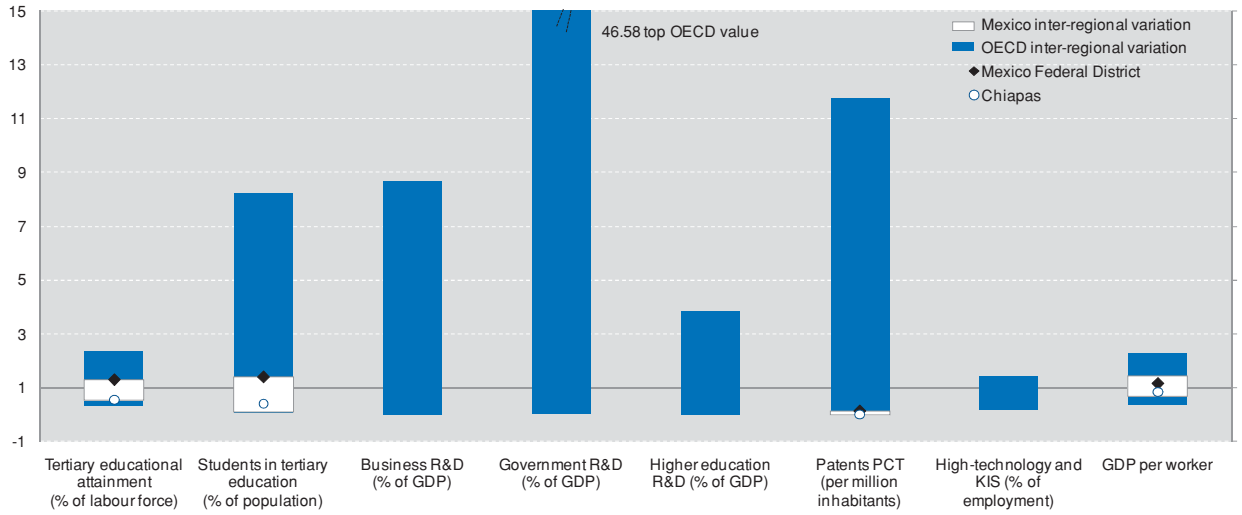
Mexico

Figure 7.23. **Summary of innovation indicators: inter-regional variation**



Notes: Data is for 2007 or latest year available. Each variable is normalised to an OECD median of 1 for regions with data. The light colour band represents the range of values for the country. The dark band represents the range of values for OECD regions. Not all OECD regions have data for all variables.

Source: Calculations based on data from the *OECD Regional Database*.

Figure 7.24. **Categorisation of OECD regions in country**

Regions could not be categorised due to lack of data at sub-national level.

Note: This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory covered by this map.

Source: Calculations based on data from the *OECD Regional Database*.

Table 7.24. **Overview of multi-level governance of STI policy**

Regions	32 (31 states + 1 Federal District)
Country structure	Federal
Sub-national share of government expenditure, all functions (2002)	38.3%
Definition of regional role in STI	Constitution exists, but S&T Law provides greater clarity on this policy field
Regional role in higher education	Public universities belonging to states managed and funded by states, a few federal universities funded directly by national government
Formal national-regional co-ordination bodies	National Conference for S&T meets two or three times per year (State Councils of S&T and National Council of Science and Technology)
Regional consideration in national S&T/Innovation Plan	*Programa Especial de Ciencia y Tecnología 2008-2012* raises the need to strengthen state STI systems and to support STI infrastructure (physical and human capital)
Example of national policies with explicit regional dimension	FOMIX Programme provides co-funding for states to support scientific and technological development. FORDECYT provides funding for thematic or geographic projects involving actors in multiple states
Example of co-ordination tools	In addition to the consultation and dialogue via formal co-ordination bodies, contracts and project co-financing are other tools used actively

Note: While Mexico is a federation, fiscal arrangements across levels of government limit somewhat a state's ability to finance STI programmes.

Table 7.25. **Instruments by level of government**

N=national, R=regional; X=most or all; S=some

	N	R
Human capital investment		
Scholarships for post-graduate studies	X	S
Targeted human resource training (directly, subsidies)	X	S
Strategy and foresight		
High-level strategic advisory body	X	X
Technology foresight exercises (assessing future needs)	X	S
R&D investment (including large infrastructure)		
On-going institutional R&D funding in PRCs or HEIs	X	X
Seed funding/projects to start PRCs or HEIs	X	X
Competitive R&D funding by PRCs or HEIs	X	S
Public subsidies for private R&D	X	
Tax credits for private R&D	X	
Technology transfer and innovation services to firms		
Quality control and metrology services	X	
Innovation advisory or support services (publicly provided, vouchers, subsidies, student placements)	X	
Advisory to spin-off and knowledge-intensive start-up firms	X	
Other technology transfer centres and extension programmes	X	
Innovation collaboration		
Cluster initiatives (often sectoral and mainly firm-based)	X	S
Branded excellence poles or hubs (label and multiple actors)	X	S
Multi-disciplinary technology platforms	X	
Science and technology parks	X	S
Incubators for new firms	X	X
Financing for innovative firms		
Public development banks	X	
Public venture capital funds or stakes in private funds	X	
Guarantees	X	
International collaboration		
Scientific co-operation for HEIs and PRCs	X	
Foreign firms eligible for public innovation-related funds		
International trips to develop innovation networks		S
Other programmes		
Public procurement policy with innovation focus	X	
Innovation awards	X	S

Notes: PRC=public research centre; HEI=higher education institution.