



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). The contents of this newsletter are as follows:

**Latest News**

**7<sup>th</sup> Jena Summer Academy on "Innovation and Uncertainty"**

**Impressions from the 6<sup>th</sup> GSBC Schools Day**

**Announcements**

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## LATEST NEWS

*Jacobs Foundation Fellowship for and Symposium by Maja Schachner (GSBC)*



Maja Schachner has received a Jacobs Foundation Fellowship to attend the 2013 Biennial Meeting of the European Association for Developmental Psychology (EADP) in Lausanne, Switzerland, from 03.-07.09.2013. The fellowship was awarded to the best 15 posters of young scholars. She will present her study "Effects of a Diversity Friendly School Climate on Immigrant Children's Acculturation Orientations and School Adjustment".

Maja Schachner will also conduct a symposium "Dealing with Diversity in Ethnically Heterogeneous Schools in Germany and Switzerland" (Discussant: Leonie Herwartz-Emden, University of Augsburg) at the Biennial Conference of the European Association for Research on Learning and Instruction (EARLI) in Munich from August 27-31, 2013.

*New position for Stefan R. Schweinberger*

Since January 2013 Stefan R. Schweinberger is the new editor-in-chief of the British Journal of Psychology.

The British Journal of Psychology publishes original research on all aspects of general psychology including cognition, health and clinical psychology, developmental, social and occupational psychology.



*Research visit at the Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods (IMPRS)*



In April 2013 Katharina Eckartz spent one week at the Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods in Bonn. During her stay she mainly worked together with Christiane Ehses-Friedrich (currently located in Bonn) on their joint project "Strategic communication: an experimental investigation". She appreciated this opportunity and the warm welcome at the institute very much.

*Research stay at the Tallinn University of Technology for Philip Hiroshi Ueno (GSBC)*

Philip Hiroshi Ueno got a grant for a research stay at the Tallinn University of Technology (TUT) in Estonia from August 21st to December 21st, 2013. The funding is provided by the Archimedes Foundation. During his time at the Tallinn University of Technology, he will work at the Ragnar Nurkse School of Innovation and Governance together with his supervisor Rainer Kattel.



*New position and research project for Stefanie Hiß*



Stefanie Hiß was newly elected as the new spokesperson of the interdisciplinary work group "Sustainability" at the summer plenum (June 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>, 2013) of "The Young Academy" at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities and the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina. Responsible for the associated coordination of the work group is Michael Göbel who works at the chair of Stefanie Hiß in Jena.

During this year's summer plenum, Stefanie Hiß also received permission for her research project "Soziale Nachhaltigkeit an Hochschulen in Deutschland". The funding of this project is provided by "The Young Academy" and it will be realized by Marlis Bärthel from the Chair of Stefanie Hiß.

*Award for Fernanda Puppato (GSBC-EIC)*

Fernanda Puppato won the prize for the best paper presentation at the 2013 INGENIO PhD Days on "New perspectives on Science, Technology and Innovation" at the University of Valencia, Spain.



*German Students Award nomination for Boris Heizmann (GSBC)*



In the fields of social sciences, Boris Heizmann is one of the researchers nominated for the German Students Award 2013 (Deutscher Studienpreis 2013). This annual prize is awarded by the Körber Foundation to the winners of a research competition which is based on the most important dissertations of the year. The nomination by Boris Heizmann is based on his doctoral thesis on "Immigrants' Reception in Europe. Individual Outlook, Regional Differences and National Policies".

*Research stay by Aditi Gupta*

My name is Aditi Gupta and I have come to the Friedrich Schiller University Jena for a research stay of two months (May-July 2013) through the fellowship from the Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (DAAD). I am currently pursuing my Masters in Economics from the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur and I will be graduating in April 2014. My research interests include development economics, behavioral and experimental economics.



During my time in Jena, I worked with Oliver Kirchkamp on the topic of "Opportunism during Insolvency" where we try to understand the behavior of insolvent people in different situations by running lab experiments. The discharge of residual debt of the insolvent debtors gives them an incentive to work more ex-post to repay the loan. It is also found that people are willing to take more risk when they face institutional lenders, such as banks, rather than individual lenders.

I have learnt a lot and I hope to make the best out of my remaining time in Jena.

*GK GSBC-EIC Alumni and Friends Day*



On Saturday, the 29<sup>th</sup> of June, the GK EIC Alumni and Friends Day has been celebrated at the USV Sports Area. We played touch-footie (an Australian form of rugby) and volleyball which unfortunately has been ended by a huge shower.

*IUPsyS Project: 2013-14*

A capacity building workshop on, 'Building Individual and Organizational Capacity for Psychological Intervention after Disasters in the Asia and Pacific Region' will be held in Beijing, China in October this year. The project, which is led by Professor Rainer K. Silbereisen, Center for Applied Developmental Science (CADS), University of Jena, Germany and Past President of the International Union of Psychological Science, and Professor Kan Zhang, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology, is also supported by the International Science Council (ICSU) under ICSU's 2013 Grant Scheme.

The background to the workshop, which is the second to be held in the region, is that countries in the Asia-Pacific region are particularly prone to disasters natural and man-made that can have extremely negative consequences for a country's physical infrastructure and social institutions, often leading to population displacement. These conditions have short or long-lasting effects on psychosocial adjustment and wellbeing. It is known that the psychological consequences vary remarkably, depending on a host of vulnerability factors and also including a shielding called resilience. Very recently, however, new insights have been gained in how disasters and resulting experiences affect the development across the lifespan, especially of children and adolescents. It is a new combination of genetic, neurocognitive, and psychological processes that explain better than before which individual or family living in which circumstances will show maladjustment when hit by disaster. The most innovative approach is epigenetics which demonstrates how experiences modulate DNA activities, with influences on the stress processing system, resulting in lasting effects on further development.

Such research and its application will be the core of the workshop, which is aimed at scientists and practitioners of the younger generation from countries in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly those especially prone for disasters, with the aim of building capacity in this new field. The workshop brings together an international faculty of experts from various disciplines, basic and applied, with participants from countries of the region that share risks for a range of disasters, but differ in the level of infrastructure and socio-

political organization, as well as in cultural beliefs and practices. This variation is reflected in the framework of the project that differentiates disaster-related experiences by the empowerment provided by the context. Furthermore, as vulnerabilities and resilience processes differ as a function of developmental stage (age), regional constraints (urbanization), and past history of dealing with stressors and their mark in the human system, interventions need to be targeted not to the "average victim," but to particular subgroups. The dissemination of the new scientific insights to the field is best achieved by scholars and practitioners who have on-going exchange with research, and toward this end a network among participants and a mentoring relationship with faculty will be established. It is expected to result in better practice and new lines of research.

### ***New Fellow***

*Sebastian Spiegel (GSBC)*

My name is Sebastian Spiegel and I joined the Graduate School "Human Behaviour in Social and Economic Change" (GSBC) in 2013. My main research interests are the measurement of social wellbeing (which was also the topic of my master thesis), the interrelations between economic and ecological problems and topics related to the political sphere e.g. corruption and rent-seeking. Currently I work on a paper about a game-theoretic approach to corruption.

I am actually working as a research assistant at the chair of economic policy. Before I started my work at the chair I have received my Master degree from the University of Jena with the specialization "world economics".



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### **7<sup>TH</sup> JENA SUMMER ACADEMY ON "INNOVATION AND UNCERTAINTY"**

As in the last 6 years, also this year about 60 PhD students will meet in Jena, Germany, where they will enjoy a unique opportunity to present and discuss their research with other peers and several renowned scholars in the field of Economics of Innovation, and Economics of Uncertainty. The Jena Summer Academy on Innovation and Uncertainty will take place for the 7<sup>th</sup> time in Jena, between the 14<sup>th</sup> of July and the 28<sup>th</sup> of July 2013. This event is jointly organized by the Max Planck Institute of Economics and Friedrich Schiller University, both in Jena, Germany. The Summer Academy consists of two parallel Summer Schools, one designed by the GSBC-EIC and one by the IMPRS-Uncertainty. This year's topics include: patent research, heterogeneous agent models, innovation and environment, demand innovations and workflow of statistical data analysis. Just like in the last six years, the IMPRS Summer School will continue in the first two weeks of August to cover a number of specific topics related to how subjects behave under fundamental uncertainty.



The confirmed lecturers for this year are: Mikhail Anufriev (University of Technology Sydney), Andreas Chai (Griffith University), Tommaso Ciarli (University of Sussex), Gerd Gigerenzer (Max Planck Institute for Human Development), Dietmar Harhoff (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München), Christine Jolls (Yale University), Thomas Kessler (Friedrich Schiller University Jena), Oliver Kirchkamp (Friedrich Schiller University Jena), Mike Scherer (Harvard University) and Klaus Wälde (University of Mainz).

### **IMPRESSIONS FROM THE 6<sup>TH</sup> GSBC SCHOOLS DAY**

On June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013 the 6th Schools Day of the Jena Graduate School on Human Behavior in Social and Economic Change (GSBC) was held at the Max-Planck-Institute of Economics in Jena. The topic of this year's event was "Governance in crisis" which was conceptualized and organized by the GSBC's sociologists.



After the director of the GSBC, Uwe Cantner (Department of Economics and Business Administration, FSU), had cordially welcomed the Schools Day's participants, Stefanie Hiss (Institute of Sociology, FSU) took over, gave an overview on the workshop's topic, and introduced three invited experts in this field, namely Daniela Gröschke (Psychology), Reyk Albrecht (Ethics), and Peter Walgenbach (Economics) from the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena.

Daniela Gröschke (Department of Intercultural Studies and Business Communications, FSU) opened the presentations by addressing *Crisis Communication and Leadership across Cultures*. She vividly and interactively (a "shock experiment" included!) discussed alternative strategies of firms to overcome firm crises. Her arguments were exemplified by looking at crisis situations of Mattel being affected by low toy quality by a supplier, BP being responsible for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill scandal, and the Swedish-Danish dairy company Arla which was rather negatively affected by Danish Muhammad cartoons.





Reyk Albrecht (Ethics Center Jena, FSU) presented *Preventing corruption within organizations - An institutional ethics approach*. In his illuminating talk he provided a nice overview on the complex ethical approach towards corruption and emphasized in that context the dimensions of breach of trust and of not obeying to rules. Economic incentives behind and situations in which not obeying to the rule is justified were at the core of the following vivid discussions.



Peter Walgenbach (Department of Economics and Business Administration, FSU) offered a very stimulating talk on firms' corporate responsibility and asked *What do firms assume responsibility for and how do they do so?* An answer was given by empirical results on firm strategies to communicate their responsibilities via the web. Especially the differences in how firms balance between social, environmental, and economic responsibilities was striking and induced a lot of questions from the floor.



Taking the presenters' different scientific backgrounds together, the three presentations provided an inspiring interdisciplinary view on the topic of *Governance in Crisis*. The presentations induced lively and fruitful discussions during the sessions and throughout the break. About 50 participating researchers of the GSBC-member institutions as well as guests provided an interdisciplinary audience. Overall, the received feedback from the speakers was entirely positive and the selected topic shows that the GSBC is at the cutting edge in identifying and focusing on topics which are important for the research focus on social and economic change.



We are deeply grateful to all who have contributed to the 6<sup>th</sup> GSBC Schools Day. This includes our special thanks given to the Max-Planck-Institute of Economics for the, as always, very warm hospitality.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### *Recent and Upcoming Lectures and Workshops*

- April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013, lecture by Michael Fritsch at the Workshop "Zukunftsdiskurs Thüringen 2020" at the Thuringian Ministry for Economics, Labor and Technology, **Rahmenbedingungen für Innovation und Wachstum in Thüringen**, Erfurt, Germany.
- April 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2013, 7<sup>th</sup> workshop of the DFG research unit „Person Perception“, **Person Perception Preserved and Impaired: Neuroscientific, Clinical, Experimental and Computational Evidence**, Großer Rosensaal, Fürstengraben 1, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany.
- May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013, lecture by Michael Fritsch at the Workshop „Wachstumszentrum Erfurt-Weimar-Jena“ at the Thuringian Ministry for Economics, Labor and Technology, **Starke Zentren als Magneten im Standortwettbewerb**, Erfurt, Germany.
- May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013, lecture by Michael Fritsch, Peer Pasternack and Mirko Titze at the Workshop Multiple Funktionsträger in schrumpfenden Regionen – Möglichkeiten und Grenzen von Hochschulen im demografischen Wandel, **Hochschulstrategien für Beiträge zur Regionalentwicklung unter Bedingungen des demografischen Wandels**, Jena, Germany.
- May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2013, lecture by Michael Fritsch at the Workshop Multiple Funktionsträger in schrumpfenden Regionen – Möglichkeiten und Grenzen von Hochschulen im demografischen Wandel, **Die regionale Rolle von Hochschulen in kleinen Städten**, Jena, Germany.
- June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013, lecture by Michael Fritsch and Michael Wyrwich, at the Workshop New Business Formation after Unification, **Entrepreneurship over the Course of Transition**, University of Berlin, Germany.
- June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013, lecture by Andreas Freytag at the University of Siegen, **Geographic Allocation of OSS Contributions: The Role of Institutions and Culture**, Siegen, Germany.
- June 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup>, 2013, Conference on „**Finanzialisierung und Euro-Krise: Krise der Finanzialisierung in Europa?**“ organized by Stefanie Hiß and Andreas Nölke (Goethe University Frankfurt), financed by the German Research Foundation (DFG) within the framework „Die politische Ökonomie der globalen Finanzialisierungsprozesse“, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany.
- June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013, guest lecture by Andreas Freytag at the 33. Jahrestagung der Afrikagruppe Deutscher Geowissenschaftler, **Zur Bedeutung institutionellen Wandels in Sub-Sahara Afrika**, Jena, Germany.
- June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013, lecture by Michael Fritsch at the Summer Conference of the German speaking Section of the Regional Science Association, **Die Bedeutung der Hochschulen für innovative Gründungen – Evaluationsstrategien und Ergebnisse**, Dortmund, Germany.
- July 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>, 2013, Workshop „**Sustainability and Financial Markets**“ organized by Stefanie Hiß, guest lecture by Steve Lydenberg from the Kennedy School of Government at the Harvard University, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany.

- October 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup>, 2013, 8<sup>th</sup> workshop of the DFG research unit „Person Perception“, “tba”, Großer Rosensaal, Fürstengraben 1, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

### ***Completed Dissertations***

- Arndt, Wolfgang (under supervision of Nikolaus Knoepffler and Frank Daumann), Ein Modell fairer Einkommensrelationen.
- Blumenthal, Anja (under supervision of Karina Weichold and Rainer K. Silbereisen), Facilitating the school-to-work transition: design and evaluation of a skill promoting intervention program.
- Bublitz, Elisabeth (under supervision of Michael Fritsch), Generalization of Knowledge in the Labor Market, (EIC).
- Fiege, Christiane (under supervision of Rolf Steyer) „Faire Vergleiche in der Schulleistungsforschung – Methodologische Grundlagen und Anwendung auf Vergleichsarbeiten.“
- Kaus, Wolfhard (under supervision of Ulrich Witt), Essays on motivational determinants of consumption growth, (EIC).
- Krügel, Sebastian (under supervision of Werner Güth, Oliver Kirchkamp and Ilan Yaniv), Belief Updating and Trading Behavior in the Laboratory, (IMPRS).
- Mahama, Sheriffa (under supervision of Jacquelynne Eccles, Rainer K. Silbereisen and Uwe Cantner), Perceived work uncertainties and expectancy-value as predictors of post-graduate intentions in the transition to work among Ghanaian graduates.
- Mayer, Axel (under supervision of Rolf Steyer), Contributions to Latent Variables in Structural Equation Models and to Causal Mediation Models.
- Schulz, Claudia (under supervision of Stefan R. Schweinberger), Neural correlates of the learning of faces varying in distinctiveness, (Person Perception Research Unit).
- Wilfling, Sebastian (under supervision of Uwe Cantner), Essays on Entrepreneurial Entry and Exit, (EIC).

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

### ***Conference presentations by the GSBC fellows***

#### ***Michael Fritsch and Michael Wyrwich on The Effect of Regional Entrepreneurship Culture on Economic Development – Evidence for Germany***

*Workshop on “Institutions and the Allocation of Entrepreneurship”, University of Utrecht, April 2013, Utrecht, The Netherlands*

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We use the historical self-employment rate as indicator for a regional culture of entrepreneurship and link this measure to economic growth in recent periods. The results indicate that German regions with a high level of entrepreneurship in the mid-1920s have above average levels of GDP per capita today. These regions also have higher start-up rates about 80 years later. Furthermore, we find that the effect of current start-up activity on regional employment is significantly higher in regions with a pronounced entrepreneurial culture. We conclude that a regional culture of entrepreneurship is an important resource for regional growth.

***Philip Hiroshi Ueno on An analysis of technology policy in Brazil essays on patenting co-invention and firm responses to institutional changes***

*International Association for Management of Technology (IAMOT) conference, April 2013, Porto Alegre, Brazil*

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The presentation based on three studies which focus mainly on the evolution of the Brazilian innovation policy. The essays are organized in a manner that the international, national and firm levels are studied in each of the core parts addressing to the different levels of the Brazilian Innovation System.

The first essay deals with the international level. The main goal of the study is to identify and test the significance of co-invention discriminating among: patents with inventors in the same country, patents with inventors in a developed and a developing country and "South South" co-operation for patenting. We investigate developing countries with at least 30 patents granted in the USPTO during the last decade. Thereafter it is identified the patents that have inventors residing in different countries. Finally we test which factors affect the likelihood of cooperating with inventors located abroad in the process of patenting. The second essay performs a Minimal Flow Analysis in order to identify embodied technological diffusion patterns in the Brazilian economy in 2000 and 2005. Data on R&D development expenditures aggregated at the sectoral level and the input output tables of intermediate transactions are used. The third essay develops a case study of a Brazilian producer of compressors used in the refrigeration devices. The theoretical basis of the paper is the theory of Institutional Entrepreneurship to address to the issue of organizational change. The main goal of the paper is to identify the firm responses in the management of technology to the changing policy environment since the 1990s.

***Philip Hiroshi Ueno on Patenting and co-invention in BRICs countries***

*International Association for Management of Technology (IAMOT) conference, April 2013, Porto Alegre, Brazil*

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Patenting activity has been increasing consistently in some emerging economies. In some cases, this increase is above the historical trends of the so-called "patent surge" observed since the last decade. The growth of inventive activities in the so-called BRICs is recognized in the literature. The paper addresses to the influence of co-invention as an explaining factor that may contribute to this increase in the patents granted to these emerging economies. Past contributions provide some examples on the analysis of co-invention among headquarters and subsidiaries in developing countries, offshoring of innovative activities in to the host countries and also the consistent increase in the patents obtained by developing countries. With exception to the recent work by Godinho and Ferreira (2012), fewer studies have been done about the process by which inventors collaborate to obtain a patent working from two different countries. From the perspective of developing countries two types of collaboration are possible: co-invention with inventor in a technologically advanced country and the "South-South cooperation" cooperation with an inventor in another developing economy. Analysis of aggregated figures reveals that the first type of cooperation is substantially higher than the latter. In other words, the South-South cooperation is to date more a wish than a real phenomenon.

***Leonhard K. Lades on Autonomy-Enhancing Paternalism: How Subjective Well-Being Research can Inform the Debate on Libertarian Paternalism (with Martin Binder)***

*HEIRs Conference 2013 on Public Happiness, June 2013, Rome, Italy*

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Under the label "libertarian paternalism" behavioral economists have begun to draw policy implications from their findings. In this paper, we focus on three important, intercon-

nected, and mutually dependent objections to libertarian paternalism. These objections are (1) the lack of an adequate measuring rod for what is in the best interest of an individual, (2) the libertarian paternalist's focus on "freedom of choice" at the expense of a focus on "autonomy" in the sense of critical reflection of decisions, and (3) the neglect of the dynamic effects of libertarian paternalistic policy interventions. In order to overcome these three objections we present an extension of libertarian paternalism. First, we argue that utilizing insights from subjective well-being research may turn out to be an adequate means to develop a clearer notion of what is in the individuals' best interests. Second, we explicitly introduce the preservation of autonomy (the possibility to make critically reflected decisions) as an additional constraint that has to be fulfilled so that a behavioral policy intervention can be classified as acceptable. Third, we argue that for the evaluation of behavioral interventions, more emphasis has to be devoted to the dynamic effects of the interventions. We highlight that over time, behavioral interventions can change the strength of individual biases and individual preferences, thus potentially reducing individual autonomy, which can have detrimental effects for individual subjective well-being over time. We support our argumentation by developing a simple formal notation that, despite its simplicity, does a good job in illustrating the major objections to libertarian paternalism we identify in the paper. South-South cooperation is to date more a wish than a real phenomenon.

***Susanne Hinzmann on "The coevolution of innovative ties and technological proximity - Towards a Dynamic Approach of Innovation Networks" (with Uwe Cantner, and Tina Wolf)***

*European Meeting of Applied Evolutionary Economics (EMAE), June 2013, Nice, France and 35<sup>th</sup> DRUID Celebration Conference 2013, June 2013, Barcelona, Spain*

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In innovation research it is widely acknowledged that different dimensions of proximity influence the success of research collaborations and consequently the choice of cooperation partners. However, the interrelations between these dimensions are still hardly explored. Furthermore, the research on the influence of these proximity dimensions on network evolution in the framework of a dynamical analysis is still at an early stage. Seminal studies merely focus on the investigation of static network structures. Moreover, the relation between certain proximity dimensions and the network configuration is by no means unidirectional. In fact, individual characteristic, such as technological capabilities, and thus the proximity to others coevolve over time with the network. In this paper we make a start in analyzing this interplay between the common evolutions of these factors. We focus on the examination of innovator networks and ask the following research question: In how far does the knowledge transfer in research collaboration account for the persistency or non-persistency in cooperation patterns? As we assume other dimensions to be rather static (institutional and organizational proximity), we especially focus on the evolution of technological proximity (induced by knowledge transfer) as an explanatory variable for the formation and break-up of innovative ties. We introduce a new method to measure knowledge transfer and construct networks respectively dyads on the basis of joint patent applications registered at the European Patent Office.

***Ipsita Roy on "Works Councils, Training Activities and Innovation: A Study of German Firms" (with Uwe Cantner, and Wolfgang Gerstlberger)***

*European Meeting of Applied Evolutionary Economics (EMAE), June 2013, Nice, France and 35<sup>th</sup> DRUID Celebration Conference 2013, June 2013, Barcelona, Spain*

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Building on the notion of general and specific human capital proposed by Becker (1962), the paper focuses on the role of employee representation system in understanding the

nexus between human capital investments in firms and their innovative capabilities. Using establishment data on various aspects of human-resource training practices and works councils at the establishment and firm level in Germany, the paper examines human capital composition in firms and finds provision of general-organizational and managerial training for employees to be significantly and positively correlated with the presence of works councils. Not only is investment in general human capital correlated with works councils; the paper also finds support that firms encouraging such investment have a higher probability of innovating.

Furthermore as anticipated, for majority of firms having an employee representation, involvement of works councils is found to be quite low in product and service innovation and highest for organizational and process innovation. Counter to our expectations, however, no significant relation is found between training practices and radical innovativeness of firms.

***Martin Kalthaus on "Competitive Diffusion, Knowledge Recombination and Renewable Energy Technologies"***

*European Meeting of Applied Evolutionary Economics (EMAE), June 2013, Nice, France*  
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The electricity sector faces structural change since the oil crisis towards a more sustainable production of electricity based on renewable energies. These technologies face certain disadvantages and a competitive diffusion process in the sector takes place against incumbent technologies. Renewable energies were able to catch up over the last decades by means of invention and innovation. At the heart of the invention process, inventors use their knowledge and combine it to form something new. It is proposed that the knowledge an inventor embodies can be characterized by the inventor's type in relation to the technology he invents in, the amount of knowledge he holds, the breadth of his knowledge and the technological distance his knowledge has from a technology he moves to. The influence of these characteristics on inventive output is tested with patent data for the wind energy technology and photovoltaic.

***Simone Vannuccini on "Problem-solving and Generality as Sources of Growth and Heterogeneity"***

*35<sup>th</sup> DRUID Celebration Conference 2013, June 2013, Barcelona, Spain*  
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The basic idea of this paper is that heterogeneity arises in a market because firms, meant as problem-solving entities, develop specific knowledge to rule out the bottlenecks and the technical challenges they have to face. The newly created knowledge is embodied in an innovation, and therefore an alternative explanation of the cause of innovative activity at the firm level can be found in the necessity to overcome problems, more than in the reaction to opportunities and incentives. Moreover, problem-solving activities can end up in different types of innovations, characterized by different "degrees of generality", which in turn affect firms' productivity. Fluctuations in productivity can therefore be the emergent result of many co-existing technological (capital vintages) dynamics. The setting of a simple model is finally proposed in order to summarize the theoretical building blocks introduced in the paper.

**Holger Graf on „Policy induced innovation networks: the case of the German “Leading-Edge Cluster competition (with Uwe Cantner, and Susanne Hinzmann)**

*35<sup>th</sup> DRUID Celebration Conference 2013, June 2013, Barcelona, Spain*

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The last decades saw a pronounced shift in innovation policy in Germany and many other countries towards increased funding of cooperative R&D. Competitions between regional initiatives pushed this trend even further by adding a regional perspective, by increasing the scope of funding, and by fostering interaction between a large number of actors. In 2008 the German ministry for education and research (BMBF) started the “Leading-Edge Cluster competition” In which 15 clusters were selected in three waves (2008, 2010, 2012) and are funded for a five-year period with up to 40 million Euro each. Our paper presents selected results regarding the influence of government funding on cooperation networks within five of the clusters of the first wave. More specifically, we analyse the extent of policy influence on the network of most important cooperation partners, its geographic reach, and the changes of network structure in general. Our empirical analysis is based on original data that was collected in 2011 with cluster actors (firms and public research) who received government funding. Our results indicate that the program was quite effective in initiating new cooperations between cluster actors and in intensifying existing linkages. The vast majority of the linkages which are influenced by the cluster competition are between actors located in the cluster region. With respect to the influence of the cluster competition on network structure, we find an increase in network centralization. Small and medium sized enterprises used the chance to connect with the local ‘stars’, but not as much among each other.

**Javier Papa on “Sailing through stormy waters in Argentina. A study on innovations during crisis times” (with Viktor Slavtchev)**

*European Meeting of Applied Evolutionary Economics (EMAE), June 2013, Nice, France and 35<sup>th</sup> DRUID Celebration Conference 2013, June 2013, Barcelona, Spain*

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Over the past years there has been growing evidence that shows the emergence of successful domestic firms from developing countries. However, there is still a gap in the literature on latecomers’ catch up as most of these studies are fundamentally contextualized in thriving and growing economies with mild-to-strong institutional support (Asian Tigers, BRICs). So far, little attention has been paid to the case of successful latecomer firms coming out of declining and crisis-ridden economies. In this sense, Argentina sets a particular context of analysis as the country has suffered a considerable decline in its industrial base and technological capability, within turbulent economic conditions. As a result, we should not expect the emergence of successful firms from such a harsh environment. Drawing on the latecomer firm theory, we use micro-data from the 2nd Innovation Survey of Argentina (INDEC, 2003) to analyse empirically how and why latecomer firms might be able to survive, grow, and succeed when facing adverse conditions like the last economic crisis of Argentina (1998-2001). The econometric results of this paper (via OLS methods) indicate that the introduction of organizational innovations, alongside product and process innovations, turned out to have a positive impact on firms’ performance in the economic downturn. These empirical findings highlight the importance of flexibility and capacity of adaption during crisis times, with implications for (corporate) policy of latecomer firms.

**Maximilian Göthner on “Determinants of market novelty of entrepreneurial firms” (with Uwe Cantner, and Sebastian Wilfing)**

*35<sup>th</sup> DRUID Celebration Conference 2013, June 2013, Barcelona, Spain*

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This paper applies the evolutionary market development perspective to better understand “when and how opportunities are found and created”. In particular, we propose that market novelty mirrors the nature of opportunities entrepreneurs pursue. We develop and empirically test a model of individual and firm-level determinants of market novelty in new ventures on the basis of opportunity creation and discovery. Using a dataset of 455 German start-ups, our results suggest that the emergence of new markets is an endogenous phenomenon driven by entrepreneurs and that an evolutionary economics perspective on opportunity formation might be a promising field for future research. In particular, market novelty is negatively related with industry related experience of the founder team. Moreover, an entrepreneurial personality profile of the lead founder is positively related with a high degree of market novelty. We also find that different innovation strategies are associated with the degree of market novelty.

**Tina Wolf on “Innovative start-up patenting: a new approach towards identification and determinants”**

*35<sup>th</sup> DRUID Celebration Conference 2013, June 2013, Barcelona, Spain*

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There already exists broad literature investigating small and innovative firms in many respects. However, there have been few attempts to assess this group of firms’ propensity to patent or its patenting activities. This paper intends to fill that gap. By applying a new approach to account for young and innovative companies’ patents, this paper avoids an undercounting of small firm patenting, which has been a feature of most of the earlier studies. A data set is used that comprises information on R&D, capital stock, state promotion etc for 534 Thuringian firms in their first three business years. The results of the zero-inflated negative binomial regression analysis suggest that patenting is an activity of science-oriented, cooperative young firms that are conducting R&D even before the firm has been launched.

**Julia Zimmermann on Here Today, Gone Tomorrow: Social Relationship Fluctuation as a Mechanism of Personality Development (with Franz J. Neyer)**

*3rd Biennial Convention Association for Research in Personality, June 2013, Charlotte (North Carolina), USA*

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Few life events can compare with the extent of social relationship changes that international mobility experiences bring about. Hence, we used this setting to assess the dynamic interplay of personality traits and social relationships from two perspectives. First, we implemented multilevel analyses to disentangle the effects of personality traits, relationship properties, and international mobility experiences on relationship fluctuation, i.e. the loss and gain of concrete relationships, in young adults’ social support networks. Second, we used moderated latent change models to investigate how distinct fluctuation patterns, i.e. the loss and gain of national or international contacts, feedback on personality trait development. The data used come from the PEDES study which followed a large sample of German university students, both sojourners and control students, over the full course of an academic year using three occasions of data collection. The results revealed mutual interdependencies between personality characteristics and social relationship properties. In particular, differences in the acquisition of new supportive rela-

tionships accounted for interindividual differences in trait development. The study thus contributes to the understanding of both personality and relationship development in young adulthood and extends previous knowledge on the relationship properties that account for relationships' socialization effects.

***Leonhard K. Lades on Explaining shapes of Engel curves: The impact of differential satiation dynamics on consumer behavior***

*Presented at the 10th STOREP Annual Conference on How Much is Too Much: Different Approaches to Consumption and Leisure, June 2013, Gaeta, Italy and at the Fourth Graz Schumpeter Summer School on Innovations, Institutions and Economic Dynamics; July 2013, Graz, Austria*

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This paper presents a formal model in which differential satiation dynamics of various consumer needs explain (not only describe) the shapes of Engel curves. In the model, individuals allocate their income to various consumption categories proportional to corresponding need deprivation states, a decision making process called matching. The model allows explaining some empirical regularities that other models have difficulties accounting for. It can, for example, reconstruct that income elasticities for food tend to decrease with rising income, and that goods that are luxuries at relatively low income levels can become necessities at higher income levels. Moreover, the paper compares the Engel curves obtained from the matching model with Engel curves obtained from a utility maximization model. It is shown that to generate Engel curves at high income levels, assumptions about differential satiation dynamics are more important than the choice of the decision making calculus. For lower income levels, however, matching and maximization can lead to very different allocations of income. The paper shows that policy makers who (mistakenly) assume that individuals rationally maximize their utility can overestimate the positive welfare effects that redistribution has on poor individuals.

***Maja Schachner on Diversity Climate and Immigrant Children's Acculturation and School Adjustment (with Peter Noack, and F. J. R. van de Vijver)***

*The Biennial Conference of the European Association for Research on Learning and Instruction (EARLI), August 2013, Munich, Germany*

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Children with a migration background lagging behind their national age mates in education are a problem in Germany, like in many Western countries. Looking for remedies for the problem, more and more attention is given to the school context as providing valuable opportunities for intervention, as well as psychological variables underlying actual performance. The present study investigates the effect of school climate on immigrant children's acculturation orientations and psychological school adjustment. In particular, climate aspects that are relevant to intergroup relations in the class and dealing with ethnic diversity are considered. Analyses were based on a cross-sectional sample of 996 children with a migration background who attend German secondary schools. Cross-sectional analyses as well as analyses of change over the course of one year confirmed, that a diversity friendly climate had a positive effect on children' psychological school adjustment, which was mediated by their acculturation orientations. Implications for school development are discussed.

***Maja Schachner on Who is Friends with Whom and Why? - Friendship Patterns in Multi-Ethnic Classrooms (with Alaina Brenick, Peter Noack, A. J. R. van de Vijver, and Boris Heizmann)***

*The 16<sup>th</sup> Biennial Meeting of the European Association for Developmental Psychology (EADP), September 2013, Lausanne, Switzerland*

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Cross-ethnic friendships between students are important for harmonious intercultural relations at school and can have long lasting effects on social cohesion in multicultural societies as well as supporting the adaptation of immigrant children. This study examines the patterns and antecedents of these friendships in German ethnically heterogeneous schools. Utilizing a novel approach to the study of interethnic friendships, we draw on research on intergroup contact and cultural distance between immigrant and non-immigrant groups. Analyses are based on data from 842 students ( $M_{age}=11.50$ ,  $SD_{age}=.71$ ; 53% male) from 42 multi-ethnic classrooms in Southwest Germany. Results revealed that cross-ethnic friendships are to a large extent formed on the basis of cultural distance. Popularity and reciprocation rates for friendship nominations of different ethnic groups reflect the ethnic hierarchy, with children with a Muslim background being particularly isolated from the rest. Perceived positive contact norms in class were the strongest predictor for friendships between immigrant and non-immigrant students when the ethnic composition of the classroom was taken into account. The effects were largely the same for immigrants and non-immigrants. Our study highlights the importance of subjective perceptions of cultural distance as well as intergroup contact norms when evaluating intergroup settings or planning interventions to foster intergroup friendships.

***Maja Schachner on Effects of a diversity friendly school climate on immigrant children's acculturation orientations and school adjustment (with F. J. R. van de Vijver, and Peter Noack)***

*The 16th Biennial Meeting of the European Association for Developmental Psychology (EADP), September 2013, Lausanne, Switzerland*

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Children with a migration background lagging behind their national age mates in education are a problem in Germany, like in many Western countries. Looking for remedies for the problem, more and more attention is given to the school context as providing valuable opportunities for intervention, as well as psychological variables underlying actual performance. The present study investigates the effect of school climate on immigrant children's acculturation orientations and psychological school adjustment. In particular, the effect of climate aspects that are relevant to intergroup relations in the class and dealing with ethnic diversity is considered, drawing on research on the acculturation of immigrants and intergroup contact. Analyses were based on a cross-sectional sample of 996 children with a migration background who attend German secondary schools. Independent variables included the ethnic composition of the class (proportion of immigrants and their diversity) and the perceived diversity climate in class (e.g. norms around interethnic contact, acculturation expectations, intercultural topics in curriculum). Mediating variables were ethnic and mainstream orientation and identity. Psychological school adjustment included measures of well-being (e.g. social and academic self-concept), psychological problems (e.g. depression and physiological stress) and behavioural problems (e.g. delinquent behaviour at school). Cross-sectional analyses and analyses of change over one year confirmed, that a diversity friendly climate had a positive effect on children's psychological school adjustment, which was mediated by their acculturation orientations. Yet, the ethnic composition of the classroom only played a minor role. Findings suggest that a stronger appreciation of children's ethnic background and interethnic contact in class encourages a higher mainstream orientation and promotes psychological

school adjustment amongst immigrant children. Implications for school development are discussed.

### **Recent Scholarly Publications of GSBC Members**

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Best Wishes,



Uwe Cantner (Director)

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