日本の産学官連携の特徴と課題: 日米発明者サーベイからの知見

長岡貞男 一橋大学 イノベーション研究センター教授 経済産業研究所 研究主幹 2008年 11月

4つのキーとなる質問

- 大学の研究者の発明は、どの程度の比重を占めているのか。
- 大学は企業研究の知識源としてどの程度重要なのか。論文 を通してあるいは共同発明者などより直接的に。
- 大学発明の商業化はどのように行われているのか。ライセンス、スタートアップ。
- ベンチャーキャピタル、研究者の流動性の日米の差は?
- →経済産業研究所(RIETI)及びジョージア工科大学(GT)による日米の発明者へのサーベイからの知見。 3極出願特許のランダムサンプリングによる。

Figure 1A. Inventor Affiliations

		Japan	US		
	Sample Size	3658	1919		
Academic	University	85.9	93.0		
Background	graduate(%)				
	Doctorate (%)	12.4	44.9		
Demographics	Female (%)	1.5	5.4		
	Age (mean and	39.5 (9.1)	47.2 (10.0)		
	s.d.)				
Organizational	Large firm	82.2	77.1		
Affliliation	(500+				
	employees)(%)				
	Medium firm	5.6	4.1		
	(250-500)(%)				
	Small firm	3.6	3.3		
	(100-250)(%)				
	Very small firm	5.1	12.0		
	(lt 100) (%)				
	University (%)	2.3	2.3		
	Other	1.2	2.8		

Figure 1B. Inventor affiliation for high-value value patents (Top 10%)

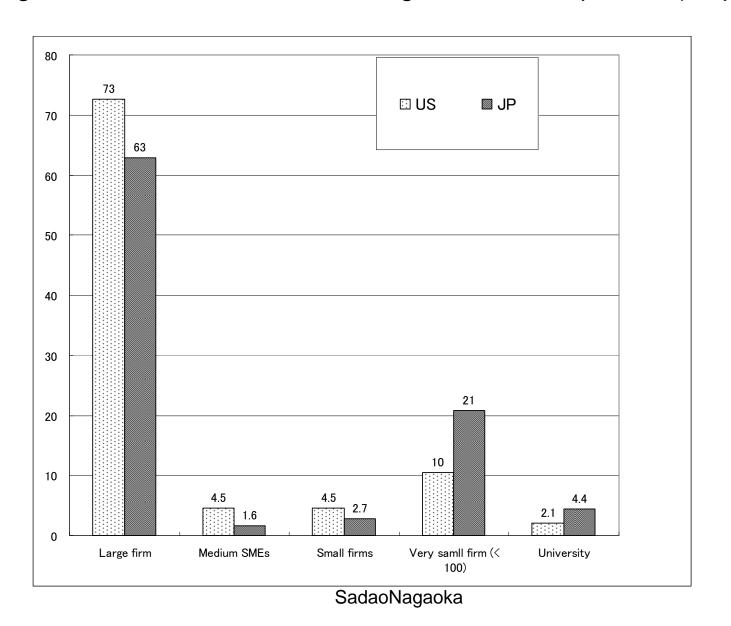


Figure 2A. Sources of knowledge for the conception of the invention (very important share, %)

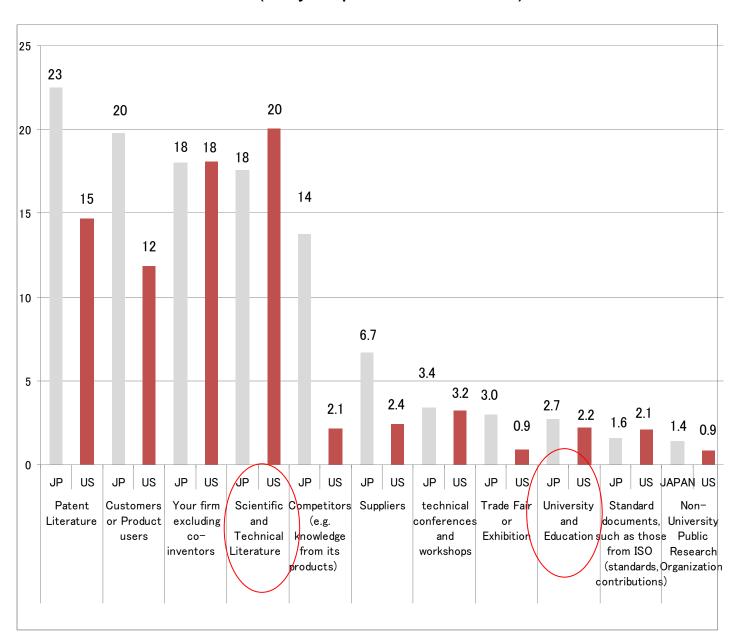


Figure 2B. External Co-inventors, by organization type

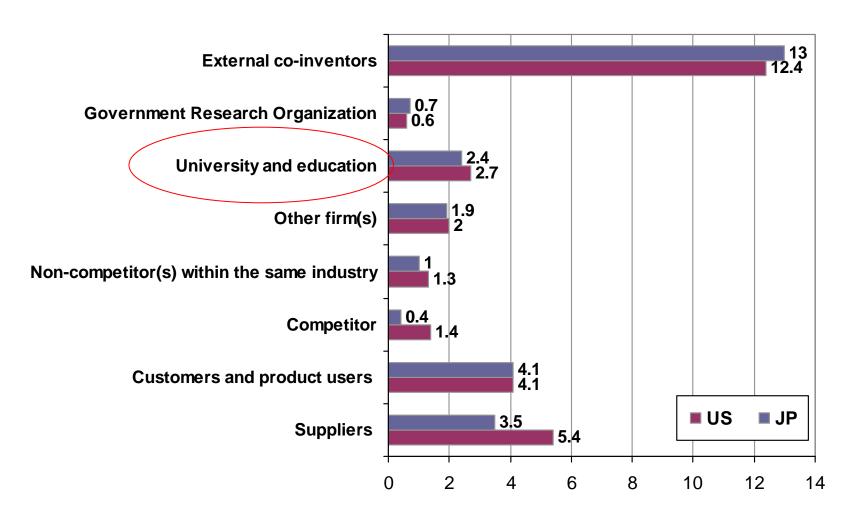


Figure 3A Licensing rate by organization type

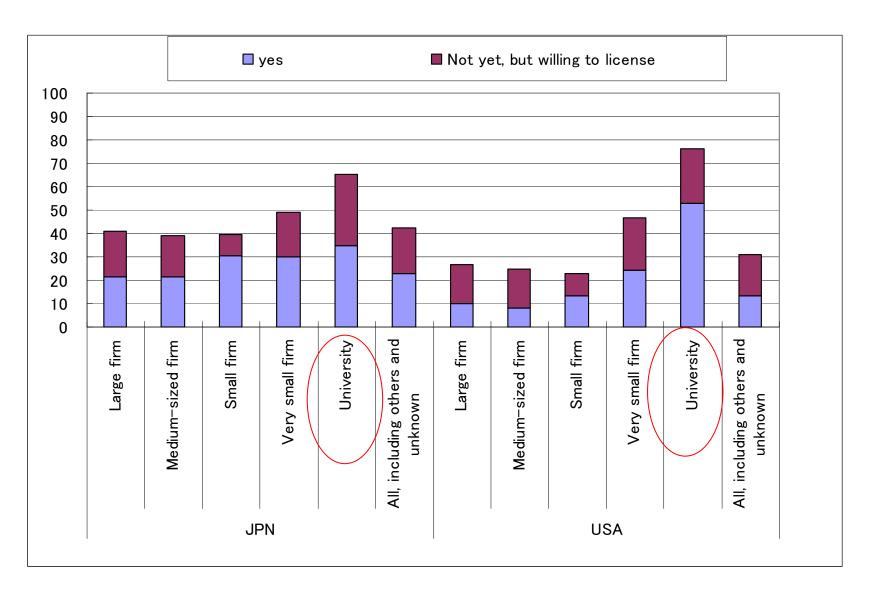


Figure 3B. Use of inventions by startups by the organizational affiliation of the inventors (%)

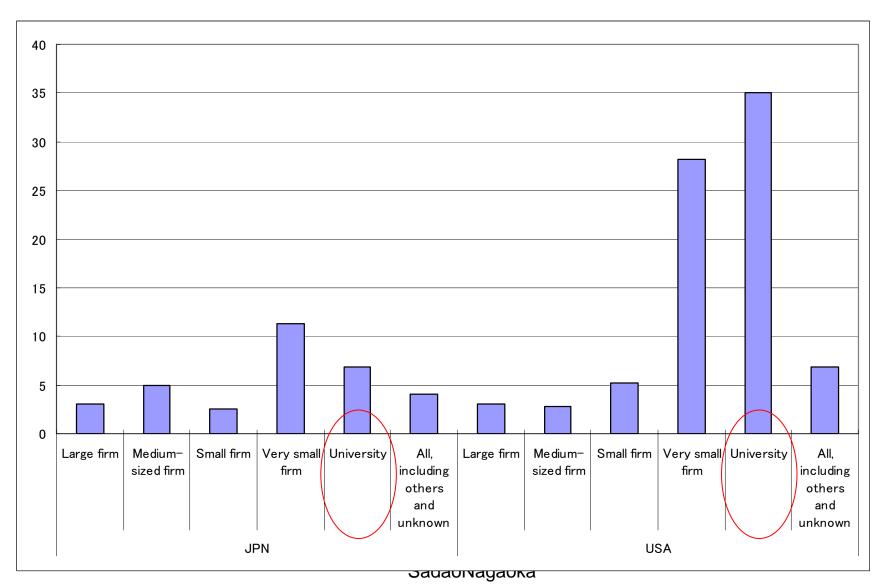


Table 1 Funding sources: share (%) of funding for the research by organization type

	Own(including debt)		Government L		User		Supplier		Other firms		Venture capital and angels		No. of sample	
	Japan	USA	Japan	USA	Japan	USA	Japan	USA	Japan	USA	Japan	USA	Japan	USA
Large firm	96.4	92.2	0.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	2,865	1,389
Medium- sized firm	94.3	86.6	0.9	5.1	3.2	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	198	74
Small firm	92.8	84.1	1.2	1.7	4.4	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.1	1.7	127	60
Smallest firm	85.6	70.0	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.9	0.5	1.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	16.5	176	216
University or college	44.1	40.4	26.1	40.6	0.8	1.0	3.5	0.0	15.1	8.7	0.0	2.8	79	42
Other	69.8	66.8	17.4	19.6	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	12
All	94.1	87.5	1.7	3.3	1.3	2.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.3	3,487	1.801

Note. Large firm has 501 or more employees, Medium-sized firm has 251-500 (250-500 in the US) employees, Small firm has 101-250 (100-249) employees, Smallest firm has 100 (99) or less employees

Figure 4A.Inventor Country of Birth (US)

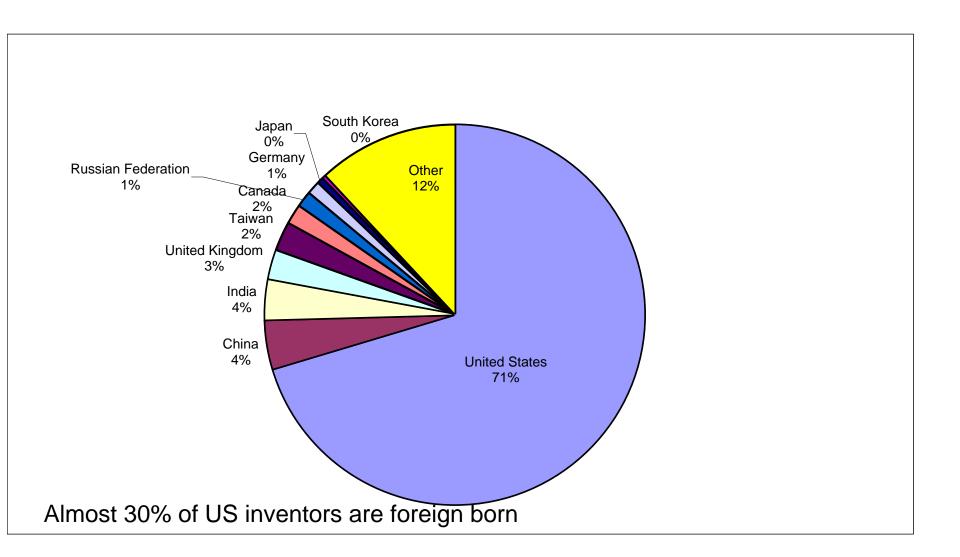
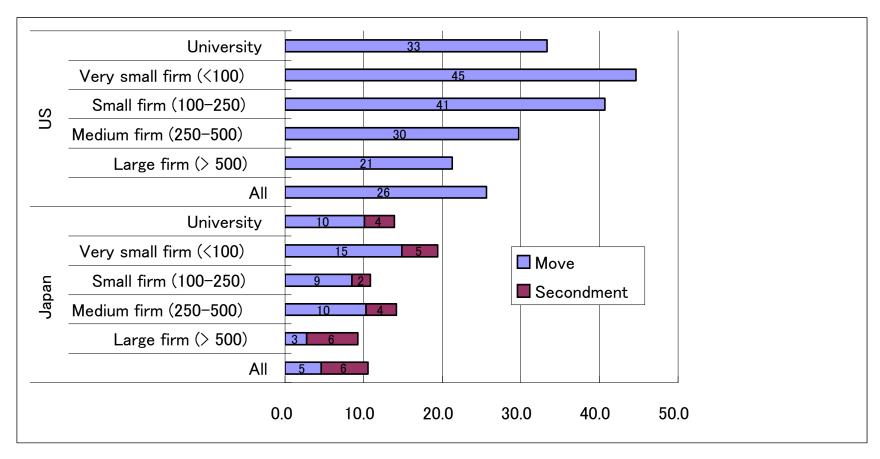


Figure 4B.Inventor Inbound Mobility, US and Japan (5 years preceding the invention)



Mobility (in) is higher for smaller firms.

Much more mobility in the US.

Majority of movement in large Japanese firms is secondment SadaoNagaoka

示唆

- 大学研究者による発明 件数より質
- スタートアップによる商業化の経路の拡大
 - -大学発明の質
 - -人材の流動性
 - -ベンチャー・キャピタル
- 大学の論文、人材育成を通した貢献も大きい

参考 日米の発明者サーベイについて

- Implemented in Japan: Winter/Spring 07; US: Summer, 07
- Japan: over 3600 responses for triadic patent samples(priority year '95-'01)
 - 20.6% response rate (27.1% adjusted for undelivered, ineligible, etc.)
 - also have data on non-triadic patents (about 1500) and (about 120) very important patents (selected from the JPO reports and the essential patents of standards)
- US: over 1,900 response for triadic patent samples('00-'03)
 - 24.1% response rate (31.8% adjusted)

References

- 1.長岡貞男・塚田尚稔「発明者から見た日本のイノベーション過程: RIETI発明者サーベイの結果概要」RIETIディスカッションペーパー 07-J-046, 2007
- 2. Sadao Nagaoka and John Walsh, "How do the innovation systems of US and Japan differ? What are the potential implications? Evidence from the RIETI-GT inventor surveys", 2008 (http://www.rieti.go.jp/en/events/bbl/08071501.pdf) (Discussion papers are forthcoming)