

6-11-2011

HOW COULD WE ENCOURAGE START-UPS? THE CASES AT IWATE PREFECTURE IN JAPAN (SUMMARY)

Shingo Igarashi

Kyushu University, igarashi@qrec.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Noriko Taji

Hosei University

Recommended Citation

Igarashi, Shingo and Taji, Noriko (2011) "HOW COULD WE ENCOURAGE START-UPS? THE CASES AT IWATE PREFECTURE IN JAPAN (SUMMARY)," *Frontiers of Entrepreneurship Research*: Vol. 31: Iss. 17, Article 12.
Available at: <http://digitalknowledge.babson.edu/fer/vol31/iss17/12>

This Summary is brought to you for free and open access by the Entrepreneurship at Babson at Digital Knowledge at Babson. It has been accepted for inclusion in Frontiers of Entrepreneurship Research by an authorized administrator of Digital Knowledge at Babson. For more information, please contact digitalknowledge@babson.edu.

≈ SUMMARY ≈

**HOW COULD WE ENCOURAGE START-UPS? THE
CASES AT IWATE PREFECTURE IN JAPAN***Shingo Igarashi, Kyushu University, Japan**Noriko Taji, Hosei University, Japan***Principal Topic**

There are 40 spin-offs from 1 plant of the company. Almost all of them survive. The region is not high-tech cluster, but a developing region in Japan, which's GDP and the unemployment rate is in the worst 10 in Japan. Why were so many start-ups founded from 1 plant? The entrepreneurial opportunity recognition in the entrepreneurial process is due to Individual. The founders should have experienced similar situation there compared with the person in the other companies. How could the founders find out each Entrepreneurial Opportunity?

Method

I could interview in structural with 23 founders in 40 spin-offs, for example, about his education, his career, reason why they launched and his process for start-upping so on.

Results and Implications

The spin-offs were established in two periods, around 1993 and 2002. Both in them, all the founders did not need to leave the company. There are differences between two periods. In the first, most of founders were manufacturing worker and have three or more work experience in the line. They found out their entrepreneurial opportunity (E.O.) easily because he could know the potential of market. So, they launched original design manufacturer. On the other hand, in the second, most of the founders worked as engineers. They would establish manufacturing companies that had own product. They need to look for own E.O. It means they wanted to create E.O. rather than to find out. They needed to spent a couple of year for developing own product. When they just start their venture after successful product development, they could be supported by the first period spin-offs network. The two groups are complementary to each other. And they were sharing the same work in the same plant; they could trust each other immediately.

CONTACT: Shingo Igarashi; igarashi@qrec.kyushu-u.ac.jp; (T): +81-92-642-4011; (F): +81-92-642-4015; Kyushu University, 6-10-1 Hakozaeki Higashi-ku Fukuoka 812-8581 Japan.