



12 Value creation by two types of hybrid organisations Opportunities and risks

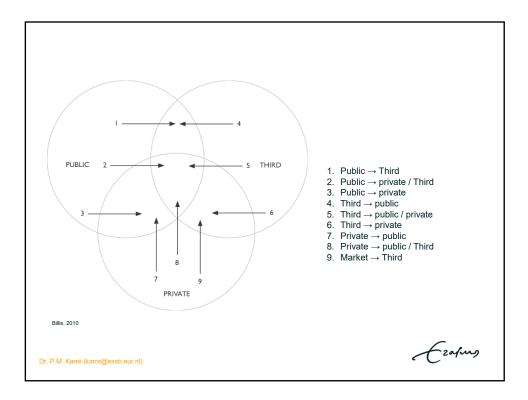
In: Vakkuri & Johanson (eds.) (2020). Hybrid Governance, Organisations and Society. Value Creation Perspectives, Routledge, pp. 202-218.

Erofung

- Trends in public service provision: traditional public administration → New Public Management → New Public Governance/Public Value Management
- Sedimentation of institutional logics and governance modes
- Hybrid organizations mix institutional logics and governance modes of the public, the private and the Third sector.
- As a result, they 'involve a variety of stakeholders, pursue multiple and often conflicting goals and engage in divergent or inconsistent activities' (Mair, Mayer & Lutz, 2015)
- Hybridity can be beneficial for creation of public value but also detrimental.

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	Public sector (State)	Private sector (Market)	Third sector (Civil Society)
The individual as	Citizen	Customer	Member
Main source of funding	Taxes	Sales	Fees
Goal	Common interest	Shareholder value	Stakeholder value
Steering through	Politics and administration	Competition on the market place	Formal and informal influence of societal stakeholders
Main values	Equality, rule of law, hierarchy	Entrepreneurship, efficiency, effectiveness	Reciprocity, trust, solidarity
Weaknesses	Bureaucracy	Exclusion	Particularism, paternalism, amateurism







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