



Human Capital of Taiwan

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- I. Introduction
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I. Introduction





Taiwan Intellectual Capital Research Center (TICRC)

Established in 2003 under the Sponsorship of Department of Industrial Technology, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan





Origin of TICRC

- Since technology innovation is one of the important factors in upgrading industrial structure, Taiwan government has continually promoted industrial research.
- Control (Department of industrial Technology) began setting aside budgets to commission <u>NCCU</u> and <u>MIC</u> to found <u>Taiwan intellectual</u> Capital Research Center (TICRC) from 2003.
- TICRC's most important task is to promote industrial IC research, and assist the development of intellectual capital in Taiwan.



TICRC Project Structure





The Establishment of IC Gathering Group/Club Environmental Construction & The Establishment of IC Workshop **Concept Promotion** The Industrial IC Survey The Development of IC Databases and Web Design **IC Database construction Research in the Theory of Intellectual Capital Policy** The Development of IC Article Databases and Practices-The Integration Between IC & Balanced Scorecard **Creation, Accumulation** & Management of IC The Creation and Accumulation of IC in Organizations The IC Valuation Models & Risk Assessment -Four Years Project The Integration of Human Resource and IC **IC Valuation & Risk** The Integration of IT & IC Assessment The Integration of Customer Capital and IC **Accounting Principle** The IC-related Accounting Principle **Modification & IC Report** The IC Reporting System **IC Deploying Strategy &** The Strategic Focuses in IC **Policy Environment** The Political Environment studies for IC The Participating in & Holding International Conference Relating to IC **International**

Collaborative Research

The IC Researchers' Exchanges



TICRC Project Structure





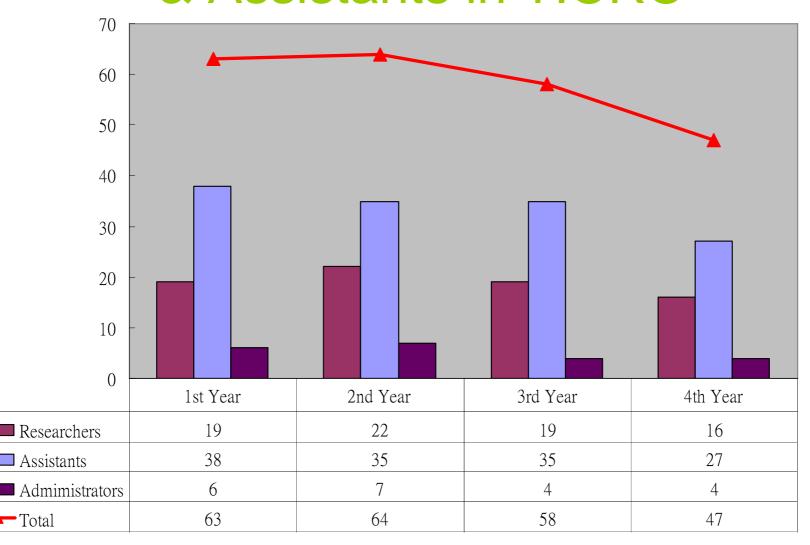
IC Management Model Building

Research (MIC)

Research in the Theory of Intellectual Capital Policy and Practices—Four Years Project









TICRC Activities



Research Reports (1)Research Reports: 74 reports (2)Academic Papers for Journal and Conference: 100 papers Meeting (1)Knowledge Sharing Meeting (monthly) (2) Strategic Meeting

Activities for Business (1) Workshops of IC Theory and IC Practice for Business (2)Cross-industry IC & IT Surveys (3)Cross-industry IC Case Studies (4)Interaction with Industries (5) NCCU EMBA Courses (6)Text Book : Intellectual Capital Management of Taiwan (7) Articles in Practical publications for IC concept promotion International Activities (1)IC Researchers' Exchange (2) Journal of Intellectual Capital (JIC) Vol.6, No.2-Tiger Brainpower (3) Internal Journal of Learning & Intellectual Capital-Special Issue (forthcoming) (4) 2003, 2004, 2006 International Intellectual Capital Conference in Taiwan

Digital information (1)English & Chinese Website (http://www.ticrc.nccu.edu.tw) (2)English & Chinese E-paper (3)Literatures & Industrial Database





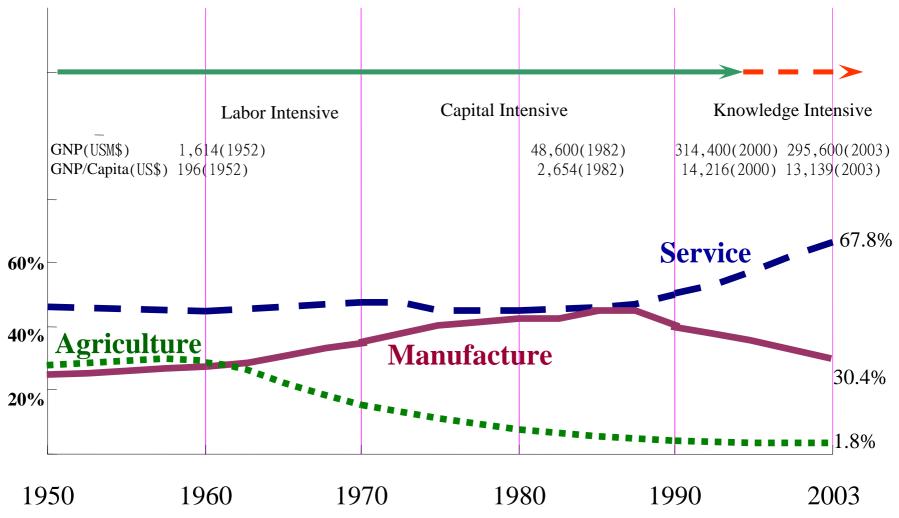
Taiwan Economy

- Formally in WTO, Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu.
- Population=22,715,030 (2005/5)
- GDP >200 billion Dollars (after 1990)
- Growth rate= 3.63% (2005)
- Unemployed rate= 4.04%(2005)
- After 1960, Manufacturing sector leads the growth.
- After 1990, Service sector (with knowledge intensive industries) dominates the economy.



The Shifting of Industrial Structure in Taiwan





Source : Statistics Dep. Of MOEA





Intellectual Capital of Taiwan

- Human Capital
 - Education
 - Human Network
- Structural Capital
 - Intellectual Property
 - IT Infrastructure
 - City Infrastructure Taipei
 - Institutions-ITRI/HSIP
- Social Capital
 - Venture Capital
 - Industrial Network
 - International links:
 - Brands,
 - MNC's R&D centers/IPO
 - Trade Shows





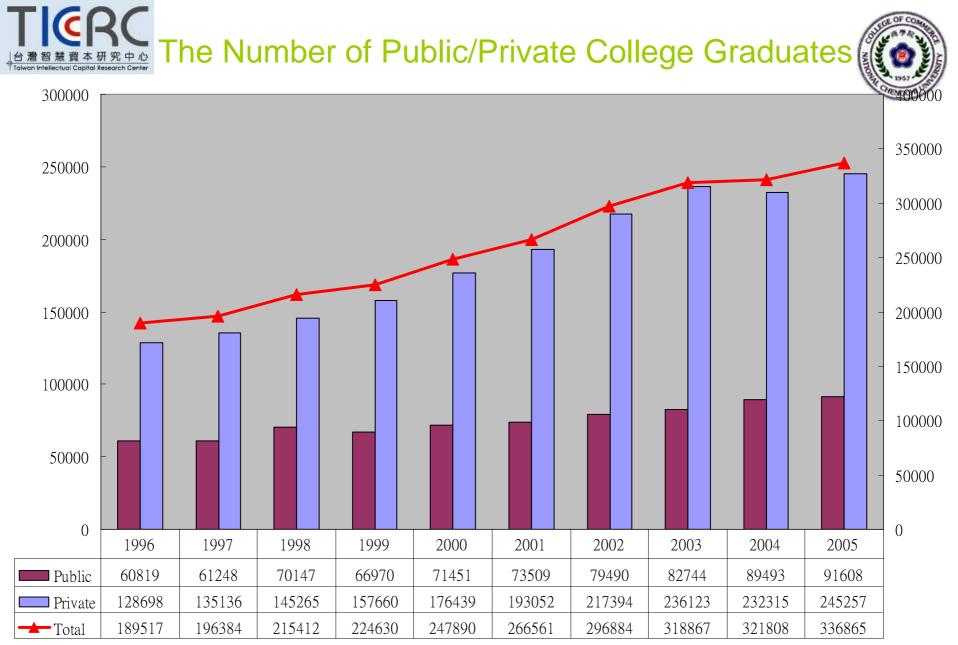
II. Human Capital in Taiwan







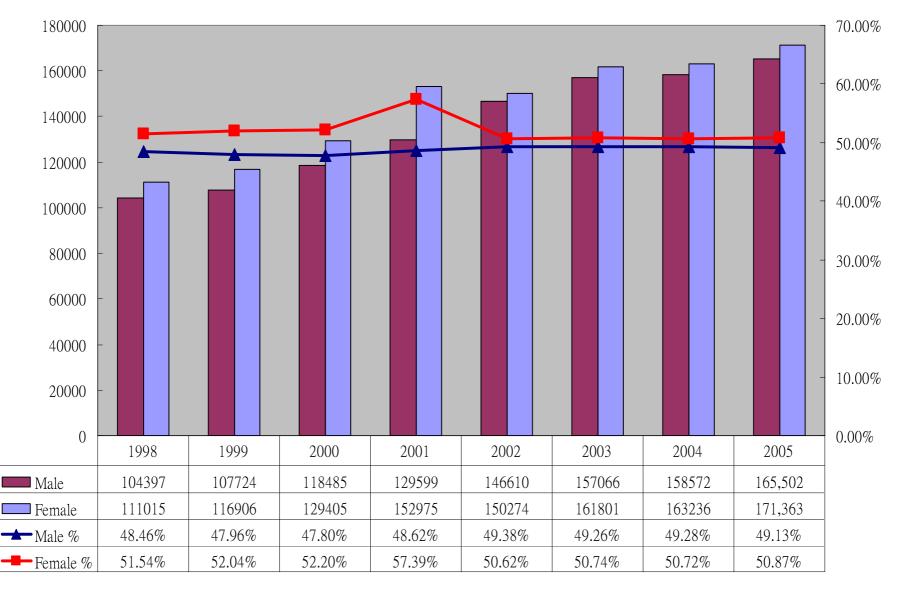
- Higher educations continue to grow
- High Quality Human Capital focus on Science and Technology
- Chinese culture of industriousness:
 - -Working hour=2280hours/year
 - -24-hour working factory
 - -24-hour convenient store (not just 7-11)







The Number/Ratio of Male/Female of College Graduates



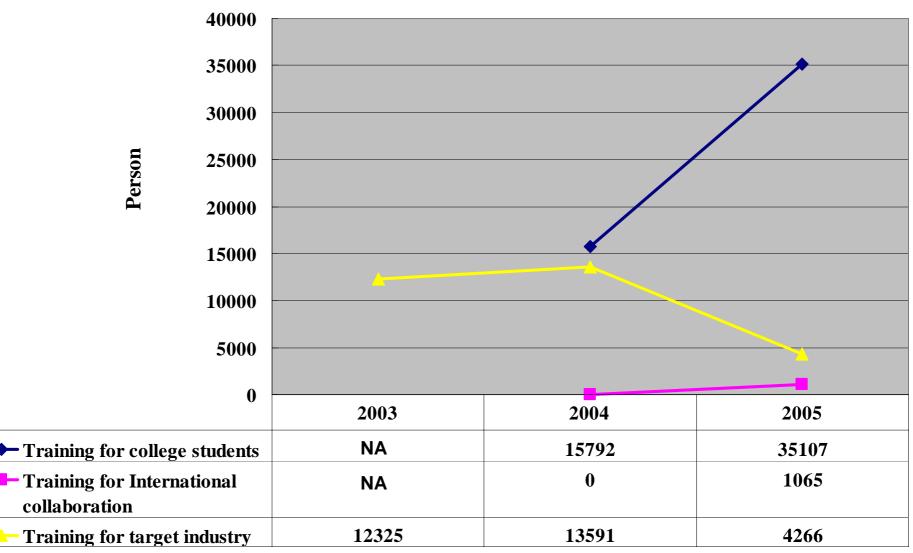
当該資本研究中心

The Number of Male/Female Foreign Students



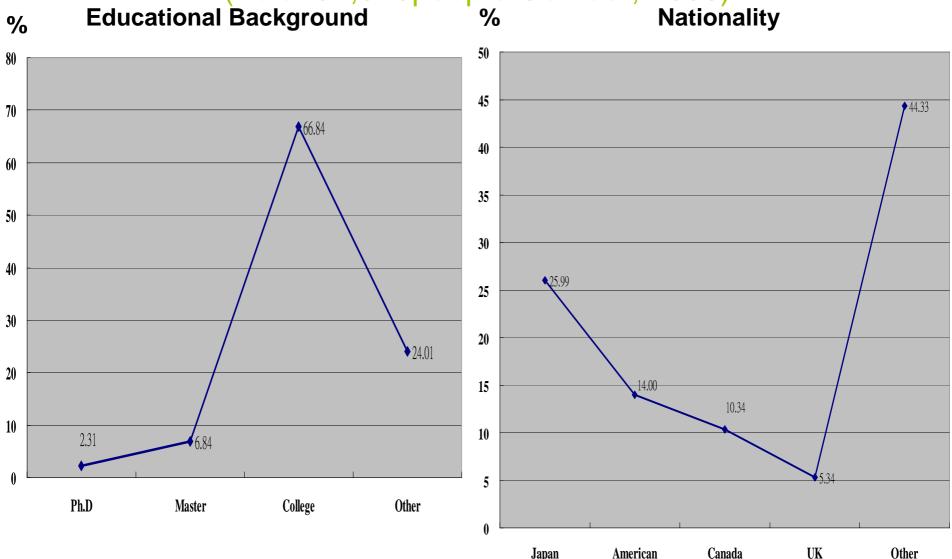


State 研究中心
 2005 Number of Trainees Supported by Bureau of
 Employment & Vocational Training (total 576,787 people)



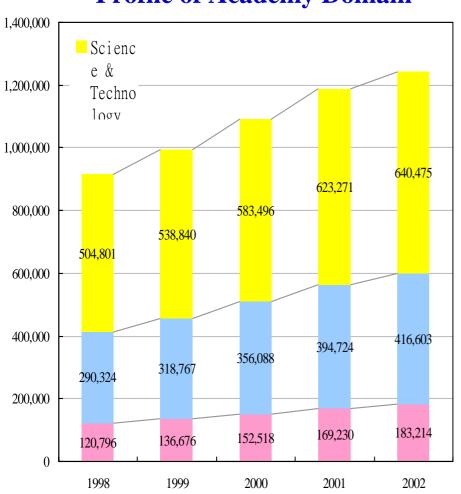
White Collar Foreign Professionals





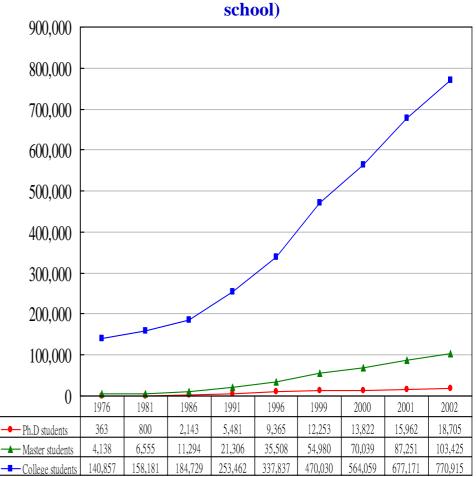






Profile of Academy Domain

Percentage of Student profile (in









-Human Network

- Intelligence flows within and between Knowledge Capital Clusters of Taiwan, U.S., Japan and Mainland China.
- Taiwanese students were eager to study abroad and returned to work after obtaining international working experiences.











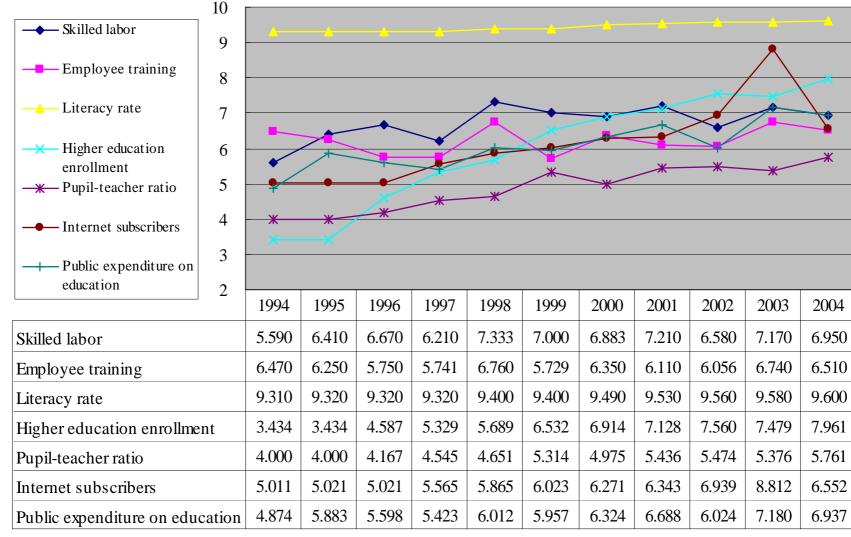
National Intellectual Capital

- A 40-country comparison
- Based on OECD and IMD data covering 11 years from 1984 to 2004
- This presentation focuses on the national human capital of Taiwan and Japan only





Numbers and Trend of Taiwan's Human Capital



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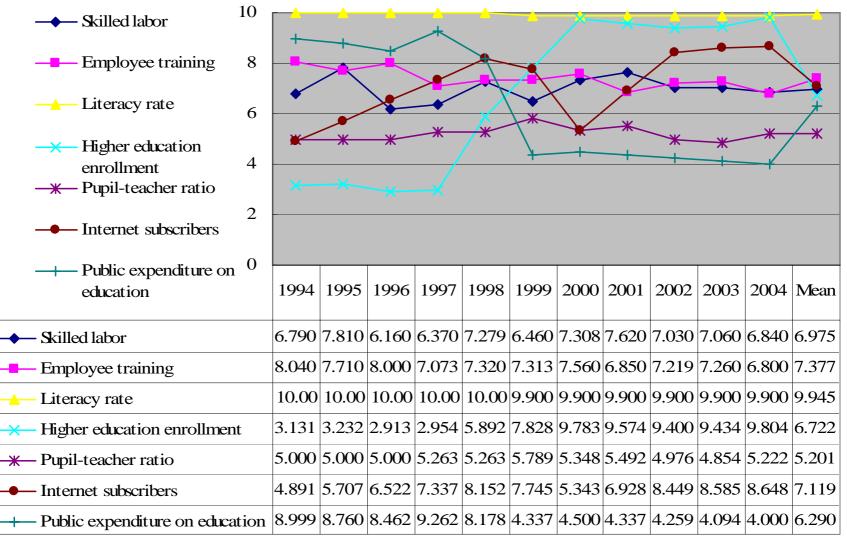


III. A Comparison with Japan





Numbers and Trend of Japan's Human Capital

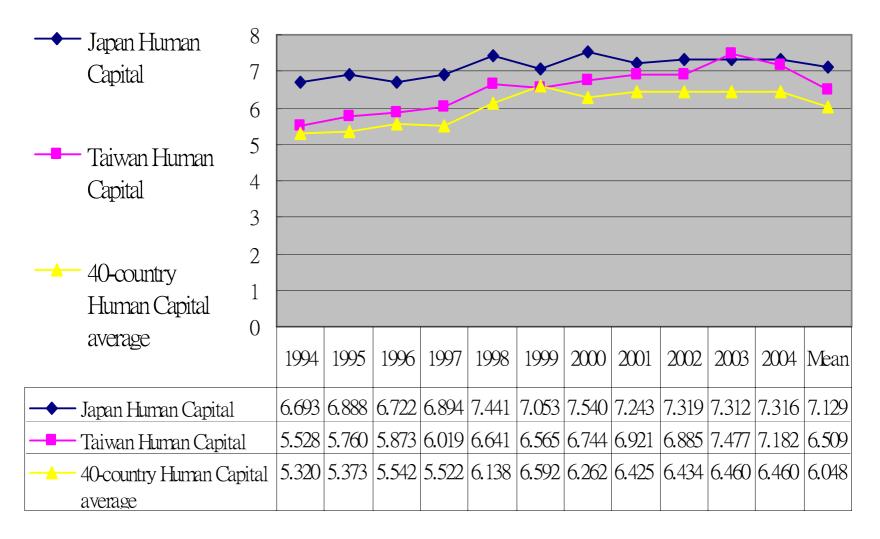


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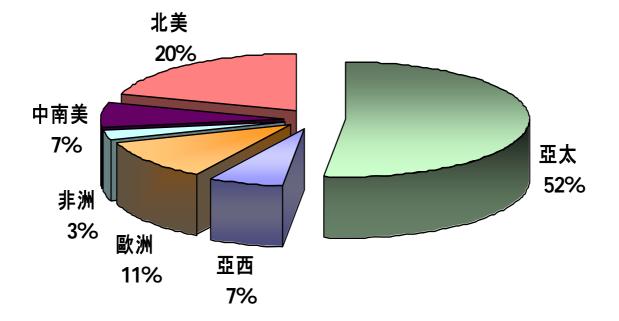
Human Capital comparison of Japan, Taiwan, and 40-country average





2005 foreign students country of origin National Chengchi University





Asian Pacifi c	West Asia	Europe	Africa	Central/ South Am.	North Am.	Total
151	19	33	8	20	59	290
(52%)	(7%)	(11%)	(3%)	(7%)	(20%)	

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Firm Level Human Capital Indicators

Employee competence Job accountability **Employee commitment Employee cooperativeness Employee skills Employee creativity** Employee professional knowledge Organizational tenure Professional tenure Levels of education





Measures that facilitate Human Capital Creation and Accumulation

Vision Strategy	Unleash brain power Effective human resource configuration Employees' emotional support		
Employees: Individual Group	Motivation Effective leadership Team building		
Technology	Continuous learning for technology advancement		
Process: Structure System	Effective recruitment Training & development Job rotation Effective reward system Employee-management relations		
Catalyst: Culture Leadership	Nurturing culture building Facilitating leadership Top management team value manifestation		
External Stakeholders	Explore stakeholders to be organizational human capital Enlarge external partners		





IV. Conclusion

- Human capital is the very foundation of other capitals
- The dynamics of human capital + structural capital + social capital
- Individual talent → firm level HC → industry level HC → national level HC → regional level HC





HC creation and accumulation

- Individual talent
 - Recruiting & selection
 - Training & development
 - Retention
- Firm level HC
 - Leadership
 - Policy
 - Reward system
 - Knowledge management





Intelligence flows

- Encourage students to study abroad and facilitate the environment for returnee.
- Attract foreign students from oversea.
- Improve the living environment and the convenience for foreign experts to live.

– May start from specific community, like HSP.

• Promote various kinds of trade show.





HC creation and accumulation

- Industry level HC
 - Networking
 - Collaboration
 - Knowledge sharing
- National level HC
 - Public policy
 - Support of Ministry of Education
- Regional level HC



http://www.ticrc.nccu.edu.tw





Se-Hwa Wu, Mu-Yen Shu

Strategy management is a critical function in organization. Because the knowledge become the key success factors for firms, the approach of strategy thinking already have changed from the theory of structure of industry to the knowledge-based view instead.

Strategy formation and analysis can be classified into two groups according to the analysis approach. First, strategy can be formulated by view of industrial economic, which is an approach of outside-in. This approach emphasizes that profits of firms come from the monopoly position in industry. Firms should always pursue a good monopoly position in industry structure to protect their profits and also build the entry barriers to refuse competitors coming.

Second, strategy can be viewed from inside-out approach based on firms' resources and capabilities. This approach argues that firms should be looked at as a receptacle of various resources and capabilities which including tangible assets and intangible asset such as manpower, knowledge



