

Policy Brief





IMPROVING COGNITIVE SKILLS FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL PRODUCTIVITY AND GROWTH IN INDONESIA

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BACKGROUND

Indonesia's 60 milion small and medium enterprises (SMEs) contribute

Improving SMEs' competitiveness and productivity is a key element in the government's national midterm development plan (RPJMN).

and occupy









training programs



Understanding the skills and characteristics that are important for success among entrepreneurs is necessary to improve programs that aim to support entrepreneurs.



RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

Investigate the returns of two types of cognitive skills (fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence)

THE ANALYSIS

FLUID INTELLIGENCE

Capacity to think logically and solve problems in novel situations

Highly influenced by genetics and biological factors

Measured by Raven's Progressive Matrices test (shape-matching test) from the IFLS*





CRYSTALLIZED INTELLIGENCE

Ability to use skills, knowledge, and experience

Acquired through education, experience, and interaction with an environment

Measured by mathematics test score in IFLS*



A one standard deviation increase in fluid intelligence leads to

5.7% increase in profit and

- We do not find evidence that crystallized intelligence, once fluid intelligence and education attainment are controlled, has any effect on business performance.
- Increase in crystallized intelligence leads to higher profits only when an entrepreneur is engaged in the sector that is most appropriate given her or his skills.
- We find no evidence of entrepreneurs sorting into sectors based on intelligence or education, presumably due to labor market constraints.

CONCLUSIONS











POLICY MESSAGES









