

BACKGROUND & THEORY

New Growth Theory (Romer, Solow)

- Economic growth as a result of endogenous and not external forces
- Investment in human capital, innovation, and knowledge as significant contributors to econ. growth (*knowledge as a key driver*)

New Consensus of Regional Innovation

- The main aim is to achieve regional agreements; that is manifested in including key organizations and individuals, which operate on the regional innovative field, in the process of working out the strategy
- Constructive Regional Advantage, CRA (Boshma, Asheim) / Smart Specialisation, SS (McCann, Arguiles-Ortega)

Knowledge Based Regional Development, KBRD

Regional Innovation Systems, RISs (Cooke, Morgan)

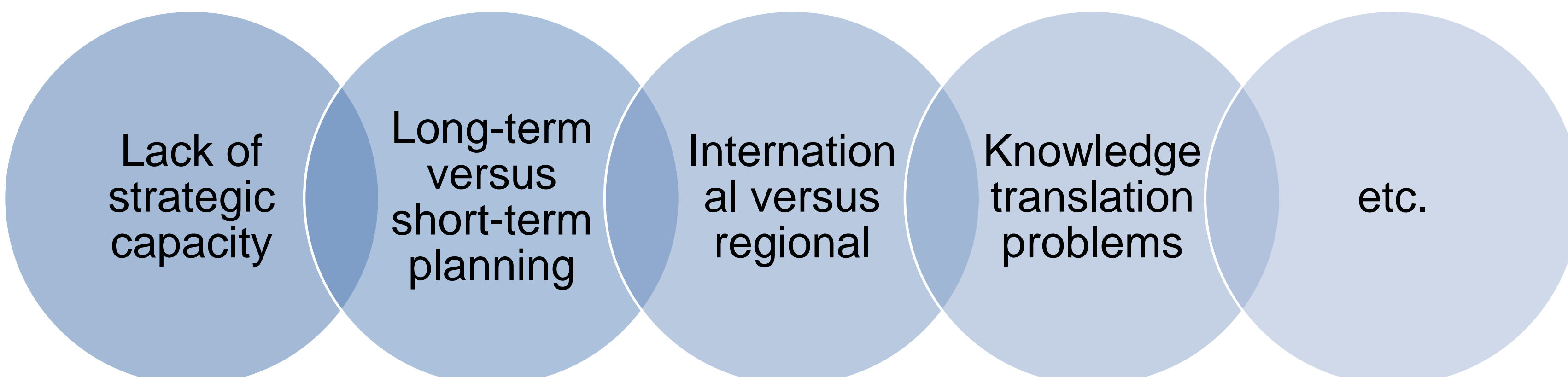
Regional Evolutionary Economic Growth

Regional Innovation Coalitions, RICs (Sotarauta, Beer, Lagendijk)

RESEARCH

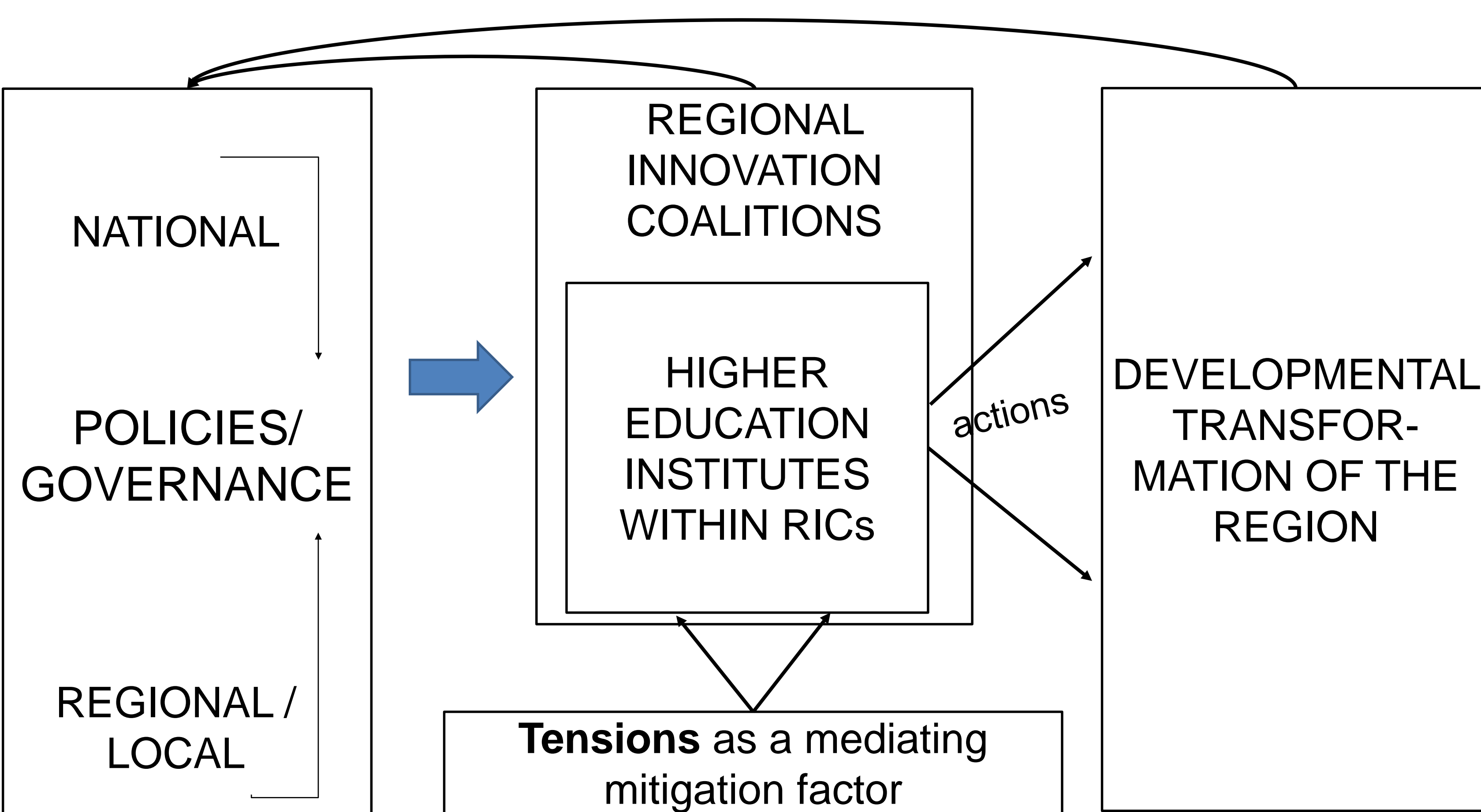
- **RICs** = a group of actors that seek to collaborate strategically
- BUT, some RICs work together more seamlessly (e.g. Eindhoven or Cambridge) than others (e.g. Twente)...

TENSIONS WITHIN THESE COALITIONS



Research Question:
What policies stimulate regional innovation coalitions (RICs) in ordinary regions to collaborate more effectively to deliver knowledge-based economic growth?

MODEL



METHODS

Qualitative Case Study Approach

Inclusion of three regions, their regional HEIs and other actors within the RUNIN network:

- Twente (Netherlands)
- Lincolnshire (United Kingdom), 3Q 2018
- Aveiro (Portugal), 1Q 2018
- Data collection 2018
- primary and secondary sources, including (policy) documents, observation, semi-structured open-ended interviews, and academic publications

