

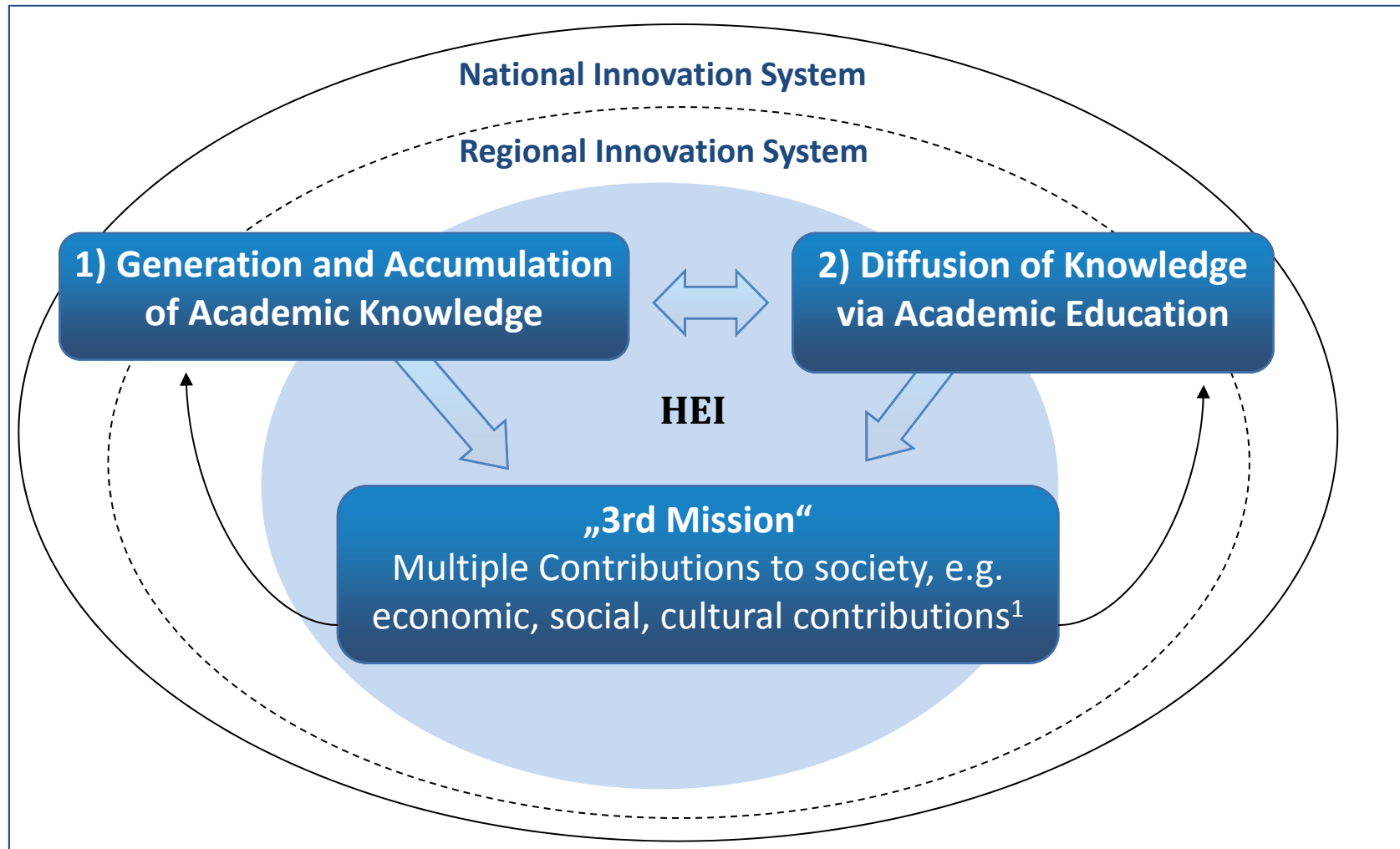


Measuring the Regional “Third-Mission-Potential” of Different Types of HEIs

Niederrhein Institute for Regional and Structural Research (NIERS)

Angelika Jaeger, Johannes Kopper

Functions of Higher Education Institutions



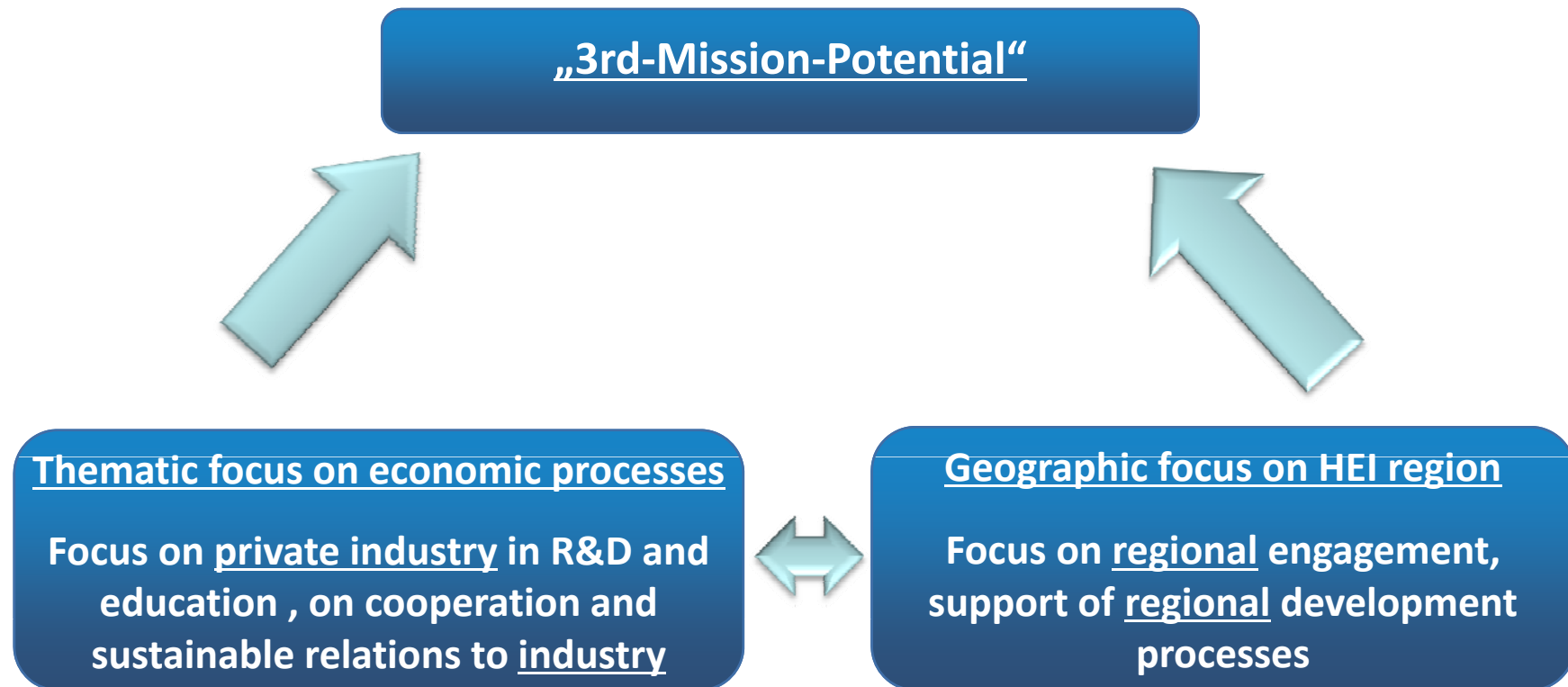
Functions of Higher Education Institutions

3rd Mission

→ No clear definition, but several key concepts:

- **Triple helix model** university-industry-government (Etzkowitz / Leydesdorff 2000)
- **The engaged university model:** university functions adapt to regional needs (e.g. Uyarra 2010)
- **Regional innovation systems concept:** innovation as social process in subsystems of knowledge generation & exploitation, enabled by institutions, supported by interaction (Asheim et al. 2011, Bathelt /Depner 2003)
- **Mode 2 of knowledge production approach:** knowledge generation by interaction of different disciplines and applicability to real-life problems (Gibbons et al. 1994)
- **Entrepreneurial university model:** targeting economic autonomy and knowledge transfer to industry (Clark 2001, Etzkowitz et al. 2000)
- **Regional System Builder:** HEI have socio-economic responsibility to build and support regional systems (Caniels / van den Bosch 2011)

Intermediary Factor of Influence: 3rd Mission Potential



Research Objectives

1) Developing an empirical measure for 3rd-Mission-Potential

2) Applying this empirical measure to analyze the German Higher Educations System:

- **Research Question 1:** The activities of which type of HEI - universities of applied sciences (*Fachhochschulen*) or universities (*Universitäten*) - are more focused on private industry employment?
- **Research Question 2:** The activities of which type of HEI are thematically better aligned with structure of private industry employment in the geographical environment, the HEI region?

Developing an Empirical measure for 3rd-Mission-Potential

Analyzing congruence between...

→ Structure of Education at HEI

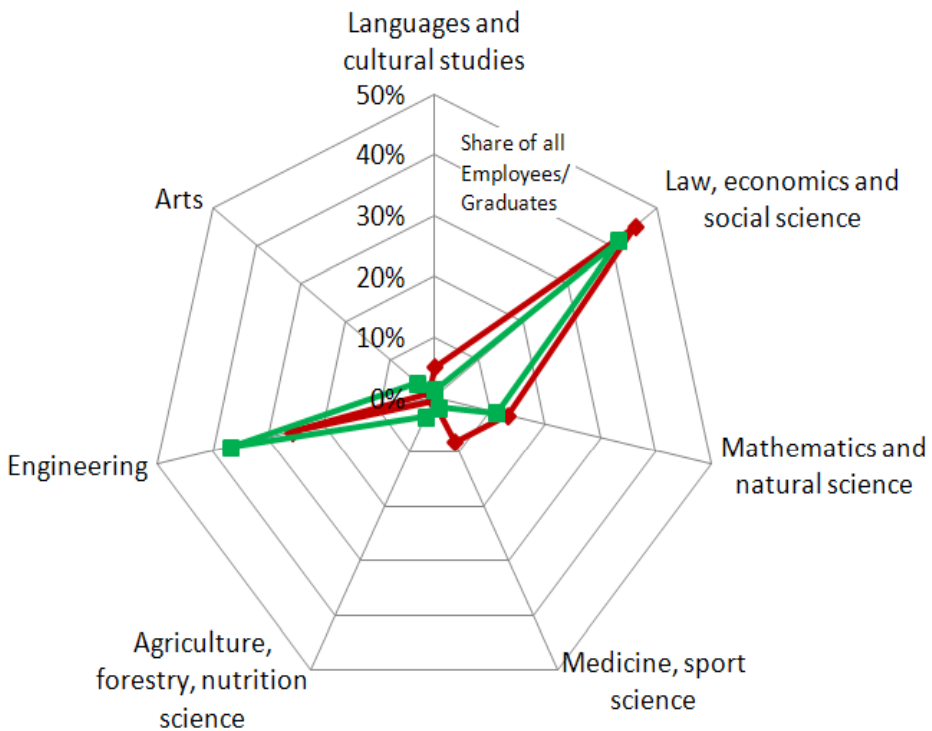
- Data of German HEI graduates 2011
- Dissected by study fields, classification of Federal Statistical Office, 4-digit level
- Considered HEI: public, no religious / private HEI, no special thematic focus;
N 1= 100 UAS, N2 = 80 U

→ Structure of Employment

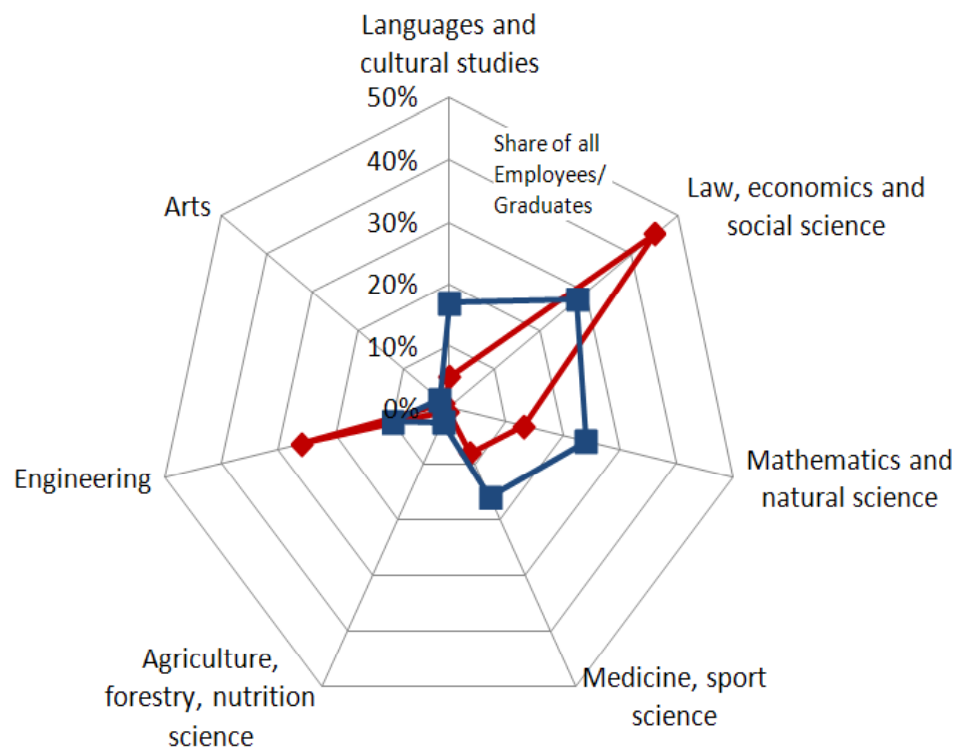
- Privat industry employment (*SvB*) 2011
- Dissected by occupations, classification of Federal Statistical Office KldB 92, 3-digit-level
- Only sectors with a share of academics > 5% considered, only academics
- Different geographical levels: Region (*NUTS-3*, *Kreis*, in which HEI is located), Federal State (*NUTS-1*), Nation
- Distributional key index: study areas are associated with thematically equivalent occupational field

Comparing the „Fit“ of Education Structures of HEI with Data on National Employment

Universities of Applied Sciences



Universities



Employed Academics, 2011

Graduates of UAS (n=100) in Germany, 2011

Graduates of U (n=80) in Germany, 2011

First Conclusions

Q.1: The activities of which type of HEI - universities of applied sciences (*Fachhochschulen*) or universities (*Universitäten*) - are more focused on private industry-oriented education?

H 1: The congruence between the structures of education of UAS and private industry employment is generally higher compared to the equivalent of U.

→ Approved, but rather according to visual measures

→ **For valid approval, a more holistic empirical measure is necessary**

Empirical measure for 3rd-Mission-Potential

Q.2: The activities of which type of HEI are thematically better aligned with the industry structure in the geographical environment, the HEI region?

H 2.1: In comparison to Us. structures, education activities of UAS. are thematically better aligned with the specific private industry structure in the geographical environment.

H 2.2: A special focus on regional private industry employment structures can be identified for education activities of universities of applied sciences.

Calculation of a Fit Index

$$FI_{hi} = \left(0,5 \times \sum_{j=1}^m \left| \frac{Y_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^m Y_{ij}} - \frac{X_{hj}}{\sum_{j=1}^m X_{hj}} \right| \right) \times 100$$

FI_{hi} = fit index of HEI h and considered geographic unit i

Y_{ij} = Employed academics in considered geographic unit i in industry/academic field j

X_{hj} = graduates at the HEI h in the industry/academic field j

m = industries/academic fields

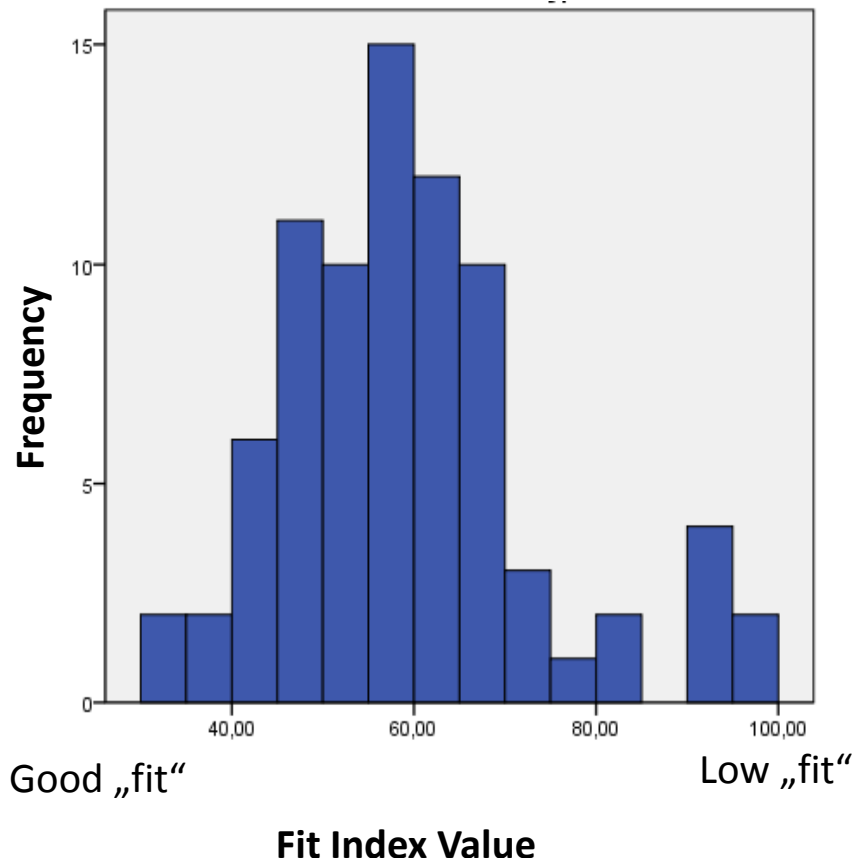
→ Concept very similar to approach to determine the localization coefficient

HEI-Region Fit Indices on Different Geographical Levels

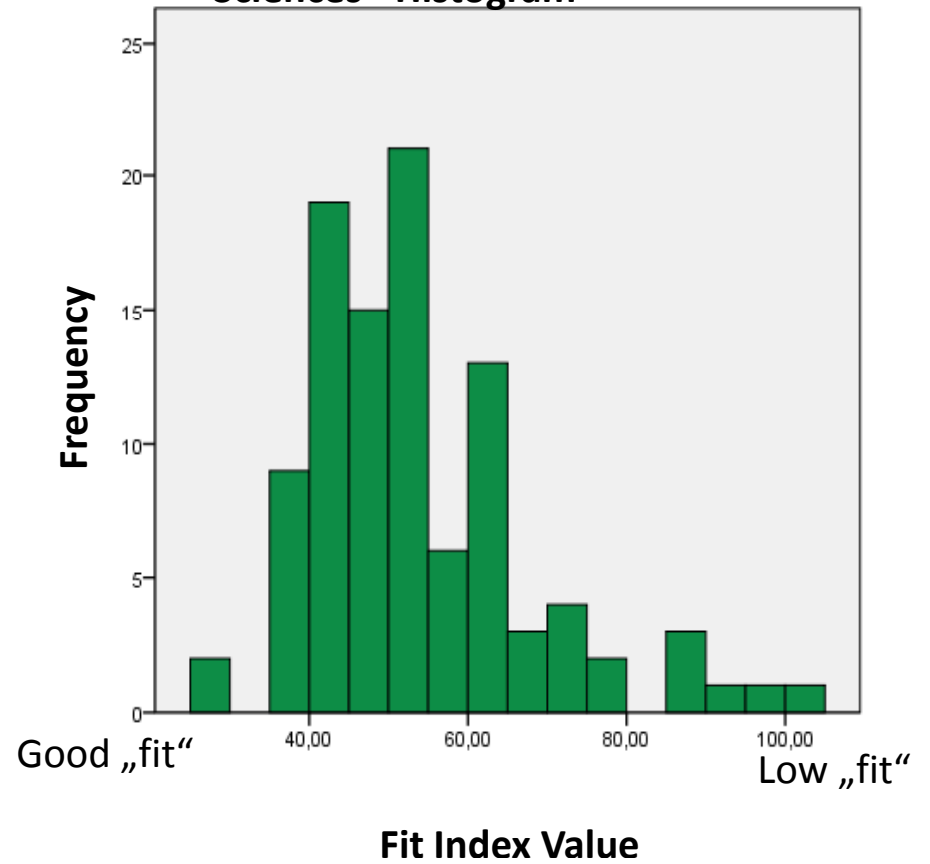
HEI-region-fit indices to determine the fit between employment and the HEI's educational curriculum			
	Ø fit index		
	National level	Federal State level (NUTS-1)	Regional level (NUTS-3)
Universities of applied sciences (n=100)	52.43	52.78	53.78
Universities (n=80)	60.61	60.98	59.52
All HEIs (n=180)	56.06	56.43	56.33

Fit Index – Histograms for regional level

Fit Index Universities - Histogram



Fit Index Universities of Applied Sciences - Histogram



HEI-Region Fit Index on regional level: Top 10: Good fit between HEI and regional industry

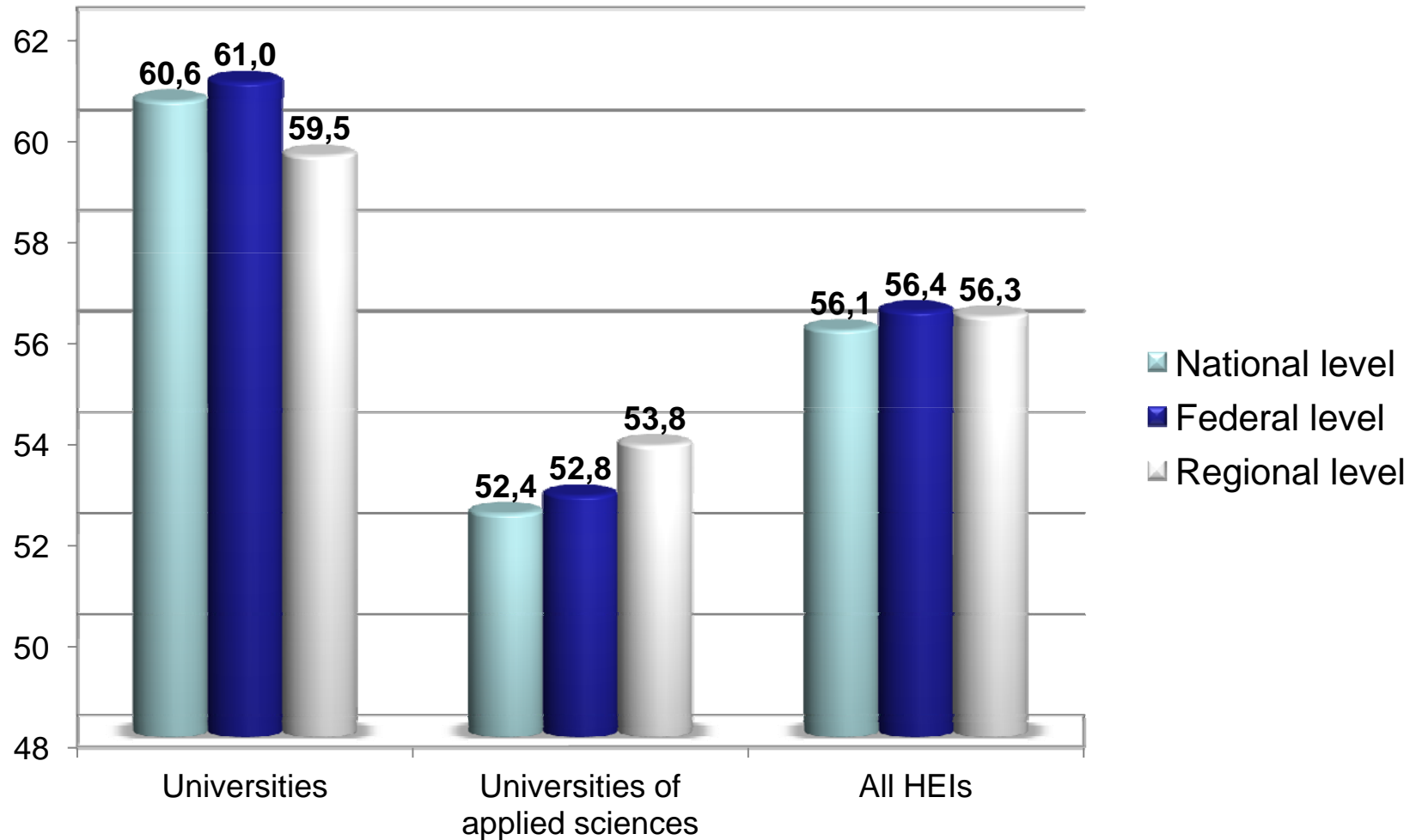
Universities	Fit-Index (NUTS-3)	Universities of Applied Sciences	Fit-Index (NUTS-3)
1 TH Aachen	31,95	Duale Hochschule Baden Württemberg, Stuttgart (FH)	29,40
2 U Magdeburg	33,77	FH Ingolstadt	29,88
3 Karlsruher Institut für Technologie	37,71	H Bremen	35,66
4 TU Ilmenau	38,06	H für Technik und Wirtschaft Saarbrücken	36,97
5 TU Darmstadt	41,61	FH Kaiserslautern	37,14
6 U Paderborn	42,68	H Zittau/Görlitz (FH)	38,27
7 U Duisburg-Essen	42,75	FH Südwestfalen	38,83
8 Internationales Hochschulinstitut Zittau	43,24	FH Kiel	38,93
9 U Lüneburg	43,94	FH Dortmund	38,96
10 U Mannheim	44,01	FH Nürnberg	38,97

Q.2: The activities of which type of HEI are thematically better aligned with the structure of private industry in the geographical environment, the HEI region?

H 2.1: In comparison to Us. structures, education activities of UAS. are thematically better aligned with the specific private industry structure in the geographical environment.

H 2.2: A special focus on regional private industry employment structures can be identified for education activities of universities of applied sciences.

Fit Indices on Different Geographical Levels



Conclusion

- Task sharing between universities and universities of applied sciences
- The curriculum of UAS is more aligned to the employment structure of private industry than the U's curriculum
- In comparison to U structures, the education activities of UAS are thematically better aligned with the specific private industry structure in the geographical environment.
- **Nevertheless:** According to chosen research approach, UAS do not have a stronger geographical focus on regional industry employment than on national industry employment.
 - They do not have a special focus on regional activities

Future Outlook

Yes, the developed fit index was further tested...

- Statistical tests: Levenes test, Mann-Whitney-U-Test → significant difference between the two distributions (→ paper)
- Model variation: different forms of employment (→ paper)

... but should also be applied as valuable basis for further research :

- Panel data instead of cross-section analysis
- How does 3rd mission potential influence 3rd mission activities (e.g. regional knowledge transfer)?
- How does HEI-region fit index influence innovation, economic growth, etc.?



[Thank you for your attention!](#)

Hochschule Niederrhein
University of Applied Sciences



NIERS

Niederrhein Institut für
Regional- und Strukturforschung
Niederrhein Institute for
Regional and Structural Research

Literature

- Asheim, B.T.; Lawton Smith, H.; Oughton, C.: Constructing Regional Advantage: Platform Policies Based on Related Variety and Differentiated Knowledge Bases. *Regional Studies*, vol. 45, 2011, pp. 883 – 904.
- Bathelt, H.; Depner, H.: Innovation, Institution und Region: Zur Diskussion über nationale und regionale Innovationssysteme. *Erdkunde*, Nr. 57, 2003, pp. 126-143.
- Caniëls, M. / van den Bosch, H.: The role of Higher Education Institutions in building regional innovation systems. In: *Papers in Regional Science*, Vol. 90 No. 2, June 2011.
- Clark, B.: 'The entrepreneurial university: New foundations for collegiality, autonomy and achievement', *Higher Education Management*, Vol. 13, Nr. 2, 2001, pp. 9-24 .
- Etzkowitz, H. / Leydesdorff: The dynamics of innovation: from National Systems and „Mode 2“ to a Triple Helix of university – industry-government relations. In: *Research Policy*, Nr. 29, 2000, p. 109-123.
- Etzkowitz H., Webster A., Gebhardt C., Terra B.: The future of the university and the university of the future: evolution of ivory tower to entrepreneurial paradigm. *Research Policy* Nr. 29, 2000, pp. 313-330
- Faggian, A. / McCann, P.: Human Capital and Regional Development. In: Capello, R. / Nijkamp, P.: *Handbook of Regional Growth and Development Theories*, Cheltenham. 2008, pp 131-151.

Literature

- Gibbons, M. / Limoges, C. / Nowotny, H. / Schwarzman, S. / Scott, P. / Trow, M.: The new production of knowledge. London et al., 2004.
- Industrie- und Handelskammer Düsseldorf und Mittlerer Niederrhein: Konjunktur-Sonderthema: Fachkräftemangel in der Region Düsseldorf / Mittlerer Niederrhein – Jahresbeginn 2012. Abruf am 27. April 2012, auf http://krefeld.ihk.de/media/upload/ihk/imap/20120201/fachkraeftemangel_jb2012_imap.pdf
- Industrie- und Handelskammer Mittlerer Niederrhein: Wachstumsbremse Fachkräftemangel – eine Analyse des Arbeitsmarktes Mittlerer Niederrhein. IHK Schriftenreihe, Nr. 127/2010.
- Leisering, B. / Rolff, K.: Was bindet junge Akademiker an Arbeitsplätze in der Region? Ergebnisse einer Online-Umfrage bei MINT-Studierenden in NRW. In: Institut für Arbeit und Technik IAT, Westfälische Hochschule Gelsenkirchen, Forschung Aktuell, 03/2012.
- Tripl, M. / Sinozic, T. / Lawton Smith, H.: Reconsidering the role of universities in regional development. Research Paper presented at the 51st Congress of the European Regional Science Association in Bratislava, 2012.
- UYARRA, E.: The Impact of Universities on Regional Innovation: A Critique and Policy Implications. Manchester Business School Working Paper, No. 564, 2008.

Potential Factors of Influence on Regional Knowledge Transfer

