native entrepreneurs" and "Advantages of return migrant entrepreneurs" independent variables are positive, which entails that they have a positive impact on the SMEs success.

Based on the regression analysis, it resulted that the independents variables account for 31.4 % of the total variance of dependent variable "succes", and this is not by chance. The unstandardized coefficients are (B1=0.138) and (B2= 0.384). The results demonstrate that the regression model of the value $F(2,519) = 115.485$ becomes well-matched for ($p=0.00$) the significance level of (0.05), because in this case ($p=0,000$) is less than (0.05).

By using statistical testing of controlling the individual regression coefficient, there were achieved the same results ($t1= 3.929$ and $p=0.000$; $t2=13.323$ and $p= 0.000$). These coefficients are different from zero and positive which means they contribute to this model, the increase in the level of the independent variables it will increase in the level of the dependent variable, but coefficient $B2 > B1$ which means B2 has greater impact on the entrepreneurship success. Return migrants entrepreneurs were more likely to be successful than native ones.

So, conclusion H1: is supported.

4. Limitation

One of the limitations of this study was the fact that we were focused on five cities in Albania. Extending it to more cities may be the case for further studies in the future. The second one was the fact that we were focused more on some sensible factors. Of course, there are even other factors that might be considered. We hope that more studies will be conducted in the future, to further examine the difference in contribution to economic development.

In this paper, we are not focused on what was the difference or impact if the entrepreneurs were male or female. This may be the case for further study, exploring the impact based on the gender of the native entrepreneurs and return migrant entrepreneurs.

5. Conclusions

The objective of this research paper is achieved. It was to identify and to compare the entrepreneurship established by native entrepreneurs and return migrant entrepreneurs. Success factors that influence success of native entrepreneurs and return migrant entrepreneurs were evaluated by entrepreneurs. Based on the results obtained, appears that it was a positive correlation of those factors with success. But Covid-19 has changed the rules of the game, introducing entrepreneurs with difficult and unexpected situations,

and creating economic consequences.

Return migrant entrepreneurs are contributing more to entrepreneurship success as it resulted even from empirical analysis. Their experience, knowledge, achievement, money, ideas, friendships, personal control, leadership skills, creativity, and other abilities, that they already possess, were successfully used. Based on the data analysis, the findings show that entrepreneurs and especially return migrant ones had clear ideas about entrepreneurship. Our findings contribute to better understanding the factors that influence success in entrepreneurship. This study fills up a gap, by comparing the entrepreneurship between the native entrepreneurs and return migrant entrepreneurs.

As was mentioned by most of the respondents on the open-ended question. By answering “What do you think makes you different from the native entrepreneurs or vice-versa from the return migrant entrepreneurs. 69 % of return migrant entrepreneurs, underlined that the main strong points of them were foreign experiences and international networks that provide them advantages over native owners.

Another open-ended question was “What is your opinion regarding the government policies?”

Native entrepreneurs think that they know the environment and the “rules of games” much better than return migrants entrepreneurs, while for return migrants it is really challenging. It is non-understandable for them to go on when someone breaks the rule.

Based on the open-ended questions, challenging for entrepreneurs was hiring employees; time management, financial problems, unfair competition, safety etc.

This paper even provides some strong recommendations to both entrepreneurs and the government. Entrepreneurs should be sensitive to their competitive advantages, and especially to their own advantages. The more confidence entrepreneurs have in their entrepreneurial competences, capabilities, the more successful they will be. However, in some circumstances, their confidence was shaken. It is reasonable to conclude that migrant entrepreneurs felt confident about what they were doing, because of their previous experiences. They should pay great attention to their strength points. Being an entrepreneur is challenging. Entrepreneurs’ voices should be listened to by the government, which on the other hand should support entrepreneurship. Corruption was the main problem for them. It discourages them to further go on. Entrepreneurs, as they have pointed out, are tired of it. The government must pay great attention to this. It must create a positive environment for entrepreneurs to grow-up their businesses.

Table 1. Are you a native entrepreneur or a return migrant entrepreneur?

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
Native Entrepreneurs	278	53.4	53.4	53.4
Return migrant Entrepreneurs	243	46.6	46.6	100
Total	521	100.0	100.0	

Table 2. Where is located your business?

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
Shkoder	164	31.5	31.5	31.5
Lezhë	106	20.3	20.3	51.8
Tiranë	132	25.3	25.3	77.2
Vlorë	69	13.2	13.2	90.4
Durrës	50	9.6	9.6	100
Total	521	100.0	100.0	

Table 3. What is your type of business?

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
Service	142	27.	27.3	27.3
Trade	194	37.2	37.2	64.5
Production	83	15.9	15.9	80.4
Construction	26	5.0	5.0	85.4
Other	76	14.6	14.6	100
Total	521	100.0	100.0	

Table 4. What were the challenges have you faced during the start-up phase in your business?

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid percent</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
Corruption	121	23.2	23.2	23.2
Combining domestic and professional life	47	9.0	9.0	32.2
Doubt of self-confidence	16	3.1	3.1	35.3
Financial issues	51	9.8	9.8	45.1
Support from family	61	13.1	13.1	58.2
Lack of information	218	41.8	41.8	100
Total	521	100.0	100.0	

All questions were rated based on a Likert scale from: 1 disagree - 5 very much agree

Table 5. Factor Analysis: Total Variance Explained

	<i>Initial Eigenvalues</i>		Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings	
	% of Variance	Cumulative %	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	58.468	58.468	58.468	58.468
2	14.462	72.930		
3	10.491	83.421		
4	9.404	92.826		
5	7.174	100.000		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 6. Factor Analysis; Extraction Method: Principal Component**Cronbach's Alpha=0.822**

“Advantages of native entrepreneurs”

	<i>Component 1</i> <i>“Advantages of native entrepreneurs”</i>
Personal control	.762
Was it easy for you finding financial support	.752
Leadership	.742
Achievement	.772
How much creative are they regarding management, product, services, motivation, promotion etc.	.794

All questions were rated based on a Likert scale from: 1 disagree - 5 very much agree.

Table 7. Component Matrix; Factor Analysis; Extraction Method: Principal Component

“Advantages of returning migrants entrepreneurs”

	<i>Component 1</i> <i>“Advantages of returning migrants entrepreneurs”</i>
Leadership	.772
Are you risk takers	.688
Personal control	.767
Achievement you have on years of experience	.500
Was it easy for you finding financial support	.806
How creative are they regarding management, products, services, motivation, promotion etc.	.837

All questions were rated based on a Likert scale from: 1 disagree - 5 very much agree.

Table 8. Component Matrix Factor Analysis

	<i>Component 1</i>
Personal control	.789
Achievement they have on years of experience	.690
Leadership	.761
Are you risk takers	.827
How much creative are you regarding management, products, services, motivation, promotion etc.	.842

All questions were rated based on a Likert scale from: 1 disagree - 5 very much agree.

Table 9. Factor Analysis: Total Variance Explained **Cronbach's Alpha=0.841**

	<i>Initial Eigenvalues</i>		Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings	
	% of Variance	Cumulative %	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	61.415	61.415	61.415	61.415
2	12.822	74.237		
3	10.504	84.742		
4	8.123	92.865		
5	7.135	100.000		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 10. Factor Analysis: Total Variance Explained **Cronbach's Alpha=0.758**

	<i>Component 1</i>
ROI	.825
Profit	.822
Market share	.816

All questions were rated based on a Likert scale from: 1 disagree - 5 very much agree.

Table 11. Factor Analysis: Total Variance Explained

	<i>Initial Eigenvalues</i>		Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings	
	% of Variance	Cumulative %	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	67.358	67.358	67.358	67.358
2	16.640	83.998		
3	16.002	100.00		

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Table 12. "Correlation": Predictor 1-Predictor 2

Variables	1	2
1. Pearson correlation Sig 2 tailed	1	
2. Pearson correlation Sig 2 tailed	0.211**	1

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2- tailed)
* Correlation 0.05 (2-tailed)

Table 13. Model Summary

	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std.Error of the Estimate
1	0.550	.303	.300	.73764

a. Predictors (constant), Native Advantage of entrepreneurs & advantages of return migrant entrepreneurs

Table 14. ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig. .000
Regression	122.407	2	61.204	115.485	
Residual	281.847	518	.544		
Total	404.254	520			

b. Dependent Variable: Success
c. Predictors (constant), Native Advantage of entrepreneurs & advantages of return migrant entrepreneurs

Table 15. Coefficients

	Understandardized `		Standardized	t	Sig. .000
	B	Std. Error	Koefficient		
1 (Constant)	1.347	.185		7.269	
2. Advantages for native entrepreneurs	.138	.035	.147	3.929	
3. Advantages for return migrant entrepreneurs	.384	.029	.500	13.323	

A. Dependent Variable: Success

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