

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910777932203321
Titolo	New technology-based firms in the new millennium . Vol. 6 [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Aard Groen ... [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bingley, UK, : Emerald Group Publishing, Ltd., 2008
ISBN	1-280-77171-2 9786613682482 1-84950-544-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (270 p.)
Collana	New technology-based firms in the new millenium, , 1876-0228
Altri autori (Persone)	GroenAard
Disciplina	338/.064
Soggetti	Education - Higher Education - Counseling - Vocational Guidance Higher & further education, tertiary education Industrial or vocational training Entrepreneurship Business and education Education, Higher High technology and education
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction / Ray Oakey, Gary Cook -- Network differences between domestic and global university start-ups / Peter Van Der Sijde, et al. -- Knowledge spillovers from public research institutions : evidence from Japanese high-technology start-up firms / Michael Lynskey -- The development of venture-capital-backed and independent companies : an empirical study among Germany's internet and e-commerce start-ups / Stephan Golla et al. -- The high-technology pecking order in spinoffs and non-spinoffs / Teresa Hogan and Elaine Hutson -- The role of spin-outs within university research commercialisation activities : case studies from 10 UK universities / Tim Minshall, Bill Wicksteed, Cline Druilhe, Andrea Kells, Michael Lynskey, Jelena Iraliova -- Analysis of the factors leading to success or failure of start-up companies in the field of micro- and nanotechnology / Devang Shah, Malcolm Wilkinson,

Kevin Yallup -- Drivers of strategic direction in high technology small firms / Nicholas O'Regan et al. -- How Industrial experience affects entrepreneurial intent and self-efficacy in uk engineering undergraduates / Anthony Ward et al. -- Success factors for high-tech start ups: views and lessons of Israeli experts / Schaul Chorev and Alistair Anderson -- Now you see them now you don't : paradoxes in enterprise development strategy : the case of the disappearing academic start-ups / Deirdre Hunt -- Supporting academic enterprise : a case study of an entrepreneurship programme / Magnus Klofsten -- Building the foundations for academic enterprise: the medici fellowship programme / Simon Mosey, Andy Lockett, Paul Westhead -- Encouraging R&D in Ireland's biotechnology enterprises / Kate Johnston et al. -- An empirical assessment of Porter's clusters concept based on London's media industries / Gary Cook, Naresh Pandit.

Sommario/riassunto

Ward et al., examine the question of whether providing work experience within courses of study in higher education affects entrepreneurial attitudes and behaviour, important given government imperatives to foster entrepreneurship through the education system. They consider two dimensions: self-efficacy, which broadly relates to confidence in ability; and, entrepreneurial intent which relates to positive attitudes towards engaging in risk taking or firm start-up. Their sample is of 158 undergraduates who engaged in a summer work placement linked to their study. Their key finding is that positive effects on self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intent depends on the nature of the experience, being fostered by performing well in the face of difficulty and the closeness of the placement activity to their studies. Such experience appears more common when undertaking a placement in a small firm. Van der Sijde et al., consider the extent to which University start ups which are global as opposed to being domestically focussed differ in the extent of their business networks, using a sample comprising five technology-based firms of each type. They establish that global start-ups do have more extensive networks in terms of number of actors and global actors in the network at start-up, although their networks do not expand thereafter significantly more than domestic start-ups. They also have significantly more sources of capital.
