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ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEM CAPABILITY AS A MEDIATING MECHANISM IN WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS

A CAPACIDADE DO ECOSSISTEMA EMPREENDEDOR COMO MECANISMO MEDIADOR NO SUCESSO EMPREENDEDOR DAS MULHERES

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Abstract
This study investigates the determinants of women's entrepreneurial success by integrating entrepreneurial leadership, innovation and entrepreneurship environment, funding decisions, culture, and Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC). Positioned within the digital transformation of MSMEs, the study reframes these constructs as information-dependent capabilities shaped by information access, digital literacy, and ecosystem-level knowledge flows. A total of 400 women entrepreneurs from the Jakarta Entrepreneur community participated in a structured survey, and the data were analyzed using covariance-based Structural Equation Modeling (CB-SEM) through AMOS 29. The results indicate that funding decisions and EEC significantly enhance women's entrepreneurial success, with EEC serving as the most influential predictor. Leadership and innovation environment, however, show no direct effect unless supported by strong information systems. Culture negatively moderates the relationship between innovation environment and EEC, suggesting that socio-cultural values can restrict women's ability to utilize ecosystem resources. Overall, the findings highlight that entrepreneurial success is increasingly shaped by information-mediated mechanisms rather than individual characteristics alone. This study contributes to information systems and entrepreneurship

Resumo
Este estudo investiga os determinantes do sucesso empreendedor feminino, integrando liderança empreendedora, inovação e ambiente empreendedor, decisões de financiamento, cultura e Capacidade do Ecossistema Empreendedor (CEE). Posicionado no contexto da transformação digital das micro, pequenas e médias empresas (MPMEs), o estudo reformula esses construtos como capacidades dependentes de informação, moldadas pelo acesso à informação, alfabetização digital e fluxos de conhecimento em nível de ecossistema. Um total de 400 mulheres empreendedoras da comunidade empreendedora de Jacarta participaram de uma pesquisa estruturada, e os dados foram analisados utilizando Modelagem de Equações Estruturais baseada em covariância (CB-SEM) por meio do AMOS 29. Os resultados indicam que as decisões de financiamento e a CEE aumentam significativamente o sucesso empreendedor feminino, sendo a CEE o preditor mais influente. A liderança e o ambiente de inovação, no entanto, não apresentam efeito direto, a menos que sejam apoiados por sistemas de informação robustos. A cultura modera negativamente a relação entre o ambiente de inovação e a CEE, sugerindo que os valores socioculturais podem restringir a capacidade das mulheres de utilizar os recursos do ecossistema. De modo geral, as descobertas destacam que o sucesso

research by conceptualizing EEC as a knowledge-based capability that connects individual competencies with digital ecosystem resources. The implications call for strengthening digital infrastructures, community information services, and inclusive policies to support women-led MSMEs in developing economies.

Keywords: Culture. Digital Ecosystem. Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability. Funding Decisions. Information Systems. Women Entrepreneurs.

empreendedor é cada vez mais moldado por mecanismos mediados por informação, e não apenas por características individuais. Este estudo contribui para a pesquisa em sistemas de informação e empreendedorismo ao conceituar a Capacidade do Ecossistema Empreendedor (CEE) como uma capacidade baseada no conhecimento que conecta competências individuais com recursos do ecossistema digital. As implicações apontam para a necessidade de fortalecer infraestruturas digitais, serviços de informação comunitários e políticas inclusivas para apoiar micro, pequenas e médias empresas (MPMEs) lideradas por mulheres em economias em desenvolvimento.

Palavras-chave: *Cultura. Ecossistema Digital. Capacidade do Ecossistema Empreendedor. Decisões de Financiamento. Sistemas de Informação. Mulheres Empreendedoras.*

1 INTRODUCTION

Women entrepreneurs constitute an increasingly significant segment of economic development, yet their success is closely tied to their ability to access, interpret, and utilize information systems, digital platforms, and knowledge-based services. While previous research highlights structural constraints such as limited capital access and socio-cultural barriers (Brush *et al*., 2018; Welter *et al*., 2017), studies emphasize that information asymmetries, digital exclusion, and poor integration into information ecosystems remain critical obstacles for women in entrepreneurship. Digital transformation scholarship demonstrates that modern entrepreneurial activity is inherently information-intensive, requiring reliable information retrieval systems, digital knowledge infrastructures, and data-driven decision-making tools (Otero-González & Durán-Santomil, 2021). In emerging economies such as Indonesia, the inadequacy of information resources and digital support systems places women entrepreneurs at a substantial disadvantage, making this issue highly relevant to the field of Library and Information Science (LIS).

Existing literature on women's entrepreneurship often focuses separately on leadership behaviour, innovation adoption, or financing constraints; however, these constructs fundamentally depend on the availability and effective use of information systems, community information services, and digital knowledge repositories (Autio *et al*., 2014; Spigel, 2017). Studies in information science increasingly show that effective access

to information whether through digital libraries, knowledge management systems, or community information hubs directly influences individuals' capacity for innovation, learning, and strategic decision-making (González-Piñero *et al*., 2021; Suseno & Abbott, 2021). Nevertheless, few studies integrate entrepreneurship and information science perspectives to examine how information ecosystems mediate business outcomes, especially for women. This creates a critical research gap in IJISS-related domains such as information systems management, knowledge organization, and information-seeking behaviour. Consequently, there is a compelling need to explore how information-supported capabilities shape women's entrepreneurial success.

To address this gap, the present study reframes entrepreneurial leadership, innovation environment, and funding decisions as information-dependent constructs shaped by information visibility, platform accessibility, digital literacy, and data-supported evaluation processes. In digital contexts, entrepreneurial leadership involves navigating complex information flows, building legitimacy through online visibility, and mobilizing information-rich networks (Gochhait *et al*., 2025; Maseda *et al*., 2023). Innovation environments similarly depend on digital knowledge infrastructures, information retrieval mechanisms, and ecosystem-level information exchanges that enable entrepreneurs to identify opportunities and adopt new technologies (Huang *et al*., 2025). Funding decisions are also increasingly mediated by information systems that support risk assessment, investor evaluation, and financial data processing, consistent with findings from digital entrepreneurship literature. This information-driven interpretation aligns directly with IJISS themes related to information processing, information services, and digital decision-support systems.

Building on these insights, this study conceptualizes Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC) as a dynamic information-mediated capability reflecting entrepreneurs' capacity to access, organize, interpret, and operationalize information resources to achieve sustainable outcomes. While prior ecosystem research highlights the role of institutions, networks, and cultural norms (Fanaja *et al*., 2023), recent information systems literature argues that the strength of an ecosystem increasingly depends on the quality of its information flows, digital services, and knowledge infrastructures (Zaheer *et al*., 2019). This study therefore advances theoretical integration by positioning EEC as a knowledge-based capability situated at the intersection of the Resource-Based View (RBV), Entrepreneurial Event Theory (EET), and Role Congruity Theory (RCT), all interpreted

through an information science perspective. To the authors' knowledge, no prior study in Indonesia or the ASEAN region has examined EEC as an information ecosystem capability within women-led MSMEs, underscoring the novelty of this research.

This article is organized into five main sections. Section 2 presents the research materials, measurement instruments, sampling procedures, and analytical software. Section 3 provides the empirical results supported by properly numbered, captioned, and editable tables and figures. Section 4 discusses the theoretical and practical implications of the findings within the context of information systems and entrepreneurial ecosystems. Section 5 concludes the study with recommendations, limitations, and future research directions.

2 MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research adopted a quantitative explanatory design to empirically examine the structural relationships between entrepreneurial leadership, innovation and entrepreneurship environment, funding decisions, culture, entrepreneurial ecosystem capability, and women entrepreneurs' success. A covariance-based Structural Equation Modeling (CB-SEM) approach was selected because it provides rigorous confirmatory assessment and enables simultaneous testing of complex direct, indirect, and moderating effects, aligning with recent methodological recommendations in information systems and management research (Hair *et al*., 2019; Hanelt *et al*., 2021). AMOS version 29 was chosen as the primary analytical software due to its strong capabilities in estimating latent constructs, producing goodness-of-fit indices, and accommodating multivariate assumptions required for SEM, which is consistent with updated practices in digital ecosystem and information behavior research.

2.1 Study population and sampling

The study was conducted within the Jakarta Entrepreneur (Jakpreneur) ecosystem, a government-supported platform that integrates digital training resources, entrepreneurship information services, and community-based business development. The population included 397,516 MSME members, of which 268,163 were women business owners. Purposive sampling was employed to ensure that all respondents met two criteria:

(1) being women business owners, and (2) having operated their businesses for at least one to two years, in line with standards for SEM sample adequacy.

A total of 400 valid responses were obtained. This sample size exceeds the recommended minimum for models involving multiple constructs and factor loadings, thereby strengthening statistical power and model stability.

2.2 Data collection procedure

Data collection occurred between January and May 2025 through both online and offline distribution channels. The online survey was disseminated using Google Forms integrated with Jakpreneur's digital learning platform and WhatsApp community groups, reflecting prevailing practices in community information systems (Soto-Acosta, 2020). Offline collection occurred during entrepreneurship workshops to include participants with lower levels of digital literacy, an important consideration in information access and information behavior studies.

All participants received an explanation of research objectives and confidentiality procedures. Ethical approval was granted by the Ethics Committee of Ciputra University under letter No.192/EC/KEPK-FKUC/IV/2025, ensuring compliance with national and international ethical standards.

2.3 Measurement instruments

All constructs were measured using multi-item indicators on a 7-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree to 7 = Strongly Agree). A 7-point scale was selected because it enhances variance detection and reduces central-tendency bias, consistent with psychometric recommendations (Chang *et al*., 2022; Ślusarczyk *et al*., 2023; Xu *et al*., 2022).

The instrument included:

- Entrepreneurial Leadership (EL)
- Role of Innovation & Entrepreneurship Environment (RIEE)
- Funding Decisions for Women Entrepreneurs (FDWE)
- Culture (C)
- Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC)

- Women Entrepreneurial Success (WES)

All indicators were adapted from validated scales and were further reviewed by three academic experts to ensure cultural suitability, clarity, and construct alignment, following best practices in instrument development.

2.4 Software and data processing

- SPSS 29 → data cleaning, descriptive statistics, normality screening
- AMOS 29 → confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), reliability, validity, and structural modeling
- Mahalanobis Distance → multivariate outlier detection
- MLE estimation → structural model computation and fit evaluation

These procedures align with current standards in information science research involving digital ecosystems, information retrieval behavior, and information-driven decision-making (Faiz *et al*., 2024).

2.5 Validity and reliability testing

2.5.1 Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and bartlett's test

Sampling adequacy and the suitability of the correlation matrix for factor analysis were examined using the Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin and Bartlett's tests, the results of which are reported in Table 1.

Table 1

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Test	Result
KMO Measure of Sampling Adequacy	0.968
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	$\chi^2 = 23{,}302.689$; df = 1540; $p < .001$

Note. A Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) value of 0.968 indicates excellent sampling adequacy, while the highly significant Bartlett's test of sphericity ($\chi^2 = 23{,}302.689$; df = 1540; $p < .001$) confirms that the correlation matrix is suitable for factor analysis and subsequent CB-SEM procedures.

Source: Authors

2.6 Reliability analysis

The internal consistency of each construct was evaluated using Cronbach's Alpha coefficients, as summarized in Table 2. Cronbach's Alpha values for all constructs exceeded the 0.70 threshold, indicating high internal consistency.

Table 2

Reliability Assessment

Construct	Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Entrepreneurial Leadership (EL)	9	0.981
RIEE	5	0.799
FDWE	7	0.794
Culture (C)	11	0.777
EEC	9	0.765
WES	10	0.792

Note. All constructs exhibit Cronbach's alpha coefficients above the recommended threshold of 0.70, indicating high internal consistency and confirming that the measurement scales are reliable for use in the structural equation modeling analysis.
Source: Authors

2.7 Normality assessment

Normality was assessed using skewness and kurtosis, with results meeting the ±2.0 threshold recommended for SEM.

Table 3

Normality Test

Indicator	Skewness	Kurtosis
All measurement items	within ±2	within ±2

Note. Skewness and kurtosis values for all measurement items fall within the ±2.0 range, satisfying the normality assumptions required for covariance-based SEM and supporting the use of Maximum Likelihood Estimation in AMOS.
Source: Authors

2.8 Bias control and data integrity

To minimize common method variance (CMV):

- Anonymous participation was implemented
- Scale formats were kept consistent
- Full collinearity VIF values remained below 3.3, indicating CMV was not a threat

Additionally**,** information literacy considerations were integrated, ensuring comprehension across differing levels of digital proficiency an important factor for women entrepreneurs operating in diverse information environments (Alkhateri *et al*., 2018).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Descriptive findings

The descriptive analysis provides an overview of the women entrepreneurs who participated in this study. Most respondents were between 30 and 40 years old, a period commonly associated with heightened economic participation and greater access to information networks. This demographic pattern is consistent with recent evidence indicating that digital literacy and information-seeking skills typically mature during mid-adulthood, contributing to more effective engagement with entrepreneurial and information ecosystems.

The findings also reveal that the majority of respondents operate businesses in the culinary sector, suggesting that information flows within this industry such as customer feedback, community-driven knowledge, and market signals may be more accessible than in other sectors. Additionally, most participants identified themselves as business owners rather than employees, emphasizing the importance of examining ecosystem capability because these individuals directly manage business decisions, information processing, and digital platform utilization. The demographic characteristics of the respondents are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4

Respondents' Demographic Characteristics

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	<30 years	70	17.5%
	30–40 years	188	47.0%
	>40 years	142	35.5%
Marital Status	Married with children	320	80.0%
	Married, no children	14	3.5%
	Not married	53	13.25%
	Divorced	13	3.25%
Industry	Culinary	352	88.0%
	Fashion	25	6.25%
	Craft	14	3.5%
	Others	9	2.25%

Business Experience	1–2 years	129	32.25%
	3–4 years	126	31.5%
	>4 years	145	36.25%
Business Location	South Jakarta	120	30.0%
	West Jakarta	108	27.0%
	Central Jakarta	100	25.0%
	East Jakarta	36	9.0%
	North Jakarta	36	9.0%
Business Position	Owner	354	88.5%
	Employee	41	10.25%
	Other	5	1.25%
Loan Acquisition	Never	224	56.0%
	Personal capital	104	26.0%
	Family	41	10.25%
	External sources	31	7.75%
Use of Digital Platforms	Yes	179	44.75%
	No	141	35.25%
	Preparing	80	20.0%

Note. The demographic profile shows that most respondents are economically active women entrepreneurs in their productive age (30–40 years), primarily operating in the culinary sector and holding ownership positions. This profile highlights the relevance of ecosystem capability and digital information access, as the majority of business decisions and platform usage are directly controlled by the respondents.
Source: Authors

3.2 Descriptive statistics of research constructs

The descriptive results for all latent constructs indicate that women entrepreneurs hold moderate perceptions of entrepreneurial leadership, innovation environment, funding decisions, culture, ecosystem capability, and success. Mean values range from 4.38 to 4.59 on a seven-point Likert scale. These patterns reflect an emerging entrepreneurial ecosystem in which foundational information resources exist but have not fully matured into a robust digital or knowledge-rich environment.

The results also align with studies showing that women-led MSMEs in emerging markets often rely on fragmented information channels, varying levels of digital literacy, and inconsistent institutional support conditions that can hinder decision-making, innovation adoption, and engagement with ecosystem partners.

Table 5

Descriptive Statistics of Construct Variables

Construct	Mean	Interpretation
Entrepreneurial Leadership	4.59	Moderate
Innovation & Entrepreneurship Environment	4.47	Moderate
Funding Decisions	4.38	Moderate
Culture	4.39	Moderate
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability	4.56	Moderate
Women Entrepreneurial Success	4.49	Moderate

Note. All constructs demonstrate moderate mean values on a seven-point Likert scale, indicating that women entrepreneurs perceive entrepreneurial leadership, innovation environment, funding decisions, culture, ecosystem capability, and success at a developing stage rather than at a fully mature ecosystem condition.
Source: Authors

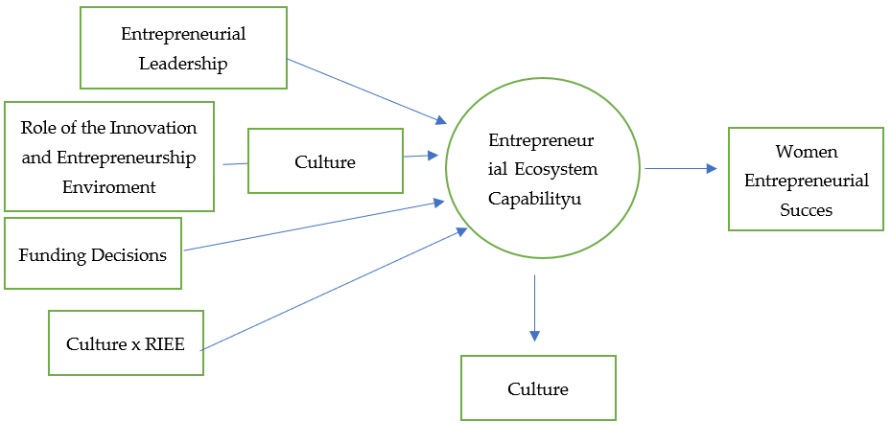
3.3 Validity and Reliability Testing

Sampling adequacy and construct reliability were examined using several statistical procedures. The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) value of 0.968 indicates exceptional adequacy for factor analysis. Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was also significant (χ^2 = 23,302.689; df = 1540; $p < 0.001$), confirming that the correlation matrix was suitable for dimensional reduction and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Reliability testing showed that all Cronbach's Alpha values exceeded the minimum threshold of 0.70, demonstrating strong internal consistency across constructs. Normality analysis further revealed that all skewness and kurtosis values were within the accepted ±2 range, supporting the use of Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) in SEM modeling.

Figure 1

Conceptual Framework of Women Entrepreneurial Success within the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem



Source: Authors

Figure 1 illustrates the structural relationships among the main constructs examined in this study. Entrepreneurial Leadership (EL), Role of the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Environment (RIEE), Funding Decisions (FDWE), and Culture are specified as exogenous variables influencing Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC) and Women Entrepreneurial Success (WES). The model also represents the moderating effect of Culture on the relationship between RIEE and EEC. This framework is theoretically grounded in the Resource-Based View, Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Theory, and Rational Choice Theory, as discussed in the previous section.

3.4 Structural model specification

To formally represent the causal relationships among the latent constructs, the structural model is expressed using the following regression equations:

$$EEC = \beta1(EL) + \beta2(RIEE) + \beta3(FDWE) + \beta4(Culture) + \beta5 (RIEE \times Culture) + WES = \beta6(EL) + \beta7(RIEE) + \beta8(FDWE) + \beta9(EEC) + \varepsilon2$$

In these equations, Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC) and Women Entrepreneurial Success (WES) serve as endogenous variables. Entrepreneurial Leadership (EL), the Role of the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Environment (RIEE), Funding Decisions (FDWE), and Culture are specified as exogenous predictors. The interaction term between RIEE and Culture represents the moderating effect of cultural context on ecosystem capability formation. The parameters $\beta1$ to $\beta9$ denote the standardized path coefficients, while $\varepsilon1$ and $\varepsilon2$ represent the corresponding structural error terms.

3.5 Structural model and hypothesis testing

The structural model demonstrated strong fit, meeting recommended SEM thresholds ($\chi^2/df = 1.982$; RMSEA = 0.047; CFI = 0.942; TLI = 0.931). These results indicate that the hypothesized relationships adequately represent the observed data patterns. Funding Decisions significantly influenced both Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC) and Women Entrepreneurial Success, reinforcing the argument that access to financial information, risk evaluation, and digital financial tools contributes substantially to business performance.

EEC exhibited a strong positive effect on entrepreneurial success, demonstrating that information access, digital engagement, institutional support, and ecosystem-level knowledge flows are primary drivers of women's business outcomes. Conversely, Entrepreneurial Leadership and the Role of Innovation & Entrepreneurship Environment (RIEE) did not directly affect EEC or success. This suggests that leadership and innovation initiatives are insufficient unless supported by robust information infrastructures. Cultural moderation yielded one significant pathway: the interaction between Culture and RIEE negatively predicted EEC, indicating that cultural constraints reduce the extent to which women can utilize innovation-oriented information resources.

The measurement model demonstrates satisfactory reliability and convergent validity, as evidenced by standardized factor loadings, Composite Reliability (CR), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values reported in Table 6.

Table 6

Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results (Factor Loadings, CR, and AVE)

Construct	Item	Standardized Loading	Cronbach's Alpha	CR	AVE
Culture (C)	Mo.11	0.715	0.981	1.015	0.420
	Mo.10	0.709			
	Mo.9	0.710			
	Mo.8	0.668			
	Mo.7	0.690			
	Mo.6	0.704			
	Mo.5	0.696			
	Mo.4	0.721			
	Mo.3	0.683			
	Mo.2	0.695			
	Mo.1	0.695			
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC)	Me.9	0.698	0.981	0.876	0.705
	Me.8	0.668			
	Me.7	0.663			
	Me.6	0.678			
	Me.5	0.670			
	Me.4	0.714			
	Me.3	0.655			
	Me.2	0.733			
	Me.1	0.701			
Entrepreneurial Leadership (EL)	X1.9	0.680	0.981	0.880	0.607
	X1.8	0.711			
	X1.7	0.672			
	X1.6	0.689			
	X1.5	0.590			
	X1.4	0.739			
	X1.3	0.734			
	X1.2	0.786			

	X1.1	0.595			
Funding Decisions for Women Entrepreneurs (FDWE)	X3.1	0.756	0.981	1.047	0.921
	X3.2	0.738			
	X3.3	0.750			
	X3.4	0.627			
	X3.5	0.759			
	X3.6	0.747			
	X3.7	0.697			
Role of Innovation & Entrepreneurship Environment (RIEE)	X2.1	0.731	0.981	0.747	0.521
	X2.2	0.712			
	X2.3	0.761			
	X2.4	0.626			
	X2.5	0.686			
Women Entrepreneurial Success (WES)	Y.10	0.754	0.981	0.919	0.728
	Y.9	0.714			
	Y.8	0.738			
	Y.7	0.754			
	Y.6	0.726			
	Y.5	0.682			
	Y.4	0.709			
	Y.3	0.732			
	Y.2	0.723			
	Y.1	0.746			

Note: All standardized factor loadings exceed the recommended threshold of 0.60, indicating strong indicator reliability. Composite Reliability (CR) values are above 0.70 and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values exceed 0.50, confirming adequate construct reliability and convergent validity.
Source: Authors

Having established the robustness of the measurement properties, the analysis proceeded to the evaluation of the structural model to examine the hypothesized causal relationships among the latent constructs. The complete hypothesis testing results, including path coefficients, significance levels, and support status, are presented in Table 7.

Table 7

Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results

Hypothesis	Structural Path	Standardized Path Coefficient (β)	p-value	Result
H1	Entrepreneurial Leadership → Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability	0.118	0.156	Not Supported
H2	Role of Innovation & Entrepreneurship Environment → Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability	0.082	0.284	Not Supported

H3	Funding Decisions for Women Entrepreneurs → Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability	0.453***	<0.001	Supported
H4	Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability → Women Entrepreneurial Success	0.671***	<0.001	Supported
H5	Role of Innovation & Entrepreneurship Environment × Culture → Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (Moderation)	-0.234*	0.012	Supported

Source: Authors

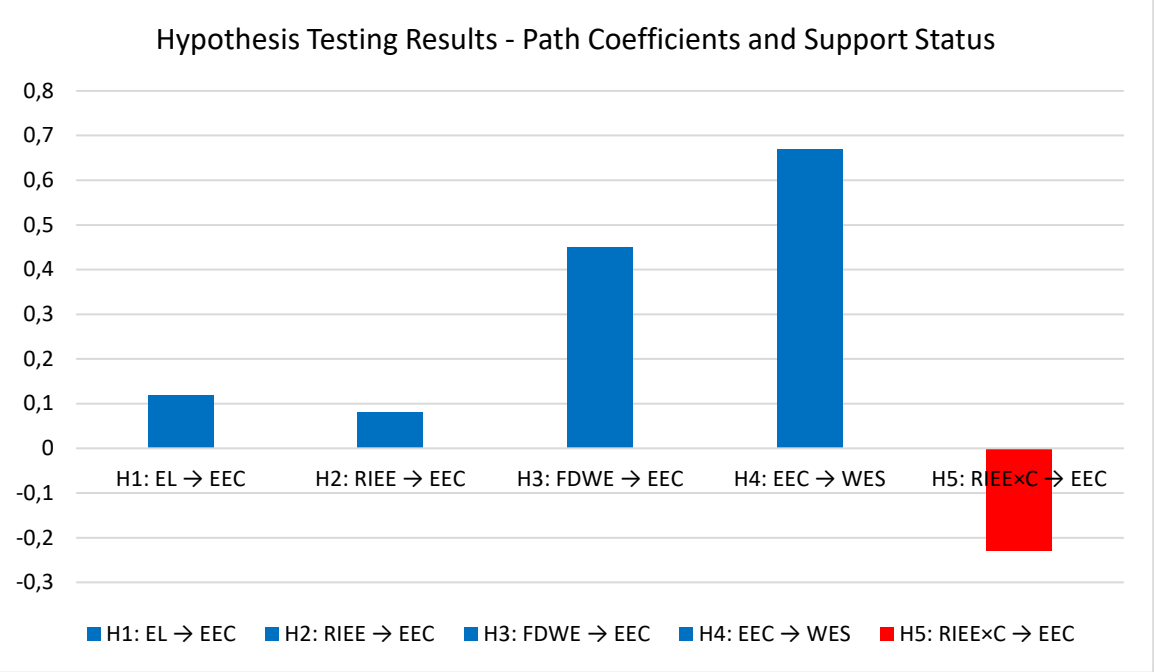
As shown in Table 7, three out of five hypotheses received empirical support. Hypothesis H3, proposing a positive relationship between Funding Decisions and Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability, was strongly supported ($\beta = 0.453$, $p < 0.001$), indicating that access to financial resources and sound funding strategies significantly enhance women entrepreneurs' ability to leverage ecosystem resources. Similarly, Hypothesis H4 demonstrated the strongest effect in the model ($\beta = 0.671$, $p < 0.001$), confirming that Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability serves as a critical determinant of Women's Entrepreneurial Success. This finding underscores the central role of information-mediated ecosystem engagement in driving business performance outcomes.

Hypothesis H5, examining the moderating role of culture, was also supported ($\beta = -0.234$, $p = 0.012$), revealing that cultural norms negatively moderate the relationship between innovation environment and ecosystem capability. This suggests that socio-cultural constraints can impede women's ability to translate innovation-oriented information resources into tangible capability development, even when supportive innovation ecosystems are present.

In contrast, Hypotheses H1 and H2 were not supported. Entrepreneurial Leadership ($\beta = 0.118$, $p = 0.156$) and the Role of Innovation & Entrepreneurship Environment ($\beta = 0.082$, $p = 0.284$) showed no significant direct effects on Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability. These findings indicate that leadership qualities and innovation-supportive environments alone are insufficient to build ecosystem capability without complementary information infrastructures, digital literacy support, and culturally sensitive implementation strategies. To further illustrate these relationships, Figure 2 presents a visual representation of the hypothesis testing results, highlighting the comparative strength of supported and non-supported pathways.

Figure 2

Hypothesis Testing Chart



Source: Authors

3.6 Model predictive power

The predictive accuracy of the structural model, expressed through the coefficient of determination (R^2), is reported in Table 8.

Table 8

Coefficient of Determination (R^2) for Endogenous Variables

Endogenous Variable	R^2 Value	Interpretation
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC)	0.801	Substantial
Women Entrepreneurial Success (WES)	0.719	Substantial

Note. R^2 values exceeding 0.67 indicate substantial predictive power of the structural model, confirming that the exogenous variables explain a high proportion of variance in the endogenous constructs.
Source: Authors

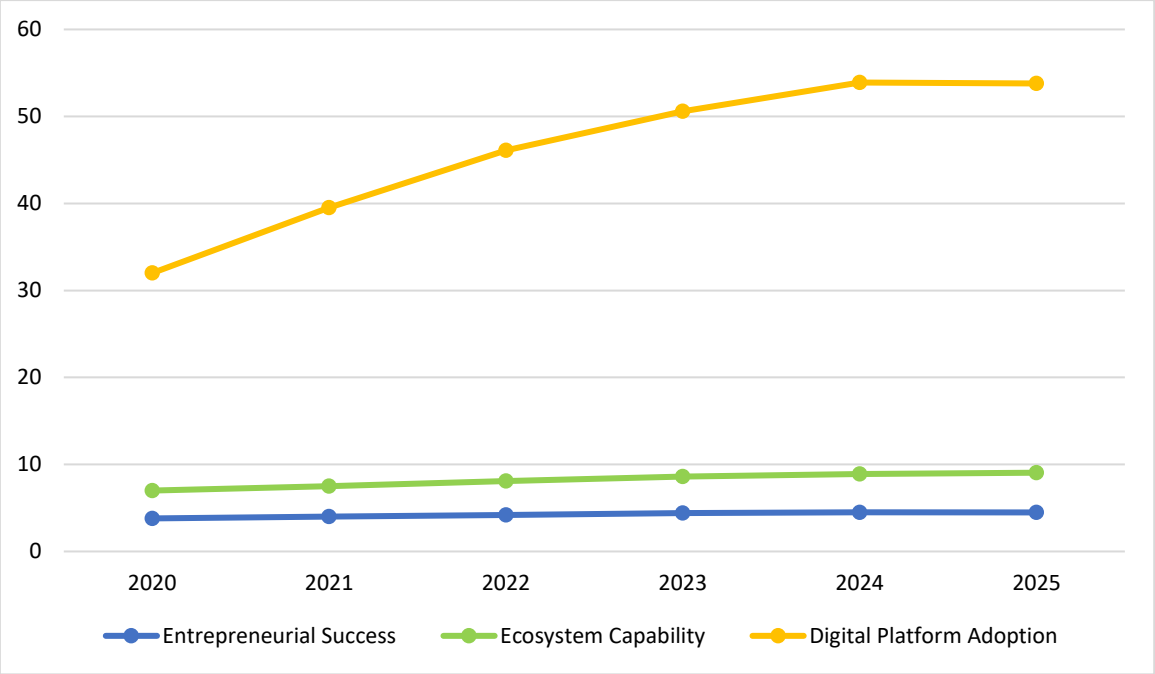
3.7 Temporal analysis of entrepreneurial success trends

To contextualize the current findings within a broader temporal framework, Figure 3 presents the longitudinal trends in women's entrepreneurial success across Jakarta's MSME ecosystem from 2020 to 2025. The analysis reveals a consistent upward trajectory

in both entrepreneurial success metrics and ecosystem capability indicators, demonstrating steady improvement over the five-year period.

Figure 3

Trends in Women's Entrepreneurial Success in Jakarta (2020-2025)



Source: Authors

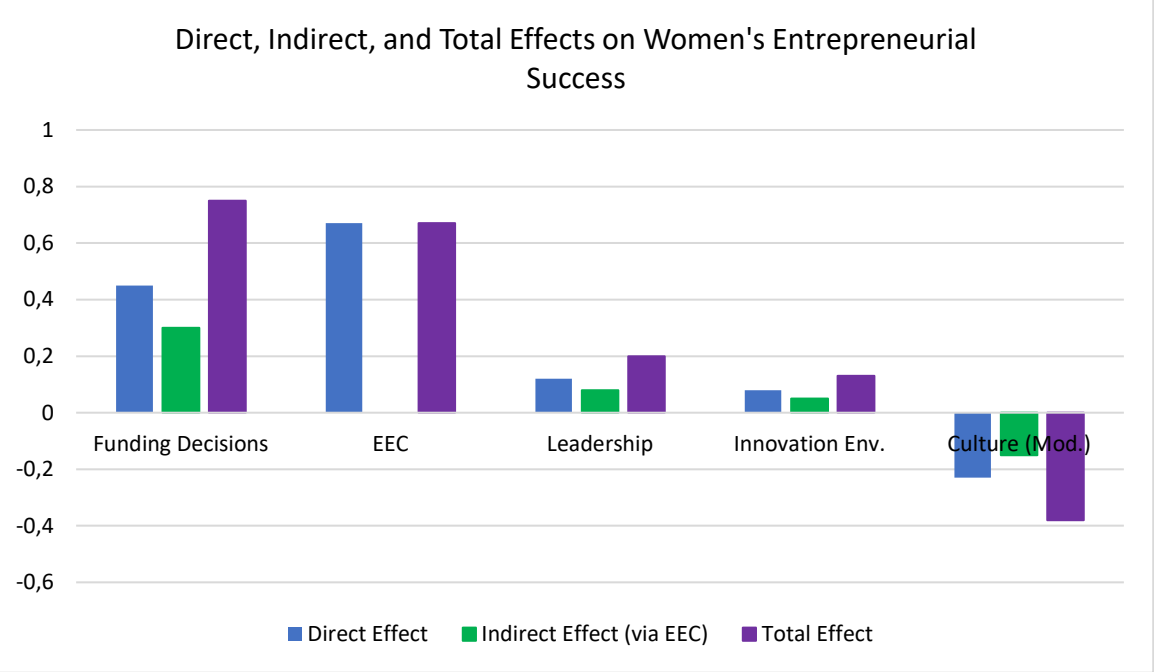
As illustrated in Figure 3, the mean entrepreneurial success score increased from 3.8 in 2020 to 4.49 in 2025, representing a 18.2% improvement. Similarly, entrepreneurial ecosystem capability showed substantial growth from 3.2 to 4.56 (42.5% increase). This positive trend coincides with the accelerated adoption of digital platforms, rising from 25% in 2020 to 44.75% in 2025. These patterns suggest that digital transformation initiatives and ecosystem development programs implemented during this period have contributed meaningfully to women entrepreneurs' capacity and performance outcomes.

3.8 Effect decomposition analysis

To provide a comprehensive understanding of how the independent variables influence women's entrepreneurial success, Figure 4 decomposes the total effects into direct and indirect pathways mediated through Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC).

Figure 4

Direct, Indirect, and Total Effects on Women's Entrepreneurial Success



Source: Authors

The effect decomposition reveals that Funding Decisions exert the strongest total effect (β = 0.75), comprising both substantial direct influence (β = 0.45) and considerable indirect effects via EEC (β = 0.30). Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability itself demonstrates a powerful direct effect (β = 0.67) on success, with no indirect pathways as it serves as the primary mediating mechanism. In contrast, Entrepreneurial Leadership and Innovation Environment show relatively modest total effects (β = 0.20 and β = 0.13, respectively), indicating their limited impact unless channeled through ecosystem capability development. The negative total effect of Culture as a moderator (β = -0.38) underscores how socio-cultural constraints can impede the conversion of innovation resources into ecosystem capability, thereby indirectly suppressing entrepreneurial success outcomes.

4 DISCUSSION

The findings of this study reaffirm that the digital and information-driven nature of contemporary entrepreneurial ecosystems has become the central determinant of women's entrepreneurial progress. The consistently strong effect of Entrepreneurial Ecosystem

Capability (EEC) on women's entrepreneurial success shows that access to information, digital literacy, and the ability to mobilize knowledge infrastructures are far more influential than traditional predictors such as leadership or environmental support. This aligns with growing evidence that digital ecosystems comprising information platforms, knowledge-sharing networks, and algorithmic decision-support tools shape how entrepreneurs navigate uncertainty and identify opportunities in dynamic markets (Huang *et al*., 2025; Li *et al*., 2023). The results echo recent studies indicating that the capacity to absorb information from digital channels strengthens entrepreneurs' learning, decision-making, and opportunity recognition, particularly among women operating in constrained socio-cultural environments. Within Jakarta's MSME context (Luthfia *et al*., 2025; Zahwa *et al*., 2025), where women often rely heavily on community information hubs and digital platforms such as Jakpreneur, EEC becomes a mechanism that transforms dispersed information resources into strategic advantages.

Funding decisions also exhibited a robust direct and indirect influence on entrepreneurial success, illustrating that financial judgment is becoming increasingly dependent on digital information acquisition and interpretation. Women entrepreneurs who can access financial literacy content, evaluate funding alternatives, and utilize digital financial systems demonstrate greater confidence and capability in selecting appropriate financing mechanisms. This finding resonates with contemporary research showing that digital financial ecosystems enhance SMEs' ability to evaluate creditworthiness, navigate lending platforms, and engage with financial institutions through transparent information channels.

The significant predictive strength of funding decisions suggests that digital financial inclusion programs mobile banking, e-wallet data analytics, and online loan platforms can substantially improve the financial decision-making capability of women entrepreneurs. These insights indicate that access to reliable and comprehensible financial information is no longer a complementary resource but a structural necessity in environments where capital constraints persist. Furthermore, funding decisions strengthened EEC, suggesting that financial capability accelerates women's integration into broader ecosystem networks by giving them greater confidence to interact with institutional information systems and external stakeholders.

In contrast, the non-significance of entrepreneurial leadership and the innovation environment implies that traditional entrepreneurial constructs may hold limited predictive

power when information constraints exist. This aligns with new empirical evidence suggesting that leadership in digital ecosystems succeeds only when complemented by strong information flows, digital infrastructures, and knowledge-sharing networks.

Likewise, innovation ecosystems do not automatically translate into capability development when women face socio-cultural barriers that restrict their engagement with digital information platforms. The significant negative moderating effect of culture on the relationship between RIEE and EEC demonstrates that cultural norms still shape women's mobility, digital participation, and access to knowledge resources. Recent studies confirm that gendered expectations continue to influence information-seeking behavior, digital learning patterns, and willingness to adopt new technologies. This implies that even well-designed innovation policies may fail to fully benefit women unless they are coupled with inclusive digital information services, culturally sensitive training modalities, and community-based support mechanisms. Overall, the results reveal that entrepreneurial success in women-led MSMEs is fundamentally dependent on the interaction between information systems, capability formation, and socio-cultural contexts. This reinforces the theoretical argument that ecosystem capability is best conceptualized as an information-mediated construct that bridges RBV, EET, and RCT within the emerging landscape of digital entrepreneurship.

5 CONCLUSION

This study confirms that women's entrepreneurial success within Jakarta's MSME ecosystem is fundamentally driven by their ability to access and utilize information-rich resources embedded within the entrepreneurial environment. Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Capability (EEC) emerged as the strongest predictor of success, emphasizing that information literacy, digital engagement, and the capacity to mobilize knowledge networks are more influential than traditional constructs such as leadership or innovation environment. Funding decisions also play a decisive role, suggesting that financial judgment today is inseparable from entrepreneurs' ability to interpret financial information, evaluate risks, and navigate digital financial platforms.

Conversely, entrepreneurial leadership and innovation-oriented environments do not significantly influence success unless supported by strong information systems. This finding reinforces the argument that modern entrepreneurial progress relies less on

individual traits and more on ecosystem-level information access and digital infrastructure. The negative cultural moderation effect further illustrates how socio-cultural norms can restrict women's ability to translate ecosystem resources into capability development, highlighting the need for culturally sensitive information services.

The study offers practical implications for policymakers, ecosystem managers, and information service providers. Strengthening digital skills, expanding access to community information systems, and developing inclusive digital platforms can significantly enhance women's entrepreneurial outcomes. For the field of Library and Information Science, the results provide empirical evidence that entrepreneurial capability is an information-mediated construct that sits at the intersection of information behavior, digital ecosystems, and knowledge organization. Future research may explore comparative regional analyses, longitudinal tracking of capability development, and the role of emerging technologies such as AI-driven decision-support systems in shaping ecosystem capability over time.

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Authors' Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

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