

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

- Enterprise, 128–129
- 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
 - analysis, 78–89
 - business model innovation, 9–10
 - challenges, 88–89
 - elements of, 4–5
 - expansion of entrepreneurial ecosystem literature, 7
 - investors, 86–88
 - of Pakistan, 42–43
 - policies and tax benefits, 82–84
 - Portugal, 79
 - social enterprise, 84–86
 - society aspects of, 6
 - Spain, 78–79
 - strategic, 7–8
 - theory of strategic entrepreneurial ecosystems and business model innovation, 10–11
- Entrepreneurial education
 - data analysis, 23–24
 - EGI, 20
 - EII, 20
 - emotional intelligence, 22
 - 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 (R^2) Dan Q-Square (Q^2), 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

- EGI, 20
- EII, 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
 - 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

- 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 (R^2), 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
 theory 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