

# Determinants of regional entrepreneurship development: empirical study of batik clusters in Indonesia

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## Abstract

This study aims to identify the factors that trigger and inhibit regional entrepreneurship and the development of regional entrepreneurship networks in terms of the economic environment, cultural environment, regulatory environment, business environment, and support environment. Data analysis techniques used descriptive statistics, where data were obtained from distributing questionnaires to 100 batik entrepreneurs in the Tegal batik cluster and the Klaten batik cluster. The results of this study indicate the factors that triggered regional entrepreneurship in the Tegal and Klaten batik clusters, including the desire to invest, the desire to be creative, the desire to have autonomy, the desire to have status, the desire to have wealth, and market opportunities. The factors that become obstacles to regional entrepreneurship in the Tegal and Klaten batik clusters are fierce of competition, risk and cost. The development of regional networks of entrepreneurship in the Tegal batik cluster is supported by the economic environment, regulatory environment, and business environment, while in the Klaten batik cluster, it is supported by the cultural environment, business environment, and support environment.

## Keywords

entrepreneurship; regional entrepreneurship; networks resource based view

## INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is the most interdisciplinary topic which involves not only traditional disciplines such as business administration and economics, but also specifically economic geography, psychology and sociology (Chandler & Lyon, 2002). Entrepreneurship becomes a regional or local phenomenon where people start their business usually where they were born, have worked (Boswell, 1973), or have lived long in that location (Haug, 1995). Regional entrepreneurship is an asymmetrical process in which the products of an area are usually marketed and sold in units of bits and pieces by various individual suppliers throughout the community or jurisdiction of the region (Laws, 1995; Naipaul, Wang, & Okumus, 2009).

Since regional entrepreneurship is considered as essential factors that determine the regional development (Sternberg, 2004), some scholars had attempted to explore factors that contribute to the development of regional entrepreneurship. According to Stam

(2015), the factors that contribute to the development of regional entrepreneurship are elements within the region itself. Atelijevic (2009) revealed that regional entrepreneurship needed coordination and integration between companies in a region and the government, both directly and indirectly, so that it had an impact on the regional economic development process. Davidsson's (1995) study results show that the culture or values of an area affect regional entrepreneurship. Companies need to balance global orientation and local conditions so as to maximize market coverage, minimize risk, and optimize performance (Cui & Liu, 2000).

However, to the extent of our knowledge, research exploring the determinants of regional entrepreneurship development in Indonesian context had been neglected. Therefore, this study will analyze regional entrepreneurship in Indonesia with the objectives to: 1) identifying the factors triggering and inhibiting regional entrepreneurship; and 2) Identifying the development of regional entrepreneurship

networks, as seen from the economic environment, cultural environment, regulatory environment, business environment, and support environment. The contribution of this research is to enrich the body of knowledge of regional entrepreneurship development studies particularly in Indonesian context, since according to Behe, Dennis, Hall, Hodges, & Brumfield (2008), regional differences have an effect on the area of entrepreneurship. Furthermore, our study contributes to stakeholders as a guide to make strategies or policies related to regional entrepreneurship.

**LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT**

**Resources-based entrepreneurship theory**

Strategic resources are resources that: 1) have value, so they can be used to increase customer value or cut costs; 2) is rare, so competitors do not have access to the same or very similar resources to compete for value; and 3) is difficult to replace and / or emulate, which allows organizations to keep defeating competitors (Barney, 1991). The central determination in resource-based View (RBV) is that organizational excellence is enhanced insofar as the organization has strategic resources (Barney, Wright, & Ketchen, 2001).

RBV was developed initially in the field of strategic management. Although there is an overlap between strategic management and entrepreneurship, the underlying domains are different. The definition of strategic management consensus developed by Nag, Hambrick, & Chen (2007) is strategic management relating to the main initiatives intended and taken by general managers on behalf of the owners, which involve the utilization of resources to improve company performance in their external environment.

Based on the differences between entrepreneurial businesses and larger and

more established organizations, there are likely to be important differences in the way entrepreneurs look at resources and how they are seen by the RBV. This shows that the RBV continues to develop in the entrepreneurial domain, so there is a need to study whether different resources are needed by entrepreneurs to succeed (Alvarez & Busenitz, 2001; Zhao, Seibert, & Lumpkin, 2009).

Conceptualization of resources in the context of entrepreneurship must be further investigated. Brush and colleagues (Brush, Greene, Hart, & Edelman, 1997; Greene, Brush, & Brown, 1997) study the assessment of the relative potential of small business owners from the resources they have, including: human, social, organizational, physical, human resources, and finance. Lichtenstein & Brush (2001) tracks three businesses over a period of almost a year and repeatedly asks which resources have been obtained or should have been obtained by the company at this stage in the company's development. They found that the most prominent resources were mostly intangible resources.

**Regional entrepreneurship**

The unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities is a problem faced by governments around the world, where economic and social divisions arise in countries, so that human and financial capital flows unevenly from one region to the next (Mathur, 1999). For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen businesses that will improve the regional economy through regional entrepreneurship. For example, opening or closing cafes or automotive workshops in small cities can have a significant impact on society through infrastructure, job creation, distribution of local wealth, and service provision (Mazzarol, 2003).

From rural Africa to urban South America, microbusiness is a major source of economic

**Table 1.**  
**Regional Entrepreneurship Triggers and Barriers**

<b>Triggering Factors</b>	<b>Inhibiting Factors</b>
The desire to invest	Risk and costs
The desire to be creative	Lack of support and information
The desire to have autonomy	Lack of skills and confidence
Desire to have status	Lack of finance and family support
Market opportunity	Sharp competition
The desire to have wealth	

Source: Mazzarol, 2002

progress for women, young people, ethnic minorities, under-educated educators, and migrants (Halvorson-Quevedo, 1992). Micro businesses offer alternatives to the lack of job opportunities provided by the public sector or large companies. Sustainable economic development in the regional economy requires growth in both employment and income per capita.

Shumpeter (1934) states that when some large companies or state-owned companies cannot provide jobs and generate income, the only alternative is entrepreneurship in the form of creating new businesses. Regional entrepreneurship provides job opportunities and wealth creation, and improves the quality of infrastructure and social environment. Most important is the capacity of small companies to assist in regional industrial diversification (Keniry, Blums, Notter, Radford, & Thomson, 2003).

**Regional entrepreneurship triggers and barriers**

Volery, Mazzarol, Doss, & Thein (1997) stated that there are factors that trigger or hinder regional entrepreneurship, namely internal and external factors in individuals. Mazzarol, Volery, Doss, & Thein (1999) produced findings that personal characteristics, demographics, and motivation influence decisions in creating regional entrepreneurship. Research in a regional community in Australia shows the factors that trigger and inhibit entrepreneurship, as presented in Table 1.

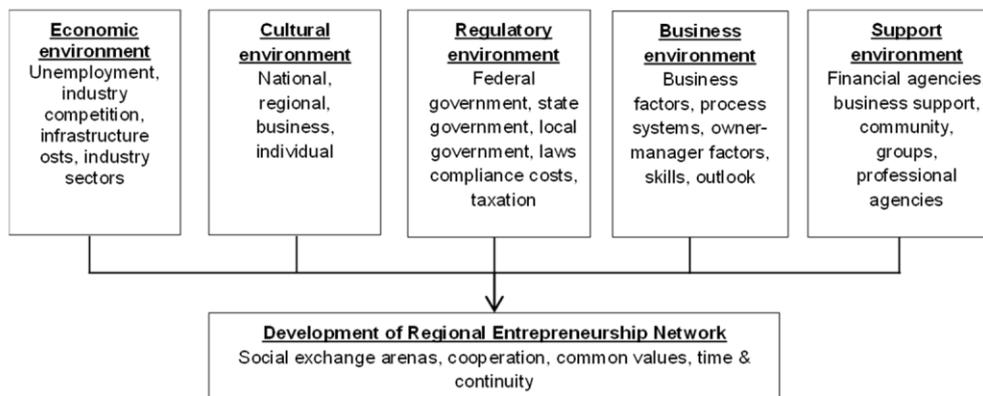
In this study, the factors that trigger and inhibit regional entrepreneurship use a reference from the research of Mazzarol (2002) because the research has variables

related to internal and external factors that include personal characteristics, demographics, and motivation that have also been produced by previous researchers.

**Framework of regional entrepreneurship network development**

We synthesized framework of regional entrepreneurship network development based on several previous studies (Gibb, 1987, 1988; Levin, 1993; and Morrison, 2000) as a basis to collect data and conduct analysis. This framework attempts to provide holistic points of view that not only recognizes the importance of business but also the environment in which the business operates, such as the economic, social, cultural, legal, business and support environment. Each environment is interdependent with one another as depicted in Figure 1.

Variations in the economic environment can be seen from natural resource factors, the availability of skilled labor and venture capital which drives the creation of industry in a region (Krugman, 1991). In addition, demand conditions, the availability of supporting and related industries, as well as strategy, structure, and competition can also develop regional productivity (Porter, 1980). Isaksen (1998) states that in creating local economic success a focus is needed on the main industries where most companies are locally owned. Baptista (1998) added that the concentration of corporate geography in certain areas can help increase the intensity of interactions in the system and can provide opportunities to access inputs and distribute products from one company or industry to another, both through formal and informal networks.



**Figure 1.**  
**Framework of Regional Entrepreneurship Network Development**

The cultural environment and entrepreneurial development have interrelated relationships (Morrison, 2000; Gibb, 1988). The existence of role models and cultural and personal characteristics can facilitate business ventures through formal skills, knowledge transfer, and personal network development (Gibb, 1987). Social support and acceptance given to new entrepreneurs by their communities (Bull & Winter, 1991) can activate social networks that have an impact on entrepreneurial development (Johannisson, 1988). Entrepreneurs in local communities who invest in the region either through job creation or donations tend to receive loyalty from local customers and commensurate sales performance (Kilkenny, Nalbarte, & Besser, 1999).

Government policies often have a direct impact on company operations (Porter, 2001) and regional economic development strategies (Botchway, Goodall, Noon, & Lemon, 2002). Development of public infrastructure such as the education system (Romanelli, 1989) or the establishment of business incubators (Young & Francis, 1989) can encourage the formation of new business ventures to build alliances and collaborations with the wider community (Walker & Greenstreet, 1990). Government regulations and deregulation policies are expected to overcome obstacles or inefficiencies in the composition of business people, so companies can focus on planning both long and short term (Porter, 2000).

Some entrepreneurs build business portfolios in order to obtain business opportunities and new jobs (Westhead & Wright, 1999). They will interact socially and professionally with other fellow entrepreneurs in an area (Useem, 1997) to create value that is beneficial to society, especially in overcoming unemployment (Yushuf & Schindelhutte, 2000). Westhead & Wright (1999) argues that the success of entrepreneurial development in an area depends on managerial competence and business planning done. Companies need to manage their business environment so that the control and evaluation system runs continuously (Gibb, 1987).

Entrepreneurship can develop if facilitated by a supportive environment such as the availability of advice and information in the local area (Gibb, 1987). In addition, an investment community that is able to provide funding and mentoring is also needed

(Kenney, 2001). Companies in the same area, but operating in separate industries, can still share general support and related services or products, where the relationship can be utilized to improve the supply chain of the entire region (Anderson, 1994). According to Oats (1992), in the initial stages of business establishment, successful local entrepreneurs can offer guidance and services, so as to create regional business development.

Network development in the regional area is an important key to the success of regional development operations (Ostgaard & Birley, 1994). Most networks are formed between companies as part of the production process or supply chain (Isaksen, 1998). Four factors have been identified for effective network creation, including social exchange among stakeholders, a desire to cooperate, and a shared value system (Schieffloe, 1985). The process of social exchange that occurs, allows stakeholders to develop social and business values, including trust, empathy, and mutual understanding (Levin, 1993).

### **The economic environment as a driving factor for the development of regional entrepreneurship networks**

Entrepreneurship has a correlation with economic growth in terms of number of businesses and total entrepreneurs (Kantis, Ishida, & Komori, 2002). This is also shown in Reynolds (2002) research which states that no country shows a low rate of economic growth among countries that have active entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurship sector contributes to increased employment and GDP (Audretsch & Thurik, 2001). Hayton, Goerge, & Zahra (2002) add economic factors such as technology, financial markets and market structures can create an entrepreneurial climate. Therefore the first hypothesis of this study is:

*H1: The economic environment drives the development of regional entrepreneurial networks in the high category.*

### **The cultural environment as a driving factor for the development of regional entrepreneurship networks**

Davidsson, Lindmark, & Olofsson (1994) find that there is a strong relationship between culture in this case is the characteristic of the

regional structure with the development of entrepreneurship. Davidsson & Wiklund (1997) states that social norms, customs and values are related to the initiation and growth of new ventures. Cultural factors can influence individual value systems where in the social system they can encourage the formation of new businesses (Shapero & Sokol, 1982). Individuals who have entrepreneurial values will have a tendency to exhibit entrepreneurial behavior, which will influence economic development (McClelland, 1961). Therefore the second hypothesis of this study is:

*H2: The cultural environment drives the development of regional entrepreneurial networks in the high category.*

**The regulatory environment as a driving factor for the development of regional entrepreneurship networks**

Government policies in shaping the institutional environment for business growth can influence entrepreneurial development (Howlett & Ramesh, 2009). The government can also help strengthen business innovation programs, thereby encouraging increased employment and sustainable economic growth (Shane, 2009). Entrepreneurship support can be realized through R&D, technology commercialization, and initial funding for entrepreneurship training. In addition, Pastor & Veronesi (2012) stated that government policies can affect the market. Therefore the third hypothesis of this study is:

*H3: The regulatory environment drives the development of regional entrepreneurial networks in the high category.*

**The business environment as a driving factor for the development of regional entrepreneurship networks**

Amoros, Etchebarne, & Felzensztein (2012) stated that the business sector has a relationship with the development of entrepreneurship in a region. Aspirations of entrepreneurs are very important to increase business growth, in addition to factors of public policy, market infrastructure, financial markets, and technological development (Liao, Welsch, & Pistrui, 2001). Audretsch & Keilbach (2004) added that economic

development is driven by several resources, including: physical capital, human capital, knowledge capital, and entrepreneurial capital that lead to the creation of companies. Audretsch & Keilbach's (2005) research results show that entrepreneurial capital has a positive effect on regional labor productivity. Therefore the fourth hypothesis of this study is:

*H4: The business environment drives the development of regional entrepreneurial networks in the high category.*

**The support environment as a driving factor for the development of regional entrepreneurship networks**

The biggest difficulty creating entrepreneurship is in the early stages of business development (Wonglimpiyarat, 2013). For this reason, it is necessary to support innovation and technology through financial institutions and R&D institutions and industries, so as to produce effective business commercialization and economic growth (Mani, 2004). Education is also seen as one of the prerequisites for entrepreneurship development, especially in places where enthusiasm and culture are very minimal (Dickson, Solomon, & Weaver, 2008). Many companies are greatly helped if the local government creates a support system such as a starter business program for youth, an initial program for students, a support program to restart businesses to promote entrepreneurship (Morris & Schindehutte, 2005). Therefore the fifth hypothesis of this study is:

*H5: The support environment drives the development of regional entrepreneurial networks in the high category.*

**Table 2.**  
**Assessment of Regional Entrepreneurship Triggers and Obstacles and Regional Entrepreneurship Network Development**

Interval	Category
1,00 – 1,80	Very Low
1,81 – 2,60	Low
2,61 – 3,40	Middle
3,41 – 4,20	High
4,21 – 5,00	Very High

## METHODS

The object of our study was Tegal and Klaten batik clusters. Data were obtained from surveys and interviews with 50 batik entrepreneurs from Tegal and 50 batik entrepreneurs from Klaten. 55 % of the respondents were male and 54 % among the respondents were graduated from elementary school. 38 % of the business were established since more than 15 years ago. 16 % of the respondents have reached sales per month above 41 million, and the rest have reached sales per month under 10 million until 40 million.

Instrument used was a questionnaire developed from several studies (Gibb, 1987, 1988; Levin, 1993; and Morrison, 2000). It contains questions related to the factors that trigger and inhibit regional entrepreneurship and the development of regional entrepreneurship networks related to the economic environment, cultural environment, regulatory environment, business environment, and support environment.

The analysis technique used is descriptive statistics, which is a part of statistics that discusses ways of collecting data and simplifying the observations obtained by collecting, summarizing and presenting data. The assessment of the factors triggering and inhibiting regional entrepreneurship and the development of regional entrepreneurship networks are classified in Table 3 and 4.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before conducted the analysis, we performed validity and reliability testing. Validity testing in this study used the corrected item-total correlation technique. The number in the corrected item-total correlation column shows the  $r$  value of the result. An item or variable is said to be valid if  $r$  is a positive result and  $r$  results  $> r$  table, while an item or variable is said to be invalid if  $r$  is a negative result and  $r$  results  $< r$  table (Ghozali, 2005). For reliability testing, a variable is said to be reliable if Cronbach's Alpha is  $> 0.60$  (Ghozali, 2005). The results of the validity and reliability of each of the measurements showed that all empirical indicators on each variable have a corrected item-total correlation or  $r$  count positive and  $r$  count  $> r$  0.05 (0.279) so the empirical indicators of each variable are the test was declared valid. Meanwhile, the reliability testing which is an inseparable part of the validity test shows the results that all variables have a Cronbach Alpha value  $> 0.60$  so that it can be said that all research variables have high reliability.

To identify the triggering and inhibiting factors of regional entrepreneurship, both in the Tegal and Klaten batik clusters, an analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics. The factors that trigger regional entrepreneurship are in Table 3. Based on Table 3, it is known that the highest factor that triggers regional entrepreneurship in the

**Table 3.**  
**Respondents Assessment of Triggering Factors in Regional Entrepreneurship**

No.	Triggering Factors of Regional Entrepreneurship in Tegal	Average	Category
1	The desire to invest	3.9	High
2	The desire to be creative	3.9	High
3	The desire to have autonomy	3.72	High
4	Desire to have status	4.04	High
5	Market opportunity	3.96	High
6	The desire to have wealth	4.42	Very High
	Total	23.94	
	Average	3.99	High

No.	Triggering Factors of Regional Entrepreneurship in Klaten	Average	Category
1	The desire to invest	4.12	High
2	The desire to be creative	4.1	High
3	The desire to have autonomy	4.02	High
4	Desire to have status	3.94	High
5	Market opportunity	4.04	High
6	The desire to have wealth	4.28	Very High
	Total	24.5	
	Average	4.08	High

Batik Tegal and Klaten Clusters is the desire to have wealth. Both of these clusters are included in the high category in terms of factors that trigger regional entrepreneurship, among which are triggered by factors of desire to invest, desire to be creative, desire to have autonomy, desire to have status, market opportunities, and desire to own wealth.

Table 4 shows the factors that inhibit regional entrepreneurship in the Tegal batik cluster are in the low category, while in the Klaten Batik Cluster are included in the high category. The factors that have the biggest contribution as obstacles to the Batik Tegal and Klaten Clusters are the sharp competition and the risks and costs.

Factors driving the development of regional networks of entrepreneurship in the Tegal and Klaten batik clusters can be seen in Table 5. The factors driving the development of regional entrepreneurship networks based on Table 5 above are the economic environment, cultural environment, regulatory environment, business environment, and support environment. In the batik cluster in Tegal, the economic environment has the highest support, followed by the regulatory environment and business environment. In the Klaten batik cluster, the highest support for the development of regional entrepreneurial networks is from the cultural environment, business environment, and support

environment.

The findings of this study indicate that the factors that trigger regional entrepreneurship in the Tegal and Klaten batik clusters include internal factors, namely the desire to invest, the desire to be creative, the desire to have autonomy, the desire to have status, and the desire to have wealth, while the external factor is market opportunity. Volery, Mazzarol, Doss, & Thein (1997) state that internal and external factors in individuals can trigger regional entrepreneurship. The factors that have the greatest contribution as a barrier to regional entrepreneurship in the Batik Tegal and Klaten Clusters are intense competition and risks and costs. Sharp competition includes external factors (Mazzarol, 2002), while risks and costs, including internal factors (Volery, Mazzarol, Doss, & Thein 1997).

The economic environment provides the highest support for the development of regional networks of entrepreneurship in the Tegal batik cluster, followed by the regulatory environment and business environment. Which includes economic environment support, including: unemployment that is well overcome, industry competition is healthy and conducive, affordable infrastructure costs, and the advanced batik industry sector. Kantis, Ishida, & Komori (2002) state that good economic growth will encourage the development of entrepreneurship, which can be measured by an increase in

**Table 4.**  
**Respondents Assessment of Inhibiting Factors in Regional Entrepreneurship**

No.	Inhibiting Factors of Regional Entrepreneurship in Tegal	Average	Category
1	Risk and costs	2.8	Middle
2	Lack of support and information	1.36	Very Low
3	Lack of skills and confidence	1.48	Very Low
4	Lack of finance and family support	1.74	Very Low
5	Sharp competition	2.94	Middle
	Total	10.32	
	Average	2.064	Low

No.	Inhibiting Factors of Regional Entrepreneurship in Klaten	Average	Category
1	Risk and costs	4.12	High
2	Lack of support and information	3.18	Middle
3	Lack of skills and confidence	2.82	Middle
4	Lack of finance and family support	3.16	Middle
5	Sharp competition	4.1	High
	Total	17.38	
	Average	3.48	High

**Table 5.**  
**Factors Driving Regional Entrepreneurship Network Development**  
**in Tegal Batik Cluster and Klaten Batik Cluster**

Regional Entrepreneurship	Tegal		Klaten	
	Average	Category	Average	Category
Economic Environment	4.02	High	3.39	Middle
Cultural Environment	2.15	Low	3.73	High
Regulatory Environment	2.62	Middle	3.28	Middle
Business Environment	2.83	Middle	4.09	High
Support Environment	2.29	Low	3.87	High

employment and GDP (Audretsch & Thurik, 2001). In addition, technology or infrastructure and a good market structure are indicators of economic development (Hayton, Goerge, & Zahra, 2002).

The regulatory environment in the Tegal batik cluster is manifested from the support of the central and regional governments to create a conducive entrepreneurial climate. Howlett & Ramesh (2009) argue that the government has a role to encourage business innovation programs by establishing an institutional environment that supports sustainable economic growth. This government support can influence the market (Pastor & Veronesi, 2012) through R&D, technology commercialization, and entrepreneurship training (Shane, 2009). The business environment in the Tegal batik cluster is seen through the ability of the owner and manager in running the business. Human capital can influence the creation of companies (Audretsch & Keilbach, 2004) and business growth (Liao, Welsch, & Pistrui, 2001).

The highest support for the development of regional entrepreneurship networks in the Klaten batik cluster lies in the cultural environment, business environment, and support environment. Cultural environment in Klaten batik cluster can be seen from the characteristics of national culture, regional culture, and business that affect business activities. Davidsson, Lindmark, & Olofsson (1994) state that the characteristics of regional structures can influence the development of entrepreneurship. Social norms and customs (Davidsson & Wiklund, 1997) and the value of individual entrepreneurship (McClelland, 1961) also have links to new business growth and economic development.

The business environment in the Klaten batik cluster can be seen from the insights, skills and business risks that affect business activities. Liao, Welsch, & Pistrui (2001) argue that business insight can enhance business growth. In addition, entrepreneurial skills (Audretsch & Keilbach, 2005) and business risk (Amoros, Etchebarne, & Felzensztein, 2012) have a relationship with the development of entrepreneurship in a region. The support environment in the Klaten batik cluster can be seen from the financial, expert, and community support that influences business activities. Mani (2004) states that financial institution support is crucial for business commercialization and effective economic growth. Likewise expert and community support (Morris & Schindehutte, 2005) will be able to initiate business when entrepreneurial spirit and culture is very minimal (Dickson, Solomon, & Weaver, 2008).

## CONCLUSION

Factors that trigger regional entrepreneurship in the Tegal and Klaten batik clusters include the desire to invest, the desire to be creative, the desire to have autonomy, the desire to have status, the desire to have wealth, and market opportunities. The factors that have the greatest contribution as a barrier to regional entrepreneurship in the Tegal and Klaten batik clusters are intense competition and risks and costs. The economic environment provides the highest support for the development of regional networks of entrepreneurship in the Tegal batik cluster, followed by the regulatory environment and business environment. The highest support for the development of regional entrepreneurship networks in the Klaten batik cluster lies in the cultural environment,

business environment, and support environment.

### Implication

Sharp competition and risks and costs have the largest contribution as a factor inhibiting regional entrepreneurship in the Tegal and Klaten batik clusters. To overcome this, support for innovation and technology (Mani, 2004), public policy, market infrastructure (Liao, Welsch, & Pistrui 2001), and human capital and entrepreneurial capital (Audretsch & Keilbach, 2004). The cultural environment and support environment provide the lowest support for the development of regional networks of entrepreneurship in the Tegal batik cluster. Therefore we need an individual and social value system that encourages entrepreneurial values (Shapero & Sokol, 1982), so that entrepreneurial behavior is created that will affect economic development (McClelland, 1961). The value system can be built through a support environment, including: government (Morris & Schindehutte, 2005), educational institutions (Dickson, Solomon, & Weaver, 2008), as well as financial, R&D, and industrial institutions (Mani, 2004).

In the Klaten batik cluster, the economic environment and regulatory environment provide the lowest support for the development of a regional network of entrepreneurship. To overcome unemployment and lack of infrastructure, the government can create business innovation programs by developing regional productivity (Porter, 1980), where most companies are locally owned (Isaksen, 1998). System interactions in certain geographical areas can increase the intensity of access to inputs and outputs, both through formal and informal networks (Baptista, 1998). Governments can build alliances with the wider community (Walker & Greenstreet, 1990) and entrepreneurs can build business portfolios (Westhead & Wright, 1999) to create value that is beneficial to society (Yushuf & Schindelhutte, 2000).

### Research limitations

The weakness of this study is the research questionnaire uses closed questions, which are processed with descriptive statistical methods, so they are less able to explore qualitative data from respondents.

### Future research agenda

For future research, it is necessary to describe a strategic effort in developing a regional network of entrepreneurship to accelerate business growth. Elements that can be developed include: cluster partnerships, knowledge networks, citizen participation, or political commitment.

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