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Factors affecting entrepreneurial projects in business incubators. Practical study on business incubators in the Gaza Strip

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Abstract :

This research aims to investigate the factors that affect the entrepreneurial businesses of business incubators in Gaza Strip. The research population is represented by some Incubators such as Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Business and Technology Incubator at the Islamic University, Yucas Incubator, and Maa,n, Incubator. The research population consists of 456 small business owners who benefit from technology business incubators based on statistics issued by business incubators from 2016 to 2021. The researcher used the simple random sample method, the most important results of the study is the following: the most influential factor in the entrepreneurial businesses of business incubators were creativity and innovation with a relative weight of (81.1%), the least influential factor, which ranked last, was the risk with a relative weight of (71.5%),

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, Risk Taking, Innovation, Competitiveness, Entrepreneurial culture, Autonomy.

Jel Classification Codes: M13; Q02.

الملخص :

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على العوامل المؤثرة على المشاريع الريادية في حاضنات الاعمال في قطاع غزة – فلسطين، يتكون مجتمع الدراسة من عدد 456 من أصحاب المشاريع الصغيرة الذين يستفيدون من حاضنات الأعمال التكنولوجية استنادا إلى الإحصاءات الصادرة عن حاضنات الأعمال من عام 2016 إلى عام 2021 وقد استخدم الباحث طريقة العينة العشوائية البسيطة, وتمثلت أهم نتائج الدراسة فيما يلي: العامل الأكثر تأثيرا في المشاريع الريادية لحاضنات الأعمال كان الإبداع والابتكار بوزن نسبي 81,1% و وكان العامل الأقل تأثيرا، الذي احتل المرتبة الأخيرة، هو الخطر الذي يبلغ وزنه النسبي71.5 %.

الكلمات المفتاحية : المشاريع الريادية، الخطر، الابتكار، المنافسة، ثقافة المؤسسة، الاستقلالية.

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Introduction:

Today' entrepreneurs are an important part of the business and economic world and play a major role in employing increasing numbers of unemployed graduates and young people. The role of entrepreneurship increased when the public and private sector was unable to create enough jobs to accommodate large numbers of graduates and young people. In recent years, we have noticed an increase in the interest of various governments in regulating the entrepreneurial projects sector and enacting regulations and laws regulating it. In Palestine, interest in Entrepreneurship has increased as well, especially in light of the Israeli occupation, siege and closure in the Palestinian territories, this interest is reinforced by the international experiences which clearly showed the importance of successful entrepreneurs' projects and the role they played in raising and supporting the economies of these countries.

Research Methodology

- Research problem and its questions.

Entrepreneurship plays an important role in promoting the Palestinian economy, especially under the conditions of occupation, closures and continuous siege, resulting in large numbers of unemployed graduates from different disciplines. The presence of international financiers and donors in Palestine has encouraged these young people to go to open their projects that represent a window of hope for them and their families, the unemployment rates in the Gaza Strip specifically range from 45 to 50% in 2020/21. This has rising and exacerbated the problem of poverty, especially among young people. All these things prompted the researcher to study the factors affecting entrepreneurial projects in Palestine, specifically in the Gaza Strip. The main research question can be formulated as follows: "**What are the factors affecting entrepreneurship in the Gaza Strip"?**

- Research objectives

This study aims to identify factors that affect entrepreneurship in the Gaza Strip and to provide proposals and solutions to promote and support entrepreneurship among Palestinian youth.

-Importance of the research

Scientific importance:

This study deals with a relatively recent topic in the Palestinian working environment and seeks to identify factors that may negatively affect entrepreneurship and try to find

appropriate solutions for them, and it is possible to add up-to-date and specialized information in this field.

Practical importance:

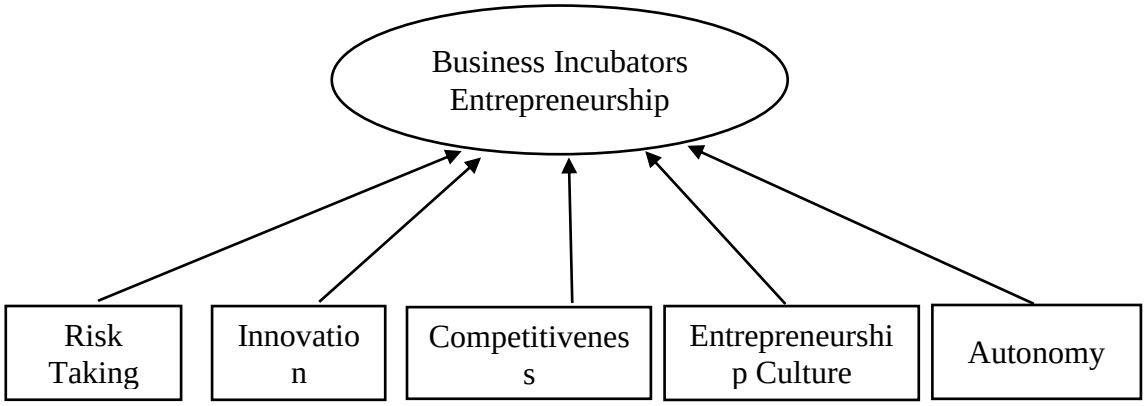
This study focuses on the seriousness of the increase in youth unemployment rates and their negative impact and drew the attention of those concerned to this subject and motivate them to find appropriate solutions to this problem and try to improve the level of entrepreneurship progress to achieve further success.

- Research Hypothesis

- There is an important statistically significant role for Risk Taking at the 0.05 level of entrepreneurship implemented in business incubators
- There is an important statistically significant role for innovation at the 0.05 level of entrepreneurship implemented in business incubators.
- There is an important statistically significant role for Competitiveness at the 0.05 level of entrepreneurship implemented in business incubators
- There is an important statistically significant role for Entrepreneurial culture at the 0.05 level of entrepreneurship implemented in business incubators.
- There is an important statistically significant role for Autonomy at the 0.05 level of entrepreneurship implemented in business incubators.

  - There are statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level of significance in response of the study sample members about the factors affecting the Entrepreneurial projects implemented in business incubators due to the following personal factors (sex - age - incubator - scientific qualification)

Figure 1- Research Model



- Research Population and Sample

Population:

The beneficiaries of business incubator projects and their number are **(456)**

Sample:

The researcher used the random sample method by incubator Where the number (169) of questionnaires was distributed to the study community and the number of (152) questionnaires was recovered by a percentage of recovery (89,9%)

Seventh - Data collection tolls

A custom questionnaire is designed to collect information divided into two parts: (personal data - dimensions of the study).

Theoretical framework and previous studies

This title discusses the previous research efforts closely related to the subject of this study in order to identify the theoretical framework of the study variables as well as the most important findings of previous studies. In order to find out what can be added by this study, whether in terms of agreement, difference or distinction.

Theoretical framework for the study variables.

1 – Entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship has become the symbol of business drive and achievement, and this revolution is becoming more powerful to the twenty-first century than the industrial revolution was to the twentieth century (Kuratko, 2007). Despite of many college graduates prefer to work as employee in a company or becoming government employee, only few of them think to create self-employment or become entrepreneur (Herdjiono et al., 2017). But it is noting in the last several decades, the increasing numbers of entrepreneurs who launching businesses, so one important indicator of the popularity of entrepreneurship is the keen interest expressed by young people in creating their own businesses and choosing entrepreneurship as a career rather than joining the ranks of the pinstriped masses in major corporations (Scarborough, 2012). In these days where profits and job creation share the role of sovereign criteria for business, entrepreneurship is particularly important.

Entrepreneurship embodies one of the major vehicles for corporate innovation, revitalization, and retrenchment, in addition, it preserves and even grows jobs and markets,

and provides an aid to limiting or channeling some of the volatility in the population of businesses. At this point in the history of entrepreneurship and business generally, entrepreneurship is coming off of a slump in mindshare, and represents one of the areas we believe is ripe for a reformulation and revitalization (Katz & Shepherd,2004).

Statistics show a dramatic increase in business activity and the number of entrepreneurial businesses started in developing countries (Schoar, 2010). Entrepreneurship is often credited with many positive changes in developing countries. At the very least, it is associated with job creation, wealth creation, innovation and related welfare effects (Desai, 2011). The potential role of entrepreneurs includes generating employment, using privatized property for production, contributing to the development of a diversified economic structure, contributing to the innovative capability of the economy, and contributing to economic development through the generation of foreign sales and/or import substitution (Welter & Smallbone,2011).

It is common wisdom that venture creation is main element of dynamic economic systems and that individuals seeking business opportunities are required to maintain and develop economic dynamism (Bosma, 2013). Sharma and Chrisman (1999) suggested that entrepreneurship is the process where by an individual or a team, in association with an existing organization, create a new organization or instigate renewal or innovation within that organization. Also, entrepreneurship showed as “a process of enhancement of wealth through innovation and exploitation of opportunities (Nasution et al., 2011), it is the process of discovering, evaluating, and exploiting opportunities to create a new product or service in the future (Goniadis & Varsakelis, 2012). Grimes et al., (2013) has indicated that it is the process of employing market-based methods to pursue business objectives and achieve specific social or financial goals. Entrepreneurship is the control and deployment of resources to create an innovative economic organization or network of organizations for the purpose of gain or growth under conditions of risk and uncertainty (Dollinger,2 008).

Entrepreneurship is also a multidimensional concept that can be analyzed at different levels. Firstly, entrepreneurship is concerned with individuals in terms of their roles, traits and actions, integral to which are their learning abilities and behaviors (Pedler et al., 1998). Individual entrepreneurs can operate on their own or in teams, The second dimension is at

the firm level, and the third at the aggregate level of industries, regions and nations. (Welter & Smallbone,2011).

Gedeon (2010) defined Entrepreneurship as a multi- dimensional concept that includes owning a small business "Risk Theory", being innovative "Dynamic Theory", acting as a leader "Traits School", or starting up a new company "Behavioral School", so it includes spotting opportunities to drive the market toward equilibrium "Austrian School" or causing disequilibrium through creative destruction "Schumpeter", and t includes doing this on your own, in a team or inside a company, also it involves starting without any resources and creating new values in the realm of business, social values, or government.

Entrepreneurship as is an essential tool for exploring and exploiting opportunities. In addition, successful firms have an important contributor to regional and national economy. If the decision makers aim to create more employment opportunities and economic development through successful firms, they have to develop systems that emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship (Zeebaree & Siron, 2017).

2 - Factors affecting Entrepreneurship.

2-1 Risk Taking:

In the pursuit of capital accumulation and long-term growth, the entrepreneur may forego personal consumption and may actively search out market opportunities, which involves taking risks and coping with uncertainty (Welter, 2011). Risk-taking means a tendency to take bold actions such as venturing into unknown new markets, committing a large portion of resources to ventures with uncertain outcomes, and/or borrowing heavily (Li et al., 2009; Walter et al., 2006). This concept reflects an acceptance of uncertainty and risk inherent in the original activity and is generally characterized by the commitment of resources to results and uncertain activities (Adel & Habib, 2018). Also, it reflects an acceptance of uncertainty and risk inherent in the original activity and is generally characterized by the commitment of resources to results and uncertain activities (Adel & Habib, 2018).

2-2 Innovation:

the firm should continuously keen on introducing new and rapid innovations to their customers in order to keep its completeness Kamau (2016). Pratono (2018) stressed that product innovation is the main element of entrepreneurial orientation. According to De

Lucia et al. (2016), since 2010, the year of the 2.0 green revolution, entrepreneurship has been active and competitive in the globalized world, through sustainable initiatives innovation. Laforet (2011) noted that entrepreneurship affects organization's innovation, another study by Zhao (2005) had found that entrepreneurship and innovation are positively related to each other as their interaction helps an organization to flourish, in addition he noted that the combination of entrepreneurship and innovation is vital to the success and sustainability of the organization in today's dynamic and changing environment; thus, entrepreneurship and innovation are complementary. Rhee et al. (2010) found that entrepreneurial orientation significantly influences innovation. In particular, Zortea-Johnston et al. (2012) found that firms with an entrepreneurial orientation are more likely to develop market-driven innovations. The research reveals that the expression of corporate entrepreneurship continuously grows in the first three stages of organizational life-cycle and the difference in corporate entrepreneurship in renewal and decline stages occurs and is mainly caused by innovations (Duobiene,2013). Considering that each enterprise presents a unique synergy in the use of specific resources which generate sustainable innovations (Inigo & Albareda, 2016). The orientation regarding the market actions and the product and processes' sustainable innovations contribute to the enterprises' positive results (Varadarajan, 2017).

2-3 Competitiveness:

When the complex market environment changes rapidly and competitive advantages are characteristically unsustainable, the entrepreneurial resource is acknowledged as a useful construct to understand the capability of firms to achieve great performance trajectories while others fail (Covin & Lumpkin, 2011). Entrepreneurship is the starting point for creating and implementing competitive strategies (Zeebaree & Siron, 2017). Entrepreneurship is about an intrinsic strategic characteristic, which allows some enterprises to tolerate economic difficulties more strongly than their competitors (de Guimarães et al., 2018). Indeed, companies today operate in an environment marked by increased competitive intensity and a hardening global competition (Adel & Habib, 2018).

2-4 Entrepreneurial culture:

Chung & Gibbons (1997) argues that corporate entrepreneurship can be adequately developed and controlled only through appropriate organizational culture. Entrepreneurial

culture embeds values, norms and believes that support entrepreneurship and helps the organization not only to innovate, but also to achieve a competitive advantage as a valuable, rare and hardly imitable organisational resource (Rutterford et al., 2003). Determining which variables stimulate the entrepreneurial activity constitutes a hard task due to the interrelated factors, such as social, cultural (Castaño et al., 2015). Entrepreneurial strategic posture should be built through leadership as well as training of entrepreneurial values (Trong, 2017).

2-5 Autonomy:

Entrepreneurship is a risk and it has to start somewhere – sometimes small and corporate-controlled. But if it starts, there is the likelihood of greater success. Managers become more comfortable with the idea, confidence builds, results occur, and soon the first corporate-assigned projects evolve into more autonomous ventures that reach farther out before being required to report into administrative structure (Katz & Shepherd, 2004). Entrepreneurial orientation consists of firm behavior at risk-taking, innovative, competitive aggressiveness and autonomy (Covin & Miller, 2014).

Review of previous studies related to study variables:

Reviewing the literature revealed that diverse factors can influence entrepreneurship. Some studies classified those factors in groups like organizational (Davari et al., 2018), formal and informal (Guerrero & Urbano, 2012), other studies ranked it individually. Furthermore, many researchers figured out entrepreneurship topics in different fields like educational (wang et al, 2021; Gaddam, 2021), agricultural (Hosseini, 2012; Soleimanpour et al., 2011), and sports (Farouk and Al-Hadabi, 2020). Still, there is no consensus regarding either the classification of the factors or the most influential ones. Moreover, different studies addressed the factors affecting women's entrepreneurship (Ul Hassan Shah, 2021; Niedzielski, 2019). Minniti & Naudé (2010), attributes the difference between the two genders to socio-economic behavior.

In their study, Farouk and Al-Hadabi (2020) found that personal and organizational factors are the most important when it comes to entrepreneurship in sports institutions. They added that organizational factors like responding to change, creativity, pursuing opportunities are considered to be the most significant factors to determine entrepreneurship. However, Soleimanpour et al., (2011) found that educational factors are essential in affecting

entrepreneurship in the agricultural field. While Davari et al., (2018) found that in academic entrepreneurship the substantial impact comes from organizational, and formal & informal factors like governance structure, entrepreneurship education, resources and capabilities.

To summarize, reviewing the literature showed that there is no universal agreement about entrepreneurship factors regardless the application context or field. Due to the lack of entrepreneurship studies in the business incubators context and the absence of a general model or framework for identifying the most influential factors affecting entrepreneurship as far as the researcher knows. This study will focus on five latent variables namely; risk-taking, innovation, competitiveness, entrepreneurship culture, and autonomy which were found to be the most influential factors of entrepreneurship in general.

results of the research.

Research population and sample:

This research aims to investigate the factors that affect the entrepreneurial businesses of business incubators in Gaza Strip. The research population is represented by some Incubators such as Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Business and Technology Incubator at the Islamic University, , Yucas Incubator, and Maa,n Incubator. The research population consists of 456 small business owners who benefit from technology business incubators based on statistics issued by business incubators from 2016 to 2021. The researcher used the simple random sample method through Stephen Thomson equation with a margin of error of 0.06. The sample size was 169. The researcher distributed 169 questionnaires to owners of small businesses who benefit from technology business incubators, where 152 questionnaires were retrieved with a recovery rate of 89.9%. A recovery rate of more than 30% and 40% is considered acceptable, and its results can be relied upon and generalized to the research population.

Research Tool

The researcher developed questionnaires to measure the factors that affect the entrepreneurial businesses of business incubators in Gaza Strip. Where the questionnaire consists of two main parts, the first part consists of demographic data for the members of the research population represented by gender, age, business incubator, educational qualification. While the second part is represented by the main axes of the study with its dimensions which was measured through 33 items distributed over 5 dimensions represented in creativity and innovation, risk taking, competitiveness, independence, and entrepreneurial culture.

Research Criterion

Table No. 1 below shows the levels of approval based on five levels (very low, low, medium, high, very high), and the mean scale and relative weight were relied on to determine the approval trends.

Table (1): Levels of approval of paragraphs, axes, and dimensions of the study

Approval Level	**Very Low**	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Very High**
Mean	Lower than 2.80	2.80 to 4.59	4.60 to6.39	6.40 to 8.19	More than 8.20
Relative Weight	Lower than 28%	28% to 45.9%	46% to 63.9%	64% to 81.9%	More than 82%

Prepared by the researcher based on the answer scale '10 degrees'

Validity and reliability of the Research tool

The validity of the internal consistency of the research dimensions and its variables

Table No. (2) shows the degree of Outer loading for all items of the research dimensions and their variables, which represents the percentage of each item's contributions to the dimension it belongs to. After conducting the analysis, it was found that there were no paragraphs less than the minimum to be present within the model (Outer loading = 0.300) (Teghra, 2017). The results ranged between the first paragraph of the second dimension, risk = 0.382, the first paragraph of the third dimension, competitiveness = 0.936). These values are good and we can rely on the results of the research. Thus, the internal consistency was verified.

Table No. (2) shows the results of the internal consistency (Outer loading) for the dimensions of the research and its variables

Affecting Factors on Entrepreneurial Businesses							
First Dimension: creativity and innovation		**Second Dimension: Risk Taking**		**Third Dimension: Competitiveness**		**Fourth Dimension: Independence**	
Item	**Outer loading**	**Item**	**Outer loading**	**Item**	**Outer loading**	**Item**	**Outer loading**
1	**0.854**	**1**	**0.382**	**1**	**0.936**	**1**	**0.872**
2	**0.818**	**2**	**0.843**	**2**	**0.905**	**2**	**0.835**
3	**0.885**	**3**	**0.771**	**3**	**0.877**	**3**	**0.866**
4	**0.839**	**4**	**0.800**	**4**	**0.902**	**4**	**0.863**
5	**0.933**	**5**	**0.835**	**5**	**0.806**	**5**	**0.862**
6	**0.934**	**6**	**0.579**	**6**	**0.802**	**6**	**0.539**
7	**0.722**			**7**	**0.674**		
8	**0.704**						
Entrepreneurial Culture							
		1	**0.889**	**3**	**0.881**	**5**	**0.850**
		2	**0.883**	**4**	**0.817**	**6**	**0.688**

The Reliability of the Research

Cronbach's alpha index and composite reliability index.

The values of Cronbach's alpha coefficient index for the first axis" numerical transformation" = 0.838, for the second axis, the increase in tax revenues = 0.920, while the composite reliability index for the first axis = 0.959, for the second axis = 0.939. These results indicate a high degree of reliability in the research tool. Accordingly, we can rely on the research tool, thus analyze, interpret and generalize the results.

Table No. (3) shows the results of the reliability tests for the research's variables, dimensions, and axes.

Table (3): Results of Reliability tests for the dimensions and axes of the research

Research Variables	Dimension	Cronbach's alpha	composite reliability
creativity and innovation	First	0.933	0.950
Risk Taking	Second	0.763	0.860
Competitiveness	Third	0.932	0.946
Independence	Fourth	0.882	0.920
Entrepreneurial Culture	Fifth	0.904	0.933

Statistical methods used in the research

The researcher relied on the Statistical Package for Social Sciences-SPSS V.26 in analyzing the research data through the use of a set of descriptive statistical methods, and to test the research's hypotheses, which were as follows.

Internal consistency validity through (degree of saturation), Cronbach's alpha method, complex reliability, frequency tables and percentages, mean, relative weight, standard deviation.

Descriptive analysis of demographic data.

Statistical description of the research sample according to demographic data

152 of respondents were the small business owners who benefit from technology business incubators. Table No. (4) shows the statistical description of the research sample members according to the demographic data of the respondents in the study as follows;

Table No. (4): Statistical description of the research sample members according to demographic data (n = 152)

Variable		Count	%	Variable		Count	%
Gender	Male	84	55.3	Age	18 less than 30	84	55.3
	Female	68	44.7		30 less than 38	48	31.6
Incubator	Innovation and Entrepreneurship	56	36.8		38 less than 44	12	7.9
	Business and Technology Incubator at the Islamic University	28	18.4		More than 44	8	5.3
	Gateway	12	7.9	Educational Qualifications	Bachelor	112	73.7
	Yucas	52	34.2		Master	40	26.3
	BTI	4	2.6				

Table (5) shows the descriptive measures of the research's axes. Where the most influential factors in the entrepreneurial businesses of business incubators from the point of view of

small business owners who benefit from technological business incubators were creativity and innovation in the first place with a mean of (8.11 out of 10) and with a relative weight of (81.1%). While the culture of entrepreneurship ranked second in the middle with a mean of (8.05 out of 10) and with a relative weight of (80.5%). The competitiveness is ranked in the third place with a mean of (7.60 out of 10) and with a relative weight of (76%). With regard to the fourth rank of the factors that affect entrepreneurial businesses is independence with a mean of (7.45 out of 10).) and with a relative weight of (74.5%). Finally, the least influential factor, which ranked last, was the risk with a mean of (7.15 out of 10) and with a relative weight of (71.5%).

Table No. (5): Results of the statistical analysis of the research's axes

Research Axes	Statistical descriptive measures of the research variables					
Measurement	Mean	Relative Weight	Standard Deviation	T Test (Value =5.5)	Order	Approval level
Creativity and Innovation	8.11	81.1%	1.87	14.8**	1	High
Risk Taking	7.15	71.5%	1.65	10.6**	5	High
Competitiveness	7.60	76.0%	1.76	12.7%	3	High
Independence	4.45	74.5%	1.81	11.5**	4	High
Entrepreneurial Culture	8.05	80.5%	1.65	16.4**	2	High

Note: ** Statistically significant at 0.01 level. (Where the level of significance is less than 0.05, which indicates the significance of the axis)

Appendix

Items	Mean	Relative Weight	Standard Deviation	Order	Approval level
Creativity and Innovation	8.11	%81.1	1.87	----	High
The Incubator has encouraged me to try new business methods.	8.05	80.5%	1.82	5	High
The Incubator has given me rewards to my new ideas	7.53	75.3%	2.53	8	High
The incubator encourages me to obtain scientific and technical rewards	7.97	79.7%	2.11	6	High
The incubator financially and spiritually supports the new ideas	8.08	80.8%	2.34	4	High
The incubator aims to develop creativity and innovation	8.29	82.9%	2.38	3	Very High
The incubator contributes to supporting research and development projects to	8.58	85.8%	2.19	2	Very High

introduce new services and products					
The Incubator is keen to make continuous changes in training programs in accordance with the requirements of the local market and environmental changes.	**8.63**	**86.3%**	**1.88**	**1**	**Very High**
The incubator contributes to holding meetings with successful entrepreneurs to get benefits from their experiences.	**7.79**	**77.9%**	**2.89**	**7**	**High**

Items	Mean	Relative Weight	Standard Deviation	Order	Approval level
Taking the risk	**7.15**	**%71.5**	**1.65**		**High**
The incubator seeks to venture into entrepreneurial projects that have no clear results	**4.71**	**47.1%**	**3.42**	**6**	**Medium**
Entrepreneurial projects adopted by the incubator bear the costs of entering the market	**7.66**	**76.6%**	**2.00**	**4**	**High**
Entrepreneurial projects adopted by the incubator bear the costs of using the latest technology	**7.76**	**77.6%**	**1.91**	**2**	**High**
The incubator adopts new methods and ideas for solving problems	**7.76**	**77.6%**	**2.24**	**3**	**High**
The incubator regularly evaluates the results of pioneering outputs for training programs	**8.00**	**80.0%**	**2.31**	**1**	**High**
The incubator can bear the costs of entering pilot projects into the market	**7.05**	**70.5%**	**2.64**	**5**	**High**

Items	Mean	Relative Weight	Standard Deviation	Order	Approval level
Competitiveness	**7.60**	**%76.0**	**1.76**		**High**
Attention is paid to studying competitors' situations and analyzing the differences between the Levels of service provided	**7.71**	**77.1%**	**2.09**	**4**	**High**
The incubator studies the conditions of competitors to improve service	**7.45**	**74.5%**	**2.04**	**5**	**High**
The incubator is interested in studying and analyzing the market share	**7.84**	**78.4%**	**2.06**	**2**	**High**
The incubator has a mechanism to track changes in needs and desires of customers.	**7.45**	**74.5%**	**2.32**	**6**	**High**
The incubator encourages competition to discover entrepreneurs and creative people	**7.82**	**78.2%**	**2.29**	**3**	**High**

Entrepreneurial projects face high competition	7.97	79.7%	1.91	1	High
Entrepreneurial projects can enter new markets easily	7.00	70.0%	2.07	7	High

Items	Mean	Relative Weight	Standard Deviation	Order	Approval level
Independence	7.45	%74.5	1.81		High
The incubator culture encourages intellectual independence in its pilot programs	7.42	74.2%	2.21	4	High
The incubator culture encourages financial independence in its pilot programs	7.61	76.1%	2.32	2	High
The incubator has enough freedom to come up with new entrepreneurial ideas	7.53	75.3%	2.47	3	High
The incubator gives enough freedom in the way of implementing new pilot projects	7.39	73.9%	2.28	5	High
The incubator promotes individual responsibility for managing its private life	7.95	79.5%	1.68	1	High
The incubator shares profits and financial returns from new entrepreneurial ideas with Entrepreneurs	6.84	68.4%	2.75	6	High

Items	Mean	Relative Weight	Standard Deviation	Order	Approval level
Entrepreneurial culture	8.05	%80.5	1.65		High
The incubator adopts entrepreneurial culture and works to support and develop it	8.63	86.3%	1.58	1	Very High
The incubator places great importance on building a culture of entrepreneurial thinking	8.32	83.2%	1.90	3	High
The incubator provides a pioneering cultural environment that supports innovation and creativity	8.45	84.5%	1.80	2	Very High
The incubator is interested in increasing awareness of the importance of business administration and self-employment	8.08	80.8%	2.10	4	High
The Incubator greatly supports individual successes based on personal ambience	7.89	78.9%	2.30	5	High
The incubator encourages the risk of entrepreneurship	6.97	69.7%	2.41	6	High

- **Conclusions and recommendations.**

Conclusions:

- the most influential factor in the entrepreneurial businesses of business incubators were creativity and innovation with a relative weight of (81.1%). The researcher believes This is a normal and expected result because the work of business incubators and entrepreneurial projects is based on initiative, innovation and creativity.
- the least influential factor, which ranked last, was the risk with a relative weight of (71.5%). the researcher believes that the risks play an important and vital role in the work of incubators and small projects and the low impact because this reflects the interest and keenness of incubators and entrepreneurs to reduce and avoid falling into risks through training and good preparation.
- The Incubator is keen to make continuous changes in training programs in accordance with the requirements of the local market and environmental changes, And the researcher explains that to ensure that the needs of the market and environmental variables are kept up to date
- The incubator doesn't seek to venture into entrepreneurial projects that have no clear results. The researcher believes that this is because the incubators avoid entering into useless projects, since the role of the incubator is to support projects and make them successful.
- Entrepreneurial projects face high competition, this is mainly due to lack of employment opportunities and high unemployment, thus increasing competition between enterprises.
- The incubator adopts entrepreneurial culture and works to support and develop it, because this is the main role of incubators that were created for him, which leads to the promoting and success of the projects
- **Recommendation:**
- Incubators should give rewards to those with good ideas and encourage them.
- Incubators must bear part of the costs of pilot projects before entering the market.
- Incubators should study and analyze the market and consumer desires better.
- Incubators should give new pilot entrepreneurs more flexibility in implementing their projects.

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