

# Index

- “Absorptive capacity”, 99
- Academic Entrepreneurship and Innovation Program, 459
- Academic labs, 91
- Academic media labs, 94
- Accenture, 224–225
- Access
- to finance, 40
  - mechanisms, 282
- Access Partnership, 224–225
- Access to Information Law (LAI), 96–97
- Accommodative negotiation, 531–532
- According to the Entrepreneurs Association of Mexico (ASEM), 456
- Achievement motivation, 390–391
- Act 11723 Legal Regime of Intellectual Property (1993), 69
- Adaptation organizational systems process, 518
- Adult Population Survey (APS), 247–248
- Adversity, 10
- Affordable loss principle, 452
- African Americans, 287
- Agenda 2030 for educational inclusion, 160
- Agent-based modeling, 162
- “Agricultural entrepreneurship”, 409
- Alternative Reality Games (ARG), 463
- Amazon Prime, 42
- American Psychological Association (APA), 4
- Analytical matrix of knowledge transfer, 168–169
- Analytics, 166
- Andean cultures, 277
- Anglo-Saxon cultures, 276
- “Anticipatory governance”, 137
- Antioquian entrepreneurship, 415–416
- Argentinian Constitution (1853), 68
- Arriería*, 416
- Art of SE from Latin American perspective, 328–329
- “Art of the possible”, 92
- Artificial intelligence, 57–58, 166
- Artisan guilds, 279
- Artisans, 275–276
- Asset, 532
- classical, 533
  - human, 532–533
  - neoclassical, 533
  - physical, 532
  - relational, 533
- Association for Private Capital Investment in Latin America (LAVCA), 224–225
- Atlas of Social Innovation, 209
- Authorship, 49
- Autonomy (psychological attributes in entrepreneurial profile), 390–391
- Aztec cultures, 277–278, 289
- Backwardness, 118
- ISI industrialization model and emergence of technological policy, 120
  - way out of backwardness through industrialization, 118–120
  - weakness of productive structure in peripheral countries, 119–120
- Badianus manuscript, 277
- Bank for International Settlements (BIS), 224–225
- Barcelonnettes*, 407

- Base of pyramid (BOP), 209–210  
 Bayesian Nash Equilibrium Analysis, 474  
 Bayh Dole Act, 73  
   system and implications, 73–74  
 Berne Convention, 66, 71  
 Bibliographic coupling, 313  
 Bibliometric analysis, 285, 299  
 Bibliometric studies, 300, 327  
   on entrepreneurship, 298–299  
   in Latin America, 300–304  
 Big Data, 166  
 Bilateral governance, 533  
 Biodiversity, 497  
 Biographies about businessmen in Mexico, 517  
 Biographies of Latin American entrepreneurs  
   biographical studies of entrepreneurs, 403–404  
   biographies and business in Colombia, 412–417  
   biographies approach in business studies in Mexico and Colombia, 417–421  
   biographies of entrepreneurs, biographies of families, 411–412  
   biographies of entrepreneurs and immigration, 407–408  
   business biographies, industries, and agricultural in regional contexts, 408–411  
   entrepreneurship biographical studies, 418  
   studies using biographies of businessmen in Mexico, 404–405  
   study of Mexican entrepreneurs, 405–407  
 Bird in hand principle, 452  
 “Blindness”, 210–211  
 Blockchain, 76–80  
   future of IP institutions, 80  
   as proof of ownership, 78–80  
 Bolivian Community Solidarity Tourism Network (TUSOCO), 286  
 Brazil  
   organizational creativity in, 53–55  
   tour operators in, 498  
 Bricolage theory, 432  
 British railroad companies, 495  
 Broader strategic innovation approach, 91–92  
 Bureaucratic procedures, 488  
 Business, 255–256, 515  
   activities, 252–254  
   angels networks, 308  
   biographies, industries, and agricultural in regional contexts, 408–411  
   biographies approach in business studies in Mexico and Colombia, 417–421  
   business-oriented entrepreneurial perspective in Mesoamerican indigenous culture, 278  
   culture, 284  
   development, 409  
   development for women entrepreneurs, 229  
   dimension, 288  
   families, 515–517  
   incubator, 457  
   models, 333  
   partners, 279  
   registrations, 248  
   SE as business strategy, 333–335  
   sector, 335  
 Business model innovation (BMI), 181  
 Business ownership approach, 288–289  
 Businessmen biographies in Mexico, 404–405  
 “By demand” approach, 160  
 “By supply” approach, 160  
 Cambridge Center for Alternative Finance (CCAF), 224–225  
 Capabilities, 178, 182, 194

- and entrepreneurship as traits of startups, 180–182
- innovation, and entrepreneurship, 179–182
- and startups in Latin America, entrepreneurship, 182–189
- Capgemini, 224–225
- Capital accumulation, 282
- Capitalism, 117, 125–126, 275, 515–516
  - in Argentina, 517–518
- Career paths of entrepreneurs, 405
- Cash management, 221–222
- Cash tech, 227
- Caucasians, 285
- “Center-periphery”, 126
- Centralization of money supply (CeFi), 228
- CEO, 223
- “CEPAL’s structuralism”, 116
- Cerarens Community Tourism Network (TUCUM), 286
- “Chicas en tecnología”, 234–235
- Chile
  - entrepreneur in, 394–395
  - entrepreneurship context in, 460–461
- Chilean Constitution (1833), 68
- “Chinampas” (artificial islands), 277
- Chinese immigrant entrepreneurs, 434
- Citing in-house innovation lab, 88–89
- Civil Code, 67–68
- Classical assets, 533
- Cocitation analysis, 317
- Cognitive approach, 453
- Cognitive distance, 534
- Cognitive operations, 5–6
- Cognitive organization theory, 531, 534–535
- Collaboration, 170–171
- Collaborative negotiation, 531–532
- Collaborative networks, 313–317
- Collective entrepreneurship, 190
- Colombia
  - biographies and business in, 412–417
  - biographies approach in business studies in, 417–421
  - entrepreneurship context in, 458–460
  - indigenous leaders of, 287
  - organizational creativity in, 53–55
- Colombian Constitution (1886), 68
- Colonial Era, 270, 281–282
- “Colonization Laws”, 518
- Commercial plaza, 279
- Commodity-export policy, 70
- Communal entrepreneurship, 26
- Community governance plan, 306–308
- Competition in the financial sector, 228
- Competitiveness, 496, 498–499
- Competitors, 312
- Complex organizational systems process, 518
- Compound family business, 513
- Computer technology, 221–222
- Conceptualizing transformation of innovation system framework, 149–151
  - conceptual elements of traditional, transitioning, and transformed innovation systems, 150
- Conflict, 414–415, 542
  - between entrepreneurs, 500
  - internal, 415
  - land, 416
  - management approach, 542
- Conglomerates, 272
- Conservation, 497
- Consumption mechanism, 281, 493
- Contact networks, 308–310
- Contest-Program, 459–460
- Contract Farming Negotiation, 531
- Contracting mechanisms, 536
- Contracting Party, 66–67
- Contracting State, 66
- Conventional theories, 117
- Copyright
  - copyright-intensive industries, 79–80
  - protection, 72, 77

- Corporate governance, 517
- Corporate social responsibility (CSR), 334
- Corruption and entrepreneurship, 470–471
- Cost–benefit relationship, 27
- Council of Science and Technology, 202
- Covid-19  
 analysis review, 348  
 conducting review, 345–347  
 descriptive analysis of literature of, 348–365  
 design review, 345  
 impact on entrepreneurship, 344–345  
 research methodology, 345–348  
 structural impact of, 37–38  
 structuring and reporting, 348  
 thematic analysis of literature of, 365–371
- Crazy-quilt principle, 452
- Creatio ex nihilo* concept, 4
- Creative entrepreneurs, 38–39
- Creativity. *See also* Organizational  
 creativity, 3, 9, 17–19,  
 47–48, 383, 390–391  
 comparative context of Mexico,  
 Ecuador, and Colombia,  
 28–30  
 creativity studies in Latin America,  
 9–10  
 and culture, 38  
 dynamics of entrepreneurship and,  
 22–24  
 entrepreneurship and, 19–22  
 interest in, 46  
 in Latin America, 27–31  
 lighthouse, 10–12  
 management, 55  
 relationship of creativity and  
 entrepreneurship works in  
 contexts, 24–25
- Creators, 78
- Credit mechanisms, 282
- Crisis, 365–368  
 during crisis, 367–368  
 postcrisis during, 368  
 precrisis and during, 367
- Critical analysis, 170–171, 483, 488
- Cross-cultural negotiations, 530
- Crowdfunding platforms, 207–208
- Cultural and creative industries (CCIs), 38
- Cultural capital, 429–430
- Cultural entrepreneurship, 432
- Cultural factors, 285
- Cultural identity, 289, 493
- Cultural symbolic system, 515–516
- Culture, 20  
 creativity and, 38  
 of entrepreneurship, 496–497
- “Culture of effort”, 441–442
- Customers, 312
- Data sources, 272
- DB server, 98–99
- Decentralized financial system (DeFi system), 228
- Decision-making capacity, 393
- Decolonization, 119–120
- Decree-Law 588 on Organization of Industrial Property, 69
- Dedicated innovation systems, 145
- Defend Trade Secrets Act, 80
- “Dekasegi”, 434
- Deloitte, 224–225
- Democratization, 472–473
- Dependency theory, 118, 120
- Descriptive analysis of literature of entrepreneurship and Covid-19 in Latin America, 348–365
- Design thinking, 213, 457
- Development  
 development, industrialization,  
 innovation, and  
 entrepreneurship, 112–113  
 developmental problems,  
 126–127  
 exhaustion of ISI model, 123–126

- idea of development and Latin American critical positions, 113–118
- need for endogenous core and innovative entrepreneur, 120–126
- radical criticisms, 118
- regarding innovation, development, and entrepreneurship, 127–128
- science, technology, innovation, and development, 112
- structuralism approach, 113–117
- way out of backwardness through industrialization, 118–120
- Dichotomy, 276
- Digital revolution, 38, 42
- Digital technology, 40–41, 77, 99
- Digital transformation approach, 108, 160
- Digitalization, 40, 165, 368–369
- Directionality, 143
  - of innovation for sustainability, 145
- Discernment, 393
- Distribution mechanism, 281
- Distributive negotiation, 531–532
- Division of Labor, 65
- DNA of Tecnológico de Monterrey, 456
- Dynamic process, 106
- Dynamic technology-based sector, 178
  
- E-business initiatives, 179
- e-publishing, 77
- EAFIT Media Lab, 96
- Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (ECLAC), 112, 134, 208, 326–327
- Economic crises, 327
- Economic development
  - increasing complexity of IP system, 71–72
  - IP as tool of, 70–72
  - in Mesoamerican peoples, 281
  - strong IPRs vs. technology diffusion, 70–71
- Economic entity, 179–180
- Economic institutionalism
  - analytical proposal for study of negotiation and entrepreneurship in Latin America, 535, 537–538
  - negotiation, transaction costs, and cognitive organization theory, 531–535
  - negotiation and entrepreneurship in Latin America, 538–542
- Economic liberalization, 472–473, 480
- Economic recovery, 38
  - through creativity and culture, 38
  - LAC challenge of, 37–38
- Economic risk assessment, 383
- Economic sectors development in Latin America, 403–404
- Economic subordination mechanism, 116
- Economic systems, 109
- Economic transformation, 380
- Economy of enclave, 287
- Ecosystem, 10, 89, 329
- Ecotourism, 497
- Ecuadorian migrants, 435–436
- Ecuadorian Amazon, 286
- Editorial experimentation, 88
- Education, 328–329, 369–370, 450
- Educational and research institutions, 183
- Educational approach, 454–455
- Educational techniques for developing skills, 453–454
- Edutech, 227
- Effectuation, 463
  - models, 455
  - theory, 452
- Efficiency enhancers*, 249
- Ek'Chuuh of Mayan, 278
- El empresario mexicano*, 404–405
- Elevator pitch*, 213
- Embezzlement network, 481–482, 486
- Emerging countries, 178

- COVID-19 impact in, 344
- GDP and, 442–443
- innovation-based firms in, 187–188
- Japanese entrepreneurs conducting businesses in, 434
- Employment, 40, 370–371
  - challenges for women in Latin American Fintechs, 232–235
- Endogenous core, 120–126
  - nuanced technological dependence, 120–121
  - truncated industrialization and need for endogenous nucleus, 122
- Endogenous nucleus, 122
- Engagement, 390–391
- Enterprise program (1978), 456
- Entrepreneur, 180, 189, 191, 194, 380, 451
  - approach, 453–455
  - attributes of, 387
  - in Chile, 394–395
  - in contemporary era, 383–384
  - in context of Latin America, 384–386
  - evolution in study of figure of, 381–383
  - initial studies on figure of, 381–382
  - personality, 191–192
  - in Peru, 393–394
  - profile in Mexico, 391–393
  - psychological profile of, 386–389
  - of Twentieth Century, 382–383
- “Entrepreneur Territory”, 459–460
- Entrepreneurial activity, 249–250, 252, 254
- Entrepreneurial aspirations, 249–250, 255–256
- “Entrepreneurial ataraxia”, 270–271
- Entrepreneurial attitudes, 250–252
- Entrepreneurial attitudes and perceptions*, 249–250
- Entrepreneurial capabilities (EC), 178, 189, 195
  - entrepreneur, innovation, and growth of companies, 189–191
  - individual attributes and acquired skills in building of, 191–192
  - knowledge and skills, 192–193
  - in knowledge-intensive startups, 193–195
- “Entrepreneurial economy”, 258–259
- Entrepreneurial ecosystem, 277, 283
  - under indigenous context, 282–284
- Entrepreneurial Employee Activity (EEA), 254, 256–257
- Entrepreneurial family, 411–412
- Entrepreneurial firms, 450
- Entrepreneurial framework conditions (EFC), 256–257
- Entrepreneurial History Analysis Scheme (EAHE), 419
- Entrepreneurial human capital, 283–284
- Entrepreneurial Leadership Development (ELD), 456
- Entrepreneurial learning, 187–188
- Entrepreneurial migration processes, 430–431
  - family, 441–442
  - institutional conditions of host countries attracting migration, 439
  - institutional conditions of Latin American countries, 438–439
  - institutional obstacles, 439–441
  - migration motivations from and to Latin America, 435–436
  - profile of foreign entrepreneurs immigrating in Latin America, 437–438
  - profile of Latin American migrant entrepreneurs, 436–437
  - research approach and antecedents, 433–435
  - theoretical framework, 431–432
- Entrepreneurial motivation, 370
- Entrepreneurial perceptions, 250–252
- Entrepreneurial phenomenon, 284
  - access to ownership, 288
  - key aspects in, 288

- market conditions, 288
- predisposing factors, 288
- resource mobilizations, 288
- Entrepreneurial process, 247, 291, 308, 310, 451
- Entrepreneurial spirit, 22, 385, 395, 429–430
- Entrepreneurial State, 108–109
- Entrepreneurialism, 20
- Entrepreneurs, 275–276, 281, 344–345
  - biographical studies of, 403–404
  - biographies and immigration, 407–408
  - biographies of, 411–412
  - perceive IP institutions, 64
- Entrepreneurship. *See also* Social entrepreneurship (SE), 4–5, 17–18, 64, 106, 112–113, 125, 177–178, 180, 247, 258, 271, 284–285, 288, 301, 303, 329, 333, 344, 380, 383, 450, 456, 531
  - academic literature on, 298–299
  - activity, 370
  - analytical proposal for
    - entrepreneurship study in Latin America, 535–538
  - capabilities, innovation, and, 179, 182, 191–192
  - capabilities and startups in Latin America, 182–189
  - cases of study, 456–461
    - in Chile, 460–461
    - in Colombia, 458–460
  - comparative context of Mexico, Ecuador, and Colombia, 28–30
  - concept at GEM project, 246–247
  - conceptualization of, 451
  - corruption and, 470–471
  - countries publish most on
    - entrepreneurship in Latin America, 304, 316
  - and creativity, 19–22
  - crisis, 365–368
  - descriptive analysis of
    - entrepreneurship literature and Covid-19, 348–349, 363, 365
  - digitalization, 368–369
  - dynamics in Latin America and Caribbean, 244, 249, 257
  - dynamics of creativity and, 22–24
  - economic development, 297
  - ecosystem, 189, 259
  - education, 369–370, 450, 464
  - employment, 370–371
  - entrepreneurial activity, 252–254
  - entrepreneurial aspirations, 255–256
  - entrepreneurial attitudes and perceptions, 250–252
  - entrepreneurial framework
    - conditions, 256–257
  - entrepreneurship under GEM Lens, 258–260
  - evolution of, 304–313
  - field, 453
  - gender in, 222–223
  - informal entrepreneurship, 27
  - Latin America, 27, 31, 271–272, 277–278, 298, 300, 304, 452, 535, 538, 542
  - Latin American women in, 223–224
  - learning and teaching, 450
  - linear individualism of, 106
  - literature review, 189, 450
  - methodology, 455–456
  - in Mexico, 456–458
  - negotiation in, 530
  - opportunities and determined, 451
  - origin of empirical sample, 364–365
  - paradox, 258–259
  - political corruption and
    - entrepreneurship in Latin America, 471–473
  - programs, 453
  - PUC-Chile, 460
  - PUJ, 459
  - reflection on future of, 462–464

- relationship of creativity and entrepreneurship works in contexts, 24–25
- relevance in LAC under GEM Lens, 258–260
- relevance of GEM, 259
- research focuses between 2000 and 2006, 305–308
- research focuses between 2007 and 2013, 308–310
- research focuses between 2014 and 2020, 310–313
- rural and communal entrepreneurship, 26
- studies, 452
- TEC, 456
- thematic analysis of literature of entrepreneurship and Covid-19 in Latin America, 365–371
- top journals publishing on entrepreneurship in Latin America, 302–303
- as traits of startups, 180–182
- type of study and research methods, 364
- women’s entrepreneurship, 25–26
- year and affiliation of first author, 348–364
- Entrepreneurship Indicators Project, 283
- “Entrepreneurship Law”, 458–459
- Entrepreneurship Monitor Index (GEM Index), 283
- Entrepreneurship Paradox, 258–259
- Entrepreneurship Program Transfer Model (EPTM), 453
- Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 301–303
- Environmental sustainability, 108
- Environmentalism, 497
- Ernst and Young (EY), 224–225
- Established Business Ownership (EBO), 256–257
- Eternal recurrence process, 106–107
- Ethics and Governance guidelines, 224–225
- Ethnic businesses, 285
  - development, 288
- Ethnic community, 285
- Ethnic dimension, 288
- Ethnic entrepreneurial ecosystem shape, 291
- Ethnic entrepreneurship. *See also* Social entrepreneurship (SE), 287, 289, 291
  - in Latin America, 284–287
  - quality of, 289
- Ethnic group resources, 290
- Ethnic Studies Program, 515–516
- Ethnicity, 284–285, 515
  - subcultural dimension of, 285–286
- European immigrants, 494–495
- Exhaustion of ISI model, 123–126
- “Experiences in Social Innovation”, 214
- Experimentation, 88
- Extended family business, 513
- “Extraordinary rents” network, 479–480, 484
- “Fab labs”, 93
- “False entrepreneurs”, 539
- Family, 441–442
  - biographies of, 411–412
  - family-owned accommodations, 496–497
  - inheritance, 513
  - rivalries, 512
- Family business, 416, 511–512
  - future research Agenda, 519–520
  - generations, 511–512
  - literature on Latin American successions, 513–519
- Family entrepreneurship teams (FET), 310
- Farmers, 275–276
- “Fear of failure”, 388
- Federal Electricity Commission, 480
- Female
  - empowerment, 284

- entrepreneurship, 272
- Feminine identity, 9
- Fideicomisos Familiares*, 517
- Financial crises in some Latin American, 433
- Financial resources for entrepreneurship in Latin America, 272
- “Financial technology”, 221–222
- Financing mechanisms, 272, 282
- Fintech Revolution, 224
  - data and methods, 223–227
  - employment challenges for women in Latin American Fintechs, 232–235
  - Fintech, 227–229
  - Fintech start-ups, gender, and entrepreneurship in Latin America, 229–232
  - origins and evolution of, 227–235
- Firm, 121
- Firm governance, 517
- “Flesh and blood” entrepreneurs, 404
- Flexibility, 390–391
- Foreign direct investment (FDI), 139–140
- Foreign entrepreneurs immigrating profile in Latin America, 437–438
- Formal institutional frameworks, 22–23
- Fragmentation, 46
- Gates, Bill (Microsoft), 222
- Gender, 513
  - entrepreneurship, 222–223, 272
- General Data Protection guidelines, 224–225
- “Generation of ideas”, 58
- Generations, 513, 516–517
- Global Competitiveness Report of World Economic Forum, 249
- “Global Corruption Barometer: Latin America and The Caribbean 2019”, 472–473
- Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI), 283
- Global Entrepreneurship Monitor project (GEM project), 18–19, 107, 244, 246–247, 249, 252, 299, 384
  - collection, 247
  - conceptual framework of, 244, 246, 250
  - data, 258–259
  - entrepreneurship at, 246–247
  - entrepreneurship relevance in LAC under GEM lens, 258–260
  - framework, 249
  - in LAC, 259–260
  - methodology, 247–249
  - relevance of, 259
- Global Entrepreneurship Research Association (GERA), 259–260
- Globalization, 493
- Google Scholar, 345, 347, 389
- Granting patents, 72
- Greentech, 227, 231–232
- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD), 146
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 146
- Hacienda*, 408
- Hacks/Hackers movement, 93
- Hangzhou Internet Court Case, 78–79
- “Hedging influencing” practices, 481
- Heroic entrepreneur, 190
- Heterogeneity of entrepreneurial spirit, 17–18
- High-income economies, 256–257
- Higher education (HE), 326
- Higher Education Institutions, 167, 214, 383–384
- Hotel chains, 493–494
- Human assets, 532–533
- Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), 39
- Illegal economic activities, 482–483, 486

- Immigrant(s), 429–430  
 communities, 287  
 entrepreneurs, 430, 512  
 family, 514
- Immigration, biographies of  
 entrepreneurs and, 407–408
- Import substitution, 471
- Import substitution industrialization  
 model (ISI model), 112,  
 124–125  
 ISI industrialization model and  
 emergence of technological  
 policy, 120
- Inca Rail in Peru, 498–499
- Incas*, 270
- Inclusive innovation frameworks,  
 138
- Inclusive system of innovation, 138
- Independent labs, 92, 96
- Indigenous communities, 284, 286
- Indigenous context, entrepreneurial  
 ecosystem under, 282–284
- Indigenous Latin American context,  
 291
- Indigenous people, 284, 286, 290
- “Individual determinants”, 178
- “Individual entrepreneur”, 180
- Individual learning, 94
- Industrial Revolution, 65
- Industrialization, 112–113  
 way out of backwardness through,  
 118–120
- Industry labs, 91–92
- Influence peddling, 488
- Informal entrepreneurship, 27
- Informal institutional frameworks,  
 22–23
- Information and communication  
 technologies, 222, 386
- Information Technology (IT), 100, 386
- Innovation, 4–5, 47, 88, 90, 92, 94, 106,  
 112–113, 178–179, 182, 189,  
 191, 301, 303, 384–385, 388,  
 390–391  
 activities, 106  
 center, 461  
 ecosystem, 106, 160, 163–164,  
 211–212, 460–461  
 and entrepreneurship, capabilities,  
 179–182  
 generation of, 107  
 in Latin America, 106  
 linear individualism of, 106  
 literature on, 106–107  
 and need for entrepreneurial and  
 innovative businessman,  
 123–126  
 never-ending story for Latin  
 America, 105–109  
 open debates, 107–109  
 policy, 160–161  
 process, 91–94, 107  
 regarding innovation, development,  
 and entrepreneurship,  
 127–128  
 “Innovation hub” category, 167
- Innovation parks. *See* Technology  
 Parks
- Innovation system  
 approach, 134  
 conceptualizing transformation of,  
 149–151  
 conceptualizing transformation of  
 innovation system  
 framework, 149–151  
 from grand challenges to  
 sustainable development,  
 144–145  
 innovation and role in tackling  
 sustainable development  
 challenges, 136–137  
 Latin American countries’ capacity  
 for transforming innovation  
 systems, 145–149  
 responsible innovations for  
 sustainable transformations,  
 143–144  
 for sustainable development  
 challenges, 136–144  
 transforming traditional innovation  
 systems framework, 137–143
- Innovative entrepreneur, 120–126

- Innovative entrepreneurship, 127
- Innovative transdisciplinary formulas, 269–270
- Institutional “labyrinths” women, 231
- Institutional conditions
- of host countries attracting migration from Latin American entrepreneurs, 439
  - of Latin American countries driving migration of entrepreneurs, 438–439
- Institutional frameworks, 22, 24, 532
- Institutional stability, 432
- Institutional voids, 431–432
- Institutionalism, 207
- Institutionalist approach, 285
- Institutions, 183
- Latin America, 184
  - publications on entrepreneurship, capabilities, and startups, 183
- Instituto de Emprendimiento Eugenio Garza Lagüera (IEEGL), 457
- Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey*, 410–411
- Integrative negotiation. *See* Collaborative negotiation
- Intellectual asset commercialization, 64
- Intellectual Property (IP), 64
- as international competitive strategy, 72–75
  - as tool of economic development, 70–72
  - commercialization, 64, 80
  - emergence of IP institutions, 65–70
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), 67
- Intellectual traits, 4
- “Inter partes review” process, 73–74
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), 9, 38–39, 214, 224–225, 298, 313, 316
- Intermediary entrepreneur, 406–407
- Internal locus of control, 390–391
- Internal restructuring process, 412
- International competitive strategy, IP as, 72–75
- Bayh Dole Act system and implications, 73–74
  - future of IP institutions, 76–80
  - IP institutions in developing countries after 1980, 74–75
- International empirical evidence, 247
- International Labor Organization (ILO), 286
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), 221–222, 224–225, 228
- Internationalization, 394–395
- Internet of Things (IoT), 98–99, 166
- Internet-mediated communication, 224–225
- Intraorganizational conflict research, 542
- Intrapreneurs*, 254
- Invention Patents Act, 69
- Inventors, 78
- Itinerant sellers, 279
- Janic thought*, 533
- Jews and Modern Capitalism, The*, 284–285
- Journal of Business Venturing*, 301–303
- Journal of Cleaner Production and Sustainability*, 300–301
- Journal of Development Economics*, 301–303
- Journals in Latin America, 185
- Juxtaposition, two worlds, two logics in, 281–282
- Knowledge transfer, 162
- Knowledge-intensive startups, 189–195
- entrepreneurial capabilities in, 193–195
- KPMG (management consulting company), 224–225
- Labor market, 286
- Laboratoria, 234

- Laboratório de Convergência de Mídias, hosted by Federal University of Maranhão (LABCOM), 96
- Labs, 88–89  
 forms of, 93–94  
 as innovation events, 93
- Laissez-faire approach, 65
- LATAM, entrepreneurship in, 271–272
- Latin America (LA), 67
- Latin America, 106, 134, 326, 450, 455  
 analytical proposal for study of negotiation and entrepreneurship in, 535, 537–538  
 art of SE from, 328–329  
 authors of works on, 203–207  
 case studies, 213–215  
 cases of political corruption in, 479  
 creativity and entrepreneurship in, 27–31  
 creativity studies in, 9–10  
 descriptive analysis of literature of entrepreneurship and Covid-19 in, 348–365  
 entrepreneurship dynamics in, 243–244  
 ethnic Entrepreneurship in, 284–287  
 family businesses' succession in, 512  
 Fintech start-ups, gender, and entrepreneurship in, 229–232  
 foreign entrepreneurs immigrating profile in, 437–438  
 GEM Project, 246–249  
 importance of social entrepreneurship for, 326–327  
 literature review, 202–212  
 media labs and expansion in, 95–96  
 methods and techniques for, 212–213  
 migration motivations from and to, 435–436  
 negotiation and entrepreneurship in, 538–542  
 organizational creativity in, 45–46, 49, 53  
 pay-offs to players of typical clientelist network in, 477  
 political corruption and entrepreneurship in, 471–473  
 proposed framework for, 287–291  
 research methodology, 345–348  
 SE in, 335–337  
 social innovation in, 201–202  
 thematic analysis of literature of entrepreneurship and Covid-19 in, 365–371
- Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), 37–38, 243–244  
 economies, 258–259  
 entrepreneurship dynamics in, 244, 249, 257  
 evolution of entrepreneurial activity in early stages in, 245
- Latin American  
 academic circles, 106–107  
 approach, 160  
 approach of University for Development, 164  
 capitalism, 117  
 civilizations, 270  
 countries, 258–259, 283–284, 298  
 countries' capacity for transforming innovation systems, 145–149  
 economic model, 284  
 economies, 512  
 educational system, 271  
 entrepreneurial migration, 433  
 entrepreneurial phenomenon, 276  
 entrepreneurs, 271  
 entrepreneurship, 270  
 grand challenges, 135  
 indigenous people, 291  
 innovation community, 106–107  
 institutional conditions driving migration of entrepreneurs, 438–439  
 literature on Latin American successions, 513–519

- media lab examples, 96–97
- migrant entrepreneurs profile, 436–437
- region, 283
- territory, 106–107
- universities, 271
- women in entrepreneurship, 223–224
- Latin American Development School, 162
- “Latin American Switzerland”, 270
- Latin American thought approach (LTA), 112–113, 126
  - idea of development and Latin American critical positions, 113–118
  - science, technology, innovation, and development, 112
  - toward development, industrialization, innovation, and entrepreneurship, 112–115
- Launching an Orange Future*, 39
- “Lava Jato”, political scandal, 481
- Laxity, 71
- Leadership, 383, 388
  - characteristics, 541–542
  - collaboration and faceless, 106
  - confidence, 55
  - decisions, 542
  - inclusive and nonauthoritarian, 170–171
  - institutional, 106
  - for management quality, 496–497
  - MSMEs and, 502–503
  - patent, 67
  - self-leadership, 24
- Learning, 178, 180–181
- Legal anticorruption framework, 487–488
- Legitimacy, 143
- Lemonade principle, 452
- Life-cycle learning model, 121
- Linkage of academy, 160
- LinkedIn, 225–226
- “Living labs”, 93
- Localized Agri-Food Systems, 213–214
- Location specificity. *See* Site specificity
- Machine learning, 166
- Madrid Agreement, 66–67
- Management
  - consulting companies, 224–225
  - control systems, 55
  - “Management economy”, 258–259
  - “Management of New Enterprises”, 452
- Managerial skills, 390–391
- Marant Etoile*, 290
- María Laura Cuya (Innova-Funding and founder of FactoringLab), 229
- Market governance, 533
- Marketing systems of Mesoamerica, 279
- Marshall Plan, 112
- Marxist theory of dependency, 118
- Mastercard (payments processors), 224–225
- Mayan calendar, 278
- Mayan culture, 278, 289
- Mayan deities, 278
- McKinsey (management consulting company), 224–225
- Media Industry, media labs beyond, 97–99
- “Media lab construct” entity, 88
- Media labs, 87–88, 90, 94
  - concept, 90–94
  - expansion in detail, 94
  - forms of labs, 93–94
  - historical perspective, 88–90
  - Latin American media lab examples, 96–97
  - beyond Media Industry, 97–99
  - media labs created, 89
  - model, 90
  - roles and future, 99–100
  - today and expansion in Latin America, 95–96
- Mentors Network, 461
- MERCOSUR Cultural, 39

- Mesoamerican civilizations  
 colonial era, 281–282  
 entrepreneurial ecosystem under an indigenous context, 282–284  
 entrepreneurial perspective in mesoamerican context, 277–281  
 ethnic entrepreneurship in Latin America, 284–287  
 proposed framework for Latin America, 287–291  
 types of producers and sellers found in Mexican markets, 281
- Mesoamerican indigenous culture, 276  
 business-oriented entrepreneurial perspective in, 278
- Methodology, research agenda focused on, 518
- Mexican  
 context, 306–308  
 entrepreneurs study, 405–407  
 family business, 514  
 handicrafts, 290  
 social enterprises, 333–334  
 succession process of, 515
- Mexican Constitution (1857), 68
- Mexico  
 biographies approach in business studies in, 417–421  
 biographies of businessmen in, 404–405  
 entrepreneur profile in, 391–393  
 entrepreneurship context in, 456–458  
 tourism in, 495
- Micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), 344, 493–494
- Middleman minority theory, 287
- Migrant  
 entrepreneurs, 429–430, 442  
 entrepreneurship, 429–430
- Migration, 270, 513  
 ethnicity in context of, 287  
 motivations from and to Latin America, 435–436
- Migratory  
 socioeconomic relevance of, 429–430
- Minor corruption, 471
- Minority entrepreneurship, 287
- Mission-oriented innovation, 108–109
- MIT Media Lab, 88, 97–98
- Mixe indigenous people, 290
- Mixed-methods approach, 224
- Moderate risk-taking method, 390–391
- Modern mechanisms, 284
- Multi-Latinas, 272
- Multidimensional crisis, 171
- Multiple social hierarchies, 285
- Multivariate statistical analysis, 364
- Narrative for sector, 40  
*Nascent entrepreneur*, 247
- National Agency for Overcoming of Poverty (ANSPE), 207
- National Creativity System (NCS), 10
- National development policy, 69
- National entrepreneurship policy, 458–459
- National Entrepreneurship Systems (NIS), 10
- National Expert Survey (NES), 247–249, 256–257
- National Federation of Community Tourism of Guatemala (FENATUCGUA), 286
- National innovation systems (NIS), 9–10, 107
- National laws, 66
- Nationalism, 493
- “Necessity entrepreneurs”, 20–21
- Necessity-driven entrepreneurs, 430–431
- Negotiation, 529–531, 535  
 in entrepreneurship, 530  
 in Latin America, 535, 538, 542
- Neo-Schumpeterian approaches, 113
- “Neo-structuralist” approach, 126
- Neoclassical assets, 533
- Neoclassical economics, 113
- Neoclassical theory, 116

- Neoliberal model, 125  
 Neoliberalism, 113  
 Netflix, 42  
 Networks, 192, 310  
 New business  
   creation, 248–249  
   models, 40  
 “New entrepreneurial profile”, 271  
 New institutional economics  
   framework (NIE  
   framework), 470  
 New York Times media lab (NYTs  
   media lab), 100  
 Non-Disclosure Agreements, 77  
 Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), 79–80  
 Non-Latin American Countries  
   (NLC), 303  
 Non-Schumpeterian innovation, 171  
 Noncentralized commercial  
   interactions, 279  
 Noneconomic factors, 285  
 Nonimmigrant land, 412–413  
 Nonprofit organization, 224–225  
 Normative trust, 535  
 North American Free Trade  
   Agreement, 75  
 Nuclear family business, 513  
 NYC Media Lab, 92–93
- Oaxacan Mixe indigenous community,  
 290  
*Observatorio Turístico del Perú* (OTP),  
 501  
 Official government statistics, 248  
 Ojo Lab, 96  
 Opportunity  
   and determined entrepreneurship,  
   451  
   opportunity-driven migrants,  
   430–431  
 “Opportunity entrepreneurs”, 20–21  
 Optimism, 390–391  
 Orange economy, 9, 38  
   impact of pandemic and challenges  
   for sector, 39–41  
   sectors with high potential, 41–42
- OrbitalLab, 96–97  
 Organisational knowledge, 93  
 Organization mechanisms, and/or  
   formalization, 328–329  
 Organization of Ibero-American States  
   (OEI), 39  
 Organizational creativity, 57–58  
   cases of Brazil and Colombia, 53–55  
   implications for theory and practice,  
   58  
   in Latin America, 45–46, 49, 53  
   limitations and suggestions for  
   future studies, 58–59  
   method, 49  
   reflections on Latin American  
   production, 55–58  
 Organizational culture, 52–53  
 Organizational learning, 94  
 Organizational mechanisms, 517  
 Organizational reality, 57–58  
 Organizational research, 54–55  
 Organizational strategies,  
   496–497  
 Orthodox model, 117  
 Osterwalder’s Business Model Canvas,  
 457  
*Owner-Manager of an Established  
 Business*, 247
- Panel data model, 308–310  
 Paradoxical creativity, 7–8  
 Paraguayan public institutions, 480  
 Paris Convention  
 Paris Convention, 66, 69, 71  
 Patent Cooperation Treaty system  
   growth (PCT growth), 76  
 Patent law, 71  
 Patentability, 65  
 Pedagogical and Technological  
   University of Colombia  
   (UPTC), 202  
 Pedagogical techniques, 457  
 PEMEX (state-owned oil enterprise),  
 480  
 Penta-Helix model, 162–163

- Persevere (psychological attributes in entrepreneurial profile), 390–391
- Persistent problems, 134–135
- Personal trust, 535
- Peru
  - case of Peru within regional perspective, 501–503
  - entrepreneurs in, 393–394
  - Inca Rail in, 498–499
- Perú ToDay*, 501–502
- Peruvian case, 518–519
- Phonograph, 69
- Physical asset specificity, 532
- Pilot in the plane principle, 452
- Platonic conception, 3
- Political corruption
  - cases of political corruption in Latin America, 479
  - corruption and entrepreneurship, 470–471
  - critical analysis, 483–488
  - democratization and economic liberalization, 472–473
  - embezzlement, 481–482
  - first years of new regional Sovereign states, 471
  - illegal economic activities, 482–483
  - literature review, 470–473
  - methods and sources, 473–479
  - pay-offs to players of typical clientelist network in Latin America, 477
  - political corruption and entrepreneurship in Latin America, 471–473
  - protectionism and import substitution, 471
  - rent-extraction, 479–480
  - trading in influence, 481
  - transparency of public administrations, 469–470
- Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (PUC-Chile), 313, 316, 462
- Pontificia Universidad Javeriana (PUJ), 458–460
- Post-pandemic, 135
- Postcrisis, 368
- Powerhouse movement, 271
- Practice-based and skills knowledge, 93–94
- Pre COVID-19 pandemic, 135
- Pre-Columbian indigenous market system, 279
- Precrisis, 367
- Private corruption, 470
- Private sector, 135, 243–244
- Private-public cooperation schemes, 107–108
- Proactivity, 390–391
- Problem management, 390–391
- Problem-solving methods, 55, 383
- Process approach, 453
- ProChile Pymexporta Program, 394–395
- Procurement practices, 480
- Product and technology knowledge, 93
- Production workshops, 279
- Productive Integration Projects (PIPs), 531
- Productivity, 313–317
- Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), 283–284
- Project Oriented Learning (POL), 457
- Promotion of tourism, 495–496
- Property law, 70
- Protectionism, 471
- “Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, The”*, 284–285, 382
- Psychological approach, 383–384
- Psychological assistance program, 395
- Psychological profile of Latin American entrepreneur
  - case studies, 391–395
  - entrepreneur in Chile, 394–395
  - entrepreneur in contemporary era, 383–384
  - entrepreneur in context of Latin America, 384–386

- entrepreneur of Twentieth Century, 382–383
- entrepreneur profile in Mexico, 391–393
- entrepreneurs in Peru, 393–394
- evolution in study of figure of entrepreneur, 381–383
- methodology, 389–391
- psychological attributes, 390–391
- psychological profile of entrepreneur, 386–389
- Public administrations, transparency of, 469–470
- Public corruption, 470
- Public policies, 201–202, 213–214, 290
  - pertinent, 443
  - restrictive migration, 440–441
- Public sector, 135, 272
- Public television media labs, 91–92
- Public-private cooperation schemes, 107–108
- Publications from Latin America, 182
  
- Quadruple Helix model, 162–163
- Qualitative methods, 52
- Quality control circle, 55
- Quantitative analysis, 20–21, 52, 364
  
- Radical paradigm shift, 142
- Ranchers, 275–276, 286
- Raw materials mechanisms, 282
- Real Academia de la Lengua (RAE), 12
- Recognize opportunities, 390–391
- Redalyc database, 389
- Reflexive innovation systems, 145
- Region's entrepreneurs, 258–259
- Regional context, 282, 289–290
  - business biographies, industries, and agricultural in, 408–411
- Regional ecosystem, 271
- Regionalized approach, 160
- Regression analysis technique, 364
- Regtech, 227
- Relational assets, 533
- Relational risks, 534, 536
- Rent-extraction, 479–480
- Rent-redistribution network, 483–485
- Rent-seeking activity, 470, 488
- Research and development (R&D), 20–21, 122
- Research parks. *See* Technology Parks
- Research priorities in entrepreneurship
  - bibliometrics and entrepreneurship in Latin America, 300–304
  - evolution of entrepreneurship in Latin America, 304–313
  - productivity and collaborative networks, 313–317
- Responsibility, 143, 390–391
- Responsible innovations for sustainable transformations, 143–144
- Responsible University Social Innovation project (ISUR), 211
- Restrictive migration public policies, 440–441
- “Resurgence” of entrepreneurship, 270
- Retention risk, 534
- Rights of authorization, 66
- Risk analysis, 393
- Robotics, 166
- Rural development, 284
- Rural entrepreneurship, 26
- “Ruta N” project, 167
  
- “S Curve”, 213
- “Saco Crea”, 214
- Scarcity, 64
- Schumpeterian and Kirznerian approaches, 21
- Schumpeterian concept of entrepreneur, 179–180
- SCIELO database, 54, 56
- Science, technology, and innovation (STI), 112, 134, 137, 161–162, 395
  - and development, 112
  - policies, 108–109
- Science, Technology, and Society (STS), 161–162

- Science and Technology Policy, 161–162
- Science parks. *See* Technology Parks
- ScienceDirect database, 389
- Scientific research, 161
  - analysis in Latin America, 301
  - entrepreneurship and, 380
  - evolution of, 303–304
  - and innovation, 137
  - priorities of, 160
- Scientific trajectory, 183
- Scientometric analysis, 300
- SCImago Journal and Country Rank (SJR), 303–304
- “Scissor” effect, 222–223
- Scopus database, 165–166, 345, 347, 389
- Second Industrial Revolution, 64–65
- Second wave, Latin America, 270
- Self-duplication, 11
- Self-efficacy, 390–391
- Self-employment, 371
- Self-preservation, 11
- Self-realization, 5
- Semi-structured interviews, 223–225
  - distribution of, 226
- Single-axis* approach, 285
- Site specificity, 532
- Skills, 383
  - educational techniques for developing, 453–454
  - individual attributes and acquired skills in building of entrepreneurial capabilities, 191–192
  - managerial, 390–391
  - practice-based and skills knowledge, 93–94
- “Skip the valley of death” concept, 247
- Slim family group, 515
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), 108, 177–178, 222, 227–228, 383, 496–497
- Small shops, 279
- Small-scale Latino immigrant entrepreneurs, 430
- Small-scale production system, 258–259
- “Smart and learning campus” project, 167
- Smart Brick project, 97–98
- Social and family relationships, 516
- Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE), 531
- Social capital, 451
- Social conditions, 284
- Social dimension, 137
- Social enterprise, 328, 334–335
- Social entrepreneurship (SE), 209, 271, 325, 327, 383–384
  - as business strategy, 333–335
  - ecosystem, 335
  - in Latin America, 335–337
  - for Latin America, importance of, 326–327
  - from Latin American perspective, art of, 328–329
  - method used, 327
  - narrative, 222
  - as solution to social problems, 329–330, 332–333
- Social inclusion challenges, 134–135
- Social innovation, 209, 328–329
  - authors of works on, 203–207
  - case studies, 213–215
  - ecosystems, 211
  - in Latin America, 208
  - literature review, 202–212
  - methods and techniques for, 212–213
  - poles, 208
  - policies, 207
- Social network, 470, 515
- Social organizations, 207–208
- Social processes, 418–419
- Social transformation, 380
- Social value, 335
- Society, 162–163
- Socio-institutional collaboration, 107
- South America, tourism chain in, 494–500
- South-North migration, 436

- South-South migration, 436
- Spanish colonizers, 282
- Spanish Conquest Colonial Era, 277
- Spanish viceroyalty, 281
- Stakeholders in tourism, 499
- Startups in Latin America
  - capabilities and entrepreneurship as
    - traits of startups, 180–182
  - construction of, 179–180
  - countries and coauthorships, 183
  - entrepreneurial capabilities, 189–195
  - entrepreneurship, capabilities and, 182–189
  - as initial stage, 189–191
  - institutions, 183
  - journals, 185
  - methodology and Latin American presence, 182–185
  - methodology and sample selection, 182
  - networks and nodes, 187
  - research topics in Latin America, 185–189
  - scientific trajectory, 183
  - startups, capabilities, innovation, and entrepreneurship, 179–182
  - topics of publications, 188
- “Strong sustainability”, 149
- Structural equation model, 364
- Structuralism approach, 113–117
- Substantive law, 65
- Succession process of Mexican family businesses, 515
- Successions process, 515
- Super wicked problems, 134–135
- Suppliers, 312
- Supranational organizations, 224–225
- “Survival entrepreneurs”, 252–254
- Sustainability, 134–135, 497
  - approach, 160, 369
  - directionality of innovation for, 145
  - sustainability-oriented innovation systems, 145
- Sustainable business models, 187–188
- Sustainable Community Tourism
  - Network for Latin America (REDTURS), 286
- Sustainable Community Tourism
  - Network of Latin America (RITA), 286
- Sustainable development
  - directionality of innovation for sustainability, 145
  - from grand challenges to, 144–145
  - research, 328
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 134–135
- Sustainable entrepreneurship, 271
- Sustainable innovation, 144–145
- Sustainable long-term strategy, 109
- Sustainable transformations,
  - responsible innovations for, 143–144
- Systematic literature review (SLR), 345
  - protocol, 346–347
- “Tangible” property rights, 67
- Teaching approach, 450, 453, 455–456, 462
- Technological dependence, 120–121
- Technological innovation, 64, 210
  - and entrepreneurship, 25
- Technological learning, 187–188
- Technological modernism, 117
- Technological movement in Latin America, 108–109
- Technological policy, 120
- Technology, 88, 91–92, 182, 221–222
- Technology diffusion, 70–71
- Technology Parks, 458
- Technology-based company, 179, 193
- Tecnológico de Monterrey (TEC), 313, 316, 456
- Telesistema Mexicano*, 411
- Territorial activation processes, 213–214
- Thematic analysis of entrepreneurship literature and Covid-19 in Latin America, 365–371
- Third wave, Latin America, 270

- Tianguis, 279
- Tlatelolco market, 279
- TLCAN trade agreement, 434
- Tobit regression model, 312
- Total Early-Stage Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA)*, 247, 256–257
- Tour operators in Brazil, 498
- Tourism chain
  - case of Peru within regional perspective, 501–503
  - in Latin America, 493
  - in South America, 494–500
- Traceability, 77
- Tracing shutdown labs, 90
- Trade
  - as in Mesoamerican civilizations, 279
- Trade secrets, 71–72, 77
  - laws, 80
- Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), 74
- Trademark rights, 72
- Trading in influence, 481, 485
- Trading system, 281
- Traditional group (TG), 476
- Traditional innovation systems
  - framework, transforming, 137–143
- Traditional mechanisms, 284
- Traffic of influence, 488
- Trajectories of Mexican businessmen, 405
- Transaction cost, 532
  - perspective, 534
  - theory, 530–531, 535
- Transformed innovation system
  - framework, 143
- Transforming beings*, 11
- Transparency International, 470
- Transversal stands out, 383–384
- “Triangle of interactions” model, 161–162
- Trilateral governance, 533
- Triple Helix, 160, 162–163
- Triple helix* agents, 312
- Truncated industrialization, 122
- Trust, 534–535
- Tuning Latin America project of
  - European Union, 211
- Twentieth Century, entrepreneur of, 382–383
- UC-Anacleto Angelini Innovation Center, 461
- UK’s BBC News Labs, 93
- UNCITRAL Model Law on
  - Electronic Commerce, 78
- Unfair Competition Prevention Act, 80
- United Nations, Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), 212
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP), 212
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 39
- United Nations General Assembly, 39
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 212
- United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), 73–74
- Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, 313–316
- Universidad de Valencia, 313–316
- Universidad del Desarrollo, 313–316
- Universities, 453, 455–456
- University knowledge transfer, 159–160
  - analysis of keywords related to, 163
  - cases of study, 166–167
  - critical analysis, 170–171
  - frequency of co-occurrence of
    - keywords by Latin American authors, 164
  - literature review, 161–165
  - methods, 165–166
  - organizational and operational model for, 170
- Uruguay Round agreements, 70

- USMCA. *See* TLCAN trade agreement
- Venture capital, 308
- Video games, 41–42
- Violence, 435
- Visa (payments processors), 224–225
- Vos Viewer software (VOS), 185
- Wakyo, 434
- Washington Consensus approach, 134
- “Weak sustainability”, 149
- Web of Science (WoS), 165–166, 301, 345, 347
- core collection database, 299
- Wicked problems, 134–135
- Women
- business development for women entrepreneurs, 229
- employment challenges for women in Latin American Fintechs, 232–235
- entrepreneurship, 25–26
- women-founded fintechs, 230–231
- women-only venture capital funds, 231
- Work organization system, 282
- World Bank (WB), 298
- World Health Organization (WHO), 343–344
- World IP Organization (WIPO), 67
- “World System”, 125–126
- World Trade Organization (WTO), 74
- World-class Latin America, 272
- Xavierian Entrepreneurship Center, 459–460
- Xochitecatl archaeological site, 213–214
- Yacatecuhtli of Aztecs, 278
- Youth
- care programs for youth at risk, 209
- unemployment in Latin American, 370