



CLUSTERS IN A  
CREATIVE ECONOMY  TCI  
New Agendas for Companies and Policy Makers  
**18<sup>TH</sup> TCI GLOBAL CONFERENCE**  
3-6 NOVEMBER 2015 / DAEGU, KOREA

## 1.2\_Analysis of Cluster Models and Cluster Ecosystems

# Industry Clusters and Entrepreneurial Ecosystems: Competing Agendas or Synchronised Policy?

Allan O'Connor, University of Adelaide, Australia  
Rowena Vnuk, University of Adelaide, Australia



THE UNIVERSITY  
of ADELAIDE

Clusters and entrepreneurial ecosystems

Australian Cluster Observatory:  
[www.clusterobservatory.com.au](http://www.clusterobservatory.com.au)

The Starting point

# Cluster Definition

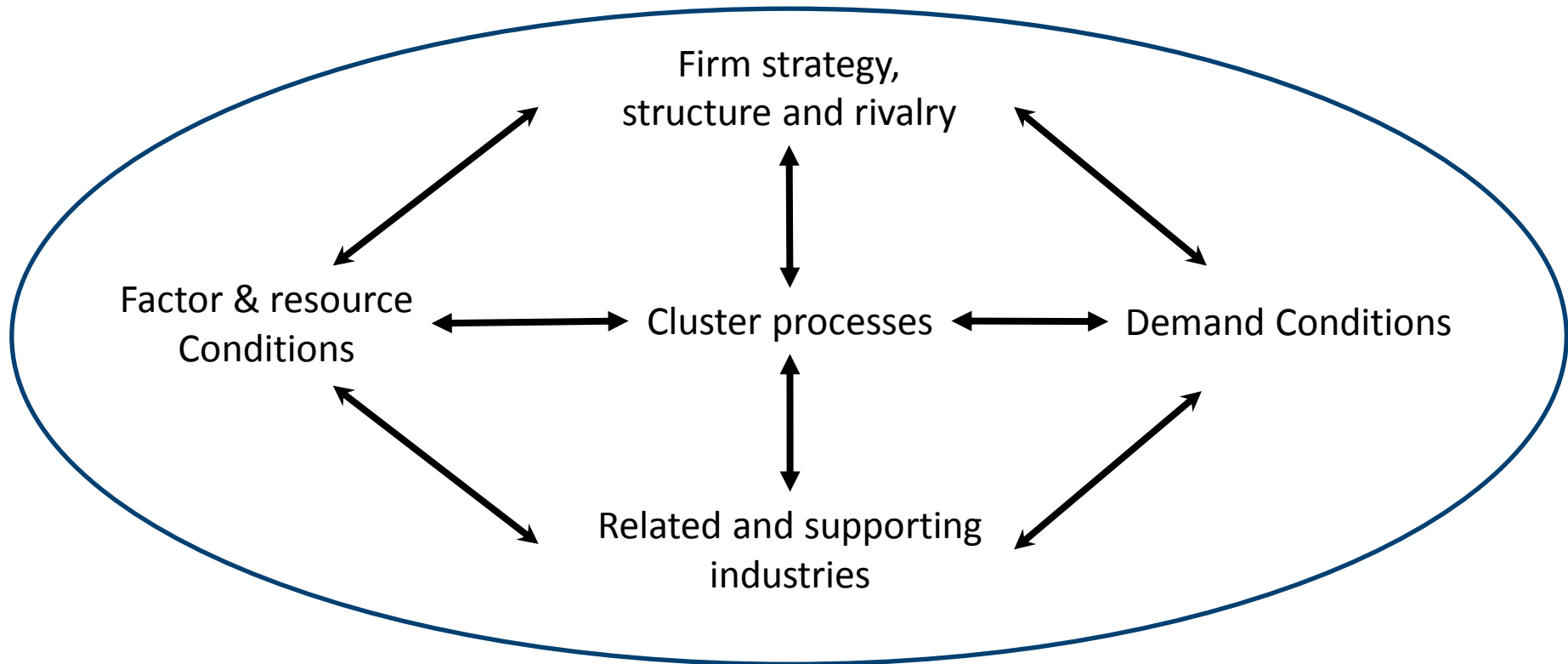
- “Clusters are geographical concentrations of interconnected companies, specialized suppliers, service providers, firms in related industries, and associated institutions ... in particular fields that compete but also cooperate”
  - Porter, M.E. (1998) “Clusters and the New Economics of Competition”. Harvard Business Review, Nov-Dec 1998.

## Clusters: But why...

- **Clusters are important.** They can increase innovation, productivity and competitiveness, and boost regional and national economic growth;
- **Clusters emerge spontaneously.** Clusters can emerge only if and where there is a competitive advantage to begin with;
- **Cluster development feeds on start-ups and firms moving into the cluster.** Therefore access to capital and a positive attitude to risk is essential;
- **Clusters grow** because firms share and create knowledge and specialised labour; and because of the presence of a network of support services and a complex fabric of social relationships.

Source: Advanced Institute of Management Research (2005?) 'The Cluster Effect'

# The Adapted Diamond Model (Porter 1990)



Σ increased innovation, productivity and competitiveness  
greater regional and national economic growth

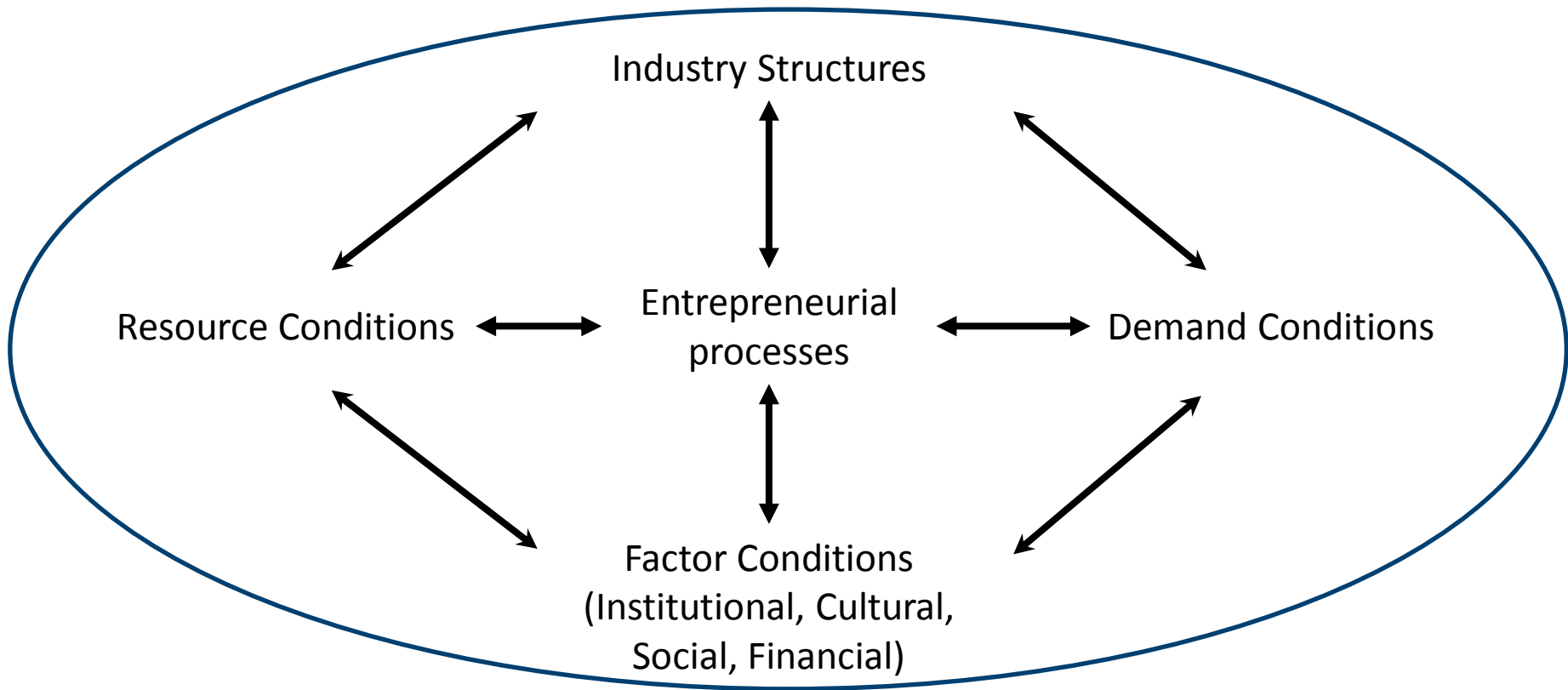
## Entrepreneurial Ecosystem (EE) Definition

- **‘a set of interconnected entrepreneurial actors** (*both potential and existing*), **entrepreneurial organisations** (*e.g. firms, venture capitalists, business angels, banks*), **institutions** (*universities, public sector agencies, financial bodies*) **and entrepreneurial processes** (*e.g. the business birth rate, numbers of high growth firms, levels of ‘blockbuster entrepreneurship’, number of serial entrepreneurs, degree of sell-out mentality within firms and levels of entrepreneurial ambition*) **which formally and informally coalesce to connect, mediate and govern the performance within the local entrepreneurial environment’** (Mason & Brown 2014)

## EE: But why?

- To improve socioeconomic performances
  - Greater employment
  - Better wealth distribution
  - Reduce cost of living
  - Higher living standards
- To improve market efficiencies
  - Product/service distribution
  - Reduce transaction costs (supply and demand side)
- To increase industry effectiveness
  - Benefits of co-location
  - Greater innovation and technology advances
- To facilitate private investment in growth economies
  - More start-ups
  - Greater business capital investment

# The EE model



Σ increased innovation, productivity and competitiveness  
greater regional and national economic growth



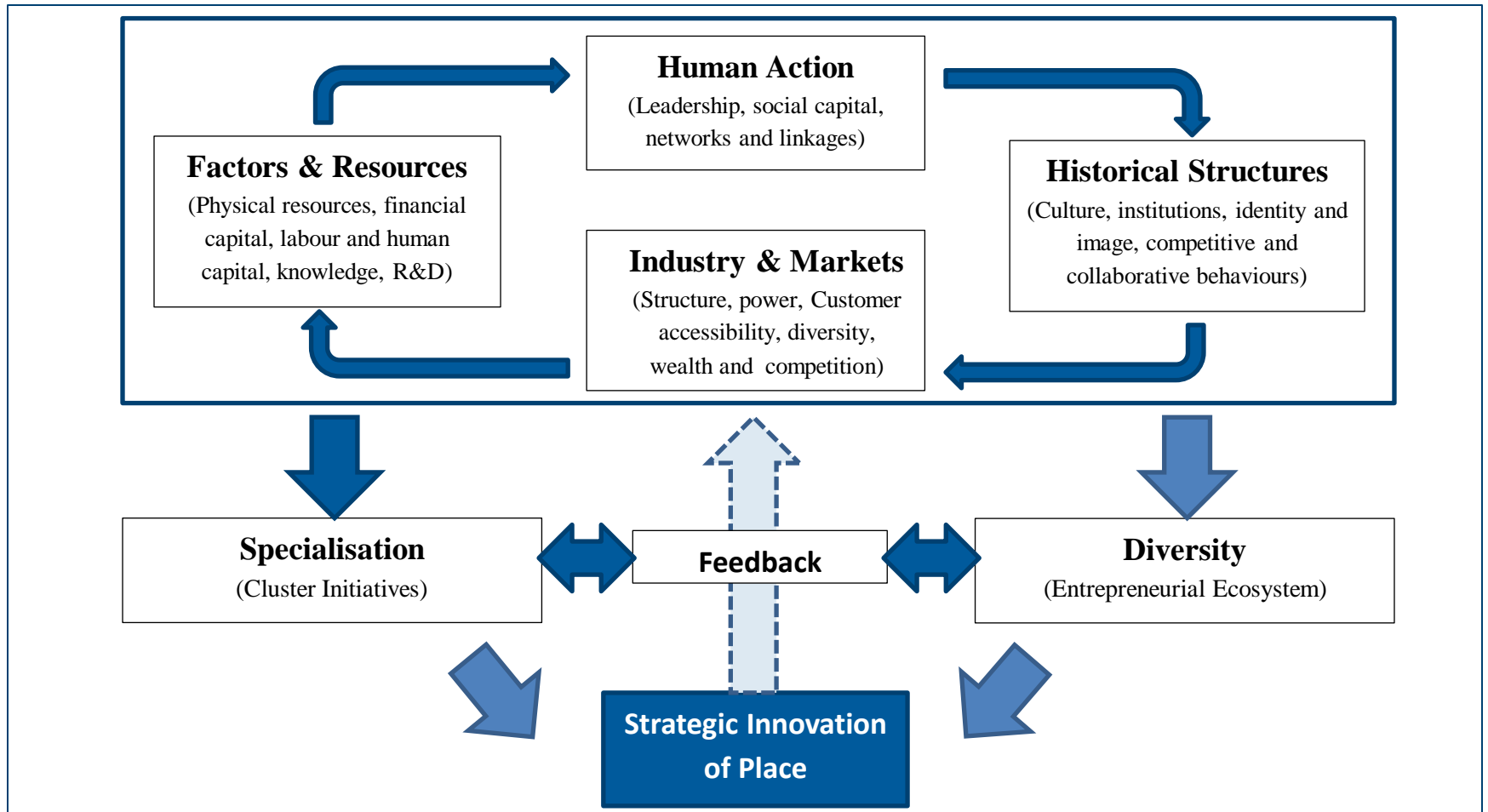
# Common Dimensions of Assessment

- Market and Demand Conditions (External)
  - E.g. Technology, Social & cultural, Economics, Environmental
- Factor and Supply Conditions (Internal)
  - E.g. Technology, Human Capital, Finance, Environment, Infrastructure
- Power and Control Dynamics
  - Dominant players, bottlenecks
- Value Appropriation Dynamics
  - Number of participants, Commodity, Niche or Specialisation
- Business level behaviours
  - Collaborative, Competitive, Networks, Knowledge Spill-over and Transfer
- Temporal and Policy Dynamics

# Cluster and EE differences

- Clusters
  - Emerge from established firm competitive advantage
  - Firms are embedded in industry dynamic
  - Firms seek to exploit common markets and resources
  - Policies are built around agglomerated firms
  - Networks built around firm level cultures, languages and histories converging from the past
- EEs
  - Create positions of firm level competitive advantage
  - New firms seek to embed in industry dynamics
  - Firms seek to occupy market gaps and gather unique resources
  - Policies are centred upon atomistic start-up firms
  - Networks built around the individual and start-up cultures, languages and future opportunities diverging from the past

# Integration





# Thank you!

**Allan O'Connor & Rowena Vnuk**

**Australian Cluster Observatory:** [www.clusterobservatory.com.au](http://www.clusterobservatory.com.au)

Entrepreneurship, Commercialisation and Innovation  
Centre

University of Adelaide, AUSTRALIA 5005

Ph : +61 8 8313 0188

e-mail: [allan.oconnor@adelaide.edu.au](mailto:allan.oconnor@adelaide.edu.au)

Web: <http://www.ecic.adelaide.edu.au/>

---