



Assessment of Smart Specialisation Strategies implementation and its impact

Webinar 3/ : Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs

Online working meeting
19 November 2020
Sub-group 3

Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs 1/2

Impact of S3 in macro-economic terms	Factors / policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<p>Evaluate: What is possible to measure or not? S3 has not a significant implication in macro-economic terms in the regions. Hard to measure the explicit implication from S3 at the macro-economic level. S3 is an enabler for the renewal of the industry.</p> <p>If we can use the enabling role of S3 and use bigger structural investments, bringing stakeholders in the ecosystem together, maybe we can assume this is related to the S3 as an enabler. Ex enhanced quality of life.</p> <p>Possibility to measure: Increased employment Increase growth More happy people (variable in an innovation index (REGLAB) in Sweden) Competence supply related to S3-areas Increased sustainable competitiveness More cooperation</p>	<p>S3- strategies F&I bills Other national strategies ERDF TO1</p> <p>Policy instruments developed in Pomorskie (PL) to attract talents, to have more people with knowledge, which is important in RIS3 development.</p> <p>Capacity building of the different institutions and human resources could be a policy instrument.</p> <p>Institutional capacity focusing on real needs of companies. Calls for proposals that are able to exploit the opportunities. A fine tuning of the needs of the territory is crucial.</p>	<p>BRP per Capita Export shares per value added GDP+ (BRP+) Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Development: FFOV (companies conditions and reality – an index we are working at in our organisation) Different national databases in Sweden: SCB, RAPS</p> <p>We need different types of indicators in qualitative as well as quantitative terms. We need to measure knowledge, qualified jobs etc. (not only number of jobs). Quality of life is the long term perspective.</p> <p>An important distinguishing feature of the Pomorskie Voivodeship is the sustained high share of innovative enterprises in the total number of enterprises (25.6% in 2018, 2nd place in the country, just behind the Mazowieckie Voivodeship. In 2013 it was 13th place in the country).</p>

Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs 2/2

Impact of S3 in macro-economic terms	Factors / policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<p>There are different scales. On macro-economic level some direct outcomes could be measured, but not output. Possible to measure: have investments been sustainable?</p> <p>Difficulty to distinguish between the impact introduced by S3 and other exogenous dynamics. Difficulty to assess the ex-ante factor.</p> <p>S3 amount is relatively low compared with the overall budget dedicated to R&I.</p> <p>Not possible to apply a statistical counterfactual analysis to analyze strategies (i.e. choice of photonics vs nanotechnology focus)</p> <p>Impact assessment should focus on S3 priority domains and the way in which S3 can enhance the transformative agenda of a territory, rather than on growth and jobs. For instance, the extent to which S3 allows for thematic concentration</p>	<p>Pomorskie: policy instruments to attract talents and investments, as well as to integrate immigrants</p> <p>Tuscany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EDP focussing on real needs of companies - Programming of calls based on concrete exploitation opportunities - Selection criteria based on concrete implementation opportunities + international standards 	<p>Pomorskie (Poland)</p> <p>PSS 1 - Maritime - is developing towards digitalization of port logistics and digital modernization of maritime specialisation. Developing thematic industry groups regarding staff education for the maritime industry and issues related to the use of new technologies, including space and satellite technologies, alternative fuels in the offshore and port and logistics areas.</p> <p>PSS 2 - ICT - is based on the significant activity of participants following the development of technology in the field of industry megatrends, especially related to artificial intelligence or autonomous systems.</p> <p>Tuscany:</p> <p>Export growth rate higher than the European one Balance export import</p> <p>Specialisation growth in S3 domains; Productivity in S3 domains; Labour force in S3 domains; Added value in S3 domains; GINI index at sub-regional level</p>

Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs 1/2

Sectoral (?) Impact of S3	Factors / policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<p>Growth of a specific priority/sector The sectors that attract competence and investments</p> <p>Has to be done for each priority in RIS3.</p> <p>Important to measure SECTORS in a transformative approach, because S3 transformative agenda is not necessarily a traditional sector. For monitoring this might be necessary, but not</p> <p>Impact of S3 at inter-sectoral or sub-sectoral activities level, diffusion of innovation</p> <p>Important that we define a sector not according to “traditional” sectors, for example hybrids, cross-sectoral.</p> <p>Uneven impact within the territory should be taken in account. Diffusion of innovation is crucial.</p>	<p>Smart business models</p> <p>Cross-sectoral platforms</p> <p>Transversal technologies</p> <p>Enlargement of sectors</p> <p>Building capacity to sectors for changes in the world/surrounding</p> <p>Availability of data</p>	<p>Specific indicators per sector/priorities (thematic areas/cross-sectoral) – often measured on a regional level</p> <p>Public innovation in health care</p> <p>More jobs in the specific sector</p> <p>What NACE-codes are to be measured?</p> <p>Can be difficult to relate impact (measurables data, indicators) to certain RIS3 priorities and the S3 work.</p> <p>Problems of having accurate and updated data</p> <p>Number of new partners</p> <p>Number of new networks</p>

Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs 2/2

Sectoral Impact of S3	Factors / policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sectorial Enlargement due to S3 (#companies, #employees, #turnover, #investments...) - Degree of growth of the S3 domains (#companies, #employees, #turnover, #investments, #exports...) - The response/reaction to international/exogenous dynamics due to S3 ; - Outward looking 	<p>Directionality of transformation promoted by the S3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support schemes promoting complex and cross-cutting application; <p>The pace of transformation fostered by the S3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration support schemes - Exploitation support schemes <p>Action managing industrial transition, active role of regional authorities, co-promotion/co-design</p> <p>International positioning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International standards provisions - Support in interregional networking 	<p>Degree of sectorial growth</p> <p>Specialisation indexes</p> <p>Export rate</p> <p>Resilience degree</p>

Impact of adopting Smart Specialisation Strategies in terms of growth and jobs

S3 impact in terms of jobs and growth	Factors / policy instruments triggering changes	Indicators
<p>See first slide (macro-economic)</p> <p>Growing sectors Competence nodes in different places More cooperation More coordination Dynamic creates prerequisites</p> <p>Well-being of people Green jobs Knowledge intensive jobs</p> <p>International positioning (role in GVCs) of companies able to compete worldwide in S3 domains</p> <p>Backwards linkages (strengthening the regional value chains) in S3 domains</p> <p>Productivity driven by added value in S3 domains</p> <p>Qualification of employment in S3 domains</p>	<p>Smart migration policy Make it possible for people to be useful in the best way according to their knowledge and abilities Attracting talent Modernized industry</p> <p>Efforts for competence supply Connection S3 and competence supply Investments as test beds linked to S3-strategies</p> <p>ICT and digital competence is often a bottle neck, so interventions to enhance this type of skills can trigger change (more people with this competence and more people with enhanced competence within this areas)</p> <p>Distribute information and knowledge to create possibility for more people to contribute to</p> <p>International positioning (role in GVCs) of companies able to compete worldwide in S3 domains</p> <p>Backwards linkages (strengthening the regional value chains) in S3 domains</p> <p>Productivity driven by added value in S3 domains</p> <p>Qualification of employment in S3 domains</p>	<p>Change of employment Competence in cutting edge areas Critical mass in different S3-areas Employment in different sectors/branches</p> <p>Ability to attract talent Students in higher education in S3 domains</p> <p>Specialisation indexes in S3 domains</p> <p>Analysis of territorial supply chain using I/O methodologies also at sub-regional level;</p> <p>Analysis of income distribution related to workforce commuting using Labour Market Areas</p> <p>Numbers of students educated in S3 domains</p>

Conclusion, Key findings:

- Somewhat difficult to interpret and understand the question in this web-session. The broad policy framework: important to have all policies aligned
- Difficult to distinguish between impact of S3 as a part of regional GDP, in relation to other regional, national and international strategies/interventions. Narrow the impact assessment and relate it to the RIS3 domains (priority domains)
- We cannot relate and credit everything that happens to S3
- Methodological issue: not possible to apply a counterfactual analysis to analyse and measure the impact of strategies. Measure S3 impact at policy level
- Data issue: Value chains. Input-output tables are often old (at least 2-4 years old) and represent picture that is not updated. Input-output do not hold a linear relation in reality
- Importance of the international perspective (international markets, standards, partnership etc.)
- Active role of the regional authorities (EDP, calls contents and timing, in correspondence with real needs and opportunities). Institutional capacity framed around the needs of companies and the territory
- Policy integration to foster cross-cutting opportunities

Participants:

- Names: Karolina Lipinska (Pomorskie, Poland), Emanuele Fabbri (Tuscany, Italy), Teresa Jorge (Centro, Portugal), Caroline Cohen JRC
- Moderator: Päivi Ekdahl (Lapland, Finland)
- Rapporteur: Madelen Nilsson (Sweden)