

# Μέτρηση καινοτομικής δραστηριότητας

Οικονομική της Τεχνολογίας

Απόστολος Βέτσικας & Γεώργιος Σταμπουλής  
Τμήμα Οικονομικών Επιστημών



ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ  
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ

# Ιστορική εξέλιξη δεικτών τεχνολογίας & καινοτομίας

	Δεκαετίες 1950-60	Δεκαετία 1970	Δεκαετία 1980	Δεκαετίες 1990-2000
<b>Κύριοι Δείκτες</b>	R&D  S&T personnel	R&D  Patents  Technological Balance of Payments  Publications	R&D  Patents  Technological Balance of Payments  Publications  Bibliometrics  High tech products- sectors  Human resources  Innovation surveys	R&D  Patents and other forms of IP Technological Balance of Payments Bibliometrics High tech products- sectors Human resources Innovation surveys Surveys of production technologies Government support to industrial technology Intangible investment Indicators of ICTs Input-Output matrixes Productivity Venture capital Mergers and acquisitions



## Διάκριση εισροών (*inputs*) & εκροών (*outputs*)

Κυριότεροι δείκτες εισροών	Κυριότεροι δείκτες εκροών
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• R&amp;D expenditure (business, government, higher education)</li><li>• R&amp;D personnel</li><li>• Charges for the use of IPs (receipts)</li><li>• Venture Capital Investment</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Types of innovation (product, process, marketing, organizational)</li><li>• IPs (patents, industrial designs, trademarks)</li><li>• Charges for the use of IPs (payments)</li><li>• Exports of medium &amp; high-tech products</li><li>• Scientific publications</li></ul>

# Community innovation survey (CIS)

## Microdata

- Έρευνα για την καινοτομία σε μίκρο-επίπεδο στην Ευρώπη
- Πρώτη έρευνα το 1992
- Συλλογή ερωτηματολογίων σε κύματα (διετία) σε δείγμα επιχειρήσεων (> 10 εργαζομένους)
- Η CIS εστιάζει, μεταξύ άλλων, στις ακόλουθες πτυχές:
  - Καινοτομία προϊόντος (νέο στην επιχείρηση, νέο στην αγορά),
  - Καινοτομία επιχειρηματικής διαδικασίας,
  - Ανάπτυξη καινοτομίας,
  - Δραστηριότητες καινοτομίας,
  - Δαπάνες για καινοτομία,
  - Κύκλο εργασιών από καινοτόμα προϊόντα,
  - Κίνητρα για την εφαρμογή της καινοτομίας,
  - Συνεργασία για την καινοτομία,
  - Πηγή χρηματοδότησης για την καινοτομία,
  - Πηγές πληροφοριών για την καινοτομία,
  - Εμπόδια στην καινοτομία

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/community-innovation-survey>

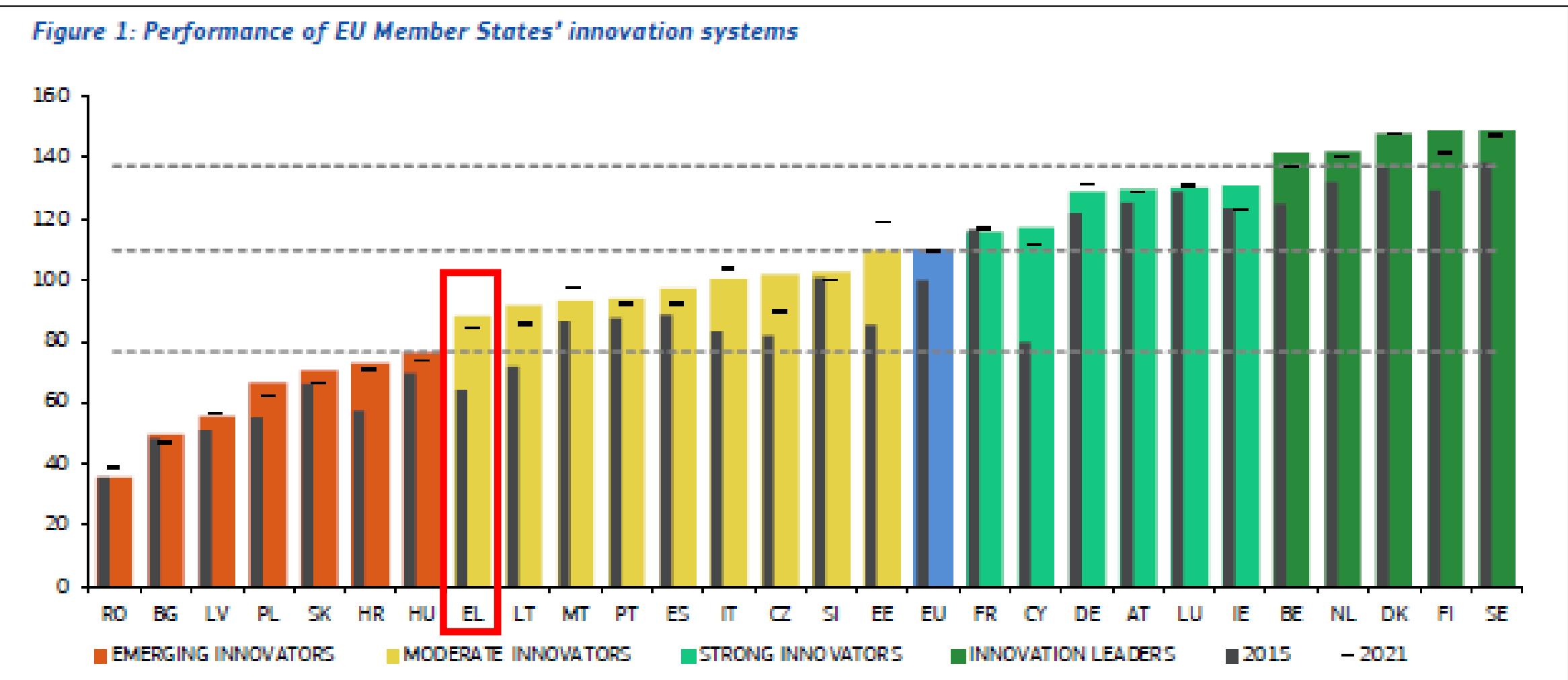
# Σύνθετοι Δείκτες Καινοτομικής Επίδοσης – Εργαλεία Πολιτικής

	Summary Innovation Index (SII)	Global Innovation Index (GII)	Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)	Knowledge Economy Index (KEI)	Innovation Digest-Innovation Barometer	Global Knowledge Index (GKI)
<b>Θεσμός</b>	European Commission	Cornell, INSEAD και WIPO	World Economic Forum	EBRD	COTEC Portugal και Everis	UNDP και MBRF
<b>Πρώτη Εφαρμογή</b>	2000	2007	2004	2011	2010	2017
<b>Πυλώνες ή Διαστάσεις</b>	<u>4 πυλώνες:</u> Framework Conditions, Investments, Innovation Activities, Impacts  12 διαστάσεις	<u>5 Εισροές:</u> Institution, Human Capital & Research, Infrastructure, Market Sophistication and Business Sophistication  <u>2 Εκροές:</u> Knowledge and Technology Outputs, Creative Outputs	<u>4 πυλώνες:</u> <u>Enabling Environment</u> institutions, infrastructure, ICT adoption, and macroeconomic stability  <u>Human Capital</u> health, and skills  <u>Markets</u> product market, labour market, financial system, and market size  <u>Innovation Ecosystem</u> business dynamism, and innovation capability	<u>4 πυλώνες:</u> Institutions for Innovation, Skills for Innovation, Innovation System, ICT Infrastructure  10 διαστάσεις	<u>4 Διαστάσεις:</u> Conditions, Resources, Processes and Results  <u>10 Πυλώνες:</u> Institutional Environment, ICT, Human Capital, Financing, Investment, Networking and Entrepreneurship, Application of Knowledge, Incorporation of Technology, Innovation Impacts, and Economic Impacts	<u>7 διαστάσεις:</u> Pre-University Education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Higher Education, RDI, ICT, Economy, General Enabling Environment  17 πυλώνες
# χωρών	EU-27	> 130	>140	46 (38 EBRD μέλη + 8 ΟΟΣΑ χώρες)	52	>130
# δεικτών	32	80	103	38	67	133

# European Innovation Scoreboard - Framework

FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS	INNOVATION ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Human resources<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.1.1 New doctorate graduates (in STEM)</li><li>1.1.2 Population aged 25-34 with tertiary education</li><li>1.1.3 Lifelong learning</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Innovators<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>3.1.1 SMEs with product innovations</li><li>3.1.2 SMEs with business process innovations</li></ul></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Attractive research systems<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.2.1 International scientific co-publications</li><li>1.2.2 Top 10% most cited publications</li><li>1.2.3 Foreign doctorate students</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Linkages<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>3.2.1 Innovative SMEs collaborating with others</li><li>3.2.2 Public-private co-publications</li><li>3.2.3 Job-to-job mobility of Human Resources in Science &amp; Technology</li></ul></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Digitalisation<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.3.1 Broadband penetration</li><li>1.3.2 Individuals who have above basic overall digital skills</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Intellectual assets<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>3.3.1 PCT patent applications</li><li>3.3.2 Trademark applications</li><li>3.3.3 Design applications</li></ul></li></ul>
INVESTMENTS	IMPACTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Finance and support<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2.1.1 R&amp;D expenditure in the public sector</li><li>2.1.2 Venture capital expenditures</li><li>2.1.3 Direct government funding and government tax support for business R&amp;D</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Employment impacts<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>4.1.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive activities</li><li>4.1.2 Employment in innovative enterprises</li></ul></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Firm investments<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2.2.1 R&amp;D expenditure in the business sector</li><li>2.2.2 Non-R&amp;D innovation expenditures</li><li>2.2.3 Innovation expenditures per person employed in innovation-active enterprises</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sales impacts<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>4.2.1 Medium and high-tech product exports</li><li>4.2.2 Knowledge-intensive services exports</li><li>4.2.3 Sales of product innovations</li></ul></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Use of information technologies<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2.3.1 Enterprises providing training to develop or upgrade ICT skills of their personnel</li><li>2.3.2 Employed ICT specialists</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Environmental sustainability<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>4.3.1 Resource productivity</li><li>4.3.2 Air emissions by fine particulates PM2.5 in Industry</li><li>4.3.3 Development of environment-related technologies</li></ul></li></ul>

# European Innovation Scoreboard 2022 - Ranking



Source: European Commission

# European Innovation Scoreboard 2022 - Map Visualization

## European Innovation Scoreboard 2022



### Innovation Leaders:

Sweden, Finland, Denmark,  
the Netherlands,  
and Belgium.



### Moderate Innovators:

Estonia, Slovenia, Czechia,  
Italy, Spain, Portugal, Malta,  
Lithuania, and Greece.



### Strong Innovators:

Ireland, Luxembourg,  
Austria, Germany,  
Cyprus, and France.



### Emerging Innovators:

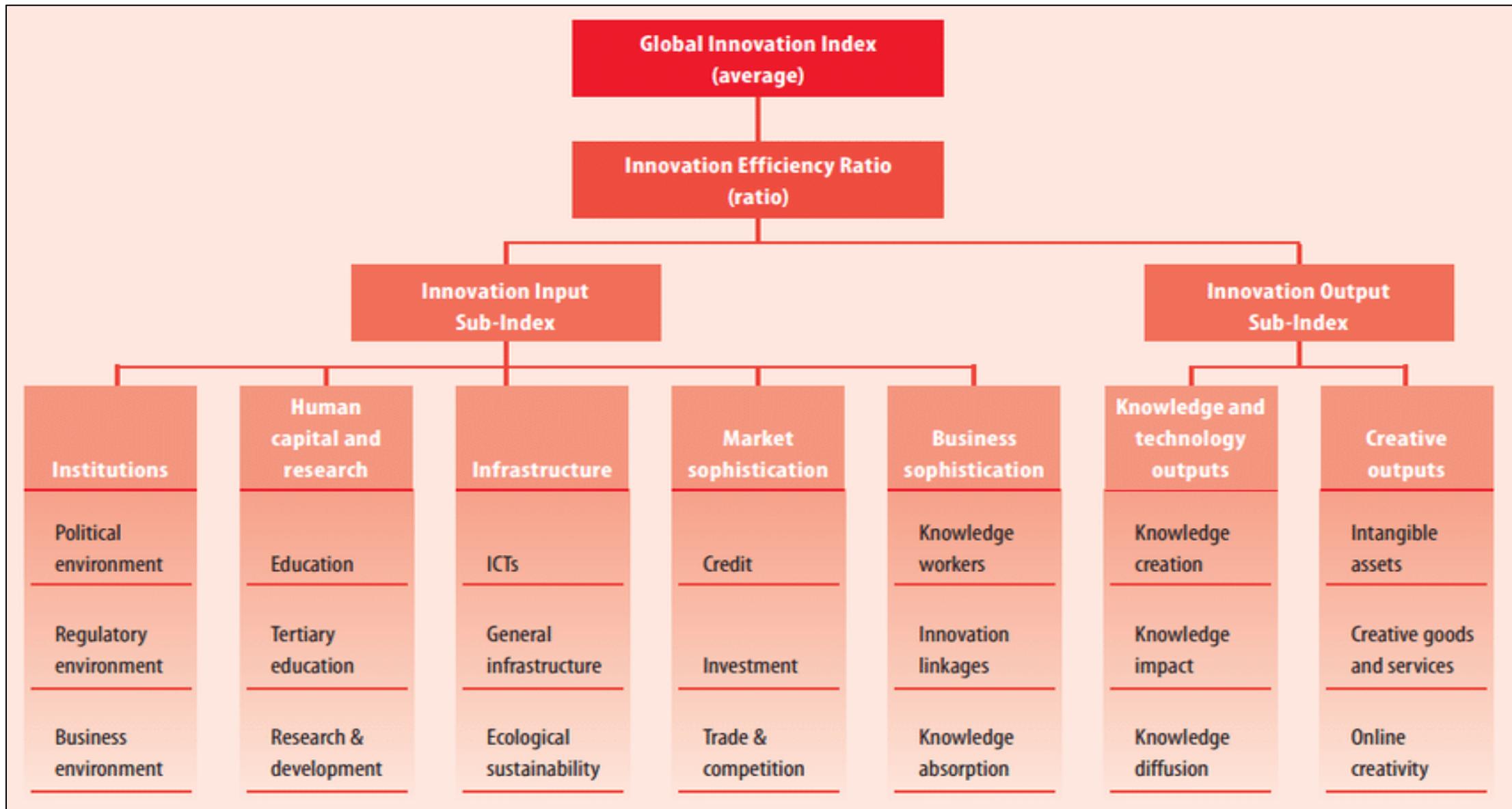
Hungary, Croatia, Slovakia,  
Poland, Latvia, Bulgaria,  
and Romania.

© European Union, 2022



Source: European Commission

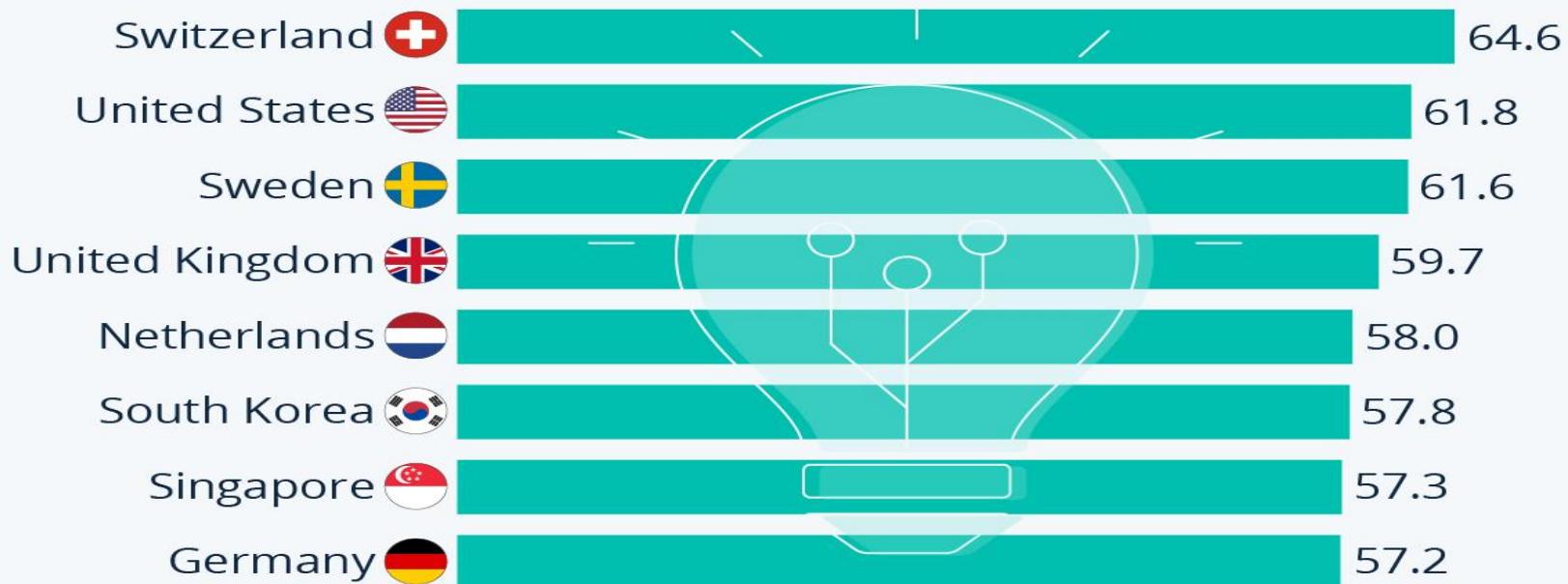
# Global Innovation Index 2022 – Framework



# Global Innovation Index 2022 - Ranking

## The World's Most Innovative Countries

2022 ranking of the Global Innovation Index  
(100=most innovative)



Takes into account human capital, institutions, technology and creative output, market and business sophistication, among others

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization



# Global Innovation Index 2022 – Map visualization

## Top three innovation economies by region

Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Chile
2. Brazil
3. Mexico

Northern America

1. United States
2. Canada

Sub-Saharan Africa\*

1. South Africa
2. Botswana
3. Kenya

Europe

1. Switzerland
2. Sweden
3. United Kingdom

Northern Africa and Western Asia†

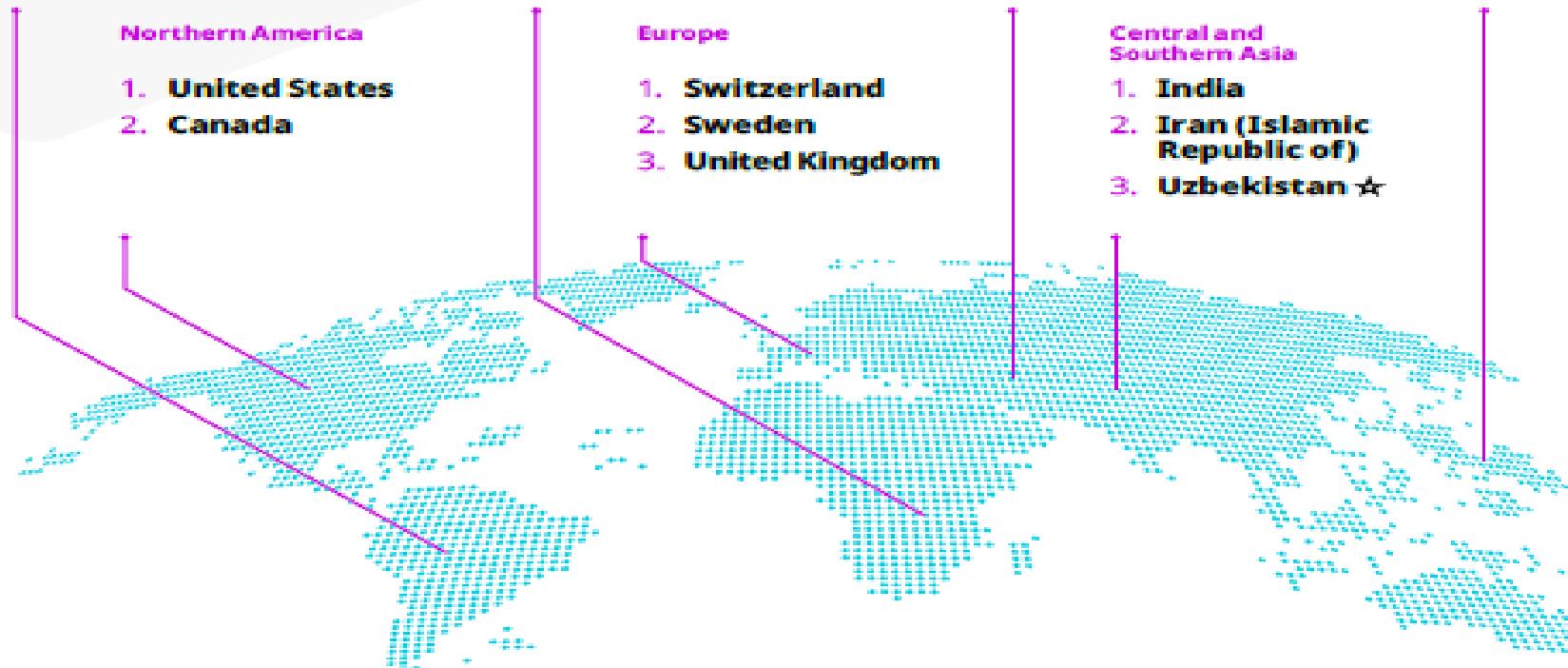
1. Israel
2. United Arab Emirates
3. Türkiye

Central and Southern Asia

1. India
2. Iran (Islamic Republic of)
3. Uzbekistan

South East Asia, East Asia, and Oceania

1. Republic of Korea
2. Singapore
3. China



★ Indicates a new entrant into the top three in 2022.

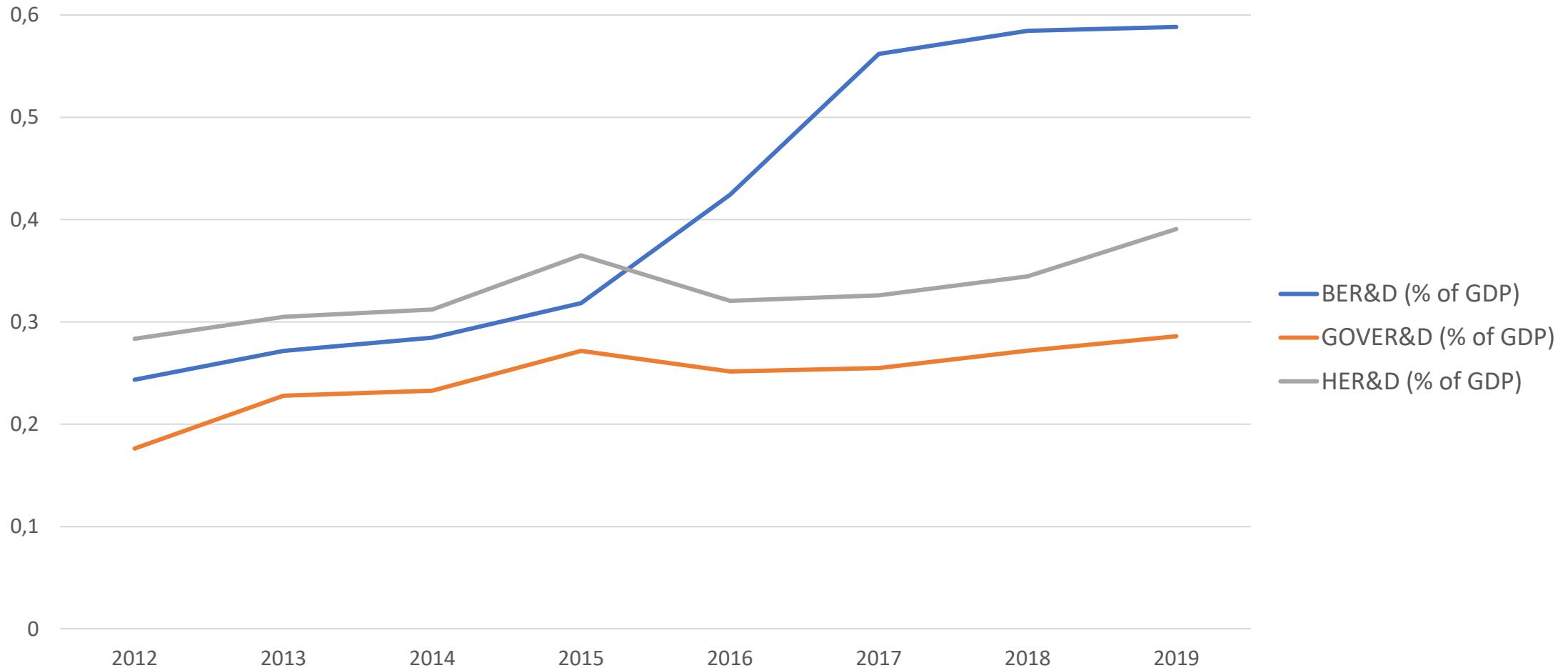
↑↓ Indicates the movement of rank (up or down) within the top three, relative to 2021.

\* Top three in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) – excluding island economies. The top four in the region, including all economies, comprise Mauritius (1<sup>st</sup>), South Africa (2<sup>nd</sup>), Botswana (3<sup>rd</sup>) and Kenya (4<sup>th</sup>).

† Top three in Northern Africa and Western Asia (NAWA) – excluding island economies. The top four in the region, including all economies, are as follows: Israel (1<sup>st</sup>), Cyprus (2<sup>nd</sup>), United Arab Emirates (3<sup>rd</sup>) and Türkiye (4<sup>th</sup>).

**Η θέση της Ελλάδας σε επιλεγμένους δείκτες τεχνολογίας & καινοτομίας  
και σύγκριση με άλλες χώρες**

## Δαπάνες σε Ε&Α (% του ΑΕΠ) στην Ελλάδα



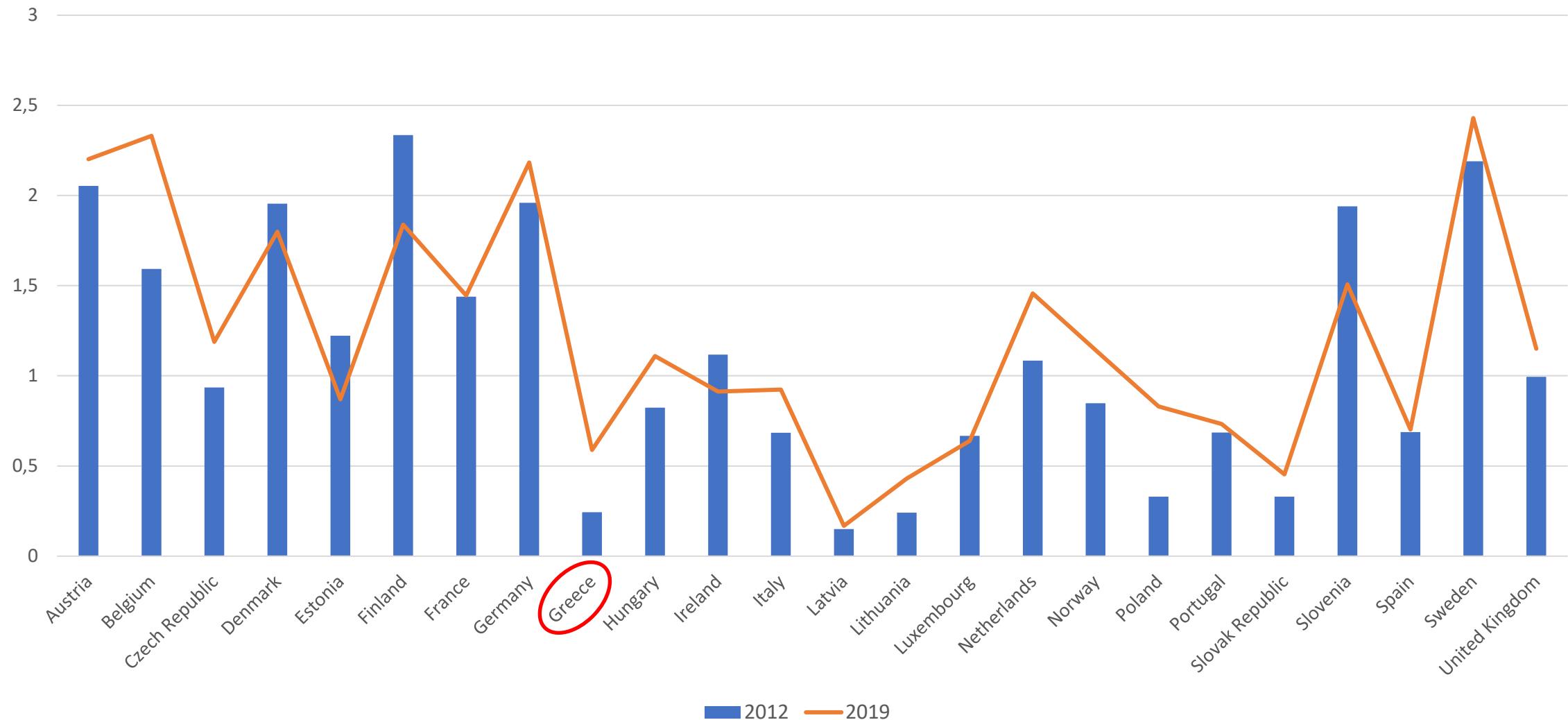
Source: OECD

## Δομή της δαπάνης σε Ε&Α στην Ελλάδα

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>BER&amp;D (% of GDP)</b>	0,243443	0,271669	0,284575	0,318418	0,424312	0,561911	0,584492	0,588212
<b>GOVER&amp;D (% of GDP)</b>	0,176186	0,227996	0,232848	0,271788	0,251481	0,255021	0,271829	0,285915
<b>HER&amp;D (% of GDP)</b>	0,283628	0,304974	0,312126	0,365013	0,320555	0,326082	0,344502	0,39076
<b>Total R&amp;D expenditure</b>	0,703257	0,804639	0,829549	0,95522	0,996348	1,143014	1,200823	1,264887
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>BER&amp;D (% of total R&amp;D)</b>	34,62%	33,76%	34,30%	33,33%	42,59%	49,16%	48,67%	46,50%
<b>GOVER&amp;D (% of total R&amp;D)</b>	25,05%	28,34%	28,07%	28,45%	25,24%	22,31%	22,64%	22,60%
<b>HER&amp;D (% of total R&amp;D)</b>	40,33%	37,90%	37,63%	38,21%	32,17%	28,53%	28,69%	30,89%

Source: OECD

# Business R&D expenditure (% of GDP)



Source: OECD

# SMEs with product innovations (% of SMEs)



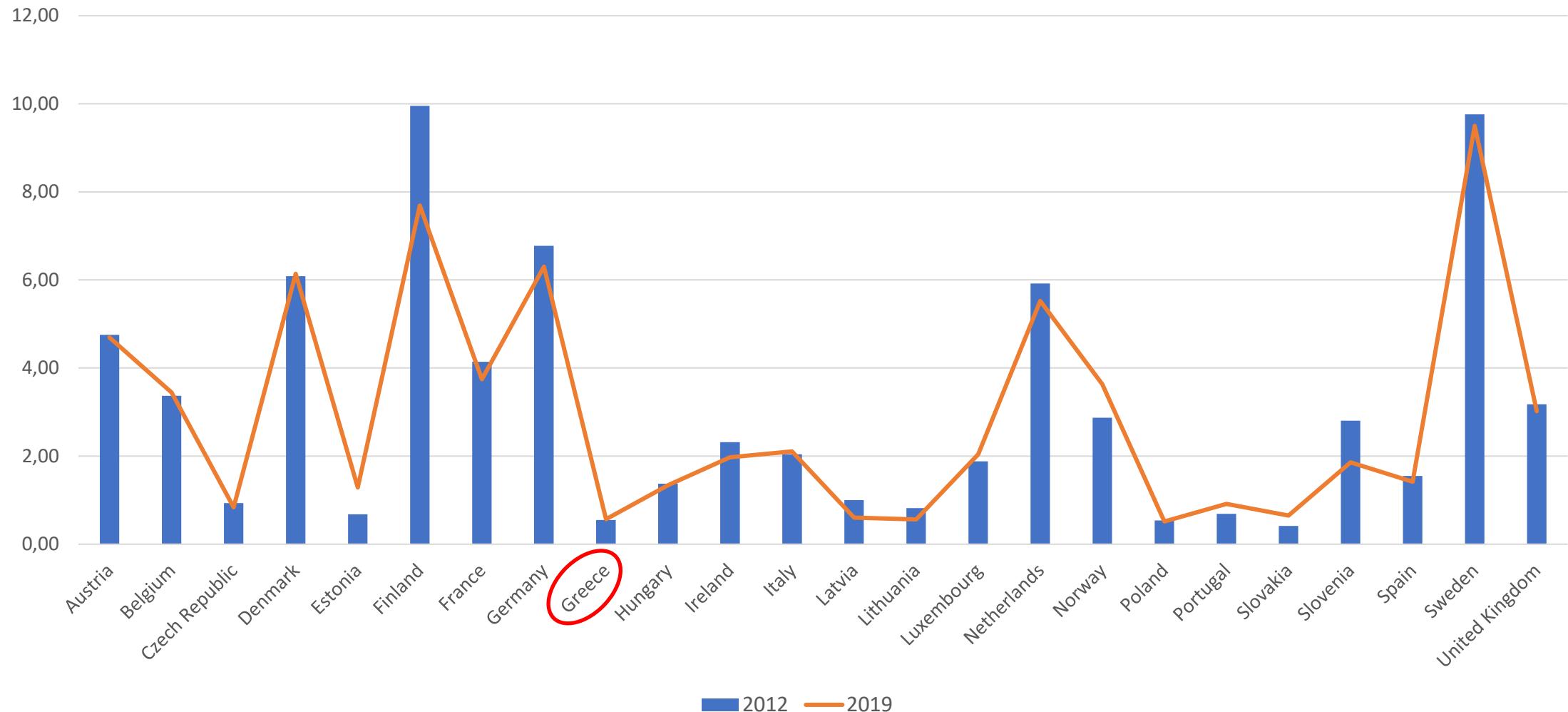
Source: European Innovation Scoreboard

# SMEs with process innovations (% of SMEs)



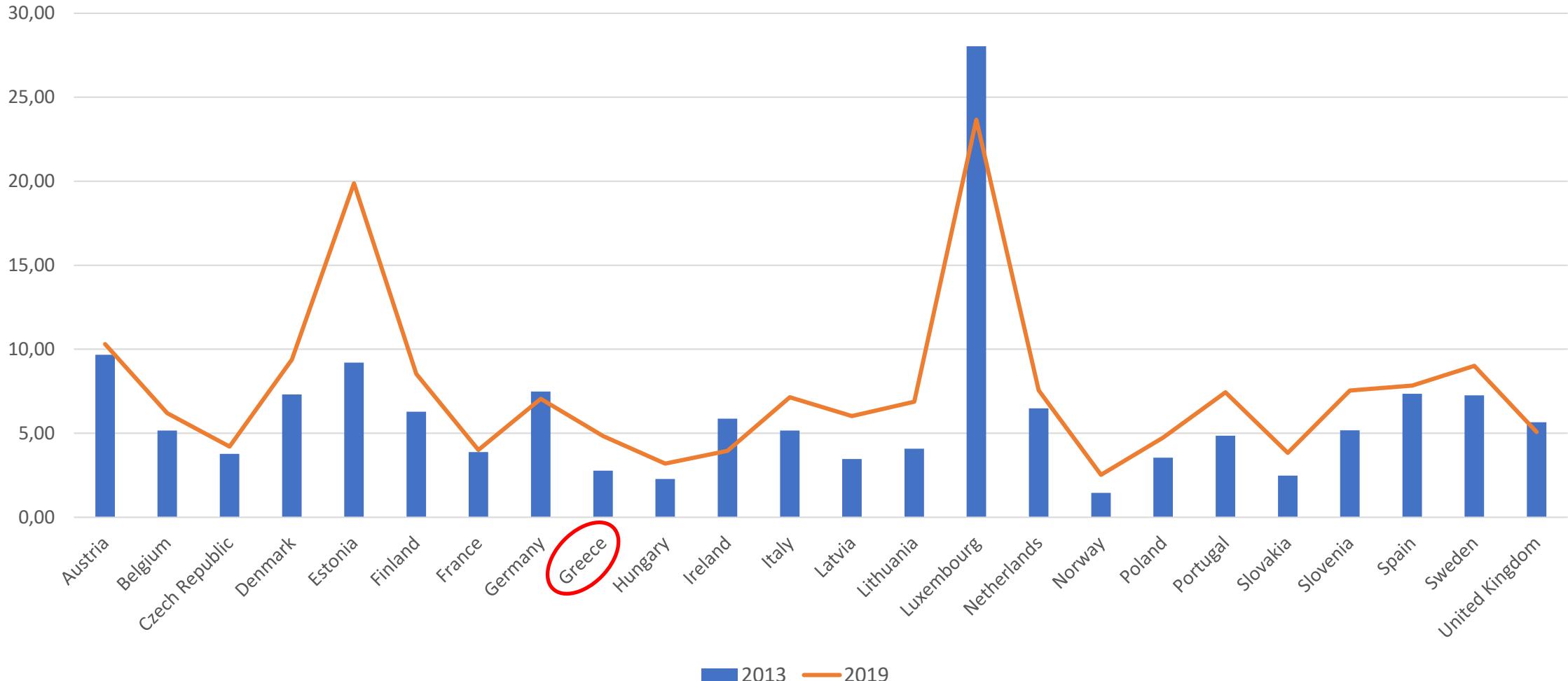
Source: European Innovation Scoreboard

# PCT patent applications per billion GDP (in PPS)



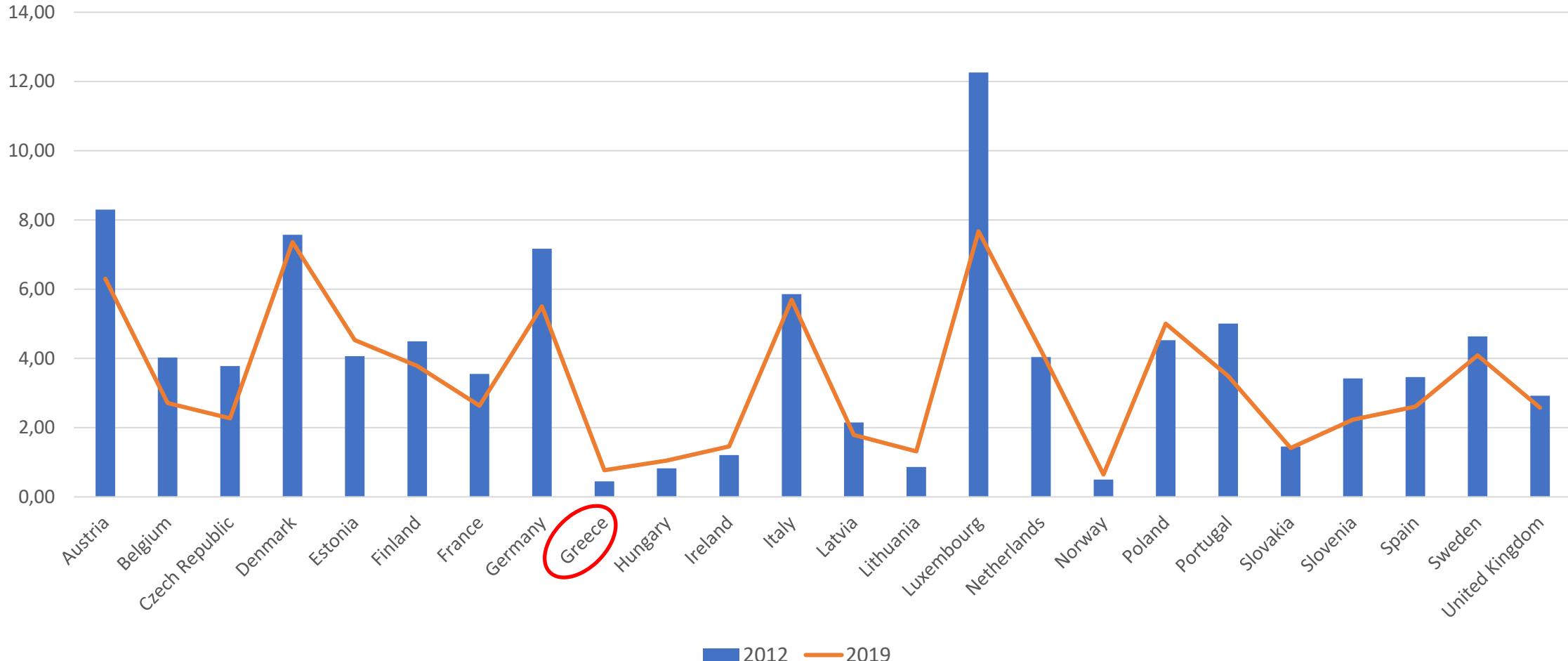
Source: European Innovation Scoreboard

# Trademark applications per billion GDP (in PPS)



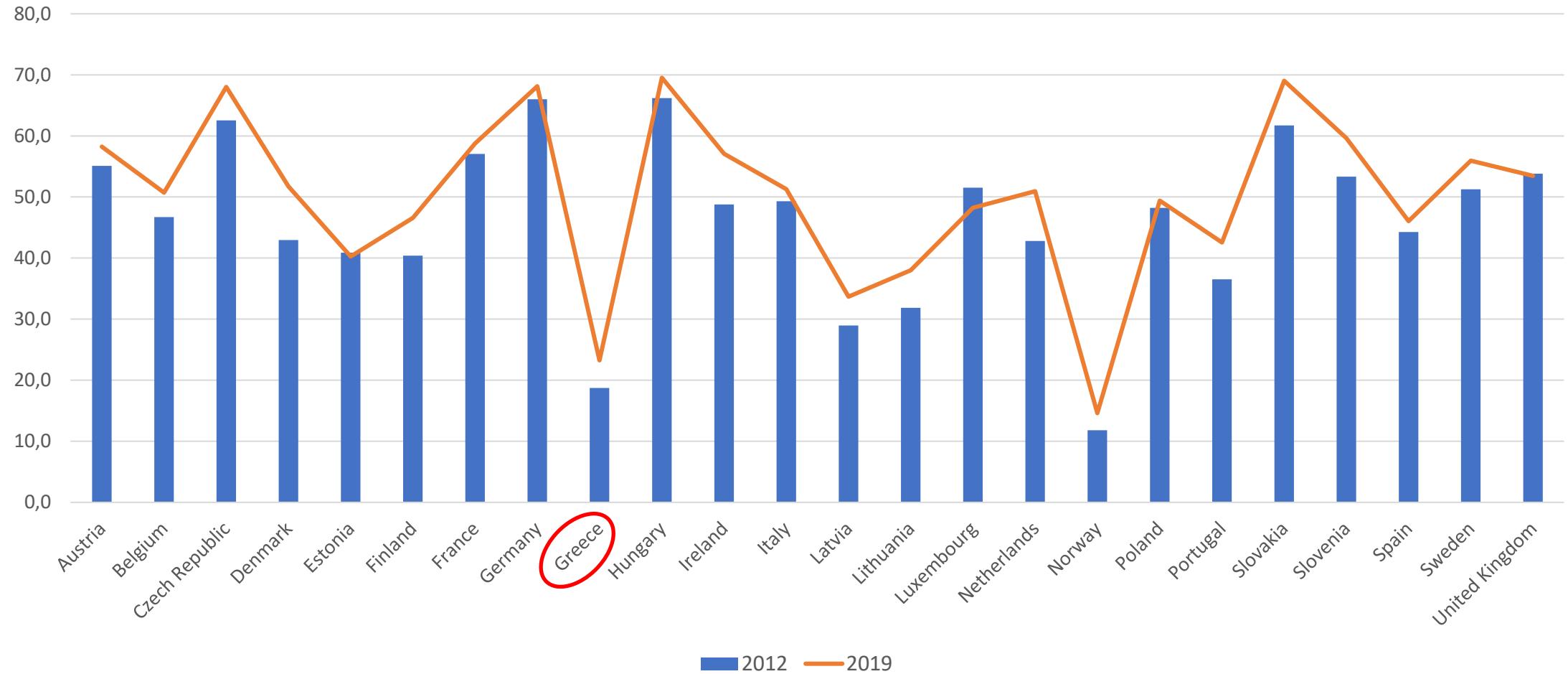
Source: European Innovation Scoreboard

# Industrial Design applications per billion GDP (in PPS)



Source: European Innovation Scoreboard

# Exports of medium and high technology products (% of total product exports)



Source: European Innovation Scoreboard

# University-industry collaboration in R&D (1-7 best)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Report

# Government R&D expenditure (% of GDP)



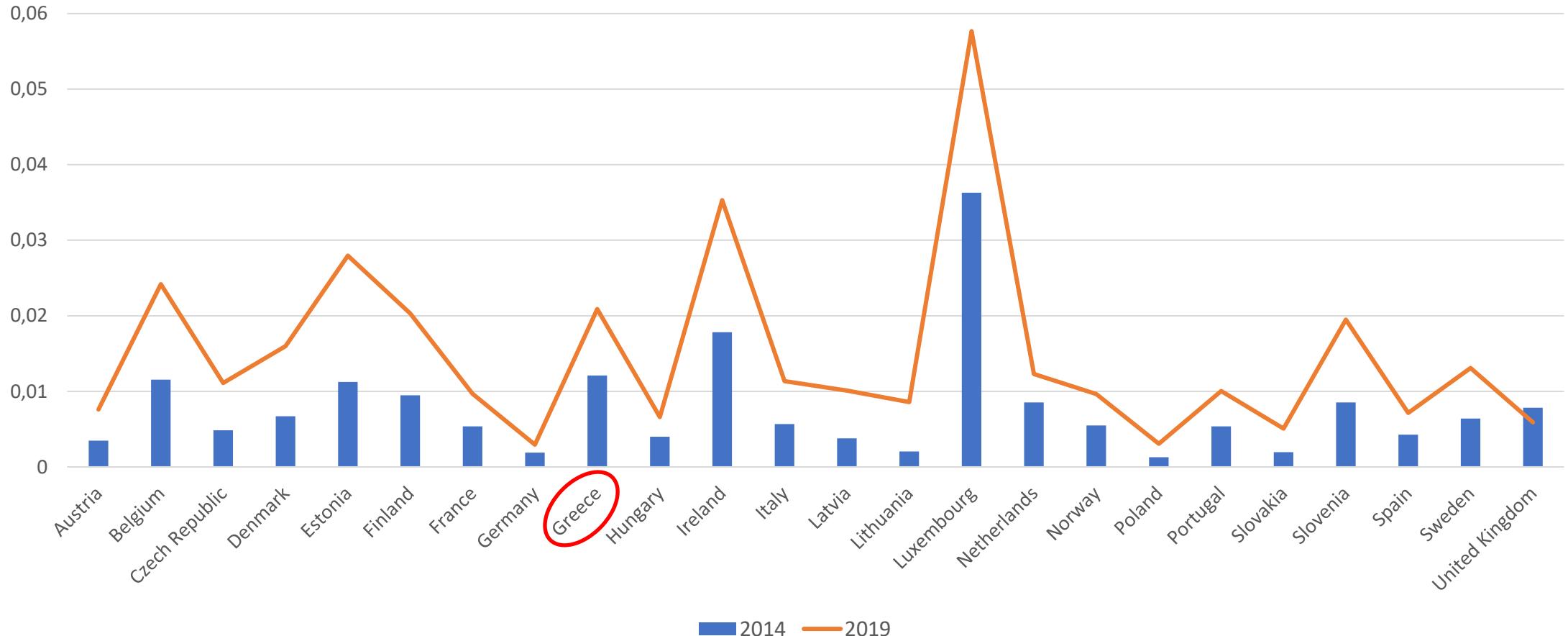
Source: OECD

# Higher Education R&D expenditure (% of GDP)



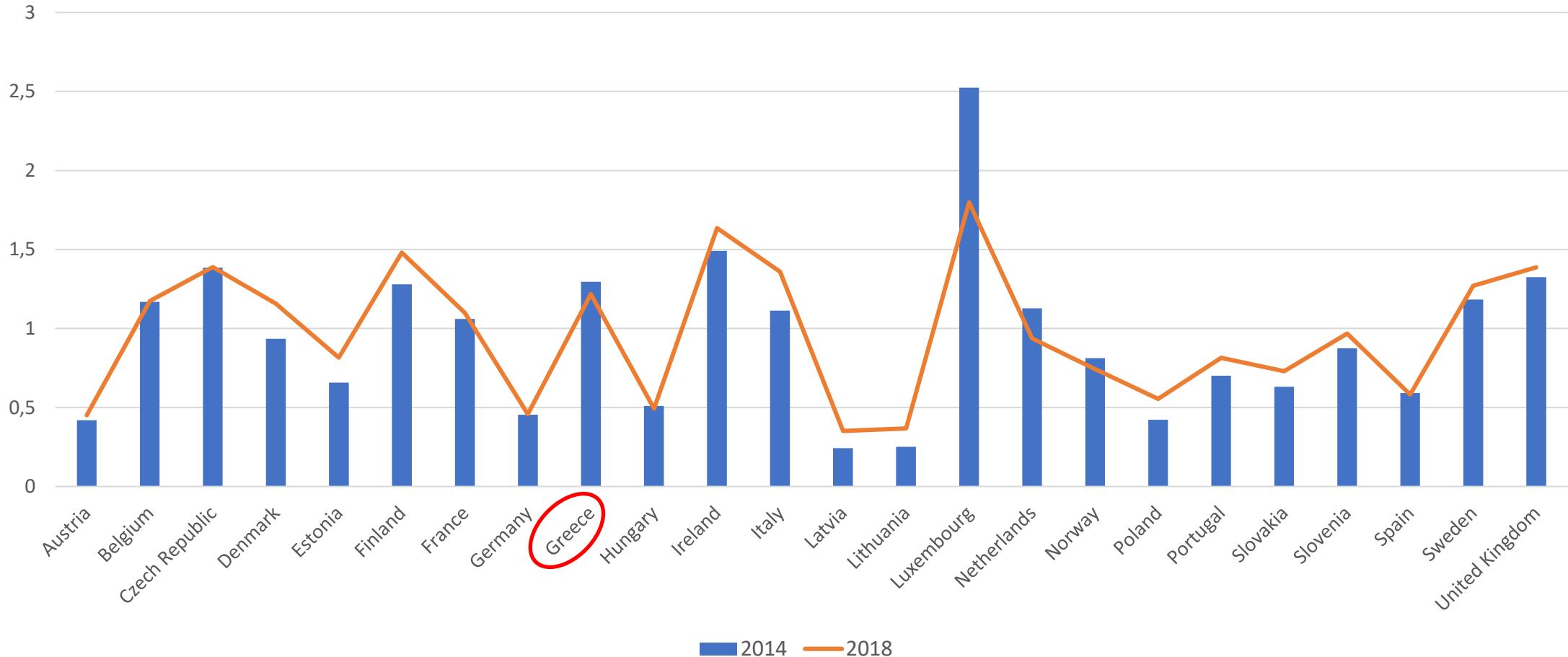
Source: OECD

# EU projects per AC Staff



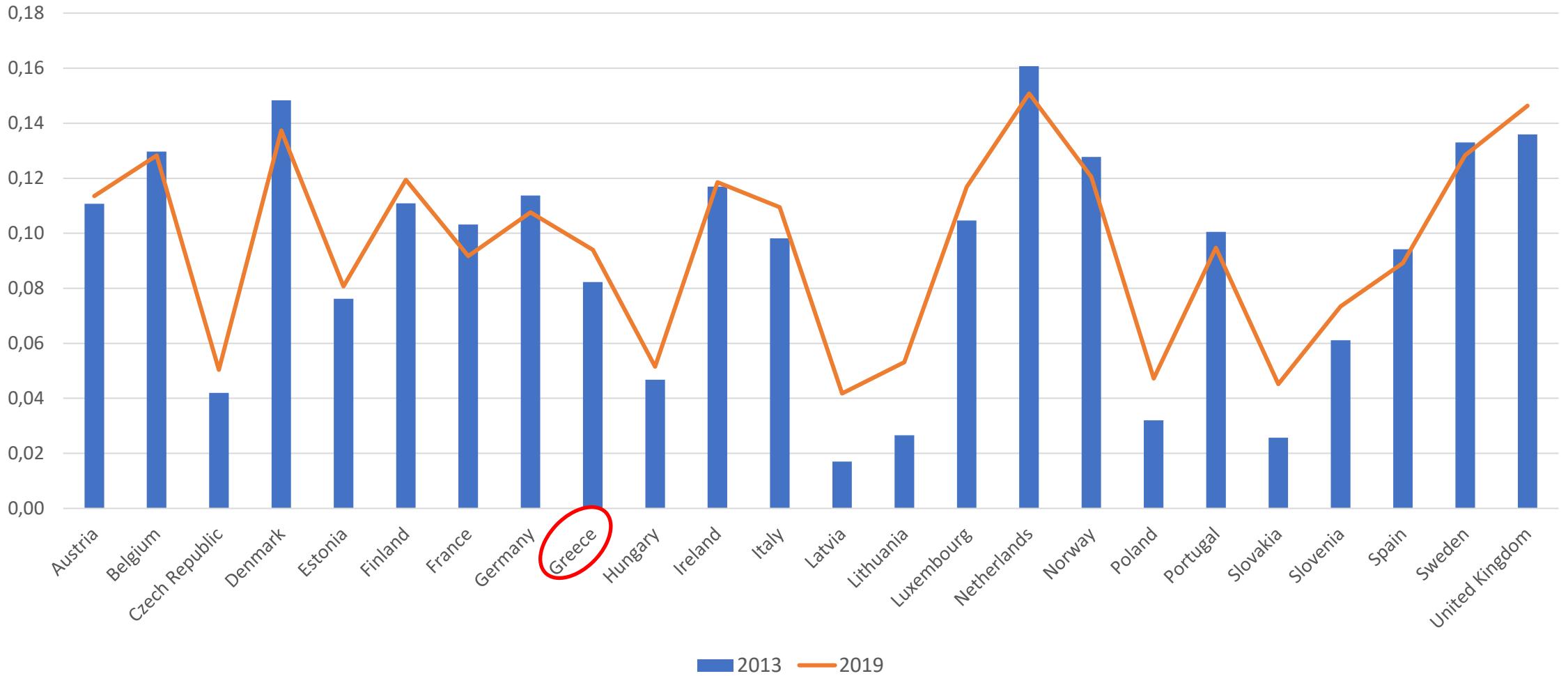
Source: Own calculation based on CORDIS and Eurostat

# Publications per AC Staff



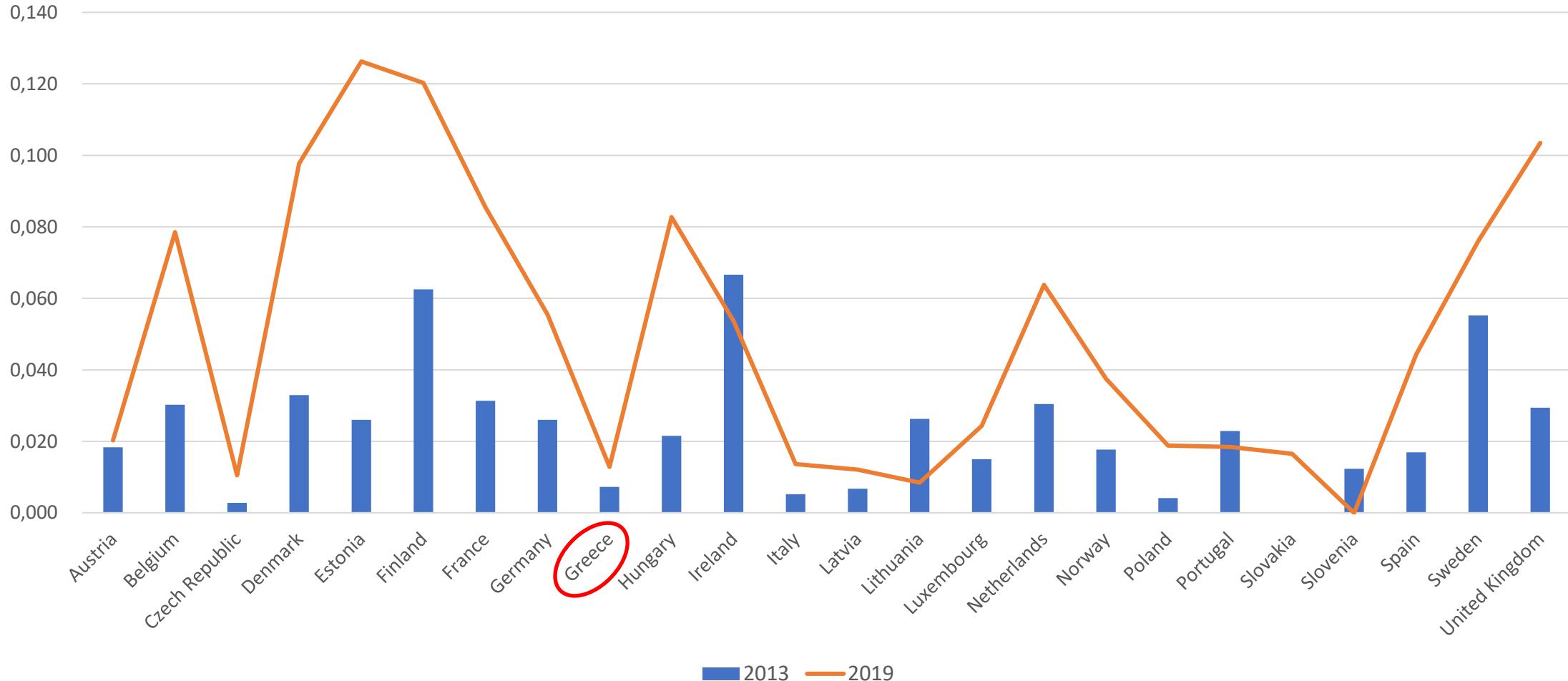
Source: Own calculation based on SCIMAGO and Eurostat

# Scientific publications among the top-10% most cited publications worldwide



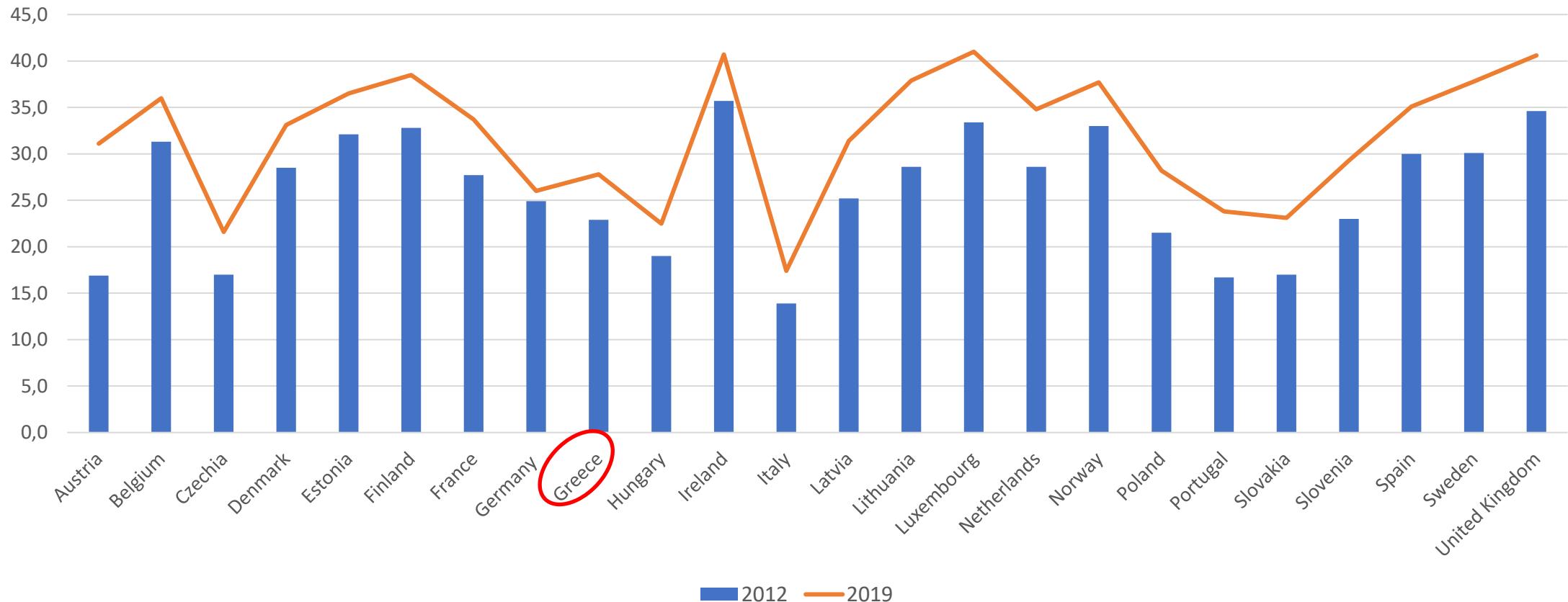
Source: European Innovation Scoreboard

# Venture Capital Investment (% of GDP)



Source: OECD

# Population with tertiary education (% of population 15-64)



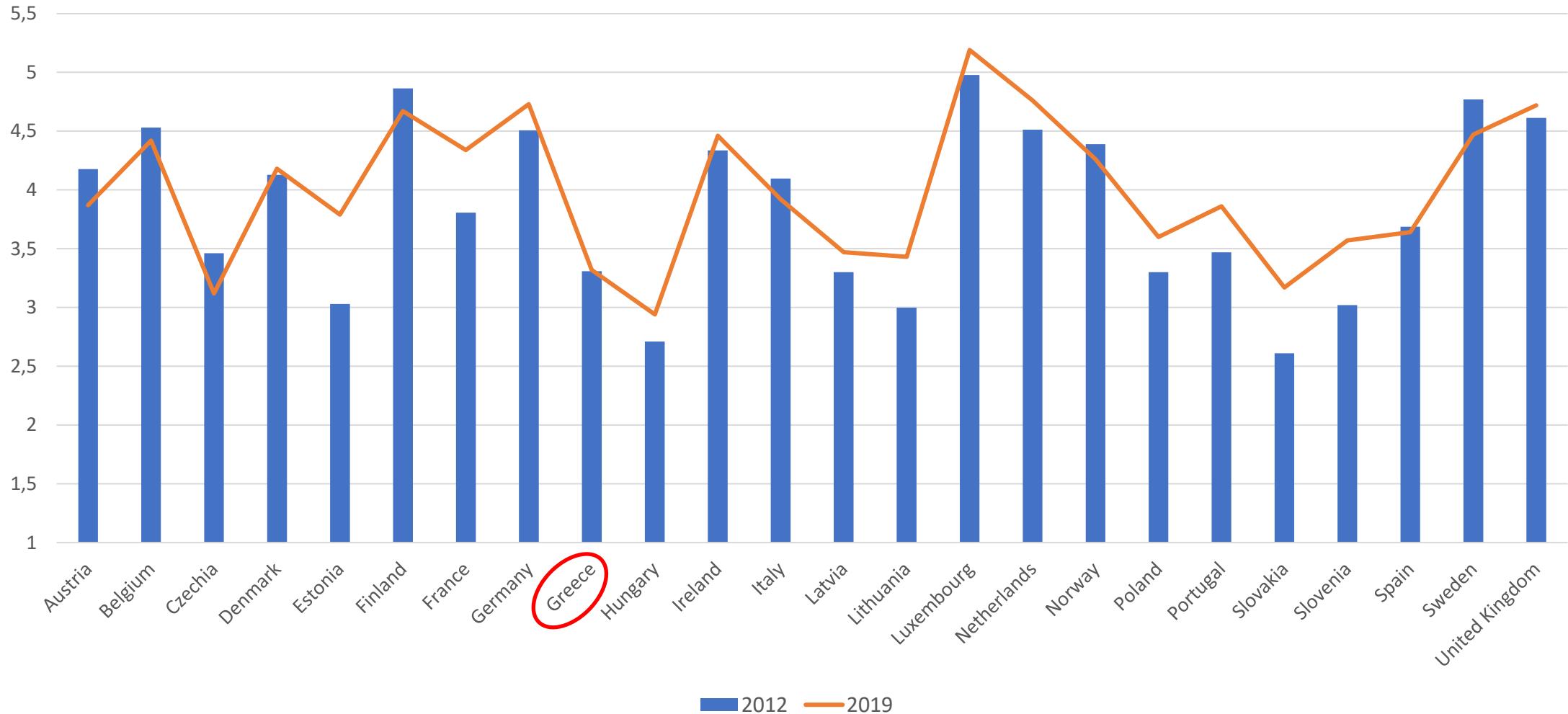
Source: Eurostat

# Individuals with above basic overall digital skills (% of individuals)



Source: Eurostat

# Buyer Sophistication (1-7 best)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Report

**Ενδεικτικές σχέσεις δεικτών με τη χρήση scatterplots**

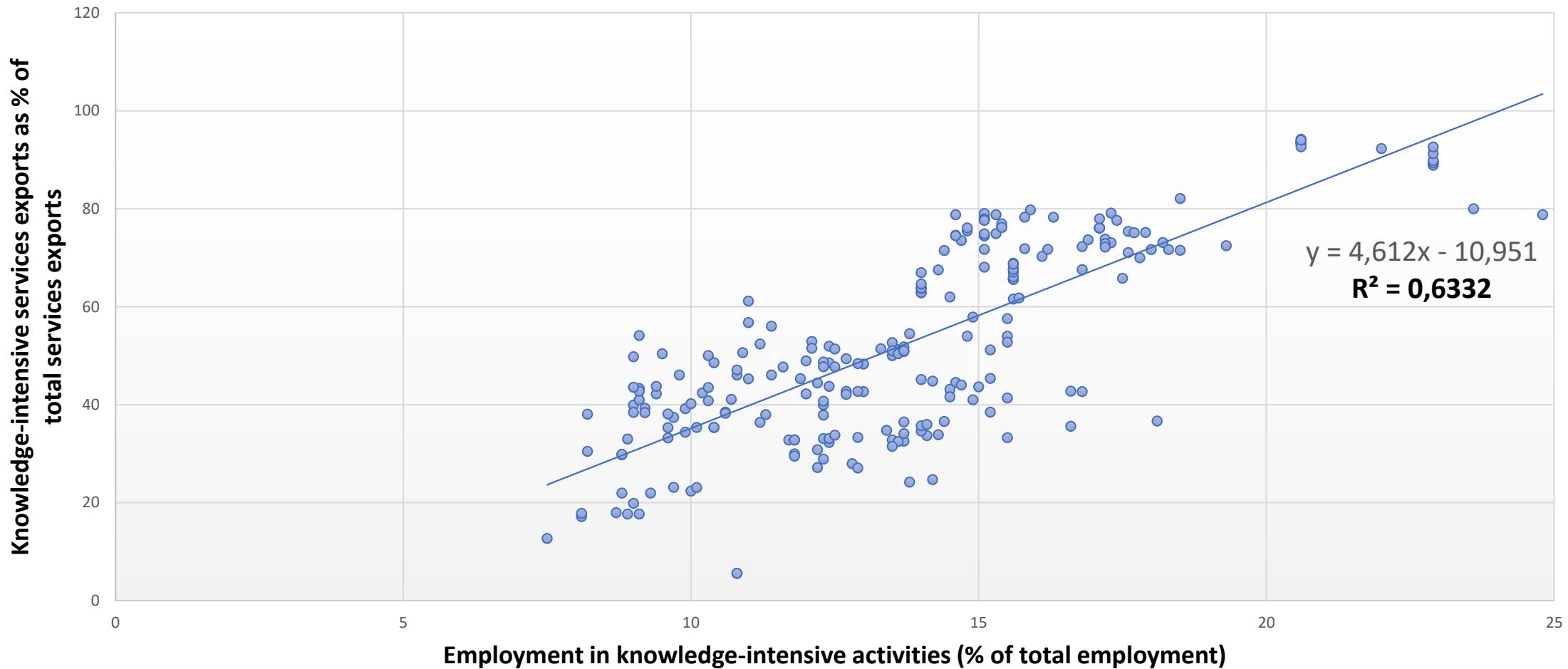
# BER&D vs. patent applications



24 European OECD countries, period 2008-2017

Source: Own calculation based on OECD and European Innovation Scoreboard

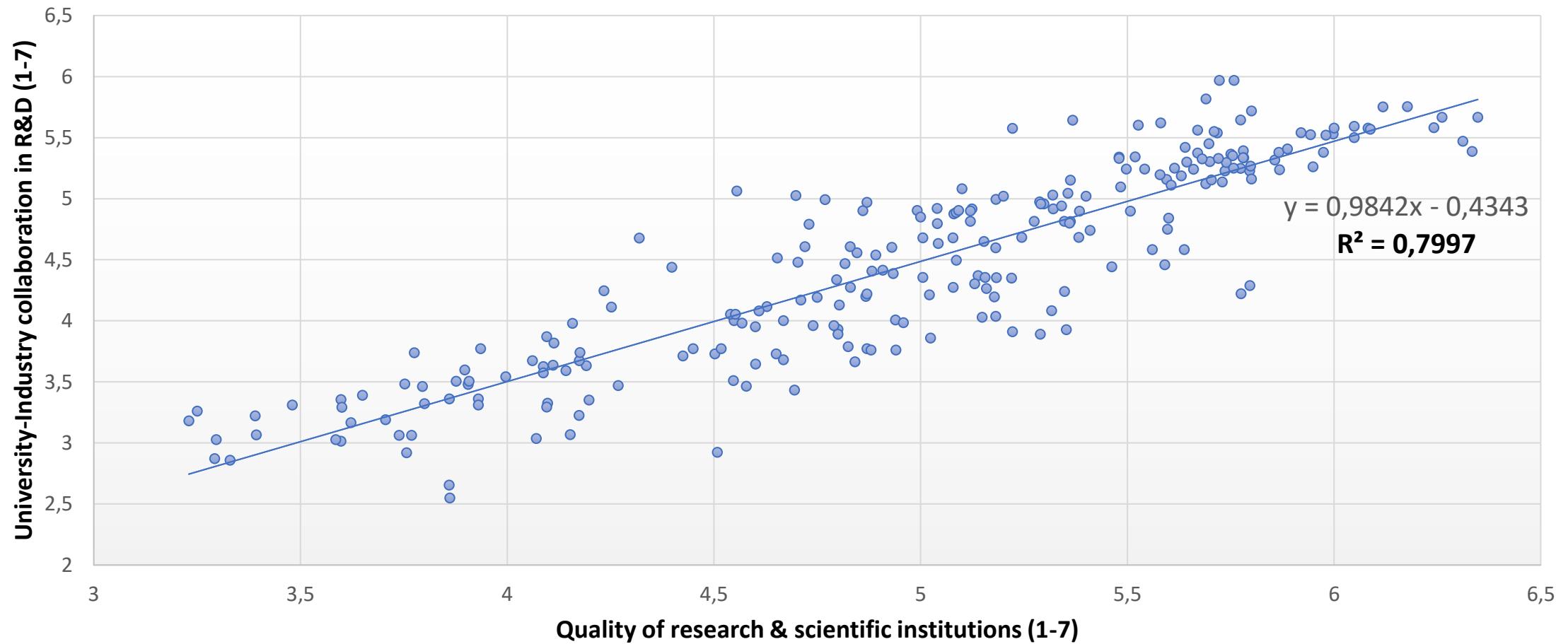
# Employment in knowledge-intensive activities vs. Knowledge-intensive services exports



24 European OECD countries, period 2008-2017

Source: Own calculation based on European Innovation Scoreboard

# Quality of research institutions vs. University-Industry collaboration in R&D



24 European OECD countries, period 2008-2017

Source: Own calculation based on WEF Global Competitiveness Report

# **Εθνικό Κέντρο Τεκμηρίωσης & Ηλεκτρονικού Περιεχομένου (ΕΚΤ)**

**Το ΕΚΤ είναι η Εθνική Αρχή του Ελληνικού Στατιστικού Συστήματος για τις ευρωπαϊκές στατιστικές Έρευνας, Ανάπτυξης και Καινοτομίας.** Αναπτύσσει εθνικές στατιστικές σε τομείς της επιστήμης & τεχνολογίας και της ψηφιακής οικονομίας. Λειτουργεί ως μηχανισμός επίσημης στατιστικής πληροφόρησης και παρακολούθησης δημόσιων πολιτικών.

- Συλλέγει, τεκμηριώνει και διαθέτει έγκριτο ψηφιακό περιεχόμενο επιστήμης και πολιτισμού.
- Μετράει και αποτυπώνει το ελληνικό οικοσύστημα Έρευνας, Τεχνολογίας, Ανάπτυξης, Καινοτομίας.
- Υποστηρίζει τις επιχειρήσεις να δικτυωθούν, να γίνουν εξωστρεφείς και να συνεργαστούν με την ερευνητική κοινότητα.
- Συμμετέχει ενεργά στη διαμόρφωση της εθνικής στρατηγικής για την Ανοικτή Επιστήμη και την Ανοικτή Πρόσβαση.
- Επιδιώκει τη μέγιστη διάχυση της γνώσης, για την Ελλάδα που αναπτύσσεται και αξιοποιεί το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό της.

<https://www.ekt.gr/el/about>, <https://metrics.ekt.gr/>

## Διάφορες ιστοσελίδες-βάσεις δεδομένων

- <https://data.oecd.org/innovation-and-technology.htm>
- <https://stats.oecd.org/>
- <https://data.worldbank.org/topic/14>
- <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/science-technology-innovation/data/database>
- <https://commission.europa.eu/select-language?destination=/node/2414>
- <https://www3.wipo.int/ipstats/>