

# Organisational demography in the public sector

New insights from OrgReg

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#### Overview

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# Background and motivation





# Changes in public sector research landscape in Europe

- Comprehensive changes of public sector research landscape over the last twenty years (Aula & Tienari, 2011)
- Main challenges: growing internationalisation, drive for quality, rising importance of research and innovation, reliance on external sources of finance, etc.
- Places universities and public research organisations in a strong global competition (Hazelkorn, 2013)
- In light of these developments two contrary developments can be observed
  - a) initiation of *concentration processes* (mergers and take-overs) to enable public sector research organisations (PSROs) to gain critical mass and rationalise the use of resources, and
  - b) creation of specialised PSROs by *separation processes* (splits and spinouts) as independent entities to focus on their core operations and to increase their international visibility in specific scientific fields

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#### Motivation and objectives

- Systematic approaches to analyse patterns of PSROs' concentration and separation processes across Europe are still scarce (Pruvot et al., 2015)
- The objectives are to give a *descriptive overview* of event types and actors involved, and to *identify characteristics* of demographic changes in PSROs
  - Focus on geography and organisational types involved
  - Using a novel data set on demographic events in the PSROs landscape in Europe between 2000 and 2016
- In the future, these insights will be used for the development of a comprehensive typology of demographic events in Europe

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# Data and methodological approach





# **Empirical basis**

- Analysis is based on data recorded in the Register of research and higher education organisations (OrgReg) a central facility within RISIS (risis.eu)
- We traced demographic events of PSROs since 2000 in Europe and distinguished between four different types of demographic events:
  - mergers of at least two entities creating a new legal entity,
  - splits of an existing entity into two or more independent entities,
  - take-overs, where an entity was absorbed by an existent entity, and
  - spin-outs of a section of an entity to create a new, separated entity.
- OrgReg covers 396 demographic events between 2000 and 2016 in 28 European countries: 150 mergers, 185 take-overs, 54 spin-outs and 7 splits (March 2018)



#### Characteristics of demographic events

- Demographic events are diverse with respect to their type and scope, their institutional and geographical dimension
- We characterise demographic events along the following dimensions:
  - type of PSROs involved: similarity or complementarity of activity profile
    (education vs. research), subject scope (generalist vs. specialist) and
    regulatory characteristics (public/private status) (based on Lepori et al, 2017)
  - geographical scope: combination of widely spread or geographically close organisations within and outside metropolitan regions



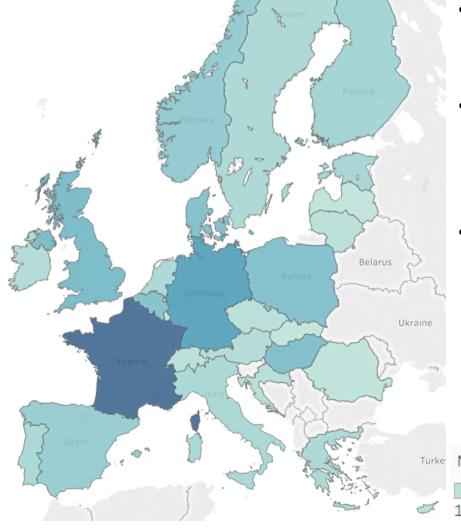
Descriptive overview: Event types and actors





# Number of demographic events in European countries





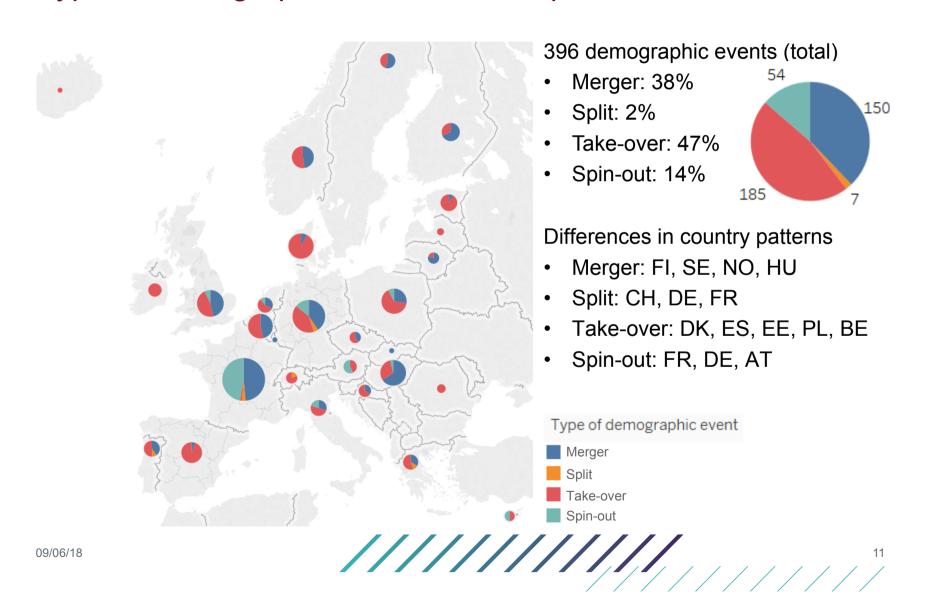
- 33 countries in total covered by OrgReg
- 396 demographic events in 28 countries between 2000 and 2016 identified

#### Top 5 countries

Country	Number of events		
France	72		
Germany	42		
UK	28		
Hungary	26		
Denmark	25		
Poland	25		

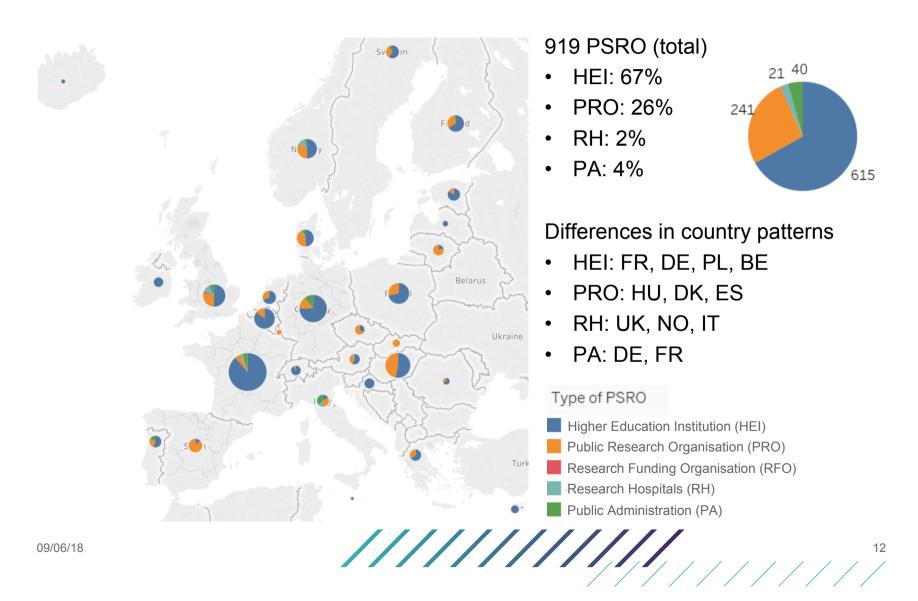


#### Type of demographic events in European countries



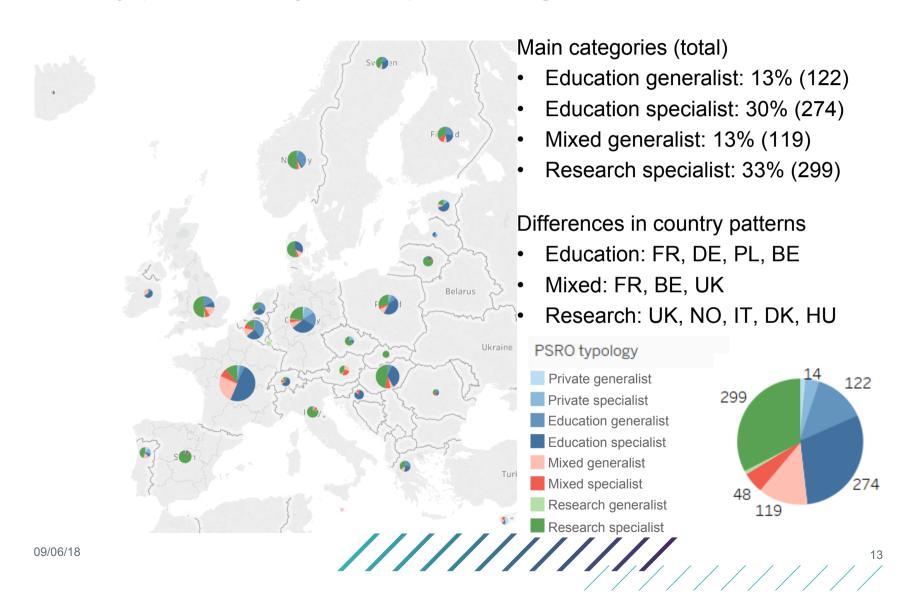


# Type of PSRO involved in demographic events





# Typology of PSROs based on activity profile, subject scope and legal status





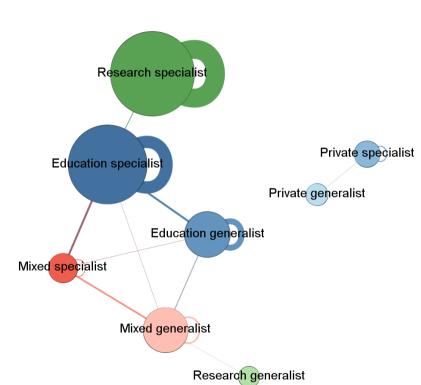
# Characteristics of concentration processes





# Frequent combinations of PSRO types in mergers

Most frequent mergers involve PSROs of same type



Mergers between **same PSRO type** (total 83%)

- Research specialists (38%)
- Education specialists (25%)
- Education generalists (12%)

Mergers between **diff. PSRO types** (total 17%)

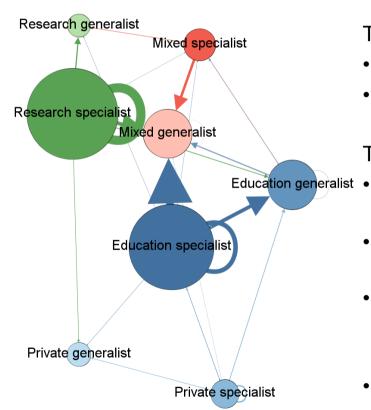
- Education generalist / Educat. specialist (4%)
- Education specialist / Mixed specialist (4%)
- Mixed generalist / Mixed specialist (3%)

Node size: Number of organisations



# Frequent combinations of PSRO types in take-overs

Take-overs also often take place between PSRO of different types



Take-over between **same PSRO type** (total 37%)

- Research specialists (22%)
- Education specialists (11%)

Take-over between **diff. PSRO types** (total 63%)

- Education specialists taken over by Mixed generalists (18%)
- Education specialists taken over by Education generalists (9%)
- Research specialists taken-over by Mixed generalists (9%)
- Tendency towards larger "generalists"

Node size: Number of organisations



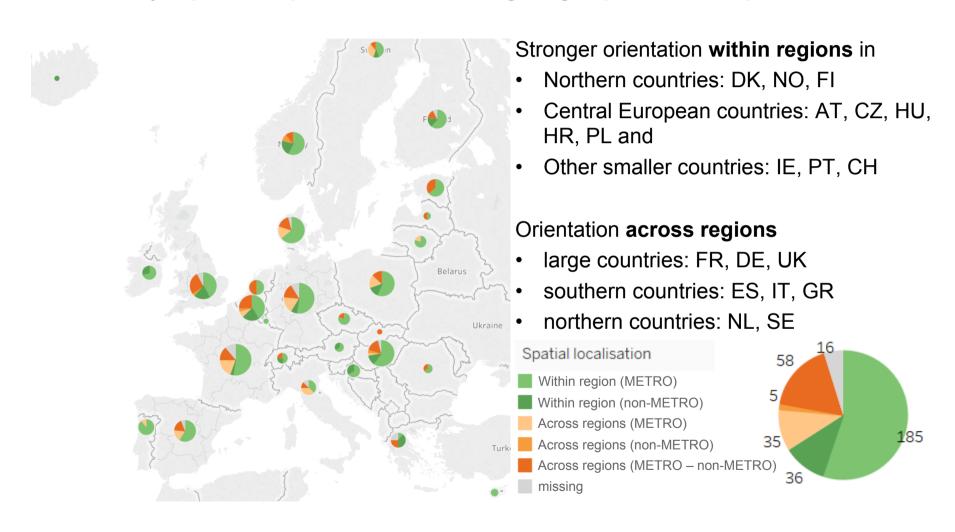
# Geographical scope of concentration processes

- Merger and take-over took place within or across metropolitan regions and (adapted) NUTS2 regions.
  - within the region: all organisations involved in the concentration process are situated in the same (metropolitan) region
  - across regions: organisations belong to different (metropolitan) regions
- Localisation of PSROs
  - Most PSRO types are located in metropolitan regions (>80%)
  - Exception: only 39% of Education generalists are located in metrop. regions

Geographical dimension		Merger		Take-over	
		counts	share	counts	share
within region	METRO	77	51%	108	58%
	non-METRO	21	14%	15	8%
across regions	METRO	12	8%	23	12%
	non METRO	4	3%	1	1%
	METRO - non-METRO	24	16%	34	18%
missing		12	8%	4	2%
Total		150	100%	185	100%

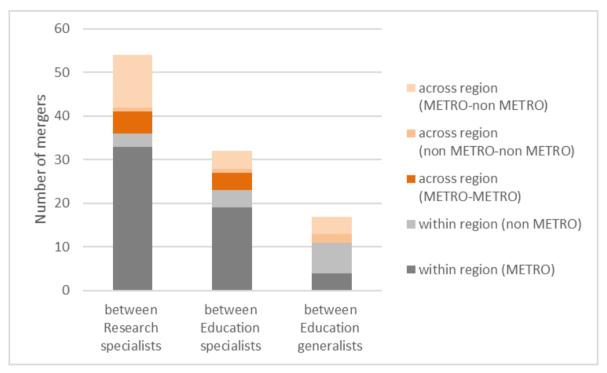


#### Country specific patterns of the geographical scope of events





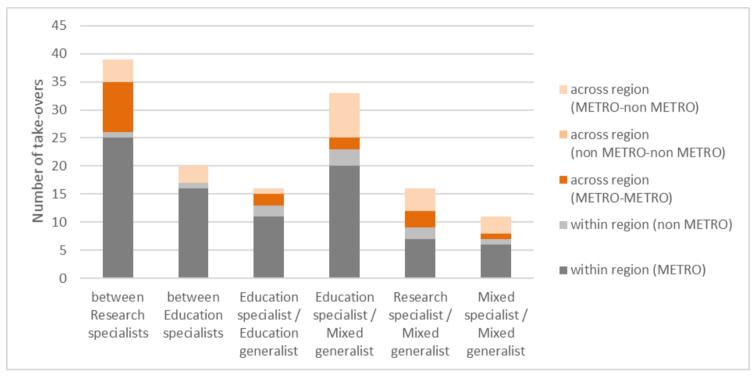
# Geographical scope of mergers and PSROs types involved



- Between "specialists" of the same type (education or research) frequently within metropolitan regions → regional consolidation in metropolitan regions
- Between Education generalists rather within non-metropolitan regions → regional consolidation outside metropolitan regions
- The majority of mergers across (metrop.) regions affect two or more Research specialists



# Geographical scope of take-overs and PSROs types involved



- Majority within the same metropolitan region → regional consolidation of "specialists"
- In 39% of all take-overs across (metropolitan) regions, "specialists" are absorbed by Mixed generalists; in 23% Research specialists integrate other Research specialists
- Take-overs by Education generalists again geographically concentrated, but now in contrast to mergers – within metropolitan regions



# Concluding remarks and outlook





# Concluding remarks

- The study brings, for the first time, systematic evidence on the characteristics of organisational demography in Europe between 2000 and 2016
- Majority of events deal with take-overs and mergers,
  - embedded in system-wide processes launched by public authorities, or
  - incentivized by public authorities, but implemented voluntarily and bottom-up
- Types of PSROs involved
  - mergers and take-overs mostly affect PSROs of the same type
  - take-overs also often take place between PSROs of different types, with a tendendcy that generalists absorb other, mostly specialsed PSROs
- Geographical patterns of concentration processes
  - Usually geographically concentrated (metropolitan areas), but considerable amount of cross-region events, usually generalists absorbing specialists
  - Tendency that cross-region take-overs involve PSROs of different type



#### Outlook

- Consolidation of the PSRO typology and development of a comprehensive typology of demographic events in Europe
- Use the developed empirical basis for the identification of interesting countryand/or sector specific case studies
- The processed data and results bear the potential to infer about the complex relationships between concentration processes and research performance by means of an explanatory analytical framework
  - to assess the impact of concentration processes on the subsequent research activities and performance of the newly formed institution and
  - to identify determinants of successful PSRO mergers and take overs



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