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Regional innovation environment and innovation efficiency: the Chinese case

Shuai Wang , Jin Fan, Dingtao Zhao & Shanyong Wang

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ABSTRACT

The main goal of this paper is to analyse the connotation of 'regional innovation environment' and explore the relationships between the regional innovation environmental components and innovation efficiency (IE). Three regional environmental factors were extracted, namely, economic infrastructure (EI), the quality and structure of innovators (QSI) and regional openness (RO). The relationships between the regional innovation environmental components and innovation efficiency present a chain structure as RO-EI-QSI-IE. Only the QSI component affects IE directly, and all of the effects are positive. Based on these results, the characteristics of Chinese regional innovation systems were analysed, and the implications on science & technology policy were discussed.

KEYWORDS:

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Notes on contributors

Shuai Wang is a PhD student of the School of Management of the University of Science and Technology of China. His primary research interests are innovation management and regional innovation.

Jin Fan is an Associate Professor of the School of Management of the University of Science and Technology of China. His research interests focus on environmental economics and sustainable development.

Dingtao Zhao is a Professor of the School of Management of the University of Science and Technology of China. His research interests include regional economic, innovation management and environmental economics.

Shanyong Wang is a PhD student of the School of Management of the University of Science and Technology of China. His primary research interests are innovation management and innovation policy.

Notes

1. The '211 Project' is the largest key construction project in higher education that is led by China's government. Its objective is to build over 100 high-quality universities and enhance Chinese technological capacity.

Additional information

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