

Policy mixes, policy processes & policy rationales: an analysis of OECD TIP working group 1994-2014

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RISIS

Research infrastructure for research
and innovation policy studies

Objectives & methodology



- A semantic analysis of the ‘products’ of the TIP working group
- 330 TIP documents (reports, workshops and mandates – TIP as a whole and TIP specific activities).
- Mobilising the digital platform CORTEXT (www.cortext.net)
- Based on an indexation of the 400 central ‘multi-terms’ (not innovation but innovation systems) – on average 23 per document dealing with policy areas, processes & rationales
- Two levels of analysis:
 - the vocabulary & its demography over 21 years
→ drives to identify 22 ‘themes’: 13 policy areas, 2 policy processes and 7 policy rationales & objectives
 - the links between multi-terms
→ 6 overall clusters, that act as ‘second-order’ policy mixes, and evolve over time (3 periods considered: 1994-2000; 2001-2008; 2009-2014*).

* 1993 has only 1 document, and the DB is incomplete in 1995-96 (6 documents overall)

Themes: A focus on the 13 policy areas



POLICY AREAS	terms	P1	P2	P3	total
Public research	33	25%	25%	18%	23%
Knowledge transfer & commercialisation	23	12%	9%	9%	10%
Open science	4	0%	0%	10%	3%
Human resources	11	10%	3%	2%	5%
New and/or specific technologies	12	18%	6%	3%	9%
Services	9	3%	8%	1%	4%
Intellectual property	11	8%	16%	5%	10%
Tax incentives	9	5%	7%	1%	4%
Smart specialisation	4	0%	0%	10%	3%
Public private partnerships	7	2%	11%	17%	9%
Environment and green development	18	11%	5%	9%	9%
Global challenges	6	0%	3%	10%	4%
Other policy areas	13	4%	7%	5%	5%
	160	100%	100%	100%	100%

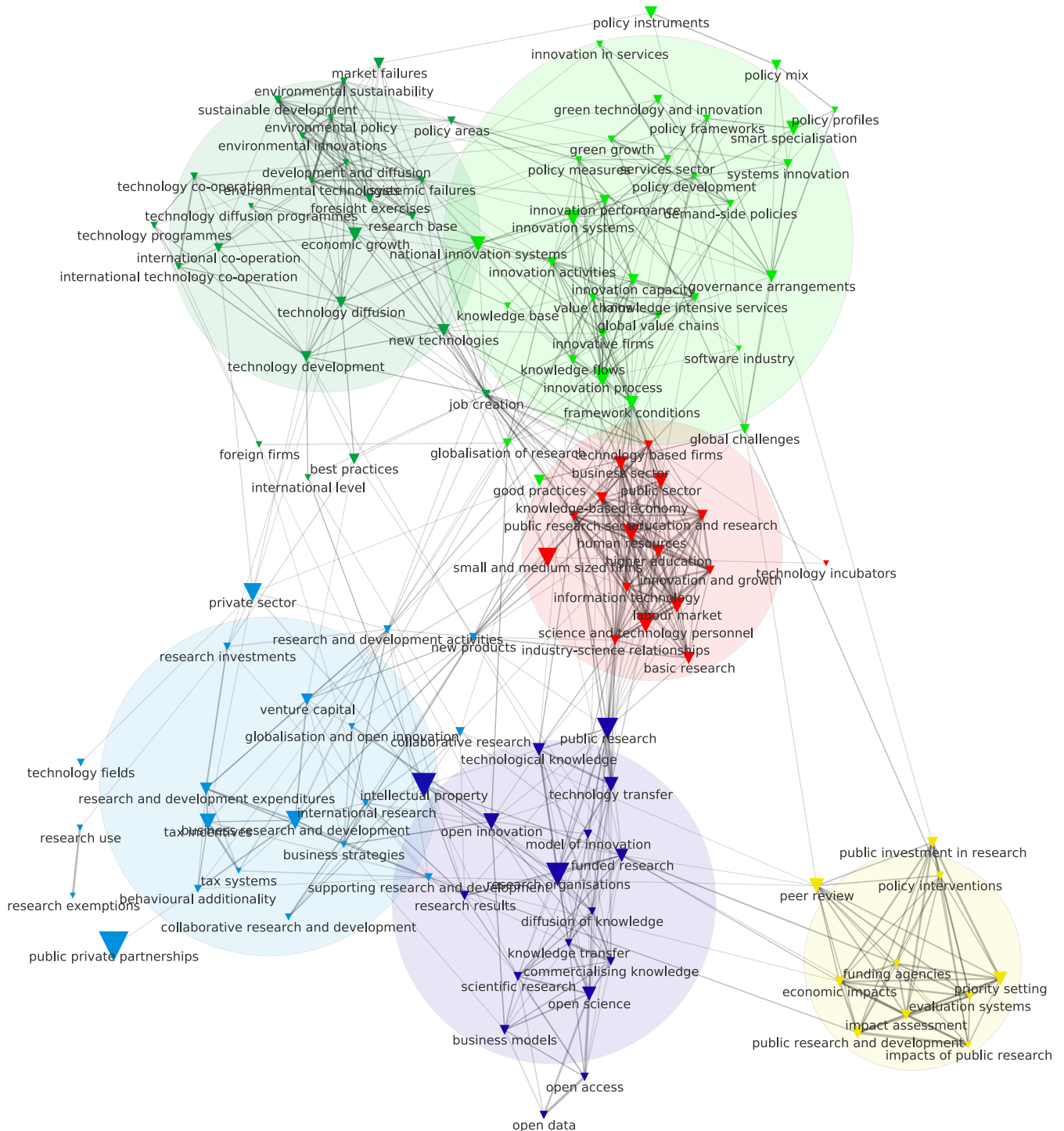
Number of terms per area

Occurrences of terms per area over the period
P1=1994-2000; P2=2001-08; P3=2009-14

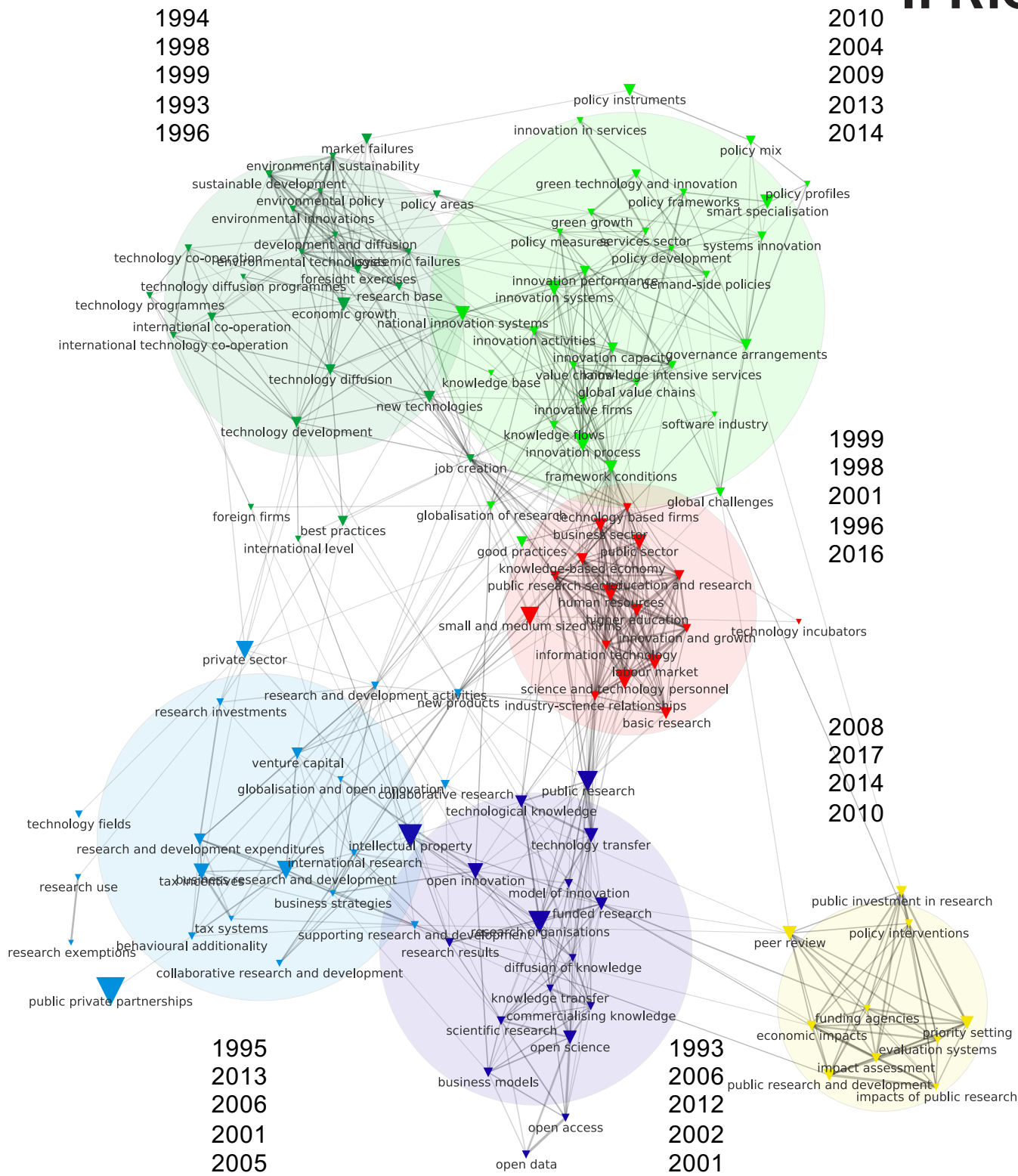
Two major results:

- 1) Unequal importance of themes: 5 themes represent 2/3rds of occurrences
- 2) only 4 areas are equally present over the period, 7 peak in only one period, 2 are nearly absent from one period

An overall views of links: 6 clusters highlighting 'sub' policy mixes



Clusters & their privileged years



Clusters & their policy areas



**Environment &
New technology**

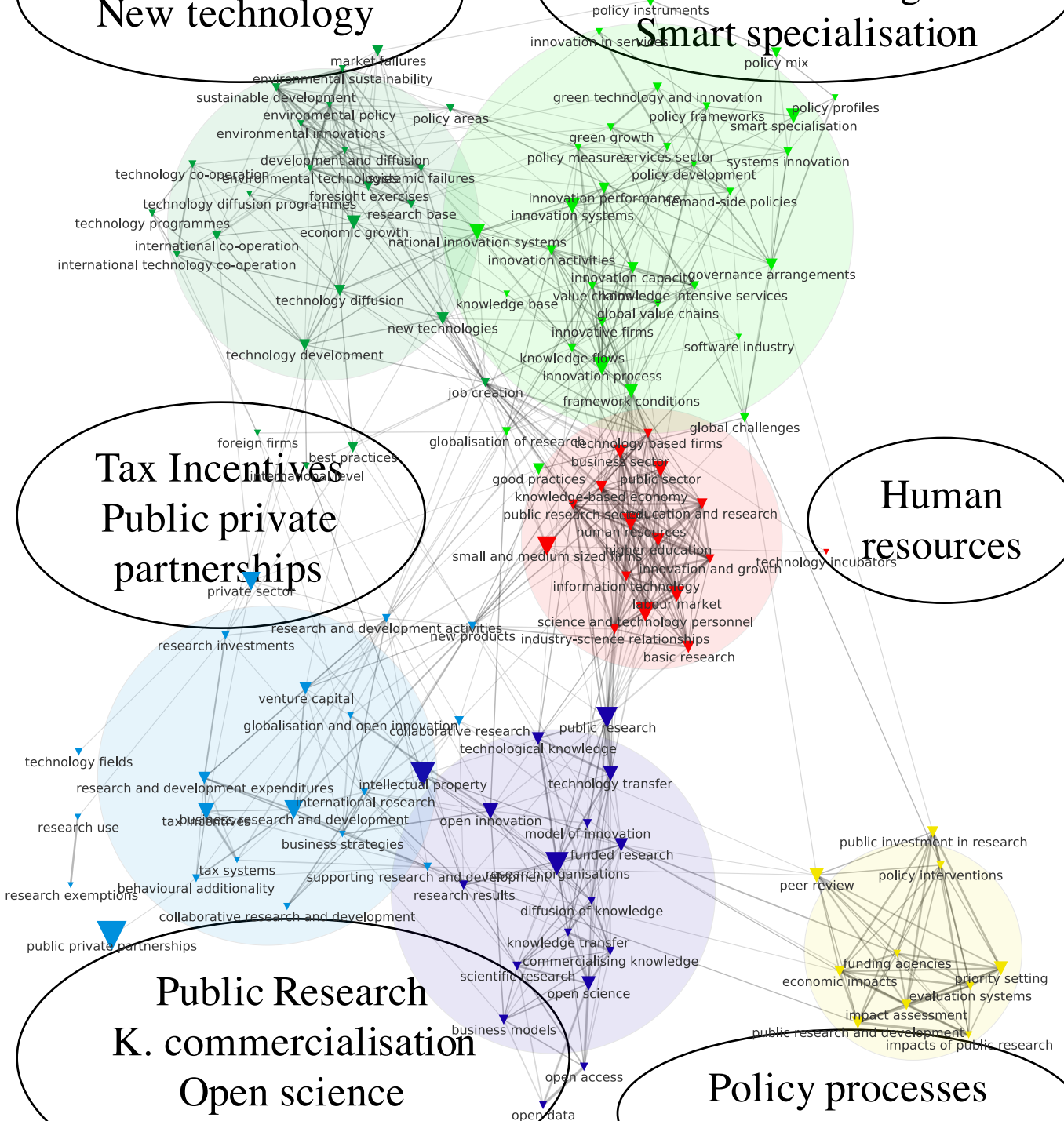
**Green Growth,
Global challenges
Smart specialisation**

**Tax Incentives
Public private
partnerships**

**Human
resources**

**Public Research
K. commercialisation
Open science
IPR**

**Policy processes
& evaluation**

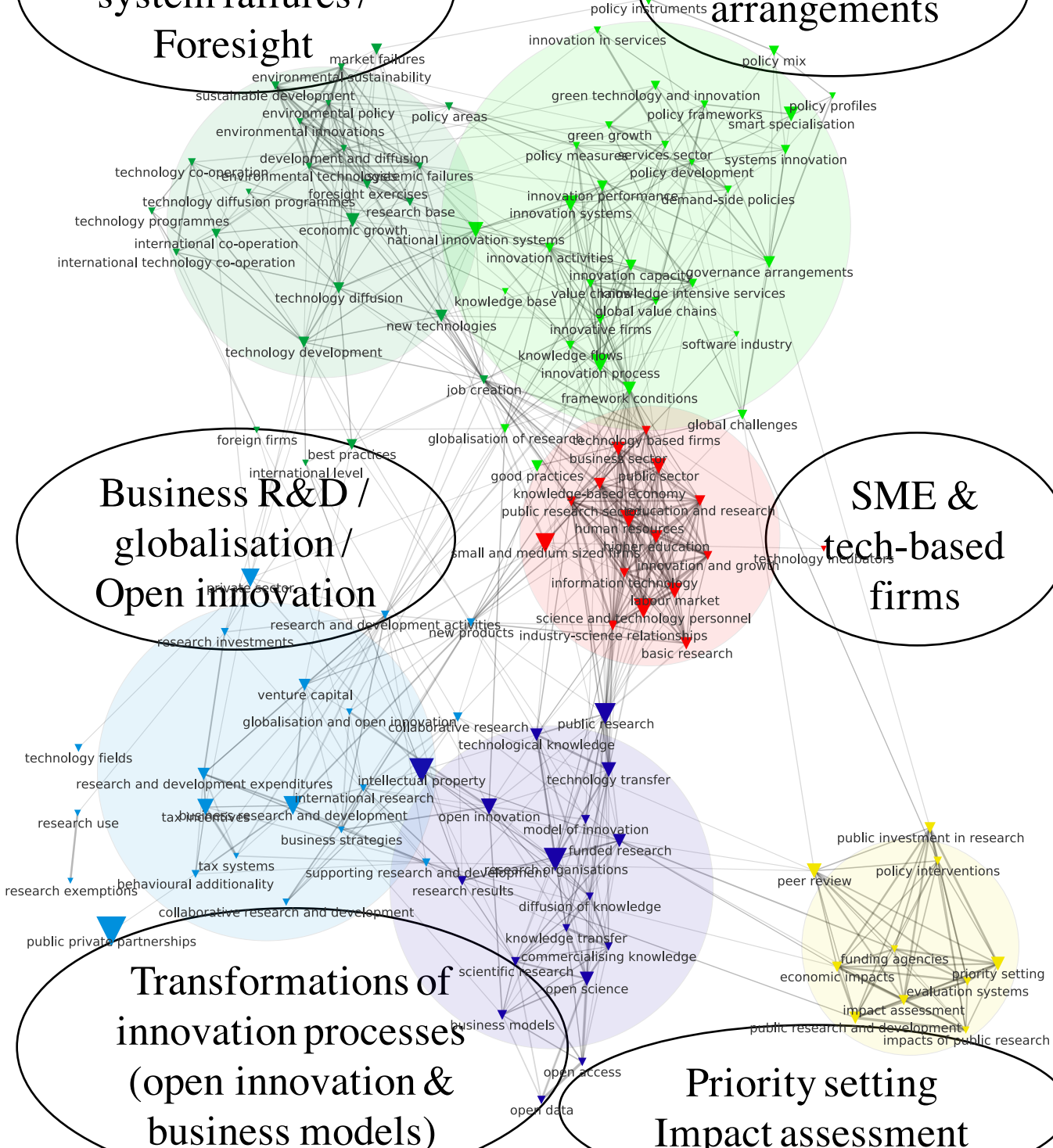


Clusters: policy rationales & processes



NSI / market & system failures / Foresight

Governance arrangements



Business R&D / globalisation / Open innovation

SME & tech-based firms

Transformations of innovation processes (open innovation & business models)

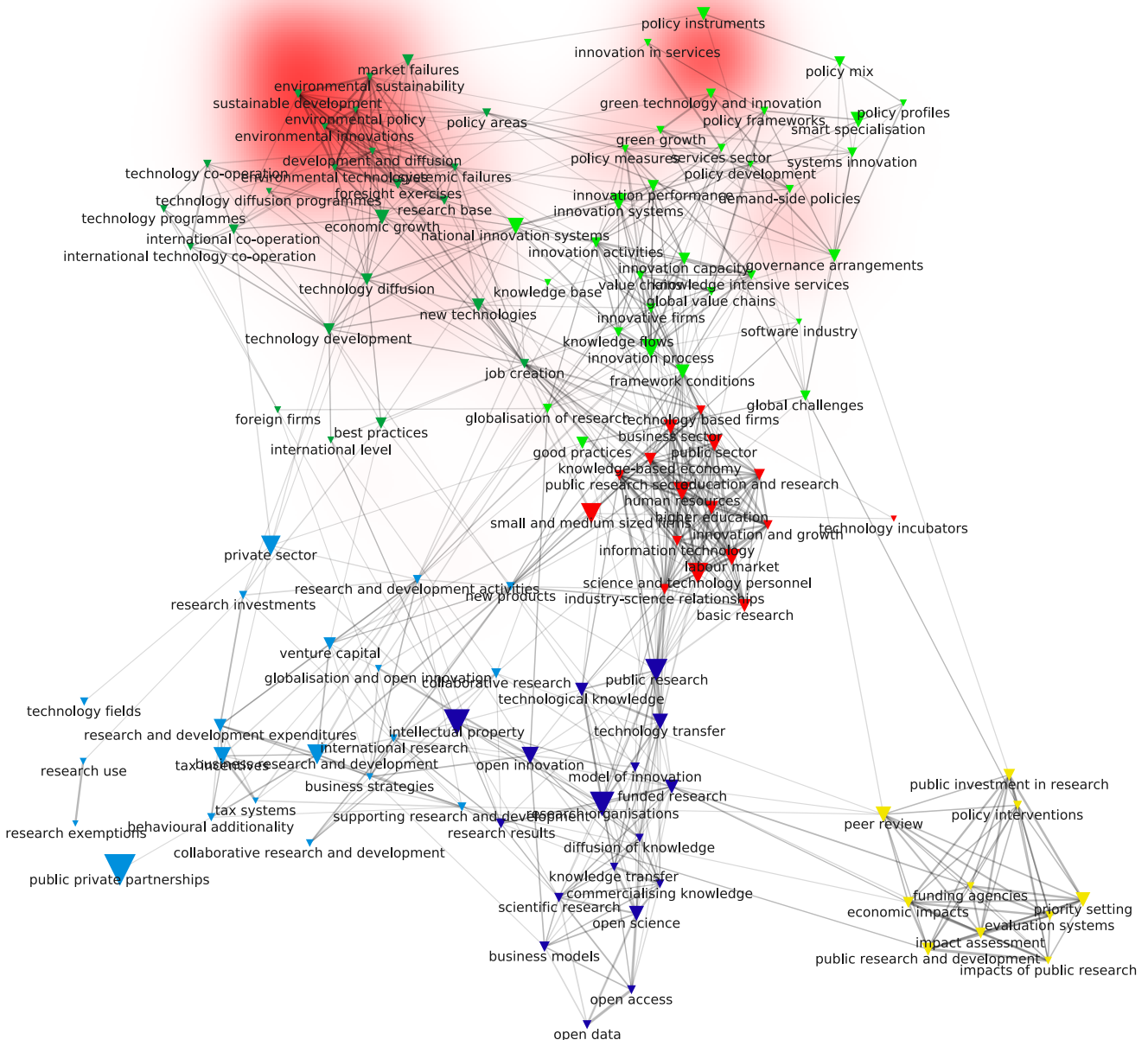
**Priority setting
Impact assessment**

A focus on environmental issues using 'heat maps'



Environment &
New technology

Green Growth,
Global challenges
Smart specialisation



Conclusions



- On the content:
 - A synthetic approach of TIP core policy preoccupations – with an understanding of evolutions over time
 - Possibilities to analyse in detail both each theme and each ‘sub’ policy mix
- On Methodologies:
 - A quite flexible approach accessible on line with multiple graphical possibilities
 - sensitive to the selection of documents analysed and of summaries made
(here 330 documents, a very small DB, on the lower side of analytical robustness)