

Choose the Neighbor Before the House: Agglomeration Externalities in UK Science Parks

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Definition: Science Park

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- ▶ *'property-based organizations with identifiable administrative centers focused on the mission of business acceleration through knowledge agglomeration and resource sharing.'* (Phan et al., 2003: 166)
- ▶ Different from incubators - well-established firms are welcome

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 - ▶ **Findings:** Positive externalities between firms within the same relatively narrow industry
 - ▶ **Potential policy implications:** Choose firms with similar activities - build specialized science parks

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 - 1) Low-tech manufacturing industries, such as textiles, ceramics, and cutlery, are geographically concentrated rather than high-tech industries (Devereux et al., 2004)
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- ▶ Policy intervention: **science parks**

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- ▷ Is it that straightforward?

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- ▶ Total of 3,800 people employed in science parks in 1985; 16,587 in 1992; 76,603 in 2008
- ▷ Nearly entire existing literature case-study based - quantitative research embryonic

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 - ▶ Unit of analysis
 - ▶ Definition of firms’ similarity
 - ▶ Identification of peer effects
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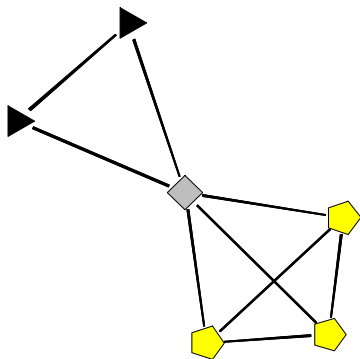
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- ▶ **Peer vs correlated effects:** Network fixed effects, selection rule & handwaiving...

Identification of Peer Effects: intuition



- ▶ Identification of peer effects through heterogeneity across firms in their relative position in network

Identification of Peer Effects: intuition

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- ▶ Example:
- ▷ Black triangles: $d_i(g) = 2$
- ▷ Yellow pentagons: $d_i(g) = 3$
- ▷ Grey square: $d_i(g) = 5$

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- ▶ Why **Bonacich centrality**?
- ▶ Calvó-Armengol et al. (2009) show why

Empirical Approach — Identification

- ▶ Empirical specification (Spatial Error Model)

$$y_i^* = \sum_{m=1}^M \beta^m x_i^m + e_i \quad (2)$$

$$e_i = \mu \sum_{j=1}^n g_{ij} + b \sum_{j=1}^n g_{ij} e_j + u_i \quad (3)$$

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- ▶ In matrix notation

$$Y = X\beta + e \quad (4)$$

$$e = \mu g\mathbf{1} + bge + u \quad (5)$$

Empirical Approach — Identification (Bramoullé et al., 2009)

- ▶ Apply spatial Cochrane-Orcutt transformation:

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- ▶ **Structural justification** for spatial error specification!

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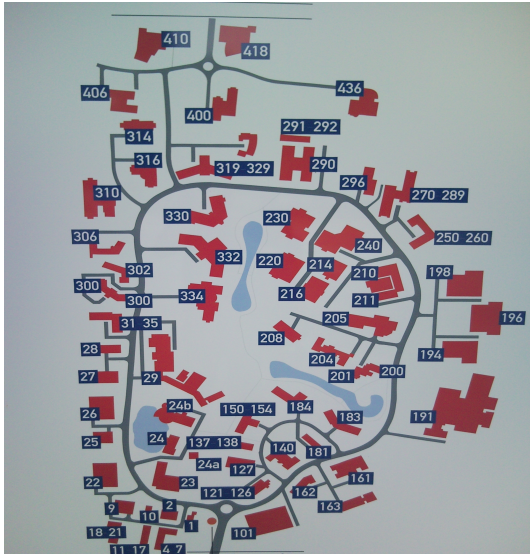
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- ▶ Not specialized in a certain area of business activity.

Science Parks - CSP Map



Firm-level financial information and IP

- ▶ Main characteristics of data base used:
 - ▶ Covers population of UK firms over the period 2000-2007
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- ▶ Serious Problem of item-nonresponse - data not missing at random (e.g. 3% of firms report employment data)

Identification of tenants

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- ▶ Regression sample 275 tenants

Tenant Firms - Entry & Exit from/to CSP & SJC

Year	# Tenants	# Entry	# Exit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2000	127	24	3
2001	170	46	27
2002	182	39	15
2003	199	32	23
2004	221	45	31
2005	230	40	28
2006	239	37	19
2007	266	46	23
# Firms	412	309	169

Tenant Firms - Degree Summary Statistics

Year	Network Density		Degree	Firms
		Mean	Std.Dev.	
SIC 3-digit				
2000	0.153	15.17	8.42	99
2007	0.157	28.90	16.63	184
SIC 2-digit				
2000	0.325	32.85	17.88	101
2007	0.313	57.73	28.70	184
SIC 1-digit				
2000	0.610	65.28	30.79	107
2007	0.678	128.94	54.13	190

Peer effect estimates

Dependent variable: In No. Patent Applications			
	(1)	(2)	(3)
SIC 3-digit			
In Degree (μ)	0.066*** (0.016)	0.092*** (0.026)	0.078*** (0.026)
Peer effects (b)	0.163** (0.064)	0.149** (0.067)	0.162** (0.067)
SIC 2-digit			
In Degree (μ)	0.049*** (0.017)	0.060** (0.030)	0.055* (0.030)
Peer effects (b)	0.062 (0.097)	-0.041 (0.108)	-0.059 (0.109)
SIC 1-digit			
In Degree (μ)	0.040*** (0.014)	0.007 (0.024)	-0.008 (0.024)
Peer effects (b)	0.197* (0.107)	0.125 (0.116)	0.143 (0.114)
Year dummies	YES	YES	YES
Sector fixed effects	NO	YES	YES
Contextual effects	YES	YES	YES

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- ▷ Evidence for presence of unobserved localized spillovers
- ▷ Let science parks specialize?