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Networking of SMEs and regional economic growth

Territorial Processes of the East and Central Europe

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Interregional examples

Silicon Walley
Danish economy
Italian tourism and agricultural family networks
British local enterprise partnership (LEP)
Spanish triple helix scenarios (complex network)

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Domestic experiences

• During the communism,
• After the regime change in 1989 in Hungary,
• Attila Chikán’s and László Szerb’s researches
• Leader program 2007-2013 (Póla-Chevalier-Maurel 2015)
METHODS
Combining qualitative and quantitative methods

- Budapest-Tihany network: 72 SMEs
- Nyíregyháza network: 14 SMEs
- Budapest network: 41 SMEs
- Together: 127 interviews and questionnaires
RESULTS
Budapest-Tihany network on the map
Topology of Budapest - Tihany network

\[ y = 107.21x^{-0.759} \]

\[ R^2 = 0.9075 \]
Nyíregyháza network on the map
Nyíregyháza coopetitive network on the map
Topology of Nyíregyháza network
Graph of Nyíregyháza network
Budapest coopetitive network on the map
Scale-free topology of Budapest network

\[ y = 49.442x^{-0.627} \]
\[ R^2 = 0.8493 \]
Effects of SME’s networking on local development

Networking contributes to:
• create new jobs

Budapest-Tihany network: 136 new workplaces
Nyíregyháza network: 97 new workplaces
Budapest network: 54 new workplaces
• new milieu, attitude at urban level or nodal region,
• growing income year by year,
Effects of the SME’s networking on local development

- developing face-to-face relationship at local level,
- the economic, emotional and social security have been emerging,
- transactional costs have been reduced,
- the endogenous assets were exploited, moreover the localization and urbanization economies of scale can be revealed,
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!