

# Redefining retirement: social entrepreneurship and sustainability in the golden years

## *Redefiniendo la jubilación: emprendimiento social y sostenibilidad en los años dorados*

  Jaqueline Vanessa Guzmán Pizarro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Carrera de Negocios Internacionales, Facultad de Negocios, Universidad Privada del Norte, Perú

Fecha de recepción: 23.08.2024

Fecha de revisión: 17.11.2024

Fecha de aprobación: 03.12.2024

Cómo citar: Guzmán Pizarro, J. V. (2024). Redefining retirement: social entrepreneurship and sustainability in the golden years. *Espergesia*, 11(2), e110208.

<https://doi.org/10.18050/rev.espergesia.v11i2.3231>

### Abstract

Currently, the traditional conception of retirement is undergoing a significant transformation as society ages and individual expectations evolve. For this reason, the research considered the objectives of knowing the relationship between social entrepreneurship and the dimensions: passion for entrepreneurship, orientation towards sustainability and identification of opportunities with sustainability in older adults. For this, the research was of an applied type, non-experimental design, transectional, correlational, descriptive, with a quantitative approach, the applied technique was an adapted survey, using a questionnaire instrument for each variable, encouraging the participation of a group of 100 older adults who have stopped working due to their age. Obtaining as a result a very strong positive correlation between the social entrepreneurship variable and sustainable development, with a Spearman's Rho indicator of 0.957. Concluding that training proposals that propose social entrepreneurship can promote sustainable development.

**Key words:** Social Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Development, Boomer, Older Adult, Retirement.

### Resumen

En la actualidad, la concepción tradicional de la jubilación experimenta una transformación significativa a medida que la sociedad envejece y las expectativas individuales evolucionan, por tal motivo, la investigación consideró como objetivo conocer la relación del emprendimiento social y las dimensiones: pasión por el emprendimiento, orientación a la sustentabilidad e identificación de oportunidades con la sostenibilidad en adultos mayores. La investigación presentó un diseño no experimental, corte transeccional, correlacional, descriptivo, de enfoque cuantitativo, la técnica aplicada fue una encuesta adaptada, por instrumento cuestionario para cada variable, instando con la participación de un grupo de 100 adultos mayores que han dejado de laborar a efectos de su edad. Como resultado, se obtuvo una correlación positiva muy fuerte entre la variable emprendimiento social y desarrollo sostenible, con un indicador Rho de Spearman de 0.957. Se concluyó que las propuestas formativas que planteen emprendimiento social se relacionan con el desarrollo sostenible de los adultos mayores.

**Palabras clave:** Emprendimiento social; desarrollo sostenible; boomer; adulto mayor; jubilación.

## INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the concept of retirement has undergone a significant transformation. Once viewed simply as the end of working life and the beginning of a well-deserved stage of rest, retirement has evolved into a period filled with opportunities, possibilities and, most importantly, a renewed potential to contribute meaningfully to society (Allan *et al.*, 2021). In this context of change, an innovative approach is emerging that completely redefines how the golden years are viewed and lived. As awareness of how the role of sustainability is increasing worldwide, older adults are becoming key catalysts in promoting ethical and responsible business practices (Oliveira *et al.*, 2023).

At the same time, they are demonstrating that age is not an obstacle to innovate, lead and create positive impact in the community. Entrepreneurship in older adults or in retirement not only offers a new form of financial livelihood, but also a renewed sense of purpose and fulfillment (Padilla Góngora *et al.*, 2017). Successful cases presented in programs such as “Adultos Mayores Emprendedores” have revealed emerging trends in the world of social entrepreneurship in older adults and we will reflect on the transformative impact that these initiatives are having on society and the environment (Rodríguez, 2020).

In Australia, older entrepreneurs not only generate \$11.9 billion annually for the country's economy through more than 379,000 businesses, but also launch approximately 14,000 new businesses each year. These entrepreneurs play an active role in contributing to fiscal, social, health and active aging outcomes in their communities. Currently, 34 percent of all start-ups in Australia are led by older entrepreneurs, thus identifying entrepreneurship in this demographic group as the fastest growing business sector in the country (Maritz *et al.*, 2021).

For Delfín-Ruiz *et al.* (2020), the interaction experienced in the family environment is linked to roles considered functional that encompass the promotion of competitive and motivational skills, support and adaptive capacity, positively influencing social entrepreneurship. The family nucleus has the capacity to influence the propitious conditions for the development of individual skills, beliefs of each person, perception, creativity, empathy, altruism, collaborative activities and

different communication skills. The scopes of participation in social action proposals in older adults evidence attention to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and show a particular interest in those related to environmental preservation. They also express their willingness to participate in pro-environmental initiatives and share their views on environmental education. Development goals that capture their attention include eradicating poverty, promoting health and promoting education (Moreno *et al.*, 2020).

The current situation of older adults varies significantly by country, region and other contextual factors such as access to health care, socioeconomic status and government policies. According to the technical report presented by INEI (2023) 13.6% of the Peruvian population is classified as older adults, an analysis of the employability of older adults in Peru during the pandemic scenario revealed that those most affected by the pandemic have little participation in the formal labor market due to their vulnerability. Many resort to informal employment, generating insufficient income that negatively affects their quality of life. This phenomenon has significant repercussions on the economic and social development of the country (López, 2022).

In each district of Metropolitan Lima there are health centers that propose, according to the designated budget, options of activities for older adults, being a district of North Lima where it was evidenced that the proposal of interaction with older adults is limited, resulting in cases of depression or even mistreatment at home by the family members themselves. One characteristic shared by older adults is that in the past they were the providers of the household and because of the physical changes that come with age, their work possibilities became limited.

In addition, it has been pointed out that there is currently a greater awareness of social and environmental problems at a global level, which has led to an increase in the demand for innovative and sustainable solutions. With this in mind, we considered facilitating sustainable development proposals for older adults that would allow them to collaborate in the household economy and remain active without the need to expose themselves to risks, transforming unemployed older adults into social entrepreneurs focused on addressing these challenges through business models that generate a positive impact on society and the environment.

By highlighting how older people, identified through a training program, improved and demonstrated change, the following general question was posed: What is the relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainability in the golden years? On the other hand, the specific problems considered were determining the relationship between the dimensions: passion for entrepreneurship, orientation towards sustainability and identification of opportunities with sustainability in older adults in a program developed in Lima, 2023.

It is important to note that older adult entrepreneurship can drive economic development by generating additional income at the individual level and contributing to economic growth at the community level, as generational diversity in entrepreneurship can foster innovation. Older adults can bring unique perspectives and creative solutions to sustainable challenges, thus contributing to the creation of socially responsible enterprises.

The research aimed to know how social entrepreneurship is related to sustainable development in the golden years, and considered as specific objectives to know the relationship between the dimensions: passion for entrepreneurship, orientation towards sustainability and identification of opportunities with sustainability in older adults.

The general hypothesis formulated stated that the variables social entrepreneurship and sustainability are significantly related. Likewise, the specific hypotheses consider that the dimensions passion for entrepreneurship, orientation towards sustainability and identification of opportunities are related to sustainability.

The research bases its justification on the approach of Ñaupas Paitán *et al.* (2018) which, from a theoretical perspective, provides a current review focused on the relationship between the variables: social entrepreneurship and sustainability both nationally and internationally, allowing to increase the information available to the scientific community on the research variables, as well as with its dimensions. From a social perspective, the subject matter and group of analysis: older adults belong to a population of interest not only in Peru, but is also relevant to different countries, highlighting how older individuals are taking an active role in the creation of social proposals that not only generate income, but also address pressing

social and environmental challenges. From the practical perspective, the research offers useful solutions and results for different institutions that have social responsibility in their structure. Finally, the methodological contribution lies in the use of standardized instruments that allowed the measurement of the variables.

Regarding previous research, a case such as Colombia, Cárdenas *et al.* (2020) investigated the particularities of social entrepreneurship among the leaders of the community action boards in commune 3 of Maicao. Adopting a descriptive positivist field approach, the sample included 223 leaders selected from a total population of 528 dignitaries in 24 neighborhoods. A Likert scale questionnaire was used to collect data. The results indicate that the social entrepreneur makes independent decisions, possesses cognitive and personal flexibility, learns from mistakes and shows humility. Their main objective is to benefit the community, directly and indirectly. In summary, it is concluded that the characteristics of the social entrepreneur reveal ethical coherence, allowing them to turn threats into opportunities and move towards the achievement of their goals.

In Mexico, Caldera *et al.* (2022) conducted an analysis of the factors that influence social entrepreneurship among young university students in Mexico. The objective was to identify areas for improvement in the social entrepreneurship profile of students and graduates. Using a quantitative and correlational methodology, an 80-item survey was administered to 966 young people from 64 Mexican universities. The validity of the survey was confirmed with a Cronbach's alpha reliability index (0.937). The results highlight the relevance of endogenous factors such as control and autonomy in the configuration of the social entrepreneurial profile of young people. In addition, it was found that neither exogenous factors nor sociodemographic characteristics showed a significant correlation with this profile. The conclusions suggest the need to reinforce human and personal development competencies from university institutions to promote a social entrepreneurial profile among young people.

Boscán-Carroz *et al.* (2023) conducted research to establish the connection between entrepreneurship in Peru and sustainable development. A quantitative non-experimental and correlational approach was used, with a cross-sectional design. The study population

was based on data from the technical report on Entrepreneurial Demographics of Peru, identifying 2054 ventures in 2021, of which 746 were purposively selected for the sample. An expert-validated and reliable questionnaire was created (Cronbach's alpha: 0.93). The results revealed a moderate positive correlation between entrepreneurship and sustainable development in Peru. In conclusion, the significant relationship between entrepreneurship and sustainable development is highlighted, especially in the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and the promotion of innovation. However, greater attention to community participation is suggested to strengthen this relationship.

Andía (2022) examined the challenges present in the province of Talara, Peru, where craftsmen faced limited opportunities and lack of government support in this sector. The craftsmen lacked adequate technological know-how and experienced difficulties in accessing the necessary tools to facilitate the sale and export of their handicraft products. The research adopted a quantitative, correlational approach and a non-experimental design. The population considered was 140 individuals, and the sample consisted of 49 artisan entrepreneurs. No manipulations were performed on the two variables under study, and virtual questionnaires with a Likert scale were used to collect individual opinions. The results revealed a factor of 0.787, indicating a very strong positive correlation between artisan entrepreneurship and sustainable development in economic, environmental and social terms.

Entrepreneurship, traditionally associated with the generation of economic benefits, has undergone a significant transformation with the emergence of the concept of sustainable development. This shift in focus highlights the need for entrepreneurship to go beyond mere wealth creation, giving rise to the concept of sustainable entrepreneurship. In recent years, this issue has gained prominence, but the lack of a solid theoretical framework has generated the need to analyze, organize and synthesize the field to provide clarity (Terán-Yépez *et al.*, 2020).

Regarding the social entrepreneurship variable, the following concepts are considered: Osberg & Martin (2015) define it as the combination of a social mission with an innovative and sustainable business solution. They emphasize that social entrepreneurs seek to address systemic problems and create lasting impact. Weerawar-

dena *et al.* (2021) allude to non-profit entities that seek to develop new financing tactics and generate social value through altruistic goals. For Shane & Venkataraman (2000) social entrepreneurship comprises the identification, evaluation and exploitation of opportunities to bring about social change, being led by visionary and passionate individuals.

Manuel *et al.* (2022) identify social entrepreneurship as a key driver for sustainable development and as an integral alternative in the context of the market economy. It emerges as a response to the crisis of the State, as both the government and the market have proven ineffective in meeting the essential needs of the population. Social entrepreneurship offers individual and collective actors the possibility of adopting and adapting this model to address social problems. From another perspective, this type of entrepreneurship has the capacity to respond positively to needs and changes, facilitating collaboration of public, private and community resources. Overall, the research highlights the crucial role of social entrepreneurship as an innovative and collaborative way to address social challenges and move towards more sustainable development.

Regarding the dimensions, Portuguese Castro *et al.* (2018) consider three aspects: Passion towards entrepreneurship, which according to Baum & Locke (2004) alludes to the affection experienced by entrepreneurs towards the work they are doing; Orientation towards sustainability, which implies the ability to create responses to current challenges considering that these do not have negative repercussions for future generations (Kuckertz & Wagner, 2010), and Identification of opportunities, which is understood as transforming circumstances with the purpose of establishing a new balance that ensures these groups improved living conditions and a positive impact on the community (Kliksberg, 2012).

Regarding the sustainable development variable, Brundtland (1987) defines sustainable development as the satisfaction of current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. For Sachs (2005), sustainable development has three dimensions: Economic, it was stated that it focuses on preserving the advancement of economic development to maximum human welfare, taking into account established constraints (Pearce *et al.*, 1994). Social, when people interact with each other, either within the same society or with other surroun-

ding societies. This encompasses connections between various members of society, customs, religion and other cultural aspects (Kisova & Barsukova, 2021). Finally, Environmental, where it is not feasible to understand human existence without the crucial presence of the beloved nature, specifying that all development paradigms are inevitably connected to ecological and environmental aspects (Guillén de Romero *et al.*, 2020).

The theory underpinning the research is Havighurst's Active Aging Theory (1961) which urges the continued participation of older people in society, including the work and entrepreneurial spheres. In the context of the relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainable development in the golden years, the Active Aging Theory suggests that older adults have the capacity and potential to initiate and manage social enterprises in meaningful and sustainable ways. As people age, their experience, knowledge and skills accumulated over the years become valuable resources that can be leveraged to address social and environmental problems. This theory supports the idea that older adults can play a crucial role in social entrepreneurship, thus contributing to sustainable development by addressing social and environmental problems, while enriching their own lives and contributing to the household economy.

## METHODOLOGY

The research was applied, since it provides a solution to a specific problem and offers knowledge through the compilation of information (Hernández-Sampieri & Mendoza, 2018). Non-experimental design, transectional and correlational cut by seeking to know the relationship between variables, thus allowing to analyze how a variable can alter another variable (Ñaupas Paitán *et al.*, 2018). The research was quantitative in approach. Hernández-Sampieri & Mendoza (2018) state that this occurs when the research variables are numerical in nature, as is the case with the research variables: social entrepreneurship and sustainable development. The study was conducted at the end of June 2023.

In terms of the population, the unit of study is older adults of Peruvian nationality residing in North Lima. Although INEI (2023) reports that

13.6% of the Peruvian population is older adults, the research was conducted in a district of North Lima where there is no exact record of the population with this characteristic, inferring that an infinite population would be addressed. Given the nature of the research, convenience sampling was used to identify a group of 100 retired older adults, all of them residents of North Lima, of whom 70 are women and 30 are men. Within this group, subgroups were identified based on the presence or absence of disability and educational level.

**Table 1.**  
*Characteristics of the population*

| Gender | Participants | Disability | No education |
|--------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Female | 70           | 20         | 15           |
| Male   | 30           | 10         | 5            |

As can be seen in Table 1, in relation to disability, 20 women (approximately 28.6% of the total number of women) state that they have some kind of disability. On the other hand, 10 men (approximately 33.3% of the total number of men) indicate that they have some kind of disability. In terms of educational level, 15 women (about 21.4% of the total number of women) have no education. In the case of men, 5 of them (approximately 16.7% of the total number of men) indicate that they have no education. These characteristics made it possible to recognize that despite having some kind of physical limitation or no education, the participants played a role in contributing to the household economy.

For the research it was necessary to use questionnaires for each variable. The Portuguese Castro *et al.* (2018) proposal was adapted for the social entrepreneurship variable, which consisted of 25 questions on a Likert-type scale, and an 18-question questionnaire was created for the sustainable development variable. The reliability analysis considered a pilot of 30 participants with similar characteristics, data that were recorded in an Excel spreadsheet, subsequently recorded in the SPSS program and each instrument was processed using the Cronbach's Alpha statistic, obtaining 0.936; for social entrepreneurship and for the sustainable development variable, 0.955 was obtained, which according to Valderrama & Jaimes (2019) is a very high reliability.

Google Forms and tablets were used to collect information dynamically, complemented by printed surveys in areas with limited network coverage. This allowed for a more personalized interaction with older adults, ensuring detailed and accurate data collection. Subsequently, SPSS 26 software was used to analyze and present the results, which facilitated the identification of relevant patterns and trends in the data collected.

Regarding the ethical aspects of the research, the following were considered: Informed consent: It was obtained from the participants, clearly explaining the objectives and procedures of the research. Confidentiality and anonymity, the privacy of the participants is protected, ensuring that the information collected is kept confidential and that the data is presented anonymously in reports and publications. Respect for autonomy and dignity, respecting the autonomy and decision-making capacity of older adults, ensuring participation on a voluntary basis and

with respectful and dignified treatment at all times. Finally, Transparency and honesty: Being transparent in the communication of the results and conclusions of the research, avoiding biases or manipulations that may distort the truth.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regarding the results, for the general hypothesis, a significance lower than 0.05 was obtained, so the existence of correlation can be inferred. The correlation coefficient was 0.957, so the positive and very strong correlation was proven (Valderrama & Jaimes, 2019), meaning that the alternative hypothesis is accepted, indicating that there is a significant relationship between the variable social entrepreneurship and sustainable development in older adults (Table 2).

**Table 2.**  
*Correlation test results for general and specific hypotheses*

| Hypothesis |                                         | V 2: Sustainable development |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| General    | V 1: sustainable development            | ,957                         |
| Specific 1 | Dim. 1: Passion for entrepreneurship    | ,671                         |
| Specific 2 | Dim. 2: Orientation to sustainability   | ,982                         |
| Specific 3 | Dim. 3: Identification of opportunities | ,847                         |

In the specific hypothesis 1, when analyzing the dimension passion towards entrepreneurship with the variable sustainable development, a correlation coefficient of 0.671 was obtained, which is interpreted by Valderrama & Jaimes (2019) as a considerable positive correlation. For the specific hypothesis 2, when analyzing the sustainability orientation dimension, a correlation coefficient of ,982 was obtained, interpreted as a positive and very strong correlation. Finally, for the specific hypothesis 3, when analyzing the dimension identification of opportunities, a correlation coefficient of 0.847 was obtained, which is interpreted as a very strong positive correlation. The specific hypotheses coincided in a significance equivalent to and lower than 0.05 (0.00), so it is possible to affirm the existence of correlation (Table 2).

Regarding the discussion, associated with the main objective, it was determined that there is a positive and very strong relationship (.957) between sustainable entrepreneurship and sustainable development. Regarding previous research, the study by Cárdenas *et al.* (2020) in Colombia, analyzed the particularities of social entrepreneurship among leaders of community action boards in Maicao. It was found that social entrepreneurs made independent decisions, had cognitive and personal flexibility, learned from mistakes and showed humility. Their main objective was to benefit the community, and it was concluded that these characteristics revealed an ethical coherence that allowed them to turn threats into opportunities and advance towards their goals.

On the other hand, Caldera *et al.* (2022) studied social entrepreneurship among young university students in Mexico. They identified endogenous factors, such as control and autonomy, as relevant in the configuration of the social entrepreneurial profile of young people. The need to reinforce human and personal development competencies in university institutions to promote a social entrepreneurial profile among young people was highlighted. In Peru, Boscán-Carroz *et al.* (2023) investigated the connection between entrepreneurship and sustainable development. A moderate positive correlation was found between entrepreneurship and sustainable development, especially in the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and the promotion of innovation. However, the importance of strengthening community participation to improve this relationship was noted.

Finally, Andía (2022) examined the challenges in the province of Talara, Peru, where artisans faced limited opportunities and lack of government support. A very strong positive correlation was found between artisanal entrepreneurship and sustainable development in economic, environmental and social terms.

Regarding the discussion, associated with the first specific objective, it was determined that there is a considerable positive relationship (.671) between passion for entrepreneurship and sustainable development. Regarding previous research, in the case of Colombia, the study by Cárdenas *et al.* (2020) focused on social entrepreneurship within the community action boards in commune 3 of Maicao. They identified that social entrepreneurs, in this context, show characteristics such as independent decision making, cognitive and personal flexibility, learning from mistakes and humility, with the main objective of benefiting the community. These ethical and community engagement characteristics could be associated with a passion for entrepreneurship and, therefore, sustainable development, given their focus on positive social impact.

On the other hand, in Mexico, Caldera *et al.* (2022) investigated the factors that influence social entrepreneurship among young university students. They found that endogenous factors such as control and autonomy were relevant in the configuration of the social entrepreneurial profile of these young people. This autonomy

and control capacity could be related to the passion for entrepreneurship and, therefore, to sustainable development, since they imply an orientation towards innovation and the resolution of social problems.

The study by Boscán-Carroz *et al.* (2023) in Peru also contributes to the result by revealing a moderate positive correlation between entrepreneurship and sustainable development. They highlighted the contribution of entrepreneurship to the Sustainable Development Goals and the promotion of innovation. This connection between entrepreneurship and sustainability supports the idea of a considerable positive relationship between passion for entrepreneurship and sustainable development. Finally, the work of Andía (2022) in the province of Talara, Peru, points to a very strong positive correlation between artisanal entrepreneurship and sustainable development in economic, environmental and social terms. This study highlights how even in traditional sectors such as handicrafts, entrepreneurship can contribute significantly to sustainable development, possibly due to its focus on cultural preservation, the use of sustainable materials and the strengthening of the local economy.

Regarding the discussion, associated with the second specific objective, it was determined that there is a positive and very strong relationship (.982) between orientation to sustainability and sustainable development. Regarding previous research, the study by Cárdenas *et al.* (2020) in Colombia focuses on social entrepreneurship among community leaders, highlighting independence in decision making, cognitive and personal flexibility, and ethics focused on benefiting the community. This study reveals key characteristics of social entrepreneurs that can contribute to sustainable development.

On the other hand, the analysis of Caldera *et al.* (2022) in Mexico highlights the importance of endogenous factors such as control and autonomy in the social entrepreneurial profile of young university students. This study suggests that educational institutions have a crucial role in fostering social entrepreneurship by reinforcing personal and human development competencies among students. As for the study by Boscán-Carroz *et al.* (2023) in Peru, a moderate positive correlation is found between entrepreneurship and sustainable development,

especially in the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the promotion of innovation. However, it points out the need for greater community participation to strengthen this relationship. Finally, Andía's (2022) study in the province of Talara, Peru, focuses on the challenges faced by artisans in terms of access to technology, tools and government support. This study shows a very strong positive correlation between artisanal entrepreneurship and sustainable development in economic, environmental and social aspects.

Regarding the discussion, associated with the third specific objective, it was determined that there is a very strong positive relationship (.847) between the orientation to sustainability and sustainable development. In the case of Colombia, Cárdenas *et al.* (2020) investigated the characteristics and motivations of social entrepreneurs in commune 3 of Maicao. Their findings indicated that social entrepreneurs had a community benefit orientation and showed cognitive and personal flexibility. These ethical and community engagement characteristics are aligned with an orientation towards sustainability and sustainable development.

On the other hand, in Mexico, Caldera *et al.* (2022) identified key factors that influence social entrepreneurship among young university students. They found that endogenous factors, such as control and autonomy, were relevant in shaping the social entrepreneurial profile. This autonomy and control reflect a proactive mentality committed to generating positive impacts on society, which is linked to an orientation towards sustainability and sustainable development. In the study conducted in Peru by Boscán-Carroz *et al.* (2023), a connection was established between entrepreneurship and sustainable development. Although the correlation found was moderate, the contribution of entrepreneurship to the Sustainable Development Goals and innovation was highlighted. This suggests that, although the relationship may vary in intensity depending on the context, there is a positive trend towards the contribution of entrepreneurship to sustainable development.

Finally, the work of Andía (2022) in the province of Talara, Peru, highlights the importance of artisanal entrepreneurship in sustainable development. The very strong positive correlation found between artisanal entrepreneurship and sustain-

able development in economic, environmental and social terms underlines how this type of entrepreneurship can be a significant driver for sustainability in several dimensions.

### **Contribution to knowledge**

This research, during the approach to the relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainable development in older adults in retirement, found a very strong positive correlation between both variables. In this sense, it highlighted the importance of dimensions such as passion for entrepreneurship, orientation to sustainability and identification of opportunities -substantive aspects to promote active aging aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Limitations**

Among the main limitations of the study, the use of a convenience sample concentrated in one district of Peru (North Lima) restricts the generalization of the results to other regions or national and international contexts. Therefore, it is suggested to take these results with caution.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

It was possible to determine the existence of a relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainable development, being significantly high (.957), so it should be taken into account that the entities that propose social entrepreneurship proposals will improve sustainable development in older adults. Likewise, each specific hypothesis that sought to measure the relationship between the dimensions of the social entrepreneurship variable with the sustainable development variable, expressed positive correlation in each case. It is important to note that although the passion for entrepreneurship dimension showed a positive correlation (.671), it is important that the entrepreneurship proposal be in line with the participant's profile of interest, since this will boost the passion factor.

The composition of the study population allowed us to understand that training proposals aimed at social participation must be inclusive and collaborative. Promoting entrepreneurship among older adults has not only economic but also social benefits. It can help combat isolation

and promote social inclusion by providing opportunities to interact with the community and pass on knowledge to younger generations.

It is essential to establish connections with institutions, organizations and universities, since they play a significant role in collaboration and knowledge sharing. The research may be replicable in other districts, and other regions, as this will provide an indicator of institutional interest in older adults.

#### Conflicts of interest

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest.

## REFERENCIAS

- Allan, A., N., Wachholtz M., D., & Valdés R., A. (2021). Cambios en la ocupación de los adultos mayores recientemente jubilados. *Revista Chilena De Terapia Ocupacional*, 22(2), 233–242. <https://doi.org/10.5354/0719-5346.2021.103>
- Andía, A. (2022). *Emprendimiento artesanal y su relación con el desarrollo sostenible de la provincia de Talara, 2021* [Tesis pregrado, Universidad Cesar Vallejo]. Repositorio institucional de la Universidad César Vallejo. <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12692/115097>
- Baum, J. R., & Locke, E. A. (2004). The Relationship of Entrepreneurial Traits, Skill, and Motivation to Subsequent Venture Growth. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 89(4), 587–598. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.89.4.587>
- Boscán-Carroz, Mariby C., Meleán-Romero, Rosana A., Chávez-Vera, Kerwin José, & Calanche-Urribarri, África. (2023). Emprendimiento peruano en el marco del desarrollo sostenible. RETOS. *Revista de Ciencias de la Administración y Economía*, 13(26), 223–236. <https://doi.org/10.17163/ret.n26.2023.03>
- Brundtland, G. (1987). *Nuestro Futuro Común* (Informe Brundtland). Comisión Mundial para el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo de la ONU.
- Caldera, D. del C., Velázquez, F. J., & Zárate, L. E. (2022). Análisis de factores determinantes de emprendimiento social en jóvenes universitarios. *Apuntes Universitarios*, 12(3), 326–348. <https://doi.org/10.17162/au.v12i3.1134>
- Cárdenas, N., Ortega, L., Díaz, I. & Sánchez, D. (2020). Enfoque para el auto sostenimiento del Emprendimiento social en dignatarios de las juntas de acciones comunales (JAC), comuna 3 del municipio de Maicao. *Revista Venezolana de Gerencia*, 25(4), 222–234. <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=8890410>
- Delfín-Ruiz, C., Cano-Guzmán, R., & Peña-Valencia, E. J. (2020). Funcionabilidad familiar como estrategia para la generación del emprendimiento social en México. *Revista Venezolana de Gerencia*, 25(89), 79–91. <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=29062641007>
- Guillén de Romero, J., Calle, J., Gavidia, A. M., & Vélez, A. G. (2020). Desarrollo sostenible: Desde la mirada de preservación del medio ambiente colombiano. *Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, 26(4), 293–307. <https://doi.org/10.31876/rsc.v26i4.34664>
- Havighurst, R. J. (1961). Successful aging. *The Gerontologist*, 1, 8–13. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/1.1.8>
- Hernández-Sampieri, R., & Mendoza, C. (2018). *Metodología de la Investigación. Las rutas cuantitativa, cualitativa y mixta*. Segunda edición. México. Mc Graw-Hill. <https://doi.org/10.22201/fesc.20072236e.2019.10.18.6>
- INEI. (2023). *Informe técnico: Situación de la población Adulta mayor. 2*. <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/5206691/Situaci%C3%B3n%20de%20la%20Poblaci%C3%B3n%20Adulta%20Mayor%3A%20Abril%20-%20Mayo%20-%20Junio%202023.pdf>
- Kisova, A., & Barsukova, K. (2021). Social innovations as a basis for sustainable development of the industrial region. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 258, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202125806010>
- Kliksberg, B. (2012). *Emprendedores sociales. los que hacen la diferencia* (2da. Ed.). Temas Grupo Editorial.

- Kuckertz, A., & Wagner, M. (2010). The influence of sustainability orientation on entrepreneurial intentions -Investigating the role of business experience. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 25(5), 524–539. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2009.09.001>
- López, M. A. V. (2022). El adulto mayor en el Perú: Una mirada al empleo en el contexto del covid-19. *Ciencia Latina Revista Científica Multidisciplinar*, 6(2), 3937-3951. [https://doi.org/10.37811/cl\\_rcm.v6i2.2139](https://doi.org/10.37811/cl_rcm.v6i2.2139)
- Manuel, V., Rodríguez, Y., & Castillo, M. (2022). Emprendimiento social: una revisión sistemática de la literatura. *SIGNOS, Investigación en Sistemas de Gestión*, 14(2). <https://doi.org/10.15332/24631140.7796>
- Maritz, A., Eager, B., & De Klerk, S. (2021). Entrepreneurship and self-employment for mature-aged people. *Australian Journal of Career Development*, 30(1), 3-14. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1038416220978971>
- Moreno, J. E., Prestofelippo, M. E., & Favara, J. V. (2020). Conciencia ambiental en adultos. Un estudio de la jerarquización de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sustentable. *Cultura Económica*, 38(100), 121–133. <https://e-revistas.uca.edu.ar/index.php/CECON/article/view/3331>
- Ñaupas Paitán, H., Valdivia Dueñas, M. R., Palacios Vilela, J. J., & Romero Delgado, H. E. (2018). *Metodología de la investigación cuantitativa-cualitativa y redacción de la tesis* (5ta Ed.). Ediciones de la U. [http://www.biblioteca.cij.gob.mx/Archivos/Materiales\\_de\\_consulta/Drogas\\_de\\_Abuso/Articulos/MetodologiaInvestigacionNaupas.pdf](http://www.biblioteca.cij.gob.mx/Archivos/Materiales_de_consulta/Drogas_de_Abuso/Articulos/MetodologiaInvestigacionNaupas.pdf)
- Oliveira, A. A., Trevisan J., Cruz, M. K., Quina, M. J., Perfeita, R., & Carvalho M. F. (2023). Quality of life and factors associated among public university employees retired due to disabilities. *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem*, 31, e3816. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1518-8345.6057.3816>
- Osberg, S., & Martin, R. L. (2015). Getting beyond better: how social entrepreneurship works. *Harvard Business Review*. <https://digilib.bakrie.ac.id/index.php?p=fstream-pdf&fid=3722&bid=3180>
- Padilla Góngora, D., López-Liria, R., Aguilar-Parra, J. M., Lozano-Segura, M. C., & Morales Montoya, A. (2017). El emprendimiento en adultos mayores y su entrenamiento como oportunidad para favorecer el envejecimiento activo. *Revista INFAD De Psicología. International Journal of Developmental and Educational Psychology*, 1(2), 33–40. <https://doi.org/10.17060/ijodaep.2017.n2.v1.1106>
- Pearce, D. W., Atkinson, G. D., & Dubourg, W. R. (1994). The economics of sustainable development. *Annual review of energy and the environment*, 19, 457-474. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.eg.19.110194.002325>
- Portuguez Castro, M., Valenzuela González, J. R., & Navarro Corona, C. (2018). Diseño y validación de un test de evaluación del potencial en emprendimiento social. *REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos*, 128, 192-211. <https://doi.org/10.5209/REVE.60207>
- Rodríguez, R. (2020). “Adultos Mayores Emprendedores”: la iniciativa online que busca apoyar a las personas de la tercera edad. *Somos Periodistas*. <https://somosperiodismo.com/adultos-mayores-emprendedores-la-iniciativa-online-que-busca-apoyar-a-las-personas-de-la-tercera-edad/>
- Sachs, J. (2005). *The end of poverty: How we can make it happen in our lifetime*. Penguin UK.
- Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research. *Management Review*, 25(1), 217-239. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2000.2791611>
- Terán-Yépez, E., Marín-Carrillo, G. M., del Pilar Casado-Belmonte, M., & de las Mercedes Capobianco-Uriarte, M. (2020). Sustainable entrepreneurship: Review of its evolution and new trends. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 252, 119742. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.119742>
- Valderrama, S., & Jaimes, C. (2019). *El desarrollo de la tesis. Descriptiva - comparativa, correlacional y cuasiexperimental*. Editorial San Marcos.
- Weerawardena, J., Salunke, S., Haigh, N., & Sullivan Mort, G. (2021). Business model innovation in social purpose organizations: Conceptualizing dual social-economic value creation. *Journal of Business Research*, 125, 762-771. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.10.016>