QUADRUPLE INNOVATION HELIX AND S3: WHAT, HOW AND WHY

TOWARDS SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN DEVELOPED DEMOCRACIES

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World Knowledge Economies and Societies in a New and Emerging Era: 21st-Century Drivers of Change

Network Ubiquity

-More than a billion Internet users and three billion wireless subscribers, worldwide

Open Standards

- -Widely-adopted technical and transaction specifications
- New Business Designs

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-Horizontally-integrated operations

THE WORLD TODAY:

- A World of Natural and Artificial Scarcities
- Geo-economic vs. Geo-political vs. Geo-technological Multi-polarity vs. Oligo-polarity
 A World of Divides (SPECKD pronounced "specked"):
- Social
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Cultural
 - Knowledge
- Digital
 Failed and Failing Developing and Developed States...and the SPECKD Fail-out...(for instance, Somalia, Afghanistan, etc..., and Egypt, Tynisia, and Greece, Ireland, Belgium, and so on???)

 For that matter, how many countries are China and India really made out of and how will that play out in the years ahead???
 Challenges & Opportunities vs. Uncertainties & Risks:

 People, Culture & Technology Role of Diasporas...
 Dogma vs. Democracy, Tolerance vs. Inclusion

- - Availability, Awareness, Accessibility, Affordability
 Communication, Cooptation, Coordination





Key Resources of the

Knowledge Economy and Society...

Adam Smith defined Land, Labor and Capital as the key input factors of the economy in the 18th century.

Joseph Schumpeter added as two more key input factors in the early 20th century

In the late 20th and the beginning of the 21st century, numerous scholars and practitioners such as Peter Drucker, have identified *Knowledge* as perhaps the sixth and most important key input and output factor of economic activity.









Creative Destruction

- There are profound implications of this limiting phenomenon to a technology-based market.
 Market viability is only attained through economic enhancement of the emerging technology.
 But the limits of the existing technology always implies the opportunity for a replacement to emerge.

uptive technology must emerge which has tential to attain greater TP/S (efficacy or), <u>and</u> this emerging technology must gain ient investment, development, and market tance to displace the former technology.









INNOVATION DEFINED

Innovation enhances the yield of resources



Innovation is a socio-economic, socio-technical, and socio-political phenomenon

Delivering an Innovation Economy AND Society is the key structural challenge for new growth in gloCalized Europe and World Knowledge Economies and Societies.





















MODE 3 VS. MODE 1 AND MODE 2

• The Mode 3 Knowledge Production Systems concept, extends, expands and complements the Mode 1 and Mode 2 Knowledge Production concepts by emphasizing the presence and imp act of higher order learning (learning, learning-to -learn and learning-to-learn how to learn)

















TRIPLE VS. QUADRUPLE & QUINTUPLE HELIXES

- The Triple Helix focuses on top-down government, university and industry
 policies and practices whereas the Quadruple Helix focuses on BOTH topdown government, university and industry policies and practices as well as
 bottom-up and mid-level out civil society grass-roots initiatives and other
 actions that help better shape, line-tune and make more effective and
 efficient the government, university and industry policies and practices.
- The Quintuple Helix adds to the Quadruple Helix the environmental dimension to ensure that said top-down, bottom-up and mid-level out policies, practices and initiatives are indeed as smart, sustainable and inclusive as possible and meet the triple bottom line (financial, social, and environmental) hurdles criterion.





TRIPLE VS. QUADRUPLE & QUINTUPLE HELIXES

- The social and natural considerations act as the "creative glue" for promoting smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive growth opportunities in the Knowledge Economy and Society for both developed and perhaps even more so for transitioning and emerging economies.
- In this latter case, civil society and environmental structures, infra-structures and institutions are often lacking or under-developed allowing for the cumulation of substantial negative externalities (such as pollution) and other transactional costs of growth (such as corruption) as well as impeding or even suppressing market, knowledge and network spill-over effects (positive externalities).





QUADRUPLE HELIX AND DEMOCRATIC CAPITALISM

- Knowledge-based innovation may never be seen as a privilege of industrialized countries. This indeed would be a misleading approach. Knowledge-based innovations are just as valid for emerging economies and developing countries. In that sense, the Quadruple Helix and the Quintuple Helix are global und universal.
- The more appropriate question to ask would be what the specific implications and ramifications for knowledge-based innovation would be when applied in diverse political, economic, social, and technological contexts around the globe (Carayannis et al, 1998 to 2012) and how it concerns developed democracies versus emerging autocracies.



QUADRUPLE HELIX AND DEMOCRATIC CAPITALISM

- In particular, the Quadruple and Quintuple Innovation Helix constructs may well serve to reveal and promote ways and means to help advance growth in a manner that is becoming increasing aligned with the progress of democracy instead of having growth advancing in defiance of and for the suppression of democratic institutions.
- Over the medium to long term, our fundamental belief and premise is that true and transparent democracy constitutes a sine qua non for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and this constitutes our main motivation and guide for our focus on ways and means that concepts such as the Quadruple and Quintuple Innovation Helix, can better serve architect a better tomorrow for the peoples of the world.













Research Overview

- Objective
 - Evaluate Mode 3/Quadruple Helix factors demonstrated by regional innovation networks
- Participants
 - Business Incubators in the State of Maryland
 - Technology Parks in Portugal
- Methods
 - Conducted semi-structured interviews during Q4 2009 and Q1 2010

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Мос	le 3: Regional Cultura	al Comparisons
	Maryland	Portugal 👩
Entrepreneur	 Focus on product development Well-educated (MBA/Ph.D.) Often, Ist start-up Focus on incremental steps 	 Focus on going global Well educated (MBA/Ph.D.) Often, Ist start-up Focus on incremental steps
Government	- Primary support programs offered at regional/local level	-Primary support programs offered at regional/local level
Academia	- Limited transfer of knowledge through TTO	- Transfer of knowledge is active via TTO
Industry	 Private financing at early stages VC financing typically with Biotech 	 Private financing at early stages Corporate funding for spin- offs
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Mod	le 3: Re	gional	Innovation N	letwork
Entrepreneur	-Firm revenues -Firm profit	-Skills -Knowledge	-Focus -Incremental Approach -Learning style -Well educated (graduate degree)	Creating a going concern
Government	Economic development	-Support -Grants	-Motivated by political environment and role of public service	Economic showcase (Political clout)
Academia	Royalties	IP	-Motivated by research -grants and placement of publications	Power of knowledge success (Access to grant funds and best researchers)
Industry	ROI	Funds	-Private/Angel smaller risk profile -VC controlling (larger risk profile)	High "hit" rate (Attracts other investors and higher quality investments)



 Mode 3: Knowledge Flow Networks

 Government
 Academia
 Industry
 Entrepreneur

 Global
 Industry
 Entrepreneur

 National
 Industry
 Entrepreneur

 Local
 Industry
 Industry



Mode 3: Knowledge Flow Networks

• 2- helices

- Industry and entrepreneur are connected across all levels
- These connections are at the knowledge level
- 3-helices
 - Industry, entrepreneur, and government are connected from local to national, but not globally
 - These connections are at the support and knowledge level
- 4-helices
 - Industry, entrepreneur, academia, and government are connected at the local/regional level, but not nationally and not globally
 - Theses connections operate across multiple levels

Mode 3: C3 Findings

- Academia and entrepreneurs tend to focus on the product dimensions (effectiveness and efficiencies)
- Government and industry tend to focus on the business dimensions (integration and reach)
- All work dynamically as part of the Ecosystem

	Triple Helix to Quadruple Helix: Modes 1, 2, & 3			
	Government	Academia	Industry	Civil Society
M d e 1	•Loans •Transfer Technology	•Transfer Technology	•Partners •Customers •Financial	•Dyads w/o civil society
M o d e 2	•Mode I + •Support Programs	•Mode + •Support Programs	•Mode I + •Support Programs	•Triads w/ emerging civil society
M o d e 3	Mode 2 + Connections /Network	•Mode 2 + •Connections/Network	•Mode 2 + •Connections/Network	•Quads with functional civil society
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	Triple H	elix to Quadru Regional Map	ple Helix:	Maryland Portugal
	Government	Academia	Industry	Civil Society
M d e		**		
1				
M o d e 2	10 10 40 40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			
M o d e 3		IA IA EA CA MA		•
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Government	Academia	Industry	Civil Society
•Gov't IP •Gov't customer w/IP	•Academia IP •Informal IP	•Partners •Customers	•2-3 actor connections
•Grants •Loans	•Grants •Loans	•Private •Angel •VC	•2-3 actor connections
•Gov't Incubator	*Science Park	Private Incubator	•2-3 actor connections



















Empirical Evidence

- Networks with largest number of nodes and density represent 70% of all connections in regional innovation networks. Pharmaceutical and ICT industries are examples. (Christ)
- Positive and significant correlation between universities and regional technology innovation. (Florida)
- Mode 3 regression analysis demonstrated strong prediction (~80%) for payroll, salary, and revenues (Carayannis & Schoonmaker)

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Best Practices Summary

- Elements of cluster/network configure depending on industry
- Infrastructure support is a common need and supports early growth stages
- Full networks, such as those exhibited in HLS, exhibit the most industry concentration and network connectivity

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In Conclusion... 21ST CENTURY INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

- A 21st Century Innovation Ecosystem is a multi-level, multimodal, multi-nodal and multi-agent system of systems.
- The constituent systems consist of innovation meta-networks (networks of innovation networks and knowledge clusters) and knowledge meta-clusters (clusters of innovation networks and knowledge clusters) as building blocks and organized in a selfreferential or chaotic fractal (Gleick, 1987) knowledge and innovation architecture (Carayannis, 2001), which in turn constitute agglomerations of human, social, intellectual and financial capital stocks and flows as well as cultural and technological artifacts and modalities, continually co-evolving, cospecializing, and co-opeting.
- Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Robust Competitiveness can only exist in a Democratic Society and Polity balancing openness and participation with creativity and innovation...

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