



# Innovation Growth Lab Global Conference 2017

by **nesta**

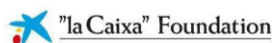
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## TUESDAY 13 JUNE 2017

### IGL2017 Conference Programme (Subject to change)

Time	Session
09:00	<b>Registration and refreshments</b>
10:00	<b>Welcome and introduction</b> Geoff Mulgan, Chief Executive, Nesta (UK) Albert Bravo-Biosca, Director, Innovation Growth Lab, Nesta (UK)
10:15	<b>The future of work in a robot economy: policy experiments to respond to the challenge</b> Chaired by: Andrew Palmer, Business Affairs Editor, The Economist (UK) <a href="#">Hasan Bakhshi, Executive Director, Creative Economy and Data Analytics, Nesta (UK)</a> <a href="#">Arnoud De Meyer, President, Singapore Management University (Singapore)</a> <a href="#">Taina Kulmala, Head of Policy Analysis Unit, Prime Minister's Office (Finland)</a>  From artificial intelligence to a robot workforce, the future of work is changing. Managing this transition presents one of the large challenges of our time, as there will be both winners and losers as society moves towards a robot economy. Policy-makers have a responsibility to make the most of the opportunities this will create, while making sure the benefits are felt by as many people as possible. In this session we will explore the magnitude of this challenge and map out a number of ways that governments can prepare.
11:30	<b>Refreshments and networking</b>
12:00	<b>Parallel Sessions A</b>
A1	<b>Smart(er) regulation for future innovation</b> Chaired by: Geoff Mulgan, Chief Executive, Nesta (UK) Shruti Shah, Managing Director, Monitor Deloitte (USA) Keith Sequeira, Member of Cabinet, European Commission (Belgium) Mariona Sanz, Director, Business Innovation Centre, ACCIÓ, Catalan Government (Spain)  Fast-changing technology, industries and business models are posing huge challenges to policy-makers. How can they avoid hindering the speed and scope of innovation, while still protecting society and consumers? This session seeks to explore how policy-makers can manage this balance and create frameworks that encourage innovation without disrupting systems. From financial sandboxes to testbeds for driverless cars, we will hear from three speakers who have tested and trialled new models of innovation from governments around the world.

A2	<p><b>Can we accelerate technology diffusion and the wider adoption and exploitation of ideas?</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <b>Denis Medvedev</b>, Lead Economist, Innovation &amp; Entrepreneurship, World Bank Group (USA)  <a href="#">Diego Comin</a>, Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College (USA)  <a href="#">José Miguel Benavente</a>, Sector Principal Tech Leader, Inter-American Development Bank (Chile)</p> <p>The ICT revolution, combined with market integration in the 1990s reshaped global production. Today, with the adoption of cyber-physical systems such as robotics and drones, 3D printing, artificial intelligence, and machine learning across all sectors of the economy, the world is undergoing another significant technological transformation - Industry 4.0. In this session, we will be discussing the lessons policy-makers can learn from earlier experiences of technology diffusion in order to facilitate the adoption of new emerging techniques, and next steps to ensure a wide range of companies and countries benefit from the advantages of new technologies.</p>
A3	<p><b>The power of small experiments</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <a href="#">Albert Bravo-Biosca</a>, Director, Innovation Growth Lab, Nesta (UK)  <b>Rodrigo Wagner</b>, Assistant Professor of Economics, Universidad de Chile (Chile)  <a href="#">Stephanie Walker</a>, Behavioural Insights Analyst, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (UK)</p> <p>Policy experiments are generally considered to be very expensive and time-consuming. However, there are a number of small-scale experiments, based on applying small tweaks to existing programmes, that cost very little to implement but can still have a powerful impact. In this session we will hear a couple of examples of small programme adjustments, from nudges to small changes in process or small additions, that demonstrate the power small tweaks can have to increase policy impact. We hope these examples provide attendees with inspiration to find opportunities for trials within their own programmes.</p>
13:10	<b>Lunch and networking</b>
14:40	<b>Parallel Sessions B</b>
B1	<p><b>Directing public innovation funding: how to choose what to prioritise and maximise impact</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <b>Jorge Barrero</b>, Director General, Fundación Cotec (Spain)  <b>Raj Thampuran</b>, Managing Director, A*Star (Singapore)  <a href="#">Elizabeth Zapata</a>, Chief Strategic Development Unit, Corfo (Chile)  <b>Luiz Martins de Melo</b>, Head of Special Projects Area, FINEP (Brazil)  <b>Mark Nicklas</b>, Head of Unit, Innovation Policy and Investment for Growth, European Commission (Belgium)</p> <p>Governments around the world are looking for ways to nurture innovation, often by setting up innovation agencies that provide financial and other support to catalyse private sector innovation. There is a large variety of activities and approaches that they can use to achieve their aims, so deciding what to prioritise and how to deliver it is an important challenge. In this session we will hear from some of the leading innovation agencies on how they tackle this challenge, both in terms of how they structure their agencies as well as how they prioritise their spending in order to maximise their impact.</p>
B2	<p><b>Learning from large ecosystem level policy experiments</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <b>David Turvey</b>, General Manager, Insights and Evaluation Branch, Australian Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (Australia)  <a href="#">Erkko Autio</a>, Chair in Technology Venturing and Entrepreneurship, Imperial College London Business School (UK)  <a href="#">Tatiana Fernández Sirera</a>, Head of Economic Promotion, Ministry of the Vice-Presidency, Economy and Finance (Spain)</p> <p>Policy experimentation comes in many shapes and sizes - from prototyping to randomised controlled trials to large scale policy experiments. In this session we will explore whether it is possible to undertake ecosystem policy experiments and how we can learn from them, looking at some examples and the approaches that are being used to evaluate them.</p>
B3	<p><b>Unlocking bank finance for intangible assets: new models of support</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <b>Kirsten Bound</b>, Executive Director of Research, Analysis and Policy, Nesta (UK)  <a href="#">Martin Brassell</a>, Chief Executive, Inngot (UK)  <a href="#">Koji Tauchi</a>, Director of Intellectual Property, JETRO Düsseldorf (Japan)  <a href="#">James Phipps</a>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)</p> <p>The economy has changed - investment in intangible assets is now higher than investment in tangible assets in many countries around the world. It is this type of assets that makes companies valuable nowadays; however, it is still difficult for firms, especially smaller ones, to find ways to fund them, partly because the banking system has not yet developed the tools to do so. This is a challenge for a number of countries that wish to see more capital raised for investment in intangible assets through the banking system. In this session, we will hear first-hand how some governments around the world are facilitating this process, and consider the potential for experimentation to open up new avenues of support.</p>

15:50	<b>Refreshments and networking</b>
16:20	<b>Parallel Sessions C</b>
C1	<p><b>How entrepreneurship and innovation policy can help to achieve inclusive cities</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <b>Amisha Miller</b>, Senior Program Officer in Entrepreneurship, Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation (USA)  <b>Christopher Cabaldon</b>, Mayor, City of West Sacramento (USA)  <b>Francesca Bria</b>, Chief Technology and Digital Innovation Officer, Barcelona City Council (Spain)</p> <p>In recent years, cities have become a focus point of policy discussions around inequality and inclusive growth, due to their concentration of both talent and social exclusion. But cities can also be more conducive to policy experiments, given the flexibility they are sometimes granted by the devolution of powers. In this session, we will hear how innovation and entrepreneurship policy can help achieve inclusive growth in the urban context, through a series of examples of cities that are at the forefront of innovative policies. The session will be an opportunity to reflect about how fostering innovation and entrepreneurship can work in conjunction with a strategy to uplift conditions for the most vulnerable citizens.</p>
C2	<p><b>Experimental government</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <b>Jonathan Breckon</b>, Director, Alliance for Useful Evidence, Nesta (UK)  <a href="#">Giulio Quaggiotto</a>, Innovation Advisor, Prime Minister's Office (UAE)  <b>Myra Latendresse-Drapeau</b>, Director, Strategic Policy, Priorities and Planning, Treasury Board of Canada (Canada)  <b>Malika Kacimi</b>, Head of Implementation, National Institute on Youth and Non-Formal Education (France)  <b>Taina Kulmala</b>, Head of Policy Analysis Unit, Prime Minister's Office (Finland)</p> <p>An increasing number of countries are embracing the idea of policy experimentation, testing their new programmes at small scale to learn whether they work before deciding whether to scale them up. This approach requires a change in culture and process, and raises a number of challenges, from political to organisational. In this session we will learn how different governments around the world are overcoming these challenges, the benefits they derive from being more experimental, and the models they are using (from setting up specialised teams in the Prime Minister's office to launching new experimentation funds).</p>
C3	<p><b>Using data in new ways to develop better entrepreneurship and innovation policies</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <a href="#">Juan Mateos-Garcia</a>, Head of Innovation Mapping, Nesta (UK)  <b>Rhett Morris</b>, Director, Endeavour Insight (USA)  <a href="#">Scott Stern</a>, Professor of Management, MIT Sloan School of Management (USA)  <a href="#">Clara Eugenia García</a>, Director General for Research, Development &amp; Innovation, Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness (Spain)</p> <p>The data revolution is transforming the economy and society - but what about innovation &amp; entrepreneurship policy? In this session we will hear from researchers and policymakers in the frontline of data analytics in this policy area. They will tell us about the work they have done, the lessons they have learned and what the future holds. We will pay special attention to opportunities to integrate data analysis with experimental methods.</p>
17:30	<p><b>Using experimentation to make better growth programmes</b>  <i>Chaired by:</i> <b>Antonio Massanell</b>, Deputy Chairman, Caixabank, Vice President of the Board of Trustees, Fundación Cotec (Spain)  <a href="#">Dean Karlan</a>, Professor of Economics, Yale, and President and Founder, IPA (USA)</p> <p>Experimentation has revolutionised, in the past two decades, the field of development, including programmes and policies relating to business growth and entrepreneurship. In this session, Dean Karlan, one of the experts that led that revolution in the development field, will showcase a series of examples of interventions and randomised controlled trials with businesses and entrepreneurs, and discuss the power that experimentation has had to transform this space. The speaker will also describe the challenges of this approach, and what policy-makers working on innovation and entrepreneurship in advanced economies can learn from his experience in the field.</p>
18:15	<p><b>Closing remarks</b>  <b>Albert Bravo-Biosca</b>, Director, Innovation Growth Lab, Nesta (UK)</p>
18:20	<b>Drinks reception</b>
20:00	<b>Conference dinner</b>

**IGL Policy & Practice Learning Lab** (Subject to change)

Time	Session
09:00	Registration and refreshments
09:30	Welcome
09:35	Parallel Sessions A
A1	<p><b>What works to support high growth entrepreneurship?</b></p> <p><i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Christopher Haley</b>, Head of New Technology and Startup Research, Nesta (UK)  <b>Sami Mahroum</b>, Academic and Executive Director of Innovation and Policy Initiative, Insead, (France)  <b>Denis Medvedev</b>, Lead Economist, Innovation &amp; Entrepreneurship, World Bank Group (USA)  <b>James Phipps</b>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)</p> <p>The economic contribution made by a relatively small number of high-growth firms is now widely recognised. During this session we will invite participants to share their experience and knowledge as we explore how policy-makers can best support the creation and performance of such firms, or if indeed they should even try. Those attending the workshop will gain new insights on what does and doesn't work, and with this ideas for new approaches that they could trial.</p>
A2	<p><b>Industry 4.0 and the challenges of digitalisation</b></p> <p><i>Chaired by: Alexis Pons</i>, Director of Economy and Finance, COTEC (Spain)  <i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Manuel Ausaverri</b>, Director of Strategy, Innovation and Alliances, Indra (Spain)  <b>Carlos Alba González-Fanjul</b>, Digital and TechnoEconomic Research Programs Leader, Global Research and Development, ArcelorMittal (Spain)  <b>Isabel González Mieres</b>, Head of Projects, ThyssenKrupp Elevator Innovation Center (Spain)  <b>Eva Pando</b>, Director General, IDEPA (Spain)</p> <p>Industry 4.0, the so-called digital transformation, will allow devices and systems to collaborate with each other in order to improve products, processes and business models. But what challenges will this digitalisation process invoke for industry, policy-makers and the education system? During this workshop, participants will analyse these challenges, and collaboratively define lines of action for public policy and support strategies for companies and other organisations.</p>
A3	<p><b>Reframing policy development with an experimental mind-set</b></p> <p><i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Jesper Christiansen</b>, Senior Programme Manager, Nesta (UK)  <b>Bas Leurs</b>, Head of Learning Experience Design, Nesta (UK)</p> <p>What can organisations achieve by becoming more experimental, and how can this be done? This workshop will focus on how to foster an experimentation culture in your organisation, create a better dynamic between exploring and validating ideas, and re-frame failure in order to learn about what works. Participants will share (under Chatham House rules) experiences, challenges and lessons learned when strategically planning and doing experiments. Attendees will leave the session with clearer insight on what drives impactful experimentation, and practical ideas of how to use this strategically in their own work.</p>
11:05	Refreshment break
11:35	Parallel Sessions B
B1	<p><b>Randomised controlled trials in innovation, entrepreneurship and economic growth: scope and application</b></p> <p><i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Triin Edovald</b>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)  <b>Teo Firpo</b>, Researcher, Nesta (UK)  <b>James Phipps</b>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)</p> <p>In this workshop, policy-makers will discuss the key political and scientific factors that need to be considered in scoping, designing and running RCTs. The workshop will consist of a series of short presentations, group work and small round table discussions. At the end of the session, participants will be familiar with a simple framework of key factors needed for a successful RCT; they will also have an appreciation for how this framework can be applied to specific cases.</p>

B2	<p><b>How to combine innovation policies to support private sector R&amp;D</b>  <i>Chaired by: <b>Aleix Pons</b>, Director of Economy and Finance, COTEC (Spain)</i>  <i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Antoine Abbattu</b>ci, International Coordinator, F. Iniciativas (UK)  <b>Juan Carlos Navarro</b>, Principal Technical Leader, Competitiveness and Innovation Division, Inter-American Development Bank (USA)</p> <p>With the plethora of funding mechanisms that exist to support innovation and business growth, it can be a huge challenge to decide which instruments, or combination thereof, are most effective. From subsidies and low-interest loans, to social security and tax exemptions or even Patent Boxes, this workshop will teach participants about different policies and tools they can use to support private sector R&amp;D. Participants will leave with a better understanding of these tools and their impact on R&amp;D investments and their wider economic benefits.</p>
B3	<p><b>The innovation policy-maker of the future: who makes innovation policy?</b>  <i>Chaired by: <b>Alex Glennie</b>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)</i>  <i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Luiz Martins de Melo</b>, Head of Special Projects Areas, FINEP (Brazil)  <b>Knut Senneseth</b>, Special Advisor, Department for Innovation Policy, Innovation Norway (Norway)  <b>Elizabeth Zapata</b>, Chief of Strategic Development Unit, Corfo (Chile)</p> <p>Each innovation agency has had a unique trajectory that reflects the approach and background of its key decision-makers. This session will give attendees the opportunity to hear some personal career stories of those making innovation policy – and how they see those requirements have shifted. Participants will engage in debates and small group sessions to share their own experience of the skills required to be an effective innovation policy-maker.</p>
13:05	Lunch break
14:00	Parallel Sessions C
C1	<p><b>Reaching high impact businesses and entrepreneurs</b>  <i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Xavier Cirera</b>, Senior Economist, Trade and Competitiveness Global Practice, World Bank Group (USA)  <b>Christopher Haley</b>, Head of New Technology and Startup Research, Nesta (UK)  <b>Julie Munk</b>, European Network &amp; Project Manager, Social Innovation Exchange (UK)  <b>James Phipps</b>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)</p> <p>A lot of attention is given to the measurement of high growth firms and their economic contribution. But are there better ways to define those businesses and entrepreneurs whose actions will deliver the greatest value to the economy; what approach is the most useful 'lens' when developing policy and how can we target those identified as having the most potential? We invite participants to share their views on these questions and hope those attending collect new ideas of how to segment the business population to inform policy decisions.</p>
C2	<p><b>Innovation procurement from theory to practice: how to successfully manage a PCP/PPI project</b>  <i>Chaired by: <b>Aleix Pons</b>, Director of Economy and Finance, COTEC (Spain)</i>  <i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Patricia Argerey</b>, Director General, Galician Innovation Agency (Spain)  <b>Marlene Grauer</b>, International Project Manager, Competence Centre for Innovative Procurement - KOINNO (Germany)  <b>Diego Moñux</b>, Managing Partner, SILO (Spain)</p> <p>The potential for Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP) and Public Procurement of Innovation (PPI) as demand-side R&amp;D and innovation promotion policies is yet unreached. This is partly attributed to the difficulties of executing such projects. During this interactive workshop, participants will learn from leaders in the field how to best plan and implement effective innovative procurement projects. Using real-life case studies, participants will gain first-hand experience of how to manage the challenges of such calls.</p>
C3	<p><b>Developing the next generation of innovation policy-makers</b>  <i>Chaired by: <b>Alex Glennie</b>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)</i>  <i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>José Miguel Benavente</b>, Sector Principal Tech Leader, Inter-American Development Bank (USA)  <b>Natasha Kapil</b>, Senior Economist in Innovation and Entrepreneurship, World Bank Group (USA)  <b>Benjamin Reid</b>, Director of the Global Innovation Policy Accelerator, Nesta (UK)</p> <p>Innovation policy has been changing and taking on an increasingly important role; yet we don't often discuss how the background and skills of the policymakers involved determine what policy looks like, and how this will change in the future. How can innovation agencies and systems ensure they have people with the capabilities – around</p>

	collaboration, data analysis and experimentation – to deliver the innovation policy of the future? This hands-on session will draw on the expertise of all attendees to debate and shape job descriptions of future innovation policy-makers, identifying gaps in capability and suggesting approaches for addressing them.
<b>15:30</b>	<b>Comfort break</b>
<b>16:00</b>	<b>Parallel Sessions D</b>
<b>D1</b>	<p><b>What would you do with \$10 million for innovation and entrepreneurship support programmes?</b></p> <p><i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Albert Bravo-Biosca</b>, Director, Innovation Growth Lab, Nesta (UK)  <b>Teo Firpo</b>, Researcher, Nesta (UK)</p> <p>Imagine you had \$10 million to develop a new programme or policy scheme to support innovation, entrepreneurship or business growth. Given carte blanche, what would you spend it on, and why? In this exciting session, attendees will be invited to brainstorm and pitch ideas for innovative policies and programmes of tomorrow. It will provide an opportunity to discuss the ideas in groups and vote on them at the end.</p>
<b>D2</b>	<p><b>Successful failures: learning from unsuccessful policies</b></p> <p><i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Grzegorz Drozd</b>, Policy Officer, DG Growth, European Commission (Belgium)  <b>Triin Edovald</b>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)  <b>Bas Leurs</b>, Head of Learning Experience Design, Nesta (UK)  <b>James Phipps</b>, Principal Researcher, Nesta (UK)</p> <p>Adopting experimental policy-making requires policy-makers to change how they think about failure. New ideas and approaches may not work as first planned, and robust evaluations may find different impacts than those reported by beneficiaries. But as there is a tendency to talk loudly about one's successes, whilst trying to hide failures, how can we better learn from failure if we don't often hear about it? In this interactive workshop, participants will exchange experiences (under Chatham House rules) and lessons learnt through semi-structured discussions. It is said that finding out what doesn't work is as useful as knowing what does. We hope this proves to be the case for attendees.</p>
<b>D3</b>	<p><b>'Innovation diplomacy' – international collaboration or competition?</b></p> <p><i>Chaired by:</i> <b>Alex Glennie</b>, Principal Researcher and <b>Benjamin Reid</b>, Director of the Global Innovation Policy Accelerator, Nesta (UK)</p> <p><i>Session Facilitators:</i>  <b>Kirsten Bound</b>, Executive Director of Research, Analysis and Policy, Nesta (UK)  <b>Janet Geddes</b>, Newton Fund Programme Manager, Innovate UK (UK)</p> <p>'Innovation diplomacy' is emerging as a distinctive 21st century concept: the way in which countries pursue their strategic international innovation goals. This session will explore different national approaches, and give participants the opportunity to debate the opportunities and challenges involved in international negotiations and collaborations for innovation.</p>
<b>17:30</b>	<b>Close</b>

## IGL Research Meeting (Subject to change)

Time	Session
09:00	Registration and refreshments
09:30	Welcome
09:35	<p><a href="#">Promoting high-impact entrepreneurship in Mexico: an impact evaluation</a>  Eric Verhoogen, Columbia University*  David Atkin, MIT  Leonardo Iacovone, World Bank Group  Alejandra Mendoza, World Bank Group</p> <p>Discussant: <b>Scott Stern</b>, MIT Sloan School of Management</p> <p>The Mexican government's High Impact Entrepreneurship Program aims to provide support to Mexican SMEs through a matching-grant scheme to support their development and increase their capabilities to succeed. The targeted firms are "start-up" and "scale-up" firms that offer an innovative product, service or business model with high potential to compete globally and generate high impact in economic, social and environmental outcomes. Through a randomized control trial, we will investigate the overall impact of the program on firms' performance measured by outcomes such as productivity, sales, job creation and innovation. We will also be able to compare two selection procedures: one selection panel composed of government employees who have no reason to be biased but do not have industry experience, and another panel composed of industry experts, who have more on-the-ground knowledge but also potentially more biases toward friends and business partners in the relevant industry. This will contribute to a better understanding of how to implement matching grants programs by improving selection criteria, procedures and targeting strategy.</p>
10:20	<p><a href="#">The effect of risky start-up loans, start-up grants and mentor services on the performance of entrepreneurs</a>  Erik Fjærli, Statistics Norway*  Diana-Cristina Iancu, Statistics Norway  Marte Tonbro, Oxford Research</p> <p>Discussant: <b>Rodrigo Wagner</b>, University of Chile</p> <p>In this paper we propose two pilot studies designed to analyse effects of support to entrepreneurial firms from the government agency Innovation Norway (IN). Support from IN aims at promotion of firm growth and stimulation of entrepreneurship through grants, loans, advisory and mentor services and cluster programs. We address two research questions: (1) Does risk sharing through start-up loans from innovation Norway affect the propensity of start-ups to expand and the degree of risk taking by entrepreneurial firms? (2) Do businesses that receive both a start-up grant and mentor services show better performance than businesses that only receive a start-up grant? Loans from the government have a double effect on the financing of entrepreneurial firms: first, government loans can replace private capital, similar to a grant, i.e. an income effect. Second, a loan may change the risk characteristics of a business project, depending on the terms of the loan such as collateral requirements. In turn, this may affect the behavior of risk averse entrepreneurs and, importantly, affect the risk exposure of other (private) investors. We present an identification strategy for separating the "income effect" and the risk-shifting effect of IN startup loans and propose a randomized control trial study to measure the effect of risky startup loans on private risk taking and on the scaling of entrepreneurial business projects. Start-up grants can be viewed as more effective and more acceptable if they are combined with mentor services. The objective of mentor services is to contribute to increased survival and growth among start-up enterprises, through strategic mentoring in the critical early stage of a start-up. The second research question aims at testing the effects of mentor services in Innovation Norway. To test the effect, we will make use of the start-up grant applicants as a pool to draw treatment and control groups for a randomized control trial.</p>
11:05	Refreshment break
11:30	<p><a href="#">The role of informational public goods in science: evidence from a RCT of how science is shaped by Wikipedia</a>  Neil Thompson, MIT Sloan School of Management*  Douglas Hanley, University of Pittsburgh</p> <p>Discussant: <b>Jana Gallus</b>, UCLA Anderson School of Management</p> <p>As the largest encyclopedia in the world, it is not surprising that Wikipedia reflects the state of scientific knowledge. However, as one of the most-accessed websites in the world, including by scientists, it also has the</p>

	<p>potential to shape science. This paper shows that it does. The introduction of concepts on Wikipedia, and the interconnection of those ideas to related topics, leads to increased usage (and interconnection) of those same ideas in the scientific literature. This paper demonstrates these using two natural language approaches on the Wikipedia corpus (20TB) and the full text of all Elsevier articles (0.4TB). First, we show that the addition of a scientific Wikipedia correlates strongly with increased usage of that topic in the scientific literature, and that this is true across a sample of thousands of articles. Secondly, to establish causality, we ran an experiment. For the experiment we commissioned 88 new scientific articles for Wikipedia on topics not previously covered. Randomly 50% of these were added to Wikipedia, while the remaining 50% were not. Afterwards the scientific literature is more similar to the articles added to the treatment group than it is to the control group, showing that Wikipedia causes changes in how these ideas are discussed in the scientific literature. These results speak to the power that informational public goods can have on science. They suggest that increased governmental intervention in the provision of informational public goods in science could yield welfare gains.</p>
12:15	<p><b>Risk-aversion and entrepreneurship</b>  <b>Svetlana Chekmasova</b>, London School of Economics and Political Science*  Discussant: <b>Holger Herz</b>, University of Fribourg</p> <p>This project aims to identify the importance of risk aversion in the decision to become an entrepreneur, as well as its role in later success as an entrepreneur. Previous literature has analysed the non-cognitive characteristics of existing self-employed individuals, for example comparing their level of risk aversion to that of managers or salaried workers. However, the activities of the self-employed may vary widely, from offering a plumbing service to running a corner shop to establishing a law firm to founding a tech start-up. Arguably, the latter are the closest to embodying Schumpeter's idea of the innovative and disruptive entrepreneur, and this is the group on which I focus. Additionally, most papers observe individuals who have self-selected into entrepreneurship due to any number of circumstances, and who have varying experiences when starting their own business. I can control for this in my setting. I am working with an incubator in London, which offers a 6-month full-time paid programme to highly-trained science and engineering PhDs, post-docs, or researchers, with the intent that participants find co-founders, develop an idea, and begin the process of taking their technology to market. The incubator also offers a potential funding opportunity to promising ideas 3 months into the incubation. I propose to test two different treatments at the recruitment stage - one would present the opportunity minimizing any risks involved, whereas the other treatment would emphasize them. A potential alternative approach that I am discussing with the incubator founders is to randomize the stipend amount that participants receive, to make applying a riskier choice in one treatment. My aim is to present the same opportunity in two different ways, randomizing at the individual level, intending to attract two different types of individuals, similar to Ashraf, et al (2016). As in that study, I focus on the selection margin and allow different types to self-select in, afterwards treating them identically. I plan to measure outcomes over the following 6 months, tracking measures of productivity as well as measures of success (e.g. receiving funding) to test the extent to which risk aversion affects the decision to enter and to what degree it affects success conditional on having entered. The next cohort starts in July, and the recruitment period begins soon.</p>
13:00	<p><b>Lunch break</b></p>
14:00	<p><b><a href="#">Credit Building or Credit Crumbling? Selection and Treatment Effects of a Credit Building Loan Product</a></b>  <b>Jeremy Burke</b>, RAND  <b>Julian Jamison</b>, World Bank Group  <b>Dean Karlan</b>, Yale University, IPA*  <b>Kata Mihaly</b>, RAND  <b>Jonathan Zinman</b>, Dartmouth College  Discussant: <b>Giacomo Di Giorgi</b>, GSEM University of Geneva</p>
14:45	<p><b>Impact of a basic income on social exclusion</b>  <b>Federico Todeschini</b>, Institut Català d'Avaluació de Polítiques Públiques*  <b>Ramon Sabes</b>, Institut Català d'Avaluació de Polítiques Públiques  <b>Jaume Garcia</b>, Universitat Pompeu Fabra  <b>Lluís Torrens</b>, Barcelona City Council, IESE  <b>Fernando Barreiro</b>, Barcelona City Council  <b>Bru Lain</b>, Barcelona City Council  Discussant: <b>Raul Santaeulalia-Llopis</b>, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and Barcelona Graduate School of Economics</p> <p>Ensuring that families reach a basic level of income as a means to poverty abatement has gained momentum since the last financial crisis. However, evidence on the impact of such policies is still scarce. The question of whether a guaranteed minimum income (GMI) provide a family with financial freedom, security to meet its basic</p>



needs, reduce economic marginalization, strengthen the incentive to work and encourage human capital formation and entrepreneurship in a more efficient and less intrusive and stigmatizing way is still unanswered. To address this issue, the city of Barcelona will test several GMI arrangements that on top of the monetary transfer will include activation policies primarily focused on improving the employability of unemployed and improving the housing of the poor. The target population for this experiment is composed of families living in Barcelona for at least two years, whose per capita equivalent income is below 446 euros, currently living in the Besòs Area of the city and with at least one member between 25 and 60 years. For administrative reasons, current users of social services with manifested willingness to participate in the experiment will be prioritized.

From the eligible population, 1000 families will be selected using a stratified random sampling to be in the treatment group while all the remaining will constitute the control group. A similar procedure will be used in order to select among the different alternatives of the GMI within the treatment group. Under minimum assumptions, the only significant difference between the group of families receiving a certain GMI and those in the control group will be the treatment itself. Therefore, any difference in the outcomes between these groups will be directly attributable to the GMI.

As outcomes to test the impact of the different GMI schemes we will focus on poverty (monetary poverty, energy poverty, food security, use of municipal services, access to other types of government aids), health (self-reported health status, hospitalization rates, primary care visits, acute emergency visits, prescription drug use, weight at birth), education (high school graduation, continuation beyond compulsory education and course repetition), labour (work behaviour, job search and employment status, desirability of becoming self-employed), life and career choices (training, family formation, fertility decisions, parenting time, living arrangements), and other aspects such as happiness, leisure activities, engagement in neighbourhood networks. This evaluation will contribute to establish a base of knowledge related to GMI schemes.

15:30	<b>Comfort break</b>
15:50	<p><a href="#">Better to flee from freedom? Testing the effects of structured accountability on new venture performance</a>  <b>Michael Leatherbee</b>, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*  <b>Juanita Gonzalez-Urbe</b>, London School of Economics and Political Science  <b>Edgar Kausel</b>, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile</p> <p>Discussant: <b>Daniel Fehder</b>, University of Southern California</p> <p>Recent research about the effects of business accelerators on new venture performance has speculated that entrepreneurs may benefit from the existence of "structured accountability", a process by which founders are required to periodically express their strategic plans and progress in front of others. This idea is based on anecdotal evidence from observing business accelerator participants, who have perceived value from the hierarchical structure imposed by the program. Of particular interest is the idea that, perhaps, the appeal towards job independence that drives entrepreneurs may actually work against the achievement of performance. To test this theory, we will conduct an experiment on a balanced sample of 360 early stage business accelerator participant startups. Treated participants are randomly chosen and provided with monthly structured accountability sessions during six months. After the end of the intervention we will quantify the performance of startups measured by survival, jobs created, capital raised and market traction.</p>
16:35	<b>Close</b>

To learn more about the Innovation Growth Lab visit [www.innovationgrowthlab.org](http://www.innovationgrowthlab.org)

## ADDITIONAL EVENTS

Barcelona will host a series of events on the week of the conference which may also be of interest to IGL2017 participants travelling there:

- **For policy-makers and practitioners:** **Sonar+D** (14-17 June), the international conference that covers the digital transformation of the creative industries ([www.sonarplusd.com](http://www.sonarplusd.com)). Discounted tickets will be available for attendees of IGL2017.
- **For researchers:** **Barcelona GSE Summer Forum – Economics of Science and Innovation Workshop** (June 15-16), that brings together researchers from around the globe to present and debate academic research in the field ([www.barcelonagse.eu/summer-forum/workshop-economics-science-innovation](http://www.barcelonagse.eu/summer-forum/workshop-economics-science-innovation))

## ABOUT IGL

The Innovation Growth Lab (IGL) is a global laboratory for innovation and growth policy, bringing together governments, foundations and researchers to develop and test new approaches to increase innovation, support high-growth entrepreneurship, and accelerate business growth.

Our aim is to make innovation and growth policy more experimental and evidence-based. To deliver on this mission we undertake a range of activities that tackle the different barriers to the wider adoption of experimental approaches. Some of them are open to the wider community while others are limited to our partners, who ultimately guide our work.

### Our work with partners

We work with our partners in different ways to help them become more experimental and contribute to increase the effectiveness of their programmes by:

- Analysing their portfolio of programmes, both on-going and forthcoming, to understand the challenges that they face in each of them, and proposing testable solutions to address them.
- Identifying opportunities for new randomised trials that partners can undertake, and supporting them to scope, design and conduct them.
- Carrying out randomised trials jointly, with the option of matching them to researchers in the IGL network.
- Building capacity in their organisations through a variety of activities, ranging from on-site capacity building workshops to webinars.
- Developing a global community that facilitates exchanging experiences and peer learning from other partners.

### Our wider work

We also try to push forward the experimentation agenda globally through a variety of activities:

- Funding randomised trials through the IGL Grants programme, in order to encourage more organisations and researchers to get into this space.
- Bringing together researchers in this field through the IGL Research Network.
- Connecting researchers and organisations interested in collaborating on trials through our brokerage role.
- Creating useful resources that contribute to capacity building, such as our forthcoming online toolkit and our guide on how to do randomised trials in innovation and growth policy (in beta).
- Disseminating the lessons emerging from trials worldwide through presentations, publications and online resources



IGL is an initiative led by Nesta in partnership with the Kauffman Foundation, the Argidius Foundation, ACCIÓ, the Australian Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, the Austrian Research Promotion Agency, Innovate UK, Innovation Norway, Scottish Enterprise, Tekes, and the UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

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