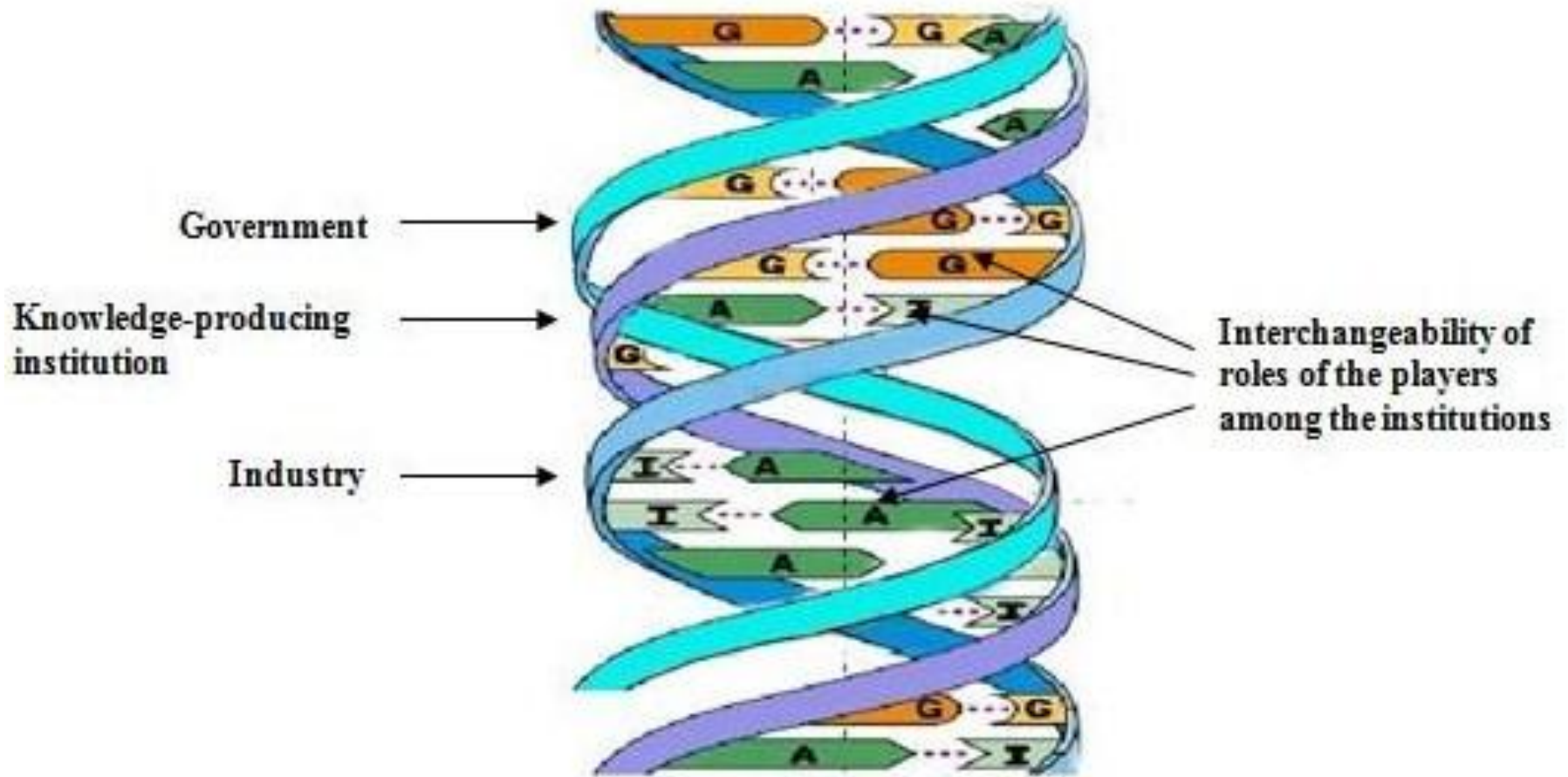


Triple helix, clusters and the rest?

**Do regional interests find effective
expression in the triple helix model? How
does this vary by type of region?**

Professor Mike Danson
Heriot-Watt University
TRIPLE HELIX XI
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, London
8-10 July 2013

Triple helix – latest core model for the periphery?



Missing links?

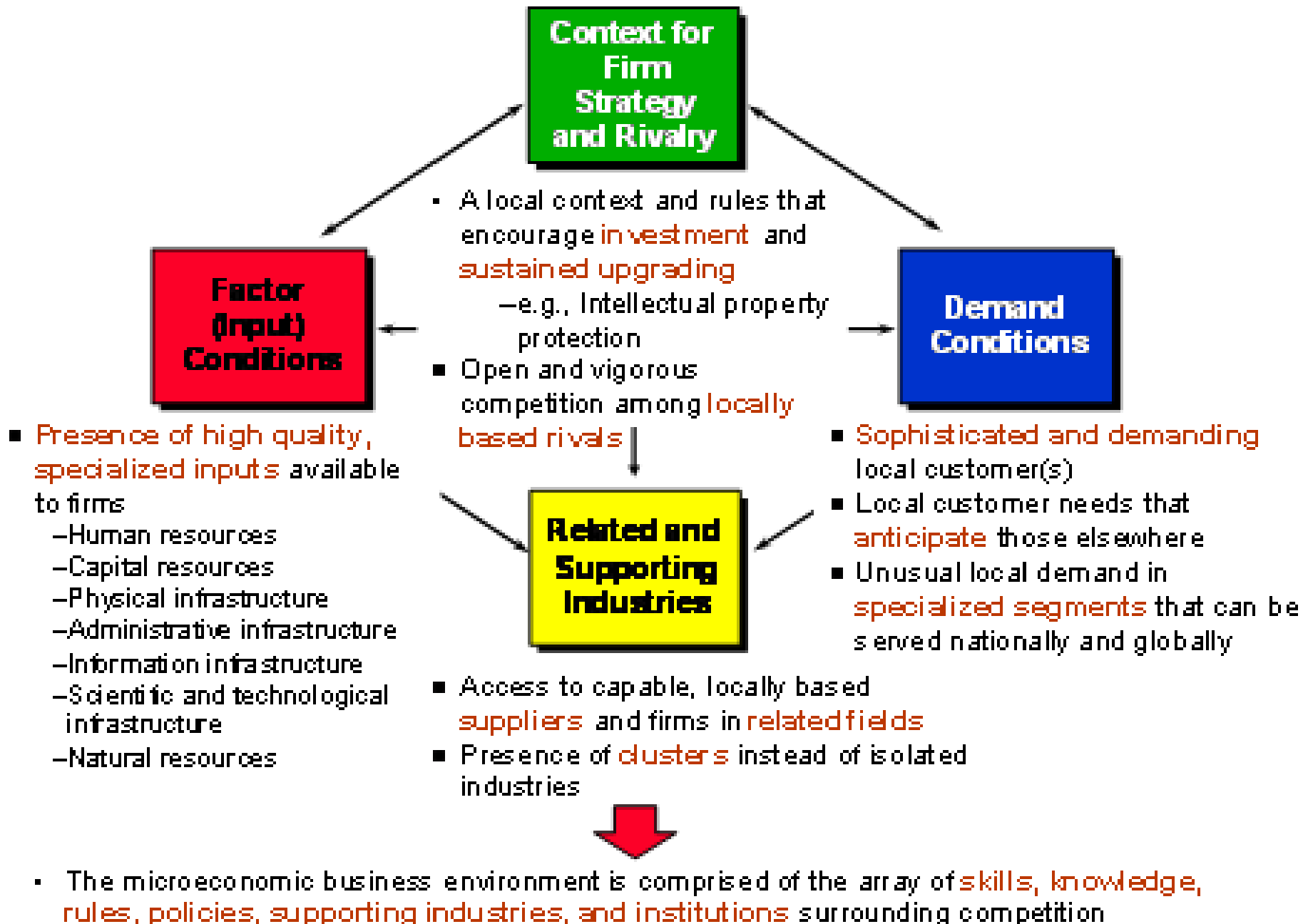
- Geography
- History – successive theories, specific failings/limitations, industry and underdevelopment
- Economics – transport, agglomeration, scale and scope, ...
- Politics and powers
- “It’s about getting people thinking”
(P McCann)

Core theories and policies

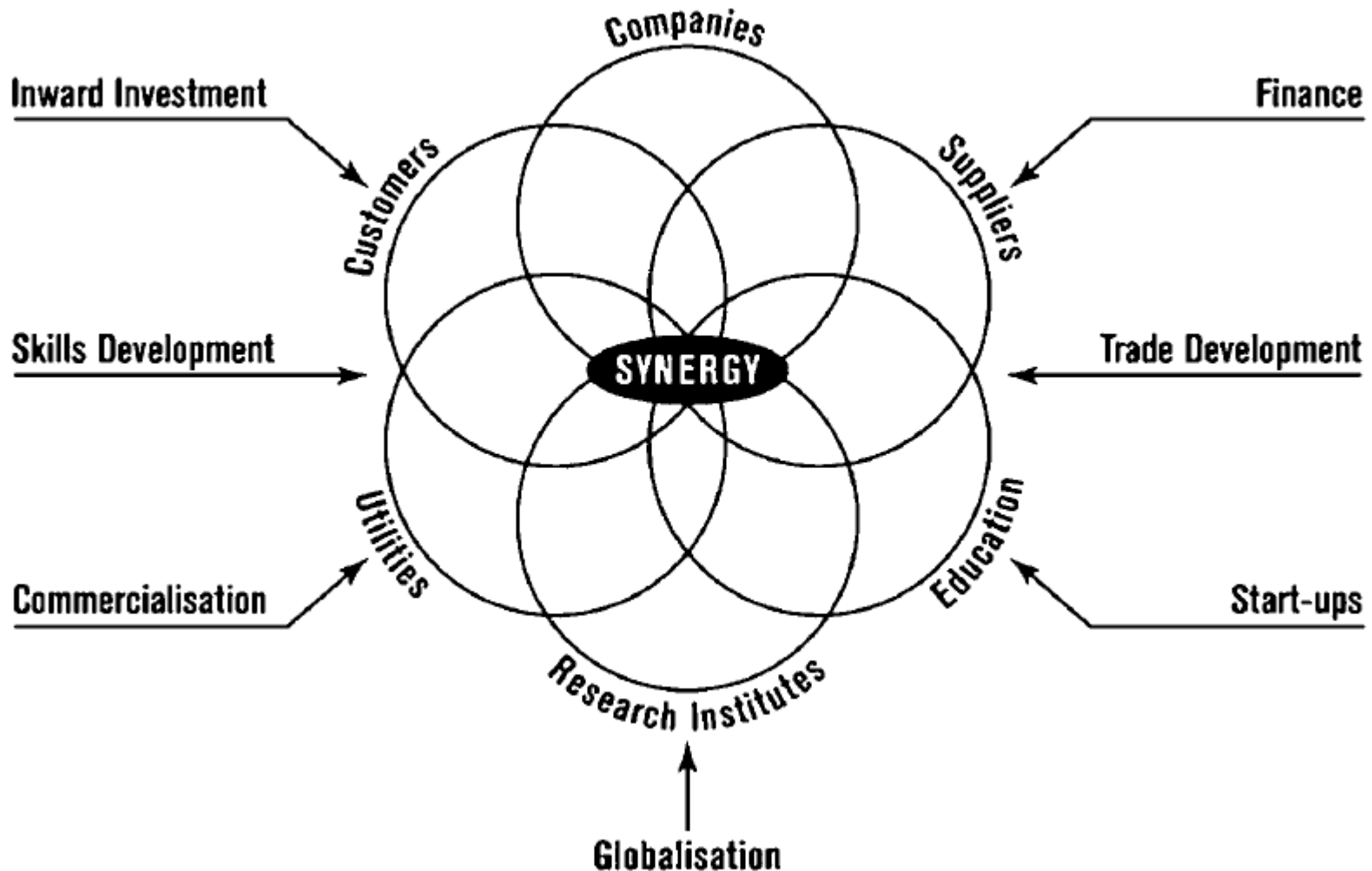
- Clusters (Porter)
- Creative and cultural capital (Florida)
- Institutional capacity and thickness
- Endogenous growth
- Triple helix
- Agglomeration economies, proximity, ..
- Social capital, strong and weak ties

- Capital and core regions – appropriate for periphery and margins?
- Shadow towns and places

Porter's Diamond Framework



Scotland's cluster development approach (SE, 1998)





REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN EUROPE

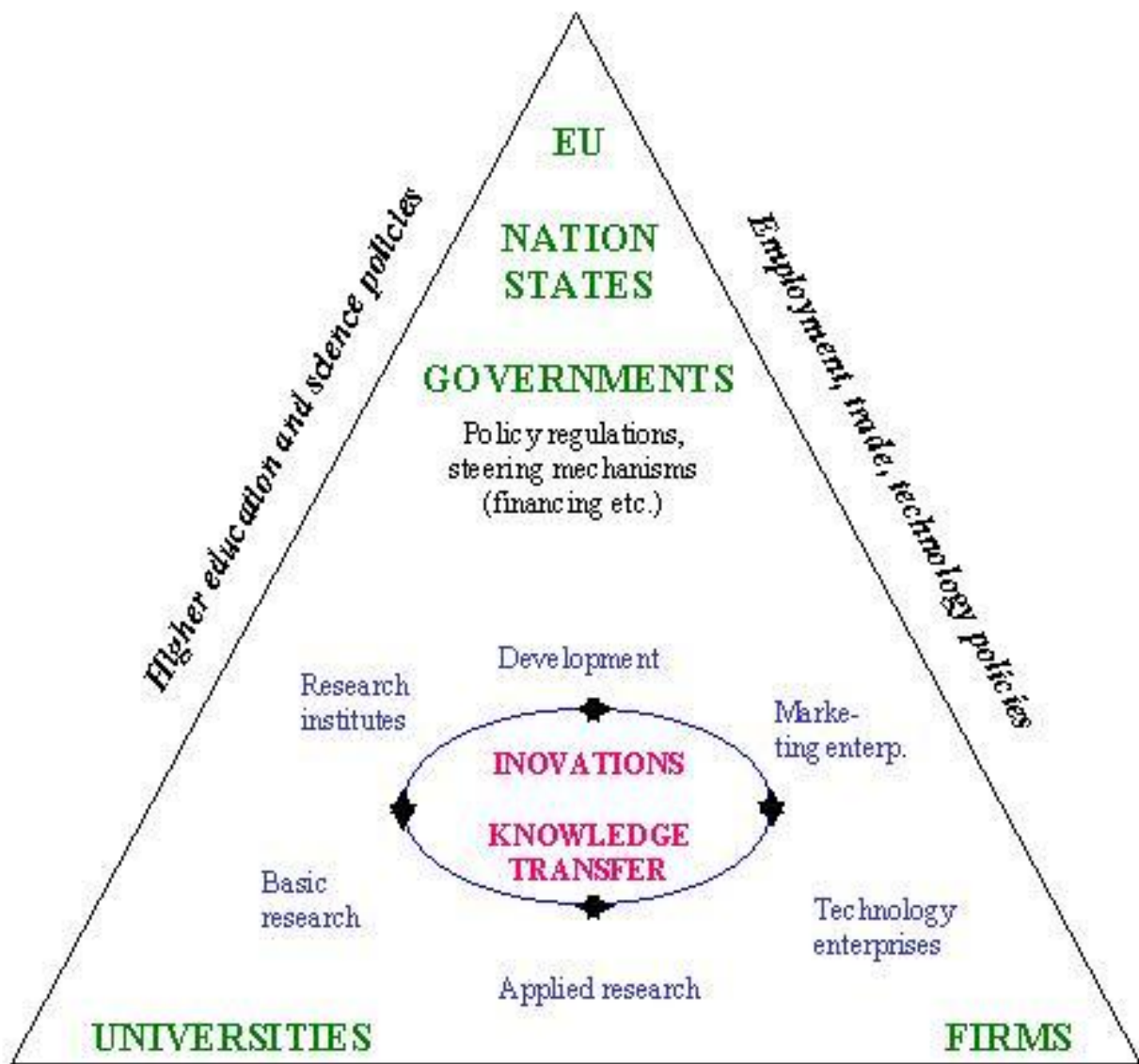
PERIPHERALITY, MARGINALITY AND BORDER ISSUES



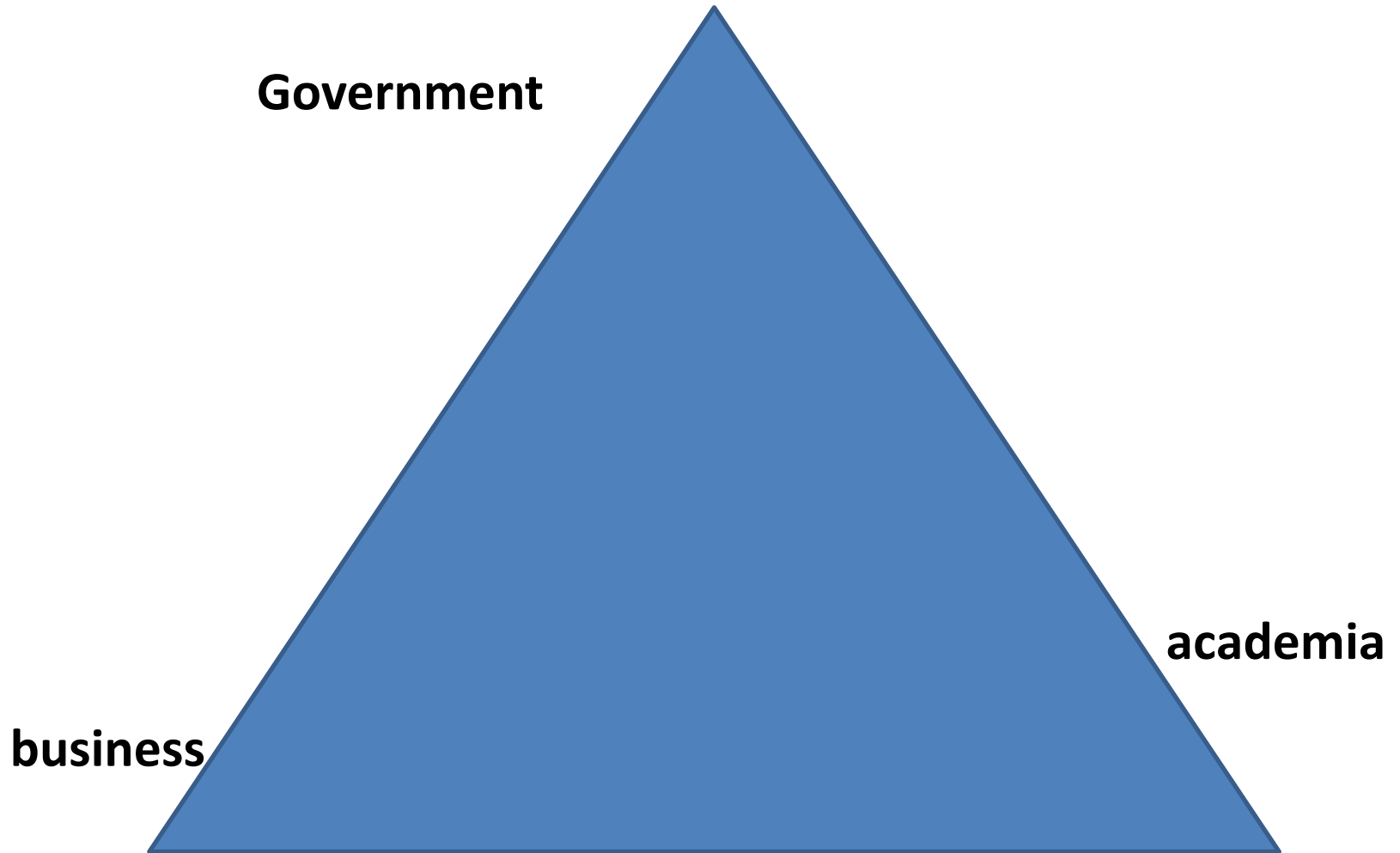
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REGIONS AND CITIES

EDITED BY
MIKE DANSON AND PETER DE SOUZA



Typical triple helix

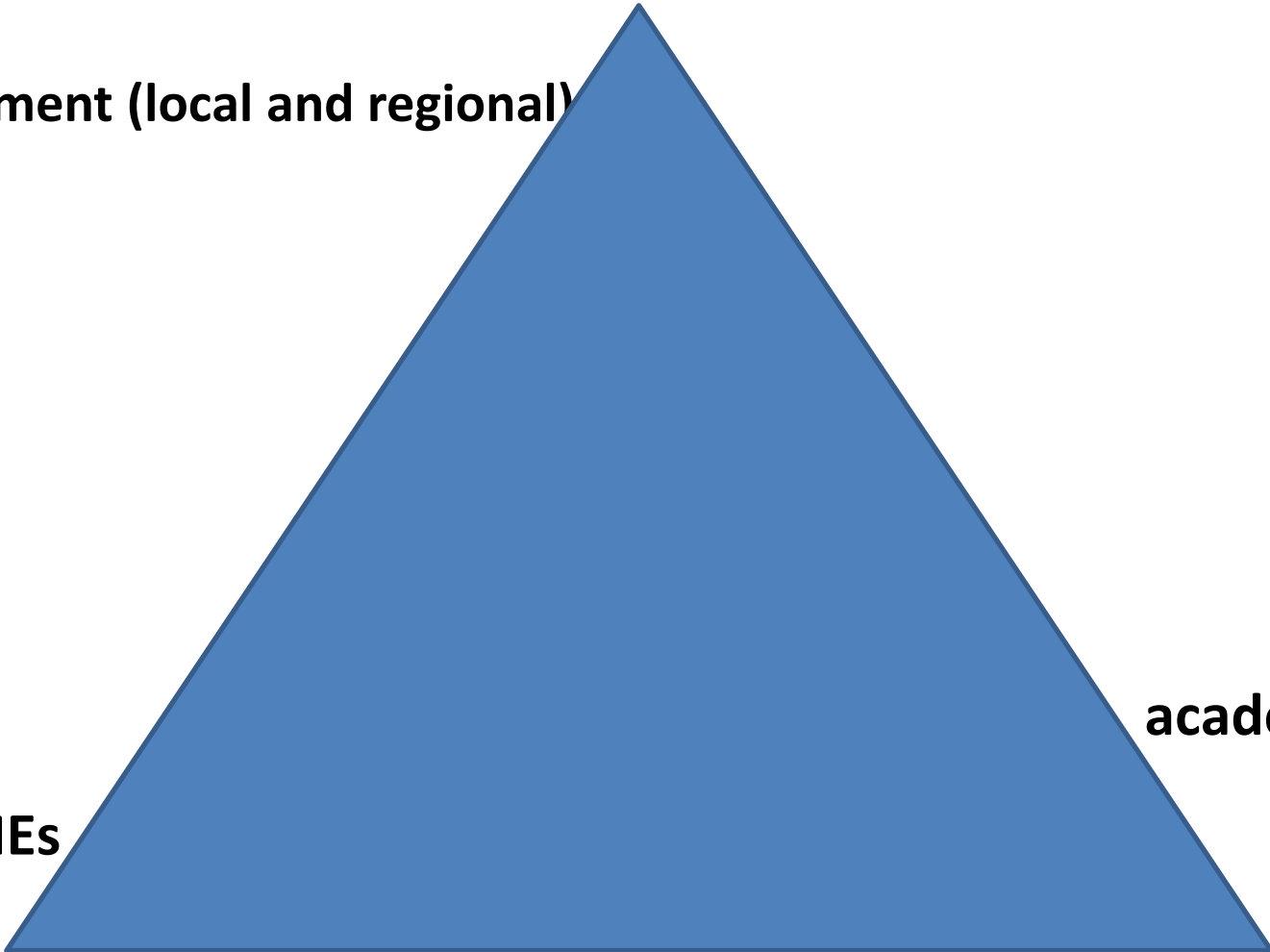


Local – innovative

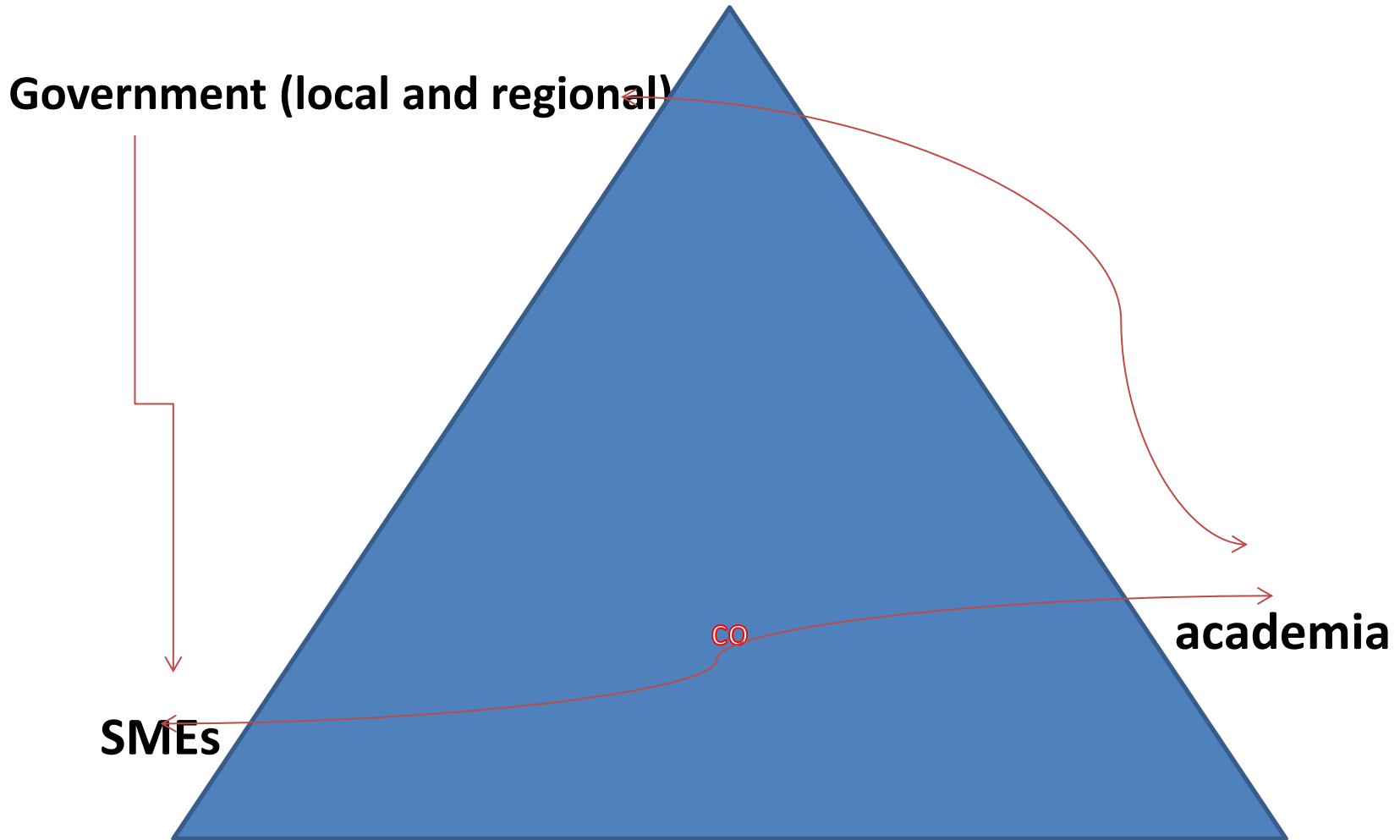
Government (local and regional)

SMEs

academia



Local – innovative but (inter)national proximity? costs? labour supply?



Industrial structure and policy

- Who is 'business'? – SMEs or oligopolists/monopolists which dominate entire sectors?
- Branch plants and powers
- Vertical integration
- Regional concentration and centralisation
- Deindustrialisation – loss of powers, industrial bases, sectors, ... Starting with destruction of scientific labs., control and management.

Government and Institutions

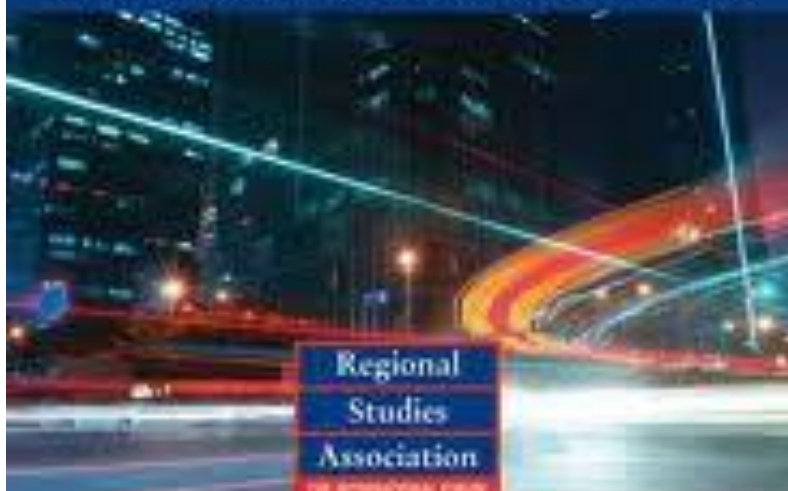
- RDAs – abolished
- Local government limited powers and resources
- Traditional strengths and links/ties of higher and further education made redundant
- Proximity and agglomeration economies (Håkansson et al, 2009)
- Specialist (business)services
- Costs and time

Academia and research institutions

- Concentration and economies of scale and scope
- Blue skies, applied, RAE/REF etc.
- International intellectual labour markets – footloose and rootless – attachment to local or regional industry or economy, or to discipline?
- Escalator regions

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES: THE NEXT GENERATION?

NETWORKING, KNOWLEDGE AND REGIONAL POLICIES



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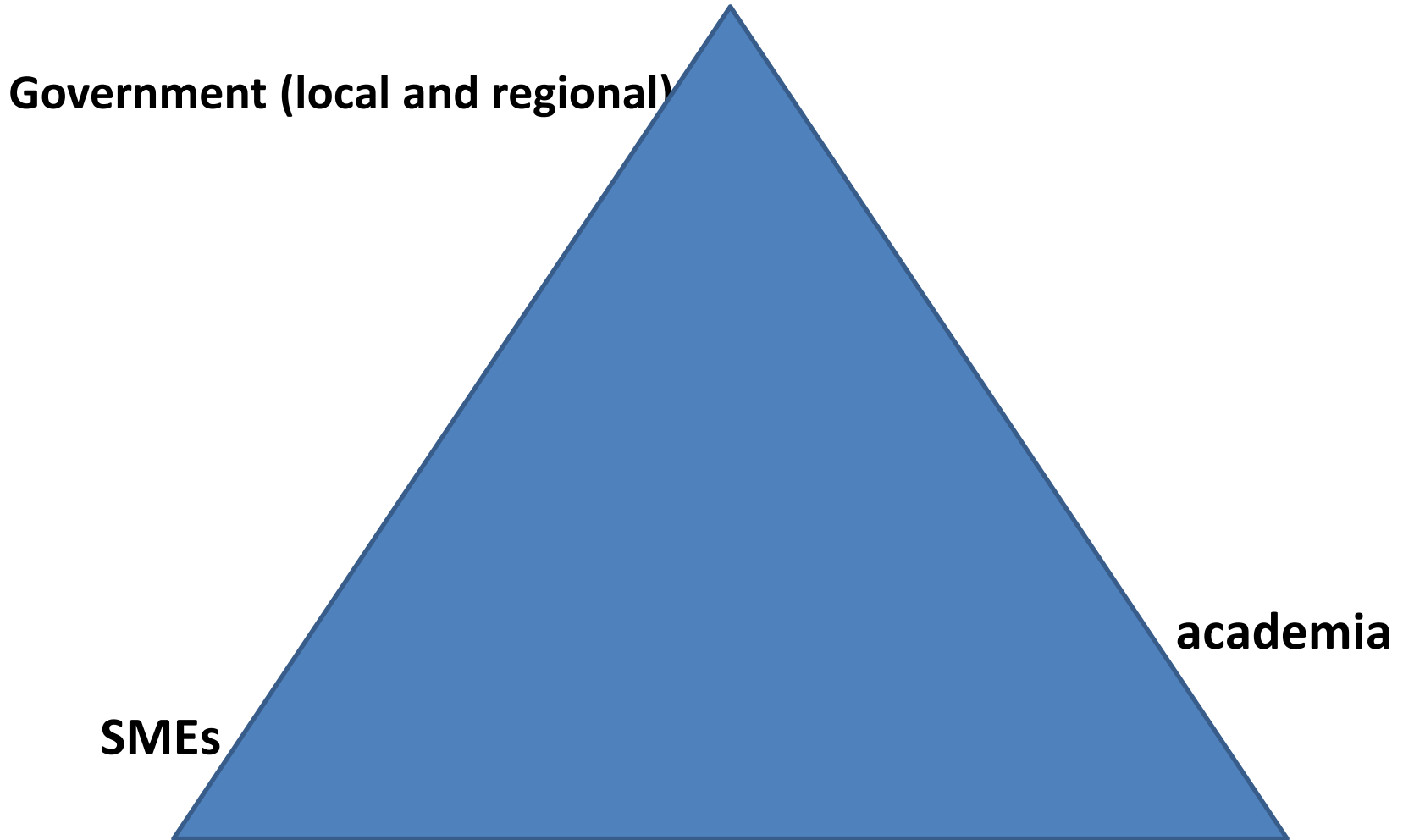
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— REGIONS AND CITIES —

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AND HENRIK HALKIER



Local – low level in core regions milieu? industrial districts?



Local – low level in periphery. Links?

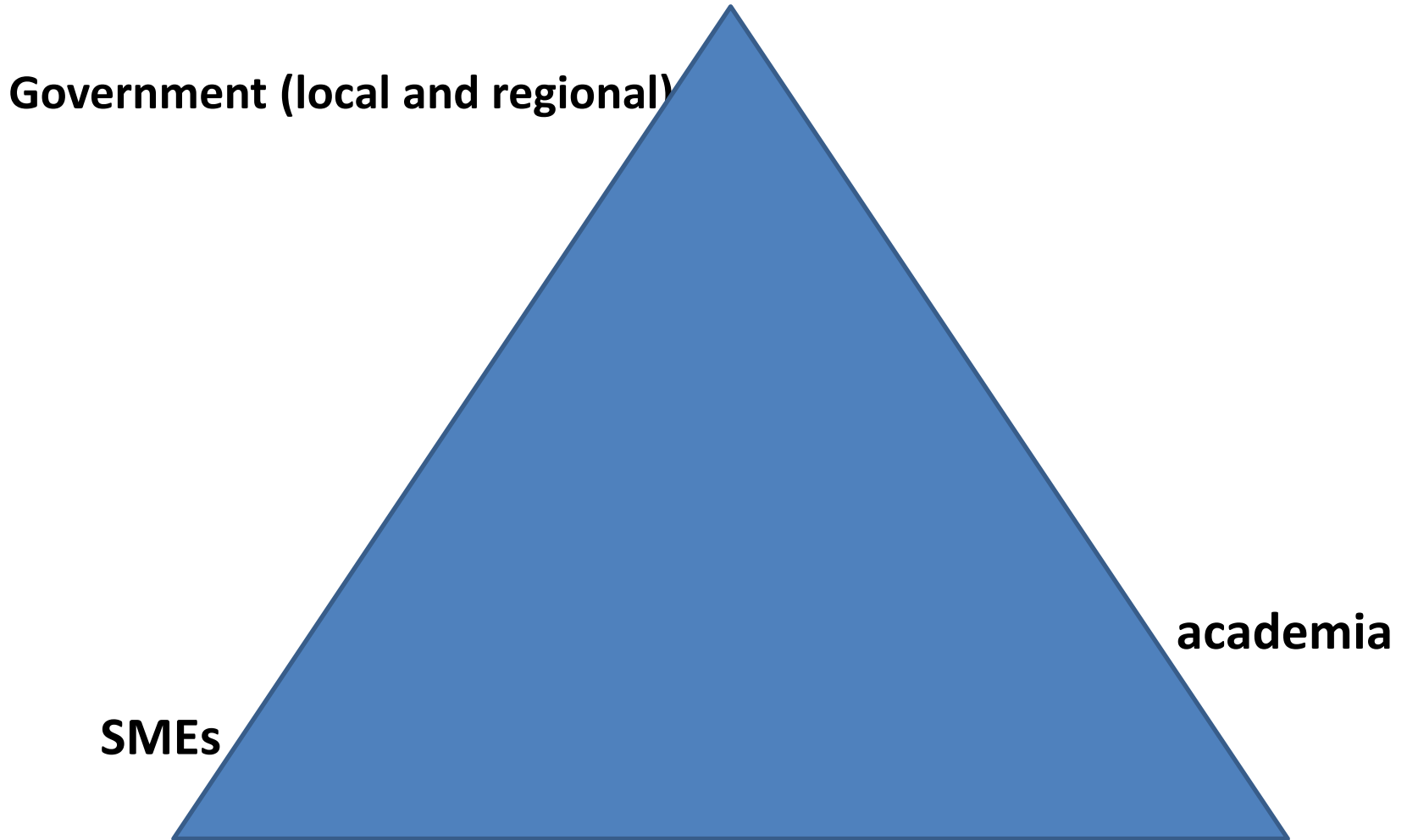


Table 1. The five distinct theoretical elements of a cluster approach

Cluster (cf. Porter, An existing concentration of industrial activity, which is self-replicating and 1998) has competitive success built on agglomeration. However, it is more than a simple agglomeration as a result of the innovation arising from the cooperative interactions between firms.

Clustering (cf. Dosi, The general behaviour of firms who are collaborating in innovation. 1987) 'Clustering' does not have to take place within an agglomeration— micro-clusters of c.10 firms can gain advantages from cooperative interaction without the existence of a macro-economic agglomeration.

Cluster activities (cf. The specific events in which clustering can take place, typically through the Klein Woolthuis, collaborative activities in which firms meet and cooperate. Effectively a subset 1999) of 'clustering', these 'events' can occur with free-standing organizations or networks, and are characterized by identifiable outcomes.

Cluster organizations Formal organizations with a responsibility for organizing cluster activities. (cf. Lagendijk, These may be State-funded and have a number of different goals: removing 2000). barriers to collaboration, arranging meetings, collective purchasing, branding, etc.

Cluster policy (cf. Policies by Government to support cluster development in one of three classes: Larousse, 2000; • support for existing clusters; Gilsing, 2001) • support for businesses that already collaborate; • establishing new collaborations between non-cooperating businesses.

Table 2. Five separate elements of the cluster' approach: the Dutch ICT cluster

Cluster The Netherlands has a significant agglomeration in the ICT industry, both indigenous and with key inward investors. The agglomeration is characterized by high uptake rates for ICT, strong endogenous demand and substantial levels of cooperative R&D.

Clustering Clustering in the Netherlands has led to strengths in applications software engineering for offshore and civil engineering projects. These have arisen from long-term collaborative relationships within and between these sectors. Cluster activities Klein Woolthuis (1999, p. 135) identified seven case-studies of specific cooperation under the auspices of the TIMP in which there was some successful collaboration.

Cluster organizations The Government has created the Telematica Institute as a 'Leading Technology Institute' to bring together industry, a government research laboratory and academics. Similarly, TIMP was created by the local development agency to stimulate collaborative innovation.

Cluster policy Public sector support for cluster development has been highly active in the Netherlands. The Government has identified four specific market failures which its 'cluster policy' is seeking to address: limited interaction; imperfect information; weak demand; and poor knowledge infrastructure coordination. For the ICT industry, it has a national strategy of support, The Dutch Digital Delta. The Government has been actively promoting broadband connections to improve access to ICT services while also funding research centres to encourage collaborative research between industry and universities and facilitating technology transfer and spin-out.