

Special Issue for Small Business Economics

Radical Innovation, Entrepreneurship and (Regional) Growth

Deadline for Submission: December 1, 2019

Please see instructions below for submission guidelines.

Guest editors:

- David Audretsch, Indiana University, Bloomington and Editor-in-Chief of Small Business Economics
- Dirk Fornahl, University of Bremen
- Torben Klarl, University of Bremen

Radical Innovation, Entrepreneurship and (Regional) Growth

The link between innovation and regional and urban growth has been subject of extensive research in the last years. Inter alia, Rosenthal and Strange (2003) or Glaeser et al. (2010, 2015) found that entrepreneurs as a potential source of innovation are an important ingredient for regional growth. Frenken and Boschma (2007) argue that gains from variety at the firm and regional level provide the important feedback mechanism for urban and regional specialization and growth. Moreover, many policymakers point to the role of cluster policies for regional and urban growth.

However, the relevant cluster policy is often associated with incremental rather than with radical innovation. Thus, despite the notable progress in this line of research, our understanding of radical innovations as the source for urban and regional economic growth and the explicit role of clusters is still very limited (Audretsch and Aldridge 2008).

In particular, we only have a partial understanding which regional socioeconomic or cultural factors support radical innovations, whether or not clusters are the result of or the source for regional growth and under which conditions radical innovation lead to regional growth.

Furthermore, smart specialization policy in Europe aims to target the development of new specializations building on existing regional capabilities. There is debate whether Smart Spec policy should target the development of radical breakthroughs, and if so, how such policy should be designed and implemented.

The aim of this special issue is to shed light on this important link between radical innovation, entrepreneurship and regional growth, both from a systematic empirical as well as from a theoretical point of view.

In particular, we are interested in contributions, which deal with the following questions:

- How can radical innovations be defined from a theoretical and an empirical point of view? How can they be identified from different data sources?
- Which regional and organizational level conditions lead to the emergence of radical innovations? Which roles are played by specific actors (e.g. universities or small entrepreneurial firms)? Is the embeddedness in local and non-local

linkages supportive for radical innovations? Can the localization in a cluster increase the likelihood that radical innovations are development?

- How can a radical innovation results in the emergence of a new industry or technology?
- How do diffusion processes take place after a radical innovation manifested? Which effects ca be observed in different industries? Which profit and which suffer from these innovations?
- What is the link between radical innovation, gentrification and urban growth (in developing countries)?
- What is the role of entrepreneurial cultural dynamics, radical innovation and urban growth?
- What is the link between entrepreneurship in urban and rural labor markets?
- How are radical innovations affecting local growth in the end?
- To what extent should the emergence and diffusion of radical innovations made part of policy, and if so, what kind of policy design and instruments could support that?

Submission guidelines

Submissions are to be made according to the regular guidelines of SBEJ, but will not be submitted through the regular submission system. Submissions should be sent directly to Torben Klarl (tklarl@uni-bremen.de).

Submission should meet the following standards:

- Papers should be no longer than 9,000 words in length, including references.
- Papers should not currently be in print or submitted for consideration to another journal.
- In general, submission have to meet the SBEJ style guidelines. For details, see <https://www.springer.com/business+&+management/journal/11187>

Initially all papers will be reviewed by the editors. Papers selected for potential inclusion in the edition will be subject to double blind peer review. Both, empirical as well theoretical papers are welcomed. Intentions are to publish the Special Issue in late 2020.

References

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