Index

100 Resilient Cities program (100RC) 111–12, 122

adaptability
contrast with adaptation 46, 57, 74–5, 208
with vulnerability 41, 43, 53
and network structures 213
of regional economies
differences in 206–7, 209–13, 216
policy affecting 206
and resilience 192–3, 203, 208
of SMEs
in Denmark 51–3
development paths 49
new growth paths 45–7, 53
relationship with resilience and vulnerability 47–8
strategic characteristics influencing 47

adaptation
contrast with adaptability 46, 57, 74–5, 208
as critical to resilience 3
cultural norms and habits influencing 212
and network structures 213
new growth paths developed through 145
and Path Dependency framework 198–9
regional 196, 206, 210, 215
‘adaptive cycles’ 3, 67, 127–8
‘adaptive resilience’ 73–4
Anderson, A.R. 12, 22–3, 145, 147, 149, 152, 158
Atlanta, City of 111–12, 121–2
automotive sector
research context 55–6
researching sectoral resilience 57–8
resilience debates 56–8
study conclusion 68–9
systemic response to shocks
ecosystem dynamics of firm demographies 59, 67–8
focus on innovation and upgrading 59, 65–6, 119–20
intra-sectoral collaboration 68–9
market reorientation 59, 62–3
relocation of production 59, 66–7
strategic corporate reorganization 59, 64–5
value chain optimization 59, 63–4
trends in GDP and automotive sales credit boom 61
great recession and recovery 61–2, 68
recession in early 1990s 60–61
relationship between 58–62

Bailey, D. 57, 64, 68, 131, 162
Ballard, P.A. 207–8, 210–211, 213, 215
Bathelt, H. 76, 86, 93
Bentley, G. 63–5, 67, 69, 164, 172
‘Big Push’ Theory 90–92
Bonanno, G. 12, 18, 20–21
Boschma, R. 46, 57, 68, 72, 75, 81, 92–3, 175, 192–4, 196–7, 201, 204, 206–8, 210, 212–13, 215–16
Bristow, G. 70, 74, 163, 197–8, 207–8, 210–213
Brooks, C. 125, 129, 160, 164
Christopherson, S.J. 74, 112, 116, 121, 127, 177, 207–8, 210
cities
city–university partnerships 119–20
as ‘complex adaptive systems’ 195
differences in resilience 70–71
disputed dualisms 86
English and Welsh analysis 80–85
employment growth 80–82
long-term resilience capacity 84–6
methods 78–80
‘old economy’ employment 81, 83–4
evolutionary growth theory 71–8
future research directions 87
global 121–2
growth paths 70–71, 73–7, 81, 85–8
historical path-dependent knowledge bases 72–3
as inherently complex and unique 219
reinvention 76–7, 79, 81–2, 85–7
replication 75–7, 79, 82, 85–7
resilient 109–15, 121–2, 208, 219
smart 110–111, 113, 115–21
Turin 188
in typology of LEP areas’ experience of recession 165–6
see also Sheffield City Region (SCR)
civic entrepreneurship see social entrepreneurship
‘civic IoT’ (Internet of Things) 115
civic leadership
as common feature within England and Wales 126
concept of 129–30
conceptual framework 131–2
definition 125
different interpretations of 140
formation of 131–2
and governance 130–133
and LEPs 126–7
and resilience 129–33, 140–141
in Sheffield City Region
barriers to 136–7
institutional and political parameters of 133–5
leading long-term planning and collaboration 136–40
need for diversification of stakeholders 139–40
strong strategic vision through 136
Clark, J. 109–10, 113, 116, 121
collaboration

civic leaders as agents for 126
intra-sectoral, between firms 68–9
leading long-term 136–40
within sectoral systemic response to shocks 59
university 65–6, 115, 119, 139–40
collective actions 150, 152–4, 156–7
commercialization 113, 117–20
community culture
ability to influence entrepreneurial activity 147
definition 147
and economic and entrepreneurial resilience of localities
average change in 153
data and methods 150–151
hypothesized relationships between 144–5
links between 142–3, 156, 158–9
results 152–5
as factor influencing economic resilience 156
future research directions 159
measures
adherence to social rules 149–50
collective actions 150
embracement of employment and investment in education 147–8
femininity and caring activities 149
social cohesion 148
recommendations for 158, 221
in typology of impact of economic downturn on local entrepreneurial activity 146
community leadership 131–2
Complexity Theory 195, 197–8, 203
Conservation of Resources (COR) theory 13–14, 22–3, 25
Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition government 126, 128–9
conservative resilience 163, 166, 168–9, 172
Cooke, P. 65, 116, 201
Cowling, M. 30, 39, 41, 45, 145
credit boom 61
cri ses see Greek recession; London 2011 riots; SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises)
culture
community 142–3, 145–59, 221
cultural lock-in 104–5, 107

Nick Williams and Tim Vorley - 9781785367649
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 04/17/2019 02:33:20AM via free access
cultural norms 212–13
of entrepreneurship
in Greece 31–3, 35–8, 40
of local economies 76–7, 85, 87
of flexibility 42
influence on resilience 220–221
influencing how shocks affect
entrepreneurial activity 144–5
of resilience 67

Danish SMEs 49–53
Davidsson, P. 30–31, 142, 148, 155
Dawley, S. 30, 125–7, 133, 137, 139,
141, 161–2, 172, 177, 200–201, 212
Derickson, K.D. 1–2, 204, 207, 212,
214
development paths
of Danish SMEs 50–53
model of, through shock periods
48–9
and path dependency 195, 200
‘plucking model’ 73
return on equity for SMEs with
different 52
working definition for 50
Di Caro, P. 178–9
digital divide 115
digital economy 71, 78–9, 87
digital firms 78–85, 87
digital inclusion 115
Digital Revolution 84–6
digital technologies 71, 81, 84, 93
diversification 100–101
Doern, R. 14
Dutch Disease 91–2
economic recovery strategies 17, 19–20
economic resilience see resilience
economic shocks see shocks
ecosystem dynamics of firm
demographics 59, 67–8
education, investment in 147–8, 152–8,
213, 221
emotional distancing 11, 17, 21, 23, 25
employment
embracement of 147–8, 153–4,
156–7
and entrepreneurial activity 152,
157–8
growth in Welsh and English cities
79–85, 87
in Italian provinces 176, 178–82,
184–90
levels in Greece 38
in offshore oil industry, Canada
97–102, 104–5
as positively related to state
centralization of fiscal
responsibility 211
SMEs accounting for 41
in typology of LEP areas’ experience
of recession 165–6
endogenous or exogenous invention
71, 80
entrepreneurial resilience
and community culture
influence on 142–3, 147
links between 142–3, 156, 158–9
measures 147–50
data and methods 150–152
different routes to achieving 158,
220–221
entrepreneurial activity
changes in 153, 157–8
and economic resilience 143–6,
152
entrepreneurial bubble economies
146
entrepreneurial deserts 146
isolating influence of 151
measurement of 150
negative relation 152
self-interested masculine approach
152
typology of impact of economic
downturn on 146
and entrepreneurship 155–6, 219–20
in face of economic downturns 142,
146, 159
factors influencing 154–6
local social values fostering 213
results 152–5
study conclusions 155–9
entrepreneurship
in cities 84
as crucial for resilience to shocks 188
and entrepreneurial resilience 155–6,
219–20
functional lock-ins inhibiting 199
and LEPs 161, 164, 169, 171
of local economies 74, 76–7
local institutional arrangements in
Italy 188–90
policy-relevant lessons 220–221
resilience in recessionary crisis
empirical focus and methodology
32–4
findings 34–8
formal institutions 29–31
informal institutions 31–2
literature review 29
perceptions changing as result of
crisis 32
research context 28–9
study conclusions 38–40
resilience strategies in riot crisis
findings 16–22
future research directions 26
implications of findings 26–7
limitations of study 25–6
literature review 12–14
methodology 14–16
riots and small businesses 11–12
study discussion 22–5
study overview 25–6
in resource-driven economies 89–90,
92, 94–7, 101–8
and SMEs 46–7, 142
social/civic 115–20, 127–8
equilibrium resilience see conservative
resilience
equilibrium thinking 209–10
European Commission 30, 32–3, 38
Evenhuis, E. 200, 202
evolutionary approaches
aims 192
application to local and regional
economies 192
Complexity Theory 195, 197–8, 203
Generalised Darwinism 194, 196–7,
203
as hot topic 192
Path Dependency Theory 195,
198–204
presumption of continuous renewal
193, 203
theoretical frameworks
core tenets of 194–5
drawn upon 193
evolutionary economic geography 192,
206, 209
evolutionary growth theory 71–8
evolutionary resilience 162–3, 168,
170–171, 173, 198, 204
exogenous shocks see shocks
external shocks see shocks
Feldman, M. 76, 116, 121
femininity and caring activities 149,
152–4, 156–7
financial risks 44–5
firm demographics, ecosystem
dynamics of 59, 67–8
Florida, R. 116, 145, 148, 155
Frenken, K. 92–3, 194, 196–7, 204,
206
‘gain spirals’ 13, 22
GDP
growth, in Newfoundland, Labrador
and Canada 97, 99–100, 107
recessions
fall in Italian Mezzogiorno 99–100
fall in UK 70
and UK automotive sector 58–62
general purpose technologies (GPTs)
71–2
Generalised Darwinism 194, 196–7,
203
governance
and civic leadership 125–6, 130–133
from Complexity Theory perspective
197, 199
contributing to local economic
resilience 92
distinction with government 130
and economic strategies 160–161
innovative 111–15
in Italy 186, 190
and LEPs 128–9, 133, 137–8, 140,
161, 169
and resilience 131, 220–221
Grabher, G. 46, 74, 86, 92, 199–202
Greek economy 28, 32–3, 38–9
Greek recession
empirical focus and methodology
32–4
endogenous and exogenous change
28
findings
analysis 34–5
government spending 39
institutional responses to crisis 35–7
post-crisis institutional development 37–8
formal institutions
definition 29
impact on informal institutions 35, 39–40
interaction with informal institutions 38
purpose 29
reforms 39
in times of crisis 30–31
weak 30
informal institutions
deterioration of 38–40
impact of formal institutions 35, 39–40
importance of understanding 31
interaction with formal institutions 38
reforming 31–2
interventions of policymakers 28–9, 36, 38–9
literature review 29
profile of participants 34
research context 28–9
study conclusions 38–40
VAT increases 31, 36
gross value added (GVA) 134, 150, 152–6, 204
growth strategies
concept of resilience 162–4
emergence of LEPs in recession conditions 164–7
resilience of 160–161
study conclusions 171–3
treatment of resilience in strategic economic plans 167–71

Hambleton, R. 130–132, 136, 139
Hassink, R. 70, 75, 86, 92, 199–200, 202, 206–7, 209, 211, 214, 216
hazard risks 44
Healy, A. 163, 197–8, 207–8, 210–213
Hobfoll, S.E. 12–13, 16, 20, 22–3
Hofstede, G. 143, 147, 155

Huggins, R. 31, 128–9, 137–8, 142, 147, 151, 176, 178, 209, 212–13
‘hysteresis’ 57, 73–4, 163, 208

innovation
adaptables achieved through 48
bolstering regional 139
concept of sectoral system of 69
as factor influencing economic resilience 152, 154, 157
innovative governance 111–15
institutional 109–10, 112–13
as integral to fostering dynamic economy 219
and lock-in 93, 95, 201
methods and approach 111
new growth paths developed through 145
open 110, 115–20, 122
relationship with resilience 109–10
technological 71, 76
as underlying driver of economic change 72
and upgrading 59, 65–6, 119–20
urban 116–18
networks 120–122
IPPR North 162, 167, 172

Italy
empirics
data and preliminary evidence 179–86
estimates 186–7
interpretation of results 187–9
employment
data sample 179–80
female 176, 179–80, 182–7, 189–90
in southern regions 178
total 180–182, 184–90
future research directions 190
Mezzogiorno 178, 189
regional disparities 178–9
research scope 176
resilience
economic 178–9
and local development 176–8
results of study 189–90

Lee, N. 41, 43, 46, 177
LEPs see Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs)
Creating resilient economies

liquidity risk 44
local development
community culture 142–3, 147–50
data and methods 150–151
economic resilience
and entrepreneurial activity 143–6, 152
and entrepreneurial resilience 147–50
and resilience 176–8
results 152–5
study conclusions 155–9
local economic resilience in Italy see Italy
Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs)
as collaborative agencies 139, 161
emergence of
in recession conditions 164–7
in UK 126, 128–9
as example of civic leadership 126
as having no statutory role 134
ongoing definition of role 141
purpose of 129
and regional-university partnerships 139
resilience framework 167–72
of Sheffield City Region
executive support roles 138
governance changes 137–8
Growth Plan 134, 136
as lever for place leadership 136
role as leader in 140
role in encouraging economic resilience 138
and short-termism 137
significant problem for 134
two tensions 133
strategies
decision-making 132
development of long-term 138–9
strengths and weaknesses 129
typology of areas’ experience of recession 165
Yorkshire 134–5
localist agenda 127–9
lock-in
cognitive 199, 202, 212
in context of regional economic development 199–200
continued economic 103
cultural 104–5, 107
dynamics 101
effects of resource extraction 90
functional 199–202
governance capacities 131
of historically outmoded technologies 75
mechanisms 200–202
networks possibly leading to 213
of old industries 76–7, 81
political 199, 202, 211
potential of extractive economies 93
processes
negative 93–5, 103, 206, 208
positive 93–5
retaining notions of equilibrium in 210
lock-out
governance capacities 131
potential of extractive economies 93, 101
processes
negative 93–5, 103
positive 93–5
regional 100–101
London 2011 riots
context 11–12
definition of riots 11
methodology 14–16
recovery strategies 16–22
study discussion and conclusions 22–7
‘loss spirals’ 13, 23, 25
MacKinnon, D. 1–2, 193, 196–7, 204, 206–7, 212, 214
managerial leadership 131–2
market reorientation 59, 62–3
Martin, R. 3, 30, 32, 57–8, 67–8, 70, 73–6, 80, 84, 92–4, 97, 127, 131, 144–5, 151, 161–3, 166–7, 169, 173, 175, 177–8, 180, 192–5, 197, 199–202, 206–10, 214
Morgan, K. 65, 126, 200
Nelson, R.R. 58, 65, 194
networks
distributed, for policy diffusion 111–15
knowledge 85, 197
Index

local economic 75–6, 86
public sector 118–19
regional resilience
  as determinant of 57
  role in 212–13, 216
social
  LEPs challenged on effectiveness
  as nodal sites of 129
  as recovery strategy 16–17, 22–3
urban innovation 120–122
Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)
cultural lock-in 104–5
economic decline and growth 90, 97–100, 107
employment growth 102
exposure to shocks and vulnerability 100, 107
GDP growth 99
illustration of difficulty embarking
  on new economic paths 107
industry structure 103–4
lock-in and lock-out processes 101, 103
offshore exploration and production
  licenses 98, 107
reaction to shocks and
  diversification 100–101, 107
requirements 107–8
sparse investment environment 105–7
offshore oil industry see Newfoundland
  and Labrador (NL)
open innovation 110, 115–20, 122
organisational resilience 42–9
path dependency
  adaptation leading to 75
  of cities in England and Wales 81, 87
  combination of high replication and
    low reinvention 76–7, 86
  dimension to institutions 212
  and equilibrium thinking 208, 210
  of historical trajectories of
    knowledge bases 72–3
  local bodies able to overcome or
    reinforce 129
  negative, as hindering adaptation
    206
  and path creation 92–4, 97–101
real opportunity costs of 110
resilience as process of 74, 173, 208
in resource-driven economies 90–92
shaping development of economies
  219
tendency to equate regional
  resilience with avoidance of
  215–16
Path Dependency Theory 195, 198–204
paths/pathways
  breaking, in resource economies
    94–7
creation
  challenges of, in resource-driven
    regional economies 101–7
  cross-sectoral 126
  entrepreneurial economies
    exhibiting 219
  harnessing 218
  need for strategy for 220
  new, in offshore wind 212
  and path dependency 92–4,
    97–101
development
  model of, through shock periods
    48–9
  return on equity for SMEs with
    different 52
  working definition for 50
growth
  ability to bounce back to previous
    70
  adaptability as developing new 46,
    57, 208
  adaptation as dealing with
    changes in preconceived 46,
    57, 208
  capacity of regions to develop
    212
  of cities 70–71, 73–7, 81, 85–8
  continuation of, in industry
    sectors 58
  in definition of regional economic
    resilience 208
  importance of history in
    development of 210, 216
  new, through adaptation and
    innovation 145
  renewal of 57
SMEs’ ability to create new 45–7, 50–53
plasticity 204
personal recovery strategies 17, 20–22, 25–6
phenomenological research approach 14–16
planning
City of Atlanta’s resilience 112
leading long-term 136–40
participatory 114–15
uncertainty leading to difficulties with 36
‘plucking model’ 73
policy
according to budget flexibility 30–31, 39
City Region-level 138
from Complexity Theory perspective 197–8
design, innovations observed in 110
diffusion, distributed networks for 111–15, 122
lessons for new path creation and entrepreneurship 220
neglecting, at spatial levels 211–12
in oil and gas industry 99–100
Regional Development Agencies 128, 137
role in relation to shocks 30, 218, 220
support for specific industrial sectors 219
for town expansion schemes 81, 84
policymakers
and concept of resilience 162, 214, 217–18
implications of findings in resilience of small businesses 26–7
interventions, in Greek recession 28–9, 35–6, 38–9
systems approach recommendation for 219
political leadership 125, 131–2, 136, 199
post-crisis recovery strategies
economic 17, 19–20
investing in additional resources 16, 22–3
personal 17, 20–22, 25–6
process model 24
social 16–19
Primary Urban Areas (PUAs) 78–9
product price risks 44
production relocation 59, 66–7
Pugalis, L. 129, 160–162, 164, 172
recessions
in early 1990s 60–61
global financial crisis
adaptability to 30–31
automotive sector 61–2, 68
bringing economic volatility to fore 1
effect on cities 136
emergence of LEPs 164–7
fall in UK GDP 70
impact on Canadian regions 56
impact on Greece 30–31, 33, 35–40
impact on Italy 175, 178–80, 185–90
impact on SMEs 44–5, 49–53
resultant studies on economic resilience 92, 160
Sheffield City Region 127, 136
urban and regional economies 73
Great Recession (1920-1933) 70
Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) 126, 128–9, 134–5, 137, 164
regional resilience
characteristics 57
and civic leadership 129–33
and governance 125–7
leading long-term planning and collaboration 136–40
in Sheffield City Region 133–5
study conclusions 140–141
civic-minded stakeholders 130, 141
Complexity Theory perspective 197–8, 203
and concept of resilience 207–9, 214, 216
criticism of methods used to study 214–15
definition 56, 208
determinants 57
as dynamic process 162
evolutionary approaches to 192–5

Nick Williams and Tim Vorley - 9781785367649
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 04/17/2019 02:33:20AM via free access
Index

271

evolutionary perspective 203, 206, 215–16
framework 206–7, 209
interplay with sectoral resilience 68
and localist agenda 127–9
micro-categorical explaining factors 177
need for more discussion and exploration 214
ontological sources of ideas for conceptualising 73
and Path Dependency framework 198–204
and regional adaptability
   equilibrium thinking 209–10
   neglecting state and policy at spatial levels 211–12
   role of social capital and networks 212–13
   use of concept to explain differences in 216
relationship with sectoral resilience 64
research on 112
similarity to sectoral resilience 57
through urban innovation networks 120–122
reinvention 76–7, 79, 81–2, 85–7
replication 75–7, 79, 82, 85–7
resilience
   approach 175, 177, 221
   concept of 1–2, 70, 162–4, 207–9, 214, 216
   conservative 168–9
   of Danish SMEs 49–53
debate 2–4, 56–8, 219–20
definitions 12, 56, 68, 74, 162, 214
economic
   community culture and entrepreneurial resilience 147–59
   and entrepreneurial activity 143–6, 152
evolution of, in cities 70–88
evolutionary perspectives on, in regional development 192–204
local, in Italy 175–90
open innovation, commercialization and social entrepreneurship 115–20
within regions 127–9
in resource-driven economies 89–108
in entrepreneurship
   in recessionary crisis 28–40
   strategies for 11–27
   evolutionary 170–171
   of growth strategies 160–161, 164–73
   influence of culture on 220–221
   and innovation 109–10
   innovative governance 111–15
   methods and approach 111
   open 115–20
   through urban innovation networks 120–122
lack of definitional clarity 1–2, 214
and local development 176–8
organisational 42–9
reflective summary 217–21
relation with shocks 56–7, 73–4, 85–6, 127, 162, 217
relationship with resources 12–13, 17–18, 22, 24–6, 218, 220
resistant 169–70
testing 173, 190, 212, 217–18, 221
treatment of, in strategic economic plans 167–71
see also regional resilience; sectoral resilience
resistant resilience 163, 169–70
resource-driven economies
table of entrepreneurship
   and challenges of path creation 101–7
   and path-breaking 94–7
path dependency
   and economic resilience 90–92
   and path creation 92–4, 97–101
research context 89–90
study conclusion 107–8
resources
   abundance 12–13, 17–18, 20–27
   and adaptability of SMEs 47
   in analytical questions 16
   buffers against stress 13, 18, 21, 25–6
definition 16
economic 17, 19–20

Nick Williams and Tim Vorley - 9781785367649
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 04/17/2019 02:33:20AM via free access
and ‘escalating commitment’ 202
focus on adaptation or adaptability 46
investing in additional 16, 22–3
and LEPs 128–9, 139, 168, 172
limited, in SMEs 41, 43, 45–6, 51, 53
losses 13, 16, 19–20, 22–5
motivation to create 13
personal 17, 20–22, 25–6
relationship with resilience 12–13,
17–18, 22, 24–6, 218, 220
role in recovery 11–13, 16
seeking to create new 17, 22–5
social 16–19
use of existing 17, 22–4
riots see London 2011 riots
risk types 43–5
risks
of angel investment 106
of entrepreneurship 105
of LEPs 133, 169–70
of shocks 92
Rodriguez-Pose, A. 147, 149, 158, 212
‘rules of the game’ 29, 36–7

Schamp, E.W. 67, 194, 196
Schumpeter, J.A. 72–3, 85
sectoral resilience
actions of individual companies 56,
58, 68
Bosch’s strategy 63–4
innovation and upgrading 65–6
policy response requirements 68–9
regional resilience
interplay between 68
relationship between 64
similarity between 57
researching 57–8
spatial impact 67–8
Sheffield City Region (SCR)
civic leadership in 133–5
geography and mixed economic
history 133
governance challenge facing 133
importance of partnerships 140–141
lack of sector specialisation 133–4
problem for LEP 134
regional resilience in 136–40
shocks
absorption phase 175, 178
and adaptation 3
affecting entrepreneurial activity
144–5
affecting firms 128
and city resilience 81, 111–12
cyclical exogenous commodity price
89–90
diverse economic bases lessening
impacts of 219
dynamic ability to respond to 113
and entrepreneurial deserts 146
exogenous 107
exposure to 100
firms developing strategies to cope
with 58, 68
governments and entrepreneurs
seeking to minimise 221
human perceptions for coping with
215
impacting national economies 78,
160
in Italy 176–8, 185–6, 188–90
and LEPs 126, 139
and local economies 74, 77, 144–5
Newfoundland as vulnerable to 107
no ‘one size fits all’ solution to 218
reactions to 100–101
recessionary 57, 70, 73, 80
regions with capacity to resist 56
relation with resilience 56–7, 73–4,
85–6, 127, 162, 217
and resilience capacity 77–8, 92
resistance, recovery and renewal 163
role of policy 30, 218, 220
sectoral systemic response to 59,
62–8
seeking to respond positively to 221
SMEs’ ability to recover from 4,
41–2
Danish case study 48–53
organisational resilience 42–8
technological 71–2, 81, 84
types of 109
and urban economies 85, 87
vulnerability and resistance to 92
Simmie, J. 3, 30, 32, 57, 70, 72, 75–6,
84, 86, 93, 127, 131, 145, 193, 208
‘slow burns’ 207
small businesses
in Greece
**Index**

- empirical focus and methodology 32–4
- findings 34–8
- formal institutions 29–31
- informal institutions 31–2
- literature review 29
- profile of participants 34
- research context 28–9
- study conclusions 38–40
  - in London 2011 riots
  - abundance of resources 25
  - investing in additional resources 22–3
- methodology 14–16
- post-crisis recovery strategies 16–22
  - profile of participants 15
  - research context 11–12
  - resilience 12–13, 220
  - role of policymakers 26–7
  - vulnerability 19, 22–4
- Smallbone, D. 12, 26, 28–30, 32, 35, 39, 41, 45–6
- smart cities 110–111, 113, 115–21
- SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises)
  - in Denmark, case study 49–53
- organisational resilience
  - adaptability 45–7
  - model of development paths 48–9
  - no general definition of concept 42–3
  - relationship with vulnerability and adaptability 47–8
  - vulnerability 43–5
  - research context 41–2
  - study conclusions 53
- social capital
  - influence on entrepreneurial resilience 155
  - long-term development 85
  - and resilience capacity 85
  - role in regional resilience 212–13, 216
- social cohesion 148, 152–4, 156–7
- social entrepreneurship 115–20, 127–8
- social recovery strategies 16–19
- social rules, adherence to 149–50, 152–4, 156–7
- Staples Theory 91
- state, neglect of 211–12
- Storper, M. 121, 147, 149, 158, 212
- strategic corporate reorganization 59, 64–5
- strategic economic plans (SEPs)
  - future research directions 173
  - government view of 165
  - helping codify role of LEPs 164–5, 172
  - nature of 161
  - resilience of
    - conservative 168–9
    - evolutionary 170–171
    - resistant 169–70
  - results of assessment of 172
- strategic risks 44–5
- supply chain risks 44–5
  - Thompson, P. 129, 142, 146–9, 178, 209, 212–13
  - Townsend, A.R. 129, 161, 166
- university collaboration 65–6, 115, 119, 139–40
- upgrading and innovation 59, 65–6, 119–20
- urban innovation networks 120–122
- value chain optimization 59, 63–4
  - Vorley, T. 12, 28, 32, 36, 39, 116, 125, 127, 134, 145, 188, 209
- vulnerability
  - definitions 43
  - exposure to 100
  - of owner-managers in times of crisis 19, 22–4
  - and resistance to shocks 92
  - of SMEs
    - contrast with adaptability 41, 43, 53
    - costs associated with managing 53
  - in Denmark 51–3
  - development paths 48–9
| Creating resilient economies | relationship with resilience and adaptation 47–8 | Williams, N. 12, 28, 31–2, 36, 39, 116, 125, 127–8, 133–4, 137–8, 145, 162, 188, 209 |
| | risk types 43–5 | Wolfe, D. 70, 96, 131 |
| | Weick, K.E. 23, 198, 202 | \ |
| | Wennekers, S. 142–3, 145, 149–50 | Yorkshire LEPs 134–5 |