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
Arriéria, 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
Barcelonettes, 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
Index 551

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
Cerarense 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 Tecnologico 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’Chuah 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
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
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 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 deMídias, 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
Launch an Orange Future, 39
“Lava Jato”, political scandal, 481
Laxity, 71
Leadership, 383, 388
characteristics, 541–542
collaboration and faceless, 106
certainty, 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
Maria 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
types of producers and sellers found in Mexican markets, 281
Migrant 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neoliberal model</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoliberalism</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netflix</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>192, 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New business creation models</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“New entrepreneurial profile”</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New institutional economics framework (NIE framework)</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Times media lab (NYTs media lab)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Disclosure Agreements</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs)</td>
<td>79–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Latin American Countries (NLC)</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Schumpeterian innovation</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncentralized commercial interactions</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noneconomic factors</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonimmigrant land</td>
<td>412–413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonprofit organization</td>
<td>224–225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normative trust</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Free Trade Agreement</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear family business</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC Media Lab</td>
<td>92–93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaxacan Mixe indigenous community</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observatorio Turístico del Perú (OTP)</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official government statistics</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojo Lab</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity and determined entrepreneurship</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opportunity-driven migrants</td>
<td>430–431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Opportunity entrepreneurs”</td>
<td>20–21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimism</td>
<td>390–391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange economy</td>
<td>9, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impact of pandemic and challenges for sector</td>
<td>39–41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sectors with high potential</td>
<td>41–42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OrbitalLab</td>
<td>96–97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational knowledge</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization mechanisms, and/or formalization</td>
<td>328–329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of Ibero-American States (OEI)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational creativity</td>
<td>57–58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cases of Brazil and Colombia</td>
<td>53–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implications for theory and practice</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Latin America</td>
<td>45–46, 49, 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limitations and suggestions for future studies</td>
<td>58–59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>method</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflections on Latin American production</td>
<td>55–58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational culture</td>
<td>52–53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational learning</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational mechanisms</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational reality</td>
<td>57–58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational research</td>
<td>54–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational strategies</td>
<td>496–497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox model</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osterwalder’s Business Model Canvas</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-Manager of an Established Business</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaxacan Mixe indigenous community</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observatorio Turístico del Perú (OTP)</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official government statistics</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojo Lab</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity and determined entrepreneurship</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opportunity-driven migrants</td>
<td>430–431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Opportunity entrepreneurs”</td>
<td>20–21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimism</td>
<td>390–391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange economy</td>
<td>9, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impact of pandemic and challenges for sector</td>
<td>39–41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sectors with high potential</td>
<td>41–42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel data model</td>
<td>308–310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradoxical creativity</td>
<td>7–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguayan public institutions</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris Convention</td>
<td>66, 69, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent Cooperation Treaty system growth (PCT growth)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent law</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patentability</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedagogical and Technological University of Colombia (UPTC)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedagogical techniques</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEMEX (state-owned oil enterprise)</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penta-Helix model</td>
<td>162–163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Index

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
  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