Special Track

Knowledge assets, knowledge sharing and intermediate organizations (clusters, industrial associations, etc.) in the creative sectors

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Description:
In general, creative production is based on project-based organizations and labor flexibility (Lorenzen & Frederiksen, 2005). As project-based and creative-based at the same time, creative organizations face many kinds of intense risks. These organizations therefore tend to organize in clusters and networks as a way of dealing with this variety of risks (Kaiser & Liecke, 2007). We would like to have papers dealing with how risk is shared, and possibly reduced by the development of knowledge-sharing initiatives, which bring together creative workers. As risk is omnipresent in creative industries such as film, photo, art, design, fashion design we will see how it is possible to deal with risk through knowledge sharing, based on relational proximity and local intermediate organizations’ support.

Rantisi and Leslie (2010) analyze the workplaces and space design of various creative sectors, including the fashion sector. They show that the public spaces and the neighbourhood in which designers locate are important to them as this can have an impact on the chance encounters and interactions between creative workers, which can also be seen as a source of cooperation, interdependencies and risk reduction. Intermediary support organizations can also offer support and they maybe try to valorize such elements in the neighbourhoods in order to support creators’ careers.

In industrial and creative cluster studies (Holbrook and Wolfe, 2002), researchers’ have been highlighting the role of relational proximity, after that of physical or geographical proximity. Actually, both forms of proximity appear to be intertwined and possibly more so in creative sectors. Relational proximity has to do with personal and organizational relations between individuals, and is thus more than beyond physical proximity. Researchers agree that physical proximity does not appear to automatically have an influence on a sector (or designers’) capacity to be creative. Indeed, personal interactions and access to information networks are key factors when a firm or an individual decides to create (Britton et al., 2009). In other words, physically cohabiting with other creators may be of less importance than what was originally thought, but it can will impact on the capacity to create if it also gives way to relational proximity.

Potential Journal Publication
All the papers submitted for the conference track will undergo a double blind review process. The best papers presented at the track will be invited for a special issue in an International Journal.
References


Guidelines:

Researchers wishing to contribute are invited to submit an extended abstract (in Word format) of 1000-1500 words by January 20, 2013. The abstract should address theoretical background, research objective, methodology, and results in terms of expected contribution to Knowledge Management theory and practice. Authors are encouraged to follow the guidelines for both extended abstracts as well as full papers that will be made available on IFKAD site.

Deadlines

• Abstract submission: 20 January 2013
• Review decisions sent to authors: 20 February 2013
• Full paper submission: 20 April 2013
• Registration to the conference (for at least one author of the paper): 25 May 2013
• Conference sessions: 12–14 June 2013

For further information

For further information about this special track, please contact: Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay dgtrembl@teluq.ca