Index

Age, 159, 162
  level as moderation variables, 163–164
  as moderating variable, 176–177
Akhirat (judgment day), 37
American pharmaceutical industry, 130–131
Analysis tools, 165–166
Analytical techniques, 165–166
Anderson-Rubin test (AR test), 142–145
Artisan entrepreneurship, 117
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), 31–32
Associations, 84
Aveiro, entrepreneurial ecosystems in, 82
Average variance extracted (AVE), 165–166
Badan Pusat Statistik data (BPS data), 156–157, 160–161
Bahrain, 62
  CSR implementation in, 68–69
  economic growth of, 66
Barcelona, entrepreneurial ecosystems in, 80
Bilbao, entrepreneurial ecosystems in, 80
Blocks and data connection, 98
Braga, entrepreneurial ecosystems in, 82
Brunei Darussalam, 31–32
  Brunei, pandemic and MSMEs, 34–36
  creation of new startups, 34–36
  pandemic and MSMEs in Brunei, 34
Bureaucracy, 88–89
Business, 42–43
  course, 25
  diversification, 64–65
  dynamic capabilities, 51–52
  environment, 126
  incubators, 96
  performance, 132–133
Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS), 126–127, 134
Business incubation
  model of formation and composition of entrepreneurial teams in, 106
  perception of performance and purpose of, 103–104
  stages, 94
Business innovation
  Brunei, pandemic and MSMEs, 34–36
  Islamic-based funding innovation for MSMEs, 36–37
  need of innovation in crisis, 32–34
Business models, 8
  innovation, 2–3, 9–10
  theory of strategic entrepreneurial ecosystems and, 10–11
Capital, 5
Cartesian dualism, 115–116
Categorization, 98–99
CEEs approach, 84
Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia (BPS), 160–161
CIS model, 84
Classic education crisis, 114
Classic tourism educators, 115–116
Cognitive skills, 115–116
Collectivist culture, 67–68
Companies, 5
Conditional Likelihood Ratio test (CLR), 142–145
Consumers’ habits, 65–68
Convergent validity, 165–168
Cooperatives, 84, 86
Coronavirus (COVID-19), 47
impact on women entrepreneurship in Pakistan, 52
innovation in, 32–34
pandemic, 8, 10, 31–32, 114
Corporate entrepreneurship, 18
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), 65
comparing CSR implementation in GCC countries, 68–69
“COVID-19 Relief Fund”, 37
Creativity, 117
Crisis
classic education, 114
of tourism education, 115–116
Cross-sectional data, 141
Crowdfunding, 33–34
Islamic, 36–37
Cultural dimensions in Middle East, 65–67
Culture, 65–68
Cumulative grade point average (CGPA), 22–23
Data, 134
analysis, 23–24, 98–99
collection, 97–98, 164–165
population, 164
Demographic(s), 162
factors, 158
influence of, 158
Descriptive models, 128
Descriptive statistical analysis, 165–166
Digital businesses, 33
Digital dynamic capabilities, 51
Digital economy, 8, 49–50
Digital payments, 33
Digital readiness of MSMEs
ICT knowledge effect on, 163
intrinsic motivation effect on, 163
Digital transformation, 50
Digitalization, 8–9, 33, 160
ICT knowledge influence on readiness of, 175–176
intrinsic motivation effect on readiness of, 171–175
of MSMEs, 156, 158
Digitization, 18, 42–43, 45–47, 49–50
Discriminant validity test, 165–166, 168, 172
Diverse entrepreneurial orientations, 95–96
“Doing Business”, 78
Domo app, 35
domoMart app, 35
Dynamic capabilities theory, 43, 45–46, 50, 52
business dynamic capabilities, 51–52
digital dynamic capabilities, 51
humane dynamic capabilities, 52
E-commerce, 33
E-market, 35–36
Econometric specification, 141–142
Economic growth in GCC Countries, 64–66
Economic prioritization, 68–69
Ecosystem, 6
component, 3–4
Education
food heritage and, 116–117
lack of, 89
level, 159, 162
as moderation variables, 163–164, 176–177
Emerging economy, 43–44
Emerging forms, 84
Emotional intelligence, 18–19, 22
Employees training on innovation, 140
Employment integration (EIs), 84
Endogeneity, 142
Engagement, 5
English language, 46–47
Entrepreneurial activities, 95–96
Entrepreneurial attitudes, 19–20
Entrepreneurial behaviors, 19–20
Entrepreneurial component, 3–4
Entrepreneurial context, 96–97
Entrepreneurial culture, 4
Entrepreneurial ecosystem, 1–3, 6, 75, 79, 82
Entrepreneurial education
data analysis, 23–24
EGI, 20
EII, 20
entrepreneurial intention, 19–20
entrepreneurial self-efficacy, 21–22
EO, 20
findings, 24–25
methods, 22
sample and data collection, 22
steps forward in preparing next generation of entrepreneurs, 26–27
variables, 23
Entrepreneurial environment and performance in GCC, 69–70
Entrepreneurial expectations, 104–105
Entrepreneurial experience, 25
Entrepreneurial goal intention (EGI), 18–20, 25
Entrepreneurial implementation intention (EII), 18–20
Entrepreneurial intention, 19–20
Entrepreneurial orientation (EO), 18–20
Entrepreneurial self-efficacy, 18–19, 21–22
Entrepreneurial talent, 46
Entrepreneurial teams, 94
data analysis, 98–99
description of teams, 99–100
entrepreneurial context, 96–97
entrepreneurial expectations, 104–105
integrated model derived from research, 105
literature review, 94–97
methodology, 97–99
narratives, 100–105
perception of performance and purpose of business incubator, 103–104
performance, expectations, and relationships among team members, 95–96
results, 99–105
team composition and relationship, 95
team formation and composition, 100–102
working relationships, 102–103
Entrepreneurialism, 18
Entrepreneurs. See also Women entrepreneurs, 3–4, 6, 10–11
leadership ability of, 50–51
nascent, 6
role, 47
steps forward in preparing next generation of, 26–27
Entrepreneurship. See also Women entrepreneurship, 3–4, 6–7, 18, 41–42, 49–50, 94, 115–117
Ethics, 68, 115–116
Export intensity, 145–146
External social factors, 49–50

Family business, 24
Field observation, 97–98
Financial constraints, 33–34
Financial support, 88
Firm openness (FOs), 139, 143, 145
Firm(s)
characteristics, 134, 141, 143, 145
description of variables and
summary statistics, 135–138
firm’s innovation and ICT,
determinants of, 140
FOs, innovation and, 139, 143, 145
innovation performance of,
131–133
performance, 130
Food delivery based mobile
applications, 35
Food heritage and education, 116–117
Foreign-owned firms, 139
Formal exchanges, 7
Foundations, 84–85
Framework conditions, 4–5
Functional composition, 95
Funding, 4

Gender, 159, 162
discrimination, 47
gender-based discriminatory
behavior, 48
level as moderation variables,
163–164
variable role, 176–177
Generic engagement, 11
German manufacturing firms, 132
German Socio-Economic Panel,
20–21
Global Digital Reports, 33
Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI),
70
Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
(GEM), 43, 94
Globalization, 50
GoMamam app, 35
Government support, 5
Gross Domestic Product (GDP),
44–45, 62, 126, 146
Gross National Income (GNI), 78
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC),
11–12, 62
comparing CSR implementation in,
68–69
culture and consumers’ habits,
65–68
economic growth in, 64–66
entrepreneurial environment and
performance in, 69–70
population and demographics in, 63
Gulf countries, 62

Habitual entrepreneurs, 3
Heterogeneity, 141
Humane dynamic capabilities, 52
Humane entrepreneurship (HumEnt),
52
Hypotheses testing, 169–171
construct reliability and validity,
171
path coefficients, 169–170
R-Square (R²) Dan Q-Square (Q²),
170–171
second model, 170

“Iberia”. See Iberian Peninsula
Iberian Peninsula, 76
Incubation, 94
team, 104
Indonesian MSMEs,
156–157, 160
Inductive approach, 97
Inequality, 48
Informal exchanges, 7
Information and communication
technologies (ICTs),
126–127, 129, 157, 165
conceptual framework, 127–131
data and method, 133–142
determinants of firm’s innovation
and, 140
econometric specification, 141–142
effect on digital readiness of MSMEs, 163
effect on innovation, 143–145
employees, 140–141
findings, 142–146
influence on readiness of digitalization of MSMEs, 175–176
innovation and, 129–131
innovation and firm openness, 139
innovation performance of firms, 131–133
instrumental variables and heterogeneity, 141
knowledge, 158, 162
literature focuses on, 131–133
resource-based determinants of innovation, 140
Information technology (IT), 158
knowledge, 161–162
readiness, 163
revolution, 126
Inner model, 166, 168–169, 173
results, 168–169
Innovation, 9
in crisis, 32–34
and firm openness, 139
and ICT, 129–131
performance, 132–133, 145–146
performance of firms, 131–133
resource-based determinants of, 140
Innovativeness, 21
Institutional environments, 49–50
Instrumental variable probit model, 141
Instrumental variables, 141
Integrated model derived from research, 105
Intermediaries, 5
Internal factors, 157–158
Intrinsic motivation, 158, 161
effect on digital readiness of MSMEs, 163
effect on readiness of digitalization of MSMEs, 171–175
indicators, 168
Investors, 86–88
in Portugal, 87–88
in Spain, 87
Islam, 62
Islamic financial technology, 37–38
Islamic-based funding innovation for MSMEs, 36–37
Islamic crowdfunding, 36–37
Islamic social finance, 37
Israel, 75–76
Ivprobit model, 142
Joy Lab, 117–121
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), 62
CSR implementation in, 68–69
economic growth of, 66
Knowledge, 115–116
Kuwait, 62
CSR implementation in, 68–69
economic growth of, 66
Labeling, 98–99
Latent variable, 141–142
Latin American countries, 96
entrepreneurial team and business incubators in, 94
Leadership, 5
ability of entrepreneurs, 50–51
Learning, 51–52
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), 64–65
Lisbon, entrepreneurial ecosystems in, 81
LM-J overidentification test, 142–145
Local level players in Portuguese ecosystems, 80–81
Long-term heritage site management, 116–117
Madrid, entrepreneurial ecosystems in, 80
Málaga, entrepreneurial ecosystems in, 80
Malaysia
data analysis, 23–24
Islamic-based funding innovation for, 36–37
IT knowledge, 161–162
literature review, 160
pandemic and MSMEs in Brunei, 34
path analysis, 174
research methods, 164–169
research model, 164
results, 171–177
SMEs/MSMEs, 160–164
variable role gender, education level, age as moderating variable, 176–177
Middle East, cultural dimensions in, 65–67
Middle Eastern and North Africa countries (MENA countries), 64
Ministry of Transport and Info Communications (MTIC), 36
Modern-day digital market, 50–51
Monarchy regime, 64
Muamalah, 36
Mudarabah, 36
Musyarakah, 36
Mutual associations, 85
Narratives, 100–105
Nascent entrepreneurs, 6
National Isolation Center (NIC), 37
National level players in Portuguese ecosystems, 81
Network density, 5
Networking, 99, 103
New employment creation, 36
Next generation of entrepreneurs policy implications, 26–27
research implications, 26
steps forward in preparing, 26–27
Non-Government Organization (NGO), 47–48
Non-western cosmologies, 116–117
Normative models, 128

EGI, 20
EI, 20
emotional intelligence, 22
entrepreneurial intention, 19–20
entrepreneurial self-efficacy, 21–22
EO, 20
findings, 24–25
methods, 22
private university in, 18–19
sample and data collection, 22
steps forward in preparing next generation of entrepreneurs, 26–27
variables, 23
Managerial models, 128
Marketing innovation, 130
Massification of education, 114
Measurement model. See Outer model
Medium enterprises, 128
Mercy houses, 85
Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), 31–32, 132–133, 156, 158, 160, 164
Brunei, pandemic and, 34–36
classification of MSMEs, 157
development of research hypothesis, 163–164
digital readiness, 156–157
digital readiness index, 156
discriminant validity, 172
education, age, and gender levels as moderation variables, 163–164
education level, age, and gender, 162
hypotheses testing, 169–171
ICT knowledge effect on, 163
ICT knowledge influence on readiness of digitalization of MSMEs, 175–176
inner model, 173
intrinsic motivation, 161, 163
intrinsic motivation effect on readiness of digitalization of MSMEs, 171–175

Brunei, pandemic and, 34–36
classification of MSMEs, 157
development of research hypothesis, 163–164
digital readiness, 156–157
digital readiness index, 156
discriminant validity, 172
education, age, and gender levels as moderation variables, 163–164
education level, age, and gender, 162
hypotheses testing, 169–171
ICT knowledge effect on, 163
ICT knowledge influence on readiness of digitalization of MSMEs, 175–176
inner model, 173
intrinsic motivation, 161, 163
intrinsic motivation effect on readiness of digitalization of MSMEs, 171–175

Middle East, cultural dimensions in, 65–67
Middle Eastern and North Africa countries (MENA countries), 64
Ministry of Transport and Info Communications (MTIC), 36
Modern-day digital market, 50–51
Monarchy regime, 64
Muamalah, 36
Mudarabah, 36
Musyarakah, 36
Mutual associations, 85
Narratives, 100–105
Nascent entrepreneurs, 6
National Isolation Center (NIC), 37
National level players in Portuguese ecosystems, 81
Network density, 5
Networking, 99, 103
New employment creation, 36
Next generation of entrepreneurs policy implications, 26–27
research implications, 26
steps forward in preparing, 26–27
Non-Government Organization (NGO), 47–48
Non-western cosmologies, 116–117
Normative models, 128
Oman, 62
CSR implementation in, 68–69
economic growth of, 66
ONZ app (delivery service platform), 35
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 69–70
Organizational innovation, 130
Outer model, 165–166
criteria, 166
results, 167

\( p \)-value
data, 169–170
tests, 166
Pakistan
COVID-19 impact on women entrepreneurship in, 52
current entrepreneurial landscape of, 47–48
entrepreneurial ecosystem of, 42–43
women entrepreneurs in, 45
women entrepreneurship in, 48–49
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), 44–45
PANCOE, 114–115
experience of, 117–121
Pandemic, 33
Brunei, pandemic and MSMEs, 34–36
pandemic and MSMEs in Brunei, 34
Parcel delivery service platform, 35
Partial Least Square (PLS), 165–166
algorithm test, 167
Patent approach, 82
Path coefficients, 169–170
Pattern identification, 99
Performance, 130
business, 132–133
economic, 131
firm, 130
innovation, 132–133
Philanthropic associations, 85
Philanthropy, 37
Pivoting, 34–35
Pleasure (joy), 114, 117–118
crisis of tourism education, 115–116
experience of PANCOE, 117–121
food heritage and education, 116–117
Policies, 82–84
in Spain, 82–83
Population science, 162
Porto, entrepreneurial ecosystems in, 81–82
Portugal, 76, 79
agents in Portuguese social entrepreneurship, 86
business in, 78
challenges, 89
entrepreneurial activities in, 76
entrepreneurial ecosystems, 78, 80, 82
information about corporate framework, 77
investors, 87–88
key economics figures, 77
policies and tax benefits, 83–84
social enterprise, 85–86
Post-incubation, 94
team, 104
Pre-incubation, 94
team, 104
Prejudice against women, 48
Primarily orienting research, 94
Proactiveness, 21
Probit model, 141–142
Process innovation, 129–130
Product innovation, 129
Professionalism, 115–116
Profit prioritization, 68–69
Public policies, 6
Q-Square value (\( Q^2 \)), 168–171
Qatar, 62
CSR implementation in, 68–69
economic growth of, 66
Qualitative methodology, 97
Quantitative approach methods, 164
Questionnaires, 164–165
R-Square value (R²), 166, 170–171
Regional innovation system, 3
Regression models, 24
Reliability test, 167–168
Religion, 62
Research, 164
hypothesis development, 163–164
model, 164
questions, 97
Resource-based determinants (RB determinants), 143–145
of innovation, 140
Respondents’ overview, 166–167
Risk-taking, 20–21
Runner services, 36

Sadaqah (voluntary charity), 37
Sadaqah jariah, 37
Satisfaction with life, 24–25
“ScaleUp Porto”, 81–82
Seizing, 50–51
Self efficacy, entrepreneurial, 21–22
Senior management experience, 140
Sense of community, 103
Sensing, 50–51
Shariah, 36
Silicon Valley, 75–76
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), 31–33, 160, 164
Small enterprises, 128
Smart PLS 3. 0, 165–166, 168–169
Social enterprise. See also Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), 84–86
in Portugal, 85–86
in Spain, 84
Social media, 33
Social research, 115–116
Social well-being, 37
“Sociedad por Quotas”, 78
Society aspects of entrepreneurial ecosystems, 6
Soft skills, 26
Spain, 76, 78–79
agents in Spanish social entrepreneurship, 85
business in, 78
challenges, 88–89
entrepreneurial activities in, 76
entrepreneurial ecosystems, 78–80
information about corporate framework, 77
investors, 87
key economics figures, 77
policies and tax benefits, 82–83
social enterprise, 84
top investment agents in, 87
Spanish concept for Limited Liability Company (SRL), 77
Spanish Venture Capital & Private Equity Association, 87
Standard normal cumulative distribution function, 142
“Startup Portugal”, 83
Statistical analysis of inference, 165–166
Stewardship, 115–116
Stone-Geisser Q-square tests, 166
Strategic entrepreneurial ecosystems, 2–3, 7–8
topology of and, 10–11
Strategy, 10–11
Structural composition, 95
Structural model. See Inner model
Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 126–127
Support services, 5
Survivability, 5–6
Sustainability, 47–48
Systemic conditions, 4–5

T-value tests, 166
Ta-Pow! app, 35
Talent, 5
Targeted engagement, 11
Tax benefits, 82–84
in Spain, 82–83
Team(s), 94
composition, 95, 100, 102
formation, 100–102
relationship, 95
Technological infrastructure, 133
Technological innovations, 3–4
Technological shifts, 43
Technology, 49–50, 75–76
digital, 33
information, 36, 162, 175–176
in MSMEs, 158
readiness of, 159
Technology Readiness Index (TRI),
156–157, 160
Theme selection, 98
Tourism education, 114
crisis of, 115–116
Tourism management, 115–116
Transforming, 50–51
Tribalism, 65–67
Twitter, 118–120

United Arab Emirates (UAE), 62
CSR implementation in, 68–69
economic growth of, 66
Universities, 4, 114

Valencia, entrepreneurial ecosystems
in, 80
Variable, 134
Vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystems, 11

Waqf (endowment), 36–37
WISE model, 84
Women
empowerment, 46–47

in patriarchal societies, 114
in society, 43
Women entrepreneurs, 41–42
background of study, 44–45
COVID-19 impact on women
entrepreneurship in Pakistan, 52
current entrepreneurial landscape of Pakistan, 47–48
dynamic capabilities theory, 50–52
entrepreneurial ecosystem of Pakistan, 42–43
motivation for study, 43–44
purpose of study, 45–46
research context, 47
role of digitization, 49–50
significance of study, 46–47
Women entrepreneurship, 41–42
COVID-19 impact on women
entrepreneurship in Pakistan, 52
in Pakistan, 48–49
WomenX, 43
Working relationships, 102–103
World Bank and International Monetary Fund (WBIMF), 64
World Bank Enterprise Survey (WBES), 133–134

“Yo Puedo Emprender”, 83

Zakat (obligatory charity), 37, 62