



Dear participants and friends of the GSBC,

In this edition of the GSBC newsletter you will find information on the recent developments at the Graduate School "Human Behaviour in Social and Economic Change" (GSBC), including upcoming courses, workshops and conferences as well as research highlights relevant to the researchers and doctoral candidates in the GSBC. The contents of this newsletter are as follows:

Latest News
Study Programme in Summer Term 2014
Announcements
Achievements

LATEST NEWS

Prolongation of Rainer K. Silbereisen



Recently, Rainer K. Silbereisen received a prolongation of his position as director of the Center for Applied Developmental Science ([CADS](#)) from the rector of the Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena. Rainer K. Silbereisen will operate as director of the CADS until the end of September 2016.

The CADS was founded in 2003. The aim of the Center is to produce and disseminate scientific knowledge on human development across the life-span and its application to policymakers and the public. A particular emphasis is on research, prevention, intervention and training related to the promotion of positive development in young people and their families.

New position for Maja Schachner

After Maja's year abroad at the Department of Cross Cultural Psychology in Tilburg, she works at the chair for educational psychology with Peter Noack at Jena University from April to August 2014. Maja takes over the position of Katharina Eckstein who is on maternity leave at the moment.

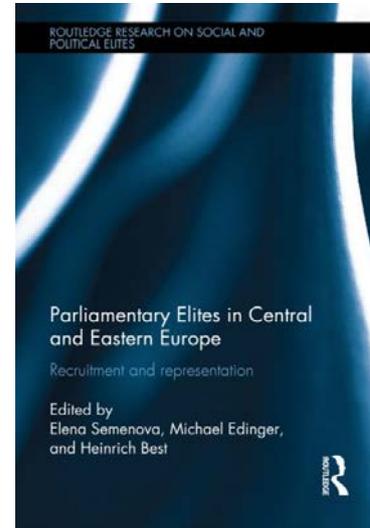


New Publication on "Parliamentary Elites in Central and Eastern Europe" by Elena Semenova

The book "Parliamentary Elites in Central and Eastern Europe - Recruitment and Representation" is edited by Elena Semenova, Michael Edinger, and Heinrich Best. Main parts of the book has been written during Elena's time as post-doctoral research fellow of the Jena Graduate School Human Behavior in Social and Economic Change (GSBC) and she gratefully acknowledges support from the Jena Graduate School GSBC.

The book itself provides a comparative examination of representative elites and their role in democratic development in post-communist Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). It argues that as the drivers of the transformation process in CEE, individual and collective parliamentary actors matter. The authors provide an in-depth analysis of representatives from eleven national parliaments and explore country-specific features of recruitment and representation. They draw on an integrated dataset of parliamentary elites for individual, party family, and parliamentary variables over the 20 years following the collapse of Communism and develop a common framework for the analysis of variations in democratisation and political professionalization between parliaments and political parties/party families across CEE.

This unique volume will be of interest to students and scholars of comparative politics, elite research, post-communist politics, democratisation, legislative studies, and parliamentary representation.



New Fellow

Giorgi Jvarsheishvili (IMPRS-Uni)



My name is Giorgi Jvarsheishvili. I am from Georgia and I am a member of IMPRS Uncertainty since March 2014. Before coming to Jena I worked as a Business Loan Risk Analyst at one of Georgian Microfinance Institutions. In 2013 I graduated from double degree program at Tbilisi State University (TSU) and Friedrich Schiller University (FSU) Jena. This earned me two degrees: MBA from TSU and M.Sc. in Business Administration from FSU. In my master thesis, which I submitted at Jena University, I compared national innovation systems in Europe and innovation policy measures on macro and micro level.

During my PhD research I plan to focus on effects of cooperation on entrepreneurs' behavior and innovative performance.

Experimental methodology has not been widely applied for researching entrepreneurship and studies about innovative firms, except few recent contributions. Therefore there are good opportunities to expand scientific knowledge on the topic by using various methodologies. In addition, entrepreneurs' personality impacts success of partnerships and I hope to benefit from interdisciplinary environment of this program and do some research in this direction too.

Contact: [giorgi.jvarsheishvili\(at\)uni-jena.de](mailto:giorgi.jvarsheishvili(at)uni-jena.de)

STUDY PROGRAMME IN SUMMER TERM 2014

Theoretical Courses	
Basics of Economics of Innovation	Uwe Cantner
Methodological Courses	
Social Network Analysis	Holger Graf
Non-linear models	Oliver Kirchkamp
Mixed-effects models	Oliver Kirchkamp
Quasi-experimental Identification Strategies	Alexander Danzer

For further information or for course registration please see <http://www.gsbc.uni-jena.de/index.php?id=74>.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

8th Summer Academy on 'Innovation and Uncertainty'

The Graduate College DFG-RTG 1411 'The Economics of Innovative Change' (GSBC-EIC) at the Friedrich Schiller University Jena and the Max Planck Institute of Economics jointly organize the 8th Summer Academy on 'Innovation and Uncertainty'. The Summer Academy will last from July 13th to July 26th 2014 in Jena.



The Summer Academy consists of two parallel Summer Schools, one designed by the GSBC-EIC and one by the IM-PRS-Uncertainty. This year's topics of the GSBC-EIC Summer School shall be in close connection to the [15th ISS Conference of the International Joseph Alois Schumpeter Society](#).

Already confirmed speakers are:

- Jennifer Arlen (New York University)
- Wesley Cohen (Duke University)
- Giovanni Dosi (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna)
- Marco Guerzoni (University of Turino)
- Oliver Kirchkamp (Friedrich Schiller University Jena)
- André Lorentz (Université de Technologie de Belfort-Montbéliard)
- Ryan Murphy (ETH Zürich)
- Richard Nelson (Columbia University)
- Bettina Peters (Center for European Economic Research)
- Gerald Silverberg (University of Maastricht and IIASA Vienna)
- Marco Valente (University of L'Aquila)

The aim of the summer academy is to create an environment that brings senior researchers and PhD students closer together. This way the PhD students can become familiarized with some of the most current topics and research questions in the field of innovation research.

The summer school lasts for 2 weeks. All lectures and courses of invited speakers are planned Monday through Friday, while the weekends are reserved for social events and keynote speakers. The enrolled students are expected to attend the full programme in both weeks. The first week will be mainly covered by courses, e.g. on Panel Data Analysis by Bettina Peters, on Simulation Methods by Marco Valente and André Lorentz and on Bootstrapping Methods by Oliver Kirchkamp. In the second week, lecturers like Giovanni Dosi, Marco Guerzoni, Gerald Silverberg, Richard Nelson and many more will present the cutting edge research of their field of competence. This year's Summer School closes with a keynote lecture by Wesley Cohen and a big farewell party in the Botanical Garden

of Jena. On the next day (Sunday 27th of July), the 15th ISS Conference of the International Joseph Alois Schumpeter Society starts such that attending the Summer School can be perfectly combined with one of the most important international conferences in our field.



The IMPRS Uncertainty Summer School takes place in parallel to the GSBC-EIC Summer School. This gives the students an opportunity to sometimes choose between the courses of the two schools (also attending courses devoted to behavioural economics and experimental design). Just like in the last seven years, the IMPRS Summer School will continue in the last week of July and the first week of August to cover a number of specific topics related to how subjects behave under fundamental uncertainty.

8th IMPRS Uncertainty Summer School

The International Max Planck Research School on Adapting Behavior in a Fundamentally Uncertain World (IMPRS Uncertainty) Summer School aims at stimulating the scientific discourse on decision making under uncertainty between economists, psychologists and legal scholars. The eighth IMPRS - Uncertainty Summer School is scheduled from July 13th till August 8th, 2014 at the Max Planck Institute for History and the Sciences (former MPI of Economics), Jena.



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

Programme

- » Four weeks of courses and talks in Economics, Law, and Psychology held by leading researchers
- » development of own projects in small interdisciplinary teams
- » An inspiring, intercultural, and interdisciplinary environment



For further information about the summer school please visit:
<http://www.imprs.econ.mpg.de/summerschool/>

GSBC - Brown Bag Seminar (BBS)

In the summer term 2014 we will continue the GSBC-Brown-Bag-Seminar-Series. So far, the following seminars will take place.

Date	Speaker	Title
May, 28 th	Gunnar Eliason (KTH Royal Institute of Technology (Sweden))	tba
June, 11 th	Daniel Albuquerque (International Centre for Management Training, Goa, India)	Chanakya Doctrine: On Political Economy
June, 18 th	Daniel Albuquerque (International Centre for Management Training, Goa, India)	Ashoka, the Mortal Emperor and his Immortal Empire: An Embodiment of the Principle of Harmony in Indian Consciousness
July, 2 nd	Pablo Schencman (Buenos Aires)	Migration as a path to social rights. Analysing two generations of European guest workers in Germany

The GSBC-BBS takes place every Wednesday at 12.00 p.m. in room 102, Bachstraße 18k (east wing), Jena. Please see <http://gk.wiwi.uni-jena.de/index.php?SEM=GSBCB> to get up-to-date information about the GSBC-BBS.

Lectures and Workshops

- April 16th 2014, 2:00 - 3:00 pm, JERSeminar by Kamira Sanchez Nicosia (FSU Jena/GK EIC), **"The role of job-related variables to predict the pre-implementation acceptance of a new information system"** (Discussant: Johannes Herrmann), Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- April, 23rd 2014, 2 - 3:30 pm, JERSeminar by Stefan Thurner (Medical University of Vienna), **"A proposal to eliminate systemic risk in financial markets"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- April, 23rd 2014, 3:45 - 5:15 pm, JERSeminar by Christiane Hipp (TU Cottbus) **"Energy Tournaround in the View of its Interrelation with Entrepreneurial and Societal Principles"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- May, 14th 2014, 2 - 3:30 pm, JERSeminar by Rupert Sausgruber (Vienna University of Economics and Business), **"tba"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- May, 14th 2014, 3:45 - 5:15 pm, JERSeminar by Werner Hölzl (Austrian Institute of Economic Research), **"High growth firms and industrial structure: Regional evidence for Austria"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- May, 21st 2014, 2:00 - 3:30 pm, JERSeminar by Zakaria Babutsidze (SKEMA Business School OFCE Sciences Po), **"tba"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 207.
- May 21st 2014, 4:00 - 5:30 pm, JERSeminar by Alexander Danzer (Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich), **"tba"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- May 28th 2014, 2:00 - 3:30m pm, JERSeminar by Magda Fontana (University of Turin), **"Innovation in economics: Scientific interaction and knowledge diffusion"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- May 28th 2014, 3:45 - 5:15 pm, JERSeminar by Piergiuseppe Morone (University of Rome), **"Sustainability transition; waste management and valorization"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- June 4th 2014, 2:00 - 3:30 pm, JERSeminar by Sandro (Montesoro University of Bologna), **"Intangible investments and innovation. Evidence from the EU28"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 207.
- June 4th 2014, 3:45 - 5:45 pm, JERSeminar by Dorina Radulescu (ETH Zürich), **"tba"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- June 18th 2014, 2:00 - 3:30 pm, JERSeminar by Nathalie Lazaric (University of Nice Sophia-Antipolis), **"tba"**, Bachstr. 18, building K, room 102.
- June 25th 2014, 4:30 - 5:30 pm, JERSeminar by Susanne Hinzmann (FSU Jena), **"Interdisciplinarity, R&D policy and Innovation"** (Discussant: Tina Haussen), Bachstr. 18, building K, room 207.
- May 8th 2014, 4 p.m., Lecture by Guillaume Duval, **"Made in Germany: le modèle allemand au-delà des mythes"** (lecture on the basis of his book with this title), Carl-Zeiss-Strasse 3, room 2.43.
- September 16th – 18th 2015, Conference organized by the chair of Rolf Steyer, **"12. Tagung der Fachgruppe Methoden & Evaluation der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Psychologie"** (DGPs), Jena.

Please see also <http://gk.wiwi.uni-jena.de/index.php?SEM=JERS> to get up-to-date information about the GSBC-EIC seminars and lectures.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Completed Dissertations

- Bauer, Matthias (Economics, under supervision of Andreas Freytag), "Time Inconsistency in EMU Fiscal Governance: Determinants and Capital Market Perception".
- Bohn, Stephan (Business Administration, under supervision of Peter Walgenbach), "Die Implementierung von Corporate Social Responsibility in deutschen High-Tech Unternehmen - Zum Prozess der Reaktion von Organisationen auf divergierende institutionalisierte Erwartungen aus einer neoinstitutionalistischen Perspektive".
- Egbetokun, Abiodun Adeyemi (GSBC-EIC, under supervision of Uwe Cantner and Ulrich Witt), "Cooperation Resources, Absorptive Capacity and Firm-level Innovation".
- Lechner, Clemens M. (Psychology, under supervision of Rainer K. Silbereisen), "The Boon and Bane of Religiosity in Dealing with Uncertainties Arising from Social Change".
- Peuker-Minecka, Małgorzata (Law, under supervision of Matthias Ruffert), "Netzneutralität als grundrechtliche Gewährleistungspflicht".
- Wang, Guohong (GSBC-EIC, under supervision of Oliver Kirchkamp and Uwe Cantner), "Absorptive Capacity, Knowledge Spillovers and the Strategic R&D - Theory and Experiment".

We congratulate them and wish them all the best for their future careers.

Conference presentations by the GSBC fellows

Josefine Diekhof on "Future mobility - Markets and policy measures in the evolution of electric mobility"

Presentation at the Centre for Regional and Innovation Economics (CRIE), University of Bremen, Oldenburg, Germany (December 5.-6., 2013).

Do Entrants Increase Incumbents' R&D Activity? Escaping the Lock-In, Spurring Technological Change and the Transition towards Sustainability within the Automotive Industry
 The automotive industry is currently facing a transition from combustion engine vehicles towards electrical powered alternative technology vehicles (ATVs), providing lower or zero-emission drive systems. ATVs are claimed to have the potential to become a disruptive technology which may destroy the technological and economic structure of the current vehicle system. It can be expected that a rapid transition is hampered by incumbents' controversial intentions whilst entrants may play a key role to escape from lock-in phenomena by stimulating technological advances in the ATV trajectory. Using patent data, this study seeks to empirically estimate whether entrants stimulate incumbents' R&D on ATVs and therewith accelerate the technological change dynamic of the industry. In line with previous findings, incumbents are expected to respond heterogeneously depending on their individual R&D productivity level. To extend current literature, the analysis seeks to shed light on the effects imposed not only by quantitative but also by qualitative competitive entry forces; entrants' absolute number as opposed to entrants' R&D

activity, knowledge stock and technological relevancy of their inventions. Preliminary results support the postulated hypotheses; incumbents' positive and heterogeneous responses as well as the importance of qualitative entry forces.

Andreas Freytag on „The potential of ACP countries to participate in Global and Regional Value Chains - A Mapping of Issues and Challenges“ (with P. Draper and S. Fricke)

Presentation at the ACP Post-MC9 Reflections Meeting, WTO Secretariat, Geneva, Swiss (January 22-24, 2014), International Trade Centre, Geneva Swiss (January 24, 2014), and at a seminar, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa (March 24, 2014).

The subject of global value chains has surged to international prominence in recent years. The question of how developing countries can better integrate into them is high on the list of concerns, along with elaboration of strategies for upgrading within them for those that are already integrated. This new narrative has its detractors, particularly those who regard the policy prescriptions associated with it as akin to a new justification for liberalization at the expense of more dirigisme industrial policies. This paper adheres to the favorable perspective, and in this light aims to discern how a particular 'group' of disparate countries, the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states, should tackle the problem. We make use of a unique 'clustering' approach and impose three data-driven categories on the ACP: globally integrated; regionally integrated; and weakly integrated. We then tailor our proposals to these distinct groups, and the extent to which their primary objective should be merely to plug into global value chains or upgrade within them.

Javier Changoluisa on "The Effect of New Business Formation on the Productivity of Incumbent Establishments: Evidence from Germany" (with Michael Fritsch)

Presentation at the DRUID Academy Conference 2014, Aalborg, Denmark (January 15-17, 2014).

We analyze the effect of new business formation on the productivity of manufacturing incumbents. There is a significant positive effect of entry into manufacturing as well as of entry into R&D intensive manufacturing sectors in the previous years. However, no robust evidence was found for an effect of entry into knowledge intensive business services. In line with related literature, we found that incumbents that are further away of the technology frontier show higher productivity improvements. Nevertheless, the main finding of the study is that regular new business formation is able to positively influence the productivity growth of incumbents, especially those operating further away the technology frontier.

Diego d'Andria on "Taxation and incentives to innovate: a principal-agent approach"

Presentation at the CGDE Doctoral Workshop 2014, Leipzig, Germany (March 11-12, 2014).

A principal-agent multitasking model is used to explore the effects of different tax schemes on innovation. Corporate taxes and labor income taxes can affect both the firm owner's and the employee's incentives to commit to innovative tasks, when the former compensates the latter (a manager or R&D employee) by means of variable pay tied to measures of the company's success. The Results point to a complementary role between "patent box" tax incentives and reductions in the tax rate levied on profit sharing schemes. This complementarity holds, albeit with different relative importance for the two tax incentives, also with non-deductible labor costs, with a stochastic innovation value coupled with a risk-averse agent, and with multiple principals competing for talented agents.

Andreas Freytag on „The Influence of Economic Freedom on the Shadow Economy in OECD and European Countries: Some Preliminary Empirical Results" (with F. Schneider and S. Spiegel)

Presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Public Choice Society, Charleston, South Carolina, USA (March 6-9., 2014).

In this paper we analyze to what extent economic freedom can explain the size and development of the shadow economy, with a focus on OECD and European countries. We econometrically examine the relation between a change of the overall index of economic freedom and the change of the shadow economy. We undertake an econometric panel estimation of 141 countries over the period 2000 - 2007. Our results demonstrate that first, the higher the economic freedom, the lower is the shadow economy. This holds especially for two sub-components of this index, (1) legal structure and security of property rights and (2) freedom to trade internationally respectively. Second, the effects are stronger when economic freedom increases than in the case of decrease.

Michael Fritsch on "Types of Higher Education Institutions, Fields of Knowledge and Innovative Start-ups - An Empirical Investigation" (with Ronney Aamoucke)

Presentation at the Technical University Delft, The Netherlands (March 31, 2014).

We investigate the role of the types of higher education institutions and of the types of academic knowledge for the emergence of innovative start-ups in a region. We distinguish between regular universities, technical universities and universities of applied sciences as well between natural sciences, applied sciences, social sciences and other fields of academic knowledge. We find that academic education and research in the applied sciences and in the natural sciences have the strongest effect on the emergence of new businesses in innovative industries. Distinguishing between different indicators for these types of academic knowledge the strongest effects are found for the number of professors followed by the numbers of students and of external funds attracted.

Max Göthner on “Performance differences between academic spin-offs and non-academic start-ups: A comparative analysis using a non-parametric matching approach” (with Uwe Cantner)

Presentation at the workshop “Beyond spillovers? Channels and effects of knowledge transfer from universities”, University of Kassel (March 6-7, 2014)

How do academic spin-offs perform relative to other innovative start-ups? What are the factors that influence differences in their performances? Or do such performance differences exist at all? This study provides unique comparative evidence on the early performance of both types of entrepreneurial venturing. We apply non-parametric propensity score matching to address the potentially confounding influence of the endogeneity of academics’ decision whether and when to engage in firm founding. Utilizing archival and survey data on 128 academic spin-offs and an equivalently matched group of 128 non-academic innovative startups in Germany, we find that firms founded by academic scientists experience a lower risk of default and achieve higher levels of innovative output in the first years of business operation. Results however do not suggest significant differences with respect to job-creation early after start-up. Moreover, the two sets of firms benefit differently from their initial resource endowment and strategic decisions. In particular, technological resources the founders contribute to their new venture and the market entry strategy emerge as potential drivers of performance differences between academic spin-offs and other technology-based start-ups, whereas financial resources and founders’ entrepreneurial human capital do not show differential effects.

Johannes Herrman und Martin Kalthaus on “The Policy Mix's Influence on Inventor Networks in Renewable Energies” (with Uwe cantner and Holger Graf)

Presentation on the International Conference on Policy Mixes in Environmental and Conservation Policies, Leipzig, Feb 25-27, 2014

With the costs of renewable energies still too high to compete with fossil fuel, understanding the factors that drive innovation in these sectors is of high importance. One important factor for innovation is cooperation between inventors, because knowledge sharing and combining is important for the innovation process. Furthermore, the innovation process is highly influenced by governmental actors and the conditions they set by rules and subsidies. To identify the effects policy support (especially an integrated policy mix) can have on inventor networks, we study co-inventor networks in the photovoltaic and wind industries in Germany and how they are influenced by certain political measures and overall political support. Patent data is used to identify cooperation at the inventor level. We focus our analysis on Germany because of the strong political support for renewable energies and the high share of German patents in these specific industries. The considered time frame spans from 1985 until 2010 covering the emergence of these technologies and the political regimes they faced over time. In a first step, we will analyse the evolution of the co-inventor networks for photovoltaic and wind energy in Germany. In a second step, building on this information, we will analyse the influence of certain policy indicators on the evolution of the networks. Conclusion will be drawn from the differences and similarities between the technologies and how the political influences influence the evolution of the networks. Our results show that inventor networks are specific for each industry. This can at least to some extent traced back to the market struc-

ture, especially to the concentration on the supply side of the specific market. Also, the influence of public research is different, reflecting the maturity of each industry. We show that policy measures have an influence on the evolution of inventor networks. This influence is dominated by the introduction of a certain policy instrument, namely the "Erneuerbare Energien Gesetz" (EEG) In Germany, the EEG is a prominent example for a very powerful instrument, which changed the effect of the policy mix overall. Other single instruments (which are much less powerful) have next to no influence on the inventor networks. However, a change in a number of instruments may be sufficient to change expectations of inventors, even if every single instrument alone has little influence. The analysis shows that a single instrument can have a substantial effect on the inventor's connectivity and enhance the innovation process. In a mix of policies, the policy maker should be aware of this dominant effect of a specific single instrument and provide only instruments supporting the part of the innovation process which is not covered by the dominant instrument. There is further space for research by looking at the policy mix in other countries which have a different dominant policy instrument than the EEG.

Susanne Hinzman on "The role of geographical proximity for project performance – Evidence from the German 'Leading-Edge Cluster Competition'" (with Uwe Cantner and Holger Graf)

Presentation at the SCW-Workshop zur Clusterforschung und Evaluierung von Clusterpolitiken, Fraunhofer Forum, Berlin, Feb 26-27, 2014

The perception that innovative activities exhibit a strong regional component and insights into the supportive role of agglomeration on innovation led to a shift in modern innovation policy towards regions as a funding target. In addition, several theoretical and empirical approaches point to the relevance of social and cognitive proximity between partners for mutual learning and innovation potentials. One prominent concept is the cluster approach which describes regional clusters as spaces which combine multiple dimensions of these proximities and are therefore breeding ground for innovation and growth. The current German "Leading-Edge Cluster Competition" (LECC) aims at funding joint R&D-projects in selected cluster regions. Utilizing original survey data within the LECC context, in this paper we aim to explore the relationship between regional proximity and project performance and the interaction between spatial proximity with other proximity dimensions. The data has been gathered between 2010 and 2013 through interrogation of the leaders of LECC funded R&D-projects. In general, we find that proximity leads to better communication and knowledge transfer which in turn yields a higher performance in terms of project satisfaction and cross-fertilization effects. However, our results indicate heterogeneity in the necessity of spatial proximity among Clusters and R&D projects, which might be explained by the structure of the R&D-projects as well as the nature of the knowledge involved. On the one hand, we find significant differences between collaboration with enterprises and with research institutes: While geographical proximity seems to be crucial in R&D-cooperation with research institutes, the emphasis in collaboration with enterprises is rather on trust and social capital. On the other hand, the results show that the relevance of spatial proximity increases in exploration contexts when knowledge is novel and the innovation endeavor is more radical.

Stefan Töpfer on “Structural dynamics of innovation networks in German Leading-Edge Clusters” (with Uwe Cantner and Holger Graf)

Presentation at the SCW-Workshop zur Clusterforschung und Evaluierung von Clusterpolitiken, Fraunhofer Forum, Berlin, Feb 26-27,2014

During the last decades innovation policy in Germany shifted towards increased funding of cooperative R&D and regional collaboration. Within the “Leading-Edge Cluster competition” (Spitzencluster-Wettbewerb) the German ministry for education and research (BMBF) funded 15 clusters with up to 40 million Euro for a five-year period. Since an empirical validation of the benefits of political influence on the process of network formation and development in clusters is sparse, we employ social network analysis to fill this gap. Our paper presents results regarding the influence of government funding on cooperation networks within five clusters that were successful in the first round of the Leading-Edge Cluster competition. We analyse the extent of policy influence on the networks of most important cooperation partners and the changes of network structures as well as their determinants. Our empirical analysis is based on original data that was collected in fall 2011 and late summer 2013 with cluster actors (firms and public research organizations) who received government funding. Our results show that over time the program was effective in initiating new cooperations between cluster actors and in intensifying existing linkages. Interestingly, newly formed linkages are to a substantial amount among actors who did not receive direct funding for a joint R&D project, which indicates an additional, mobilising effect of the policy. In addition, we observe differential developments regarding clusters’ spatial embeddedness. Some clusters tend to increase their localisation, whereas others increase their connectivity to international partners. The centrality of large firms and public actors increased particularly stronger over time, indicating their prominent role as preferred partners for R&D cooperation within the clusters.

Tina Wolf on “Cluster Ambidexterity towards Exploration and Exploitation – Strategies and Cluster Management” (with Uwe Cantner, Holger Graf and Michael Rothgang)

Presentation at the SCW-Workshop zur Clusterforschung und Evaluierung von Clusterpolitiken, Fraunhofer Forum, Berlin, Feb 26-27,2014

Cluster studies have shown that innovation can be understood as the result of an inter-organizational process, where a division of labor with regard to exploration and exploitation exists among the actors inside the cluster (Porter 1998, Chesbrough and Appleyard 2007, Ferrary and Granovetter 2009). A cluster is ambidextrous if it manages to balance innovative activities that exploit existing competencies and is open to novel technological approaches by means of exploration. The importance of cluster managements for the development of clusters has been widely acknowledged (Maskell 2001, Gilsing 2000). In this context we are interested in the supportive role of cluster management in managing ambidexterity, assuming that a cluster organization can only persist sustainably if exploitation and exploration are pursued in an appropriate balance. A cluster management’s task herein consists in successfully developing and offering services which address the needs and bottlenecks of the businesses. By this, the cluster management is also sustaining the firms to do what Bocquet and Mothe (2013) propose: kindly handle external knowledge into the cluster, but more in an indirect way. Our analysis is based on ques-

tionnaire data which has been collected between 2011 and 2012 from 10 cluster managements and their respective cluster firms of the first two rounds of the German Leading Edge Cluster Competition. Our results indicate that the demand for services offered by the cluster management depends on companies' strategies with respect to exploration, exploitation and ambidexterity. In turn, the priorities set by the cluster management can be explained by the firm' needs. Accordingly, we argue that the cluster management acts as a service provider helping the cluster companies to become ambidextrous which in turn makes the cluster as a whole ambidextrous.

Michael Wyrwich on "Fear of Failure: the dark side of entrepreneurial role models" (with Michael Stuetzer and Rolf Sternberg)

Presentation at the Annual Conference of the European Public Choice Society, Cambridge, UK (April 4, 2014) and Aston Business School, Birmingham, UK (April 9, 2014).

Studies on the influence of entrepreneurial role models (peers) on the decision to start a firm argue that entrepreneurial role models in the local environment (1) provide opportunities to learn about entrepreneurial tasks and capabilities, and (2) signal that entrepreneurship is a favorable career option. However, these studies remain silent about the role of entrepreneurial failure for the direction and effectiveness of role modeling. This is surprising, as many start-ups fail within their first years of existence. It appears plausible that failed role models can trigger an entrepreneurship-deterring feedback on others. Applying a standard sender-receiver model, we hypothesize that observing successful entrepreneurs reduces fear of failure in others, while observing failed entrepreneurs increases fear of failure in others. Additionally, we argue that the social approval of entrepreneurship moderates these relationships. We hypothesize that the cushioning effect of knowing a successful entrepreneur is weak in regions with low approval of entrepreneurship. Contrariwise, the amplifying effect of failing role models is strong in low-approval regions. Taking advantage of a quasi-natural experiment from recent German history and using data from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Project (GEM), we find considerable support for our model.

Recent Scholarly Publications of GSBC Members

Bäker, A., Güth, W., Pull, K. & Stadler, M., Entitlement and the efficiency-equality trade-off: an experimental study, *Theory & Decision* 76(2) (2014).

Best, H. & Semenova, E., The Development Of Parliamentary Representation In Post-1990 in Europe. In: Magone, J. (ed.), *Routledge Handbook of European Politics*, London & New York: Routledge (in press).

Beyer, S., Bohn, S., Grünheid, T., Händschke, S., Kerekes, R., Müller, J. & Walgenbach, P. (2014), Wofür übernehmen Unternehmungen Verantwortung? Und wie kommunizieren sie ihre Verantwortungsübernahme? – Eine explorative Studie. *Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Unternehmensethik* 15(1) (2014), 57-80.

Bohmann, U. & Montero, D., History, Critique, Social Change, and Democracy. An Interview with Charles Taylor? *Constellations. An International Journal of Critical and Democratic Theory* 21(1) (2014).

Cantner, U. & Raake, B., International Research Networks in Pharmaceuticals: Structure and Dynamics, *Research Policy* 43(2) (2014), 333-348.

- Demange, G., Fenge, R. & Uebelmesser, S., Financing Higher Education in a Mobile World, *Journal of Public Economic Theory* 16 (2014), 343-371.
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Best Wishes,



Uwe Cantner (Director)

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