

Cross country indicators of innovation and entrepreneurship

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Outline

- **The OECD Innovation Strategy and the role of the CIIE**
- **Competitiveness and cross-country indicators of innovation and entrepreneurship:**
 - Human resources in science and technology
 - R&D expenditure
 - Innovation and collaboration
 - Internationalisation of innovation activities
 - Entrepreneurship
 - Investment in tangible and intangible assets
- **Changing nature of innovation - conclusions**



The OECD Innovation Strategy

- Launched in response to a growing recognition that innovation:
 - is a key driver of growth and helps address critical global challenges
 - changes and evolves rapidly, engaging new models, players, and geographies
 - challenges governments to understand the role of policy within a dynamic, multi-player system
- Follows from a Ministerial Mandate from May 2007.



Analytical Framework for the Innovation Strategy

- **Anchored around five pillars, to be tackled via horizontal work drawing on expertise from across the OECD and beyond:**
 - The Changing nature of innovation
 - Global dimensions
 - Human capital
 - Markets and governance
 - Measurement

Role of the CIIE

- A unique multilateral platform to address policy issues in industry, innovation and entrepreneurship
- Focuses on: multilateral action and international dimensions of issues
- Active engagement by key non-member economies
- Innovation Strategy elements are integrated throughout the work programme

CIIE activities: expected outputs (1/2)

- Competitiveness and productivity:
 - Understanding for enhanced policy practices
 - International policy dialogue on emerging global value chains and how they affect policies
 - Understanding of the policy levers that encourage sustainable production.



CIIE activities: expected outputs (2/2)

- Evidence and analytical tools to help governments explain public policy choices
- Development of policies that foster entrepreneurship and the growth of SMEs
- A demonstration of policies towards entrepreneurship that can help foster innovation
- Better indicators relating to innovation, productivity, entrepreneurship and globalisation
- An improved analytical tool kit



Competitiveness

- **Definition:**
 - "the degree to which a country can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services which meet the test of international markets, while simultaneously maintaining and expanding the real incomes of its people over the long term".
- **Capacity to produce high levels of productivity and economic performance**
- **Not a zero sum game**



Drivers of productivity and competitiveness

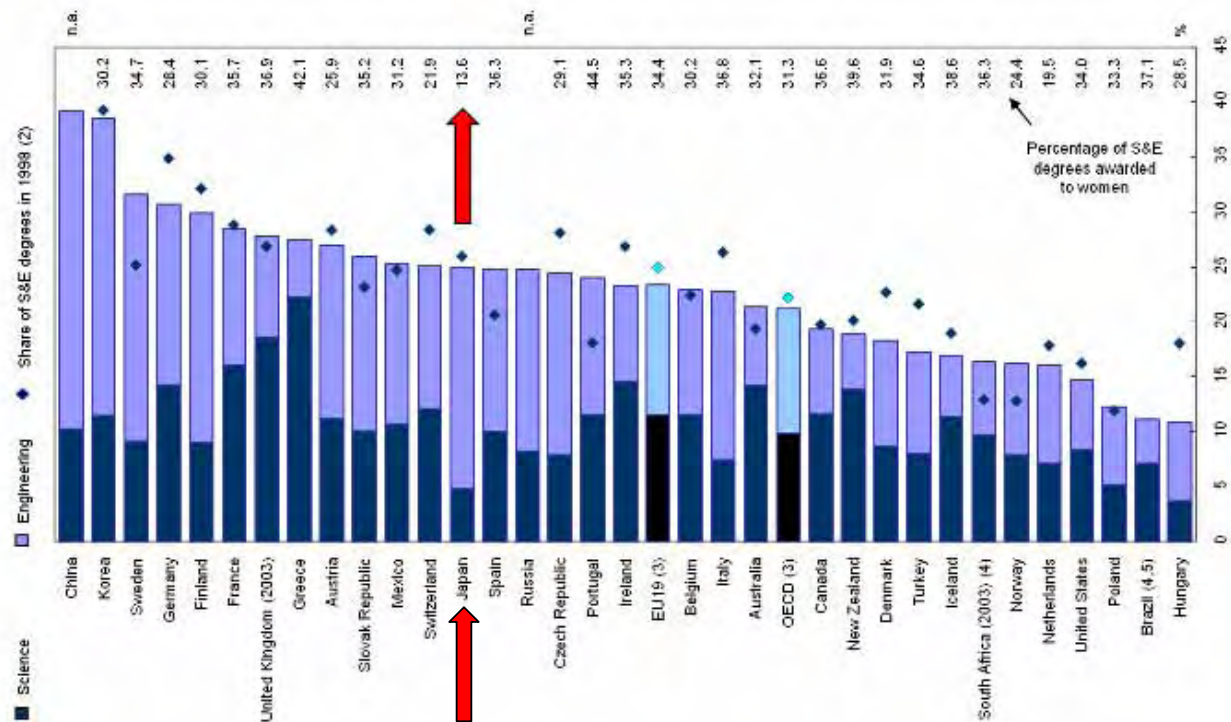
- Skills
- Innovation
- Enterprise
- Investment
- Competition



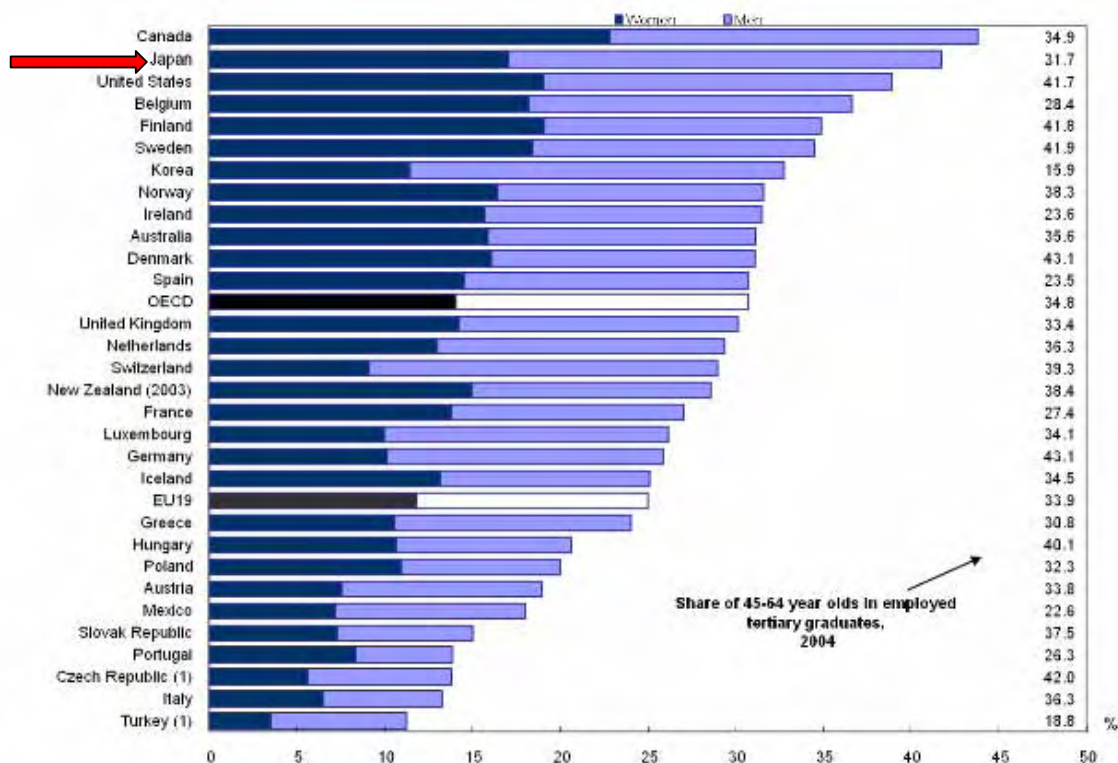
Indicators: Skills and HRST

- Human resources in science and technology (HRST) are a major factor in countries' ability to generate and adopt new technology and new business practices.
- According to the most recent figures, employment of HRST continues to grow much faster than total employment

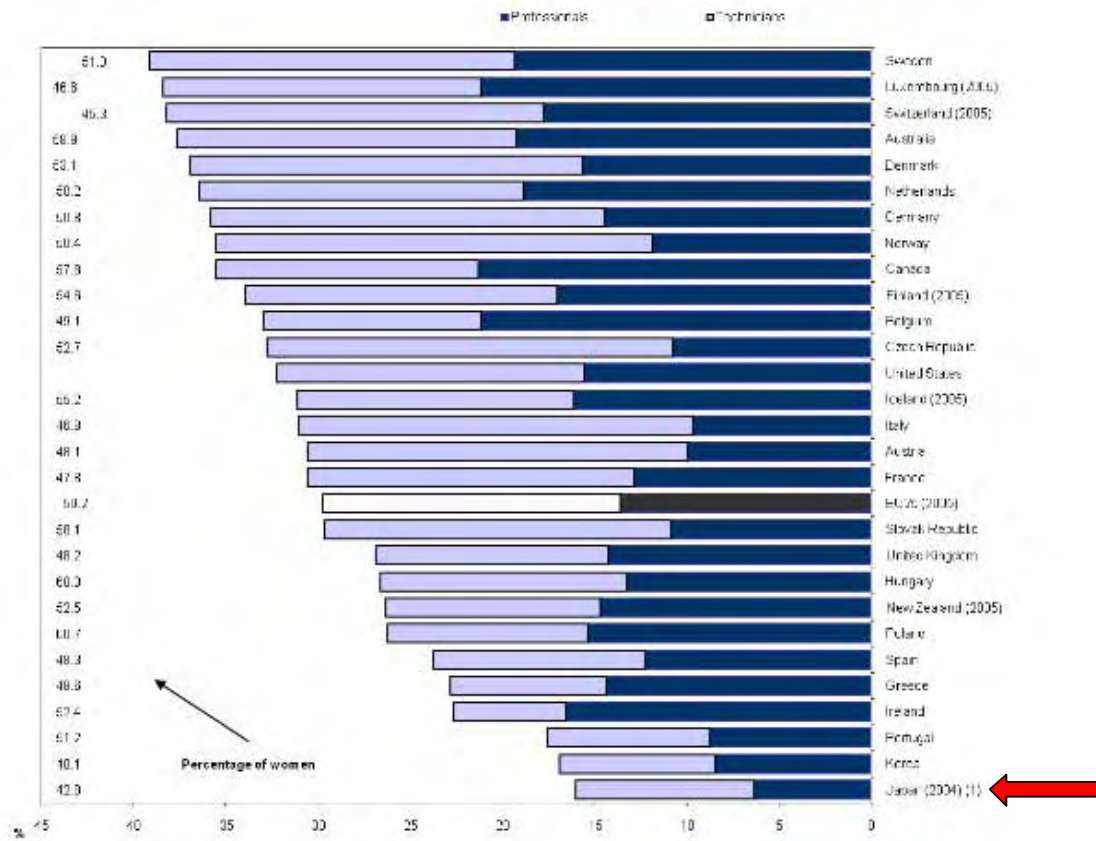
S&E graduates



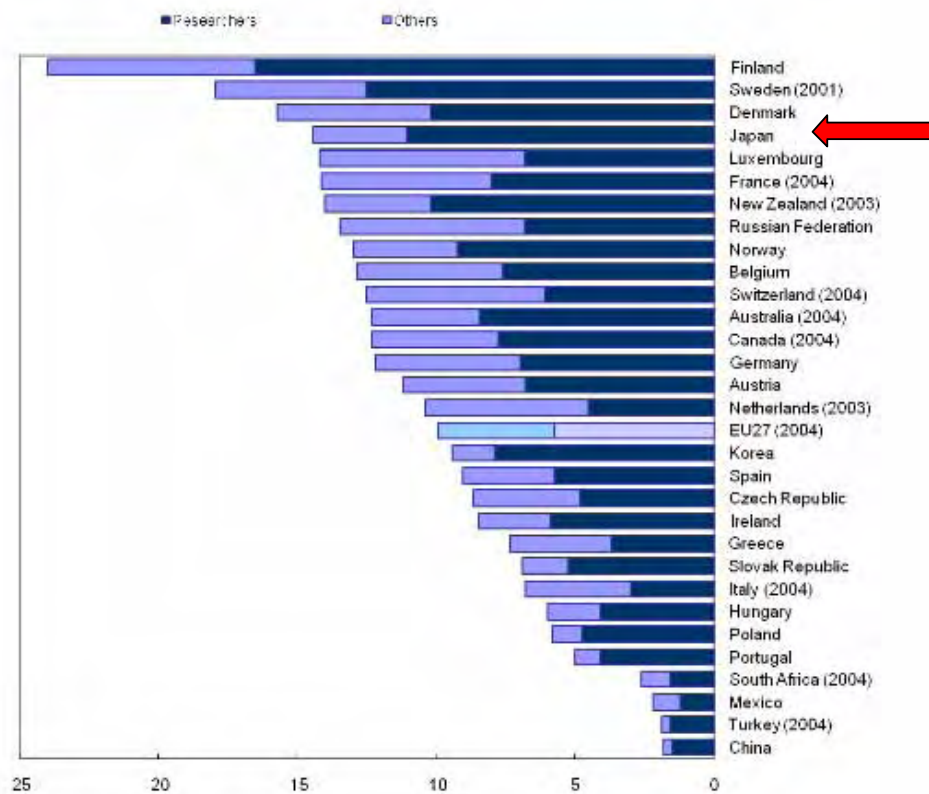
Tertiary-level graduates in total employment



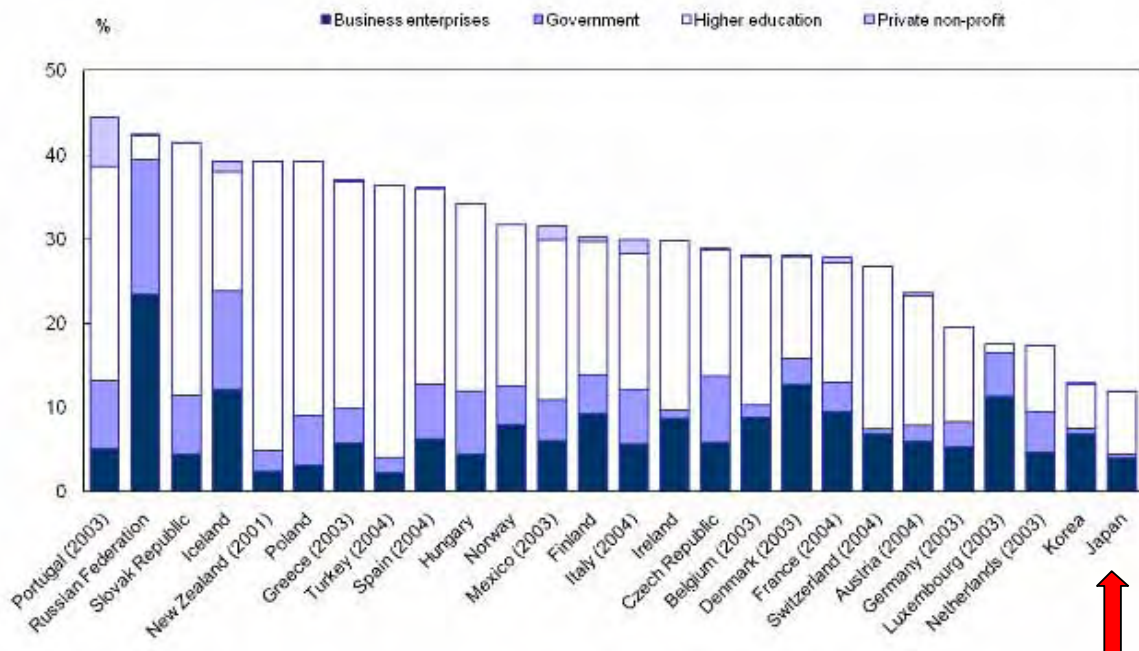
HRST occupations



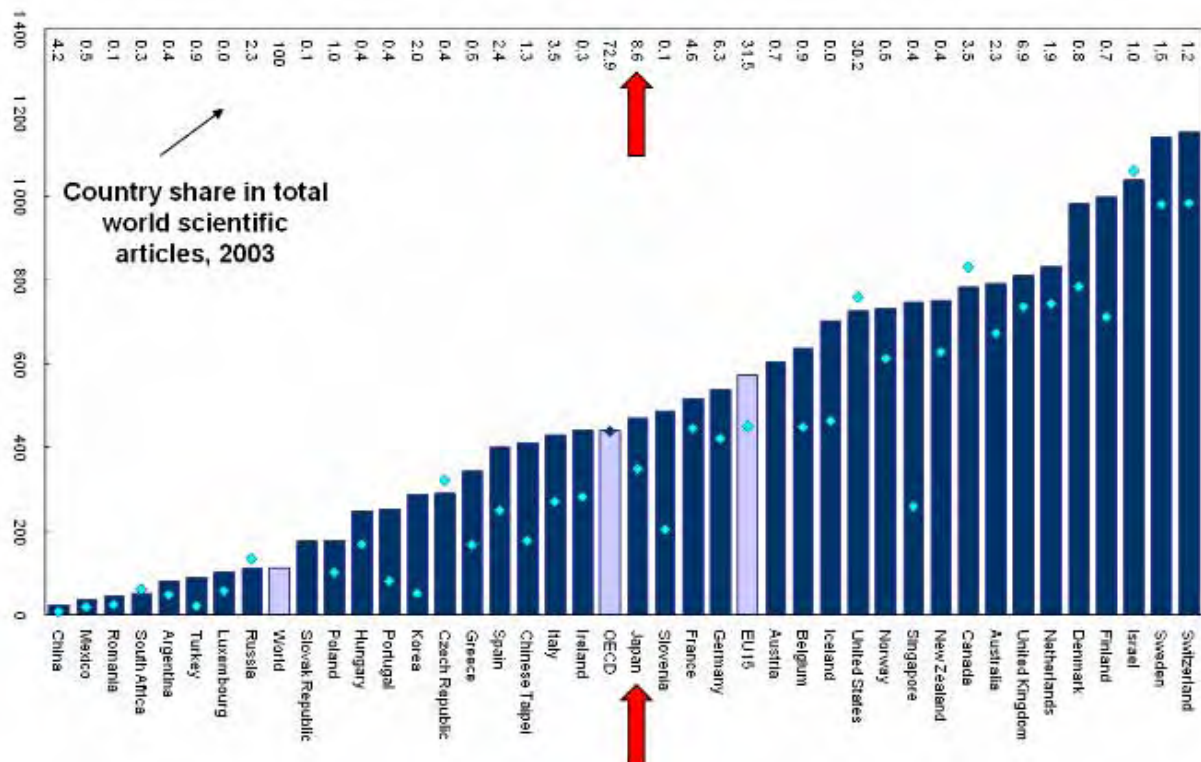
R&D personnel



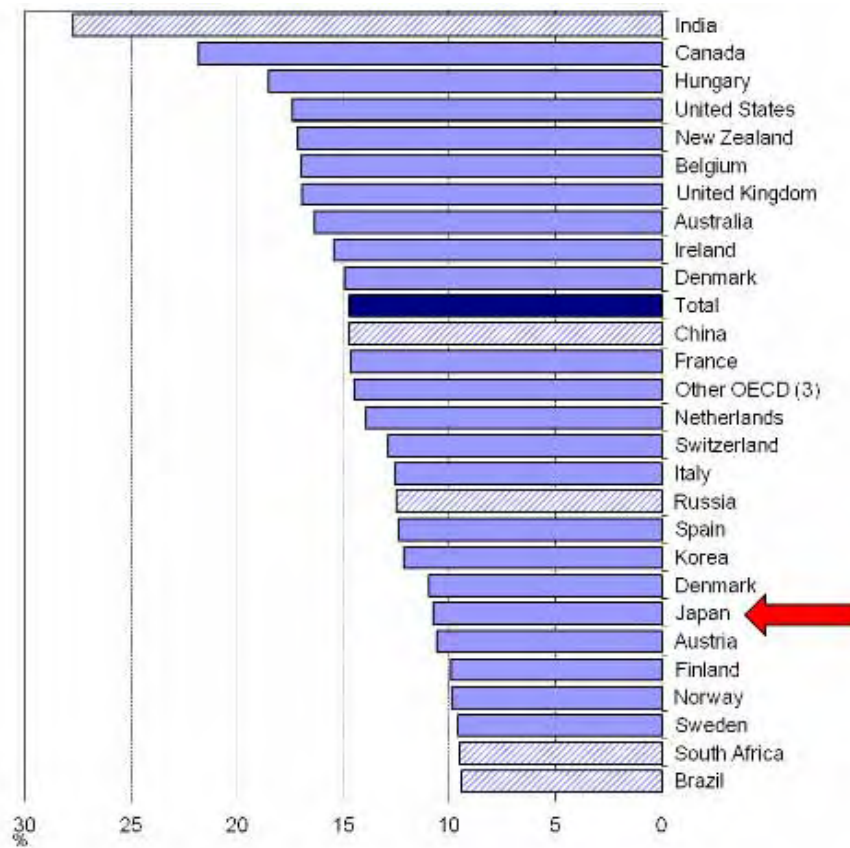
Women researchers



Scientific articles



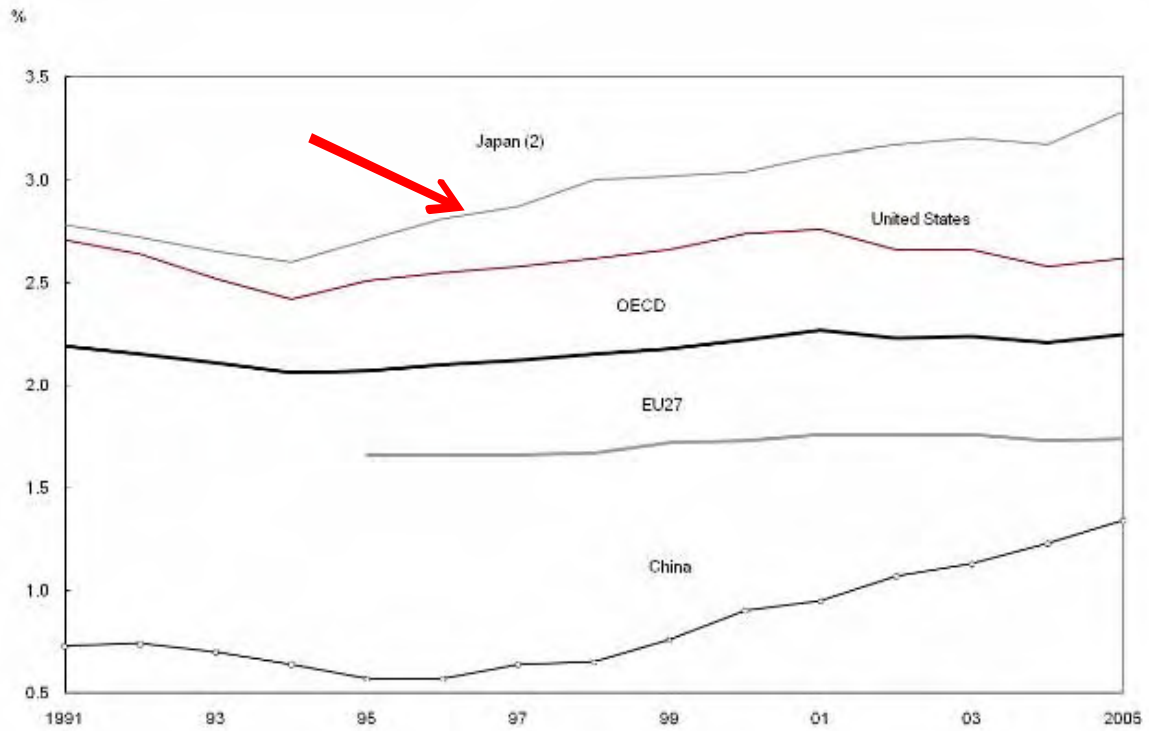
Citations



Indicators: R&D expenditure

- Investment in new knowledge, notably in R&D, is now growing in line with GDP. This contrasts with the late 1990s when investment in knowledge outpaced growth of GDP.
- This is important because investment in knowledge is the basis of innovation and technological progress and therefore of future growth.

Trends in R&D intensity



Business R&D intensity

