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Business owners' network size and  
business growth in China: the role of  
comprehensive social competency**

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Business owners' network size and business growth in China:  
the role of comprehensive social competency

Xiang-yang Zhao\*

School of Economics and Business Administration, Beijing Normal University, China

Michael Frese

Psychology Department, Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen, Germany

Angelo Giardini

Department of Business Administration, Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen, Germany

Corresponding author (Xiang-yang Zhao):

Address: School of Economics and Business Administration, Beijing Normal University,  
Beijing, China 100875

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**Abstract**

Our model explains how comprehensive social competency, which is made up of three components – social skills, proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance - is related to business people' network development, and that social networks in turn is related to business growth. We conducted two studies with Chinese small business owners, - one in the capital city Beijing ( $N = 133$ ) and a second one in the less developed rural region Xunyi ( $N = 78$ ). Comprehensive social competency was consistently related to network size and business growth. In addition, government network size was related to the business growth since start-up in both studies (employee growth in Study 1 and personal asset growth in Study 2), but business network size was not related to business growth. Government network size also functions as a partial mediator between comprehensive social competency and business growth since start-up. There are also some differences between the rural area and the urban center.

*Keywords:* comprehensive social competency, *Guanxi*, network development, business growth, entrepreneurship

## 1. Introduction

Social networks have been shown to be important for achieving entrepreneurship success (e.g., see Hoang and Antoncic 2003 for a comprehensive review); this is particularly so in China, as the concept of *Guanxi* (which is a special relationship between people in China) suggests (Peng and Luo 2000; Tung and Worm 2001). One popular Chinese saying states that ‘Who you know is more important than what you know’ (Yeung and Tung 1996).

Much of the research on social networks is concerned with structural characteristics. In contrast to the general area of social networks, the research on entrepreneurship has emphasized the active nature of the entrepreneur and his or her influence on networks (Baron and Markman 2000; Johannisson 2000). Most social network studies focus on the outcomes of networks (e.g., business growth) rather than on their potential antecedents. In this paper we concentrate on the psychological antecedents of networks, in particular, on how entrepreneurs and business owners actively enlarge social networks in order to achieve higher business growth. Although networks have been discussed from a sociological perspective (Ibarra 1993; Yeung and Tung 1996; Chen and Chen 2004), little is known about individual antecedents influencing network size. A second basic tenet of our model is the question how owners’ socially competent behavior is related to business growth and finally we suggest a mediator model that has not been tested before.

The basic model of this article is described in Figure 1. We argue that comprehensive social competency, which is made of three components - social skills, proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance – is particularly useful for achieving higher business growth; in addition, we argue that enlarging social networks is an important mediator of this relationship. In the following, we first review the concept of social

networks and the active nature of network development, then discuss the relationship of comprehensive social competency with social network size, and, finally, describe why broader social networks should be associated with higher business growth. We test our model in two studies of Chinese small and micro business owners.

## **2. Theoretical background and literature review**

### *2.1 Social networks and the active nature of network development*

Broadly speaking, social networks are defined by a set of actors (individuals or organizations) and a set of linkages between these actors (Brass 1992). In this paper we focus on the personal networks of individual business owners, because in small business, they are the basis of other forms of social networks (e.g., interfirm networks) (Johannisson 2000). Networks directly useful for business owners are business networks (related to other business agents in the market) and networks with government officials. Business networks are related to the supply chain and to competitors and thus include relationships with suppliers, customers, competitors, business partners and investors. Government networks include relations with government officials (political leaders, officials in industrial bureaus, officials in regulatory bodies of commercial administration, officials in legal institutions such as the police department and inspection system and officials in state-owned banks).

Social networks have been theorized to play a critical role in the entrepreneurial process since Aldrich and Zimmer (1986). More than 70 research articles related to the new venture creation process and small to medium-sized firms have been published in this area (Hoang and Antoncic 2003). However, there were only few process-oriented studies that concentrated on network development (Hoang and Antoncic 2003; Jack, Drakopoulou Dodd et al. 2008). The literature has mostly conceptualized networks as structural variables

that affect other variables (e.g., firm growth); however, little is known about how networks are developed. With the findings presented in this paper, we build upon this literature by looking at one particular issue of the process of network development: the active approach of business owners toward the social environment as one part of actively developing a network.

Social network development can mean many things, such as enlargement of network size, the improvement of network quality, or the optimization of network structure, etc. We focus on the enlargement of social network size because it is the most obvious and sensitive index of the development of a social network. We define network size as the number of people that the business owners knows and interacts with personally (Greve and Salaff 2003).

The literature on entrepreneurial network development suggests that it is function of venture lifecycles (Steier and Greenwood 2000), industry and region (Johannisson 1996), and resource needs (Hite and Hesterly 2001). Batjargal (2006) showed that social network development is based on initial network size and the revenue growth of previous years. It is necessary to emphasize the active nature (or internal factors) of network development in the entrepreneurship literature (Anderson and Jack 2002; Batjargal 2006). In general, there is a large body of literature that has argued for the active nature of entrepreneurship (Crant 1995; Dess, Lumpkin et al. 1997; Frese and Fay 2001; Sarasvathy 2001; Krauss, Frese et al. 2005; Frese, Krauss et al. 2007). The active orientation of business owners should also play an important role in the development of networks (Baron and Markman 2000; Johannisson 2000; Frese and Fay 2001). In other words, entrepreneurs as interactive agents create the conditions for the development and growth of their firms: the environment of the venturing process is enacted (the “organizing context” by Johannisson (1991; 2000)). In this paper we

use a psychological theory of how owners develop their networks and actively structure their social situation. By doing so, we are not concerned with structural issues although we do not negate the fact that people may have been born or raised into structural networks by family and early social environment.

Our psychological perspective argues that active social behavior is based on three concepts: Social skills to interact with others effectively (social skills), employment of approaches to actively enhance and broaden networks and manipulate the social environment in one's own interests (proactive and elaborate social strategies) and overcoming difficulties when there are problems to achieve social goals (relational perseverance). Furthermore, we argue that these three concepts can be integrated into a higher-level variable: comprehensive social competency.

### Social skills

Scholars have argued that social networks are partly the results of actors' social skills and the key to entrepreneurial success is rooted in the ability to develop and maintain a personal network (Johannisson 1988; Baron and Markman 2000). Social skills refer to "the highly specific patterns of learned observable behavior, both verbal and non-verbal, through which we influence others and attempt to meet our needs" (Gesten, Weissberg et al. 1987, p. 27). Individuals with high social skills can leave a good impression on others, persuade others to do things that are useful to the entrepreneur; moreover, social skills will be functional when getting to know people and, thereby help to enlarge social networks (Baron and Markman 2000). Social skills are related to an active approach in the social arena because they are needed to produce effective results. Being effective in the social arena requires social skills (Bigelow 1995). Thus, social skills will make it easier to enlarge

social networks and achieve higher growth. Social skills include at least three specific skills (Baron and Markman 2003): (a) social perception, which refers to the accuracy in perceiving traits, intentions and motives of others, (b) social adaptability, which refers to the ability to adapt to a wide range of social situations and (c) expressiveness, which refers to the ability to express one's emotions clearly to generate enthusiasm in others.

#### Proactive and elaborate social strategies

High social skills are necessary for network development and business growth, but may not be sufficient. "Personal networks are as deliberately constructed by entrepreneurs as the ventures they launch"(Johannisson 2000, p. 371). Therefore, entrepreneurs have to use proactive and elaborate social strategies to develop networks (and not just be able to behave skillfully). The following concepts are based on the personal initiative concept which has been developed for individual behavior and which is extended here to the social arena (Frese and Fay 2001).

We use social strategies in the sense of behavioral strategies of the individual owner (in contrast to firm strategies) (Van Gelderen, Frese et al. 2000). Social strategies are the behavioral plans applied to social interactions to achieve one's goals. Social strategies mainly deal with the issues of "what interactions, with whom, in what order and when are needed to enable one to achieve an objective" (Guirdham 1990, p. 400). Human beings are active agents (Cranach and Kalbermatten 1982; Frese and Zapf 1994). They use social strategies to deal with challenging social situations (Nurmi, Tovivonen et al. 1997), and these strategies need to be proactive. Proactive implies that future opportunities and problems are prepared for at the present time (Frese, Krauss et al. 2007). Proactive and elaborate social strategies are defined as behavioral plans, applied to social interactions to



achieve one's future goals by actively developing social relationships and wisely manipulating social opportunities. Proactive and elaborate social strategies usually use long-term and elaborate plans to think about what one will say and do in social situations (Frese, Krauss et al. 2007). They involve the active and intentional initiation of social contacts, which leads to the broadening of one's social networks for future use. In addition, proactive and elaborate social strategies also help to actively improve social skills continuously. Thus, social network size and business growth are enhanced by proactive and elaborate social strategies.

#### Relational perseverance

Strategies need to be implemented and implementation implies that barriers and difficulties are overcome (e.g., conflicts and tensions may appear, plans may not work out at first stroke, contacts may need a longer time frame to be developed). In addition, the network tie itself in the business setting is usually the outcome of repeated interactions (Johannisson 2000). For example, salespeople know the importance of persistence and regular contacts with their important clients. Relational perseverance is a derivative from the personal initiative literature called 'overcoming barriers' (Frese and Fay 2001) applied to the social arena. Relational perseverance means persistence and not giving up easily when confronted with difficulties in social interactions. Persevering when developing social relationships enhances network size.

#### Comprehensive social competency

There is a common core behind these three psychological variables: social competency. Comprehensive social competency implies that one can maneuver the social world in order

to achieve one's goals – one can only achieve this when there are good skills, social strategies and perseverance. This common core appears because there is some redundancy between the three variables (cf. Bigelow 1995). The three psychological predictors also may have a compensatory function: Good social skills may compensate for lack of proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance. Similarly, a high degree of proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance may compensate for a lack of social skills, etc. While we emphasize the common core here, we do not discount that there are unique parts to each one of these three constructs (which may lead to unique predictions). Comprehensive social competency enhances network size because all three components enhance network size (cf. Figure 1).

*Hypothesis 1:* Comprehensive social competency is positively related to business owners' social network size.

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INSERT FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE  
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## 2.2 *Comprehensive social competency and business growth*

As the social arena influences business growth, the three variables that make up comprehensive social competency are related to business growth. Business growth is often utilized as a dependent variable in entrepreneurship entrepreneurship research (Gartner 1990; Timmons and Spinelli 2003). We expect comprehensive social competency to influence business growth directly and indirectly through social network size (cf. Figure 1). Similar relationships have been proposed by Baron and Markman (2000). Social skills,

proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance may produce positive outcomes, for example, by making ‘cold calls’ to potential customers or other relevant people, influencing their feelings and impressions or persuading them successfully. They also allow owners to actively make use of the social opportunities and resources that social networks afford (Johannisson 1991). All of this may be useful in raising capital, gaining customers, doing negotiation and forming alliances, etc. and this, in turn, may lead to high business growth.

*Hypothesis 2:* Comprehensive social competency is positively related to business growth.

### 2.3 Social network size and business growth

Not all of the literature on social network has concentrated on the size of the social network. As discussed above, there is a large literature on network structure, on the content of the network, and the processes by which networks are effective (e.g., trust) (Hoang & Antoncic, 2003)(Drakopoulou Dodd and Patra 2002). We argue that network size is a central variable because larger social networks can provide a wider degree of differing information and a wider net of usable information to detect financial and business opportunities and profit from them (that is obviously related to the argument of weak ties (Granovetter 1973)); a large social network is also able to provide more material resources (e.g., direct help, labor and money) and emotional support (e.g., encouragement, comfort and so on) than a smaller social network (Zhao and Aram 1995; Bruederl and Preisendoerfer 1998). Finally, there may be reputation gains as a result of a large network. This does not mean that the other aspects of networks are unimportant; it just means that network size is an important variable by itself. The more sizeable the social networks are,

the more resources and opportunities open up which may lead to business growth.

The empirical literature supports this supposition and shows relationships between social networks and success (Hansen 1995; Uzzi 1997; Bruederl and Preisendoerfer 1998; Bian 2002; Kodithuwakku and Rosa 2002; Davidsson and Honig 2003; Greve and Salaff 2003). But on the other side, there are also some studies that do not show significant relationship (Cooper, Folta et al. 1991; Aldrich and Reese 1993; Johannisson 1996). One of the more important issues may be the business context and we propose for the context of China the following hypothesis (we will discuss this point further in *Chinese Context and Business Guanxi and Government Guanxi* section):

*Hypothesis 3:* Social network size is positively related to business growth.

#### 2.4 Mediator effect

We expect that a part of the effects of comprehensive social competency (social skills, proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance) on business growth work via social network size (cf. Figure 1). We are not aware of any study that has empirically tested the mediating role of social network on the relationship between the psychological variables social competency and business growth. We, therefore, think that our examination of the mediator effect is a useful addition to literature. Social skills, proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance (social competency) increase network size, which, in turn, help business to grow. Social network size usually is the accumulated result of continuous social interactions during a long time period. Proactive and elaborate social actors build networks before they need them for their business. Owners with relational perseverance and high social skills are continuously working on improving their networks in a manner that others find congenial and positive.

Empirically, organizational level social networks have been found to mediate the relationship between network developing human resources practices (as one part of strategic human resources management) and firm performance (Collins and Clark 2003). As discussed above, social competency has additional (direct) influence on business growth over and above social network size. Social network size is not the only network variable that influences success. For example, there is good evidence to suggest quality in the sense of trust is an important variable of networks as well (Saxenian 1991; Uzzi 1997). We propose that network size is a convenient summary concept related to entrepreneurship. There must be a minimal amount of trust to be able to make use of a large network – otherwise it does not have functional value and business owners may not be able to keep up the network. Thus, keeping a network functional implies a certain degree of quality. Moreover, the social arena is larger than just networks. For example, direct effective social influence is necessary for success; the direct social influence (e.g., persuasive powers when dealing with a customer) does not necessarily work via social networks; therefore, social network size is not a full but only a partial mediator.

*Hypothesis 4:* Social network size is a partial mediator of the relationship between comprehensive social competency and business growth.

### **3. The Chinese context**

Social networks are deeply embedded in local culture and historical traditions and they are shaped by the culture (Drakopoulou Dodd and Patra 2002; Batjargal 2006). Network relationships in the Chinese context have been described as *guanxi*. *Guanxi*, in its simplest meaning, is a special personal relationship between two people in Chinese context. Chinese *Guanxi* can be regarded as a strategically constructed network of personal connections (Yan

1996). *Guanxi* can also be described as the process of developing social interactions, which involves a series of pre-planned activities that often involve intermediaries who help in the process of developing a network, for example, by introducing business owners to the right people (Fan 2002; Chen and Chen 2004). As these definitions suggest, *Guanxi* (with the exception of *Guanxi* with family members and relatives) is not fixed once and for all but is dynamically developed. Thus, it makes sense to study the psychological antecedents of *Guanxi* development and maintenance in the Chinese context. Although *Guanxi* is not the same as the social networking in the Western societies (Hackley and Dong 2001; Jansson, Johanson et al. 2007), we shall argue in this and the following sections that both concepts share a number of common characteristics.

Network development is of particular importance in China. At least two contributions to the literature speak for this assumption. The first contribution is based on cross-cultural differences which describes China as a collectivistic society (Gelfand, Bhawuk et al. 2004). The second argues that China, as many transitional and developing countries, lacks formal institutional rules and transparent government (Redding 1990; Xin and Pearce 1996; Jansson, Johanson et al. 2007).

Collectivism underlines the importance of *guanxi* in the Chinese context. Through *guanxi* a collective is developed. Once *guanxi* is established, one can ask favors from each other continuously (Xin and Pearce 1996; Yeung and Tung 1996). Further, a set of *guanxi* relations makes up a *guanxi* network (in Chinese, *guanxi wang*), which is central to the Chinese culture (Hwang 2000; Buckley, Clegg et al. 2006). Chinese may use highly individualized strategies to deal with collectivistic demands. They may try to build their social network and still be self-centered in this endeavor (Fei 1948; King 1991). The Chinese Sociologist Xiaotong Fei (1948) gave this feature a name '*cha-shiuh-ger-iyu*' (the

framework of network circle differentiation). King (1991, p. 67) also argues that ‘the Confucian individual is more than a role player mechanically performing the role-related behavior prescribed by the social structure’; ‘in relation construction it is the individual who is capable of defining roles for himself and others, and is always at the center’. In other words, the Chinese individual is the ‘architect in relationship construction’.

The second body of *guanxi* literature refers to lack of formal institutional rules and transparent government in China (Redding 1990; Wank 1996; Xin and Pearce 1996; Jansson, Johanson et al. 2007). Whenever formal rules are weak, it means that one has to compensate them by establishing good personal relationships with local authorities and other people who hold power over scarce resources. This is particularly so for the less powerful participants in such a society – thus, small business owners need to develop *guanxi*. Given these good relationships, transactions run smoothly (Alston 1989; Xin and Pearce 1996; Yeung and Tung 1996; Tung and Worm 2001; Michailova and Worm 2003).

#### 4. Business *guanxi* and government *guanxi*

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*Guanxi* can be classified into different types (Hwang 1987; Yang 1994; Fan 2002; Chen and Chen 2004; Zhang and Zhang 2006) (see Table 1 for the details). *Guanxi* related to family members, relatives, classmates, village of heritage, and so on, are largely fixed before business start-up. In this paper we concentrate on the *guanxi* network developed in the entrepreneurial process, or in other words, the social environment ‘enacted’ by business owners (Johannisson 1988). In this respect, two types of *guanxi* are particularly relevant for

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business owners: business *guanxi* and government *guanxi* (Peng and Luo 2000; Fan 2002). In general, both are consistent with the categories in bold font in Table 1. They belong to instrumental ties (Hwang 1987), stranger *guanxi* (Yang 1994; Chen and Chen 2004) and are utilitarian-oriented (Fan 2002; Zhang and Zhang 2006). Specifically, business *guanxi* is largely established on market-based transaction, which includes personal connections with customers, suppliers, competitors, business partners and investors and the like. “Good relationships with suppliers may help a firm acquire quality materials, good services and timely delivery. Similar ties with buyers may spur customer loyalty, sales volumes and reliable payment. Moreover, good relationships with executives at competitor firms may facilitate possible interfirm collaboration and implicit collusion, while minimizing uncertainty” (Peng and Luo 2000, p. 488). Relationships with business partners or co-founders may increase morale and competencies and, thus, strengthen the firm’s competitive advantage. Similarly, *guanxi* with investors helps owners to get sufficient capital for small businesses.

Government *guanxi* in China may help to smoothen business transactions, reduce bureaucratic pressures, and help to get customers. It is also “a way to bypass laws and regulations through personal connections with government officials and to obtain special treatment or scarce resources” (Fan 2002, p. 554). Government *guanxi* includes personal connections with governmental officials at different levels and with different bureaus. Governmental officials have a high degree of power to approve projects, allocate resources and intervene into businesses’ normal functioning (Xin and Pearce 1996; Peng and Luo 2000; Tung and Worm 2001). Peng and Luo (2000) found that managers’ ties with government officials were significantly related to market share and return on asset, while managers’ ties to other managers were only related to market share.



Based on these considerations, we argue that to some degree social networks are represented as *guanxi* networks in China. Therefore, the relationships of comprehensive social competency (social skills, proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance) should be similar for *guanxi* networks in China as for social networks in other societies. To test whether our theory works in China, we did two studies, one in a developed urban region, and a second one in a developing rural region. The assumption is that both collectivism and lack of formal rules are stronger in the rural area (more on this later).

### **Study 1: Small business owners in an urban center (Beijing)**

#### **Methods**

##### **Sample**

The first author (a native Chinese) did the interviews. First, a random sample of 12 streets in Beijing was taken, which are populated by entrepreneurial businesses. Every business was visited. To reduce problems of liability of newness (Bruederl and Schuessler 1990), we only interviewed owners who had been in business for over four years. Also only participants who had at least one employee were selected. In all, 133 small business owners accepted to participate in the study, which corresponds to a response rate of 33 percent. The most common reasons for refusing to participate were that the interview was too time-consuming (about 1 hour) and that it involved many sensitive questions (e.g., business growth). The demographic and economic data of the participants in Study 1 are presented in Table 2.

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### Measurement

As far as measures had to be translated, we used the forward-backward double translation procedure to ensure the accuracy of the translation (Brislin 1970). First, a native speaker translated the measures into Chinese, and then a doctoral student majoring in English literature independently back-translated into English. Differences between the original and the re-translated questions and answering scales were discussed and resolved.

*Social skills:* We assessed social skills with three measures developed and validated by Baron and Markman (2003) - social perception, social adaptability and expressiveness. Each measure included 5 Likert-type items (e.g., 'I am a good judge of other people', 'I can easily adjust to being in just about any social situation', 'I am very sensitive to criticism from others'). Participants rated each statement on a 5-point scale (1 = definitely not like me; 5 = exactly like me). Confirmatory factor analysis showed that the three-factor model with the factors social perception, social adaptability and expressiveness did not achieve an acceptable fit ( $\chi^2 = 153.77$ ,  $df = 87$ ,  $p < .001$ ; RMSEA = .08, TLI = .73, CFI = .78). Expressiveness could not be distinguished as a separate factor. Although the two factors social perception (3 items) and social adaptability (5 items) could be reproduced as distinct factors, their correlation was high ( $r = .45$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Therefore, we combined these two factors – the resulting confirmatory factor analysis showed a good fit for the model with one latent factor ( $\chi^2 = 35.39$ ,  $df = 19$ ,  $p = .01$ ; RMSEA = .06; GFI = .96; CFI = .94), which we labeled 'social skills'. Cronbach's alpha reliability for this new measure was .75 (8

items).

*Proactive and elaborate social strategies:* We developed 10 questionnaire items for this study to measure proactive and elaborate social strategies using a 5-point response scale (1 = definitely not like me, 5 = exactly like me): Proactiveness (i.e., the long-term and active nature of strategies, sample item 'I actively make friends with those people working in government') and elaboratedness (sample item 'I skillfully use intermediaries to introduce me to those people with whom I really want to associate', cf. Appendix 1 for the full measure). The item development of this measure was based on measures utilized in a different context but shown to have good construct validity (Frese, Krauss et al. 2007). Factorial validity of our measure was determined in a two-way process. Exploratory factor analysis was first employed on half of a sample (N = 105. In this case, we combined the data of Study 1 and 2). Both Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO= .87) and Bartlett's test of sphericity ( $\chi^2 = 468.44$ ,  $df = 45$ ,  $P < .000$ ) showed that it was feasible to carry out such an exploratory factor analysis. The results showed that 10 items loaded on the two factors as intended, and that these two factors also can be interpreted as proactive social strategies and elaborate social strategies; in all, 61.05% of the total variance was explained by these two factors. Further, a confirmatory factor analysis was employed on the other half of the sample (N = 106). The two-factor model had an adequate fit to the data ( $\chi^2 = 59.32$ ,  $df = 34$ ,  $P = .01$ ; RMSEA = .08; GFI = .90; CFI = .94). The high correlation between proactive social strategies and elaborate social strategies ( $r = .58$ ,  $p < .01$ ) convinced us to combine the two factors. A second-order confirmatory factor model also showed a good fit to the data ( $\chi^2 = 56.72$ ,  $df = 34$ ,  $p < .001$ ; RMSEA = .07; TLI = .93; CFI = .95). Therefore, the second-order factor model was accepted. The new measure with 10 items was called proactive and elaborate social

strategies; the reliability was determined by Cronbach's alpha for this measure and was .86 (10 items).

*Relational perseverance:* Our measure of relational perseverance was based on an interview using the overcoming barriers procedure, developed and validated by Frese and colleagues (Frese, Kring et al. 1996; Frese, Fay et al. 1997; Krauss, Frese et al. 2005). We developed three scenarios relevant to the social interactions in business practice (e.g., the resignation of a key employee, cf. Appendix 2), and asked participants to come up with feasible solutions. Whenever participants gave a solution, a new barrier was introduced ('imagine this doesn't work') until participants could not come up with any further ideas. Participants' answers were written down in detail during the interview and were later coded by two independent raters, who were trained to use the coding procedure. The number of barriers that participants overcame and the degree to which the answers showed activeness (which was rated on a 5-point scale) was averaged to get a single score for relational perseverance (Cronbach's alpha for the measure was .83 in Study 1). Inter-rater agreement was  $r = .89$ . This is a sort of performance measure that is based on the concept of the situational interview that was shown to have high validity in predicting future behavior of people (Latham and Saari 1984). We think that this measure is of particular value to assess an active approach towards relationship management.

*Comprehensive social competency:* From a theoretical perspective, the three psychological variables social skills, proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance share a common core, that is, they are facets of social competency. To test, whether this assertion also holds empirically, we conducted a confirmatory factor analysis. We tested a model with three correlated latent factors. The latent factor 'social skills' comprised the observed variables 'social perception' and 'social adaptation' (development

of the measures see above). The latent factor ‘proactive and elaborate social strategies’ comprised the observed variables ‘proactiveness’ and ‘elaboratedness’ (see above). The latent factor ‘relational perseverance’ comprised the three ratings for the three scenarios in the interview (see above). The fit of the model was good ( $\chi^2 = 20.81$ ,  $df = 15$ ,  $p < .05$ ; RMSEA = .05; TLI = .97; CFI = .98). These results suggest aggregation – therefore, we aggregated the three psychological variables to form a single score of comprehensive social competency.

*Network size:* An ego-centered network method, that is, the social network that is only related to the participant him/herself was employed (Wasserman and Faust 1994; Greve and Salaff 2003). To measure network size (or number of *guanxi*), we first classified business *guanxi* and government *guanxi* into several subgroups, and then asked participants to estimate how many people they knew in each subgroup. To include someone as his/her *guanxi*, the participant at least had to know this person’s name and had to have face-to-face interaction with this person in the past year. Business *guanxi* included the following five subgroups: suppliers, buyers or customers, competitors, business partners or co-founders and investors. Government *guanxi* included the subgroups: political leaders at various levels, officials in industrial bureaus, officials in regulatory organizations like the tax bureau and commercial administration, officials in legal institutions such as the police department, court and inspection system and officials in state-owned banks. Finally, we summed up the numbers in all the respective subgroups as estimates of business network size and government network size.

*Business growth:* It is very challenging to measure business growth well in general (Davidsson and Wiklund 2000; Witt 2004) and this is particularly so in our context. Chinese small business owners do not often keep exact records of their budgets. Therefore,

proxy measures of growth were needed with robust questions that the owners were able and willing to answer. We chose to measure growth with two indicators. *Employee growth*: We inquired about the *number of employees* in 2003 and the initial number of employees at start-up (the range of the initial number of employees is from 0 to 4.). Our measure of *employee growth* was the result of using the number of employees in 2003 minus the initial number of employee at start-up. This is a sensitive and reliable indicator for measuring absolute growth of small and medium size enterprises (SMEs). Small and medium sized enterprises are usually very careful not to hire unnecessary hands, so employee growth since start-up is quite consistent with the needs for their businesses and reflects business growth. Previous literature also employed this indicator (e.g., see Bruederl and Preisendoerfer 1998).

*Business growth in the past 3 years*: The second measure of business growth asked participants to report their business growth on profit, sales and number of customers during the past three years on a 7-point scale. The 7-point scale of performance was suggested by the results of a qualitative pilot study in which we asked business owners about the differentiations they naturally made in terms of growth and decline. Therefore, we used the following 7 response possibilities: 'declined by more than 60%', 'declined between 60%-30%', 'declined by less than 30%', 'the same', 'increased less than 30%', 'increased 30-60%' 'increased more than 60%'. A year-by-year comparison was made for the past three years (2001, 2002 and 2003), resulting in 9 items that were averaged to produce a measure of business growth. This measure is an aggregated index or causal indicator model (Bollen and Lennox 1991; MacCallum and Browne 1993).

### Control Variables

The existing literature has shown that several demographic and economic variables influence business growth and network development: gender (Davidsson and Honig 2003; Forret and Dougherty 2004), education (Bruederl and Preisendoerfer 1998; Frese 2000), years of previous working experience (Frese 2000; Davidsson and Honig 2003), age of business (or years of experience as business owners) (Davidsson and Wiklund 2002), business sectors (Frese et al., 2005) and starting capital (Frese 2000). Therefore, these variables were also included in our study as control variables. For gender, female was coded as 0 and male as 1; education was measured on a five-point response scale (1 = elementary school; 5 = master's degree or higher); business sector was included as three dummy variables to code manufacture, trade (retail and wholesale) and service, and we assigned other business sectors (high-tech enterprise and mixed types) as a reference category.

*Environment difficulty:* We included a summary measure of environmental dynamism and munificence as a control variable. Environmental dynamism refers to the instability or turbulence of an environment; munificence implies that the environment gives support for business development, which includes resources, opportunities, government policies and so on (Baum and Wally 2003). The dynamism measure developed by Priem, Rasheed and Kotulic (1995) and the munificence measure developed by Hambrick and Finkelstein (1987) were employed. Each measure includes 5 items (e.g., 'our firm must frequently change its products and practices to keep up with competitors', 'Our markets are rich in investment capital'). Participants rated the extent to which each statement is true for them on a 5-point scale (1 = definitely not like mine; 5 = exactly like mine). Munificence and dynamism were added together into a single index called *environment difficulty* because an environment

low on munificence and high on dynamism imply that the environment is less difficult to handle (Cronbach's alpha was .53).

*Network/family/friends:* China is a family-oriented collectivistic society (Gelfand, Bhawuk et al. 2004). Family members and relatives usually provide starting capital, manpower, and encouragement for business owners. In addition, friends may also provide information, suggestions and emotional support for business owners. They may act as intermediaries connecting business owners with other influential people, who are in charge of resources (Fan 2002). Therefore, we included network/family/friends as a control variable. We measured network/family/friends directly in three subgroups and asked participants to estimate the number of family members, relatives and non-business friends, who have gave support during the process of building the business.

### **Analytical Approach**

Due to the skewed distribution of network size and number of employees, logarithm transformations were used (Cohen, Cohen et al. 2003). This is often done with network data (cf. Greve and Salaff (2003)). We tested the mediating effect of social network size following the procedure outlined by James and Brett (1984). The steps are: first, the relationship between comprehensive social competency to network size variables (Hypothesis 1); second, the relationship of comprehensive social competency to business growth (Hypothesis 2); third, the relationship of network size to business growth (Hypothesis 3). The crucial fourth step is to compare the relationship of comprehensive social competency to business growth with and without including the mediator network size. If including network size into the regression equation reduces regression coefficients or explained variance of the independent variables significantly, network size can be



considered a mediator (Hypothesis 4).

In addition, multicollinearity was tested as part of the regression analyses, using multiple cut-off points. These tests did not reveal any problems of multicollinearity.

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INSERT TABLES 3 AND 4 ABOUT HERE  
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## Results

The intercorrelation matrix for study 1 (including means and standard deviations) is presented in Table 3. As the measure of network size is transformed logarithmically, the average government network size was around 20 and the average business network size was around 100. There were a number of interesting relationships among the control variables. Females worked more frequently in trade than males ( $r = -.18, p < .05$ ); males received more starting capital than females ( $r = .23, p < .01$ ). Education was negatively related to how long ago owners started their businesses ( $r = -.28, p < .01$ ), but was positively related to starting capital ( $r = .24, p < .01$ ) and network/family, friends ( $r = .21, p < .05$ ). Owners of manufacturing firms had worked longer as business owners (age of business) ( $r = .40, p < .01$ ) while owners of trading firms had worked a shorter length of time as business owners (age of business) ( $r = -.21, p < .05$ ). Owners of manufacturing firms had higher starting capital ( $r = .20, p < .05$ ) in contrast to owners of trading firms who started their businesses with less capital ( $r = -.23, p < .05$ ).

We used hierarchical regression analyses presented in Table 4. Significant relationships were found for all control variables except gender and network/family, friends.

Education was significantly related to government network size ( $\beta = .24, p < .01$ ) and to business growth in the past 3 years ( $\beta = .27, p < .01$ ). Age of business (or number of years as a business owner) was positively related to government network size ( $\beta = .19, p < .05$ ), but negatively related to business growth in the past 3 years ( $\beta = -.22, p < .05$ ). Number of years of previous working experience was negatively related to business growth in the past 3 years ( $\beta = -.17, p < .05$ ) as well. Manufacturing industry was negatively related to business network size ( $\beta = -.28, p < .05$ ). Trade and service industry were negatively related to government network size ( $\beta = -.27$  and  $-.32$ , respectively,  $ps < .05$ ). Starting capital was positively related to employee growth ( $\beta = .32, p < .01$ ). Finally, environment difficulty was negatively related to business network size ( $\beta = -.20, p < .05$ ), government network size ( $\beta = -.23, p < .01$ ) and business growth in the past 3 years ( $\beta = -.18, p < .05$ ).

To test our hypotheses, we used hierarchical regression analyses presented in Table 4. Hypothesis 1 postulates that comprehensive social competency is positively related to network size. We tested this hypothesis with two models, using business network size and government network size as dependent variables (Models 1 and 2 in Table 4). The findings presented in Table 4 demonstrate that comprehensive social competency was significantly related to business and government network size (both  $\beta s = .32, ps < .01$ ). Thus, Hypothesis 1 was confirmed.

Hypothesis 2 proposes that comprehensive social competency is positively related to business growth. We tested this hypothesis with two models, using business growth in the past 3 years and employee growth as dependent variables (Models 3 and 4 in Table 4). In both cases, comprehensive social competency was significantly related to business growth (for business growth in the past 3 years  $\beta = .30, p < .01$ ; for employee growth  $\beta = .24, p < .01$ ). Thus, Hypothesis 2 was confirmed.

Hypothesis 3 states that network size is related to business growth. Business network size was not significantly related to any of business growth variables ( $\beta = .12$ ,  $\beta = .10$ , n.s.; Models 5 and 6 in Table 4). Government network size was not related to business growth in the past 3 years ( $\beta = -.01$ , n.s.), but its relationship was marginally significant with employee growth ( $\beta = .17$ ,  $p < .10$ ). Further, when business network size was excluded from the regression analysis, government network size was significantly related to number of employees ( $\beta = .19$ ,  $p < .05$ ; cf. Model 7 in Table 4). Thus, Hypothesis 3 was partially confirmed.

#### *Mediator effect*

Hypothesis 4 predicts that network size mediates the relationship between comprehensive social competency and business growth. Because of the insignificant relationship between business network size and business growth, we only tested the mediating effect of government network size and we only used employee growth as the dependent variable. Table 4 informs us that government network size was a partial mediator for the relationship between comprehensive social competency and employee growth. Controlling for government network size reduced the regression coefficient of comprehensive social competency predicting employee growth from .24 to .21. The increment of  $R^2$  (explained variance) was reduced from .04 to .03 (which was a decrease of 25%). However, the regression coefficient remained significant. Thus, there was some support for Hypothesis 4 for the dependent variable employee growth but no support for the dependent variable business growth in the past 3 years; the mediation effect was one of partial mediation.

## Discussions

Hypotheses 1 and 2 have fared well but hypotheses 3 and 4 were not fully confirmed. The result showed that our hypothesis on the relationship between network size and business growth (Hypothesis 3) was true only for government network size and only for one of the two business growth variables. In addition, only government network size functioned as a partial mediator between comprehensive social competency and employee growth (Hypothesis 4). Thus, overall, the hypotheses were confirmed only to some extent.

Possibly, Beijing may not be the optimal environment to study our hypotheses because Beijing constitutes the most modern part of the Chinese society. Both cross-cultural psychology and institutional theory suggest that there are differences between the more highly developed capital city and rural China. There are also obvious differences between urban China and rural China in terms of per capita GDP, infrastructure, education and health care, etc (Fairbank and Goldman 1999; Yao 2002; NBSC 2003; Ravallion and Chen 2004; Han 2005). Therefore, to take these differences into consideration, we did a second study in the more rural area of Xunyi.

Cross-cultural psychology suggests that with economic development, societies become more individualistic (Ralston, Pounder et al. 2006) and that there is an urban-rural divide with the urban areas being more individualistic than the rural areas in every society (Hofstede 1980). Since networks are more important for collectivistic subcultures, this suggests that social network may be less important in the urban center of Beijing than in the rural area of Xunyi.

Institutional theory argues that institutional development starts in the metropolitan, urban areas and is delayed in the rural areas of a country. Institutional theory argues that *guanxi* may be more important in those situations in which the institutions are not well

developed (Xin and Pearce 1996). North (1990; 2005) differentiates two kinds of institutions: formal and informal institutions. Formal institutions, such as law, provide the legal framework, rules and regulations of behavior. Informal institutions, such as tradition, convention and codes of conduct, guide individuals and society to function in a desired manner through the promotion of social norms and values. The content and quality of formal and informal institutions and their respective enforcement mechanisms ensure the proper functioning of society, and the necessary prerequisites for economic growth. From such a view, *guanxi*, which belongs to informal intuitions, is highly needed and utilized to make up for the deficiencies of formal institutional artifacts and failures in the legal system (Xin and Pearce 1996). Thus, in circumstances of weak formal institutions, personal connections and networking become fundamental parts of economic and social exchanges.

Thus, the urban area of Beijing should show less influence of government network than the rural area of Xunyi. In contrast to the more anonymous urban center, local government in a rural area controls much more of the resources and business opportunities than business owners. This leads to a stronger governmental influence on the survival and the success of small businesses. Therefore, networks (*guanxi*) with local government may be more influential in achieving high business growth in the less developed, rural area of China than in a big city. Sociologists found that the social network structure in rural China is quite different from the one in urban China (Fei 1948). Rural China is a relatively closed community. Therefore, social networks are very important.

Another reason to perform a second study was to overcome a limitation in the dependent variable used in Study 1. While business growth in the past 3 years was a useful variable – it was relatively crude and included some high degree of subjectivity. Therefore, in our second study we chose to use two more elaborate measured business growths – asset

growth since start-up and business growth in the past 3 years based on detailed data of sales and profit.

### **Study 2: Small business owners in a rural area (Xunyi)**

#### **Methods**

##### **Sample**

We employed the same sampling procedure as in Study 1 in a small, less developed rural region named Xunyi County, which is located in Shaanxi Province, in northwest China (200 km from Xi'an and 1500 km from Beijing). This region has nearly 260,000 residents with a 250 US dollar average income per capita per year (Xunyi 2003), which is considerably lower than the 1,000 US dollar average income per capita per year in China and the 1,900 US dollar average income per capita per year in the urban city of Beijing (NBSC 2003). Since most businesses in this rural region employ less than 8 employees, in the Chinese law they are called '*Ge-ti-hu*' (literately, individual entrepreneur).

Three streets were randomly selected and those owners who had been in business for over three years were asked for an interview. Because most of the business owners are individual entrepreneurs, we did not employ the criterion of a minimum of one employee as in Study 1. In all, 78 small business owners were interviewed. The demographic and economic data of the Xunyi participants are presented in the third column of Table 2. Only 9% business owners in our sample have one or one more employees.

##### **Measurement**

*Comprehensive social competency and network size:* We employed the same measures

of comprehensive social competency, and the two variables of social network size as in Study 1. In terms of reliability, Cronbach's alphas were .78 for social skills, .85 for proactive and elaborate social strategies and .91 for relational perseverance. To test, whether aggregation of the psychological variables to form a measure comprehensive social competency was justified, we conducted the same analyses as in Study 1. Again, the fit of the correlated three factors model was good ( $\chi^2 = 22.34$ ,  $df = 15$ ,  $p < .10$ ; RMSEA = .08; TLI = .95; CFI = .97). Therefore, we aggregated the three psychological variables to form a single score of comprehensive social competency.

*Asset growth since start-up:* In Study 2 we employed a detailed measure of owners' personal *asset growth* based on the following data: 1) the total of starting capital; 2) the proportion of the starting capital that was borrowed from others (e.g., bank, family members, friends, etc.); 3) the proportion of the money borrowed from others at the time of the study; 4) the proportion of money lent to others (e.g., to customers, to other business owners, etc.) at the time of the study; 5) the proportion of money taken out from the business since start-up (e.g., personal savings, major life expense, house buying, etc.); 6) the amount the owner would receive if he would sell the business at the time of the study (including goods, furniture and so on). Based on these data we calculated the following indices: assets at start-up time, which was equal to (1) - (2); assets at the time of the study, which was equal to (4) + (5) + (6) - (3); asset growth since start-up, which was equal to assets at study time minus assets at start-up. Literature suggests that asset growth is a highly suitable variable when individuals are the focus of entrepreneurship study (Davidsson and Wiklund 2000).

*Business growth in the past 3 years:* In Xunyi we also collected the absolute sales and profit data in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 by day or by month and then calculated the sales

growth and profit growth in the past 3 years. In order to compare this with the Beijing sample, we converted them into the same 7-point scale used in Beijing and averaged sales growth and profit growth to get an index for business growth in the past 3 years.

### Control variables

We employed the same control variables as in Study 1 with the exception of a dummy variable for high-tech enterprises (none in this sample), and because there were only 3 manufacturing businesses we eliminated this variable and used only one dummy variable to code the business sector (service = 0 and trade = 1).

### Analytic approach

We employed the same analytic approach as in Study 1 (logarithm transformation, multicollinearity test and hierarchical regression analyses to test mediation effects, etc.).

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INSERT TABLES 5 AND 6 ABOUT HERE  
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### Results

The intercorrelation matrix (including means and standard deviations) is presented in Table 5. Among the control variables, males worked more years as business owners (age of business) ( $r = .28, p < .05$ ) and had a larger network/family, friends ( $r = .29, p < .05$ ). Educated people were less likely to work in trade ( $r = -.35, p < .05$ ). Business owners with longer previous working experience had a larger network/family, friends ( $r = .26, p < .05$ ).



The hierarchical regression analyses are presented in Table 6. Similar to Study 1, there were several significant relationships between the control variables and the other variables. Education was related to business network size and government network size ( $\beta = .29, p < .05$ ;  $\beta = .30, p < .05$ , respectively). Age of business (or number of years as a business owner) was related to both business and government network size ( $\beta = .29, p < .05$ ;  $\beta = .31, p < .01$ , respectively). In addition, age of business (or number of years as a business owner) was related to asset growth since start-up ( $\beta = .57, p < .01$ ). Finally, starting capital was related to business network size ( $\beta = .29, p < .01$ ) and to asset growth since start-up ( $\beta = .43, p < .01$ ) as well.

Hypothesis 1 postulates that comprehensive social competency is positively related to network size. Comprehensive social competency was once again significantly related to network size (for business network size  $\beta = .36, p < .01$ ; for government network size  $\beta = .47, p < .01$ ). Thus, Hypothesis 1 was confirmed.

Hypothesis 2 argues that comprehensive social competency is positively related to business growth. In both cases, comprehensive social competency was significantly related to business growth (for business growth in the past 3 years  $\beta = .36, p < .05$ ; for asset growth since start-up  $\beta = .50, p < .01$ ). Thus, Hypotheses 2 was also confirmed.

Hypothesis 3 states that network size is related to business growth. Table 6 (Models 5 and 6) showed that business network size was unrelated to both growth variables ( $\beta = -.04$  for business growth in the past 3 years and  $\beta = .01$  for asset growth since start-up, both n.s.). Again, there was no relationship of business network size to growth variable. Government network size in Xunyi was significantly related to asset growth since start-up ( $\beta = .40, p < .01$ ), but not to business growth in the past 3 years ( $\beta = -.09, n.s.$ ). Thus, as in Study 1, Hypothesis 3 was supported only for government network size as explanatory variable and

absolute growth measure (asset growth since start-up) as dependent variable.

#### *Mediator effect*

Because business network size was unrelated to both measures of business growth, we tested the mediation model only for government network size. Models in Table 6 informs us that government network size was a partial mediator when asset growth since start-up as dependent variable. More specifically, controlling for the mediator reduced the regression coefficient of comprehensive social competency predicting asset growth since start-up from .50 to .43. Increments in  $R^2$  (explained variance) were reduced from .17 to .11 (which was a decrease of 41%). Since all regression coefficients remained significant after controlling for the mediator, there was partial mediation; thus, Hypothesis 4 is supported only for government network size as mediator and asset growth since start-up as dependent variable.

#### **Discussions**

The main objective of these two studies was to explore how business owners' comprehensive social competency, which is made up of social skills, proactive and elaborate social strategies and relational perseverance, was related to social network size and business growth. Interestingly, both studies presented similar patterns in spite of the urban and rural difference.

The aggregated measure comprehensive social competency showed consistent and strong relationships to government network size and business growth. Thus, generally speaking, these two studies largely confirmed that comprehensive social competency is positively related to business growth directly and via government network size.

Interestingly, business growth was not predicted well by business network size; similarly, business network size was not a mediator in either study. This lack of relationship of business network size to business growth is consistent with other studies (e.g., Peng and Luo (2000) found that managers' ties to other managers were only related to market share, but not to return on asset). This may be due to business networks being largely based on market-based transactions. Everyone, who can provide high quality goods and service with a competitive price, has the potential to build up broader social networks with other business agents in the market (e.g., customers, suppliers and so on) – maybe competency driven networks with other business owners may be less important in such a case. Similarly, networks built on family and friends are not important for success; we were not per se interested in this variable and, therefore, we included it only as a control variable – but network/family/friends did not have an influence independently of the other concepts in our model.

In contrast to business network size, government network size was a predictor for success variables in both studies. However, the relationships of government networks with business growth were larger and more consistent in Study 2. Moreover, comprehensive social competency was correlated with government networks in both studies, but more highly in Study 2. Government network size was a partial mediator in both studies, but again more strongly so in the less developed rural area of Study 2. Three potential, interrelated reasons may explain these findings: First, institutionalization is less developed in the rural area and the government officials may be both more approachable and have less formal standards in a small town (such as Xunyi) than in the large anonymous city (as in Beijing). Second, a variant of this would be that the power differential between government's and owners' resources may be higher in rural Xunyi. Therefore, *guanxi* to

government officials is important in determining business growth in the small town and *guanxi* functions as a partial mediator. Third, the culture of collectivism may be higher in the rural area than in the big city – it is a well-known phenomenon in cross-cultural research that the smaller countryside is more collectivistic than the big cities (Hofstede 1980), particularly in fast developing countries. Thus, there would be higher expectations that *guanxi* is necessary in the rural area than in the big city. Unfortunately, our data do not allow us to tease apart and to empirically differentiate the veridicality of these interpretations. We urge researchers to empirically test the cross-cultural versus the institutional formal rules interpretations against each other in the future.

The perceived business environment was probably not responsible for the differences between Studies 1 and 2. We found no significant difference in the difficulty level of the perceived business environment between Beijing owners and Xunyi owners (the mean difference was .04, n.s.). Moreover, environmental difficulty did not play a large role for success – it was not consistently correlated with success (we controlled for this variable in the regression analyses).

### **Strengths, Limitations and Conclusions**

One methodological issue that makes it difficult to compare the results of the two studies lies in the somewhat different operationalization of the success variables. We prefer asset growth in Study 2 because it was a better measure than the somewhat cruder measures used in Study 1. This was one of the reasons why we designed this study as a partial replication of Study 1. However, we doubt that we would have received adequate responses in Beijing. In the somewhat less trusting environment of the big city, there is more distrust of an interviewer and, therefore, we would not have received the details that we asked to

calculate asset growth. One possible interpretation of the higher relationships in Study 2 is that smaller organizations profit more from government contacts than the larger organizations of Study 1. This result should not be over-interpreted, however, because government network size is still dependent upon the proactive and elaborate social strategies included in the variable comprehensive social competency – all three active social variables are significantly related to government network size, business network size, and to both business growth variables in both studies. We need to emphasize that this is a cross-sectional study which puts restrictions on causal interpretations; therefore, longitudinal studies should be done in this area. However, it is unlikely that comprehensive social competency is substantially affected by business growth; therefore, it is likely that the causal ordering is similar to the way suggested by our model.

This study only explored one part of the psychological predictors of network activities. Other potential variables may be, for example, network cognition (Krackhardt 1992), personality variables like extroversion, agreeableness, locus of internal control and need for power (Morrison 2002), etc. In addition, social networks in the two studies have many different structural properties, such as strength, density, structural holes, etc. Given the complexity of getting good network data within the constraints of any one study, we focused on network size. It is our proposition that comprehensive social competency is related to the development of a certain degree of trust and that network size can only have functional value if there is a certain degree of trust involved. Future studies should explicitly test this by combining issues of network quality and network size and test whether quality characteristics, such as trust, produces additional explained variance.

The two studies have their strengths. The most important strength is the fact that two studies allow to cross-validate the results. This strengthens the conclusions to be drawn.

Both studies showed clear relationships between comprehensive social competency and both business and government network size and between comprehensive social competency and all the different business growth variables. Thus, we can be sure that these relationships hold within the Chinese context. In addition, it was useful to study both the metropolis Beijing and the rural area of Xunyi. There were some differences between urban and rural China. Our model was somewhat more substantiated in the rural area than in the urban area. We encourage researchers to take this factor into consideration by not only sampling in highly developed urban centers but also in less developed rural regions.

Another strength of the article is its use of measuring comprehensive social competence with two different methods – a questionnaire method and a performance measure within the interview. Questionnaire measures alone may be biased by attributions and memory of the respondents. A measure such as relational perseverance cannot be biased because it measures performance directly by asking participants to come up with ideas to deal with difficult social situations as possible. These were then coded by the raters (with adequate inter-rater agreement). Relational perseverance was significantly related to both the network size as well as to the business growth variables in both studies; thus, a strong measure that captures one part of the dynamics of relationship development could be shown to be predictive in the context of China. Moreover, relational perseverance is related to the questionnaire measures of social skills and proactive and elaborate social strategies, which supports the validity of these questionnaire measures.

One of the contributions of this article is to look at the psychological antecedents to networks development. Our data suggest that comprehensive social competency is consistently related to network size and to success. Thus, our major contribution is to examine the psychological antecedents of *guanxi* (or network) development. Since business

owners can influence their networks size, this has immediate practical implications and leads to a dynamic concept of networking (Baron and Markman 2000; Johannisson 2000; Hoang and Antoncic 2003). It may be useful to train people to increase their *guanxi* networks which might increase business growth. In addition, our studies showed that the literature on proactive approaches in work and organizational psychology and entrepreneurship should include proactive approaches not only toward the tasks at hand, but also toward social networks (Crant 1995; Dess, Lumpkin et al. 1997; Frese and Fay 2001; Sarasvathy 2001).

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Figure 1: The Theoretical Model of This Study

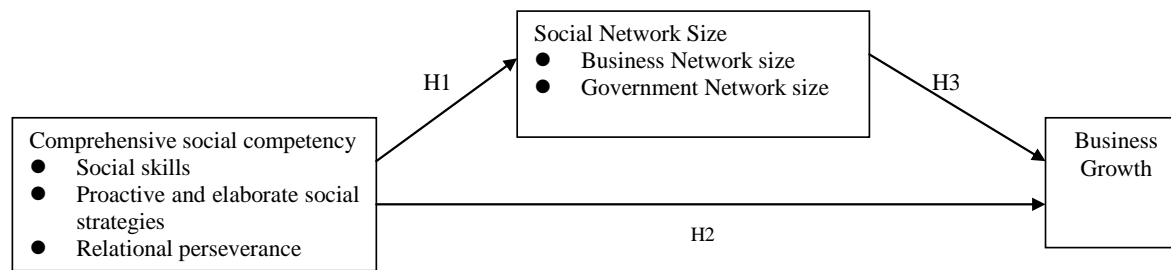


Table 1: The Classification of *guanxi* (With special reference to Zhang and Zhang (2006))

<i>Guanxi</i> 's categories	<i>Guanxi</i> 's scope	<i>Guanxi</i> 's key characteristic
Hwang (1987)		
(1) Expressive tie	(1) Family members and relatives	(1) Permanent and stable relationships based on obligation
<b>(2) Instrumental tie</b>	<b>(2) Purely strangers</b>	<b>(2) Unstable and temporary relationships</b>
(3) Mixed tie	(3) Between the above both	(3) Between the above both
Yang (1994)		
(1) Jia-ren <i>guanxi</i>	(1) Family members	(1) Obeying with the obligation rule
(2) Qinqi <i>guanxi</i>	(2) Relatives	(2) Emphasizing more obligation than reciprocity
(3) Pengyou <i>guanxi</i>	(3) Friends, neighbors, colleagues, classmates, etc	(3) Emphasizing more reciprocity than obligation
<b>(4) Shen-ren <i>guanxi</i></b>	<b>(4) Mere acquaintances or strangers</b>	<b>(4) Obeying with the instrumentality rules</b>
Fan (2002)		
(1) Family <i>guanxi</i>	(1) Family members and relatives	(1) Emotional and Instrumental
(2) Helper <i>guanxi</i>	(2) Friends, classmates	(2) Instrumental or utilitarian
<b>(3) Business <i>guanxi</i></b>	<b>(3) Business agents in the market and government officials</b>	<b>(3) Purely utilitarian</b>
Chen and Chen (2004)		
(1) Family <i>guanxi</i>	(1) Family members, relatives	
(2) Familiar <i>guanxi</i>	(2) Former classmates, colleagues, etc	
<b>(3) Stranger <i>guanxi</i></b>	<b>(3) With or without common demographic attributes</b>	
Zhang and Zhang (2006)		
(1) Obligatory type	(1) Family members, relatives	(1) Psychological identification, responsibility and obligation, blood and marriage
(2) Reciprocal type	(2) Fellow countrymen, classmates or alumni, and colleagues	(2) Favorable exchange, reciprocity, common background or experience
<b>(3) Utilitarian type</b>	<b>(3) Mere acquaintances</b>	<b>(3) Rent exchanges, Unitarianism; common background, an intermediary</b>

Table 2: The Demographic and Economic Variables in Study 1 and Study 2

	Study 1 (Beijing) ( <i>N</i> = 133)	Study 2 (Xunyi) ( <i>N</i> = 78)
Gender (male =1, female =0)	74% (male)	52.6% (male)
Age of business owners: Mean (SD)	33.71 (8.92)	34.13 (5.98)
Years of previous working experience: Mean (SD)	6.84 (8.62)	3.99 (5.83)
Age of business (or years as business owners): Mean (SD)	5.34 (3.69)	6.98 (3.73)
Education		
Elementary school (5 years)	2.3%	5.1%
Junior middle school (8 years)	21.1%	50.0%
Senior middle school (11 years)	29.3%	29.5%
College level (14-15 years)	39.1%	15.3%
Master degree or above (> 18 years)	8.3%	0
Business sectors		
Manufacturing (factory, repair shop, construction, etc)	9.8%	2.5%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	46.6%	80.8% (only retail shops)
Services	34.6%	16.7%
High-tech or mixed types	9.0%	0
Number of employees in 2003: Mean (SD)	15.10 (36.31)	2.05 (2.90)
Starting capital: Mean (SD) (1000 RMB≈120\$)	27,600 (36,800)	3,100 (6,100)

Table 3: Intercorrelations of Variables plus Means and Standard Deviations in Study 1 (Beijing)

	M	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Gender (male=1; female =0)	.74	.44	--									
2. Education	3.29	.97	.09	--								
3. Age of business (years as owner)	5.28	3.69	.14	-.28**	--							
4. Years of previous work	6.85	8.69	.05	.05	-.07	--						
5. Manufacturing: dummy variable 1	.10	.30	.08	-.10	.40**	-.08	--					
6. Trade: dummy variable 2	.47	.50	-.18*	-.01	-.21*	-.07	-.31**	--				
7. Service: dummy variable 3	.30	.46	.04	-.13	.10	.09	-.22*	-.61**	--			
8. Starting capital	27.34	37.02	.23**	.24**	.15	.10	.20*	-.23**	-.14	--		
9. Environmental difficulty	2.95	.51	.16	.09	-.13	-.01	-.09	-.03	-.07	-.14	--	
10. Ln.Network/family, friends	1.16	.41	.03	.21*	.09	-.10	.06	-.08	-.05	.16	-.12	--
11. Social skills	3.60	.74	.19*	.19*	.07	.22*	.01	-.22*	.19*	.18*	-.16	.20*
12. Proactive and elaborate social strategies	3.14	.90	.20*	.17*	.14	.06	.07	-.30**	.17	.19*	-.08	.32**
13. Relational perseverance	4.60	1.56	-.03	.22*	-.11	-.08	-.01	-.17	.06	.17*	-.14	.08
14. Comprehensive social competency	3.78	.80	.11	.26**	.01	.04	.02	-.28**	.15	.24**	-.17	.24**
15. Ln.Business network size	1.97	.44	.07	.14	-.07	-.10	-.14	.10	-.15	.14	-.11	.22*
16. Ln.Government network size	1.06	.66	.05	.24**	.17	.07	.20*	-.12	-.15	.25**	-.19*	.50**
17. Ln.employee growth	2.07	.97	.18*	.22*	.10	-.03	-.03	-.24**	.12	.38**	-.03	.24**
18. Business growth in the past 3 years	4.93	1.11	.00	.39**	-.26**	-.12	-.14	-.04	-.04	.16	-.09	.22*

Table 3: (Continued)

	M	SD	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11. Social skills	3.60	.74	--						
12. Proactive and elaborate social strategies	3.14	.90	.64**	--					
13. Relational perseverance	4.60	1.56	.16	.24**	--				
14. Comprehensive social competency	3.78	.80	.65**	.74**	.80**	--			
15. Ln.Business network size	1.97	.44	.23**	.23**	.25**	.31**	--		
16. Ln.Government network size	1.06	.66	.31**	.41**	.23**	.40**	.36**	--	
17. Ln. Employee growth	2.07	.97	.31**	.36**	.24**	.39**	.24**	.29**	--
18. Business growth in the past 3 years	4.93	1.11	.26**	.32**	.32**	.40**	.24**	.16	.43**

Note:  $N = 133$ ; \* significant at .05 level, \*\* significant at .01 level (2-tailed); the network data reported in 10,15 - 17 are transformed logarithmically

Table 4: The Results of Hierarchical Regression Analyses (Study 1, Beijing) (standardized regression coefficients are presented)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7
	Ln.Business network size	Ln.Government network size	Business growth in the past 3 years	Ln.Employee growth	Business growth in the past 3 years	Ln.Employee growth	Ln.Employee growth
Gender	.08	-.01	.00	.08	.00	.08	.08
Education	.05	.24**	.27**	.12	.27**	.12	.12
Age of business (years as owner)	-.01	.19*	-.22*	.07	-.22*	.07	.07
Years of previous working experience	-.13	.07	-.17*	-.08	-.17*	-.08	-.08
Manufacturing	-.28*	-.04	-.15	-.18	-.15	-.18	-.18
Trade	-.12	-.27*	-.15	-.18	-.15	-.18	-.18
Service	-.26 <sup>†</sup>	-.32*	-.07	.03	-.07	.03	.03
Starting capital	.14	.09	.14	.32**	.14	.32**	.32**
Environmental difficulty	-.20*	-.23**	-.18*	-.08	-.18*	-.08	-.08
Ln.Network/family, friends	--	--	.11	.13	.11	.13	.13
R <sup>2</sup>	.14	.23	.27	.25	.27	.25	.25
Adjust R <sup>2</sup>	.07	.17	.21	.19	.21	.19	.19
F	2.14	4.03	4.60	4.14	4.60	4.14	4.14
Ln.Business network size	--	--	--	--	.12	.10	--
Ln.Government network size	--	--	--	--	-.01	.17 <sup>†</sup>	.19*
R <sup>2</sup>					.29	.31	.31
Adjust R <sup>2</sup>					.21	.22	.22
ΔR <sup>2</sup>					.01	.03 <sup>†</sup>	.03*
F					3.99	4.21	4.38
Comprehensive social competency	.32**	.32**	.30**	.24**	--	--	.21*
R <sup>2</sup>	.21	.31	.34	.30	--	--	.30
Adjust R <sup>2</sup>	.15	.25	.28	.23	--	--	.23
ΔR <sup>2</sup>	.08**	.08**	.07**	.04**			.03*
F	3.27	5.43	5.70.	4.62			4.55

Note: N = 133; \*\* significant at .01 level. \*significant at .05 level. <sup>†</sup> significant at .10 level (2-tailed).

Table 5: Intercorrelations Variables plus Means and Standard Deviations in Study 2 (Xunyi)

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Gender (male=1; female=0)	.52	.50	--							
2. Education	2.58	.91	.13	--						
3. Age of business (years as owner)	6.94	3.74	.28*	-.13	--					
4. Years of previous working experience	3.88	5.77	-.06	.10	-.01	--				
5. Business sector: dummy variable	.85	.36	-.09	-.35**	-.01	.01	--			
6. Starting capital	3.12	6.16	-.11	.03	-.15	.19	-.22	--		
7. Environmental difficulty	2.97	.52	-.03	.02	-.12	-.09	-.20	.03	--	
8. Ln.Network/family, friends	1.22	.45	.29*	.14	.20	.26*	-.14	.18	.02	--
9. Social skills	3.10	.77	.06	.17	.22	.34**	-.09	.21	-.04	.53**
10. Proactive and elaborate social strategies	2.70	.98	.16	.00	.15	.15	-.13	.15	.09	.46**
11. Relational perseverance	3.99	1.11	.04	.24*	.24*	.33**	-.18	.04	-.08	.28**
12. Comprehensive social competency	3.26	.77	.11	.17	.25*	.34**	-.18	.15	-.01	.51**
13. Ln.Business network size	2.21	.49	.21	.27*	.31**	.18	-.22	.25*	-.16	.54**
14. Ln.Government network size	1.47	.73	.11	.24*	.33**	.12	-.17	.06	-.08	.56**
15. Ln.Asset growth since start-up	2.04	1.41	.06	.03	.53**	.21	-.10	.35**	-.07	.28*
16. Business growth in the past 3 years	3.99	1.34	.01	.14	.12	-.04	-.18	-.02	-.15	.12

Table 5: (Continued)

	Mean	SD	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9. Social skills	3.10	.77	--						
10. Proactive and elaborate social strategies	2.70	.98	.63**	--					
11. Relational perseverance	3.99	1.11	.45**	.38**	--				
12. Comprehensive social competency	3.26	.77	.82**	.82**	.79**	--			
13. Ln.Business network size	2.21	.49	.56**	.33**	.39**	.52**	--		
14. Ln.Government network size	1.47	.73	.45**	.41**	.50**	.57**	.62**	--	
15. Ln.Asset growth since start-up	2.04	1.41	.43**	.44**	.65**	.65**	.44**	.58**	--
16. Business growth in the past 3 years	3.99	1.34	.19	.26*	.25*	.29*	.14	.11	.24*

Note:  $N = 75$  (3 manufacturing cases were excluded);

\*Significant at .05 level, \*\* significant at .01 level (2-tailed); the network data reported in 8, 13-15 are transformed logarithmically



Table 6: The Results of Hierarchical Regression Analyses (Study 2, Xunyi) (standardized regression coefficients are presented)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7
	Ln.Business network size	Ln.Government network size	Business growth in the past 3 years	Ln.Asset growth since start-up	Business growth in the past 3 years	Ln.Asset growth since start-up	Ln.Asset growth since start-up
Gender	.11	.00	-.12	-.03	-.12	-.03	-.03
Education	.29*	.30*	.15	.13	.15	.13	.13
Age of business (years as owner)	.29*	.31**	.02	.57**	.02	.57**	.57**
Years of previous working experience	.09	.07	-.12	.14	-.12	.14	.14
Business sectors	-.08	-.06	-.19	.06	-.19	.06	.06
Starting capital	.29**	.09	-.07	.43**	-.07	.43**	.43**
Environmental difficulty	-.16	-.07	-.22	-.05	-.22	-.05	-.05
Ln.Network/family, friends	--	--	.11	.05	.11	.05	.05
R <sup>2</sup>	.32	.21	.12	.50	.12	.50	.50
Adjust R <sup>2</sup>	.25	.12	-.01	.43	-.01	.43	.43
F	4.47	2.46	.95	7.77	.95	7.77	7.77
Ln.Business network size	--	--	--	--	-.04	.01	--
Ln.Government network size					-.09	.40**	.40**
R <sup>2</sup>					.12	.59	.59
Adjust R <sup>2</sup>					-.04	.52	.53
△R <sup>2</sup>					.01	.09**	.09**
F					.78	8.70	9.82
Comprehensive social competency	.36**	.47**	.36*	.50**	--	--	.43**
R <sup>2</sup>	.42	.38	.19	.66			.70
Adjust R <sup>2</sup>	.35	.31	.06	.61			.65
△R <sup>2</sup>	.10**	.17**	.07*	.17**			.11**
F	5.91	5.01	1.47	13.54			14.08

Note:  $N = 75$  (3 manufacturing cases were excluded); \*\*significant at .01 level; \* significant at .05 level (2-tailed).

**Appendix 1: Proactive and Elaborate Social Strategies Measures**

1. I actively make friends with people working in government.
2. In many situations I initiate talks with strangers to expand my social circle.
3. I try my best to associate with successful people.
4. I actively improve my interpersonal skills
5. I spend a lot of time and money building up broad social networks for future use
6. In order to deal with others well, I intentionally collect information on their personal interests, hobbies, personalities and so on.
7. I make intelligent use of giving gifts to build up social ties.
8. Before I approach any important persons, I carefully pre-plan my words and what I want to do.
9. Whenever I encounter difficulties, I can find the right people to solve them.
10. I skillfully use intermediaries to introduce me to those people with whom I really want to associate.

(Note: 1-5 items measure proactive social strategies and 6-10 items measure elaborate social strategies)

**Appendix 2: The Three Social Scenarios Used in Relational Perseverance Interview**

1. 'Imagine that your key employee (e.g., the best salesperson or technician) wants to resign; if he or she leaves, your business will be greatly affected'.
2. 'Imagine that your goods or services have serious quality problems, some dissatisfied customers will spread bad news in the mass media or sue you in court'.
3. 'Imagine that you approved a large credit for a customer and now you can't get the money back'.