

Innovations in Innovation Policy

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My research

- Based at the Melbourne Institute, UniMelb
- Also affiliated with MSoG, specialising in creating/using evidence in public policy
 - Behavioural insights work
 - Effective communication of complex research
 - Big data and policy
- Focus on applied economics and policy, mainly innovation/technology policy in last decade
- Increasing interest in science/research policy
- Major report for DoI on RCTs in innovation

This talk

- Innovation lags behind other policy areas. Why?
 - Weak(er) rationale for government intervention
 - Less coherent discipline base
 - Trouble accessing firm-level data (weak evaluation)
 - Poorer data infrastructure in general
- I will look at some innovations in innovation policy
 - Experiments in innovation policy (e.g. IGL run by Nesta)
 - New firm-level data linking project (with DSDBI and ABS)
- ‘Innovation’ in the narrow sense (i.e. new-to-the-market not new-to-the-world)

Issues in evaluation

- This is a serious shortcoming in innovation policy
- Rigorous evaluation requires a *counterfactual*, not case studies, anecdotes, etc.
 - Quite distinct from auditing a program
- Credible experimental and observational approaches to constructing a counterfactual
- RCTs have had limited use in innovation policy, but this is changing quickly
- Limitations to usefulness of RCTs are obvious
 - But over-subscribed programs can be randomised

Innovation Growth Lab

- Nesta initiative with \$\$ from Kauffman Foundation
- Supports RCTs in innovation policy to ascertain ‘what works (and what doesn’t)’
- Has funds available for RCT projects which “...increase innovation, support high-growth entrepreneurship and accelerate business growth”
- This call for proposals is relevant to:
 - **Researchers** interested in designing and conducting RCTs on innovation, entrepreneurship and firm growth
 - **Programme delivery organisations** involved in innovation policy
- Deadline for proposals: Monday 5th Jan 2015

IGL projects

- Lots of global public/private partners, including Commonwealth Dept of Industry
- And a serious line-up of international scholars
- Examples of RCTs funded include:
 - Business-science links and technology transfer
 - Motivated by the “European Paradox”, this trial will test the impact of interventions to raise awareness of research and connect it to business
 - 300 researchers will be allocated into 3 groups: passive support, active support and a control group
 - Does active support increase number and quality of outputs?
- Details available at: www.innovationgrowthlab.org

MI-DSDBI work

- In 2013, ABS agreed to enable us to evaluate DSDBI innovation program via remote access
- Two datasets:
 - BLD (9,000 firms): small numbers by rich data; and
 - BAS-BIT (all 1m entities with an ABN) plus customs data?
- Enormous amount of ‘cleaning’ to be done, which has been slow going (but is a fixed cost)
- Inefficient process due to remote access (and ABS are data curators not data analysts)
- Huge potential to raise quality of innovation policy

Conclusion

- Innovation scholars and policymakers have lagged a long way behind other domains
- Finally, this is changing for the better via:
 - Better data infrastructure and access
 - Stronger partnerships with govt agencies and unis
 - Smarter use of conventional evaluation tools
- This should promote more efficient allocation of innovation policy resources
- And it should make life easier for innovation policy makers in their discussions with Treasury