# Firm Success In Residential Neighbourhoods



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### Research aim

**Explaining the success of local firms** by looking at their dependency on the local social environment.

Neighbourhood firm success: survival, profit growth, employment growth, satisfaction Traditional economic explanations: characteristics of firm, entrepreneur and market Traditional geographical explanations: economic location factors, agglomeration advantages

New sociological explanations: what about the local social context?

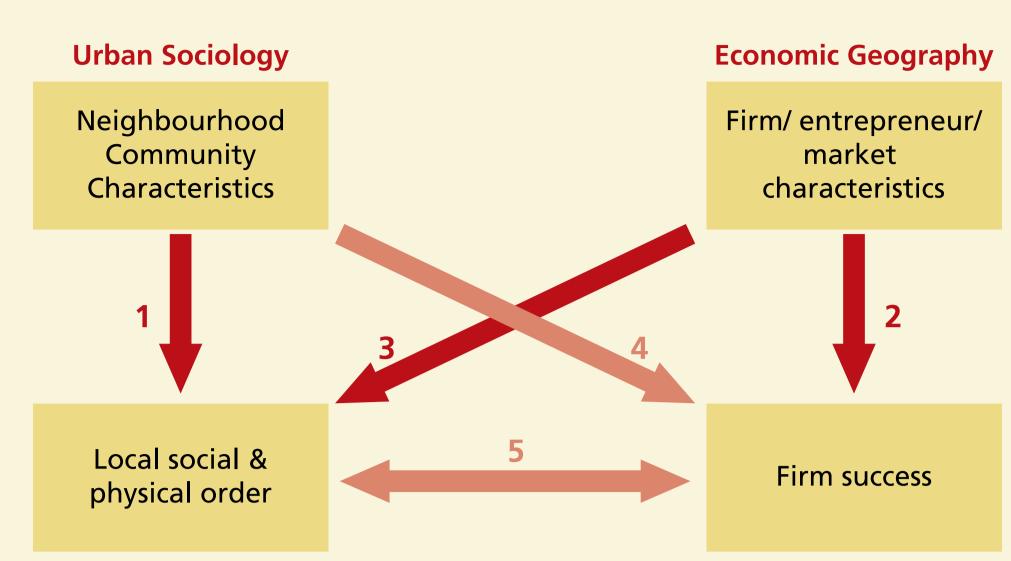
# Main research question of project

"To what extent does the local social context contribute to the explanation of the success of local firms?"

### **Current focus**

"How do local networks contribute to the explanation of firm success, controlled for characteristics of the firm and entrepreneur?"

"Is there a mediating effect of neighbourhood cohesiveness on the effect of local networks on firm success?"



Context HiPo-program



160 neighbourhoods in 40 Dutch municipalities

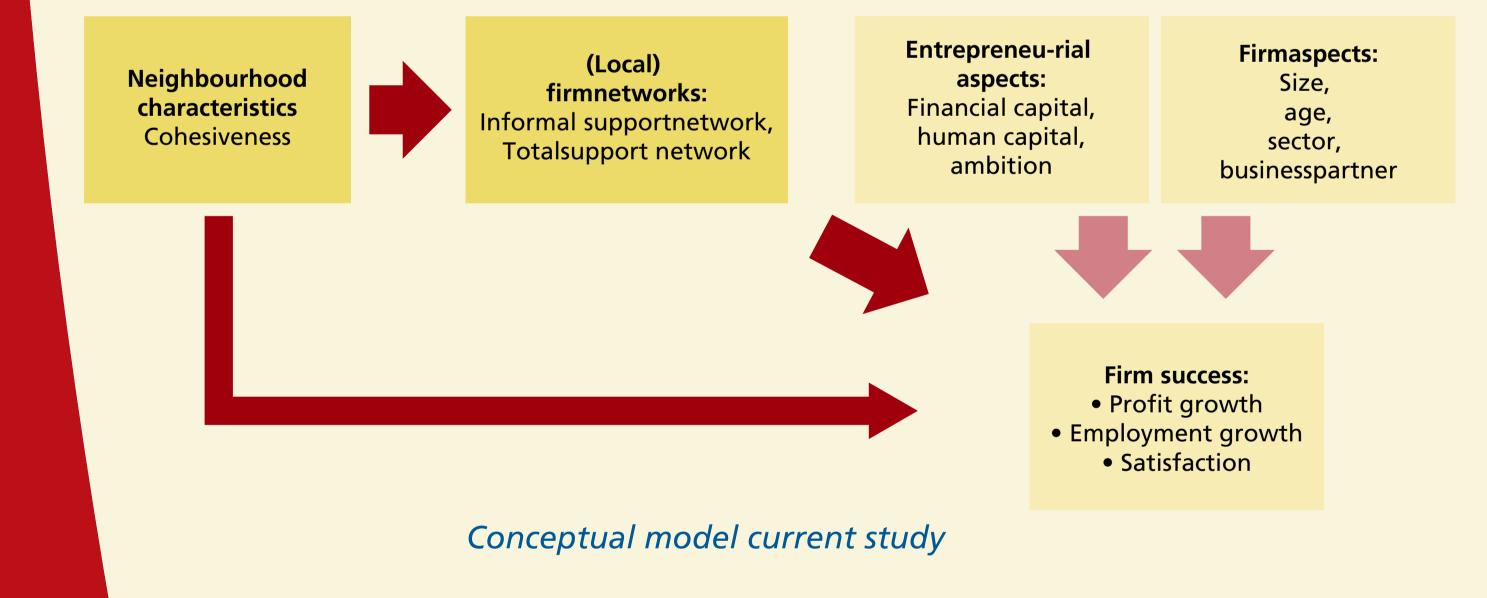
# Data

For 160 Dutch neighbourhoods (PC5-level)

- LISA: firms + sector + employees (available)
- CBS/ CombiMonitor: population characteristics (partly available)
- Survey of the Social Networks of the Dutch, 2000-2008 (SSND): social cohesion (available)
- Survey of the Social Networks of Entrepreneurs 2008-2010 (SSNE): firm success, firm/ entrepreneur aspects & social and professional networks for 384 entrepreneurs (partly available)

### Methods

- Multivariate regression analysis
- Multilevel analysis
- In-depth interviews



# How do local networks relate to firm success?

Controlled For Firm and Entrepreneurial Characteristics	Profit growth	Employment growth	Satisfaction
Local share of informal firm support network (within 1 km)	n.s.	+(entrepreneurs with low education)	n.s.
Local share of total firm support network (within 1 km)	+(firms without employees 2006)  - (firms with employees 2006)	<ul> <li>+ (partnership businesses)</li> <li>+ (firms without employees 2006)</li> <li>+ (firms within highly cohesive neighbourhoods)</li> </ul>	n.s.

# Problems, limitations and solutions

- Bias in research population: only entrepreneurs who live and work in neighbourhood → solved by including case study with non-local entrepreneurs
  - Conceptual link: lack of literature bridging the two research fields
  - Multilevel analyses: data at 3 levels (entrepreneur/ firm/ neighbourhood) → How can data be linked and analyzed?
    - Causality issue: limits bold conclusions → solved
       by using qualitative methods + next panel wave

# **Preliminary division of chapters/ Progress**

- 1. Firm survival and firm growth in Dutch neighbourhoods (1st paper presented)
- 2. Local networks and their associations with firm success in selected 160 neighbourhoods (2nd paper presented)
- 3. Linking local social order with firm success (3rd paper presented)
- 4. Demographic, economic and physical neighbourhood characteristics and their effect on firm success
- 5. Differences between local and non-local entrepreneurs (case study)
- 6. Changing neighbourhood firm success (comparing SSNE 2008 & 2010)