



Cluster Mapping: Creating the Knowledge Infrastructure for Accelerating Innovation and Entrepreneurship

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> ECB-MIT Lab for Innovation Science and Policy Frankfurt, Germany March 13/14, 2017

Research About Clusters

Case Studies

- Show nature of clusters
- Establish types of linkages that exist within clusters
- Identify patterns of cluster dynamics and their drivers
- Develop hypotheses on the impact of clusters on firms and regions

Cross-sectoral quantitative Studies

- Systematic comparison of clusters across sectors and locations
- Measurement of the overall importance of clusters
- Tracking cluster evolution
- Empirical tests of the impact of cluster presence on regional and firm-level economic performance

"Cluster Mapping"

The Evolution of Cluster Mapping

- Enhances systematic, data-driven approach; fully transparent
- Based on input-output, colocation, and occupation data
- Delgado et al. (2016), JEG
- First systematic, datadriven cluster definitions covering the entire economy
- Limited replicability due to the need to use expert opinion to minimize data noise

EU Cluster Mapping (2005-) EDA US Cluster Mapping Project (2012-16) Related and emerging clusters

 Capturing weaker relationships across cluster categories

ISC US Cluster Mapping Project (2000)

- Implements cluster definitions derived in the US, incl. 2016 update
- Adds data on cluster initiatives and regional business environments

- Ad-hoc Definitions
 - Reflects circumstances in individual cases, not general patterns
 - Often **interest-driven**, i.e. trying to show individual clusters to be large

Cluster Mapping: The Method

1. Classify industries by their geographic footprint

- Traded geographically concentrated
- Local present everywhere

 Reflect fundamentally different competitive dynamics that matter for policy

2. Group traded industries into cluster categories

- Co-location of employment and establishments
- Similarities in skill use (national)
- Input-Output linkages (national)

 Are more informative on actual economic linkages and similarities than traditional groupings by technology, policy priority

3. Group clusters

 Data on weaker linkages to track relationships across clusters



- Critical for development paths, while clusters are key for current performance
- Unique allocation of all narrow industries to one cluster category
- Aggregation of data into indicators by cluster category and location (establishments, employment, wages, patents, skills,...)
- Can be linked to location-specific outcome data

51 Traded Clusters, 16 Local Clusters

51 Traded Clusters



Agriculture

Apparel Apparel

Automotive

Biopharma

Business Services

Coal Mining

(9) Communications

Construction

Distribution & eCommerce

Downstream Chemicals

Downstream Metals

Education

Electric Power

fin Environmental Services

Financial Services

Fishing

Food Processing

Footwear

Forestry

Furniture

(I) Hospitality

[Insurance

3 Jewelry

Leather Products

Lighting

Livestock

Marketing

Medical Devices

Metal Mining

Metalworking

Music

Nonmetal Mining

Oil & Gas

Paper & Packaging

Performing Arts

Plastics

Printing

Production Technology

Recreational Goods

Textiles

Tobacco

Trailers & Appliances

Transportation

Upstream Chemicals

Upstream Metals

Video Production

Vulcanized Materials

Water Transport

Wood Products

16 Local Clusters

Comercial Services

Community Organizations

Education

Entertainment

Financial Services

Food & Beverage

Health Services

Hospitality

Household Goods

1 Industrial Products

Logistics

Motor Vehicles

Personal Services

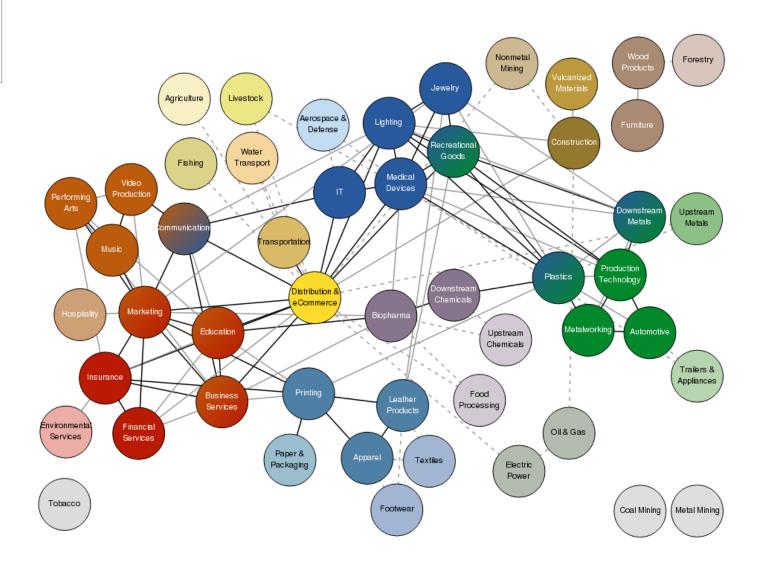
Real Estate

Retail

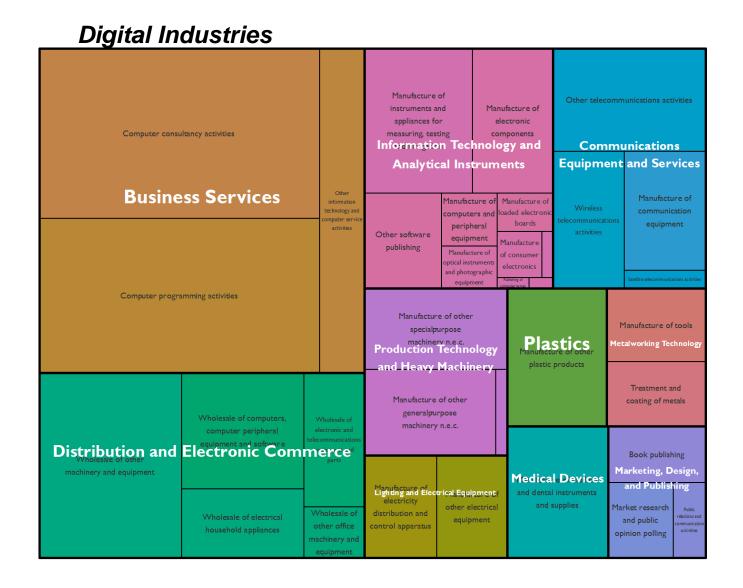
Utilities

Linkages across Cluster Categories

- BCR >= 95th pctile & RI >= 20%
- BCR 90th-94th pctile & RI >= 20%
- Next closest clusters not meeting above criteria

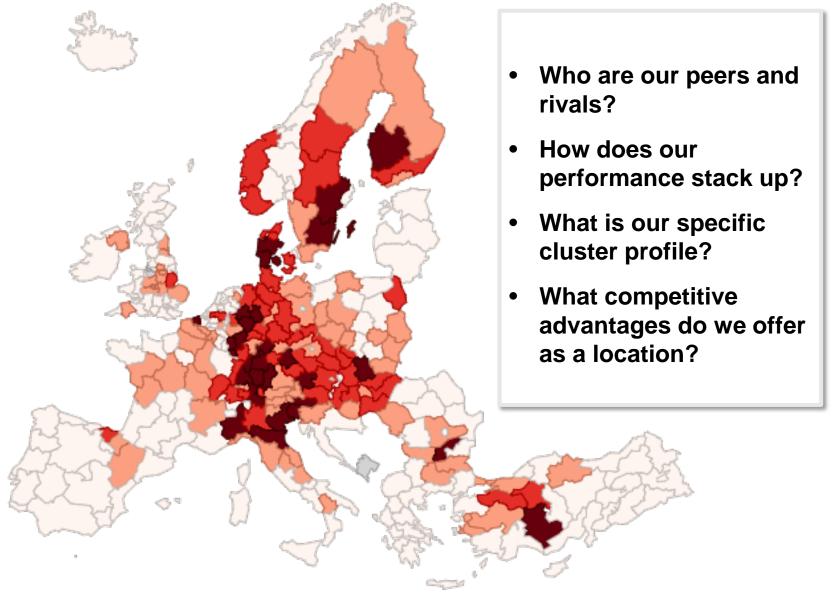


Linkages Across Clusters / Emerging New Clusters

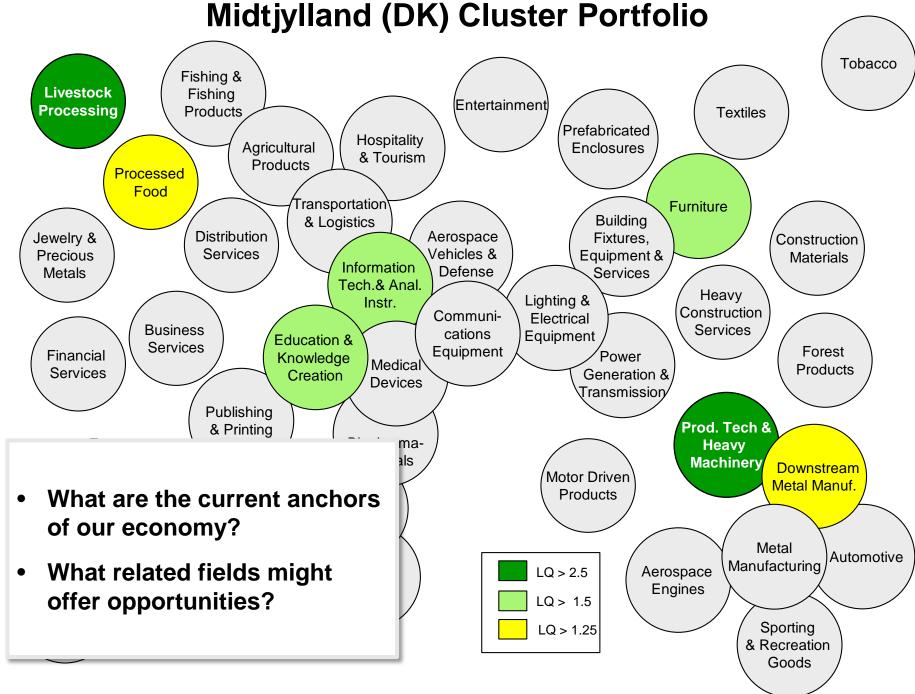


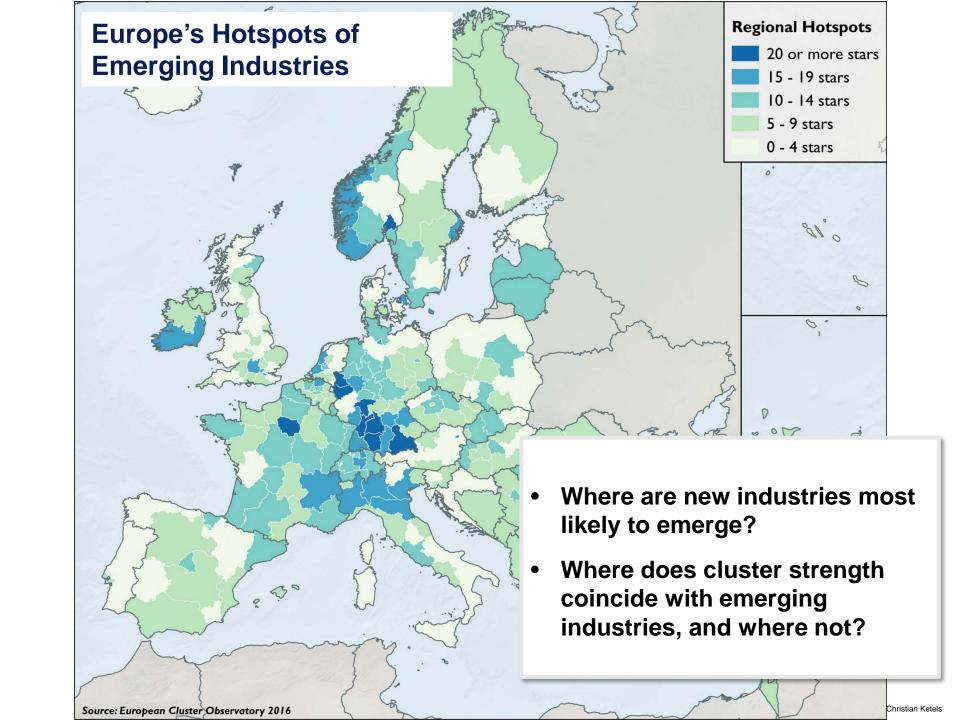
What data is now available?

Production Technology Clusters in Europe Relative Employment Specialization

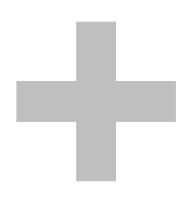








Combining Core Cluster Data with Other Indicators



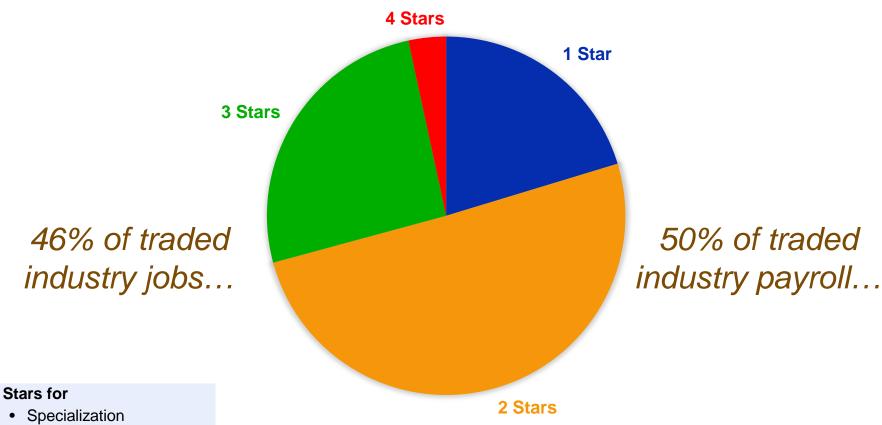
- Patents by clusters
- Gazelles by cluster
- Occupational profiles of clusters
- Profile of cluster portfolios in specific types of regions

• ...

What do we learn from the data?

3000 Strong Clusters Across Europe

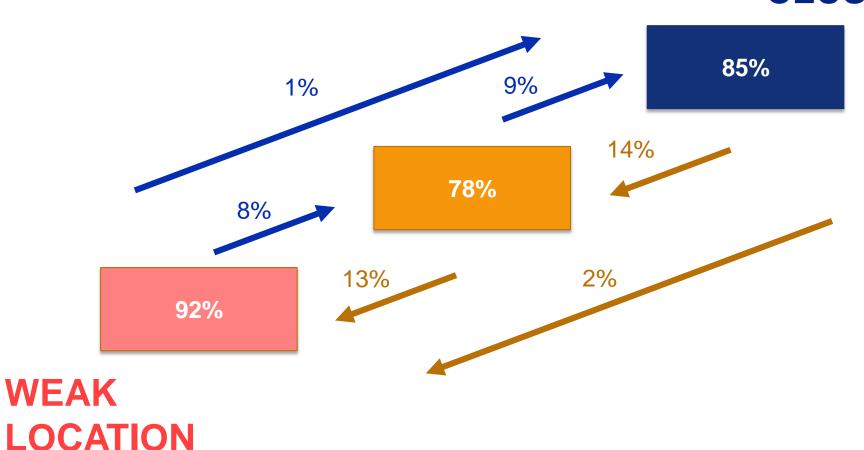
NUMBER OF STRONG CLUSTERS BY PERFORMANCE STARS



- Size
- Wage/productivity
- Growth/Entrepreneurship

Cluster Churn Share of clusters keeping/changing performance group, 2008-2014

STRONG CLUSTER



Clusters and Economic Performance

Presence of Strong Clusters



Prosperity

- Wages
- Productivity
- Job growth
- Resilience
- Patenting



Entrepreneurship

- New business formation
- Survival of new firms
- Job growth in new firms



Structural Change

 Path of structural change (emergence of new clusters)

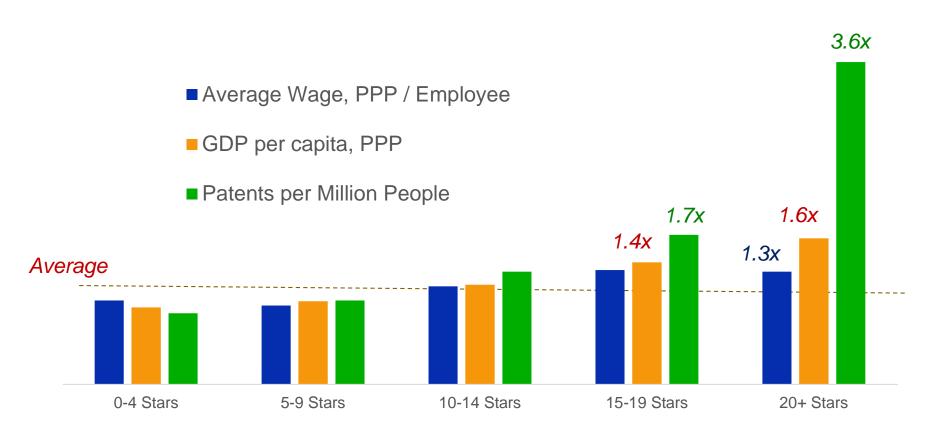
Clusters and Entrepreneurship

• 67 700 gazelles in traded industries in Europe employ 1.9 million workers or 1.6% of all employees



- 25 000 or 38% of all trade industry gazelles are located in strong clusters; gazelles are as concentrated geographically as overall employment
- Gazelles in strong clusters account for 46% of all gazelle employment; they employ 35 employees on average compared to 24 in gazelles elsewhere

Profile of Regions by Emerging Industry Strength



Putting Clusters into Context

Framework Conditions

Innovation Systems

(Creative)
Skills

Clusters

Entrepreneurial Ecosystems

Social Capital

Complexity

Urbanization

How does it matter for policy?

Clusters emerge naturally

- Clusters emerge and develop in a context deeply affected by policy choices
- Collaboration within clusters provides benefits but requires purposeful collective action
- Policies for upgrading business environment conditions can be more effective if they are clusterspecific but require information sharing and collective action



 Cluster-based policies enable informed decision making and collective action

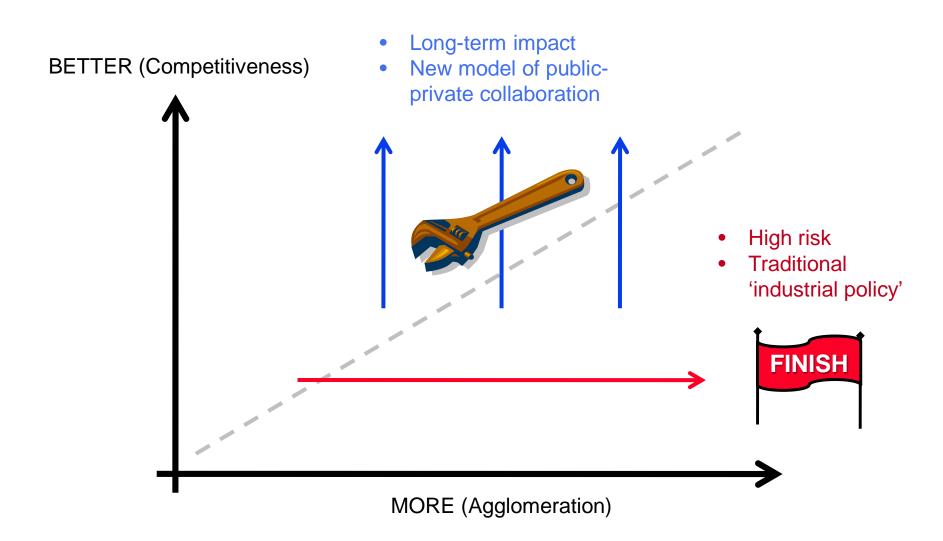
From Cluster Mapping to Cluster-Based Policies

Cluster mapping data provides critical intelligence to guide policy action



- How does industrial composition (what) and performance within specific industries (how) contribute to a location's overall economic performance?
- What clusters can specific policy programs, for example on entrepreneurship, leverage in a given location to enhance impact
- What opportunities for industrial upgrading do specific locations have given their unique cluster portfolio and neighboring locations?
- Where are the hotspots of specific industries, clusters, or groups of related clusters that make them the most suitable locations for cluster-specific programs?

Two Opposing Approaches to Cluster Policy



Types of Government Interventions in Clusters

- Direct intervention at the firm level
 - Attraction of firms
 - Subsidies, directed credit

- Investments in the clusterspecific business environment
 - Specific to the cluster
 - Benefiting the cluster but part of a general upgrading strategy

High short-term impact/High distortion/low productivity impact

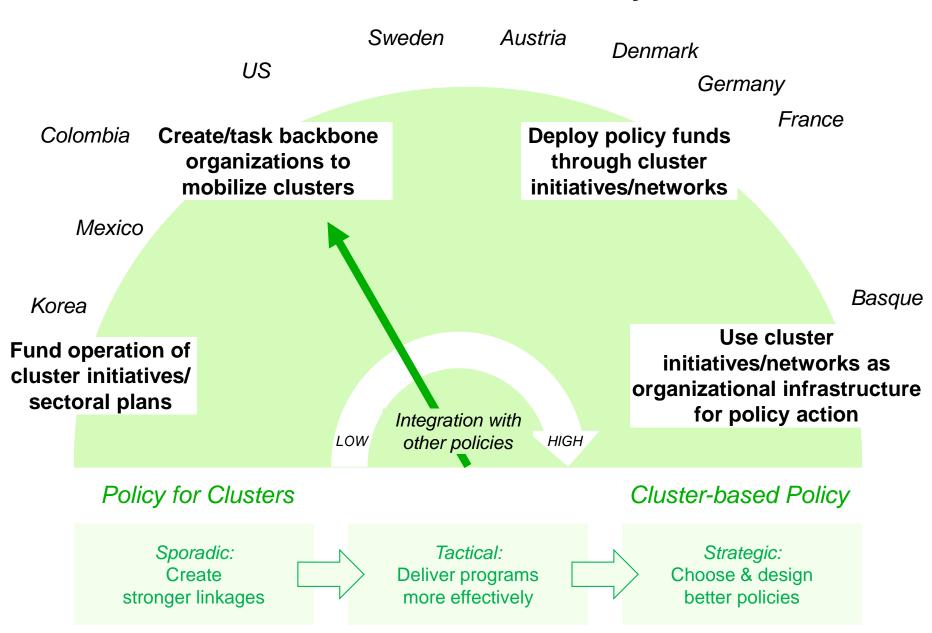
Long-term impact/Low distortion/high productivity impact

- Intervention into the market
 - Provision of monopoly rights; Entry/trade barriers
 - Demand subsidies

- Enable collaboration with and within the cluster
 - Support for cluster initiatives
 - Active engagement with the cluster in setting and implementing policies

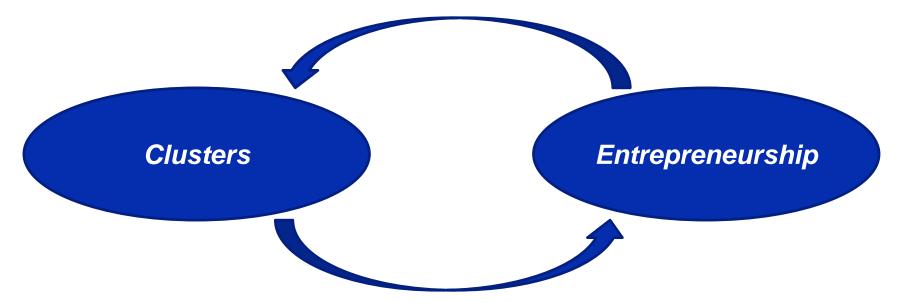


Modes of Cluster Policy



Clusters and Entrepreneurship

- Encourage upgrading within clusters by introducing new approaches and ideas
- Push the emergence of related new clusters



- Enabling entry, and help start-ups to scale-up
- Critical for new knowledge to turn into innovation and economic value

Policies for Entrepreneurship and Innovation: What Role for Clusters?

- Cluster data as a key part of the diagnostics to identify locations and fields of economic activities that promise the highest returns for policy action
- Clusters as an organizing principle to bundle traditional entrepreneurship and innovation programs with other complementary policy tools for strengthening firm level performance
- Cluster organizations as key partners in designing and delivering entrepreneurship and innovation programs