

New Metrics for Economic Complexity: Measuring the Intangible Growth Potential of Countries

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**GROWTH AND INNOVATION POLICY-MODELLING:
APPLYING NEXT GENERATION TOOLS, DATA, AND ECONOMIC
COMPLEXITY IDEAS**

***COORDINATOR:** Luciano Pietronero*

4 TEAMS

ROME (Institute for Complex Systems – CNR)

LONDON + OXFORD (LIMS + INET@Oxford)

FRIBURG (Univ. of Friburg)

HANGZHOU (Alibaba Business School)

STARTING DATE: October 1st, 2013

*“It is the great multiplication of the productions of all the different arts, in consequence of the **division of labour**, which occasions, in a well-governed society, that universal opulence which extends itself to the lowest ranks of the people.”*

Adam Smith – The Wealth of Nations

The paradigm of specialization – part 1

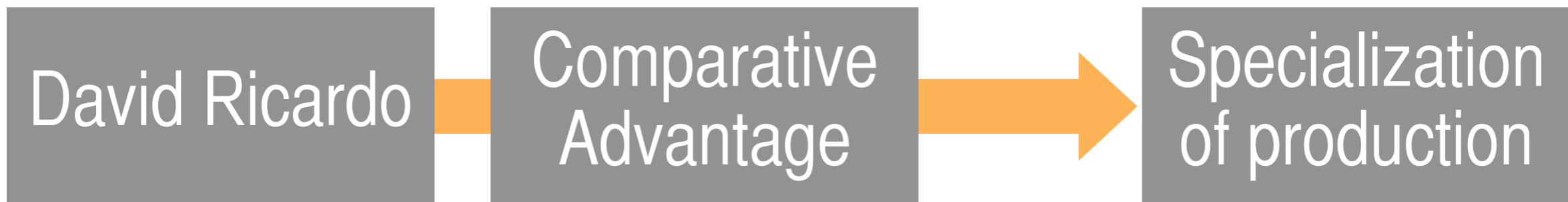
Increased
efficiency

Division of
Labour

Wealth

THE BIGGER THE MARKET THE MORE ITS
PARTICIPANTS CAN **SPECIALIZE**

The paradigm of specialization – part 2



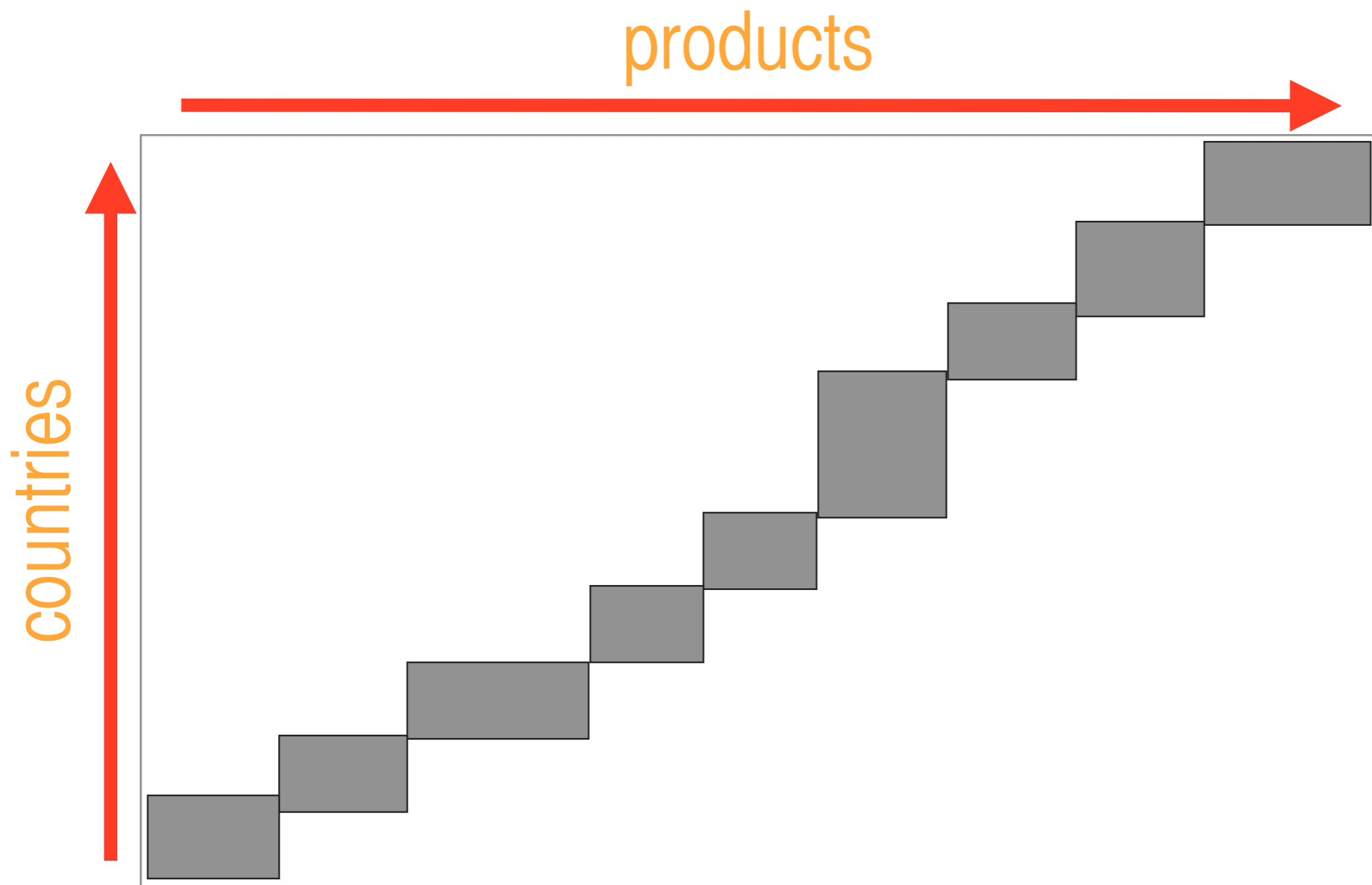
A COUNTRY SHOULD **SPECIALIZE** ONLY ON THE PRODUCT IN WHICH IT HAS THE HIGHEST COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Observative
question

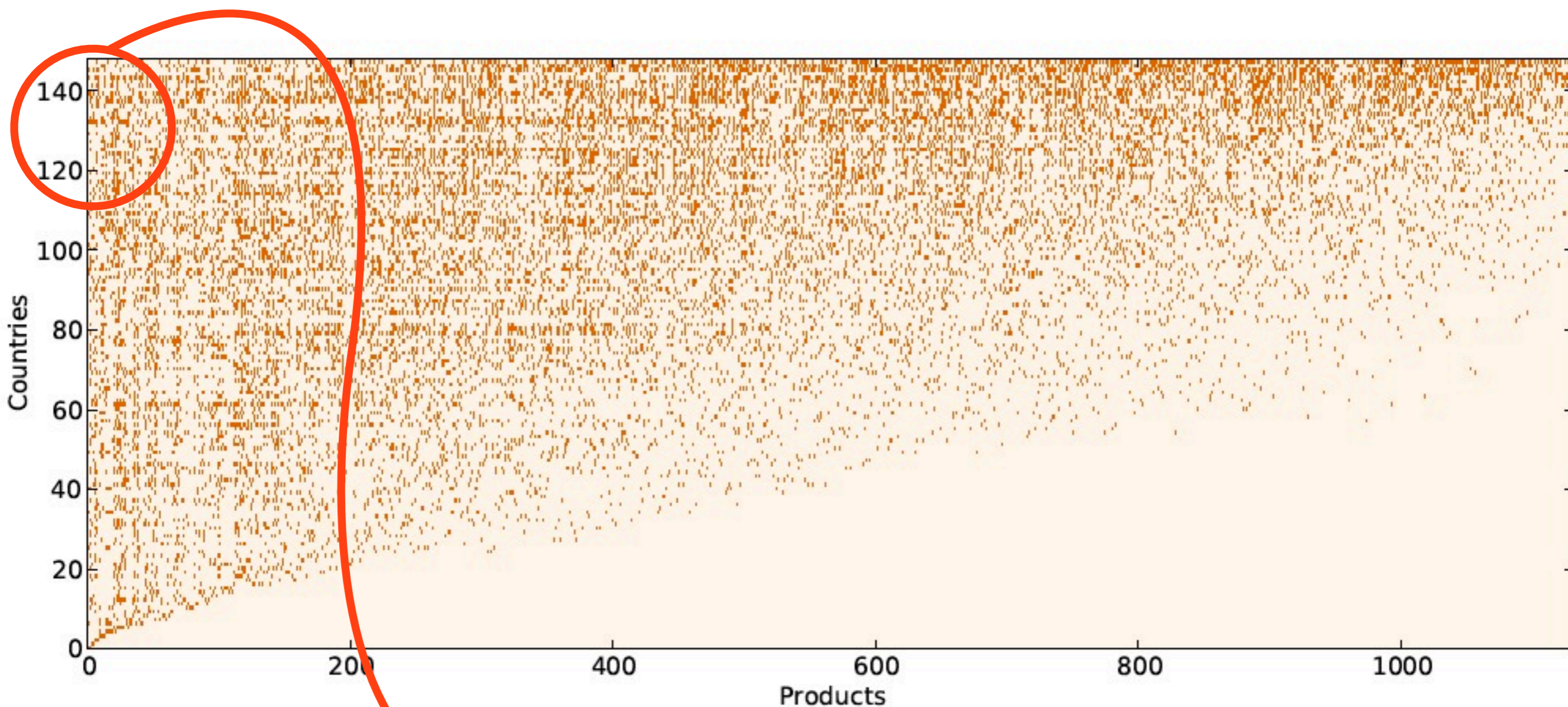


IN TODAY'S **GLOBALIZED** MARKET:
IS THE MORE SPECIALIZED ALSO THE
RICHEST?

Classic Theories (Smith, Ricardo) Efficiency and Specialization



Most diversified countries are the most competitive countries!



Germany, USA, China, Italy, UK,
France, Spain, India, Japan, ...

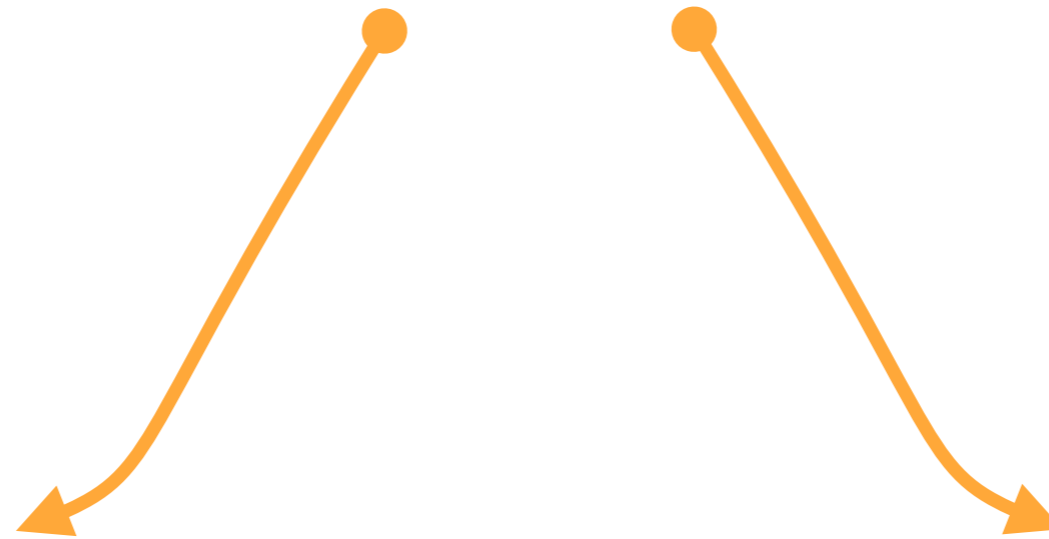
Database COMTRADE
Year 2010

Evidence for leading role of
DIVERSIFICATION with respect to
competitive advantage (specialization)



BIO: Adaptation, Ecosystems, Evolvability

Dynamic vs Static

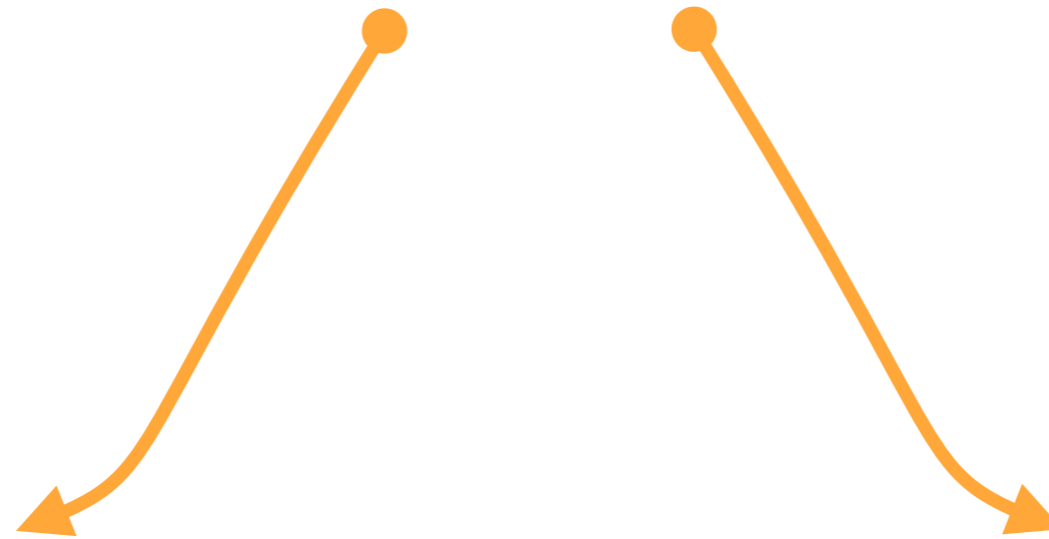


Diversification



Specialization

Dynamic vs Static



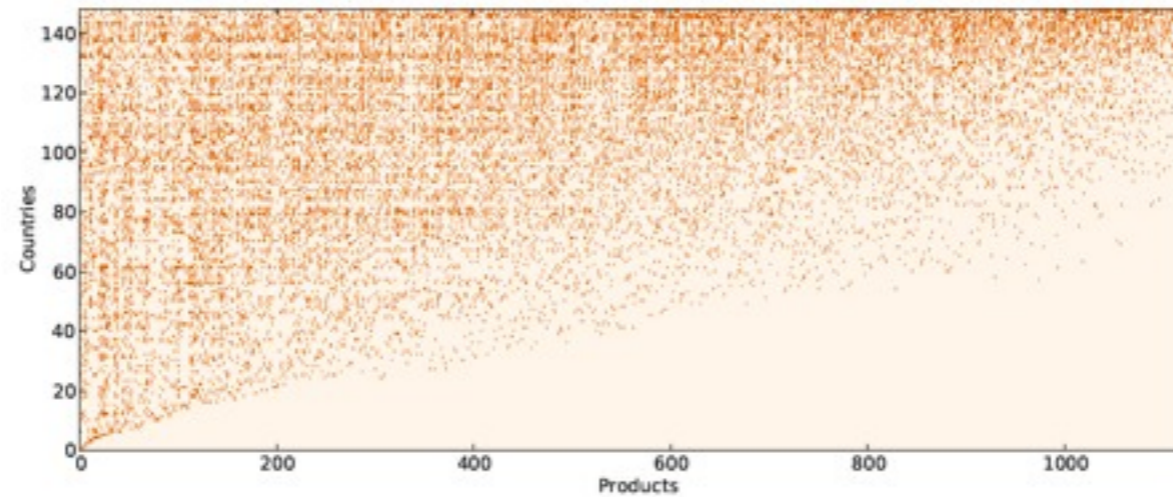
Diversification ↔

Specialization

Key challenge

from qualitative to
quantitative

**NEW METRICS FOR THE COMPETITIVENESS
OF COUNTRIES AND THE COMPLEXITY OF
PRODUCTS**



1. a product is produced by a diversified country
2. a product is produced by a poorly diversified country
3. a country produces a widely diffused product
4. a country produces an exclusive or non-ubiquitous product

1. little insight in the complexity of the product.
2. very informative.
3. little insight in the fitness of the country.
4. very informative on the country fitness.



NON-LINEAR COUPLING BTW FITNESS OF COUNTRIES AND COMPLEXITY OF PRODUCTS

MEASURING INTANGIBLE PROPERTIES

New metrics for **Fitness** of countries and **Complexity** of products

Fitness

$$\tilde{F}_c^{(n)} = \sum_p M_{cp} Q_p^{(n-1)}$$

$$F_c^{(n)} = \frac{\tilde{F}_c^{(n)}}{\langle \tilde{F}_c^{(n)} \rangle_c}$$

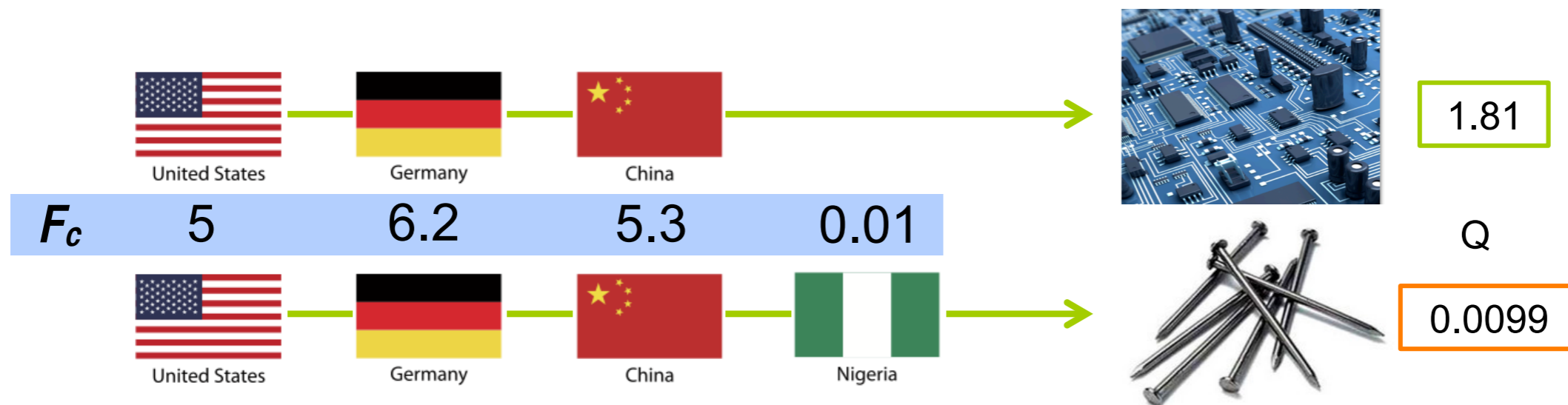
F_c : diversification weighted by complexity

Complexity

$$\tilde{Q}_p^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\sum_c M_{cp} \frac{1}{F_c^{(n-1)}}}$$

$$Q_p^{(n)} = \frac{\tilde{Q}_p^{(n)}}{\langle \tilde{Q}_p^{(n)} \rangle_p}$$

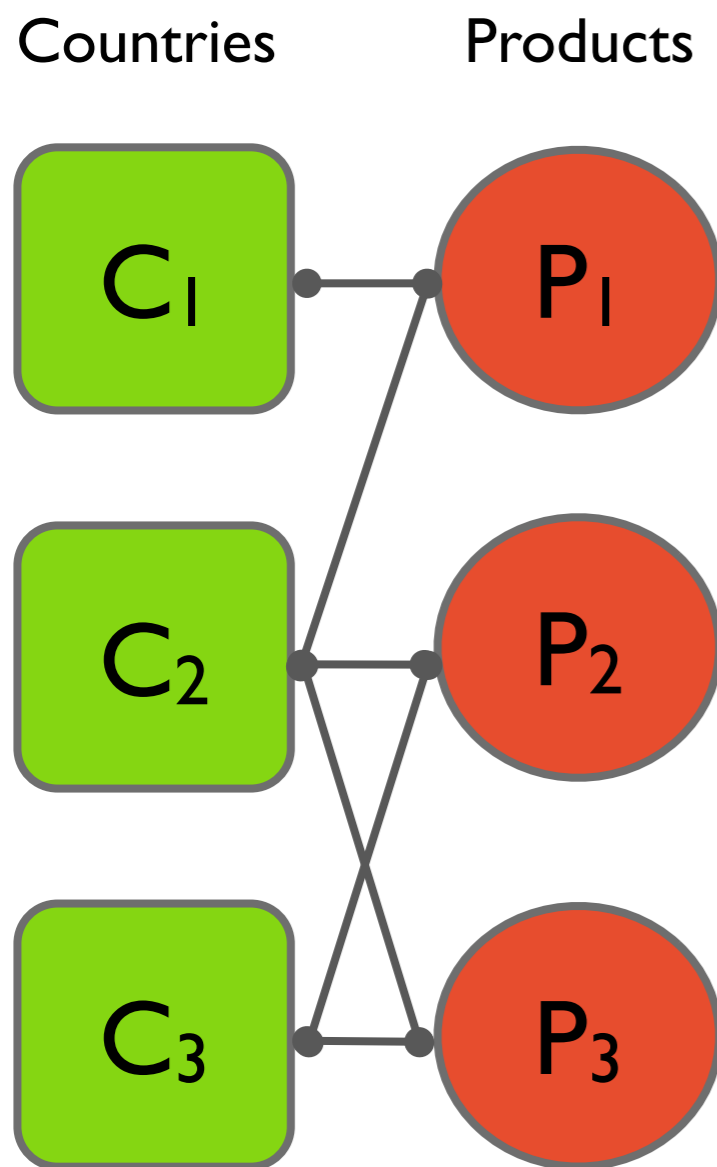
Q_p : Extremal non-linear complexity of products.
A **single low fitness producer** implies low complexity



The building blocks of economic complexity

César A. Hidalgo¹ and Ricardo Hausmann

Center for International Development and Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138

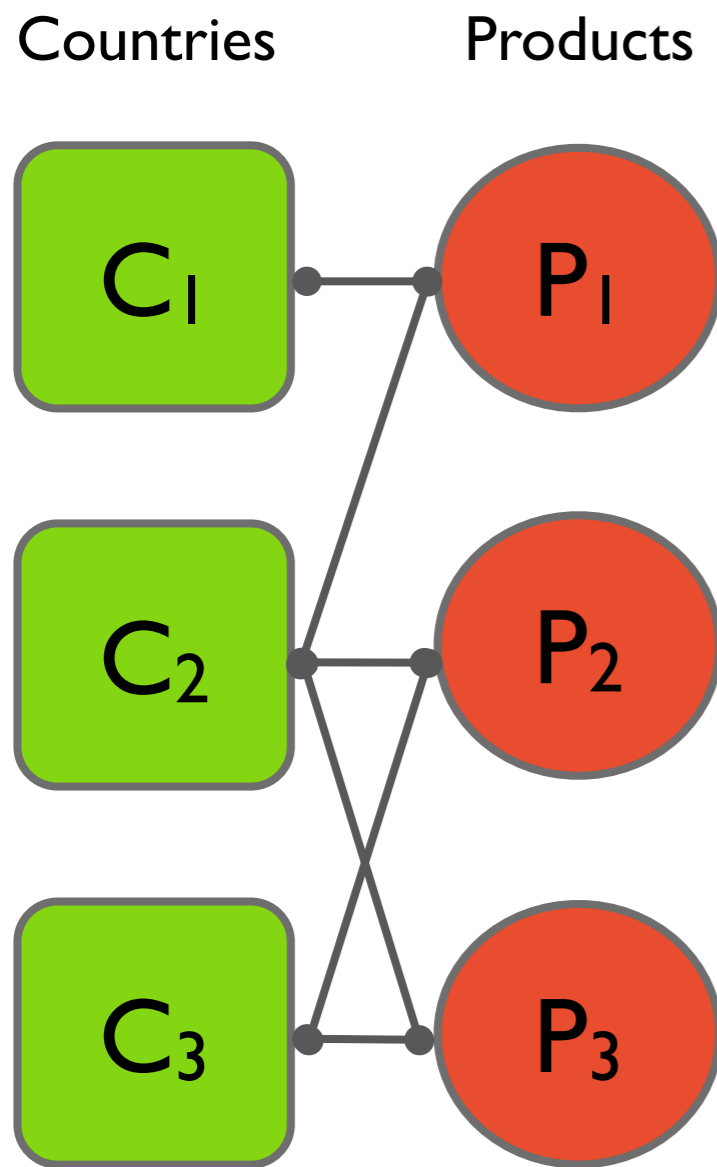


Available Data

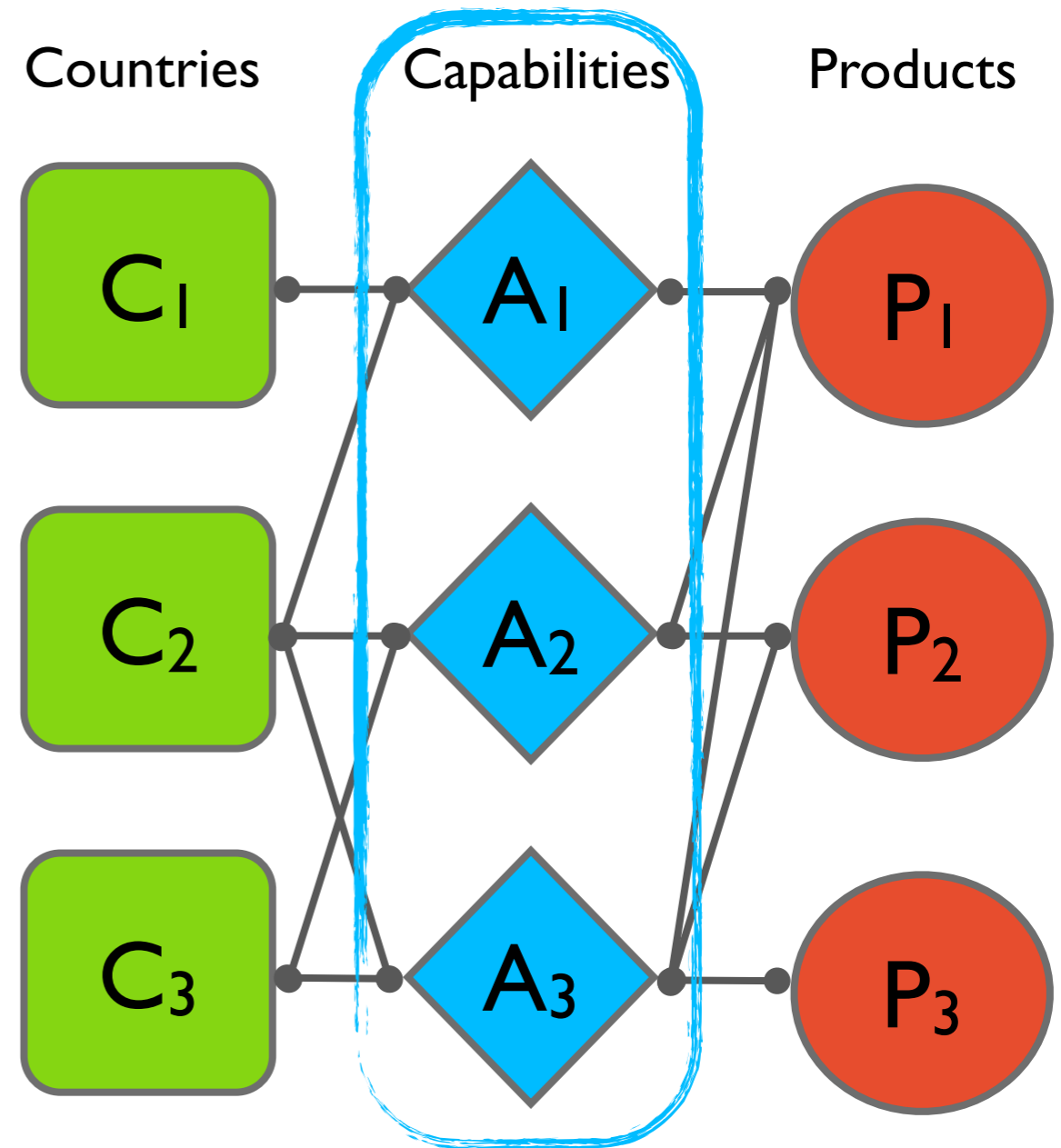
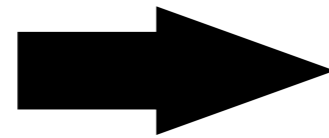
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Available Data



Model

Key challenge 2

how to forecast
economic growth

**SCIENTIFIC GROUNDING OF ECONOMIC
PREDICTION**

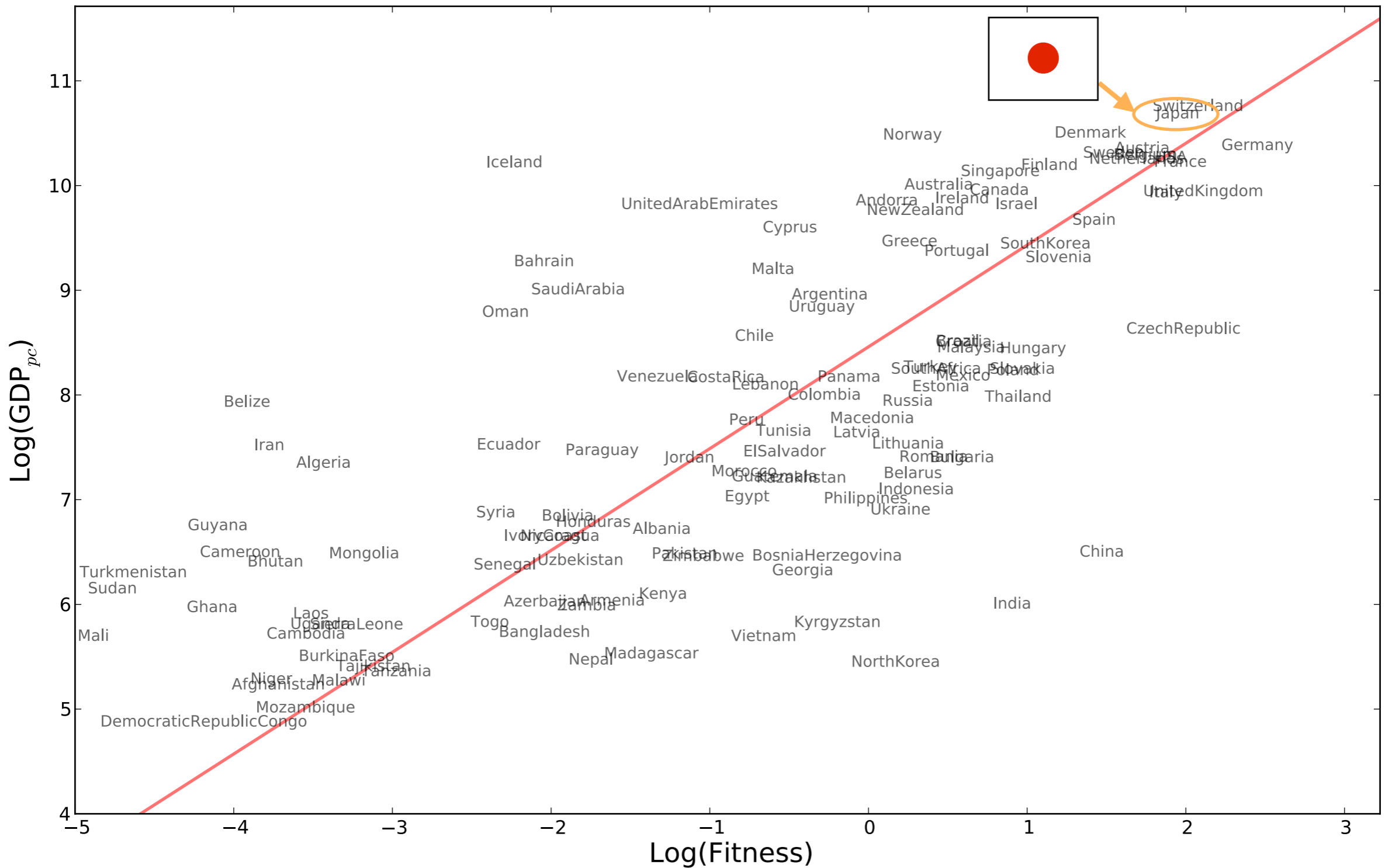
(beyond std tools and Reinhart and Rogoff excel-gate)

M. Cristelli, A. Tacchella, L. Pietronero, *The Heterogeneous Dynamics of Economic Complexity*, (Working paper)

FITNESS vs GDP_{pc}

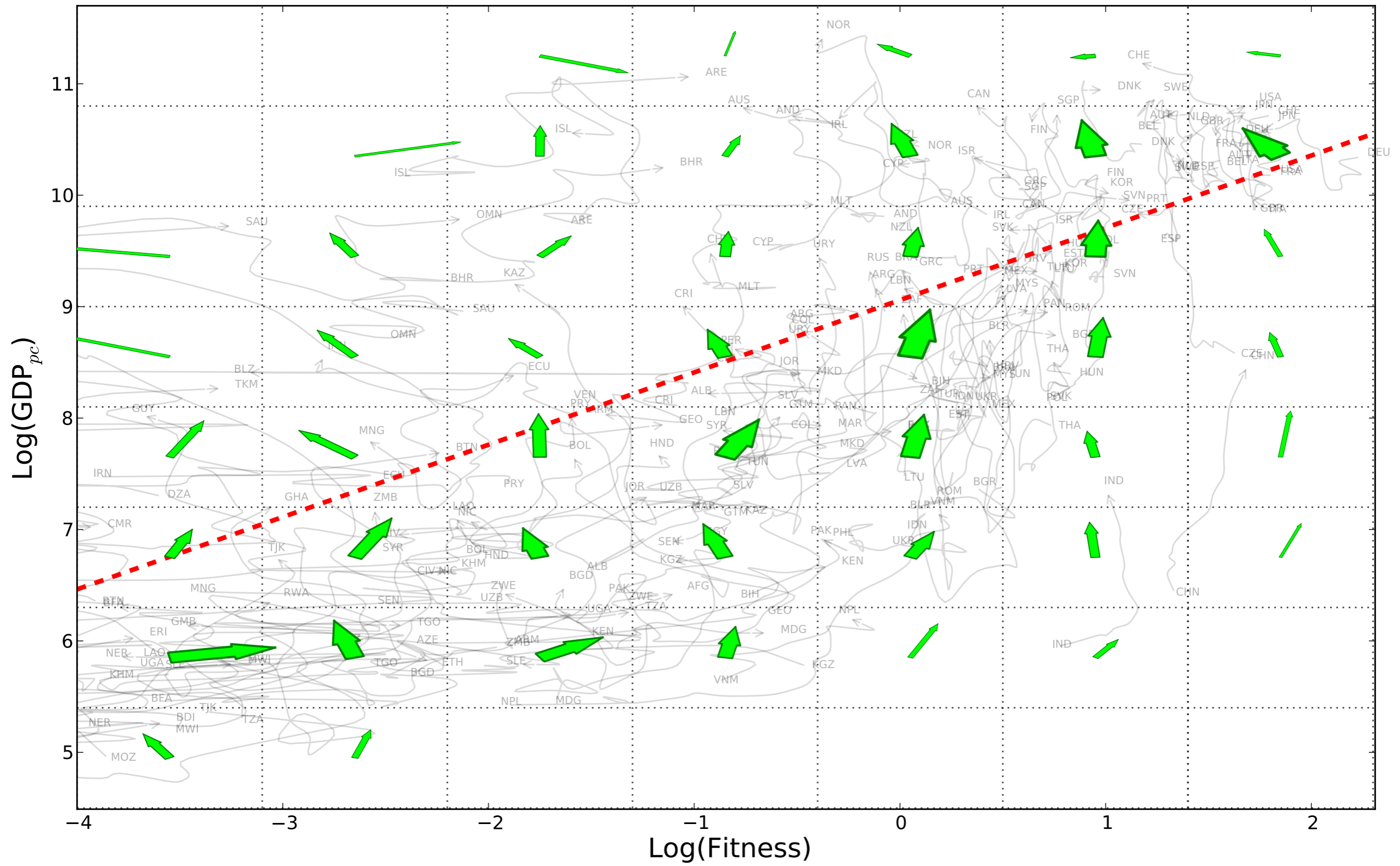
Red Line: average trend, NOT a regression

“HOW MUCH YOU EARN”

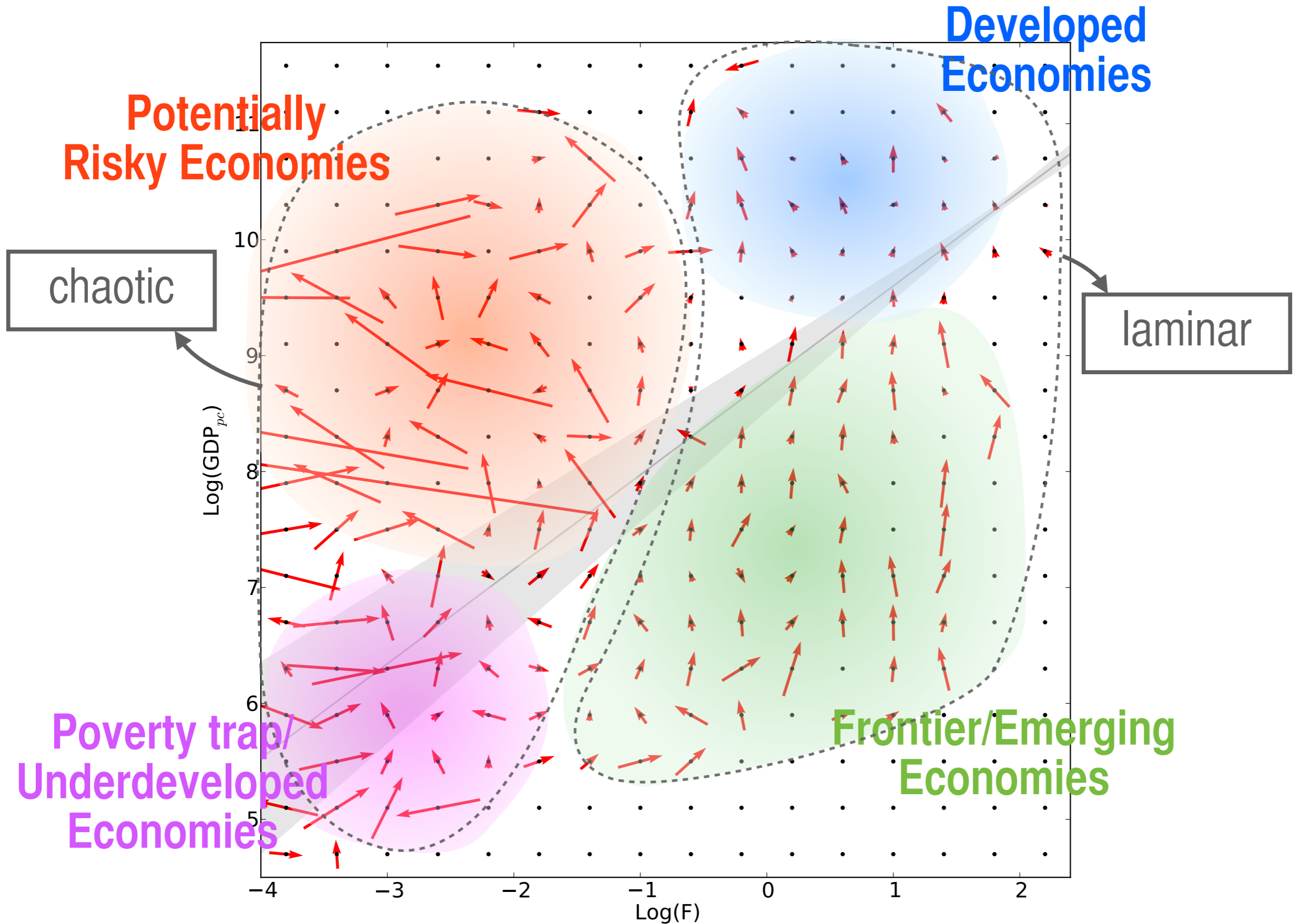


“HOW GOOD YOU ARE”

Weather-like forecast



Weather-like forecast: Heterogeneous dynamics

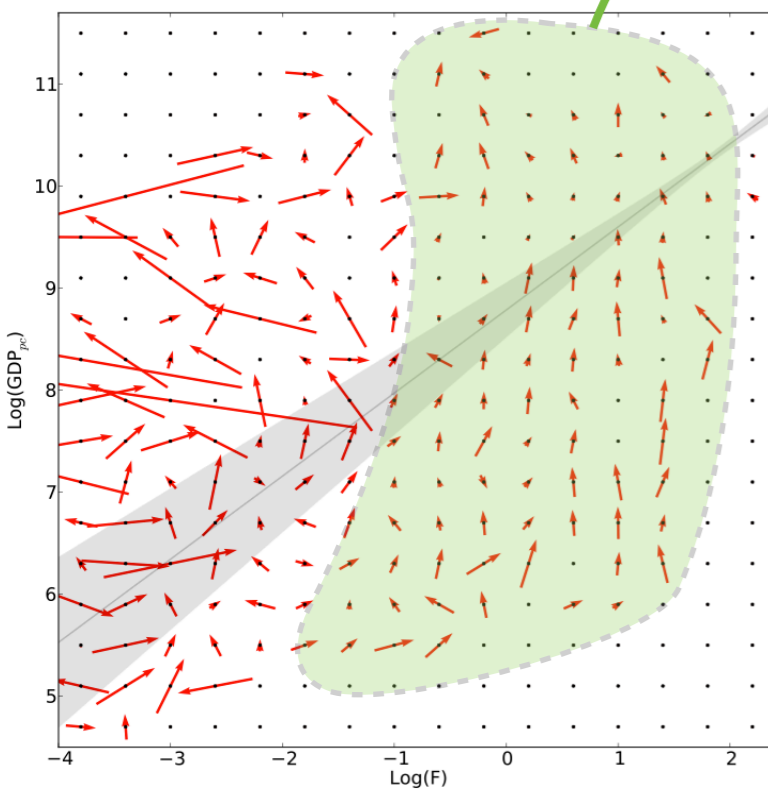


Borrowing concepts from dynamical systems

Laminar regime

Low effective dimension ($d_e \approx 2$)

Fitness is the relevant and driving variable for the economic dynamics in this regime



Borrowing concepts from dynamical systems

Laminar regime

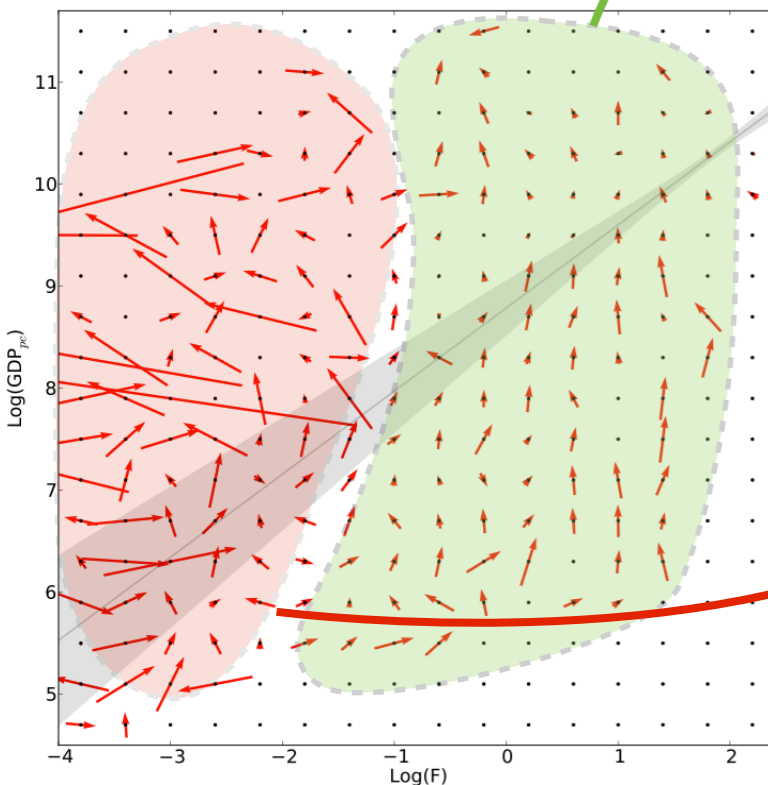
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Chaotic regime

Chaotic dynamics OR $d_e \gg 2$

Dynamics is ruled by several other exogenous factors competing with Fitness



Borrowing concepts from dynamical systems

Laminar regime

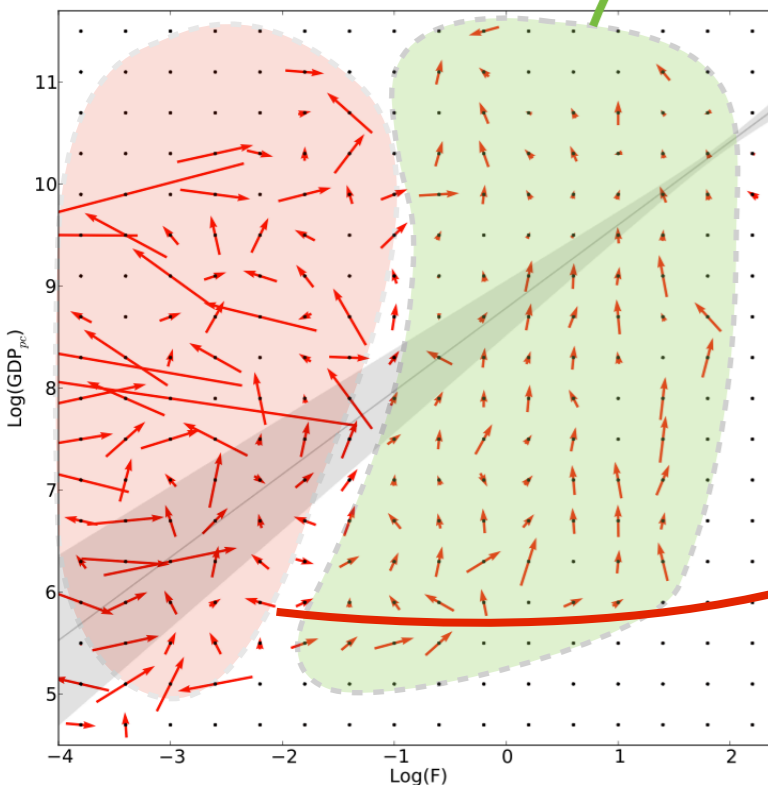
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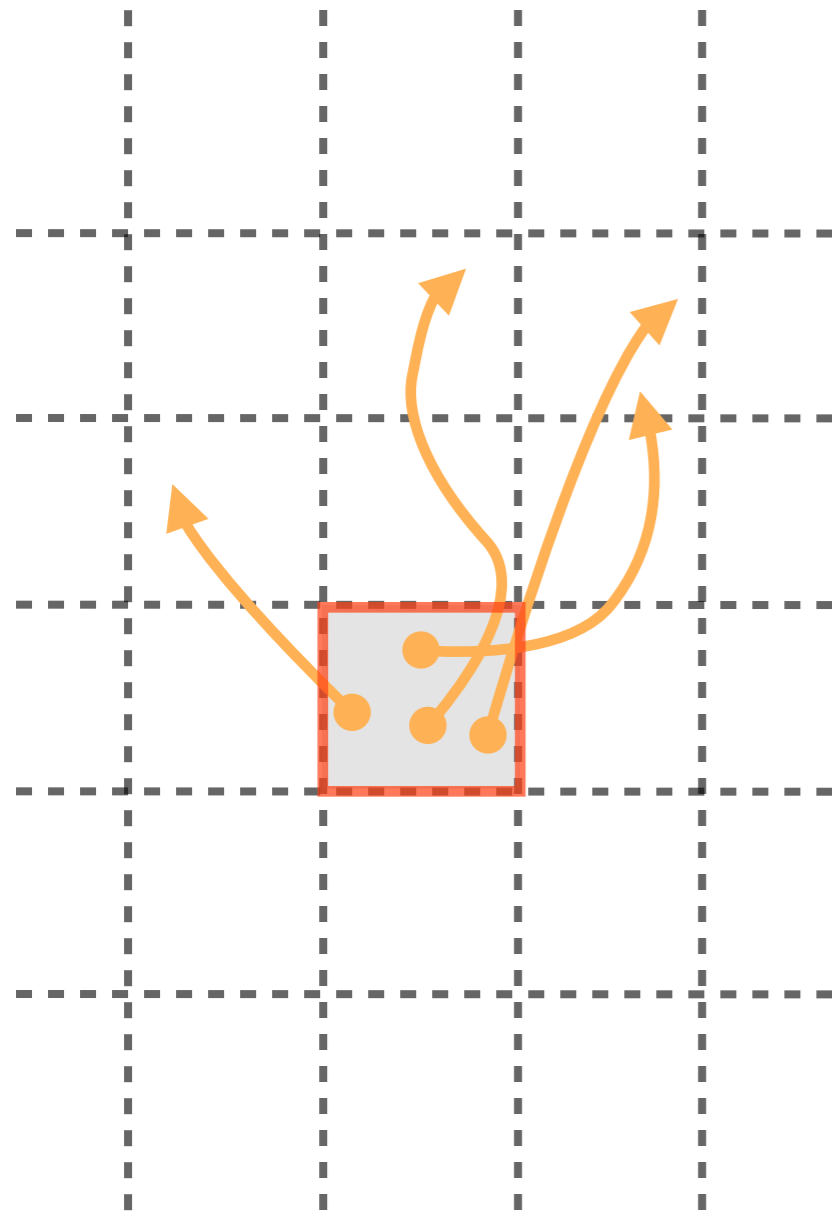
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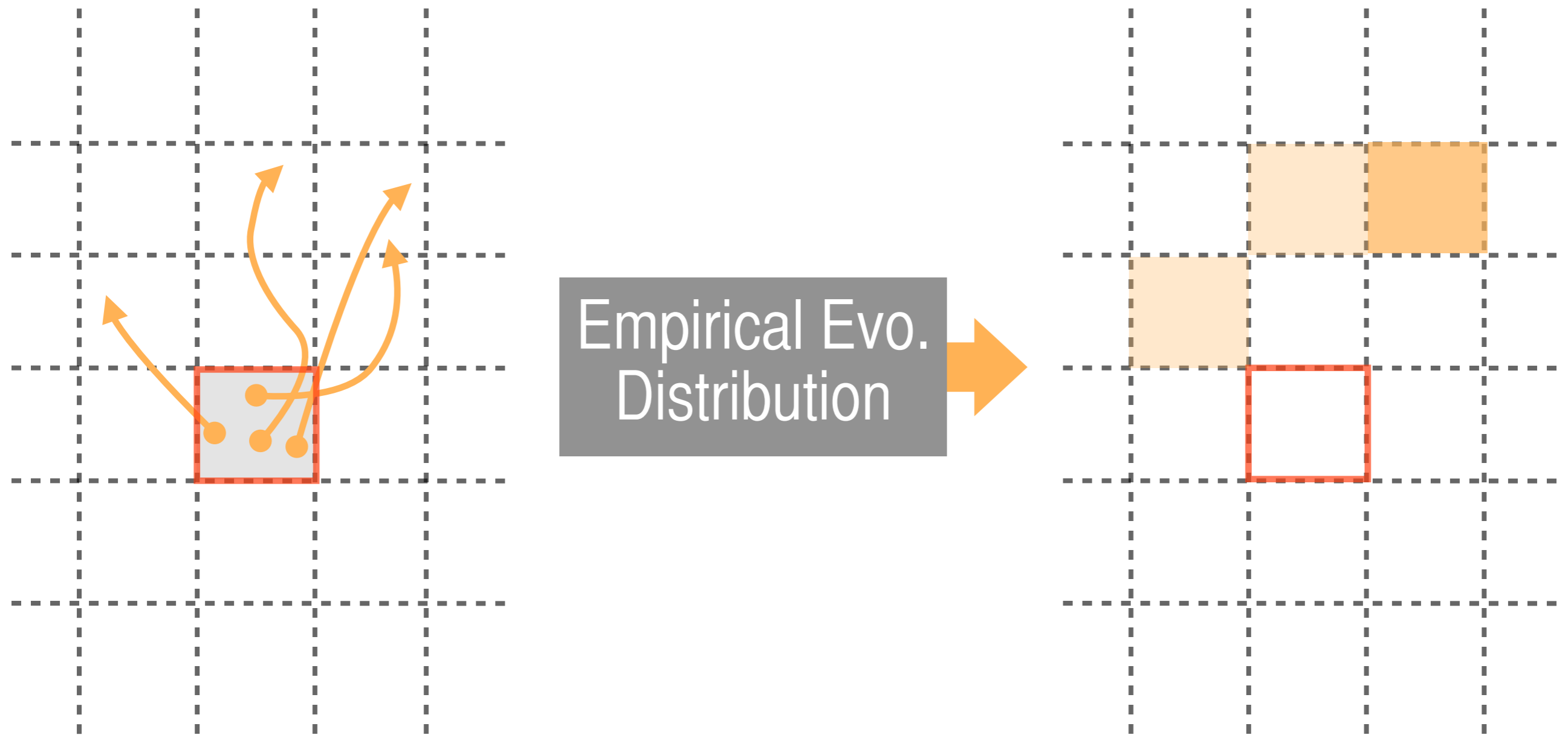


SELECTIVE PREDICTABILITY

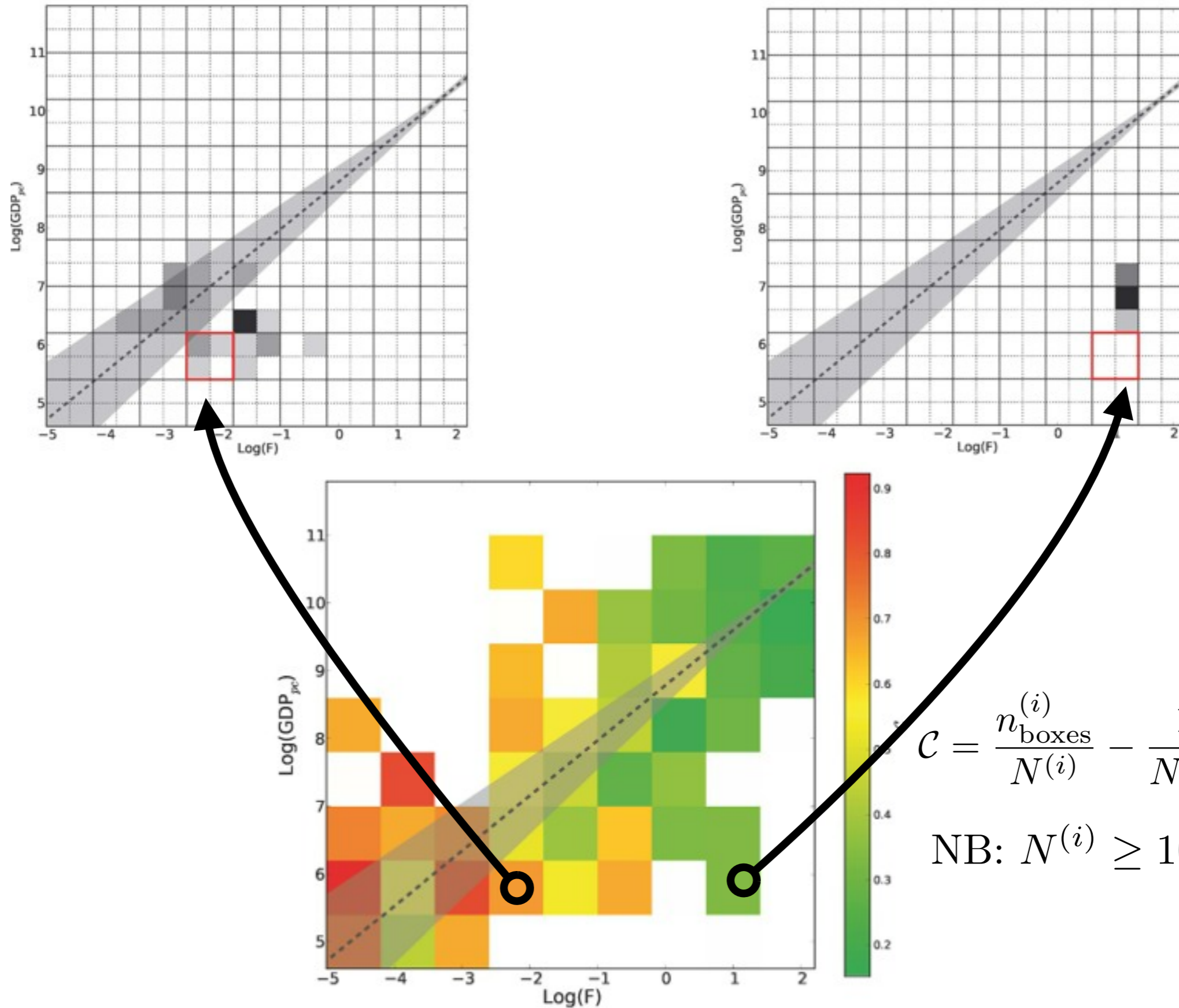
Method of Analogs: forecasting the future by the knowledge of the past



Method of Analogs: forecasting the future by the knowledge of the past



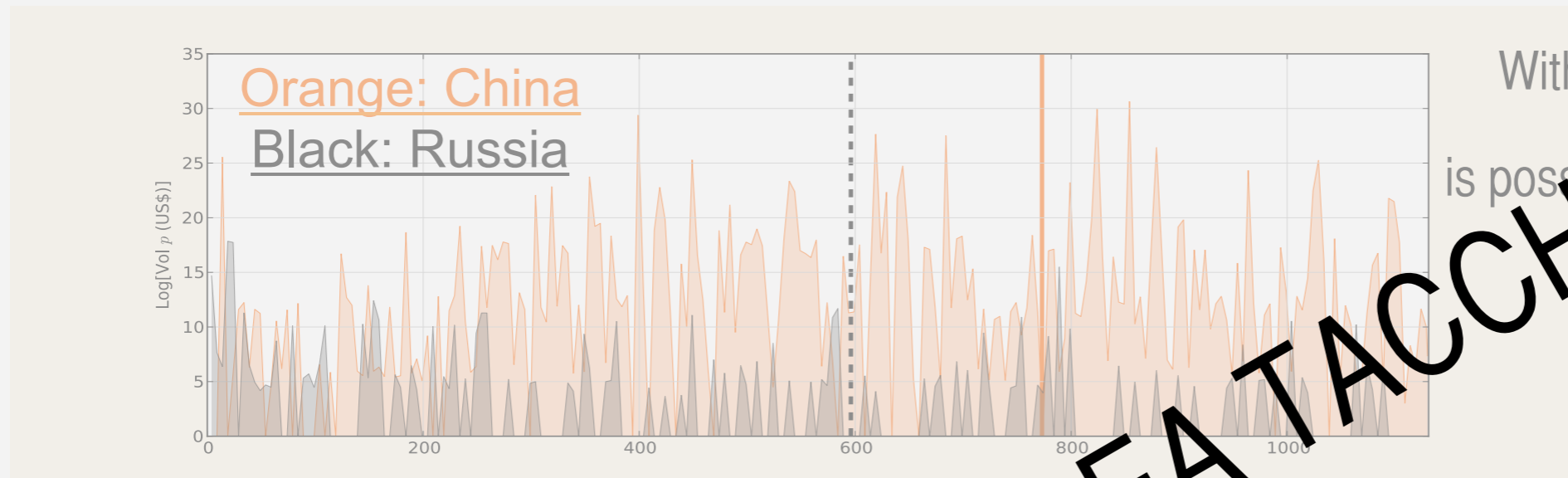
the *Selective Predictability* Scheme



$$c = \frac{n_{\text{boxes}}^{(i)}}{N^{(i)}} - \frac{1}{N^{(i)}}$$

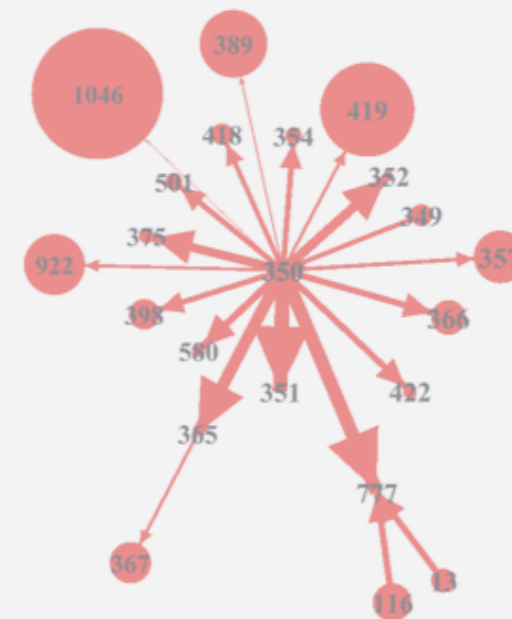
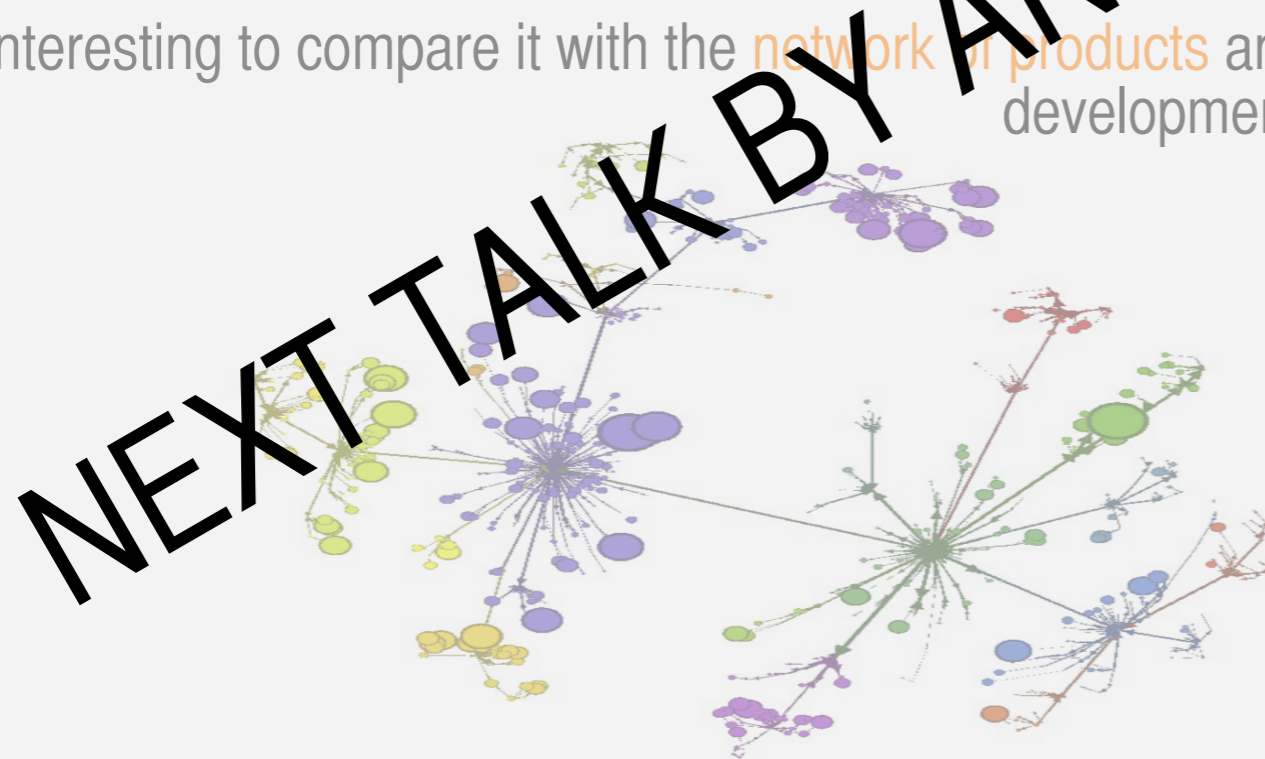
NB: $N^{(i)} \geq 10$

Complexity of Products & Networks of Products



With a consistent ordering of the products is possible to define a spectrum

Interesting to compare it with the network of products and its communities to understand and forecast development





A New Metrics for Countries' Fitness and Products' Complexity

Andrea Tacchella^{1,2}, Matthieu Cristelli^{2,1}, Guido Caldarelli^{3,2,4}, Andrea Gabrielli^{2,3} & Luciano Pietronero^{1,2,4}

(accepted for publication in PLOS ONE)

Measuring the Intangibles: a Metrics for the Economic Complexity of Countries and Products

M. Cristelli, A. Tacchella, A. Gabrielli, G. Caldarelli, L. Pietronero



A Network Analysis of Countries' Export Flows: Firm Grounds for the Building Blocks of the Economy

Guido Caldarelli^{1,2,3}, Matthieu Cristelli^{2,4*}, Andrea Gabrielli^{2,3}, Luciano Pietronero^{2,4,3}, Antonio Scala^{2,3}, Andrea Tacchella^{4,2}

JEDC

Economic complexity: Conceptual grounding of a new metrics for global competitiveness

A. Tacchella^a, M. Cristelli^b, G. Caldarelli^{b, d, e}, A. Gabrielli^{c, d}, L. Pietronero^{a, c, d}

further information



http://pilhd.phys.uniroma1.it/PIgroup_Economic_Complexity/Home.html

<http://sites.google.com/site/matthieucristelli/>