

Innovation performance from a network perspective: IT industry in Szeged

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Introduction

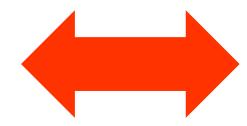


- Mode of innovation: linear → interactive
- Access to external knowledge is crucial for firms' innovation activities (Powell et al. 1996, Bathelt et al. 2004)
- Firms' embeddedness in knowledge networks is decisive for their economic success (Uzzi 1996, Cantner-Graf 2004)
- Emergence of network approach + analytical tools

Innovation + network characteristics



Importance of interactions



Few empirical researches dealing with the characteristics of linkages

- Relation (correlation) between network position and innovation performance (Boschma Ter Wal 2007, Quimet et al. 2004, Graf 2006, Giuliani 2007)
- Few researches deal with **causality** (Schilling Phelps 2007, Ahuja 2000)
- Causality between innovation and network characteristics are vague (Fritsch 2001)

<u>Aim #1</u>



Investigate the effect of network position on firms' innovation performance

Innovation + network characteristics + absorptive capacity



- Innovation performance of firms = internal innovation capacity + structure of external connections (Doloreux 2002)
- In firms' innovation activities external knowledge complements internal resources (Powell et al. 1996)

- Boschma Ter Wal (2007): absorptive capacity doesn't have a direct impact on innovation performance
- Giuliani Bell (2005): absorptive capacity influences the flow of innovation related knowledge and network position

<u>Aim #2</u>



Investigate whether the internal resources of firms or the level of accessibility to external knowledge has a more significant effect on innovation performance

Knowledge network vs. social network



- Economic processes are **embedded** in social relations (Granovetter 1985)
- Personal/social proximity positively influences the creation of research collaborations (Broekel Boschma 2012, Huber 2012; Balland et al. 2013)
- Personal/social proximity has a **positive effect** on innovation outputs (Balland et al. 2013)
- "Personal and social proximities that lead to a personal relation between individuals in different organisations can, in turn, be the base for generating business relations" (Romero 2018, pp. 26)

<u>Aim #3</u>



Investigate whether network position in the social or knowledge network has greater influence on the innovation performance

Data collection and methodology



• IT industry:

- 5829 (Other software publishing),
- 6201 (Computer programming activities),
- 6202 (Computer consultancy activities),
- 7219 (Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering)
- Headquarter in Szeged
- >2 employee
- Online questionnaire (ongoing) ~98 companies
- 3 research dimensions: innovation performance, absorptive capacity, social and knowledge network

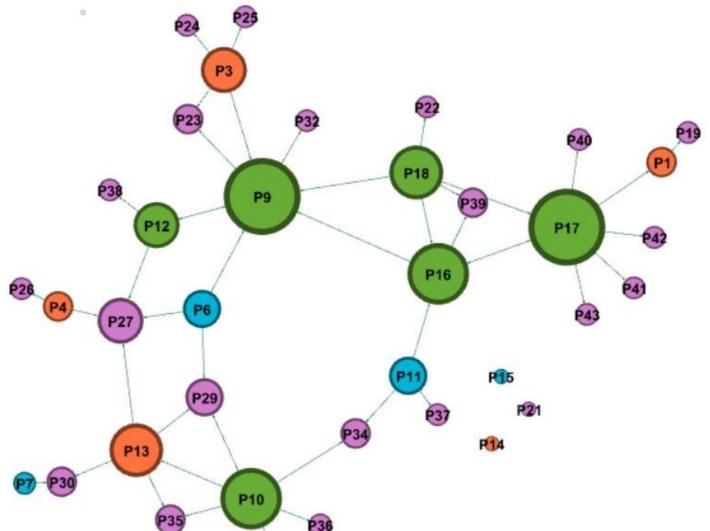
Data collection and methodology



- Innovation performance: questions based on CIS
- **Absorptive capacity:** firm's level of prior knowledge (Cohen Levinthal 1990) → stock of knowledge → four dimensions based on Giuliani Bell (2005):
 - the level of technical education of the technical personnel
 - the number of years of experience in the sector of the technical personnel
 - the number of former employers in the sector of the technical personnel
 - level of experimentation
- **Networks:** roster-recall method (KN-technical advice, SN-friendship)
- Planned method: PLS-SEM

Knowledge network



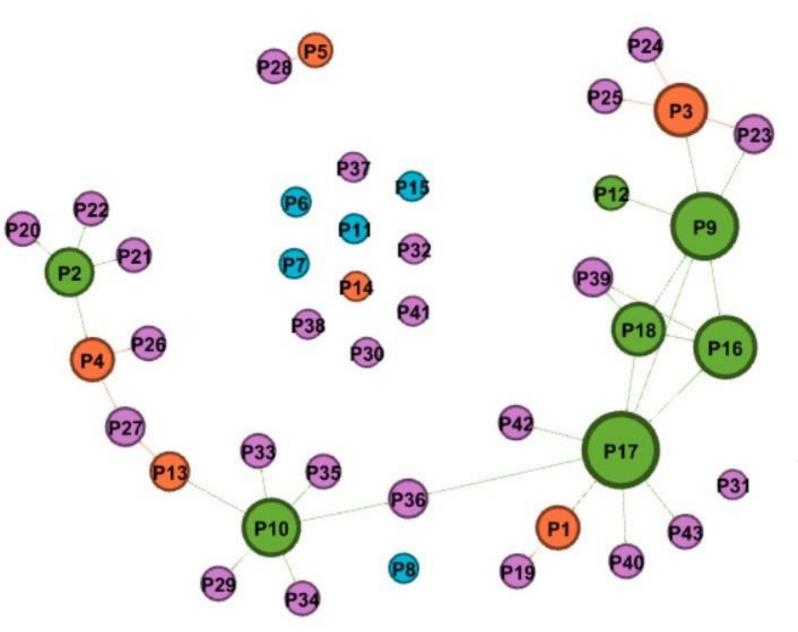


Colour: innovation activity based on net revenue

Node size: degree

Nodes	Edges	Components	Density
43	47	7	0.05

- No innovation activity
- New to market
- New to enterprise
- N/A



Social network



Colour: innovation activity based on net revenue

Node size: degree

Nodes	Edges	Components	Density
43	39	14	0.038

- No innovation activity
- New to market
- New to enterprise





Thank you for your attention!