

## **The Role of Regional Entrepreneurship Ecosystem in the Presence of Productive Firms in the CEE Regions**

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The regional entrepreneurship ecosystem consists of a set of interconnected actors, organizations, institutions and processes. Entrepreneurial activity serves as an output of this ecosystem, and provides the background for individuals to create opportunities for innovation. In this way, value creation serves as a final outcome of the ecosystem. However productive, high growth entrepreneurial activities also vary across regions, as the regional conditions of individual and institutional factors within entrepreneurship ecosystems are different.

This paper addresses the question whether the quality of the regional entrepreneurial ecosystem has impact on the presence of productive firms. Data were collected from the regional dataset of Global Entrepreneurship Monitor on 2007–2014. In this case, the a modified rate of high-growth oriented firms serves as a measure for productive entrepreneurship, as the high-growth orientation has been characterized not only by the number of newly created workplaces, but also innovation-orientation, technology use and export-orientation. The quality of the regional entrepreneurial ecosystem is determined by different regional socio-economic measures that have also been applied for the calculation of the Regional Entrepreneurship and Development Index. In order to have a more comprehensive picture on these processes in Central and Eastern European (CEE) regions, they have been compared to Northern and Western European and Southern European regions, respectively.

The very first results show that the lack of efficient institutional systems may hinder the presence of high-growth oriented firms in CEE regions, while regions with more efficient institutions may rather provide a supportive environment for high-growth oriented firms.

## **Knowledge Workers and Workplace Mobility – Death of the Office, or a New Meaning for Employment Location?**

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With the pervasive use of laptops, tablets, mobile phones, e-mail and communication platforms, and cloud computing, knowledge workers are able to perform their work whenever and wherever. This paper addresses two popular beliefs: one, that all knowledge workers are mobile and flexible, and two, that the office is moribund (Mulcahy 2017). Based on semi-structured in-depth interviews with knowledge workers in Canada's Innovation Corridor we present a typology of mobile workers, highlighting the different factors affecting a worker's ability to move around as they perform work. In addition, we reveal a turning point in conceptualizing employment location as non-traditional places adopt multiple roles and functions, including that of the office. We argue that these are important elements to consider as we design planning policies with the future of work in mind.

## **Governance Turn in Local Economic Development in Hungary**

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The common conviction of institutionalist researchers and policy makers is that „governance matters”. However it is hard to measure the direct impact of the quality of governance, although there are