Bednarz and Broekel – Puller or pushed?

Emergence and evolution of industries:

1. Emergence. Among related industries. Firms tend to establish new activities near to existing operations and spinoffs are close to parent company.
2. Concentration. Young industries benefit from Jacobs externalities: externatilities resulting from spatial concentration of economic actors in different activities. Mature industries profit from Marshal externalities: effects resulting from agglomeration of firms in same sector.
3. Creation of local technological niches. Emergence of new products create their own local demand.
4. Regional demand as a pull-factor. Large regions have more demand. Rest is subject of this research.

Model: Bayesian Spatial Survival Analysis.Afbeelding met tekst

Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving

Two models trained: one with turbines placed in region as dependent variable (supply-push). And one with First producer as dependent variable (demand-pull). This is tested in the different phases of the emergence of wind turbine producers in Germany. Both factors are important in all phases.

Santoalha & Boschma – Diversifying in green technologies in European regions: does political support matter?

Paper aims to compare the ability of regions to diversify in green activities and assess the role of political support at various spatial scales.

Esposito – The Emergence of knowledge production in new places. Building a tree of technologies based on the knowledge of each patent. The knowledge of the patent contains the subclassification codes that are given. Similarity of two patents is given by the similarities in their knowledge.

In this paper also the identification of high impact patents, patents that have a high number of subsequent patents.

Youn et al. – Scaling and universality in urban economic diversification: Study of distribution of business categories in cities.

Gesprek:

How do we work on the skill patent network? We start with skill network based on co-occurrence of technological subclass of patents, right? That is just like they do in the esposito paper right? Every patent has a knowledge vector and you compare vectors with each other to see what they have in common.

And then, the autocatalytic sets, do we base that on that network of co-occurrence, or is it a separate thing.

Gekozen voor PASTAT databse, waarom niet bijvoorbeeld OECD REGPAT (die per regio is) uit Santoalha & Boschma?

In the esposito paper, there is also talk of the high impact patents, is that something we want to work out as well.

Supervisor Roy?

Als niet in andere papers: meer over politieke besluitvorming die invloed heeft op het proces.Info staat oa in bednarz and broekel p10

Welke regios, welke industrie?

IPC classification patents

Polen, tsjechie, hongarije, slowakije, slovenie (eU16 + dit)

<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/OTTBDX>