

RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM

REGIONAL INNOVATION

How to analyze a regions innovativeness? Theories and methods of regional innovation

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Seminar, Summer 2020, Coaching 2, 04.05.2020







Contents of Coaching 2

Part 1 | Theory and Methods to the Regional Dynamic Capabilities View

Part 2 | Cluster Analysis and Porters Diamond: What Makes a Region Competitive?

Part 3 | It's OWL - Entrepreneurial Ecosystems

Learning Outcomes You...

- Recognize three different approaches to regional analysis
- Receive the foundation to perform your own analysis
- Learn to distinguish different kinds of theory and methodology





General Q&A



1 | Moodle and group finding

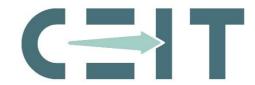








1 | Partners



- Additional input, exchange and transfer
- For example...





- Energieagentur.NRW
- Cube 5
- ruhr:HUB
- CEIT
- Handwerkskammer Düsseldorf
- Worldfactory
- InWIS
- Regionalverband Ruhr
- NRW.Bank
- Business Metropole Ruhr
- And probably many more....













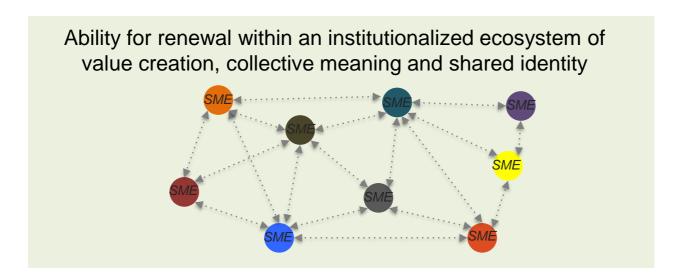




What is the Regional Dynamic Capability View?

A multilevel perspective on the process of innovating a region

2 | Regional Capabilities



Regional capabilities

"capacity to create and provide collective competition goods and to stimulate and stabilize **communication** and **cooperation** between regional companies, schools, universities, technology transfer, research and development facilities and political and administrative actors. ... this is 'the firm's ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competences to address **rapidly changing environments**"

(Heidenreich, 2005, p. 742 with reference to Teece et al., 1997, p. 516)







2 | Regional Capabilities

25. Oktober 2019, 9:10 Uhr Zulieferer-Branche

Ein Umbruch, wie ihn die Autoindustrie noch nicht erlebt hat

A yet unseen revolution in the automotive industries

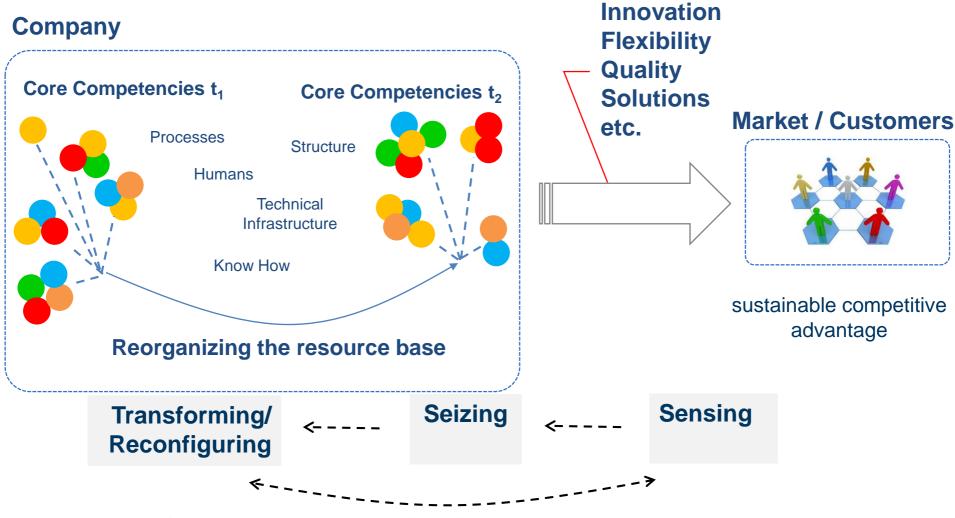
→ A need for change that asks for reconfiguring the industries resource base







2 | 1 Perspective of the Dynamic Capability View





⇒ combine DCV with new institutionalism and regional studies



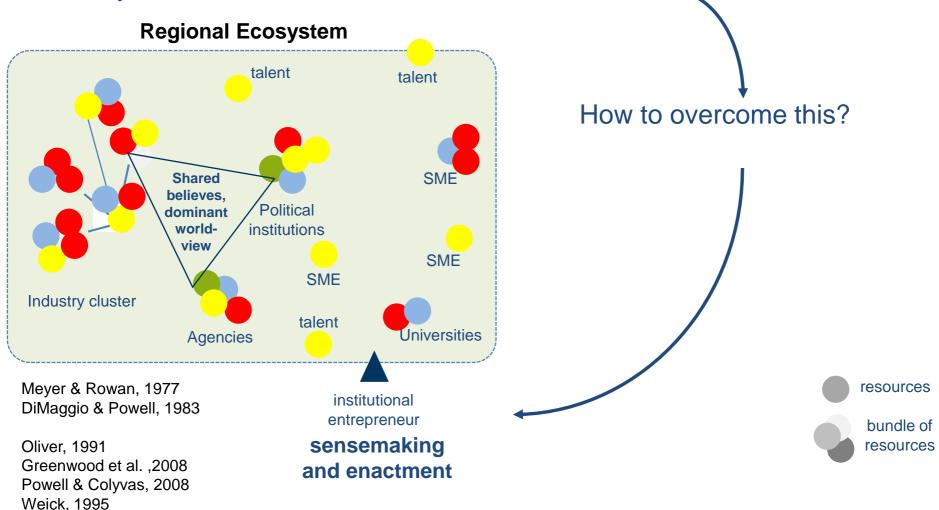






2 | 2 Perspective of the New Institutionalism:

→ taken for granted practices, resistance to change and development in an ecosystem: All institutions follow the same routines —



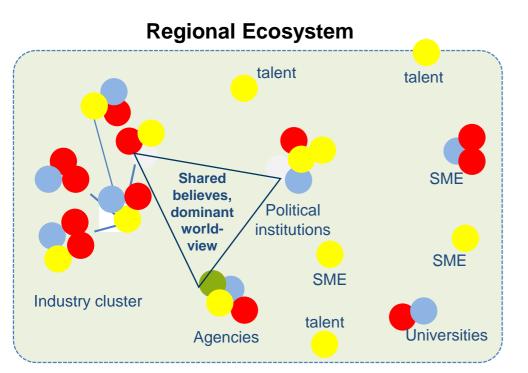




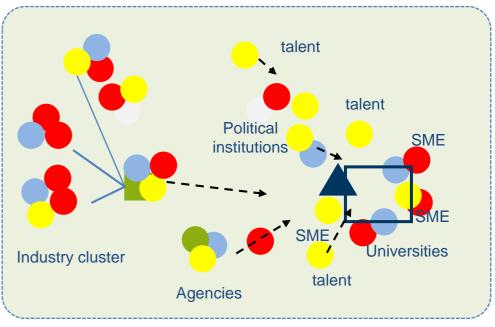


2 | 3a Perspective of regional studies:

innovation resulting from the strength of weak ties and middleground projects



Regional Ecosystem under Renewal



Meyer & Rowan, 1977 DiMaggio & Powell, 1983

Oliver, 1991 Greenwood et al. ,2008 Powell & Colyvas, 2008 Weick, 1995 Granovetter, 1973 Grabher, 1993 Cohendet et al., 2010, 2014

sensemaking and enactment





bundle of resources



institutional entrepreneur



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middleground

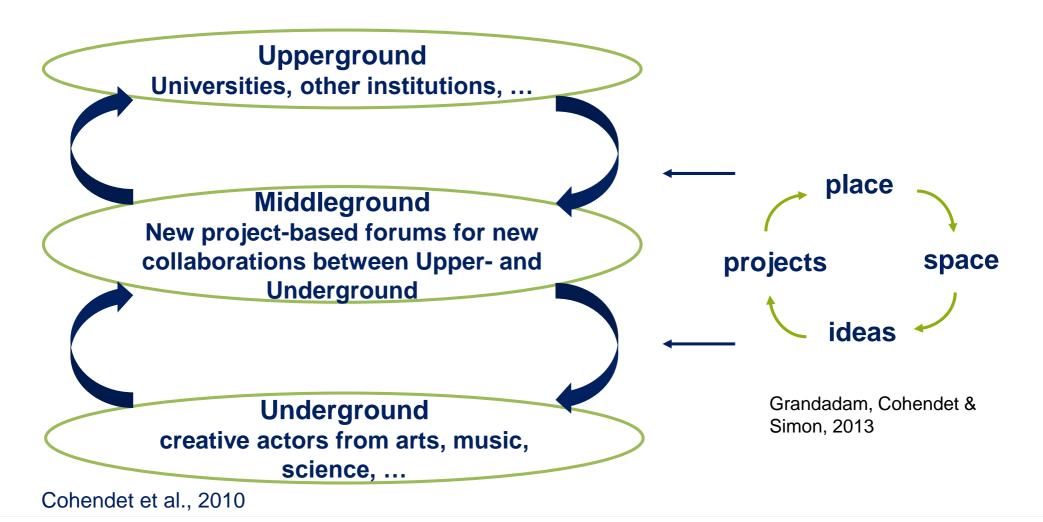




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2 | 3b The anatomy of the creative city

Understanding the role of the middleground

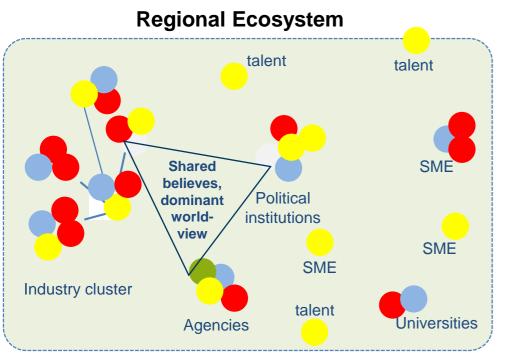




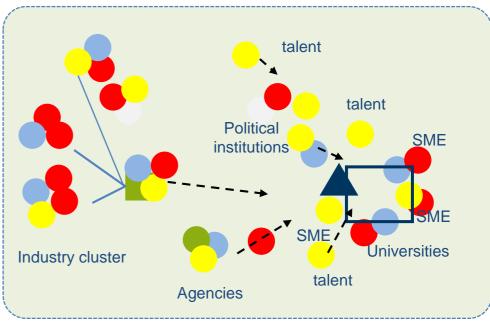




2 | Regional Dynamic Capability View (RDCV) – integration of components from three approaches



Regional Ecosystem under Renewal



Seizing regional resources

(firms and institutions)

crises - resilience - attractiveness

sensemaking and enactment







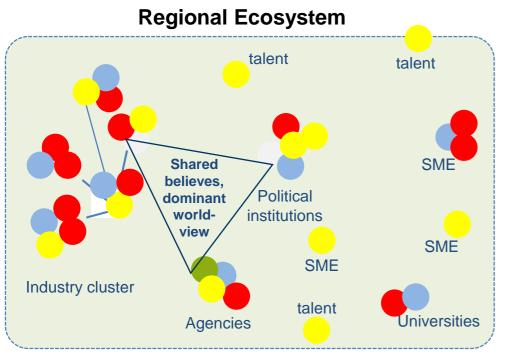




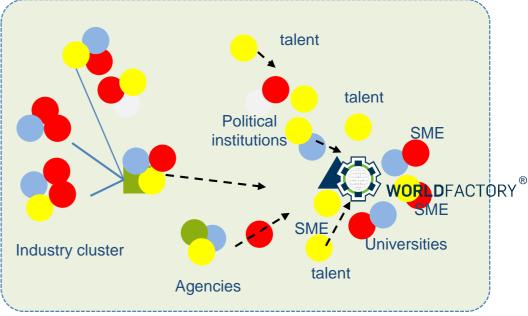


WILKENS, U. (2017): Towards a Regional Dynamic View – Components of Macrofoundation. In: Journal of Competences, Strategy & Management, Vol. 9: Approaching Dynamic Capabilities from a Multi-Level Perspective – Macrofoundations and Microfoundations, Hampp-Verlag, S. 33-56.

2 | The development of the Ruhr region in the light of the RDCV: WorldFactory® as middleground



Regional Ecosystem under Renewal



Seizing regional resources

(firms and institutions)

crises - resilience - attractiveness

sensemaking and enactment





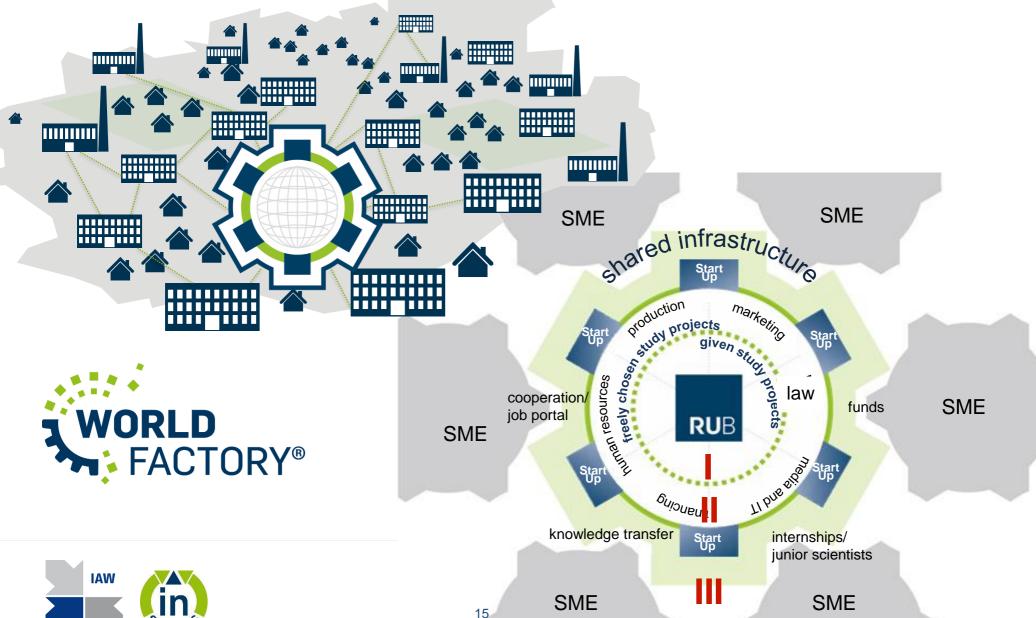








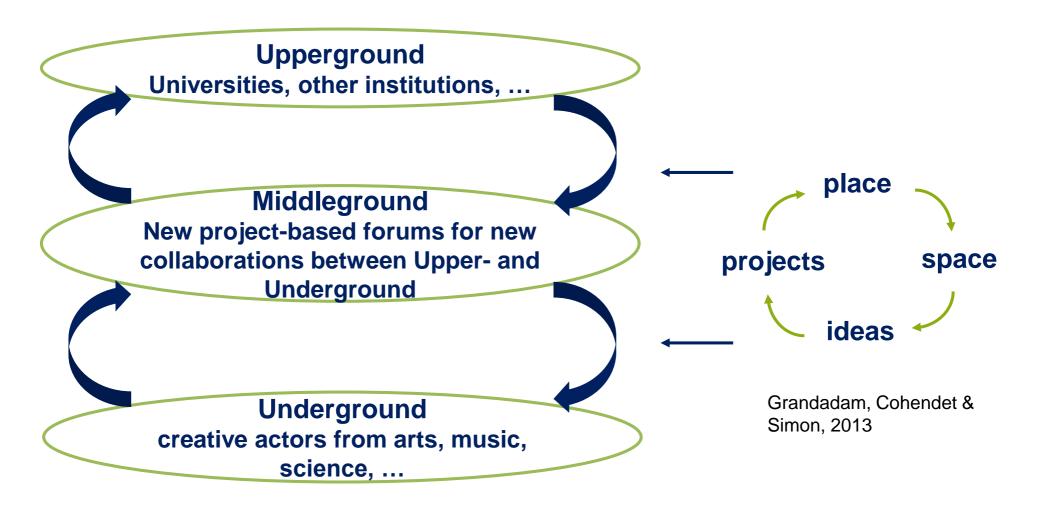
2 | New institutional players in todays development towards Bochum 4.0: WORLDFACTORY®



The process of Regional Innovation

Analysing the process of regional innovation according to the Creative City approach and the RDCV

2 | The anatomy of the creative city Analyzing the effects of the middleground











2 | Analyzing capabilities and events

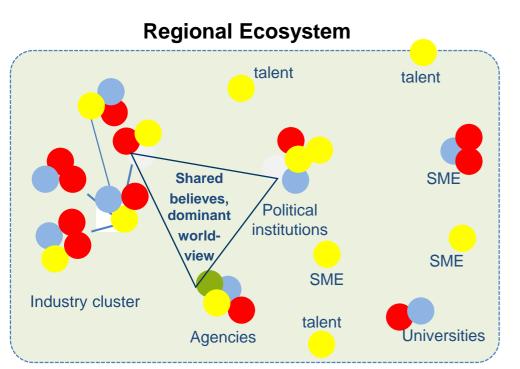
Variable	Operationalization / indicator	Research method
Upperground	 Number of institutions Collaboration between institution (e.g. university cluster) 	Document analysis Search for contracts and their fulfilment (interviews)
Underground	 Creative scene (diversity of genres, percentage compared to other regions) Creative class, talents (higher education) 	Document analysis Public statistics
Middleground	 What type of new ground Uniqueness of new ground versus certain (competing) activities Number and type of spaces Number and type of places Initiated new projects and their development Participation rate in new projects over time Participation rate of upperground and underground members in new projects 	Document analysis Interviews
Effects in regional innovation	 Number and development of start-ups Number and development of public-private partnership Development of B2B-cooperation between middleground participants Patents related to middleground activities New product or service development related to middleground activities 	Expert interviews Statistics



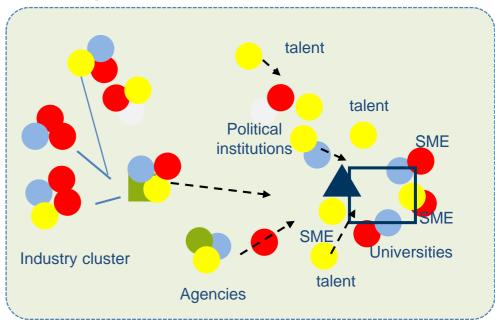




2 | Regional Dynamic Capability View (RDCV) – integration of components from three approaches



Regional Ecosystem under Renewal



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2 | Selected variables of the RDCV

Variable	Operationalization / indicator	Research method	
Regional identity	Symbols and stories in use	Observation of representative events	
Crisis	Perceived and communicated decline in a field of business	Industry reports; newspaper reports	
Institutional entrepreneurs/ underground	Accentuation of formerly uninvolved actors	Participating observation of regional board meetings, storytelling in the regional community, attribution of influence among members of the regional community; newspaper reports	
Sensemaking	New arguments and perspectives becoming dominant subjects in the regional discourse	Participating observation of regional board meetings, storytelling in the regional community, newspaper reports	
Changes in resource allocation	 number of public–private partnerships start-up founding rate Talent: Talent Index: percentage of academics/highly educated people among the regional population compared to the national index (see Florida 2005, 119) Brain drain/gain index: percentage of university graduates grown up in the region compared to percentage of graduates working in the region after graduation 		Document analysis Regional statistics National statistics Regional statistics Industry reports

3 | Content Summary

- RDCV integrates ideas from three quite different perspectives which are
- → DCV, new institutionalism and the creative city fork of regional studies
- Together they form a perspective which recognizes the region as an ecosystem
- Due to crisis or similiar circumstances like structural change that ecosystem is under pressure
- A possible answer is to reconfigure the regions (organisational) resources hence these resources become dynamic
- Dynamic means here ever-adopting to change
- As a result the region now can address problems appropriately



3 | RCDV Instrument Summary

- RDCV as an instrument for regional analysis aims at minor scale regions (e.g. a city)
- It conceives the ecosystem and the comprised actors and their resources or capabilities
- Most RDCV analysis look at which regional actor (organization) can be the middleground actor and what capabilities are available and may be reconfigured and adapted
- As an instrument for regional analysis it is more of an qualitative than a quantitative approach but it can utilize considerable amount of quantitative research and data

