# Regional Competitiveness: The Role of Clusters

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Toronto Region Economic Summit Toronto, Canada March 29, 2012

This presentation draws on ideas from Professor Porter's articles and books, in particular, The Competitive Advantage of Nations (The Free Press, 1990), "Building the Microeconomic Foundations of Competitiveness," in The Global Competitiveness Report (World Economic Forum), "Clusters and the New Competitive Agenda for Companies and Governments" in On Competition (Harvard Business School Press, 2008), and ongoing research on clusters and competitiveness. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means - electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise - without the permission of Michael E. Porter. Further information on Professor Porter's work and the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness is available at <a href="https://www.isc.hbs.edu">www.isc.hbs.edu</a>

### What is Competitiveness?

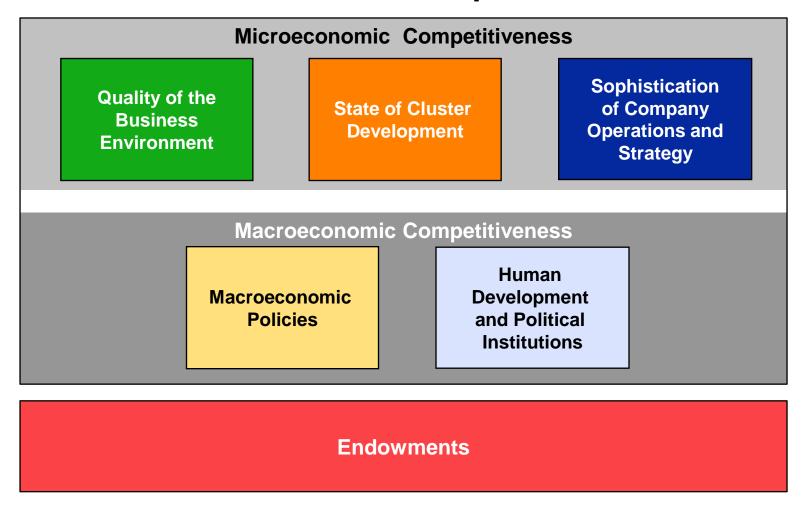
A nation or region is competitive to the extent that firms operating there are able to **compete successfully** in the global economy while supporting **high and rising wages and living standards** for the average citizen

- Competitiveness depends on the long term productivity with which a nation or region uses its human, capital, and natural resources
  - Productivity sets sustainable wages, job growth, and standard of living
  - It is not what industries a nation or region competes in that matters for prosperity, but how productively it competes in those industries
  - Productivity in a national or regional economy benefits from a combination of domestic and foreign firms



- Nations and regions compete to offer the most productive environment for business
- Competitiveness is not a zero sum game

### **What Determines Competitiveness?**



- Productivity ultimately depends on improving the microeconomic capability of the economy and the sophistication of local competition
- Macroeconomic competitiveness sets the potential for high productivity, but is not sufficient
- Endowments create a foundation for prosperity, but true prosperity is created by productivity in the use
  of endowments

### **Quality of the Business Environment**



- Availability of suppliers and supporting industries
  - Strength of suppliers and support services
  - Quality of collaboration organizations (e.g., trade associations)



Many things matter for competitiveness

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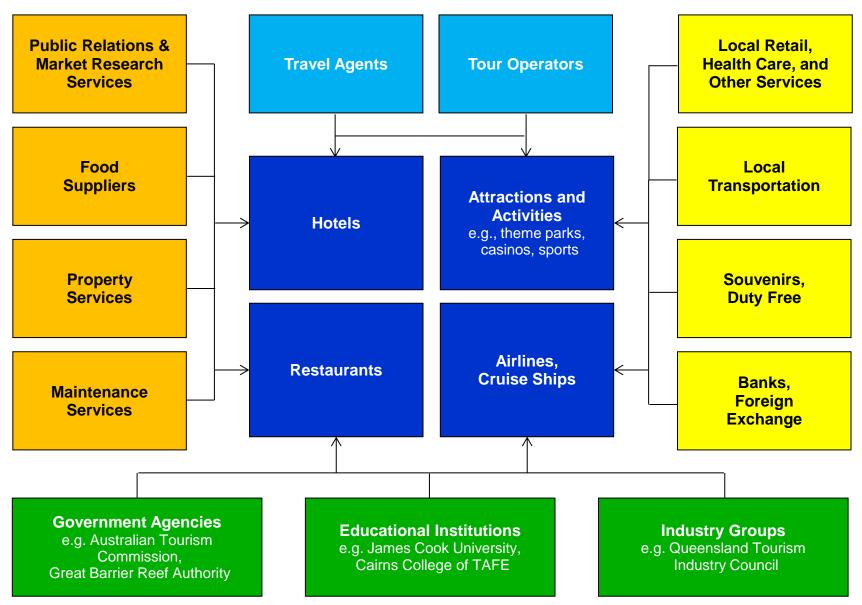
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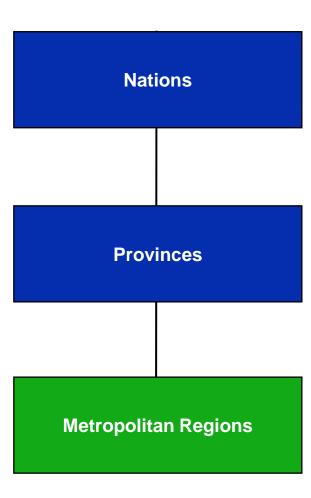
infrastructure

 Successful economic development is a process of successive upgrading, in which the business environment improves to enable increasingly sophisticated ways of competing

# Cluster Strength Tourism Cluster in Cairns, Australia



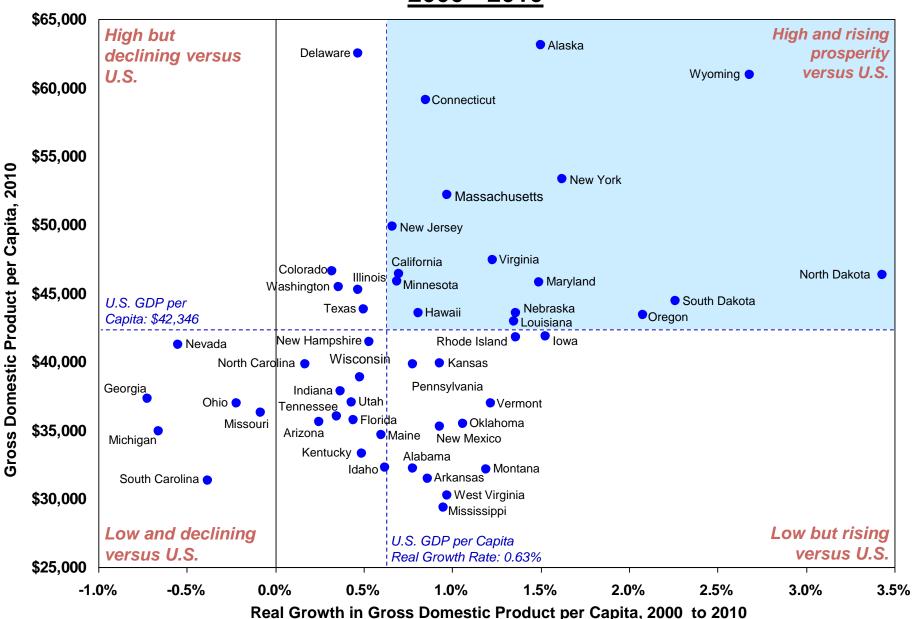
# **Geographic Levels and Competitiveness**



## **Regions and Competitiveness**

• Economic performance varies significantly across sub-national regions (e.g., provinces, states, metropolitan areas)

## Comparative Prosperity Performance of U.S. States <u> 2000 - 2010</u>

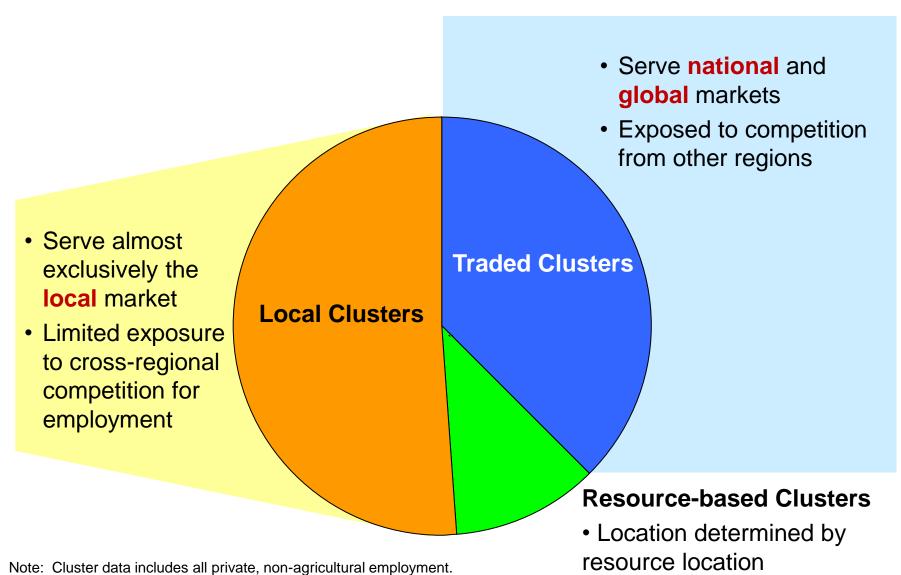


Source: BEA. Notes: GDP in real 2005 dollars. Growth rate is calculated as compound annual growth rate. 20120329 - Toronto Region Economic Summit - FINAL

### **Regions and Competitiveness**

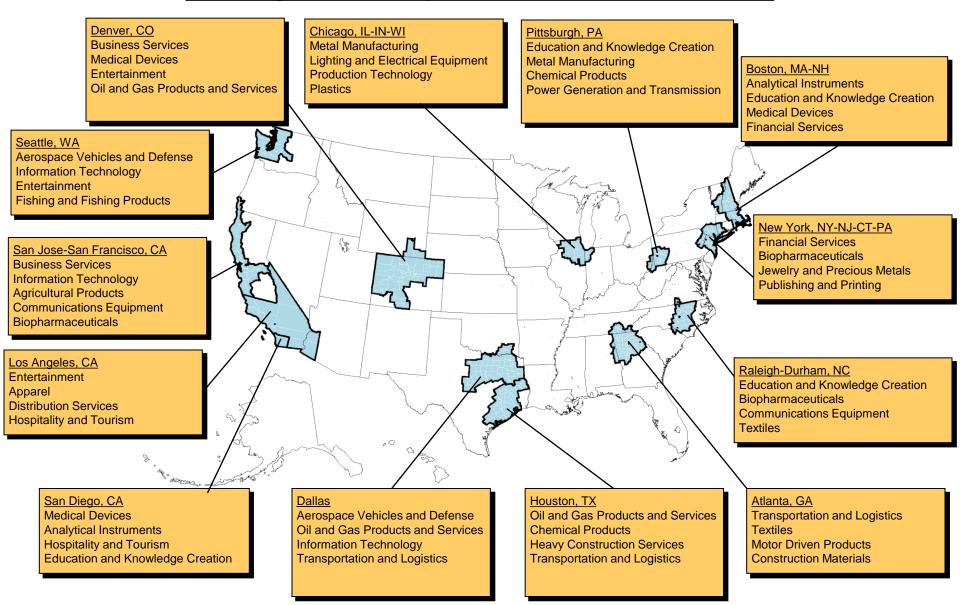
- Economic performance varies significantly across sub-national regions (e.g., provinces, states, metropolitan areas)
- Many essential levers of competitiveness reside at the regional level
- Regions specialize in different sets of clusters

## **Composition of Regional Economies**



Source: Michael E. Porter, Economic Performance of Regions, Regional Studies (2003); Updated via Cluster Mapping Project, Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School (2008)

# **Specialization of Regional Economies Leading Clusters by U.S. Economic Area, 2008**

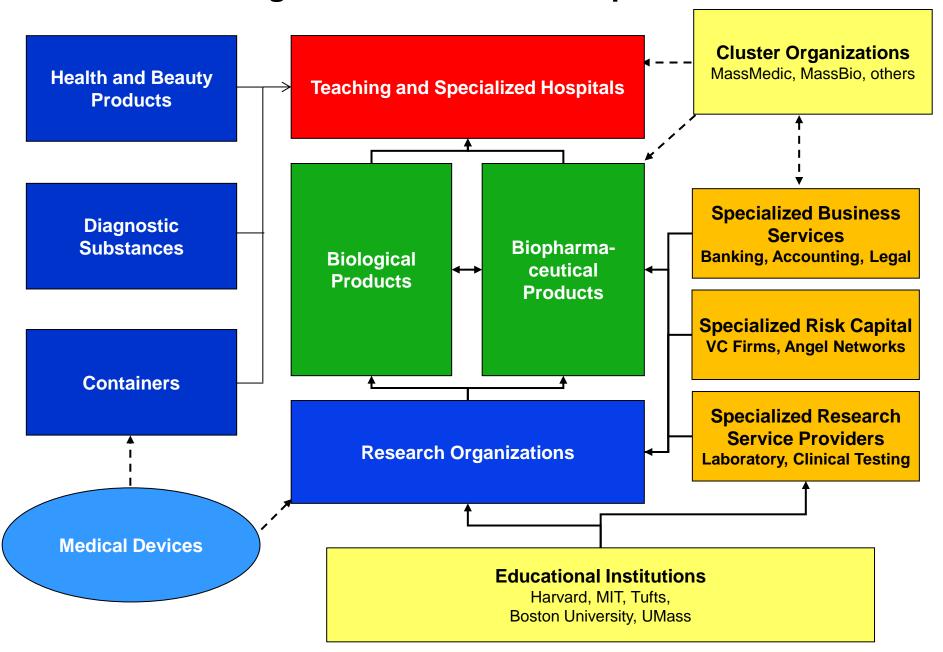


Source: Prof. Michael E. Porter, Cluster Mapping Project, Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School; Richard Bryden, Project Director.

### **Regions and Competitiveness**

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- Many essential levers of competitiveness reside at the regional level
- Regions specialize in different sets of clusters
- Cluster strength directly impacts regional performance
- Each region needs its own distinctive competitiveness strategy and action agenda
- Improving competitiveness requires effective policy collaboration between regions and the national government

### **Cluster Strength: Massachusetts Biopharmaceuticals**



# Institutions for Collaboration Selected Massachusetts Organizations, Life Sciences

#### **Life Sciences Industry Associations**

- Massachusetts Biotechnology Council
- Massachusetts Medical Device Industry Council
- Massachusetts Hospital Association

#### **General Industry Associations**

- Associated Industries of Massachusetts
- Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce
- High Tech Council of Massachusetts

#### **Economic Development Initiatives**

- Massachusetts Technology Collaborative
- Mass Biomedical Initiatives
- Mass Development
- Massachusetts Alliance for Economic Development

#### **University Initiatives**

- Harvard Biomedical Community
- MIT Enterprise Forum
- Biotech Club at Harvard Medical School
- Technology Transfer offices

#### Informal networks

- Company alumni groups
- Venture capital community
- University alumni groups

#### **Joint Research Initiatives**

- New England Healthcare Institute
- Whitehead Institute For Biomedical Research
- Center for Integration of Medicine and Innovative Technology (CIMIT)

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# Strong Clusters Drive Regional Performace Research Findings

- Presence of strong clusters
- Breadth of industries within each cluster
- Strength in related clusters
- Presence of a region's clusters in neighboring regions

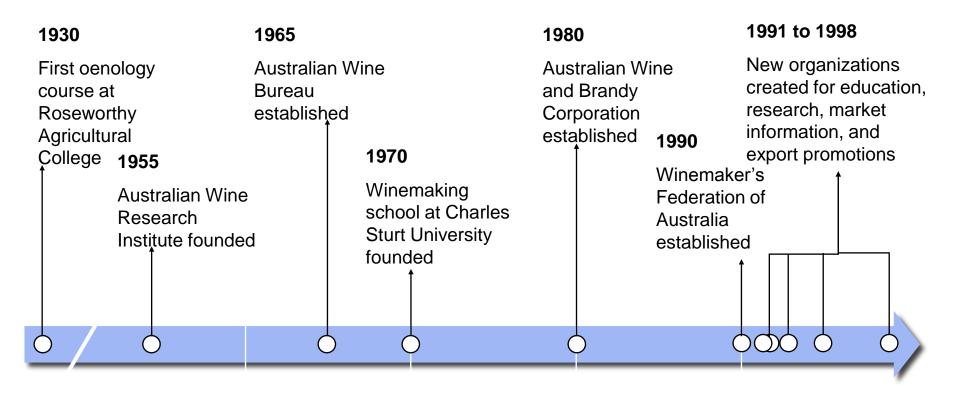


- Job growth
- Higher wages
- Higher patenting rates
- Greater new business formation, growth and survival



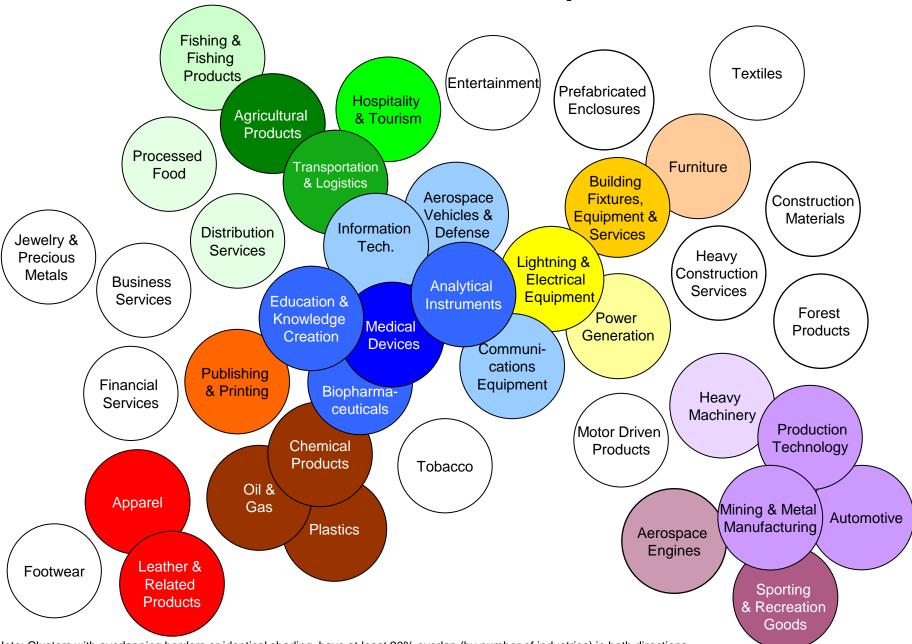
- Build on the region's existing and emerging clusters rather than chase hot fields
- Economic diversification usually occurs within clusters and across related clusters

# How Clusters Emerge and Develop <a href="https://example.com/> The Australian Wine Cluster"> The Australian Wine Cluster</a>



1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s and 2000s
Import of European winery technology	Recruiting of experienced foreign investors, e.g. Wolf Bass	Continued inflow of foreign capital and management	Creation of large number of new wineries	Surge in exports and international acquisitions

### **Related Clusters and Competitiveness**



Note: Clusters with overlapping borders or identical shading have at least 20% overlap (by number of industries) in both directions.

# The Evolution of Regional Economies San Diego

**Hospitality and Tourism** Sporting and Climate and Leather Goods **Transportation** Geography and Logistics **Power Generation** Communications **Aerospace Vehicles** Equipment and Defense **U.S. Military** Information Technology **Analytical Instruments Education and Knowledge Creation Medical Devices Biotech / Pharmaceuticals Bioscience** Research **Centers** 

1970

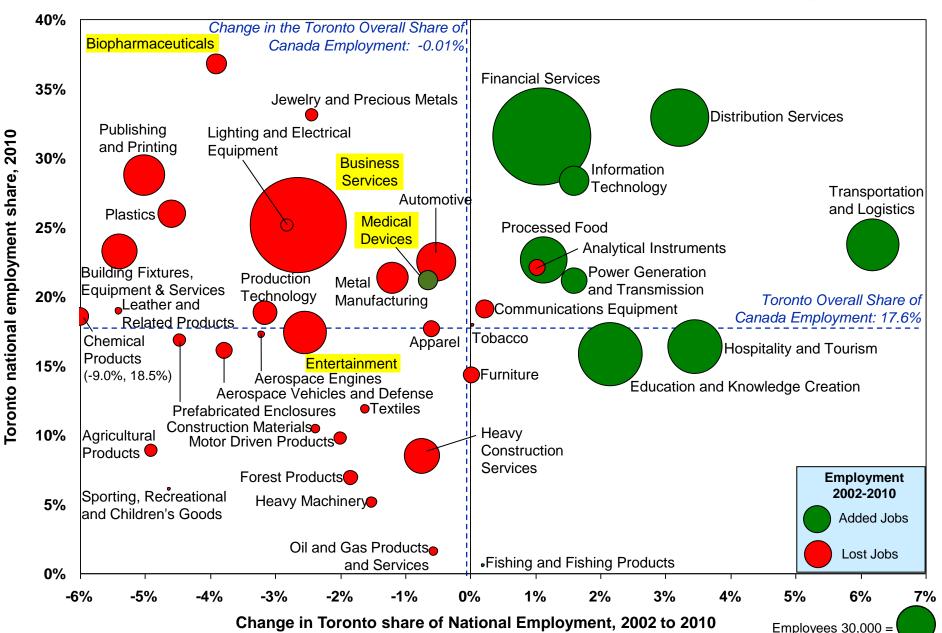
1990

1950

1910

1930

## **Cluster Composition of the Toronto Economy**



Source: Institute for Competitiveness & Prosperity, Toronto. Based on the research of Prof. Michael E. Porter and the Cluster Mapping Project, Harvard Business School.

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**Toronto Cluster Portfolio, 2010** Fishing & **Fishing Products Textiles Entertainment Prefabricated** Hospitality Agricultural **Enclosures** & Tourism **Products** Processed Food ransportation \ **Furniture** Building & Logistics Distribution **Aerospace** Jewelry & Fixtures, Construction Services Vehicles & **Precious Equipment &** Materials Defense Metals Services Information Tech. Heavy Lighting & Construction **Electrical** Analytical **Business** Services Equipment **Education &** Instruments Services **Forest Financial** Power Knowledge **Products** Services Medical Creation Generation & **Devices** ransmission **Publishing** & Printing Biopharma-Heavy ceuticals Machinery **Production** Motor Driven Chemical **Technology Products Apparel** Communi **Products** Tobacco cations Oil & Leather & Equipment Gas Related **Automotive Products Plastics** Aerospace LQ > 1.5 Metal Manufacturing **Engines** LQ > 1.2Footwear Sporting & LQ > 0.9Recreation Goods LQ, or Location Quotient, measures the state's share in cluster employment relative to its overall share of U.S. employment.

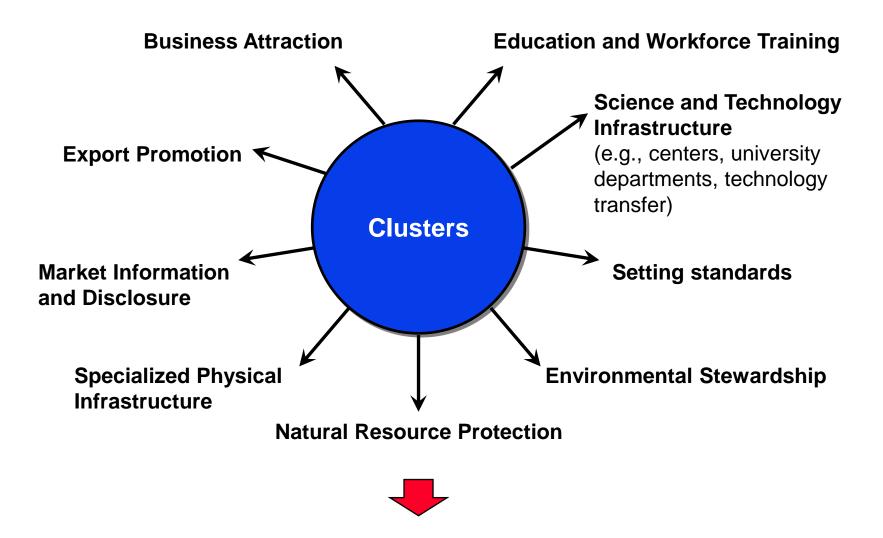
An LQ > 1 indicates an above average employment share in a cluster.

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### **Clusters as a Tool For Competitiveness Policy**

- A forum for collaboration between the private sector, trade associations, government, educational, and research institutions
- Brings together firms of all sizes, including SME's
- Creates a mechanism for constructive business-government dialog
- A tool to identify problems and action recommendations
- A vehicle for investments that strengthen multiple firms/institutions simultaneously
- Fosters greater competition rather than distorting the market
- Enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of traditional economic
   policy areas, such as training, R&D, export promotion, FDI attraction, etc.

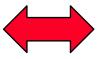
### **Organize Public Policy around Clusters**



 Clusters provide a framework for organizing the implementation of many public policies and public investments directed at economic development

### The Role of Business in Cluster Development Company Attitudes Towards Clusters

Create more competition



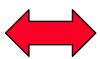
Create more opportunities

Lose employees to spin-offs



Expand the supply of skilled people and technology

Bid up costs



Expand the local supplier base

#### **AND**

- Increase efficiency, flexibility, and productivity
- Foster innovation



 Most cluster participants are not direct competitors

# The Role of Business in Competitiveness Action Agenda

### **Improving Skills**

- Create or expand an apprentice program to train workers to be employable by company and others
- Create or expand a training program to upgrade the skills and productivity of current or prospective employees
- Partner with a community college, technical school, or university to align its curriculum with the needs of business, and commit to hire a number of its graduates

### **Upgrading Supporting Industries**

- Identify and increase sourcing from capable local suppliers
- Mentor local suppliers to upgrade their capabilities and make them more attractive partners
- Join consortia that help small companies access procurement contracts

# The Role of Business in Competitiveness <u>Action Agenda</u>

### **Supporting Innovation and Entrepreneurship**

- Participate in research collaboratives in company's field that build businesses
  of the future
- Invest in or incubate promising startups related to company's business
- Support social entrepreneurship efforts that improve the local business environment

### **Shifting the Business-Government Relationship**

Advocate business-wide improvements rather than lobby for special interests

### Increasing Cluster Strength

Participate in a cluster competitiveness initiative in your field

## **Creating a Regional Economic Strategy**

#### **Regional Value Proposition**

- What is the distinctive competitive position of a geographic area given its location, legacy, existing strengths, and potential strengths?
  - What unique advantage as a business location?
  - For what types of activities and clusters?
  - And what roles with the surrounding regions, nation, and the broader world?



#### **Developing Unique Strengths**

- What elements of the business environment can be unique strengths relative to peers/neighbors?
- What existing and emerging clusters can be built upon?



# Achieving and Maintaining Parity with Peers

 What weaknesses must be addressed to remove key constraints and achieve parity with peer locations?



Priorities and sequencing are necessity in economic development