

Innovation, regional economic growth, and the UK's productivity problem

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The economic background

The UK's stagnation in productivity growth and regional economic inequality has broken our political settlement



The productivity problem

Labour productivity: Jan 2018 release 1971-2005 trend: 2.3% pa growth -abour productiivity 2009- now trend: 0.36% pa growth Data: ONS Plot: @RichardALJones



Waiting for the upturn



The Office of Budgetary Responsibility Chart of Doom. Autumn 2017 budget



The UK – Portugal, with Singapore glued onto the bottom right corner



- Most of the UK is below average in wealth and productivity
- Outside the SE, productivity levels are comparable with E. Germany or S. Italy

GVA per hour at NUTS 3 region level in 2014, with Germany's overall productivity set to 100

Bernick, S., Davies, R., and Valero, A. (2017) 'Industry in Britain – An Atlas', Centre for Economic Performance Special Paper No.34 http://cep.lse.ac.uk/pubs/download/special/cepsp34.pdf



Our productivity problem is an innovation problem

- Poor productivity growth not primarily due to sectoral shifts or capital shallowing...
- ...but a cross-sector problem of *total factor productivity*
- Failing innovation, in the broadest sense
- Low R&D intensity is part of the story



What the 2.4% R&D intensity target means

Not ambitious by developed world standards, but will be a stretch from our current position



The UK's long decline in R&D intensity



Research intensity of selected countries, expressed as gross expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP. Data: OECD main science and technology indicators, August 2015.



A steep growth trajectory is needed





Increase required between 2015 & 2027

£22 bn/pa total £14 bn/pa private £7 bn/pa public

Already announced public sector increase: £2.3 bn/pa



What 2.4% means



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Speech

Britain's new unique selling point (USP): the go-to place for science and innovation

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Speech by Science Minister Sam Gyimah at the opening of the Schrödinger Building, Oxford Science Park.

Published 6 July 2018 From: <u>Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy</u> and <u>Sam Gyimah MP</u>

"The increase we are aiming for would represent the equivalent of 4 new Rolls-Royces, 4 new GSKs and 4 new Oxford Universities, together with making Manchester and Birmingham as R&Dintensive as the East of England. And a new Tech City for good measure. In short, it represents a transformation of the economy for the better."



Where's business putting its R&D?



ONS BERD Nov 2017 release Deflated with GDP deflators

Auto: up 290% since 2006 Programming: up 290% since 2000



Place-based research and innovation policy

The UK's regional concentration of R&D (especially public sector) is extreme and must be corrected

The long tail of places that do little R&D



The

Of

University

Sheffield.



The mismatch between where government and private sector do R&D



2014 data, Eurostat



Poorer places do less R&D





Different strategies for different places?

	Low Business R&D	High Business R&D
Low public R&D	Wales, NI, Yorkshire & Humber, NE Carefully targeted public investment in areas likely to grow business R&D capacity	East Midlands, West Midlands, NW Strong cases for govt investment to support & grow existing private sector capacity
High public R&D	London, Scotland Focus on best VFM for public investment Emphasis on driving up business R&D	East of England What a successful knowledge based economy looks like. Does prosperity spread out to all sub-regions?



Regeneration through innovation and skills – Sheffield's AMRC story

Focus on translational research & skills at all levels, driving inward investment by international firms at the technology frontier & upgrading the existing business base



How can universities help rebuild regional R&D capacity?



University of Sheffield Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre with Boeing



The AMRC recipe

- Partnerships with firms at the international technology frontier – Boeing, Rolls Royce
- Advanced Manufacturing builds on existing regional business capabilities
- Focus on translational research
- Knowledge Exchange from university research
- Diffusing technology across industry sectors



How it works

- Attracting inward investment with the innovation & skills offer
- Developing existing industry base
- Technology diffusion takes place through people
 - Skills at all levels apprenticeships through to MBAs & PhDs



McLaren partnership

- McLaren Automotive to open purpose-built production facility next to the University of Sheffield's Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre (AMRC)
- More than 200 new jobs to be created with £100 million boost to the UK's economy - reshoring production to the UK

- New facility to be based in the UK's first Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District
- Ongoing partnership between McLaren and the University of Sheffield's Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre led to development of McLaren's new Composites Technology Centre

"

- We evaluated several options to achieve this objective but the opportunity created by the AMRC at the University of Sheffield was compelling. At the AMRC, we have access to some of the world's finest composites and materials research capabilities, and I look forward to building a world-class facility and talented team at the new McLaren Composites Technology Centre.
- Mike Flewitt, CEO, McLaren Automotive.







£53 million contracts won 31 days down to 27 hours for lead times 75% improvement in set up times

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60% increase in employees



The University of Sheffield AMRC has been with us since the start of our journey, from the virtual simulation of our factory floor, enabling us to get it right first time and secure employee engagement, through to the adoption of new digital technologies. They are great friends who challenge and support.

Mandy Ridyard, Produmax

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AMRC Apprentice Training Centre





- 1,300 apprentices
- 700 currently enrolled
- 210 SME manufacturers across the city region
- Boeing, McLaren, Rolls-Royce and Toyota







"Working closely with the AMRC Training Centre we developed Oliver's higher-level program, integrating a polymer diploma to run alongside his mechanical qualification.

"It was refreshing to work with a team with such a 'can do' attitude, an attribute that is often lacking in training providers who push a 'one size fits all' philosophy."

Ian Cosgrove, head of training at MGB





Rebuilding the "industrial commons"

- A successful regional cluster draws on a set of collective resources and knowledge – what Pisano & Shih call the "industrial commons"
- Home of the collective knowledge, much of it tacit, that drives innovations in both products and processes.
- A successful "manufacturing commons" is rooted in
 - Large anchor companies & institutions
 - networks of supplying companies,
 - R&D facilities,
 - informal knowledge networks and
 - formal institutions for training and skills.
- Regional economic policy should consciously attempt to rebuild the "industrial commons"

See Pisano, G. P., & Shih, W. C. (2009). Restoring American Competitiveness. Harvard Business Review, 87(7-8), 114–125.



Local industrial strategies

- Embrace opportunities of new technology, yet work with grain of the existing industry base
- Understand the role of the region in the wider national and global economy
- Focus on growing productivity and creating value, often through exports
- Innovation, skills and growing business R&D
- Regional R&D targets and roadmaps?