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## **Editorial**

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This issue, the third in Volume 10, is representative of the multidimensionality and complexity of knowledge-based development research and practice. Diversity in type of contribution (empirical study, conceptual analysis, computer modelling and critical review), level of analysis (supra-organisational, cluster-level, city-level and cultural framework), methodological approach (quantitative, transverse, descriptive-correlational, ethnographic, narrative, longitudinal, critical and digital) and certainly, research topic.

The first paper, by Philip Cooke, JinHyo Joseph Yun, Xiaofei Zhao and YoungDuk Kim tackles the characterisation of the new economy through an analysis of its definitions, macroeconomic attributes and effects. Alternative qualities of the new economy, such as the digital, quaternary or 4.0 web are subsumed within the intellectual capital-base of knowledge-based value generation. On that basis, the paper analyses the effects of the new economy in technological clusters in the USA, the UK and Israel. It then focuses on distinctive digital innovation areas such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity and smart grids. Finally, the paper deals with three institutional viability issues: new governance, thin globalisation and regulation.

Next, the paper by Andrew Johnston deals with an issue widely discussed in the KBD literature: the role of universities in the knowledge society (e.g., the paper by Salamzadeh et al. below). A key assumption identified in the extant literature being the dynamic of university-industry interrelations, driven by both proximity and networks, as crucial for urban KBD. The critical review of the literature examines open innovation, knowledge transfer constraints, and spatial properties of university-industry collaboration. From this perspective, the following areas are suggested for future development: university heterogeneity and differential roles, partner selection process in university-industry partnerships, micro-level processes in knowledge transfer and proximity issues.

The third paper, by Rachida Benabbou and HeeChung Lee explores how urban emotions in Seoul have evolved by mapping social media information. They were able to visualise the evolution over five years of Seoul resident's feelings about their city. To this end, the authors compiled and processed emotion tags about places, posts, videos and pictures from social media platforms across urban areas. This provided a three-dimensional spatio-temporal mapping of emotions throughout the Korean capital, characterised as one of the most digitally intensive in the world. This visualisation shows the prevalence of positive emotions as well as the differential pattern of the original North bank of the Han River, vis-à-vis the more culturally detached pattern of the newer South bank. This study, thus provide a novel approach to understanding emotional urban patterns and developing appropriate KBD policies.

In the following paper, authored by Mousa Al-kfairy, Souheil Khaddaj and Robert B. Mellor, factors promoting the growth of high-technology firms are identified and computer-modelled at the Mjärdevi Science Park (MSP) at Linköping, Sweden. A longitudinal data analysis of the growth and innovation drivers of on-cluster firms was applied at the micro-level in order to tackle the question: which distinctive factors promote innovation, financial and size growth in on-cluster firms? Off-cluster firms were used as control group through panel data analysis. Results presented in a summary table and figure show the comparative success factors of on-cluster vs. off-cluster success factors, the later found to be more stable. Overall, the findings are consistent with earlier research, highlighting the importance of networking for on-cluster firms.

Closing the issue, the paper by Aidin Salamzadeh, Mehdi Tajpour and Elahe Hosseini provides a descriptive-correlational study of the impact of human resource management on the development of corporate entrepreneurship in the University of Teheran. Building on existing frameworks for both human resources management and corporate entrepreneurship, hypotheses are tested on the following variables: employment system ( $H_1$ ), rewards and payment system ( $H_2$ ), performance assessment ( $H_3$ ), job security ( $H_4$ ), job design ( $H_5$ ) and encouragement of participation ( $H_6$ ). The findings suggest that Hypotheses  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $H_5$  and  $H_6$  were supported, while the  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  were rejected, with reference to reviewed literature. Recommendations for institutional policies promoting competency-based recruitment, innovation compensation, outcome-oriented performance management, and human capital empowerment follow.

*IJKBD* welcomes the plurality of theories, methods, levels of analysis and KBD topics contributing to the advancement and impact of the field. We look forward to continuing to receive numerous paper submissions that help widening the explanatory and applied capabilities of our discipline.