

A map of Boston, Massachusetts, showing various neighborhoods and streets. The map is overlaid with numerous circular markers of varying sizes and colors (ranging from light orange to dark red), representing innovation hotspots. The largest and darkest red marker is located in the North End area, near the Charles River and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Other significant markers are scattered throughout the city, including in the South End, Fenway, and Cambridgeport areas. The Charles River is visible in the center of the map, flowing through the city.

Innovation: Does Location Matter?

NBER Innovation Boot Camp 2022

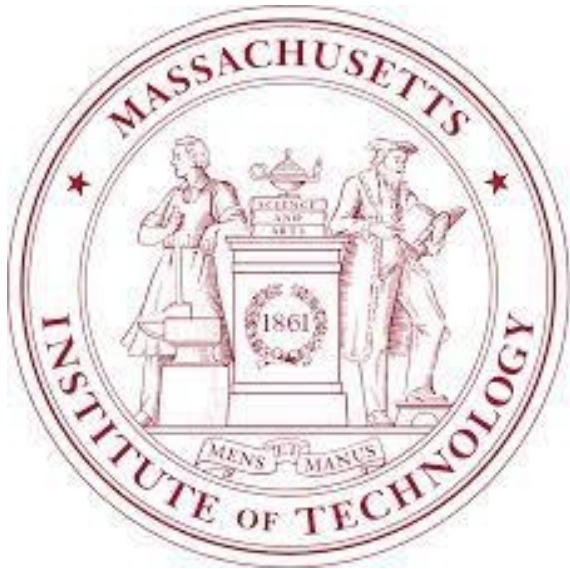
Scott Stern, MIT and NBER





MIT REAP
Regional Entrepreneurship
Acceleration Program

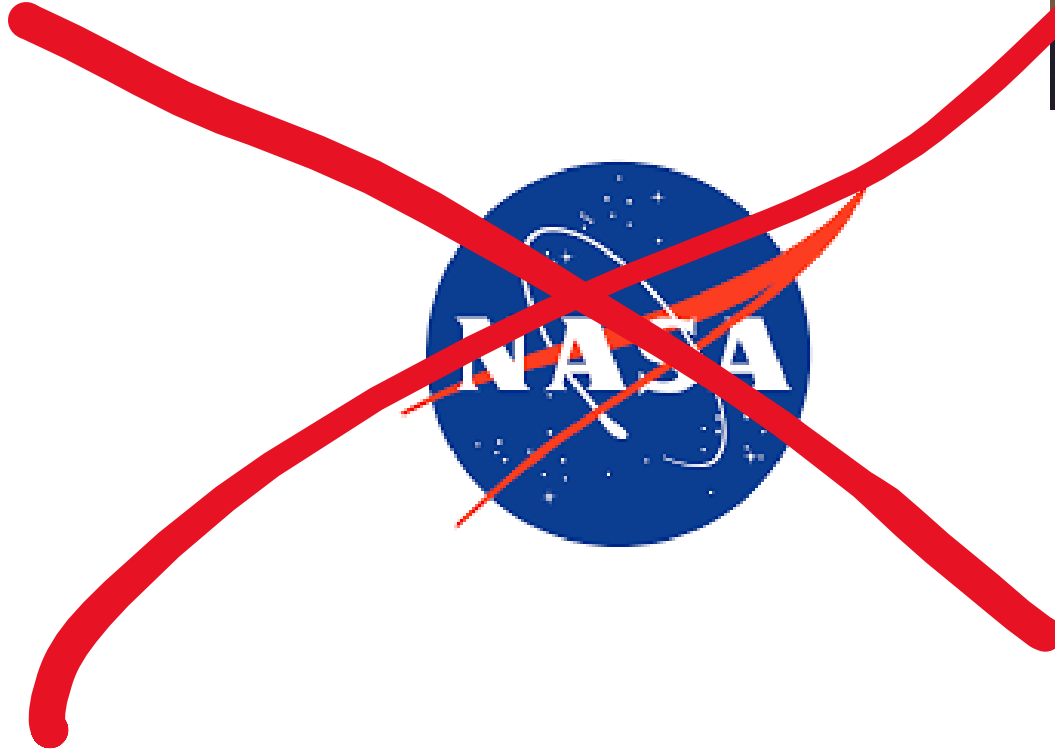
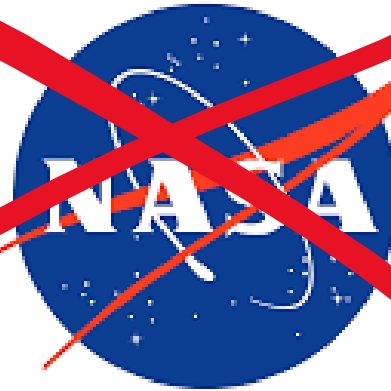
@MIT_REAP



Tufts
UNIVERSITY



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Lotus software



Commonwealth
Fusion Systems



by  amazon pharmacy

HubSpot



moderna[®]



Microsoft



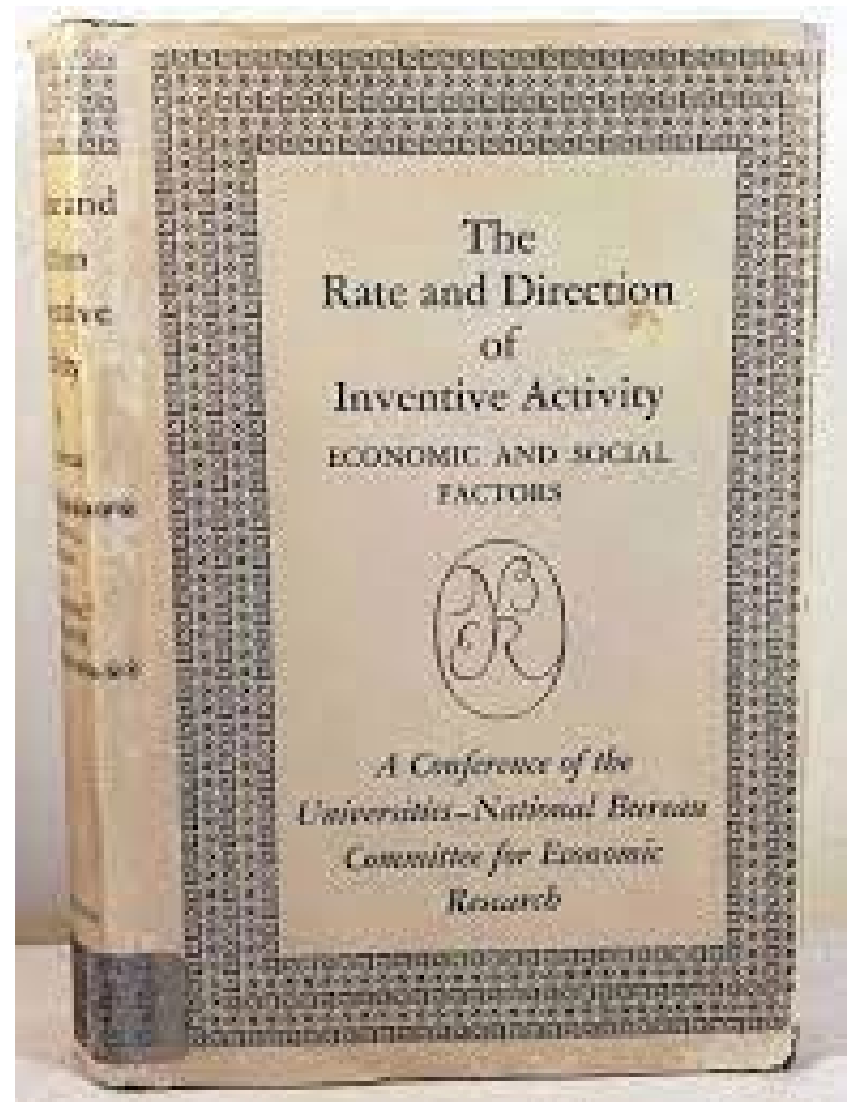
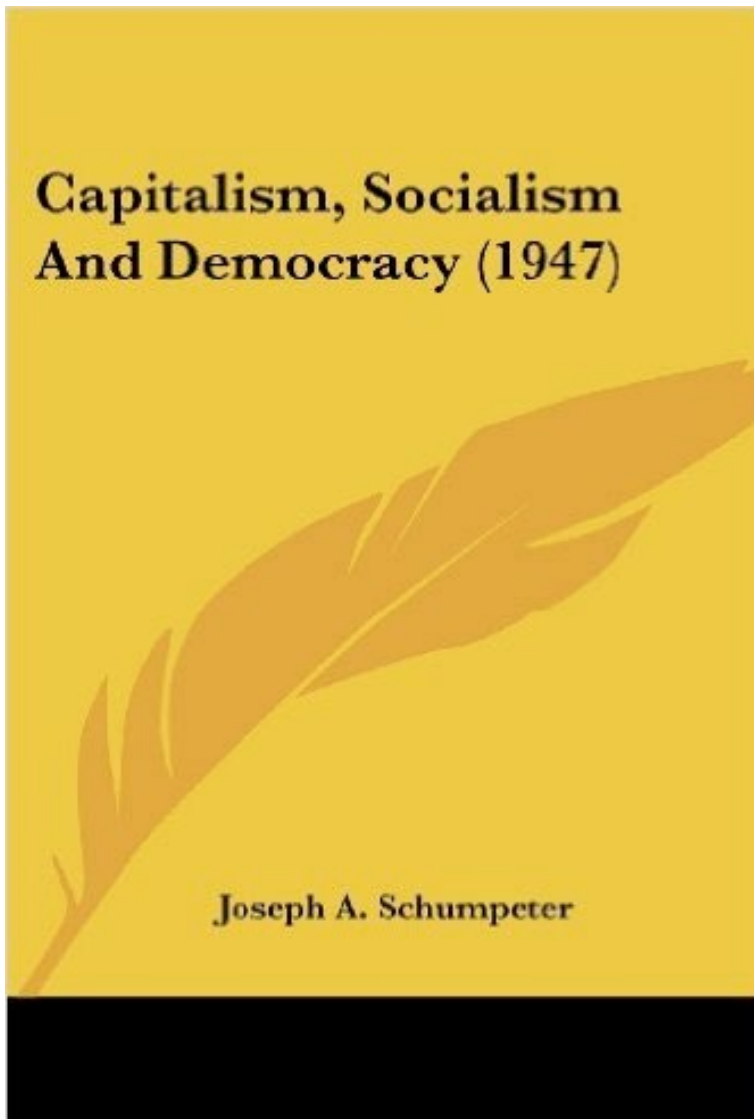
SANOFI

What is the role of “place” in shaping innovation and entrepreneurship?

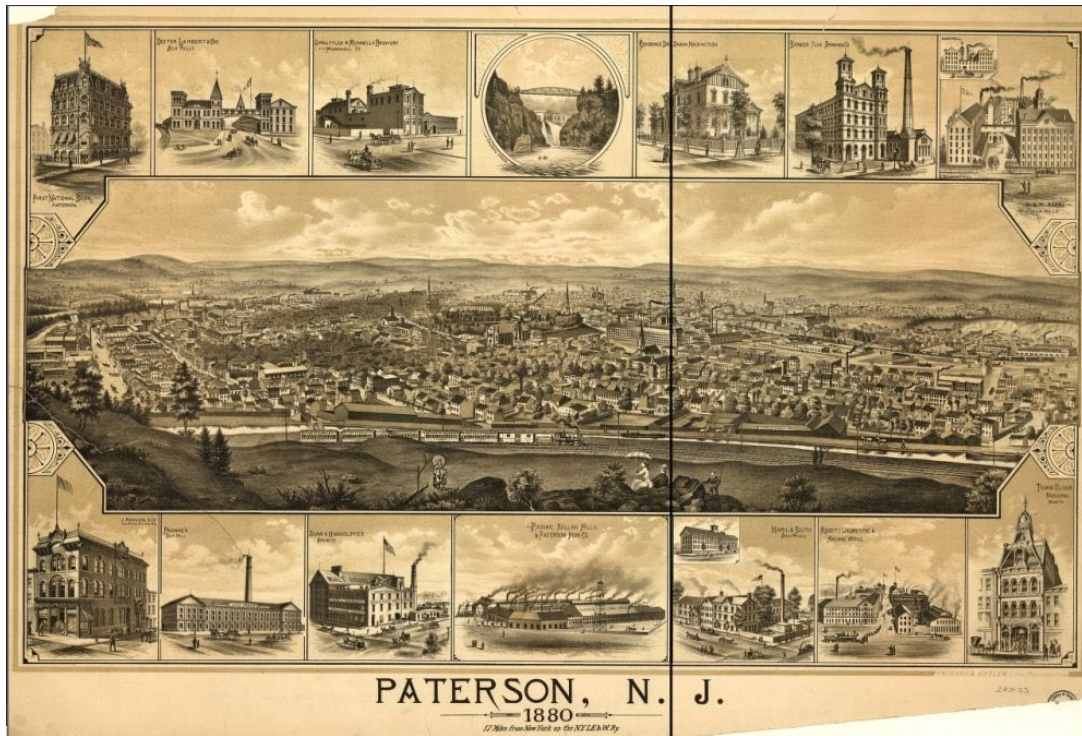
Why should economists care about supporting place-based innovation?

And, what are the challenges of translating the promise of place-based innovation into effective policy and institutions?

Innovation and Economic Growth



But what is the special role of location?



To cherish and stimulate the activity of the human mind, by multiplying the objects of enterprise, is not among the least considerable of the expedients, by which the wealth of a nation may be promoted.... To produce the desirable changes, as early as may be expedient, may therefore require the incitement and patronage of government.



COTTON FACTORIES, UNION STREET, MANCHESTER.



The mysteries of the trade become no mysteries; but are as it were in the air, and children learn many of them unconsciously”

Alfred Marshall, 1890

Concentration of patent activity in the US

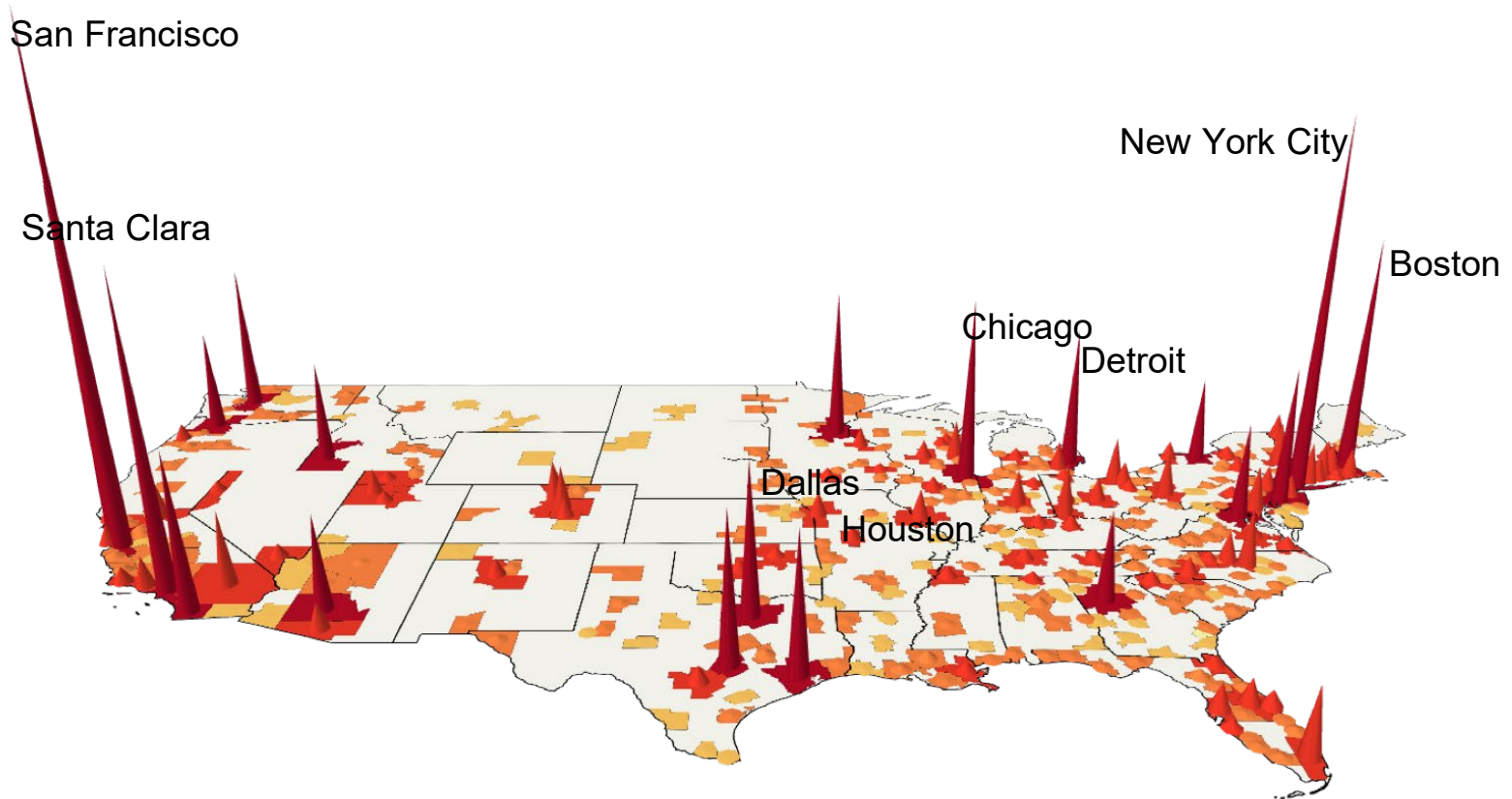


TABLE 6—3SLS REGRESSION RESULTS ESTIMATING GINI C_i

	Gini of production	Gini of innovation
Gini of innovation	—	—
Natural resources	0.331 (5.145)	—
Scale	-0.160 (-4.333)	—
Transportation costs	1.432 (5.052)	—
Industry R&D/sales	0.440 (7.290)	0.572 (2.421)
Skilled labor	1.075 (14.846)	0.687 (3.707)
University research	—	0.119 (7.887)
Gini of production	—	-0.135 (-1.247)
Sample size	163	163
Standard error	0.15523	0.21733

^a *t* values are given in parentheses.



TABLE V
PREDICTED LOCALIZATION PERCENTAGES OVER TIME (BASED ON 1975 PROBIT
RESULTS FOR CITATIONS OF UNIVERSITY PATENTS)

Lag	Predicted percentage for:		
	Same country	Same state	Same SMSA
0 or 1 year	67.1	9.7	4.8
5 years	65.5	6.5	4.0
10 years	64.6	5.3	3.7
25 years	63.5	4.0	3.3

The National Innovation Systems Framework (Nelson, 1990; Lundvall, Freeman, etc)

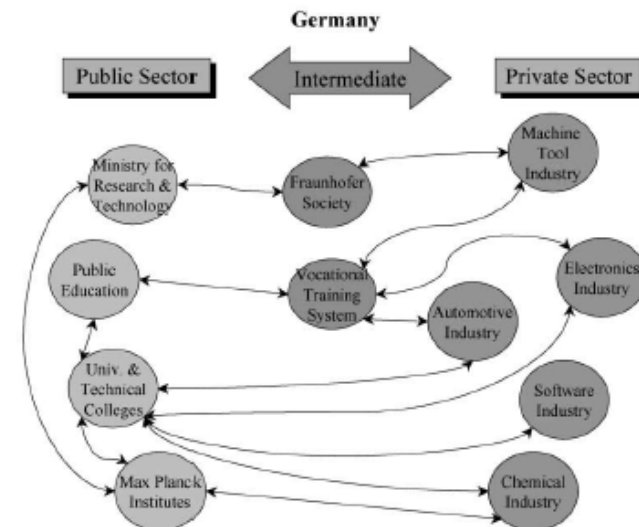
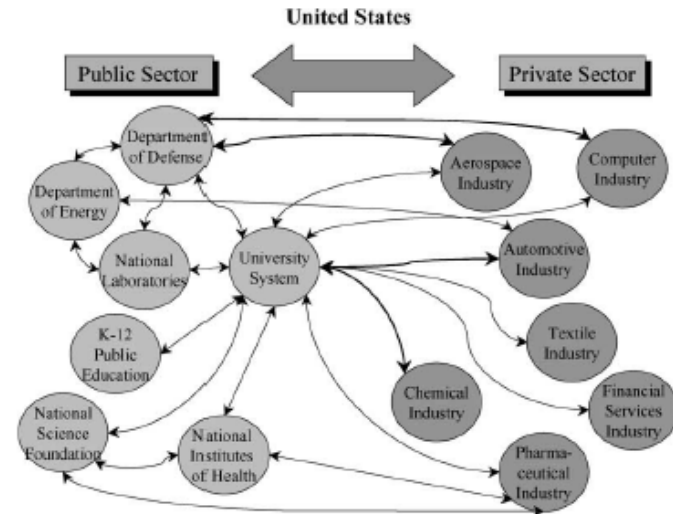
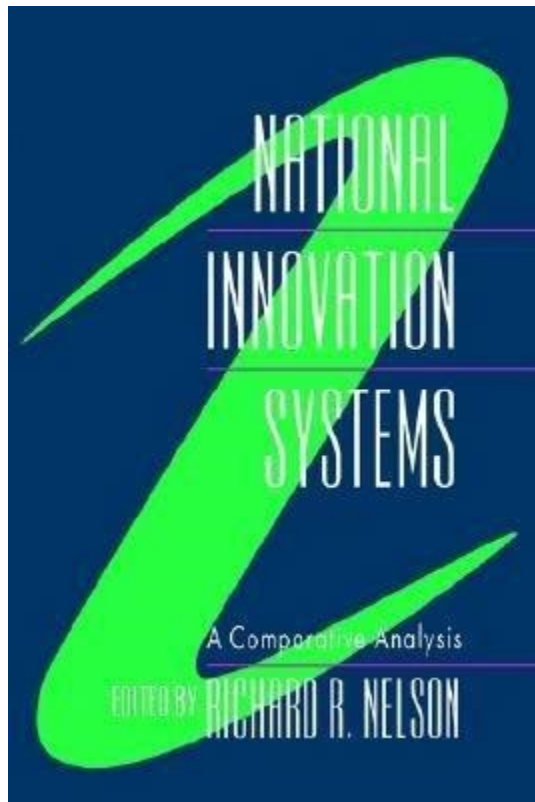
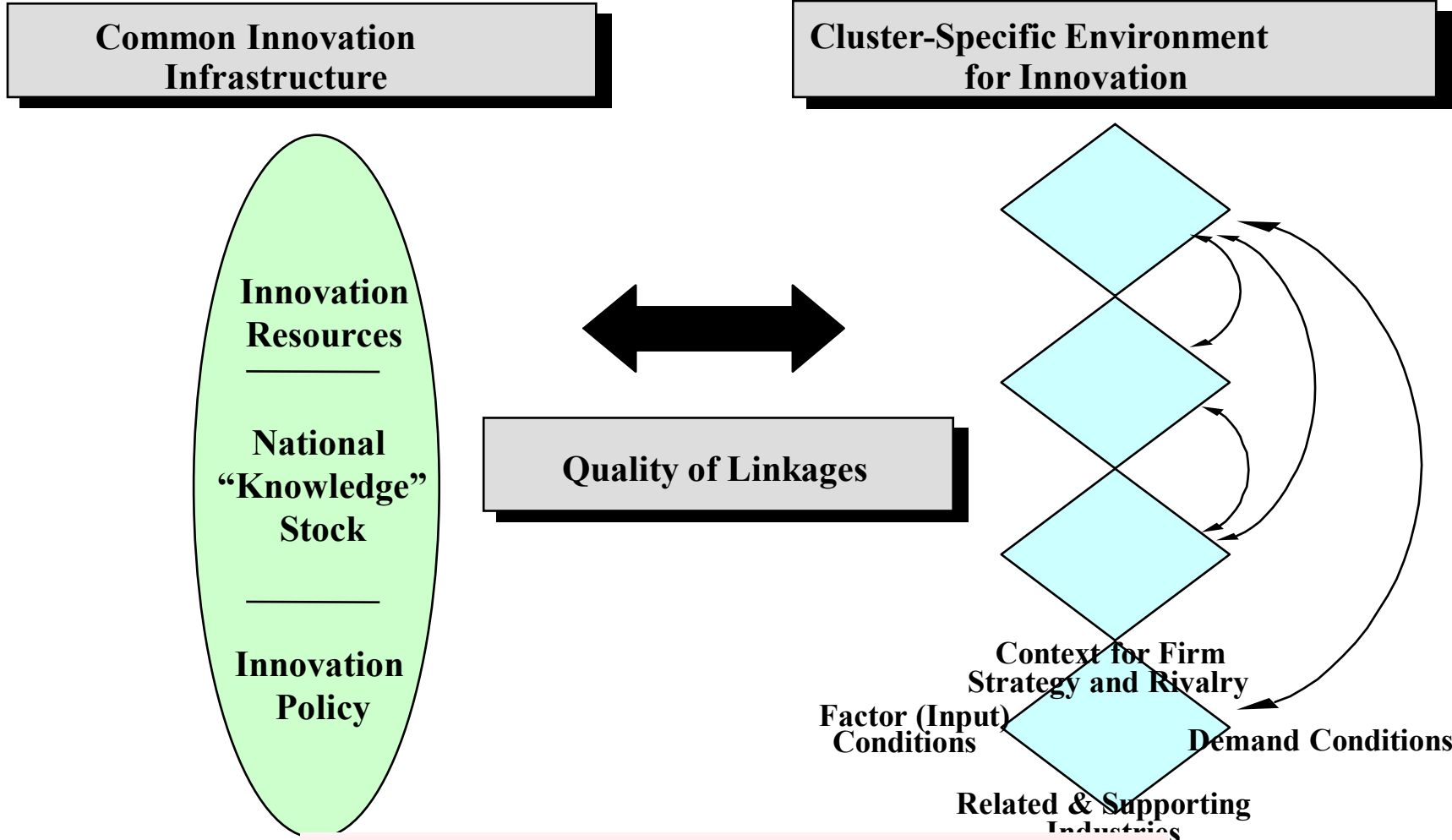


Fig. 2. A comparison of some important elements of the national innovation systems of United States and Germany.

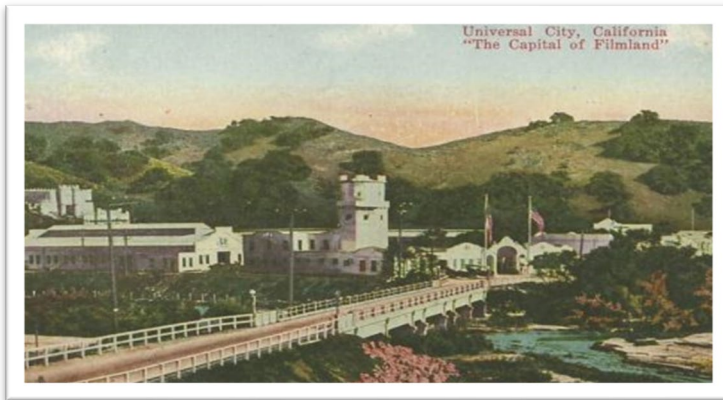
The Determinants of National Innovative Capacity: The Role of Institutions, Policy and Dynamics in Cumulative Knowledge Production



$$\dot{A} = f(L_A, K_A, A; Z_A, \delta)$$

But beyond “R&D” and “STEM,” what shapes place-based innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystems?

Clusters are Everywhere



Motion Pictures - LA



Semiconductors - Taiwan



Fashion & Textiles - Milan



Wine Cluster - Australia

Clusters and Innovation



Industries within stronger clusters (in terms of jobs and innovation) are associated with higher innovation (and jobs) growth

Table 5

EA-industry patenting growth – the duality of employment and patenting in clusters.

	Patenting Growth ₁₉₉₀₋₀₅ (N = 55,083)			
	5-1	5-2	5-3	5-4
In <i>Industry Spec</i> _{Patent}	-.807 (.010)	-.812 (.010)	-.814 (.010)	-.818 (.010)
In <i>Cluster Spec</i> _{Employ}			.101 (.009)	.069 (.010)
In <i>Cluster Spec</i> _{Patent}	.102 (.014)	.052 (.015)	.070 (.014)	.031 (.015)
In <i>Related Clusters Spec</i> _{Employ}				.058 (.017)
In <i>Related Clusters Spec</i> _{Patent}		.138 (.025)		.101 (.026)
In <i>Cluster Spec in Neighbors</i> _{Employ}				.030 (.014)
In <i>Cluster Spec in Neighbors</i> _{Patent}		.162 (.021)		.118 (.022)
EA fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Squared	.468	.471	.471	.474

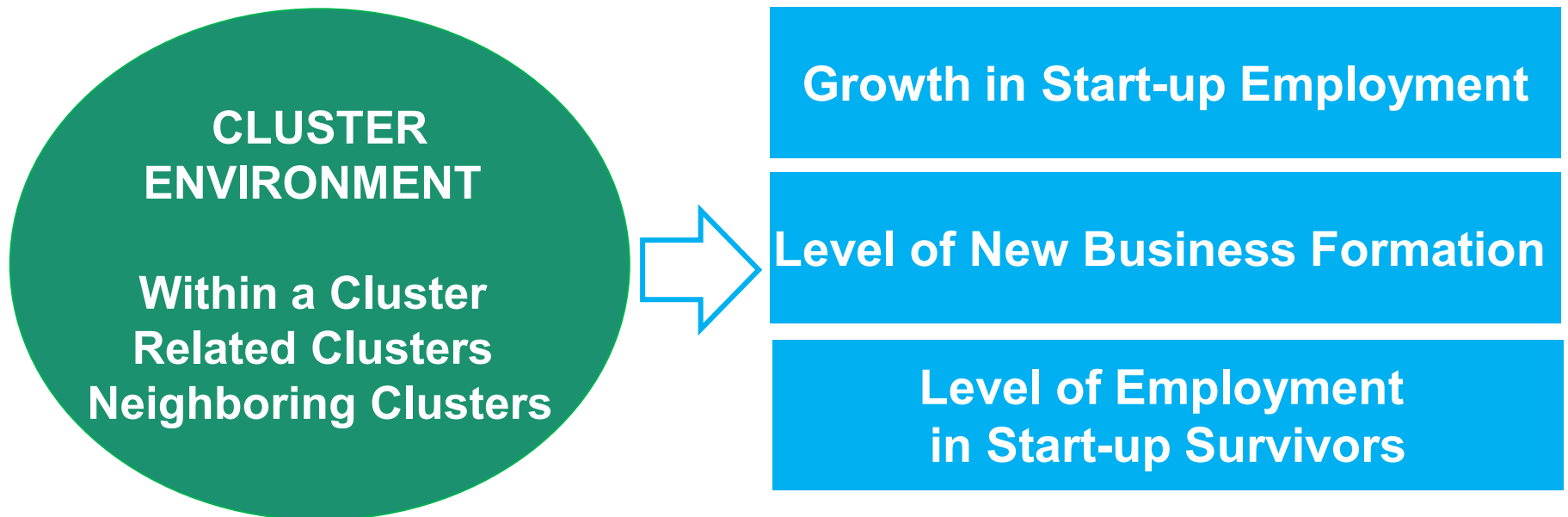
Notes: See notes in Table 2. All models include EA-industry with positive employment in 1990.

We test the role of clusters by estimating region-industry patenting growth over 1990-2005 as a function of the initial *Industry Specialization* and *Cluster Specialization* (outside the industry) in a region, and a set of region and industry fixed effects.

Clusters and Entrepreneurship

Industries that are part of a strong cluster environment register

- higher **growth of** start-up activity
- higher **level of** start-up activity
- higher **level of** employment in surviving start-up firms

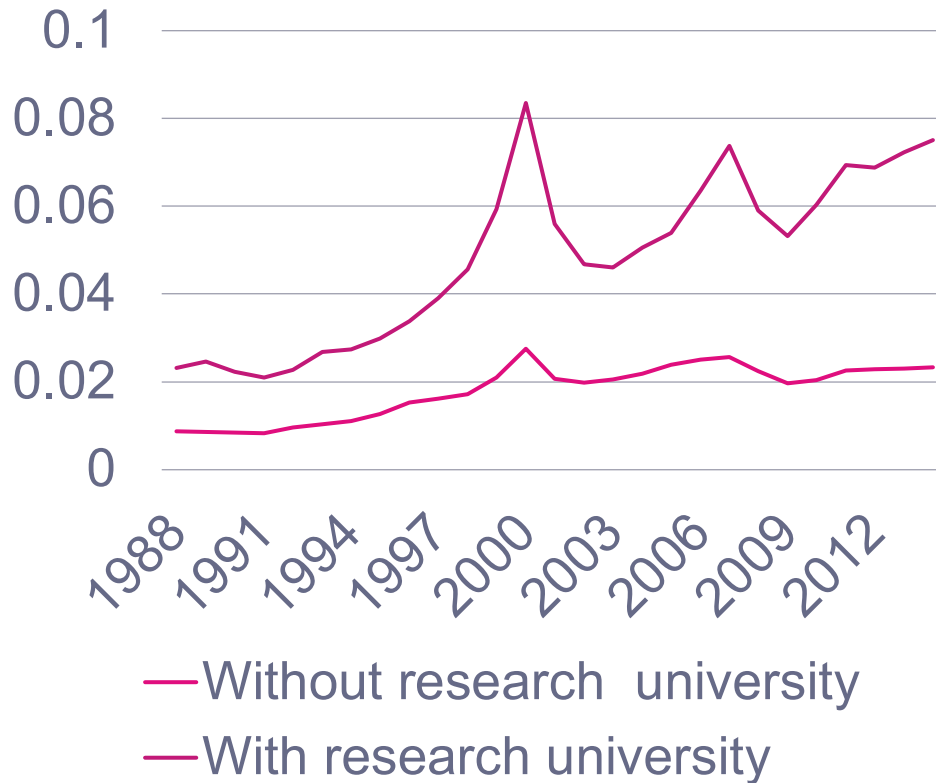


Source: Delgado/Porter/Stern, *Clusters and Entrepreneurship*, *Journal of Economic Geography*, 2010

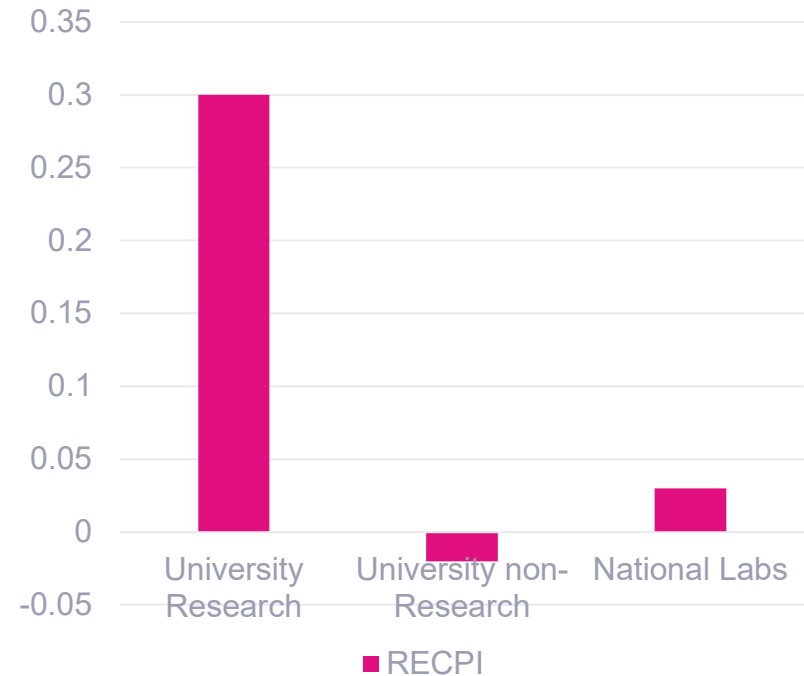
The Impact of Universities on the Quantity and Quality of Entrepreneurship



Average RECPI by year



CHANGE IN RECPI FROM CHANGE IN UNIV R&D

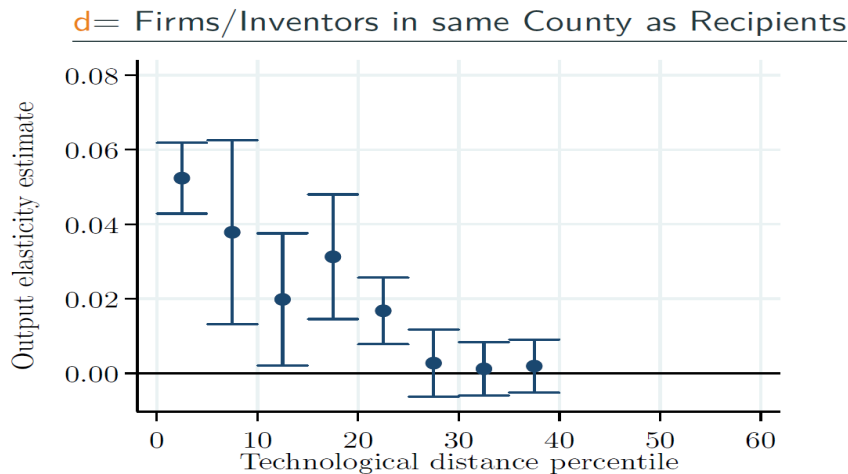
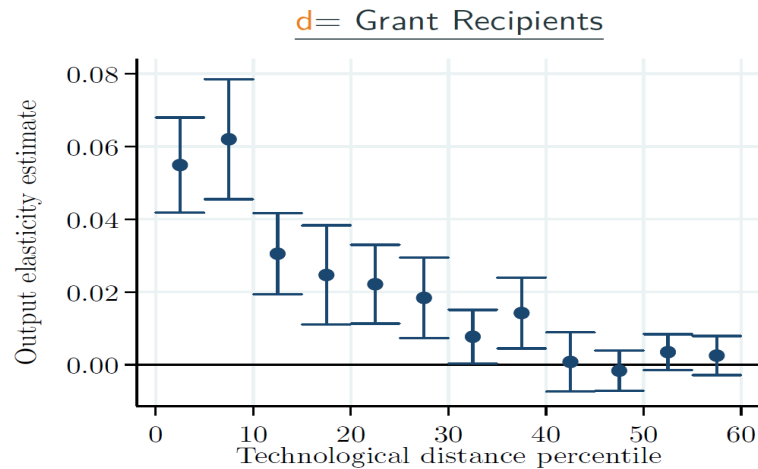


But should economists care? Is there
a role for policy?

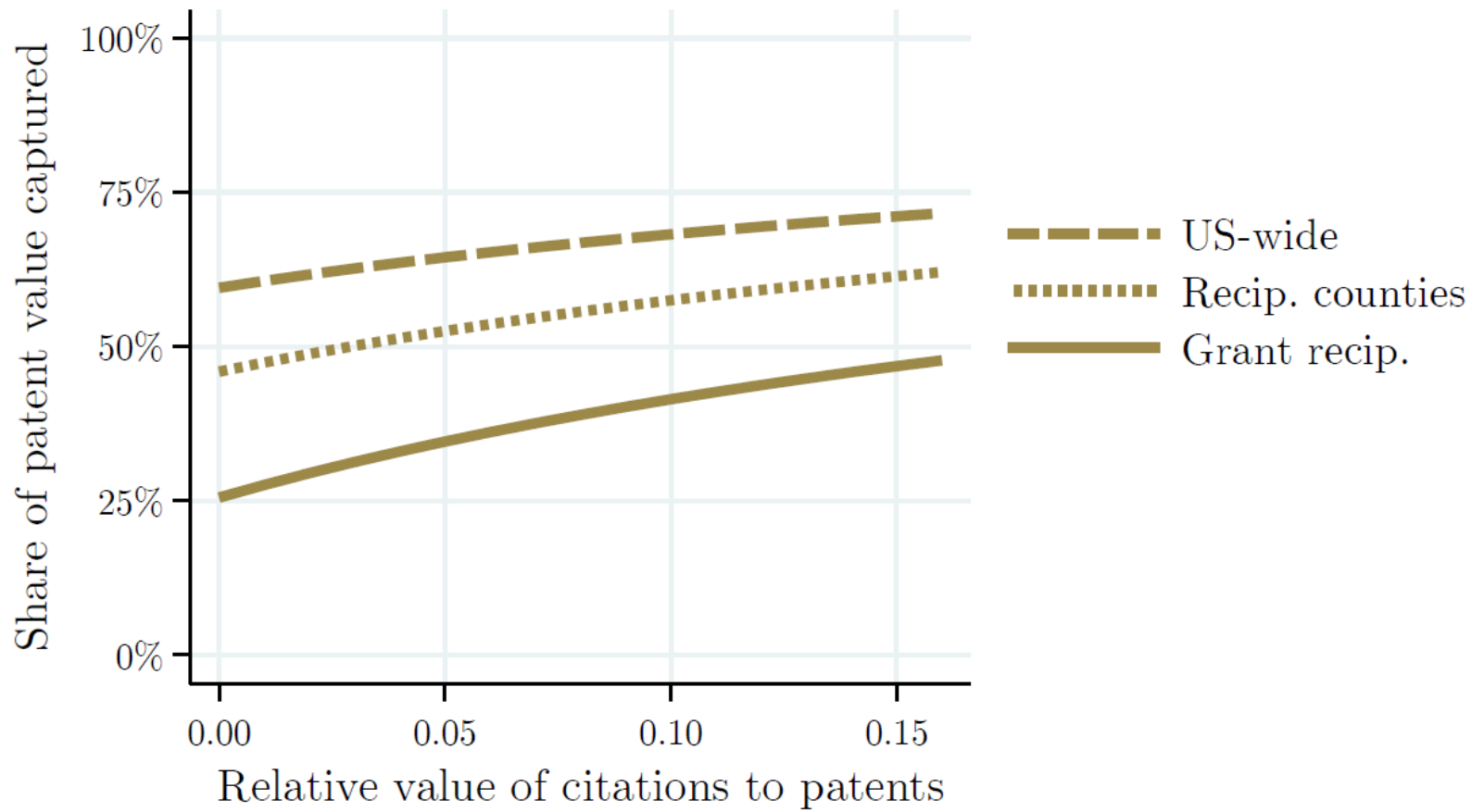


If the argument for intervention is about place-based spillovers, then need to show the causal impact of funding not simply on the firms that are funded but on OTHER firms or innovation that results (beyond the grantee)....

Estimating Spillovers from Publicly Funded R&D: Evidence from the US Department of Energy



one north carolina
Small Business Program

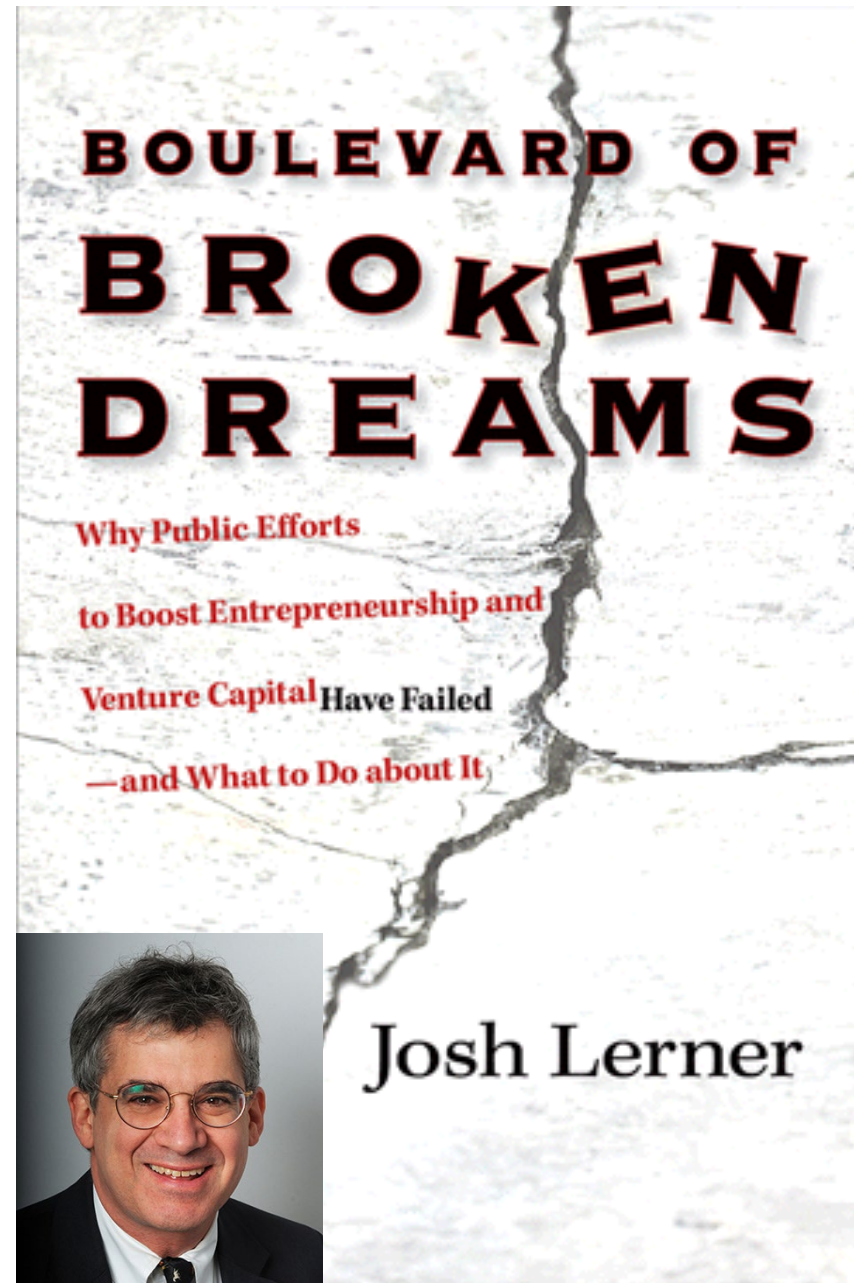


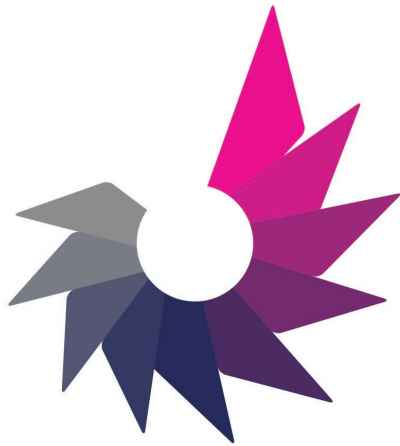
Seems like a compelling case for
investing in place-based clusters to
enable innovation-driven
entrepreneurial ecosystems

BUT...

Place-Based Innovation and Entrepreneurial Economic Development

- These well-intentioned approaches often end....in the Boulevard of Broken Dreams
- Many regional efforts to accelerate through entrepreneurship fail to turn “ideas” into action, or fizzle out after an initial burst of energy and initiative





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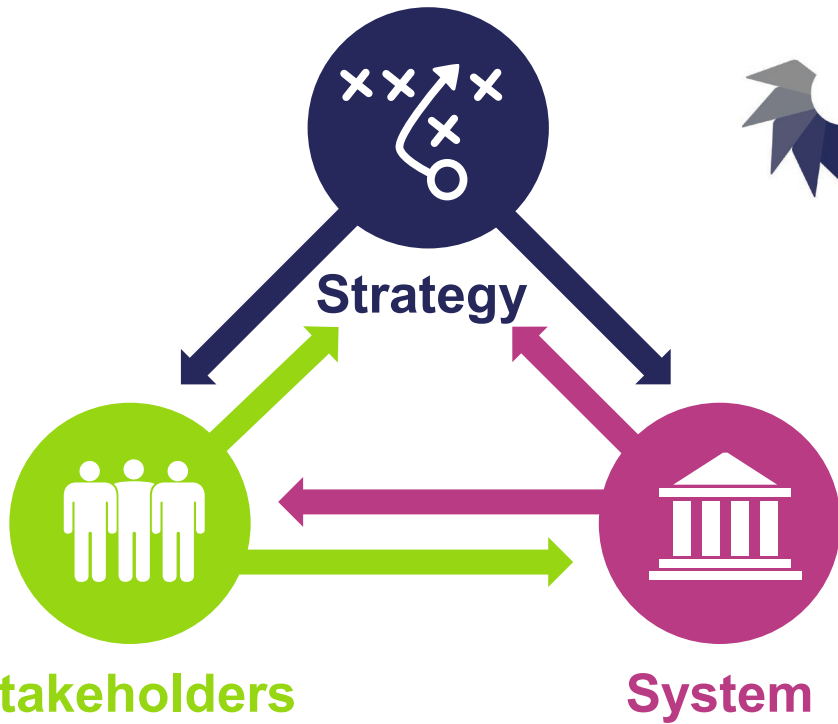
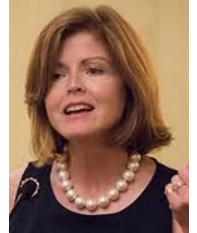
Regional Entrepreneurship
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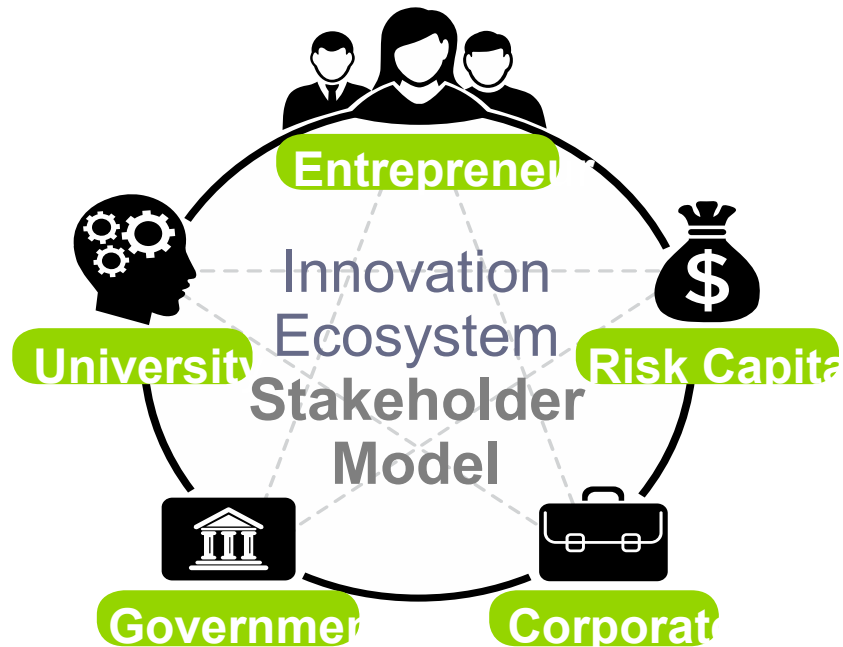
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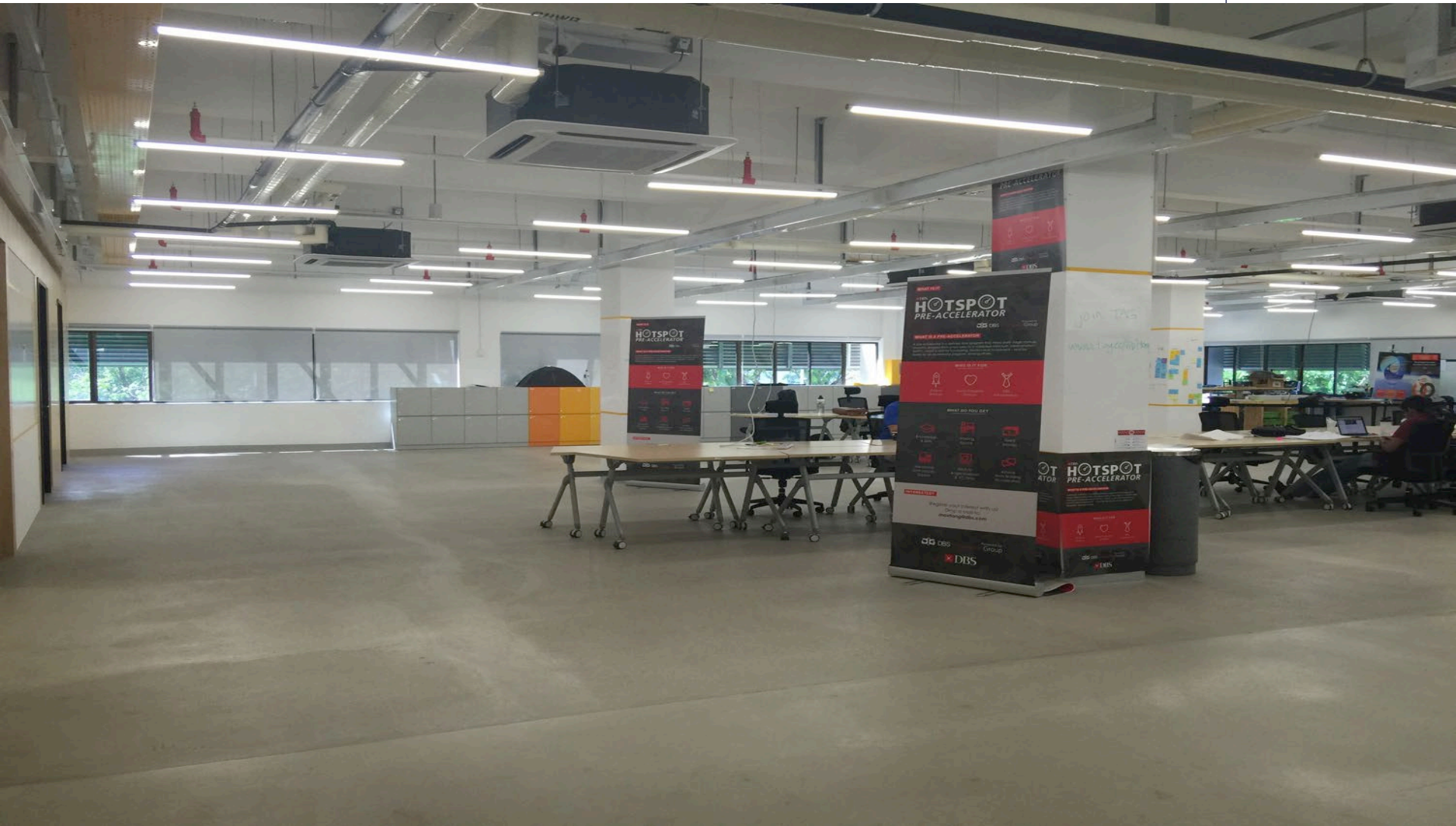


No one is “in charge” of innovation or entrepreneurship...





Entrepreneur? Team Singapore





No one is “in charge” of innovation or entrepreneurship...



But each
stakeholder
plays a critical
role in
success...

Central Denmark

**KIT
CH
EN**

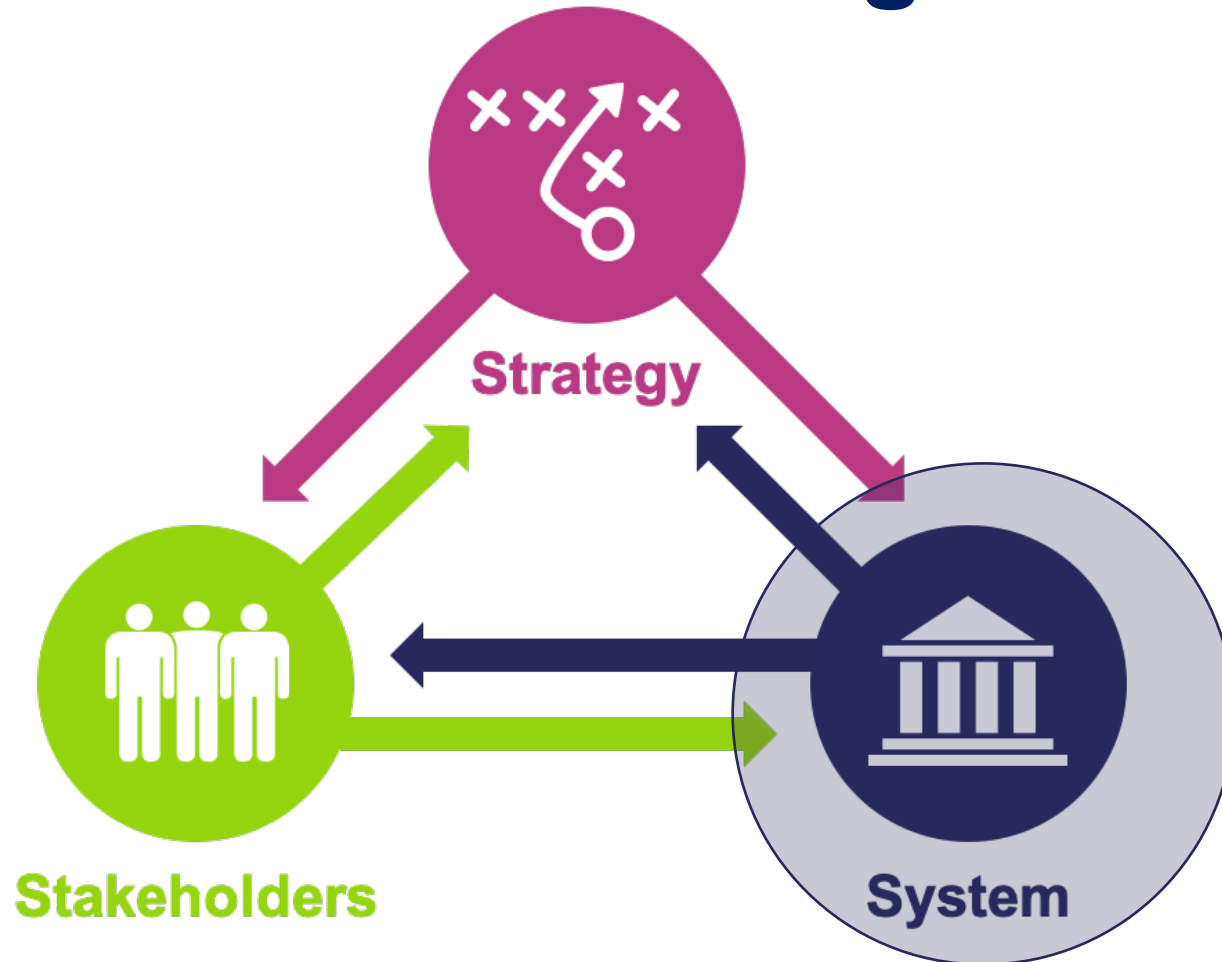


Aarhus University established “The Kitchen” in February 2020.

The Kitchen is a new interdisciplinary incubator for both students and employees at the University.

The Kitchen has a strong connection with and is open for the surrounding ecosystem. The incubator provides new offers for entrepreneurs including micro grants for student entrepreneurs in collaboration with a regional enterprise.

MIT Regional Entrepreneurship Acceleration Program



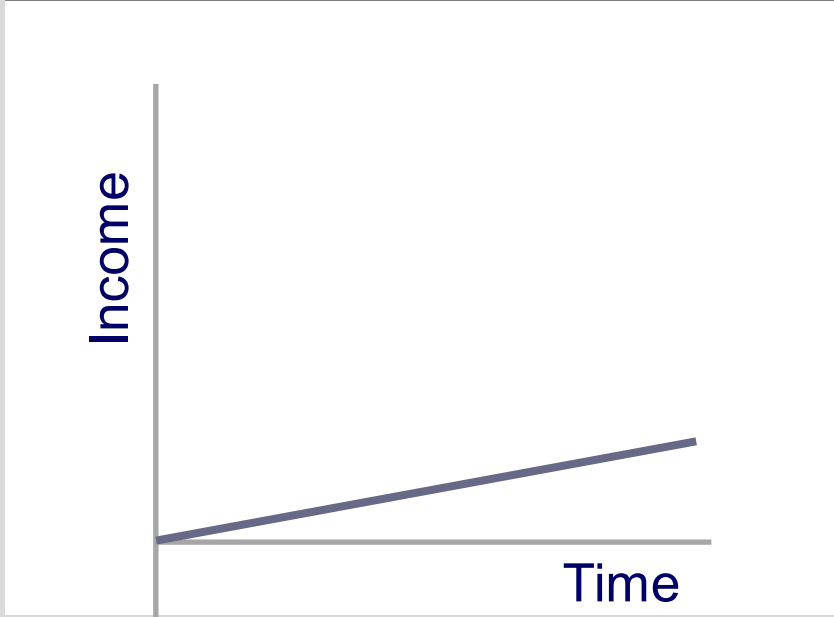
SMEs & IDEs



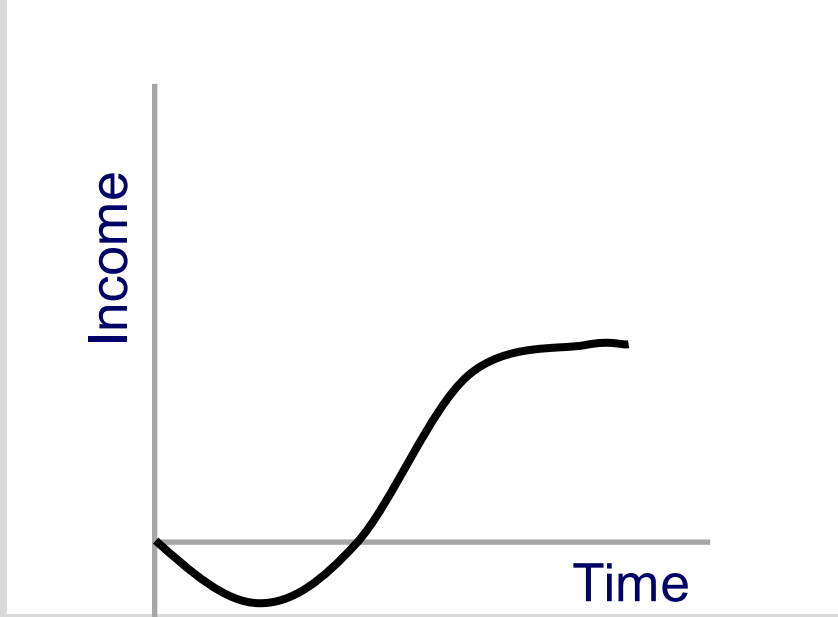
Small-/Medium-sized Enterprise (SME)

Innovation-Driven Enterprise (IDE)

Income over Time



Income over Time



Where do IDEs come from?



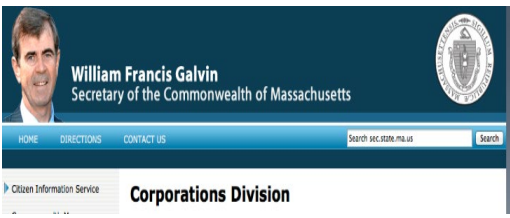
MIT REAP System



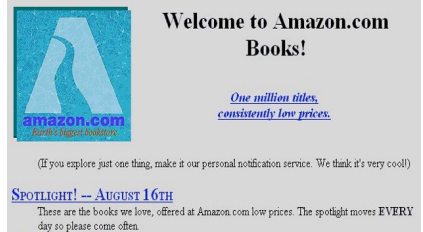
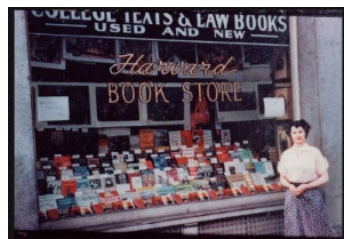


Three Steps to Measuring Entrepreneurial Quality (at or near the time of founding)

Business Registrations



“Digital Signatures” of Growth Potential

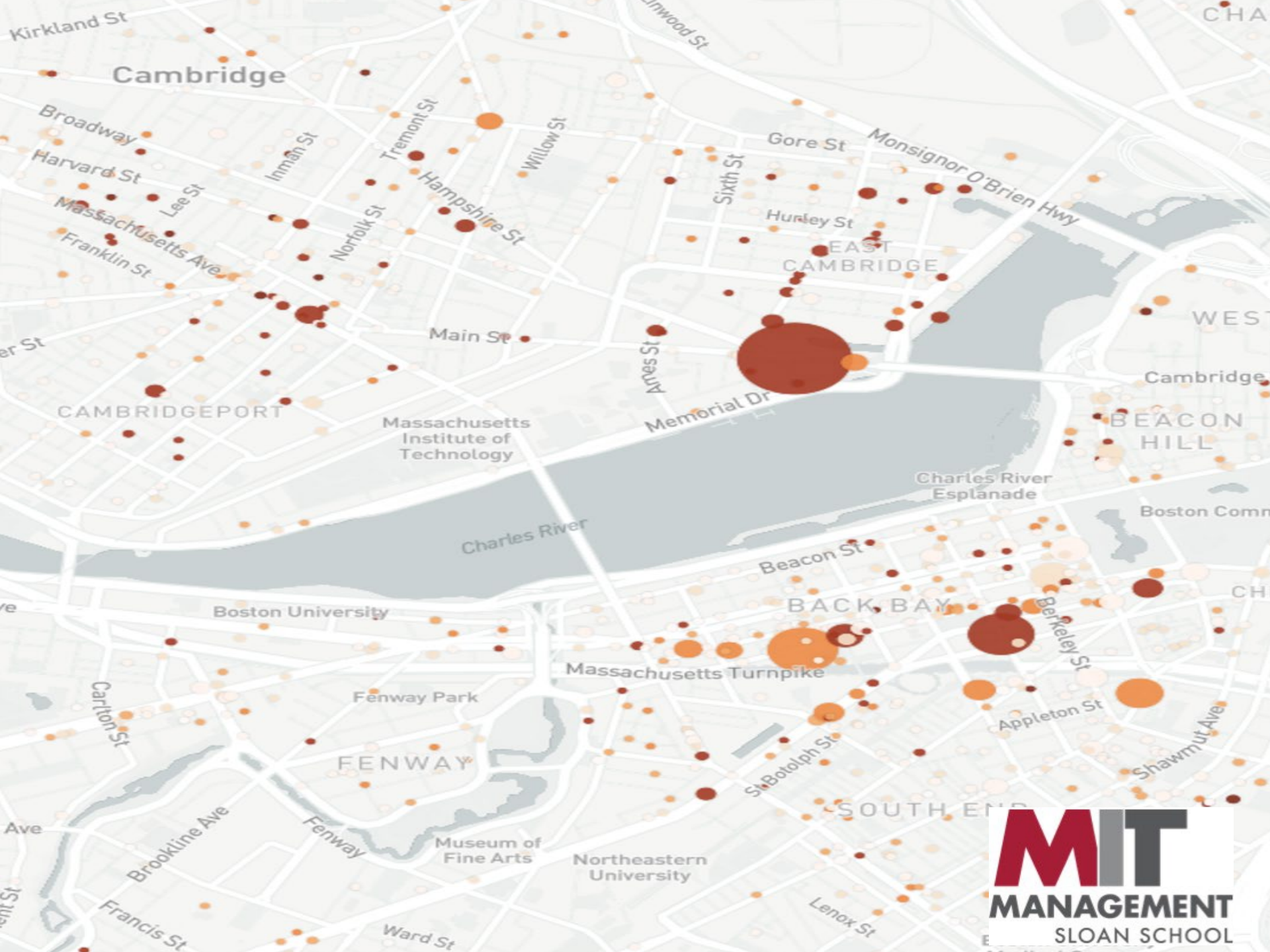


“Success” outcomes can be mapped to initial “digital signatures”

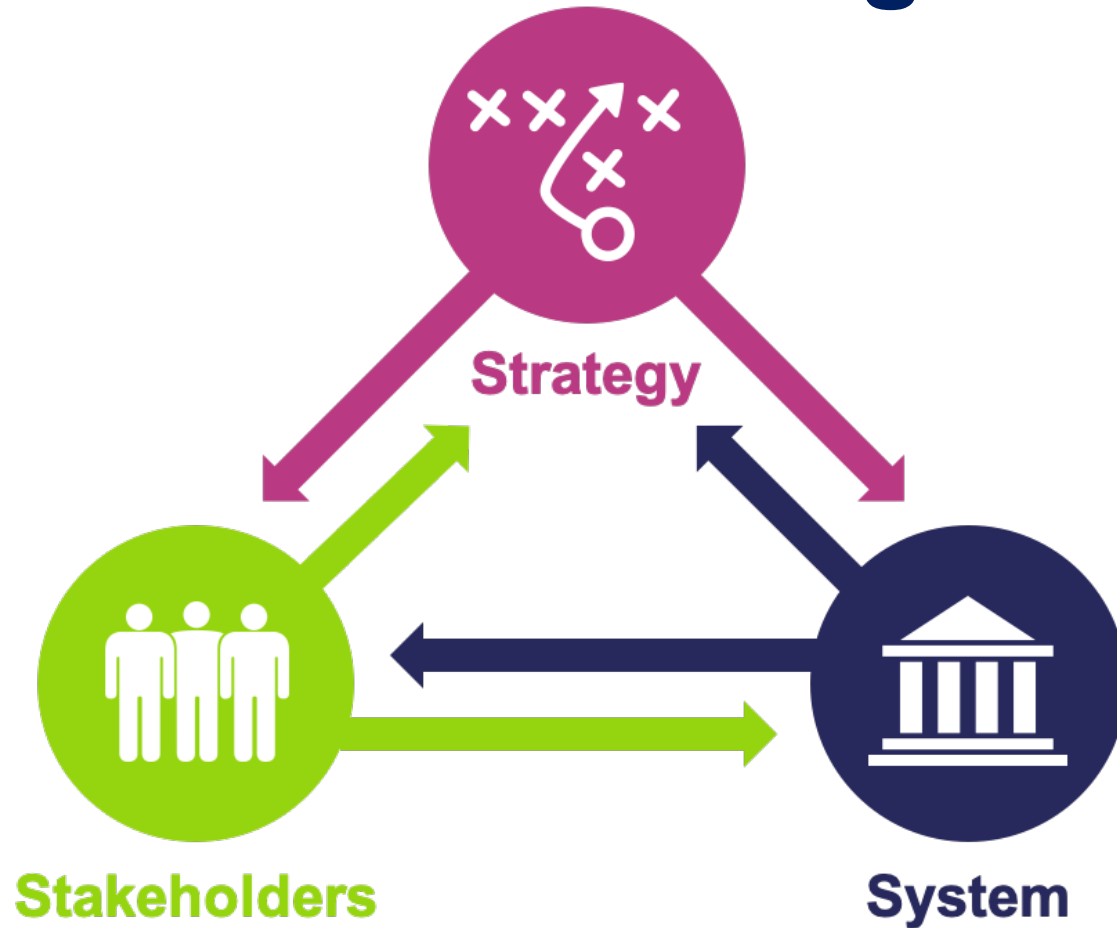


How do “Digital Start-up Signatures” Predict Growth? (NB: Prediction NOT Causal)

Change in the Probability of Growth	
Has Short Name	248%
Firm Named after Founder	-70%
Corporation (Not Partnership or LLC)	405%
Trademark in First Year	501%
Patent and No Delaware Registration	3,534%
No Patent and Delaware Registration	4,470%
Both Patent and Delaware Reg.	19,640%
Sectoral Controls	Included
State Controls	Included



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Choosing an Innovator-Based Entrepreneur-Led Value Proposition

STRATEGY



ACCELERATORS



DIASPORA
NETWORKS &
IMMIGRATION POLICY



Strategic
Interventions



PRIZES &
COMPETITIONS



EARLY-STAGE
CAPITAL
APPROACHES

Prioritize and determine your first Must Win Battle.



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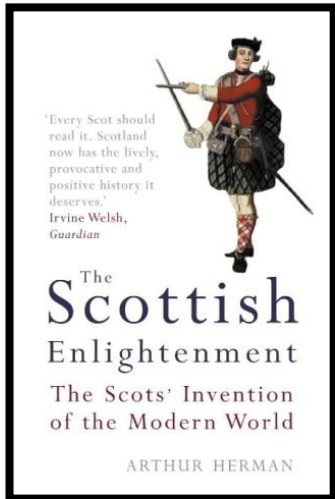


Choosing and Winning Your REAP Must-Win Battle





Team Scotland



Donna Chisholm



Head of Business Innovation and Growth Sectors, Highlands & Islands Enterprise



Ian Ritchie



Serial software entrepreneur and influential investor



Clive Reeves



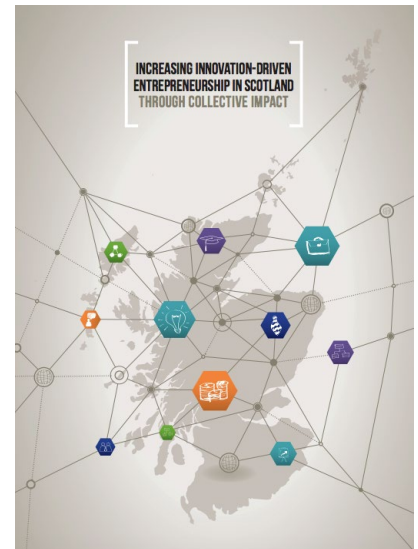
Executive, Scottish Enterprise



Jonathan Harris



Editor, Young Company Finance



Simon Grey



Chief Executive, AWS Ocean Energy Ltd



Jonathan Levie

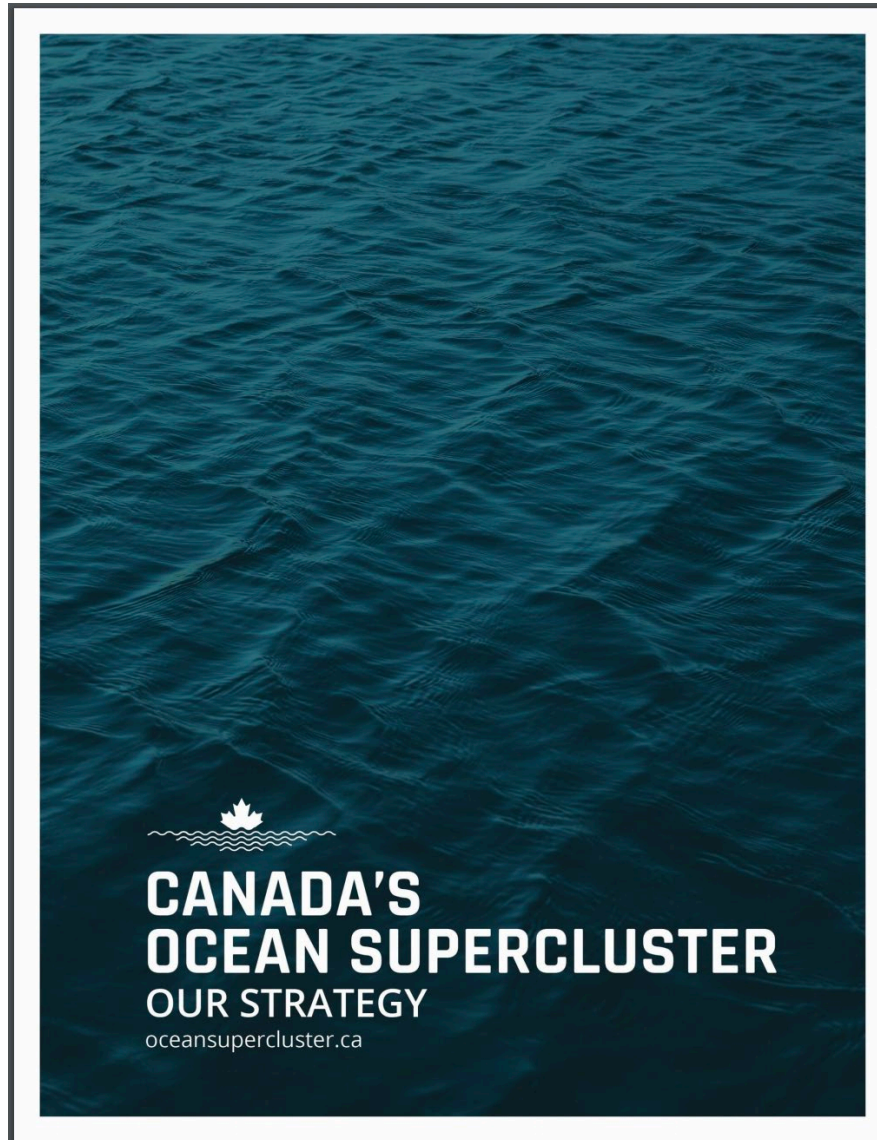


Professor & Director of Centre for Entrepreneurship, U. of Strathclyde



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Team Lima



<http://www.start-up.pe/>

Team Queensland



<https://eprints.qut.edu.au/131590/7/131590.pdf>

Team Nova Scotia



<https://onsidenow.ca/>

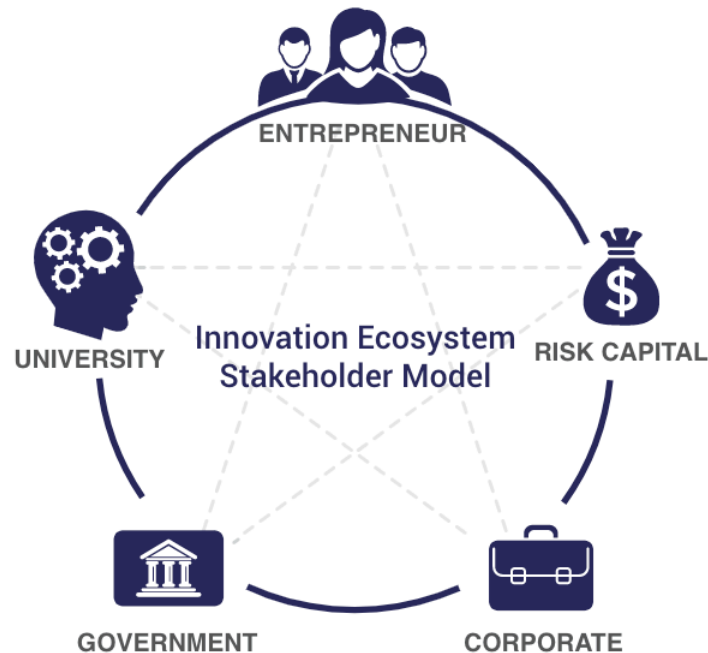
Team SW Norway

MIT REAP SUMMER SCHOOL

Entrepreneurship Accelerator Summer School

<https://www.ntnu.edu/ihb/eass>

Each of these Acceleration Strategies Resulted from Systematic Stakeholder Engagement...



Broader Lessons

- Relative to traditional policy analysis, accelerating ecosystems in a rigorous way depends on meaningful engagement across multiple stakeholders within those systems
 - The impact of any policy depends on aligned actions across multiple actors
- The potential to “test” acceleration strategies may be difficult – each region or system is “different,” and outcomes are highly skewed
- Ultimately, shaping a cumulative innovation economy depends on aligning multiple initiatives to provide appropriate incentives (at the individual and system level), appropriate institutions, and coordination across institutions and stakeholders to translate the “inputs” of ideas-driven growth into a meaningful ideas-driven economy