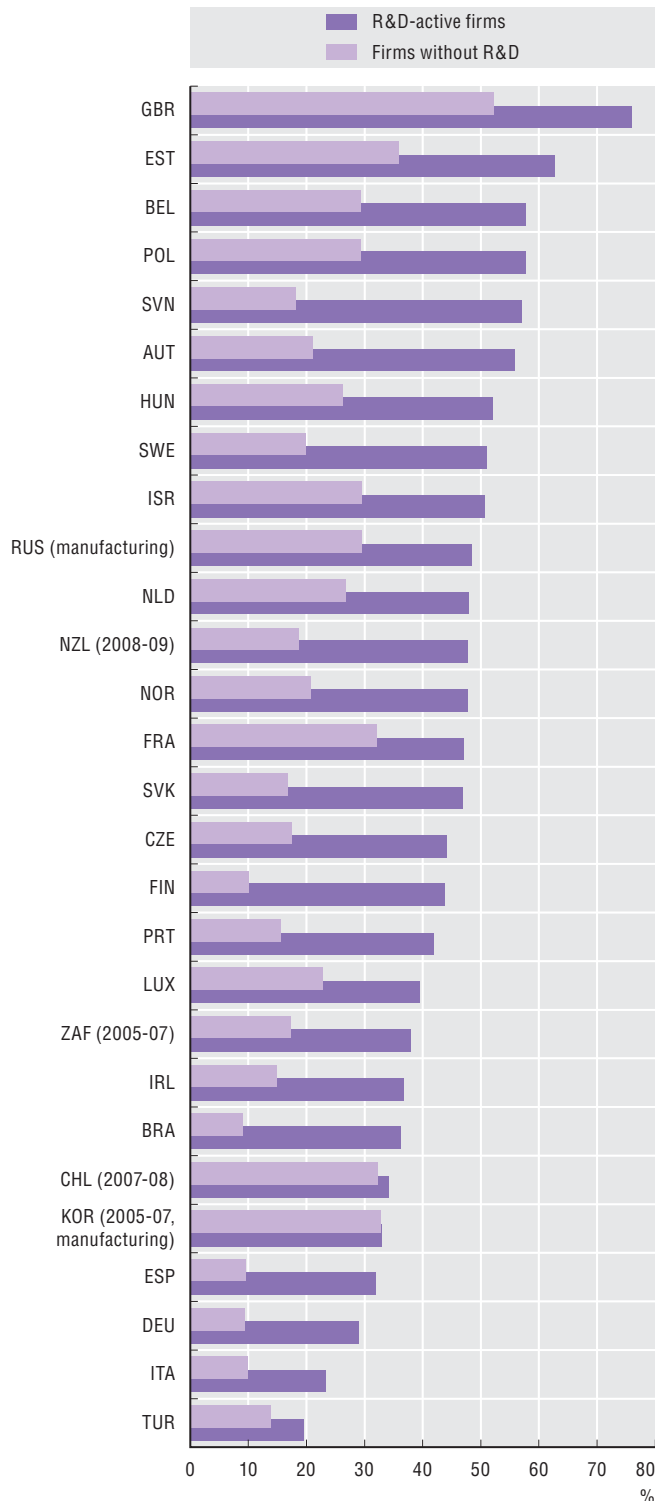


5. UNLEASHING INNOVATION IN FIRMS

2. Broader innovation

Firms engaged in innovation collaboration by R&D status, 2006-08

As a percentage of R&D-active and R&D non-active firms



Source: OECD, based on Eurostat (CIS-2008) and national data sources, June 2011. See chapter notes.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932487115>

Firms follow various innovation strategies and these are not always based on R&D. Collaboration is part of innovation processes whether firms perform R&D or not. In all countries R&D-active firms tend to collaborate more frequently on innovation (usually twice as much) than non-R&D-active firms. In Chile and Korea, R&D status does not seem to affect collaboration on innovation. In the United Kingdom, collaboration is embedded in innovation processes and over 50% of non-R&D-active firms engage in it. Policies that stimulate collaboration and network initiatives might affect the entire spectrum of innovative firms.

Product innovation is often associated with R&D activities. Indeed, in most countries, more than half of all product-innovating firms are also active in R&D (whether they carry out intramural R&D or purchase extramural R&D). Conversely, more than two-thirds of product innovators are not engaged in R&D in New Zealand and the United States and more than 90% in Chile and Brazil.

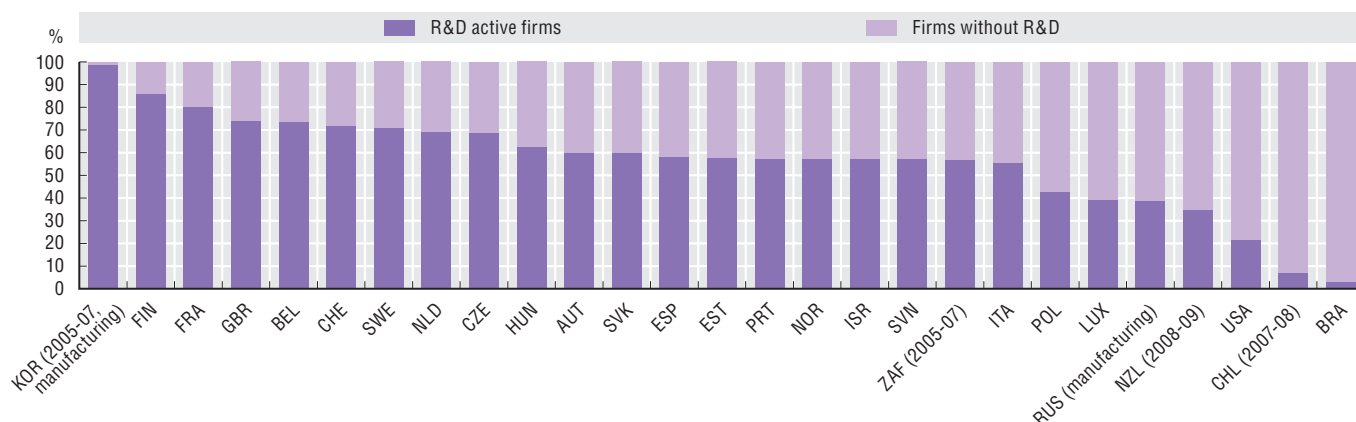
For process innovation, the overall share of firms engaged in R&D is slightly lower. In France and Spain, there is a relatively larger difference between product and process innovators in terms of R&D activity.

Definitions

R&D status is defined as follows: R&D-active firms are those with intramural or extramural R&D.

Product innovators by R&D status, 2006-08

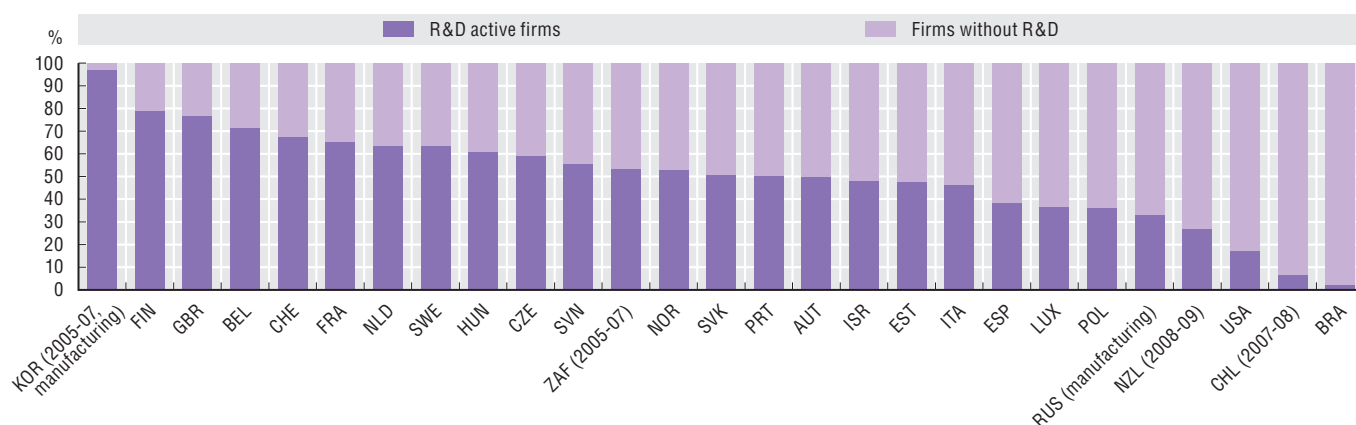
As a percentage of product innovators



Source: OECD, based on Eurostat (CIS-2008) and national data sources, June 2011. See chapter notes.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932487134>**Process innovators by R&D status, 2006-08**

As a percentage of process innovators



Source: OECD, based on Eurostat (CIS-2008) and national data sources, June 2011. See chapter notes.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932487153>**Measurability**

In the Community Innovation Survey (CIS) R&D status is found in the section on innovation activities which is only answered by product/process innovators. In other innovation surveys this information is asked of all innovative firms (including firms with only non-technological innovation).

Differences in sectoral coverage across surveys affect the comparability of the data based on R&D status since some non-CIS surveys cover less R&D-intensive industries much more extensively. Two extremes are the US survey (BRDIS) which covers all industries and the Korean survey which only covers manufacturing. Differences in the size thresholds used also affect comparability since very small firms are on average less likely to carry out or purchase R&D.

There are also differences among countries in the type of survey used to collect innovation and R&D data. Most use separate surveys, but some have combined them into single instruments (even in CIS countries). Given that R&D surveys target R&D performers while innovation surveys have a much wider target population, these differences may also affect the comparability of R&D-related data collected from different types of instruments.



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