

Marina Dabić\*, Jasminka Lažnjak, David Smallbone, Jadranka Švarc, (2018) "Intellectual capital, organisational climate, innovation culture, and SME performance: Evidence from Croatia", *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-04-2018-0117>

\*Corresponding author

## **Abstract**

### **Purpose**

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the relationship between the three components of intellectual capital (IC) (human, structural, and relational), and contextual factors relating to organisational climate (OC) and innovation culture, together with their influence on business performance (BP).

### **Design/methodology/approach**

This empirical research is based on an online questionnaire, which collected data from a non-probability quota sample consisting of 253 Croatian SMEs. The scales for IC, OC, and innovation culture were constructed to test the relationship between these dimensions and assess the BP of the SMEs.

### **Findings**

Based on a survey on 253 SMEs in Croatia, the analysis shows that the key dimensions of IC, innovation culture, and OC are vital to a company's success and are strongly inter-correlated. Higher BP is positively related to higher levels of both IC and innovation culture.

### **Research limitations/implications**

The main limitation of the research is the subjective aspect of the study. The data used in the study were self-reported where respondents in a survey gave their assessment of firm performance. Although this was necessary because of the absence of other data, it is an issue that must be taken into account when interpreting the findings in the study.

### **Practical implications**

Understanding the role of IC, OC, and innovation culture in relation to BP, particularly in former transition countries, can have important implications for managers and enterprise owners, as well as policy makers and the academic community.

### **Social implications**

The findings emphasise the important role of tacit knowledge in the innovation process, of which IC and OC are good examples.

### **Originality/value**

This empirical study brings evidence from the understudied country of Croatia. Croatia is a post-transitional country and the last accessioned member of the EU, on the dividing line between a modest and a moderate innovator. This is the first empirical study conducted in Croatia that explores the association between three concepts that are typically investigated separately (IC, OC, and innovation culture).

**Keywords:** Business performance, SMEs, Croatia, Innovation culture, Organizational culture, Intellectual capital, Organizational climate

# **Intellectual Capital, Organisational Climate, Innovation Culture, and SME Performance: Evidence from Croatia**

## **Introduction**

Innovation has increasingly become recognised as a key influence on the competitiveness of businesses, regions, cities, and nation states (Asheim et al., 2011), but it is also source of conflicting demands, multiple pathways, and ambidexterity (Bledow, et al., 2009). Together with entrepreneurship, innovation finds its meaning in the creation of value (Capello and Lenzi, 2015). Although innovation is widely considered part of the route to competitiveness, our knowledge of the main influences on innovation capacity and performance is limited. In order to unpack the factors that have an impact on the innovation capacity and business performance of a company, this paper aims to increase our understanding of innovation processes at an enterprising level. In this context, our empirical study brings evidence from Croatia, an interesting and understudied country, in which major interest is twofold: 1) Croatia is a country on the borderline between a modest and moderate innovator according to the latest European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS); and 2) Croatia is a post-socialist economy and a relatively new member state of the UE.

Specifically, one of the main aims of this study is to explore the relationship between organisational climate, innovation capacity, and intellectual capital, as well as to examine whether or not these categories are linked to enterprise performance and, if so, how. From this perspective, the study argues that the recognition of intellectual capital, organisational climate, and innovation culture jointly contribute to an enterprises competitiveness and economic performance. Most of authors tend to focus on a single issue, either intellectual capital (IC) (Kulesza 1999), organisational climate (OC) (Gläser et al., 2017), either only some offer dual associations IC and performance, OC and innovation culture) (Scheinder et al., 2017; Chatzoglou and Chatzoudes, 2018 ; Dávila et al., 2018) or trial associations organisational

culture, performance and innovation culture (Shanker et al., 2017; Kraśnicka et al., 2018), Our study, therefore, provides the results of the relationship between the components of intellectual capital and organisational climate (OC), and the influence of these factors on innovativeness (IN) and business performance (BP) in the new EU member state of the Republic of Croatia. Croatia is used as an example of a post-transition country with an established (but still weak) sector of innovative SMEs. The article is organised as follows: after the introduction, the theoretical framework and conceptual model, along with hypotheses and key concepts relating to the research is presented. The third chapter describes the research methodology and data. In the final chapters, we discuss the results, contributions, and limitations of the paper, as well as suggestions for future research.

### **Innovation as the source of companies' performance**

Entrepreneurship is associated with the identification of an opportunity for products and services in society, and the realisation of that opportunity through the organisation of resources with which to make a product or service available. In this regard, entrepreneurship and innovation have a symbiotic connection, which together results in the creation of value (van der Borgh et al., 2012; Roos, 2017). Innovation is at the core of business performance as it “drives growth and helps address social challenges” (Gault, 2018: 617). It is a complex phenomenon that can be defined in different ways, as an idea, process, product, practice, or service, with market potentials and commercial applications (Edison et al., 2013). Innovation is also associated with great uncertainty and risk, and yet it is simultaneously linked to high growth prospects (Bessant et al., 2005:1366).

For individual businesses, innovation offers a means of competing based on non-price related factors. This means that any competitive advantage that they can secure based on such factors

is potentially more sustainable than that based solely on price (Makovec Brenčič, 2001). Of course, no business can ignore pricing because excessive pricing will, according to economic theory, ultimately attract new entrants; meaning that the excess profit or surplus will be quickly eliminated.

### **Figure 1 about here**

Figure 1 shows the ways in which an entrepreneurial SME sector can contribute to competitiveness through its influence on productivity. At a more detailed level, the figure shows that this is a result of three main processes: firstly, the level of competition in the economy; secondly, what economists call 'productive churn'; and lastly, innovation. These processes apply at local and regional levels as well as national levels; although at the sub-national level, there is likely to be considerably more leakage across boundaries than would be found at the national level.

One of the characteristics of innovation as a competitive strategy is that a firm's ability to be innovative only partly depends on decisions made by the firms' managers (Rowe, 2001; Ireland et al., 2009). This particularly applies in the case of smaller businesses because of their need to take in external resources from time to time in order to enable them to manage particular issues including, in some cases, product development (Lechner and Dowling, 2003; Noronha and Nijkamp, 2009). These external systems are known as innovation systems, and they operate at both national and regional levels.

An innovation system contains a variety of organisations, including technical institutes, venture capitalists, specialist financial institutions, and patent offices, amongst others. Some of these organisations will be public sector owned; some will be private; although typically, in less developed regions and countries, there is an emphasis on public institutions (Freeman, 2002). Understanding these innovation systems, together with entrepreneurial behaviour, can help policy makers to develop approaches for enhancing innovative performance in the knowledge-

based economies of today (Hyland and Beckett, 2005; Huggins and Williams 2011; Vaz et al., 2014). This knowledge can be codified or, alternatively, it can be tacit. This is essentially 'know-how' information exchanged through informal channels. Although this particular paper focuses on the characteristics and behaviours of businesses at an individual firm level, there are nevertheless similarities with an innovation systems approach, insofar as a more interactive model of innovation is assumed.

The resource based view draws attention to the nature of co-ordination within the firm, its organisational structure and effectiveness, as well as the role of management and the allocation of decision-making rights. Recent theoretical developments in the knowledge based view or the intellectual capital based view of the firm (Reed et al., 2006) state that a firm's innovative capability depends on its intellectual assets and knowledge (Martín-de Castro, 2015; Subramaniam and Youndt, 2005; Ngah and Ibrahim, 2009; Secundo et al., 2017), which is a proposition that is observable. The so-called knowledge based view of the firm represents a specific theoretical frame, which is typically a broad multi-disciplinary one. One of the main concepts used in the paper is intellectual capital, which is a form of capital referring to intangible resources that create value for a firm (Ashton, 2005) by providing it with a competitive boundary (Edvinsson and Malone, 1997; Brown et al., 2005).

As discussed, a knowledge-based theory often works closely with other views such as human resource management, which it has been suggested closely correlates with intellectual capital (Boudreau and Ramstad, 1997; Kianto et al., 2017). As a result, knowledge based theory argues that knowledge management has consequences for a number of issues (Obeidat et al., 2017).

The knowledge-based view of the firm is essentially an extension of the resource-based view by Penrose (2013). In this view, knowledge represents the most important resource that a firm can have, due to its impact on the overall work organisation and performance of the business. Some authors consider intellectual capital to be more closely aligned with knowledge

management and social capital (Ramadan et al., 2017). As such, intellectual capital resources and their intrinsic economic properties need to be recognised.

Firm performance and competitive advantage lies in intangible and invisible factors such as knowledge, competence, skills, organisational culture, and other aspects that confront precise measurement but are nevertheless crucial for fostering innovation (Morgan, 1997; Gonzalez-Loureiro et al., 2017). Although innovation activities are a key contributor to a higher level of productivity, which in turn provides the basis for future competitiveness, at the same time there is relatively little research which has focused on seeking to explain variations in innovation culture between European enterprises. In this context, this paper aims to contribute to the theoretical base focusing on the relationship between the concepts of intellectual capital, organisational climate, innovation culture, and firm performance.

### **The importance of intellectual capital, organizational climate, and innovation culture for successful SMEs**

During the industrial era, the critical factors in creating a firm's value were physical assets such as land, capital, and labour. In contrast, business performance today focuses much more on the ability of a business to develop intangible capital, which involves hidden or tacit assets or knowledge resources (Edvinsson and Malone, 1997; Sveiby, 1997; Subramaniam and Yound, 2005; González-Loureiro and Pita Castelo, 2012).

Seeing as intellectual capital is essentially a product of the human mind, firm employees can have a significant influence on innovation and the subsequent performance capability of companies. Previous research has shown that intellectual capital is positively and significantly related to organisational performance (Ashkanasy et al., 2011; Bontis, 1988; Khaliq et al., 2018; Agostini and Nosella, 2017).

## **Intellectual capital**

The term 'intellectual capital' was first proposed by J. K. Galbraith (1969), and was defined as a set of capabilities that could potentially influence an organisation's future action. Since Stewart's pioneering definition of 'intellectual capital' as the sum of "*everything people know which can give competitive advantage to a firm*", the concept of intellectual capital has been extensively developed and modified (Stewart, 1991, 1997). This development has involved moving from a one-dimensional concept of intellectual capital, mostly based on the concept of human capital, into a multi-dimensional concept of human, structural, and relational capital, that together make up intellectual capital (Edvinsson and Malone, 1997; Kujansivu, 2005; Montequín et al., 2006; Santos-Rodrigues et al., 2011).

Within these three components, human capital (both the individual and group knowledge of a company's employees) is an especially important determinant of the innovation capacity of companies (Mariz-Perez et al., 2012; Dakhli and De Clercq, 2004). In contrast, structural capital comprises knowledge assets that are the property of the firm. This includes intellectual property (patents, copyrights, and trademarks) as well as processes, methodologies, documents, and other knowledge artefacts, which nowadays may include software and administrative systems. Due to its diverse components, structural capital can be further broken down into organisation, process, and innovation capital.

Considering that intellectual capital is essentially the knowledge that employees should convert to commercial value in the market, their relationship with customers is of particular importance (Tseng, 2009). This represents a unique form of intellectual capital known as 'customer capital' or 'relational capital', which includes elements such as supplier relationships and connections with customers, licenses, and franchises. All organisations possess intellectual capital in all three manifestations, but with varying degrees.

## **Organisational Culture**

Over the last 50 years, research into organisational culture and climate has advanced our understanding of how the collective interactions and perceptions of people, in relation to their work environment, can influence teamwork and organisational outcomes (Schneider et al., 2017).

Organisational culture is considered to be embedded deep in the structure of an organisation, rooted in the values, beliefs, and assumptions held by organisational members (Denison, 1996). As it refers to deeper and more enduring values and norms (Hofstede and Hofstede, 2005), it is not easily observable within organisations (Ahmed, 1998). As well as being difficult to capture or measure (Dobni, 2008), organisational culture is also difficult to change. Not only because it is hidden, but also because of socialisation: some social groups provide the culture with greater stability and resistance to change. In this context, the key question is the extent to which employees are encouraged to be creative and innovative and whether they are rewarded for their efforts (Martins and Terblanche, 2003). The effective application of intangible assets, combined with tacit knowledge, has become the most crucial issue and source of competitive advantage for the performance of companies. Moreover, despite the abundant scientific literature on the importance of organisational culture for innovation (Naranjo-Valancia, 2011), empirical research on the relationships between these factors remains limited. This is especially prominent in economies in transition with weak entrepreneurial and innovation capacities (González-Pernía et al., 2015).

## **Organisational Climate**

The second key concept is organisational climate, which research expanded in 1980s. This often seems to be used interchangeably with organisational culture (Schneider et al., 2017). Denison (1996), for example, argues that both concepts are essentially the same phenomena, distinguished only in interpretation and epistemological traditions. At the same time, there is a growing recognition of the need to distinguish the terms so that the innovation and performance capabilities of companies can be analysed in more detail. 'Organisational climate' is defined as the manifestation of culture; in other words, a conglomerate of attitudes, feelings, and behaviours that characterise life in an organisation. Organisational climate is a feature of an organisation that exists independently of the perceptions and understandings of the organization's members, meaning that it is more directly observable and measurable (Mclean, 2005). It influences organisational processes such as decision-making, co-ordination, communication, and control (Ekvall, 1996; Isaksen et al., 1999). It also influences psychological processes of learning, motivation, and commitment (Avey et al., 2011). Organisational climate can also affect employees' behaviour, in some cases influencing their acceptance of innovation as an essential factor of an organisations performance.

Organisational climate can become a key influence on an organisation's ability to change, particularly if this change is a radical one, including the introduction of a new concept. A good example of this would be the shift from a neo-classical concept of innovation towards a more complex social phenomenon (OECD, 2002). This involves the concept of innovation and national innovative capacities evolving into the processes embedded within a broader institutional context. In this context, innovation develops into a hybrid process.

The most popular model for measuring organisational climate is the Situational Outlook Questionnaire (SOQ), which is based on over 50 years of research and development. It started with Göran Ekvall's study of the climate in Swedish organisations during 1980, which was

specifically concerned with the organisational conditions that stimulate or hamper creativity and innovation (Isaksen et al., 1999). The SOQ is one of the few climate assessments that has been extensively researched, and therefore provides ample evidence of reliability, validity, and utility (Isaksen et al., 1999; Isaksen et al., 2001; Isaksen and Ekvall, 2007). It usually consists of 10 dimensions that provide the conceptual basis for measuring climate for innovation based on a questionnaire. The 10 dimensions are: Challenge and Involvement; Dynamism; Freedom; Trust/Openness; Idea Time; Playfulness/Humour; Conflict; Idea Support; Debate; and Risk-Taking.

### **Innovation Culture**

Innovation culture refers to the shared common values, beliefs, and assumptions of organisational members that could facilitate the innovation process (Hofstede, 1980). Innovativeness is typically used to describe the propensity of a firm to introduce new processes, products, or ideas (Hult et al., 2004). It is an aspect of organisational culture, affecting the propensity of a firm to innovate (Kyrgidou and Spyropoulou, 2013). Recent research on the role of innovation-oriented corporate culture in raising a firm's innovativeness shows the ways in which culture can positively affect business performance (Lewin and Kim, 2004; Acar and Acar, 2012; Kraus et al., 2012; Stock et al., 2013).

This orientation towards an 'innovation culture' is much more pronounced in Western countries than in former socialist economies. As mentioned previously, research and development during the socialist period was typically detached from the industrial sectors. In addition to this, the prevailing model of innovation under communism was typically a linear one. Clearly, major reorientation is a major task, not least because the role of government has fundamentally changed from that of the 'entrepreneur' to that of a facilitator and regulator of private enterprise. The path-dependent processes described above hinder the achievement of

the change that is required. Other factors include a lack of business demand for innovation, deficiencies in intellectual property right protection, and a weak system of university research and knowledge transfer.

A specific microenvironment at a firm level can either restrain or facilitate the development of intellectual capital, innovation, and consequently firm performance. These social and cultural determinants of innovation dynamics have been supported by radical change in the concept of innovation within the new innovation paradigm (Mytelka and Smith, 2002) in the 1990s, which shifted the concept of innovation from its neoclassical technical and technological nature towards a complex social phenomenon (OECD, 1992). The concept of innovation and national innovation capacities (Furman et al., 2002) evolved into processes embedded in a broader institutional context, involving socio-cultural and political factors through which innovation becomes contextual, path dependent, locally specific, and institutionally shaped. Innovation then develops into a hybrid process, not only restrained at a macro level including the wider socio-economic environment, but also going on to be understood as a specific type of mindset, requiring a specific microenvironment at a firm level that fosters creativity and innovativeness. This has become a prominent topic of study as the scientific exploration of innovation, through the analyses of non-economic socio-cultural aspects, has increasingly been related to organisational culture and climate.

### **Conceptual Research Model**

The conceptual framework used in this study incorporated four main influences on the innovative capacity and performance of Croatian SMEs. Our conceptual model (Figure 2)

begins with the assumption that all four concepts under investigation (intellectual capital, organisational climate, innovation culture, and business performance) are positively related. Strong business performance is linked to a higher level of intellectual capital, high levels of innovation culture, and a positive organisational climate.

### **Figure 2 about here**

Companies' performance and competitiveness in the globalised knowledge economy are determined by their intangible assets dominated by intellectual capital, and their propensity towards creation and exploitation of innovation. Employees' expert knowledge and competencies (human capital), the firm's internal organisation (structural capital), and its customer service (relational capital) are all decisive factors for the firm's innovation and business performance (Davenport and Prusak, 1998).

As the objective of this study is to explore the relationship between organisational climate, innovation culture, and intellectual capital and examine to what extent these categories are related to the enterprise's performance, we propose the following hypotheses:

***Hypothesis 1:** Higher business performance is positively related to higher levels of intellectual capital.*

***Hypothesis 2:** Companies with a more enabling organisational climate have stronger business performance.*

***Hypothesis 3:** Higher business performance is positively related to higher levels of innovation culture.*

## **Methodology and Data Sources**

### **Data sources**

The main source of data was a survey undertaken within the framework of the European Commission funded Tempus Joint Project. A non-probability quota sample was randomly selected, choosing around 1 percent of companies in each type of industry. A sample of 894 Croatian SMEs was drawn from the population of 89,807 SMEs in the Register of Exporting Companies of the Croatian Chamber of Economy. There were two sampling criteria declared export performance and investment in R&D. The questionnaire was tested in October of 2014 on a sample of 30 SMEs and data was collected between November 2014 and February 2015 through an online survey completed by company owners (54,9 percent) and managers (45,1 percent). The first reminder was in December 2014 and the second was at the end of January 2015. A total of 253 SMEs completed the online survey, representing a 28 percent response rate. The comparative distribution of all types of industries in the sampling frame and our sample can be seen on Table 1. A summary of methodological details is given in Table 2.

The survey was structured in four main parts. The central part of the questionnaire concerned the identification of three types of capital – human, structural, and relational. The second part identified the innovativeness of the firm. The third part assessed the innovation climate according to the modified Situational Outlook Questionnaire (SOQ). The fourth part concerned the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, the current state of the enterprise (including firm performance), and characteristics of the companies within industrial sectors.

**Table 1 about here**

Almost half of the sample (47.5 percent) consisted of micro companies employing up to 8 members of staff. Another 30.8 percent employed between 8 and 99 persons, while only 21.7 percent were midsized companies with 100 or more employees. The majority of respondents, around 60 percent, were younger managers under the age of 40, and the remaining 40 percent were over the age of 40. The sample consisted of companies from diverse economic activities, corresponding to the population of exporting SMEs in Croatia (Table 1). The majority of

companies offered personal services (15.8 percent); followed by transportation, communication, and utilities (13.8 percent); wholesale and retail trade (13.0 percent); then finance, insurance, and real estate (11.5 percent). Construction, manufacturing, and business services participate with about 10 percent each. The fewest number of companies come from healthcare, education, and natural resources (including agriculture, mining, and forestry).

**Table 2 about here**

**Methodology**

In order to measure the main components of our model (intellectual capital, innovation culture, organisational climate, and firm performance) we first developed scales for each component. The components of intellectual capital (human, structural and relational) were considered as multidimensional concepts and, in order to measure the dimension of intellectual capital, three scales were constructed - one for each dimension (see Appendix 1). Scales were constructed as a series of items for which respondents could express their answer on a seven point Likert scale (from strongly disagree, to strongly agree).

The human capital scale consisted of 17 attributes that comprised the following dimensions: motivation, satisfaction, employees' knowledge, skills and creativity, and employees' social skills. The structural capital scale included 19 items with the following dimensions: organisational structure, organisational learning, organisational culture, and strategic culture. The relational capital scale consisted of 22 items covering the following dimensions: relations with customers and suppliers; relations with competitors and allies; relations with society; environmental protection, media, and corporate reputation; relations with the public sector; and relations with investors and other stakeholders.

In order to study the intellectual capital, we constructed scales of human capital based on the questionnaire and tested their reliability. Cronbach's Alpha revealed high reliability for all

three scales of human, structural, and relational capital. The values of Cronbach's Alpha are 0.935 for structural capital, 0.954 for human capital, and 0.912 for relational capital. The analysis shows that all three dimensions are highly correlated, justifying the construction of the single scale of intellectual capital as a single variable (Table 3). For the purpose of further statistical analysis, we transformed the original intellectual capital scale into a three-point scale assessing the level of intellectual capital (low, medium, and high). Cronbach's Alpha on a single intellectual capital scale also proved its reliability (0.864).

**Table 3 about here**

Organisational innovation culture is composed of organisational capacity and the ability to innovate, whereby the necessary skills, knowledge, and capabilities are readily available (Lynch et al., 2010; Ferraresi et al., 2012). In our research, innovation culture is measured on a scale built up of 12 items covering a wide range of innovativeness from product and process innovation, intellectual property rights/patents, technological equipment, and R&D budget (Table 6).

From our questionnaire, which was originally intended for the exploration of intellectual capital, we have selected those questions from SOQ (Isaksen et al., 1999; Isaksen and Ekvall, 2007) which best reflect the dimensions of the organisational climate. The following 8 categories were identified: (i) Challenge and Involvement, (ii) Dynamism, (iii) Freedom, (iv) Trust/Openness, (v) Idea Time, (vi) Playfulness/Humour, (vii) Idea Support, and (viii) Risk-Taking (Table 5).

Firm performance is measured on a scale composed of the three firm characteristics: (i) firm is fast growing ('gazelle'); (ii) firm has a stable turnover; (iii) turnover is growing moderately (Table 4).

**Table 4 about here**

**Table 5 about here**

**Table 6 about here**

After the descriptive analysis of the main dimensions measured by the survey, the hypotheses were tested first by an ANOVA and post-hoc test.

Finally, in order to test our conceptual model of the impact of intellectual capital, organisational climate, and innovation culture on company performance, we performed a hierarchical regression analysis with the type of industry, the size of the firm, and the age of the firm all serving as control variables.

### **Testing the hypotheses and discussion**

According to the results shown in Table 7, there are strong correlations between all four dimensions: intellectual capital, organisational climate, innovation culture, and firm performance. The higher correlation coefficient of intellectual capital with other companies' characteristics is demonstrative of the key role of IC in organisational climates.

In order to test the influence of intellectual capital and favourable organisational climates on higher levels of innovation culture and better firm performance, ANOVA and post hoc tests were used on those variables (see Table 8). There is a statistically significant difference, determined by one-way ANOVA, for all three measured dimensions ( $F_{oc(2.249)}=61.35$ ,  $p=.000$ ;  $F_{inn(2.249)}= 51.38$ ,  $p=.000$ ;  $F_{cp(2.249)} =48.07$ ,  $p=.000$ ). A Tukey post hoc test revealed that better climate, higher level of innovation culture, and better firm performance were all associated with higher levels of intellectual capital.

**Table 7 about here**

**Table 8 about here**

## **Intellectual Capital**

The low mean values for each type of capital (human, structural, relational) revealed that the level of all three types of capital were estimated to be relatively low (from 4.92 to 5.06 on a 7 point scale) (Table 3). There were only minor differences between the three components of intellectual capital, especially between the structural and relational capital (ranging from 4.92 to 4.95).

The relatively low levels of intellectual capital are probably conditioned by the firm sizes included in the sample. Almost half of the enterprises (47.5 percent) were micro companies employing up to 8 employees. Such small companies rely primarily on the skills and experience of the owner or chief manager (human capital), while the internal firm relationships, working procedures, and other elements that build structural capital are not highly relevant. More detailed analyses of the firm size and the intellectual capital current characteristics show that structural and relational capital are significantly lower in micro enterprises. Both types of capitals grow rapidly with the number of employees, but the structural capital is the highest in companies with 8 to 19 employees, while relational capital rises at the same level, regardless of employment growth. ANOVA reveals that there are statistically significant differences in the level of these two types of capital when considering the size of the firm (Table 9).

### **Table 9 about here**

The companies in our sample display a modest innovation-oriented organisational climate, meaning that companies provide a relatively good working environment and, while employees have a great degree of commitment to the firm, they are relatively independent in their everyday duties. However, the employees are not prone to high-risk taking and alternative means of communication, while the opportunities for flexible and creative time are also not omnipresent. Given the sample characteristics (e.g., that 54 percent of respondents are owners), we should consider the possibility of a slightly biased climate assessment.

The innovation culture of companies and technology development tends to concern the procurement of new technological equipment, which suggests that innovation activities, for the most part, are replaced by the act of updating and upgrading technological tools.

### **Organisational Climate and Innovation Culture**

In order to examine the association between a favourable organisational climate and a higher level of innovation culture and better firm performance, we also ran one-way ANOVA and post hoc tests, as shown in Table 8. There is a statistically significant relationship, as demonstrated by one-way ANOVA, for both measured dimensions ( $F(2,249)=19.146$ ,  $p=.000$ ;  $F(2,249)=16.758$ ,  $p=.000$ ). A Tukey post hoc test revealed that a more favourable climate is associated with higher levels of innovation culture and better firm performance.

### **Company Performance**

Overall, the companies in our sample show moderate performance in terms of turnover, constant growth, and fast growing companies. Two thirds of the companies reported that their performance ranged from little to moderate, while about one third recorded above average sales growth and a stable turnover. Only 16 percent of companies might be described as ‘gazelles’. In accordance with our conceptual model, we explored the impact of intangible factors and knowledge resources on company performance.

Multiple hierarchical linear regressions were conducted to test hypotheses and examine the relationship between company performance, intellectual capital, innovation culture, and organizational climate; with firm size, type of industry, and firm longevity as control variables.

The regression results shown in Table 10 reveal that the set of independent variables of longevity, size, and type of industry explain only 1 percent of the variance in the first model,

in which company performance is a dependent variable. When controlling all of the above predictors in this model, only the size of the company (number of employees) is shown to be significantly positively correlated with company performance. In the second regression model, a set of predictors explains that there is considerably more variance in company performance – 34 percent to be precise. The company's size remained significant in the second regression. The second model verified that the significant predictors of company performance, after controlling for the independent variables, are intellectual capital and innovation culture, while organization climate has not proved to be the relevant factor for SME's performance.

The regression analysis has confirmed Hypothesis 1 and Hypothesis 3, that higher business performance is positively related to a higher level of intellectual capital and higher levels of innovation culture. Hypothesis 2 was not confirmed, suggesting that organisational climate is not particularly crucial for successful business.

**Table 10 about here**

## **Conclusion**

This paper sets out to identify the factors influencing innovation culture and business performance at an enterprise level, focusing on the application of resource-based and knowledge-based theories on the firm. The purpose of the research reported in this paper was to analyse the relationship between the three components of intellectual capital (human, structural, and relational) and organisational climate and innovation culture, together with their influence on innovativeness and business performance. Based on a survey of 253 SMEs in Croatia, the analysis shows that the two key dimensions of intellectual capital and innovation

culture are important for companies' success. Two proposed hypotheses, based on our model, have been confirmed. More specifically, higher business performance has been shown to be positively related to higher levels of intellectual capital (H1), and higher levels of innovation culture (H3). The regression analysis revealed that larger companies have better innovation culture and business performance, while the age and type of industry do not influence firm performance significantly.

This contributes to the still scarce amount of studies that seek to open up avenues of research on the impact of tacit factors on innovation and business success in countries with a socialist economic legacy.

Exploration of the roles of intellectual capital and organisational climate within innovation culture and company performance is important. Countries such as Croatia, who are lacking in innovation, must be allowed to catch up with innovation leading countries in order to reduce regional disparities, and cannot be considered in isolation from the organisational context in which innovation is undertaken. European regional policies should take into account the fact that tacit resources, such as intellectual capital and organisational climate, are less a consequence than a cause of the unbalanced regional development, and deserve special treatment in community regional policies for smaller and less innovative countries.

One of the most striking findings of the analysis is the similarity of results when compared with similar studies undertaken in more stable and market oriented business environments. Of course, as the study focused on a single country, relative levels of innovation cannot be extrapolated. However, what we can say is that the nature of the influences on innovative performance are broadly similar in emerging market economies within Central and Eastern Europe than those found in more established EU member states, such as the UK. This is striking because the context for innovation in new member states and the former transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe is very specific, particularly with regards to innovation. Under

socialism, most research and development aimed at generating innovative businesses was found in state-owned research laboratories, rather than in individual firms who had invested in this type of equipment because that was where the future lay.

Our research was grounded on a resources-based theory (Penrose, 2013) and knowledge-based theory (Kianto et al., 2017) that postulated that a firm's success is largely driven by intellectual and knowledge driven intangible assets. The findings of our research confirm that the intangible and knowledge resources emphasised by these theories are of equal importance to the strategic development of companies in less innovative countries that have exchanged socialistic planned economy for market economy. Intangible resources, including primarily intellectual capital assets and innovation culture, appeared to be decisive for firm performance. In accordance with previous research, our findings confirm that intellectual capital is positively and significantly related to organisational performance (Ashkanasy et al., 2011). It also confirms that work environment, in terms of innovation culture (Ferraresi et al., 2012), is critical factor for the business performance and competitiveness of a firm, while organizational climate (Isaksen et al., 2001) has not been observed to have any significant impact.

This emphasis on context has been increasingly recognised by entrepreneurship scholars as important and in need of more explicit attention than it has had in the past. In this case, the specific context is post-socialist Croatia, which is striking because the context for innovation in new member states and the former transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe is very specific, particularly with regards to innovation. As discussed, this is because, during former socialist times, the majority of research and development was found in state-owned research laboratories rather than in individual firms. Nevertheless, the contribution of the study is wider than former socialist economies, particularly with respect to the emphasis on intellectual capital, which has important potential policy implications.

At the same time, the research presented here must be considered exploratory. It helps us to identify key factors in the innovation process, although a qualitative investigation would provide a useful complement to this. The findings also emphasise the important role of tacit knowledge in the innovation process, of which intellectual capital and organisational climate are good examples. The study also contributes a conceptual model that links a firm's intangible assets to its innovation culture and overall business performance.

### **Managerial and Practical Implications**

The paper suggests that owners and managers of companies can improve their firm's performance by enhancing their intellectual capital, jointly with their contextual factor of innovation culture. Following our findings, managers can develop appropriate strategies to achieve better business performance.

From a public policy point of view, our findings suggest that supporting policy measures and programmes for entrepreneurship should not exclusively include investments in SMEs' equipment and infrastructure, which is currently the most common measure for supporting entrepreneurship in our country. Based on this study, public policies should also create measures for supporting the intangible assets of the companies, primarily all three aspects of intellectual capital. It is well known that strategic and business management is a critical point of the Croatian economy, as in many other post-socialist countries whose economic growth and business propensities have been slowed.

Therefore, fostering human capital in combination with relational and structural capital is of utmost importance for SMEs' competitiveness. Public policies should also strongly promote ideas concerning good management practice, i.e. nurturing a good organizational climate and an innovation culture that can lead to better business performance, both economically and socially.

Finally, from an academic point of view, our research results corroborate the findings of other studies grounded in the resource-based and knowledge-based theory. In contrast to other research studies, which mainly focus on a single factor (either intellectual capital, organisational climate, or innovation culture), our research presents an intersection of these four issues and could be used for further studies in this domain.

**The main limitation of the research** is the subjective nature of our study. The data used for this study were self-reported, where respondents in a survey gave their assessment of firm performance without access to financial and/or business reports. Although this was necessary because of the absence of other data, this issue must be taken into account when interpreting the findings in the study. The second limitation is that the non-representative sample could cause inflation bias, and our third limitation is the research design, as this didn't allow for the development of causal relationships and the construction of more sophisticated statistical models.

There is no proof of the reliability of the data as a result of the online form of data gathering. Our results are therefore only indicative, and do not provide a strong platform for generalizations.

**Future research** would benefit from a comparative study of several countries, both innovation followers and innovation leaders, as this would enable us to make an assessment of the role of innovation systems on the performance of individual enterprises.

Seeing as our results suggest that firm size can impact upon innovation culture and company performance, future studies should explore the differences between SMEs and larger companies. Another important aspect worthy of exploration would be the influence of foreign direct investments on the contextual factors analysed in this research.

## References

- Acar, A.Z. and Acar, P. (2012), "The effects of organizational culture and innovativeness on business performance in healthcare industry", *Procedia - Social and Behavioural Sciences*, Vol. 58, 12 October 2012, pp. 683-692, available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042812045089> (accessed 27 August 2018)
- Agostini, L. and Nosella, A. (2017), "Enhancing radical innovation performance through intellectual capital components", *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, Vol. 18 No. 4, pp.789-806.
- Ahmed, K. P. (1998), "Culture and climate for innovation", *European Journal of Innovation Management*, Vol. 1 No.1, pp. 30-43.
- Asheim, B.T., Lawton Smith, H. and Oughton, C. (2011), "Regional Innovation Systems: Theory, Empirics and Policy", *Regional Studies*, Vol. 45 No.7, pp. 875-891.
- Ashkanasy, N. M., Wilderom, C. P. M. and Peterson, M. F. (2011), *The Handbook of Organizational Culture and Climate*, Second Edition, U.S.A: Sage, Thousand Oaks.
- Ashton, R. H. (2005), "Intellectual capital and value creation: A review", *Journal of Accounting Literature*, Vol. 24 No.1, pp. 53-134.
- Avey, J. B., Reichard, R. J., Luthans, F. and Mhatre, K. H. (2011), "Meta-analysis of the impact of positive psychological capital on employee attitudes, behaviours, and performance", *Human Resource Development Quarterly*, Vol. 22 No. 2, pp.127–152.
- Balland, P.A., Boschma, R. and Frenken, K. (2015), "Proximity and Innovation: From Statics to Dynamics", *Regional Studies*, Vol. 49 No. 6, pp. 907-920.
- Bessant, J., Lamming, R., Noke, H. and Phillips, W. (2005), "Managing innovation beyond the steady state", *Technovation*, Vol. 25 No. 12, pp. 1366-1376.

Bledow, R., Frese, M., Anderson, N., Erez, M. and Farr, J. (2009), "A dialectic perspective on innovation: Conflicting demands, multiple pathways, and ambidexterity", *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*, Vol. 2 No. 3, pp. 305-337.

Bontis, N. (1998), "Intellectual capital: an exploratory study that develops measures and models", *Management Decision*, Vol. 36 No. 2, pp. 63-76.

Boudreau, J. W. and Ramstad, P. M. (1997), "Measuring intellectual capital: Learning from financial history", *Human Resource Management*, Vol. 36 No. 3, pp. 343-356.

Breschi, S. (2000), "The Geography of Innovation: A Cross-sector Analysis", *Regional Studies*, Vol. 34 No. 3, pp. 213-229.

Brown, A., Osborn, T., Chan, J. M. and Jaganathan, V. (2005), "Managing Intellectual Capital", *Research-Technology Management*, Vol. 48 No. 6, pp. 34-41.

Chatzoglou, P. and Chatzoudes, D. (2018). "The role of innovation in building competitive advantages: An empirical investigation", *European Journal of Innovation Management*, Vol. 21 No. 1, pp. 44-69

CBS (Croatian Bureau of Statistics) (2014). *Statistical Yearbook of The Republic of Croatia*, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Zagreb, available at:  
[http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv\\_Eng/ljetopis/2014/sljh2014.pdf](http://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2014/sljh2014.pdf) (accessed 15 July 2015)

Dakhli, M. and De Clercq, D. (2004), "Human capital, social capital, and innovation: a multi-country study", *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, Vol. 16 No. 2, pp. 107-128.

Dávila, G. A., Durst, S. and Varvakis, G. (2018), "Knowledge Absorptive Capacity, Innovation, and Firm's Performance: Insights from the South of Brazil", *International Journal of Innovation Management*, Vol. 22 No. 02, 1850013.

Davenport, T. H. and Prusak, L. (1998), *Working knowledge: How organizations manage what they know*, Harvard Business School Press, Boston.

Denison, D.R. (1996), "What is the difference between organizational culture and organizational climate? A native's point of view on a decade of paradigm wars", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 21 No. 3, pp. 619-654.

Dobni, C. B. (2008), "Measuring innovation culture in organizations", *European Journal of Innovation Management*, Vol. 11 No. 4, pp. 539-559.

Edison, H., Bin Ali, N. and Torkar, R. (2013), "Towards innovation measurement in the software industry", *Journal of Systems and Software*, Vol. 86 No. 5, pp. 1390-1407.

Edvinsson, L. and Malone, M. S., (1997), *Intellectual Capital: Realizing Your Company's True Value by Finding its Hidden Brainpower*, Harper Business, New York.

Ekvall, G. (1996), "Organizational climate for creativity and innovation", *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, Vol. 5 No. 1, pp. 105-123.

Felsenstein, D. (2015), "Factors Affecting Regional Productivity and Innovation in Israel: Some Empirical Evidence", *Regional Studies*, Vol. 49 No. 9, pp. 1457-1468.

Ferraresi, A. A., Quandt, C. O., dos Santos, A. S. and Frega, J. R. (2012), "Knowledge management and strategic orientation: leveraging innovativeness and performance", *Journal of Knowledge Management*, Vol. 16 No.5, pp. 688-701.

Freeman, C. (2002), "Continental, national and sub-national innovation systems-complementarity and economic growth", *Research Policy*, Vol. 31 No. 2, pp. 191-211.

Furman, J. L., Porter, M. E. and Stern S., (2002), "The determinants of national innovative capacity", *Research Policy*, Vol. 31 No.2, pp. 899-933.

Galbraith, J. K. (1969), *The Affluent Society*, Hamilton, London.

Gault, F. (2018), “Defining and measuring innovation in all sectors of the economy”, *Research Policy*, Vol. 47 No. 3, pp. 617-622.

Gläser, D., van Gils, S., & Van Quaquebeke, N. (2017), “Pay-for-performance and interpersonal deviance: Competitiveness as the match that lights the fire”, *Journal of Personnel psychology*, Vol. 16 No. 2, pp. 77-90.

González-Loureiro, M. and Pita Castelo, J. (2012), “A model for assessing the contribution of innovative SMEs to economic growth: The intangible approach”, *Economics Letters*, Vol. 116 No. 3, pp. 312-315.

Gonzalez-Loureiro, M., Sousa, M. J. and Pinto, H. (2017), “Culture and innovation in SMEs: the intellectual structure of research for further inquiry”, *European Planning Studies*, Vol. 25 No. 11, pp. 1908-1931, available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09654313.2017.1290052> (accessed 27 Aug. 2018)

González-Pernía, J., Jung, A. and Pena, I. (2015), “Innovation-driven entrepreneurship in developing economies”, *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, Vol. 27 No. 9, pp. 555-573.

Hyland, P. and Beckett, R. (2005), “Engendering an innovative culture and maintaining operational balance”, *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, Vol. 12 No. 3, pp. 336-352.

Hofstede, G. and Hofstede, G. J. (2005), *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind, Intercultural Cooperation and Its Importance for Survival*, Second Edition, McGraw Hill Companies, London, UK.

Hofstede, G. (1980), *Culture's Consequences*, Sage Publications, Newbury Park, CA.

Huggins, R., and Izushi, H. (2013), “Knowledge-based Development in Leading Regions across the Globe: An Exploratory Analysis of the co-Evolution of Resources, Capabilities and Outputs”, *Urban Studies*, Vol. 50 No. 5, pp. 1030–1048.

Huggins, R., and Williams, N. (2011), “Entrepreneurship and regional competitiveness: The role and progression of policy”, *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, Vol. 23 No 9-10, pp. 907-932.

Hult, G. T. M., Hurley, R. F. and Knight, G. A. (2004), “Innovativeness: Its antecedents and impact on business performance”, *Industrial marketing management*, Vol. 33 No. 5, pp. 429-438.

Ireland, R. D., Covin, J. and Kuratko, D. (2009), “Conceptualizing corporate entrepreneurship strategy”, *Entrepreneurship: Theory & Practice*, Vol. 33 No. 1, pp. 19-46.

Isaksen, S. G. and Ekvall, G., (2007), *Assessing the context for change: A technical manual for the Situational Outlook Questionnaire® - Enhancing performance of organizations, leaders and teams for over 50 years*, Second Edition, NY: The Creative Problem Solving Group, Inc.

Isaksen, S. G., Lauer, K. J. and Ekvall, G. (1999), “Situational Outlook Questionnaire: A measure of the climate for creativity and change”, *Psychological Reports*, Vol. 85 No. 2, pp. 665-674.

Isaksen, S. G., Lauer, K. J., Ekvall, G. and Britz, A. (2001), “Perceptions of the Best and Worst Climates for Creativity: Preliminary Validation Evidence for the Situational Outlook Questionnaire”, *Creativity Research Journal*, Vol. 13 No. 2, pp. 171-184.

Khalique, M., Bontis, N., Shaari, J. A. N. B., Yaacob, M. R. and Ngah, R. (2018), “Intellectual capital and organisational performance in Malaysian knowledge-intensive SMEs”, *International Journal of Learning and Intellectual Capital*, Vol. 15 No. 1, pp. 20-36.

Kianto, A., Sáenz, J. and Aramburu, N. (2017), “Knowledge-based human resource management practices, intellectual capital and innovation”, *Journal of Business*

*Research*, Vol 81 December 2017, pp. 11-20.

Korres, G. M., Tsobanoglou, G. O., and Kokkinou, A. (2011), “Innovation Geography and Regional Growth in European Union” in *SAGE Open*, Vol. 1 No.1, pp. 1-10, available at: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2158244011413142> (accessed 27 August 2018)

Kraśnicka, T., Głód, W. and Wronka-Pośpiech, M. (2018). “Management innovation, pro-innovation organisational culture and enterprise performance: testing the mediation effect”, *Review of Managerial Science*, Vol. 12 No. 3, pp. 737-769.

Kraus, S., Rigtering, J. C., Hughes, M., & Hosman, V. (2012), “Entrepreneurial orientation and the business performance of SMEs: a quantitative study from the Netherlands”, *Review of Managerial Science*, Vol 6 No. 2, pp. 161-182.

Kujansivu, P. (2005), “Intellectual capital performance in Finnish companies”, paper presented at *3rd Conference on Performance Measurement and Management Control*, 22-23 September 2005, Nice, France, 1-14.

Kyrgidou, L. P. and Spyropoulou, S. (2013), “Drivers and Performance Outcomes of Innovativeness: An Empirical Study”, *British Journal of Management*, Vol. 24 No. 3, pp. 281–298.

Lechner, C. and Dowling, M. (2003), “Firm Networks: External Relationships as Sources of Growth and Competitiveness of Entrepreneurial Companies”, *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, Vol. 15 No. 1, pp. 1-26.

Lewin, A. Y. and Kim, J. (2004), “The nation-state and culture as influences on organizational change and innovation” in Poole, M. S. and van de Ven, A. H. (eds), *Handbook of organizational change and innovation*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 324–353.

Lynch, P., Walsh, M., and Harrington, D. (2010), “Defining and Dimensionalizing Organizational Innovativeness” presented at *2010 ICHRIE Annual Summer Conference & Marketplace*, 28th–31st July 2010, Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA.

Makovec Brenčič, M. (2001), "Analyzing competitive advantages on the basis of resource-based view: The concept of price and non-price factors", *Journal for East European Management Studies*, Vol. 6 No. 3, pp. 313-330.

Mariz-Perez, R. M., Teijeiro-Alvarez, M. M. and Garcia-Alvarez, M. T. (2012), "The relevance of human capital as a driver for innovation", *Cuadernos de economía*, Vol. 35 Issue 98, pp. 68-76.

Martín-de Castro, G. (2015), "Knowledge management and innovation in knowledge-based and high-tech industrial markets: The role of openness and absorptive capacity", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 47 May 2015, pp. 143–146.

Martins, E. C. and Terblanche, F. (2003), "Building organisational culture that stimulates creativity and innovation", *European Journal of Innovation Management*, Vol. 6 No. 1, pp. 64-74.

McLean, L. D. (2005), "Organizational Culture's Influence on Creativity and Innovation: A Review of the Literature and Implications for Human Resource Development", *Advances in Developing Human Resources*, Vol. 7 No. 3, pp. 226-246.

Montequín, V. R., Fernández, V. A., Cabal, V. A. and Gutierrez, N. R. (2006), "An integrated framework for intellectual capital measurement and knowledge management implementation in small and medium-sized enterprises", *Journal of Information Science*, Vol. 32 No. 6, pp. 525-538.

Morgan, K. (1997), "The Learning Region: Institutions, Innovation and Regional Renewal", *Regional Studies*, Vol. 31 No. 5, pp. 491-503.

Mytelka, L. K., Smith, K., (2002), "Policy Learning and Innovation Theory: An Interactive and Co-evolving Process", *Research Policy*, Vol. 31 No. 8-9, pp. 1467-1479.

Ngah, R. and Ibrahim, A. R. (2009), “The relationship of intellectual capital, innovation and organizational performance: A preliminary study in Malaysian SMEs”, *International Journal of Management Innovation Systems*, Vol. 1 No. 1, available at:

<http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ijmis/article/view/15/17> (accessed 27 August 2018)

Naranjo-Valencia, J. C. (2011), “Innovation or imitation? The role of organizational culture”, *Management Decision*, Vol. 49 No. 1, pp 55-72.

Noronha Vaz, T. and Nijkamp, P. (2009), “Knowledge and Innovation: The Strings between Global and Local Dimensions of Sustainable Growth”, *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, Vol. 21 No. 4, pp. 441–457.

Obeidat, B. Y., Tarhini, A., Masa'deh, R. E. and Aqqad, N. O. (2017), “The impact of intellectual capital on innovation via the mediating role of knowledge management: a structural equation modelling approach”, *International Journal of Knowledge Management Studies*, Vol. 8 No. 3-4, pp. 273-298.

OECD (2002), *The measurement of scientific and technological activities*, Paris: OECD Publishing.

OECD (2014), *Education at a Glance 2014: Highlights*, OECD Publishing, available at: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag\\_highlights-2014-eng](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag_highlights-2014-eng) (accessed 15 July 2015).

Penrose, E. (2013), *The Theory of the Growth of the Firm*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

Radošević, S. (2004), “A two-tier or multi-tier Europe? Assessing the innovation capacities of Central and East European countries in the enlarged EU”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, Vol. 42 No 3, pp. 641-666.

Ramadan, B. M., Dahiyat, S. E., Bontis, N., and Al-Dalahmeh, M. A. (2017), "Intellectual capital, knowledge management and social capital within the ICT sector in Jordan", *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, Vol. 18 No 2, pp. 437-462.

Reed, K. K., Lubatkin, M. and Srinivasan, N. (2006), "Proposing and testing an intellectual capital-based view of the firm", *Journal of Management Studies*, Vol. 43 No. 4, pp. 867–893.

Roos, G. (2017), "Knowledge management, intellectual capital, structural holes, economic complexity and national prosperity", *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, Vol. 18 No. 4, pp. 745-770.

Rowe, W. G. (2001), "Creating wealth in organizations: The role of strategic leadership", *Academy of Management Executive*, Vol. 15 No 1, pp. 81–94.

Santos-Rodrigues, H., Figueroa-Dorrego, P. and Fernandez-Jardon, C. M. (2011), "The main intellectual capital components that are relevant to the product, process and management firm innovativeness", *International Journal of Transitions and Innovation Systems*, Vol.1 No. 3, pp. 271-301.

Secundo, G., Del Vecchio, P., Dumay, J. and Passiante, G. (2017), "Intellectual capital in the age of Big Data: establishing a research agenda", *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, Vol. 18 No. 2, pp. 242-261.

Schneider, B., González-Roma, V., Ostroff, C., and West, M. A. (2017), "Organizational climate and culture: Reflections on the history of constructs in the Journal of Applied Psychology", *Journal of Applied Psychology*, Vol. 102 No. 3, pp. 468-482.

Shanker, R., Bhanugopan, R., Van der Heijden, B.I. and Farrell, M., (2017), "Organizational climate for innovation and organizational performance: The mediating effect of innovative work behaviour", *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, Vol. 100 June 2017, pp. 67-77.

Subramaniam, M. and Youndt, M. A. (2005), "The Influence of Intellectual Capital of the Types of Innovative Capabilities", *Academy of Management*, Vol. 48 No. 3, pp. 450-463.

Stewart, T. A. (1991), “Brainpower: Intellectual Capital Is Becoming Corporate America's Most Valuable Asset and Can Be Its Sharpest Competitive Weapon”, *Fortune magazine*, June 3, 1991, available at:

[http://archive.fortune.com/magazines/fortune/fortune\\_archive/1991/06/03/75096/index.htm](http://archive.fortune.com/magazines/fortune/fortune_archive/1991/06/03/75096/index.htm)

(accessed 28 August 2018)

Stewart, T. A. (1997), *Intellectual Capital: The New Wealth of Organizations*, Doubleday, New York.

Stock, R. M., Six, B. and Zacharias, N. A. (2013). “Linking multiple layers of innovation-oriented corporate culture, product program innovativeness, and business performance: A contingency approach”, *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 41 No 3, pp. 283-299.

Storey, D. (1994), *Understanding the small business sector*, Routledge, London and New York.

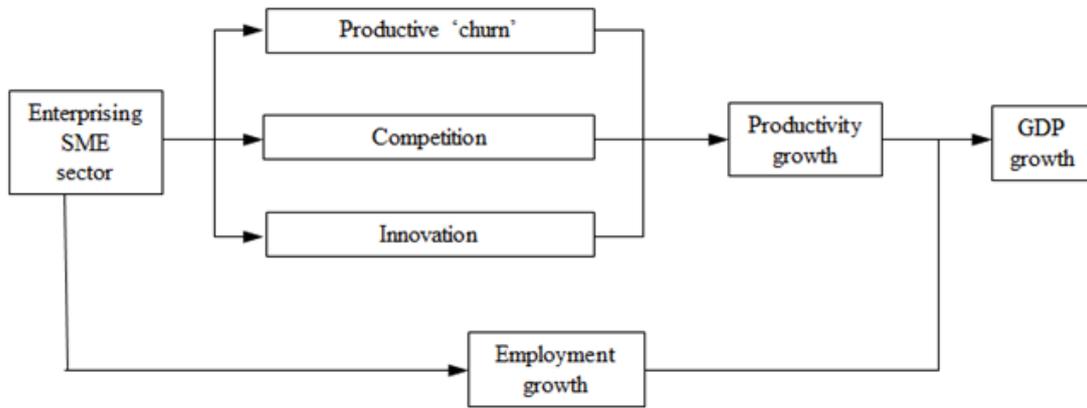
Sveiby, K. E. (1997), *New Organizational Wealth: Managing & Measuring Knowledge-Based Assets*, Berrett-Koehler Publishers, San Francisco.

Tseng, S. M. (2009), “A study on customer, supplier, and competitor knowledge using the knowledge chain model”, *International Journal of Information Management*, Vol. 29 No 6, pp. 488-496.

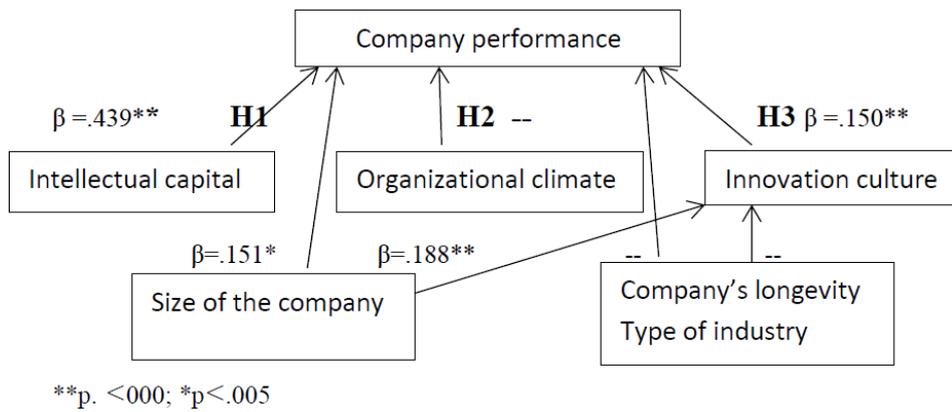
Van der Borgh, M., Cloudt, M. and Romme, A. G. L. (2012), “Value creation by knowledge-based ecosystems: evidence from a field study”, *R&D Management*, Vol. 42 No 2, pp. 150–169.

Vaz, E., Noronha Vaz, T., Galindo P. V. and Nijkamp, P. (2014), “Modelling innovation support systems for regional development – analysis of cluster structures in innovation in Portugal”, *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, Vol. 26 No 1-2, pp. 23-46.

**Figure 1: Entrepreneurship and Economic Development**



**Figure 2: Research model results**



**Table 1**  
**Sample description**

		<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of number of respondents</b>	<b>Export SMEs in Croatia 2012*in%</b>
Type of respondents	Owner	139	54.9	
	Manager	114	45.1	
Company longevity	Up to 1 year	17	8.5	
	2-5 years	42	21.1	
	6-10 years	34	17.1	
	11 years or more	106	53.3	
	Undisclosed	54	0	
Type of industry	Natural resources	16	6.3	2.12
	Construction	27	10.7	11.7
	Manufacturing	26	10.3	9,5

	Transportation, communication, utilities	35	13.8	12.54
	Wholesale trade and retail	33	13.0	27.59
	Finance, insurance, real estate	29	11.5	5.56
	Personal services	40	15.8	9.59
	Business services	27	10.7	19.32
	Healthcare and education	20	7.9	2.09
Size of company	Micro-companies	120	47.5	
	Small companies	78	30.8	
	Medium companies	55	21.7	

\* Source: Croatian Chamber of Economy

**Table 2**

**Methodological summary**

---

**Sample:** Non-probability quota sample; 1% of companies from each type of industry out of 89,807 SMEs listed on the Register of Exporting Companies of the Croatian Chamber of Economy

---

**Sampling criteria:** Declared export performance and investment in R&D

**Time of surveying:** November 2014 – February 2015

---

**Survey type:** Online survey

---

**Type of Respondent:** Owner or manager of firm

---

**Reminders:** December 2014 and January 2015

---

**Table 3**  
**Intellectual capital**

---

**Intellectual capital dimensions' correlation matrix**

	<b>HC</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>RC</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Human capital	1.000	.672	.606	253	5.0684	.93616
Structural capital	.672	1.000	.762	253	4.9218	1.02269
Relational capital	.606	.762	1.000	253	4.9533	.98112

---

**Table 4**  
**Company performance scale**

---

**Company performance scale**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>N</b>
Sales are constantly growing	4.7036	1.43201	253
Enterprise has stable turnover	4.8103	1.40703	253
Enterprise is a 'gazelle' (fast growing)	3.7826	1.71945	253
Scale	4.432	1.31816	253

---

Cronbach's Alpha .837

**Table 5**

<b>Organizational climate scale</b>			
<b>Organizational climate scale</b>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>
The employees of the enterprise have a high sense of belonging and commitment	253	5.26	1.37838
Employees are self-dependent in implementing their everyday duties	253	5.00	1.41702
Within the creative working processes, an alternative means of communication such as story boards, comics, or modelling could ostensibly be of great benefit to the company	253	4.61	1.61348
Employees have high risk capabilities for developing and using new products and processes	253	4.57	1.47182
Employees take risks to develop and utilize new products	253	4.10	1.75179
Cronbach's Alpha .770			

**Table 6**

<b>Innovation culture Scale</b>			
<b>Innovation culture Scale</b>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>
The enterprise's technological equipment is updated	253	5.1383	1.44771
The enterprise is constantly looking for information concerning the potential integration of new technologies	253	4.9170	1.63452

The enterprise is constantly developing new products or new processes	253	4.8340	1.76499
The enterprise is orientated towards investing in new technologies	253	4.7510	1.72437
There is a budget for the development of R&D&I activities	253	4.3715	1.78738
The enterprise has been successful in process innovation	253	4.3636	1.90503
The enterprise has been successful in product innovation	253	4.2530	1.94346
The enterprise owns patents or utility models	253	3.8340	2.16669
Cronbach's Alpha .923			

**Table 7**

**Correlation matrix**

	<b>Company performance</b>	<b>Organizational climate</b>	<b>Innovation culture</b>	<b>Intellectual capital</b>
Company performance	1	.511**	.521**	.672**

---

Organizational climate	.511**	1	.535**	.785**
Innovation culture	.521**	.535**	1	.732**
Intellectual capital	.672**	.785**	.732**	1

---

\*\* $p < 0.01$

---

**Intellectual capital**



**Table 8**  
ANOVA of main concepts of the model

<b>ANOVA of organizational climate, innovation culture, and company performance by intellectual capital</b>						
		<i>Sum of</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
		<i>Squares</i>		<i>Square</i>		
Organizational climate	Between Groups	76.296	2	38.148	61.35	.000
	Within Groups	154.826	249	.622		
	Total	231.122	251			
Innovation culture	Between Groups	152.805	2	76.403	51.38	.000
	Within Groups	370.234	249	1.487		
	Total	523.039	251			
Company performance	Between Groups	120.315	2	60.157	48.07	.000
	Within Groups	311.609	249	1.251		
	Total	431.924	251			
<i>ANOVA for innovation culture and company performance by organizational climate</i>						
Innovation culture	Between Groups	69.715	2	34.858	19.146	.000
	Within Groups	453.324	249	1.821		
	Total	523.039	251			
Company performance	Between Groups	51.240	2	25.620	16.758	.000
	Within Groups	380.684	249	1.529		
	Total	431.924	251			
<i>ANOVA for company performance by innovation culture</i>						
Innovation culture	Between Groups	87.310	2	43.655	31.54	.000
	Within Groups	344.615	249	1.384		
	Total	431.924	251			

**Table 9**  
**Size of the company and intellectual capital dimensions**

ANOVA						
		<i>Sum of</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
		<i>Squares</i>	<i>Square</i>			
Human capital scale	Between Groups	5.616	5	1.123	1.289	.269
	Within Groups	215.236	247	.871		
	Total	220.852	252			
Structural capital scale	Between Groups	15.771	5	3.154	3.144	.009*
	Within Groups	247.797	247	1.003		
	Total	263.568	252			
Relational capital scale	Between Groups	14.864	5	2.973	3.225	.008*
	Within Groups	227.710	247	.922		
	Total	242.574	252			

*\*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.0*

**Table 10****Summary of hierarchical multiple regression for predictors of company performance**

Variables	Model 1			Model 2		
	Beta	t	Sig.	Beta	t	Sig.
Longevity of company	-.040	-.562	.575	-.013	-.220	.826
Number of employees	.169	2.381	.018*	.151	2.505	.013*
Type of industry	.022	.310	.757	-.036	-.606	.545
Intellectual capital				.439	5.741	.000**
Organizational climate				.083	1.241	.216
Innovation culture				.150	2.106	.036*
<i>R<sup>2</sup> adjusted</i>			.014			.341
<i>F change</i>			1.962			33.036
<i>Sig of F change</i>			.121			.000**
<i>R<sup>2</sup> change</i>			.029			.332

\* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ 

Durbin-Watson 2.126

## Appendix 1

### Scales of the human, structural, and relational capital

HUMAN CAPITAL SCALE	STRUCTURAL CAPITAL SCALE	RELATIONAL CAPITAL SCALE
1. <b>The employees of the enterprise are highly-motivated</b>	1. The enterprise has a clear strategy	1. There is a significant degree of customer loyalty
2. <b>Financial measures motivate employees</b>	2. The enterprise has a clear sales strategy	2. Customers are very satisfied with their relationship with the enterprise
3. <b>Non-financial measures motivate employees</b>	3. The enterprise has clear marketing practices	3. The enterprise is very willing to cooperate with customers
4. <b>Employees are satisfied and are proud of the enterprise</b>	4. The enterprise has a clear structure that helps its development	4. Customers are very willing to cooperate with the enterprise
5. <b>Employees are satisfied with their work</b>	5. The enterprise has a clear strategy for intellectual property management	5. The enterprise is very willing to cooperate with suppliers
6. <b>Employees are satisfied with working conditions</b>	6. The enterprise has a strong culture that helps its overall development	6. Suppliers are very willing to cooperate with the enterprise
7. <b>Employees are satisfied with the climate within the enterprise</b>	7. The enterprise can be seen to develop human resource management practices	7. Suppliers are very satisfied with their relationship with the enterprise
8. <b>Employees have good flexibility and can adapt to changes</b>	8. The enterprise develops practices to reconcile familiar and working life	8. Investors are very satisfied with their relationship with the enterprise
9. <b>Employees are very creative</b>	9. Leadership in the enterprise fosters its overall development	9. Cooperation and alliances with competitors are very important to the enterprise
10. <b>The degree of academic education achieved by employees is tailored to the needs of their position</b>	10. The company's organisational system helps to improve employees' work	10. The enterprise is very satisfied with its cooperative relations with competitors
11. <b>Employees have a high degree of expertise in relation to the needs of their position</b>	11. There are positive expectations for the growth of the enterprise activity	11. The competitors are very satisfied with their cooperative relations with the enterprise
12. <b>Employees achieve required skills through ongoing training developed by the enterprise</b>	12. The enterprise has been acquiring the objectives fixed in the business plan	12. Quality certificates are very important to the enterprise
13. <b>Employees have a high learning capability</b>	13. The enterprise has the capacity to self-finance itself	13. The enterprise has implemented a quality system
14. <b>Employees have a high teamwork capability</b>	14. The company has values, attitudes, and behaviours shared by employees	14. The enterprise is concerned about engagement with the government
15. <b>Employees have a high communicative capability</b>	15. There is a culture of accumulating and transferring experience to other workers	15. The enterprise is concerned about having presence within the media
16. <b>Employees demonstrate a high degree of leadership</b>	16. The enterprise facilitates teamwork amongst different departments	16. Society's perception of the brand of the enterprise is quite good

**17. Employees develop new products and processes, even when resources are limited**

- 17. Internal customer-oriented procedures are documented and standardised
- 18. External customer-oriented procedures are documented and standardised
- 19. Supplier-oriented procedures are documented and standardised

- 17. Environmental certificates are very important to the company
- 18. The company has implemented an environmental management system
- 19. The enterprise is constantly and proactively developing its social networking
- 20. The enterprise considers relationships with trade unions to be important
- 21. The enterprise is concerned about communicating its activities and achievements to society
- 22. The enterprise is concerned about its environmental and social impact

## Appendix 2

### Post hoc tests

Tukey HSD					
	(I) Intellectual capital	(J) Intellectual capital	Mean Difference (I- J)	Std. Error	p
Organizational climate	1.00	2.00	-2.61703*	.56072	.000
		3.00	-3.68787*	.56517	.000
	2.00	1.00	2.61703*	.56072	.000
		3.00	-1.07084*	.10968	.000
	3.00	1.00	3.68787*	.56517	.000
		2.00	1.07084*	.10968	.000
Innovation culture	1.00	2.00	-2.10876*	.86709	.041
		3.00	-3.75171*	.87396	.000
	2.00	1.00	2.10876*	.86709	.041
		3.00	-1.64296*	.16961	.000
	3.00	1.00	3.75171*	.87396	.000
		2.00	1.64296*	.16961	.000
Company performance	1.00	2.00	-2.20998*	.79548	.016
		3.00	-3.64612*	.80179	.000
	2.00	1.00	2.20998*	.79548	.016
		3.00	-1.43614*	.15561	.000
	3.00	1.00	3.64612*	.80179	.000
		2.00	1.43614*	.15561	.000

\*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

### Tukey HSD

	(I) Organizational climate	(J) Organizational climate	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
--	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------	------

Innovation culture	1.00	2.00	-2.69637*	.78520	.002
		3.00	-3.67555*	.79794	.000
	2.00	1.00	2.69637*	.78520	.002
		3.00	-.97918*	.19882	.000
	3.00	1.00	3.67555*	.79794	.000
		2.00	.97918*	.19882	.000
Company performance	1.00	2.00	-2.14598*	.71955	.009
		3.00	-3.01457*	.73122	.000
	2.00	1.00	2.14598*	.71955	.009
		3.00	-.86859*	.18220	.000
	3.00	1.00	3.01457*	.73122	.000
		2.00	.86859*	.18220	.000

\*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Tukey HSD				
Innovation culture	(J) Innovation culture	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
1.00	2.00	-.76912*	.22567	.002
	3.00	-1.84864*	.25146	.000
2.00	1.00	.76912*	.22567	.002
	3.00	-1.07952*	.17401	.000
3.00	1.00	1.84864*	.25146	.000
	2.00	1.07952*	.17401	.000

\*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.