Seminario Internacional

### LIDERAR LA EDUGACIÓN SUPERIOR MÁS ALLÁ DEL 2030

CONCEPTOS, PRAXIS Y TOMA DE DECISIONES.













### SEMINARIO INTERNACIONAL LIDERAR LA EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR MÁS ALLÁ DEL 2030

CONCEPTOS, PRAXIS Y TOMA DE DECISIONES

# Las IES como plataformas educativas conectadas a ecosistemas

Patricio Donoso I.

Prorrector de Gestión Institucional

## Las IES como plataformas educativas conectadas a ecosistemas

Visión prospectiva de las universidades, más que como instituciones individuales, aisladas y acotadas, en sus exigencias actuales de obrar como plataformas con vínculos y conexiones en un entorno de formación y desarrollo de conocimiento que funciona como ecosistema.

Reflexión para que los participantes puedan acercarse a una nueva concepción del rol de las instituciones de educación superior, en un mundo cada vez más complejo que cambia a gran velocidad, y que requiere respuestas a múltiples actores con los que está conectada permanentemente.

## Las IES como plataformas educativas conectadas a ecosistemas

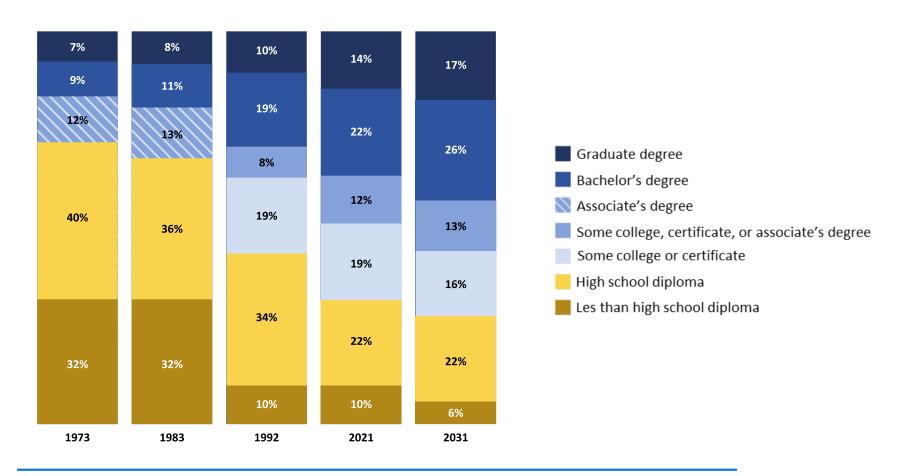
Se desarrollarán las siguientes preguntas:

- ¿Cuáles son los mínimos para construir estas plataformas?
- ¿Qué esfuerzos de gobernanza implican?
- ¿Qué ventajas comparativas produce para las comunidades vinculadas y los demás actores del sistema y la sociedad?

### Algunos antecedentes

## La ES sigue siendo el norte

## The labor force is always demanding more education



## Los focos de las IES han ido cambiando

- Desde mediados del siglo XX, los cambios sociales y culturales experimentados por la sociedad han impuesto nuevos desafíos para las universidades.
- Se ha modificado el modelo desde una universidad "torre de marfil" a una universidad vinculada y comprometida con su entorno.





## Aparecen y se asientan nuevos modelos

## The Triple Helix: University-industry-government innovation in action - By Henry Etzkowitz



### The Widening Space of Postsecondary Education

**Dirk Van Damme** 

INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION | THE COMPLEXITY OF SYSTEMS 2023





We need a dynamic new model for post-secondary education

Ellen Hazelkorn 20 June 2023



## Evolución y ecosistemas en la UC



### Juan de Dios Vial Rector UC 1984 - 2000

"La Universidad tiene que potenciar fuertemente la investigación, los posgrados y doctorados, asimismo, le cabe la necesidad de compartir con la sociedad el conocimiento que cultiva en sus aulas y laboratorios, para la solución de los grandes temas que enfrenta el país.

Por lo mismo, va a ser crecientemente completa y compleja".

(Junio 1985)

### Momentos estratégicos

Décadas del 80-90 DESCENTRALIZACIÓN



Décadas del 90-00 VOCACIÓN Y OPCIÓN POR EL RESEARCH



Década del 00-10

LAS 3 les:
INCLUSIÓN,
INTERNACIONALIZACIÓN,
INTERDISCIPLINA

Década 20-30
ECOSISTEMAS
ES



Década del 10-20 INTEGRACIÓN SINERGIAS





Universidad que evoluciona, desde facultades y carreras a... institutos interdisciplinarios y entidades relacionadas

### **INGENIERÍAUC**





**MEDICINA**UC

### **INGENIERÍAUC**

**Doctorados UC** 





Magister en Ciencia de Datos



LLM UC



**MEDICINA**UC



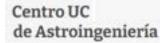
















**Doctorados UC** 









Magister en Ciencia de Datos







































**Doctorados UC** 



INSTITUTO PARA EL DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE





Magister en Ciencia de Datos









Centro de Estudios

Interculturales e Indigenas





### **MEDICINA**UC



























Centro UC de Astroingeniería













Magister en Ciencia de Datos





### **DERECHO**UC

INSTITUTO PARA EL DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE















Centro de Estudios

Interculturales e Indigenas





















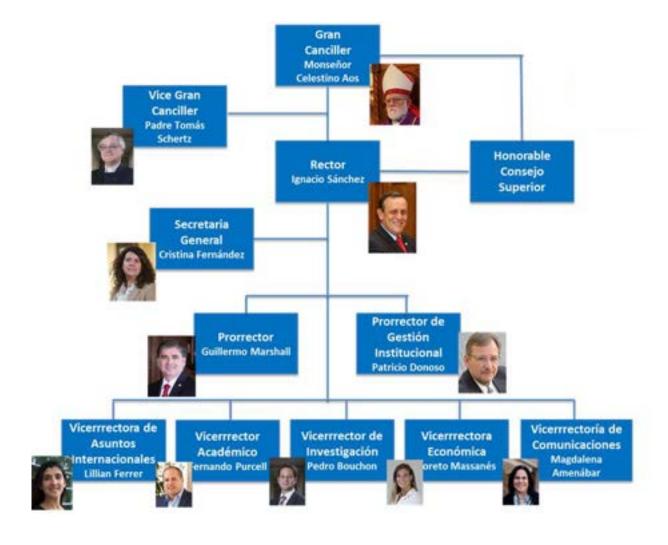






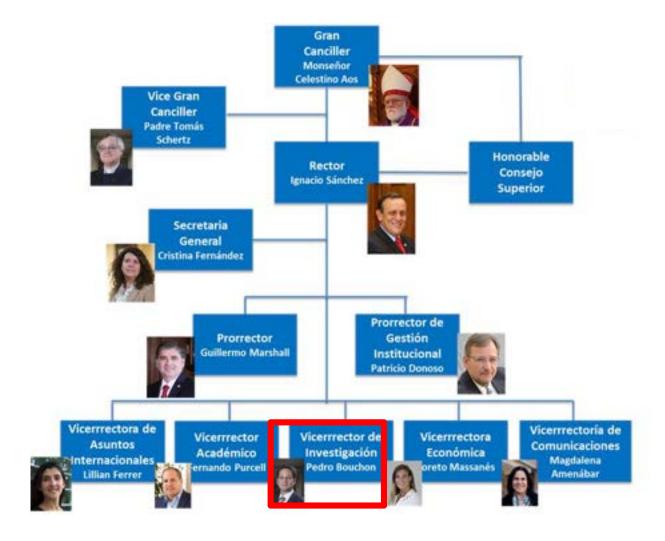
### Organigrama UC / Dirección Superior





### Organigrama UC / Dirección Superior





## El ecosistema de centros de la UC

### Ecosistema de centros en la UC

### CENTROS TECNOLÓGICOS

Alianzas a mediano y largo plazo con empresas, instituciones públicas y privadas, universidades nacionales o internacionales Investigación asociativa de largo plazo con financiamiento ANID, (Fondap, Milenio y Basal)

**CENTROS ANID** 

### **CENTROS UC**

Organización propuesta por una o más facultades para investigar, transferir, vincularse en temas estratégicos

4

### **RCER UC**

Plataforma colaborativa de Centros y estaciones **regionales** de investigación interdisciplinaria



19 Centros Tecnológicos



31 Centros ANID

> Centro UC de Innovación en Madera

40
Centros de Investigación UC









## La UC como plataforma conectada a ecosistemas

### Red de Centros y Estaciones Regionales



### Red de Centros y Estaciones Regionales

"Una plataforma colaborativa, abierta a
Chile y el mundo, que potencia la
cooperación nacional e internacional para la
investigación científica interdisciplinaria
de frontera y docencia, en vinculación
con el territorio nacional".







### Estudios de Cambio Global y Conservación Biocultural



## Líneas de investigación e instituciones que nos conforman



























### MIT abre en Puerto Williams el Fab Lab más austral del mundo

El taller de fabricación de digital es parte de la red mundial de 1.300 Fab Lab, que buscan impulsar la innovación y el emprendimiento local.

Por: | Publicado: Lunes 18 de febrero de 2019 a las 04:00 hrs.







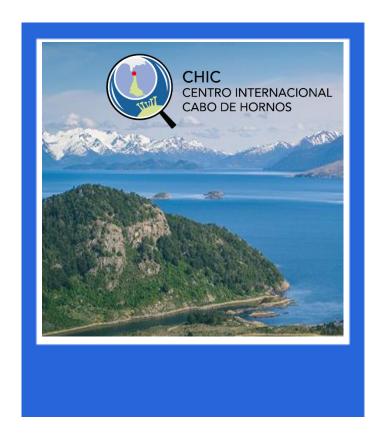












Emerge de la Universidad de Magallanes a través de un consorcio conformado también por la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Universidad de Chile, Universidad Central, Universidad de Talca, Universidad Católica de Temuco, Universidad de Los Lagos y el Centro de Investigación en Ecosistemas de la Patagonia, CIEP (Aysén), más una red internacional coordinada por la Universidad de North Texas, Estados Unidos.



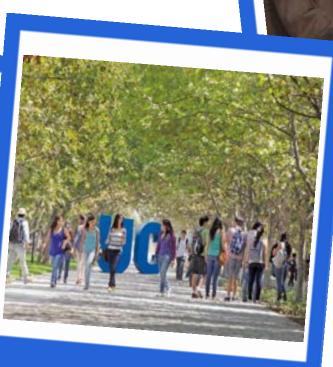
#### **Redes Internacionales**

Las alianzas internacionales del CHIC incluyen fuertes lazos con universidades y otras instituciones líderes en filosofía ambiental (Center for Environmental Philosophy, U. de North Texas, EE.UU.), sostenibilidad socioambiental (Umwelt Forschung Zenter, UFZ, Alemania y Fundación Pew, EE.UU.) y para el desarrollo de competencias educativas en ambientes vulnerables (Siemens Stiftung, FabLab Austral UC, U. Barcelona) y una red de contactos nacionales e internacionales.

55 instituciones internacionales, con 70 colaboradores asociados en el Norte, Centro y Sur de América, Europa, Asia y Australia, quienes han comprometido ideas con los objetivos de investigación, educación y conservación.







### **El Centro**



### Conectando la UC con el ecosistema de innovación

Su misión es promover una cultura y un entorno pro innovación y emprendimiento en la universidad y en el país, por medio del fomento de redes y la promoción de proyectos asociativos entre la Universidad, el sector privado y el sector público.



### El Centro



#### **CULTURA Y GESTIÓN DE LA INNOVACIÓN**

A través de distintos programas, generamos instancias que instalan y profundizan el conocimiento en diversas etapas y niveles de la innovación.



#### I+D CON EMPRESAS Y TALENTO UC

Acompañamos a empresas desde la detección de oportunidades hasta la instalación de un portafolio de proyectos de innovación, conectándolas con la infraestructura y el conocimiento aplicado de la UC.



#### **EMPRENDIMIENTO**

Diseñamos, ejecutamos y damos seguimiento a programas e iniciativas de apoyo al emprendimiento desde una idea hasta su implementación y escalabilidad. Todo esto, por medio de formación, financiamiento y conexiones de valor. Además, generamos conexiones entre emprendedores y empresas para potenciar valor compartido en pos un mayor impacto.







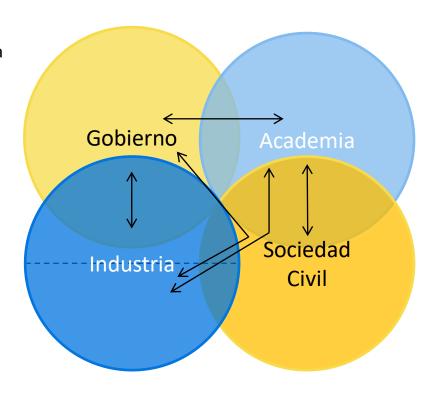


## **Cuádruple Hélice: se incorpora la Sociedad Civil**



- Financiamiento
- Formulación de política
- Innovación
- Apoyo
- Servicios de fomento
- Regulación y normas

- Inversión
- Financiamiento y capital de riesgo
- Productos y servicios
- Cadenas de valor
- Desarrollo productivo



- I+D
- Educación
- KHA
- Spin-offs
- Incubadoras
- Aceleradoras

- Colaboración
- Enlace Legitimador
- Desarrollo de comunidades
- Perspectivas sociales
- Innovación social

Fuente: Eisenhardt & Graebner (2007).

## Universidad como articuladora de la Cuádruple y Quíntuple Hélice



## Hojas de Ruta para Desafíos País

- Envejecimiento
- Transformación Digital
- Ciberseguridad
- Hidrógeno Verde

#### Colaboración de representantes de:

- Academia
- Sector Privado
- Sector Público
- Sociedad Civil





## Programas para el emprendimiento e innovación

Convergencia de estudiantes, académicos, sector privado y sociedad civil Con impacto en ecosistema de innovación en Chile y Latinoamérica

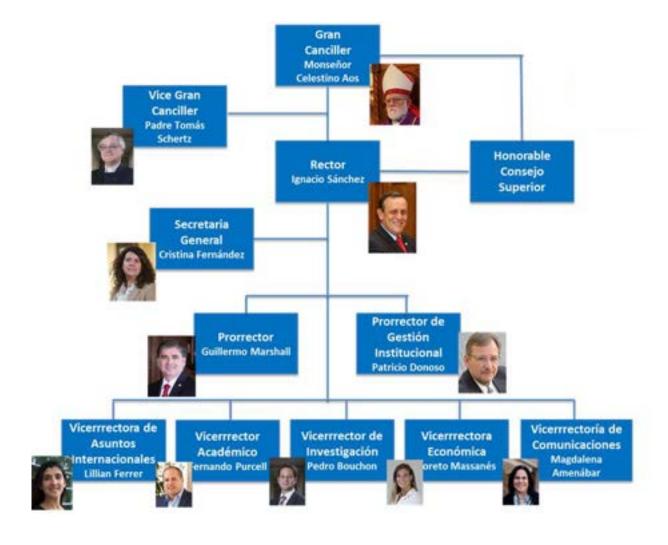




# El ecosistema de entidades relacionadas a la UC

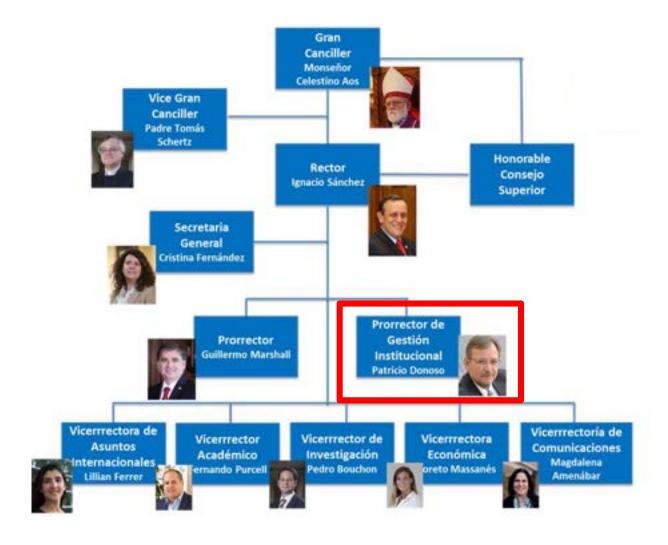
## Organigrama UC / Dirección Superior





## Organigrama UC / Dirección Superior







## Prorrectoría de Gestión Institucional

Supervisión, Apoyo,
Proyección
Entidades Relacionadas

**Asuntos Jurídicos** 

Supervisión, Apoyo Temas Innovación (Centro de Innovación, Start Ups)

Life Long Learning (Ed. Contínua)

**English UC** 



**Alumni UC** 

**Fund Raising** Filantropía

Vinculación con el Medio

**Gestión del Patrimonio Cultural** 

Centro de Políticas Públicas

## Ecosistema de entidades relacionadas en la UC











### Ecosistema de entidades relacionadas en la UC C1D01



























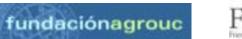
























### Ecosistema de entidades relacionadas en la UC C1D01























CONECTA MAYOR





























UALITAS

fundaciónagrouc



### Ecosistema de entidades relacionadas en la UC C1D01







































UALITAS





















### **MEDICINA**UC





Cátedra Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Sostenible



Cátedra Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Sostenible Centro UC de Innovación en Madera









Campus CMPC-Duoc UC aportará al desarrollo de oportunidades en la zona, y busca convertirse en un espacio de encuentro para la comunidad.



#### CONSEJO DIRECTIVO CÁTEDRA

Prorrector de Gestión Institucional UC
Decanos Ingeniería y Agronomía e
Ing. Forestal
Director Académico de la Cátedra
Presidente CMPC
Gerente General CMPC
Gerente de As. Corporativos CMPC
Gerente de Sustentabilidad

#### COMITÉ EJECUTIVO CÁTEDRA

Director Académico
Sub-Director Académico
Gerente de Sustentabilidad
Sub-Gerente de
Sustentabilidad
Equipo de Apoyo

### UC y CMPC se unen en la Cátedra Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Sostenible

09 diciembre 2021

Esta iniciativa, que se enmarca en el Endowment UC, permitirá que las fortalezas de ambas instituciones se complementen para potenciar la generación y divulgación de conocimiento respecto de una temática que requiere de una atención urgente y que se inserta de forma transversal en el quehacer de la Universidad Católica y de CMPC.





#### Endowment UC

Commingements junkte to UC del Nature para un motor pulli-

Para put anni bio remarks ...

TOTAL IN THE RESIDENCE OF CONTRACT OF STREET, AND ADDRESS OF STREET,

#### Cátedra Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Sostenible CMPC organiza encuentro de profesores y ejecutivos

H de Agodo 2922

La reunitire, que fune come objetive delinear la priorigación de la agenda de trabajo conjunta entre la ampresa y la IPC, conto con la participación del Premis Nacional de Clencias 2916, Fabian Jakaic, y del Sirector del Instituto para el Desarrollo Sustentable UC. Francisco Gallego.



As intenso talles, que contil con la participación de ejecutivos de CNPC y de representantes de la UC. Micabellados por el promechor de Cestión trabilisacional. Patricio Donoso, se replició excentemente en el tranto de la Cátedra de Bodrutroidad a Decamolio Sostenible CMPC. El escuestro, que se efectué en el salor del Hamunable Consess Superior de la casa de estudios, tuvo como objetivo delimear la priorigacido. lle la agenda de trabajo conjunta entre ambas organizaciones. Pur parte de CNIPC, estusionos presentes, intre citria, el generite de Asurtius Corporativos, Guillermo Tariner, el generite de Sustantiabilidad, Mosida. Sonbor, Felipe Alicaide, gerante de trouvación e influmucatio, y fignifis filipalme, genera de Melloumbiente. Por el lado de la universidad, en tanto, se contil con la participación de los professivos de a Facultad de Aprovomia e Ingenería Foreigo: Rodrigo Arragada, quen es también director académico de a catedra, y Ampridra Englie. Mórica Arellario, directora de Propectos y Filantriquia, y los academicos l'abian Jakain, director de CAPES UC, y Francisco Esiflego, director trottuto para el Secumolio Sustantable JC, series séres.





Encargada de Vinculación Estrategica CAPES UC.











### CMPC PROTAGONIZÓ SEMINARIO DE SOSTENIBILIDAD EN SHANGHÁI

## CMPC participates in the Annual Tissue and Hygiene Products Fair in China



Between May 26th and 28th, the largest annual fair for tissue and hygiene products in the Asian country was held in the city of Nanjing, China. The activity, organized by the China National Household Paper Industry Association, (CNHPIA) had the participation of about 95% of the country's industry companies and around thirty thousand attendees.

José Tomás Corthorn, Chief Representative CMPC Shanghai, commented that "CMPC's presence at this fair is one of several initiatives that the company is promoting through its international offices to bring CMPC closer to customers and be recognized as a leader in product quality, sustainability and innovation.



### NICE at a Glance







 90+ institutes and innovation platforms in advanced materials, energy & environment, manufacturing, biology & medicine, and ICT

Industrial Partnerships



300+ joint innovation centers that support industries to best-source R&D solutions globally

Innovation Network



 80+ strategic partners worldwide, including prominent universities, research institutes, international organizations and multinational corporations

Technical Personnel



• 15,000+ researchers for applied R&D, with commitment to develop more talent jointly with our institutional partners

### Overseas Partners (Selected List)

WATERLOO SASKATCHEWAY



#### Europe Imperial College UNIVERSITYOF BIRMINGHAM OXFORD London Fraunhofer Brunet University yıto IVL best between NTNU **North America** HARVARD UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN Berkeley Scripps KETTERING Manifolio University Manifolio Accelerator MEDTECH



## Ecosistema de entidades relacionadas en la UC





























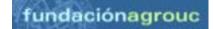












UALITAS

















## **Proyecto Vincula**



**Consorcio** que busca movilizar el conocimiento para generar impacto durante el **proceso de formación de la ley**, piedra angular de la política pública.



#### Con el financiamiento de:











Inicio > Noticias > Vincula: nace iniciativa que promueve el aporte de las universidades chilenas al proceso legislativo

## Vincula: nace iniciativa que promueve el aporte de las universidades chilenas al proceso legislativo

## Redes Global Impact Network y Conceptos Clave





## The Triple Helix: University-industry-government innovation in action - By Henry Etzkowitz



### The Widening Space of Postsecondary Education

**Dirk Van Damme** 

INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION | THE COMPLEXITY OF SYSTEMS 2023



## University World News WINDOW ON HIGHER EDUCATION

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### Centro Internacional Cabo de Hornos



- ¿Cuáles son los mínimos para construir estas plataformas?
  - Red asociativa de investigadores/as patrocinados por instituciones universitarias y Centros; financiamiento de largo plazo de carácter "estatal" (Ministerio de Ciencias a través de ANID); infraestructura física, materiales e instrumentos para la investigación; redes público-privadas e impacto en el territorio, a partir de estudiar un problema y ofrecer soluciones que beneficien a las comunidades.
  - Entidades académicas e investigadores con el interés de constituirlas, en este caso, un consorcio de siete universidades con capacidades complementarias y algunas instaladas en el territorio en el que se investiga o en las zonas cercanas a ella, para un trabajo de investigación interdisciplinaria y de carácter asociativo (esto último es parte de los objetivos de ANID, investigación asociativa). Un financiamiento como el de la ANID, que permite un trabajo a largo plazo con cierta obligatoriedad con el territorio y sus comunidades, para el tipo de proyecto: un centro basal de excelencia en ciencias.
  - El objetivo principal de este tipo de centros, como instrumentos públicos: "El objetivo principal es el fortalecimiento de la base científica de Chile para que el país pueda alcanzar mayor desarrollo social y económico. Esto, a través del financiamiento sustancial y de largo plazo de centros de investigación de excelencia, que sea proporcional a las necesidades e impacto incremental esperado de grupos interdisciplinarios de I+D.".

### Centro Internacional Cabo de Hornos

### Se desarrollarán las siguientes **preguntas**:

CHIC
CENTRO INTERNACIONAL
CABO DE HORNOS

- ¿Qué esfuerzos de gobernanza implican?
  - Supone una gestión fuerte, de equipos y unidades encargadas de la investigación, las finanzas y apalancamiento de recursos; identificar líneas de servicios y aportes.
  - Los reglamentos de la ANID, en los últimos años, han obligado a que, tras 18 meses de funcionamiento, los centros basales deban constituirse como Fundaciones o Corporaciones sin fines de lucro.
  - El CHIC está pasando a ser Fundación, lo cual posibilita la transferencia de fondos de modo directo desde el Estado, no pasando por la Universidad (Estatal) albergante, disminuyendo las burocracias administrativas y agilizando la operación del Centro.
  - Existe un Directorio de la Fundación (Director, Directora alterna, representantes de las Universidades principales del Consorcio y de investigadores instalados en el territorio, representante del comité asesor internacional). Un equipo directivo de carácter académico, y otro administrativo/ de gestión, liderado por una gerente y equipo de finanzas y proyectos; un equipo de investigadoras/investigadores (con categorías de investigadores principales, asociados y otros investigadores). Un equipo de Comunicaciones (periodistas y diseñador). Un comité científico nacional-internacional. Un CoLab que opera para la gestión académica de trabajo interdisciplinario y transferencia a la comunidad. Una unidad de Formación, que articula a académicos del centro en la formación Técnico Profesional de personas en el territorio (Carrera técnica de Turismo para la conservación biocultural).

### Centro Internacional Cabo de Hornos



- ¿Qué ventajas comparativas produce para las comunidades vinculadas y los demás actores del sistema y la sociedad?
  - Claramente, otorga una potencia de desarrollo social y económico a la comunidad local de Pto. Williams, a la región a través de un trabajo intersectorial en beneficio de las comunidades. Un espacio de investigación a los grupos de investigación casi como un laboratorio natural. Instala nuevas capacidades y formación a las instituciones participantes, tanto a las y los académicos como a la formación de estudiantes de pre y postgrado, a la sociedad como un todo en base al resultado de la investigación e innovación, y también en los temas de educación.
  - En Educación, en este caso, a través de convenios con entidades de gobierno, como los servicios locales de educación pública, un trabajo colaborativo que permita la mejora de esa educación, en un trabajo transdisciplinario con las comunidades educativas de la región. Resultados de esta iniciativa y experiencia pueden replicarse a otras escalas también, de carácter nacional e internacional.

### Centro de Innovación UC



- ¿Cuáles son los mínimos para construir estas plataformas?
  - Voluntad de trabajar en red y coordinación de los actores
  - Levantar mapa de diagnóstico de los elementos que componen el ecosistema
  - Diseñar estrategia de posicionamiento en el ecosistema, y elementos a abordar
  - Instalar cultura y estructura para que se dé ese desarrollo
- ¿Qué esfuerzos de gobernanza implican?
  - Diseño e implementación de Gobierno Corporativo inter-institucional, que defina lineamientos y promueva e instale estrategia
  - Eventual diseño de nueva estructura organizacional
  - Compromiso total de la alta dirección de la IES, para que nueva dimensión tenga estructura, recursos y desafíos alineados con la institución
- ¿Qué ventajas comparativas produce para las comunidades vinculadas y los demás actores del sistema y la sociedad?
  - Actor neutro que puede convocar al sector privado, público, otras IES, sociedad civil para abordar temas complejos
  - Espacios de sinergia y co-construcción con actores del ecosistema
  - Desarrollar mecanismos de transferencia de conocimiento al sector privado
  - Apoyar el desarrollo y escalamiento de emprendimientos
  - Alinear objetivos a nivel país, actuando de forma coordinada con el ecosistema, y proponiendo políticas públicas de interés para la sociedad

### **Consorcio Vincula**



- ¿Cuáles son los mínimos para construir estas plataformas?
  - Voluntad de trabajar en red y coordinación de los actores
  - Visión y Metodología
  - a) Tener la capacidad de crear una "visión" de lo que queríamos conseguir (en este caso movilizar el conocimiento que se genera en las Universidades para su impacto en las políticas públicas) que tuviera sustento empírico y teórico y NUNCA perderla de vista.
    - Esto es muy relevante porque nos ha permitido crear una plataforma que responde a necesidades reales y concretas pero que está en constante evolución y movimiento.
    - (Claridad -y firmeza- en el objetivo final, flexibilidad en cómo lo conseguimos)
  - b) Generar aprendizajes, retro-alimentación y nuevo conocimiento que nos permite estar constantemente revisando y actualizando los componentes de la plataforma. La metodología de diseño de servicio público ha sido clave
  - Equipos interdisciplinarios
  - a) El diseñar, desarrollar e implementar una plataforma de esta complejidad requiere de muchas habilidades y disciplinas distintas que deben ser integradas en una metodología de trabajo genuinamente interdisciplinaria, lo que es un desafío constante ya que no hay que olvidar que estamos creando una innovación social anclada en innovación tecnológica por lo que la conversación permanente y fluida entre ambas dimensiones es fundamental
  - Trabajo transdisciplinar
  - a) Vincula necesita entender el mundo académico y el mundo parlamentario y la interfaz entre ambos, esto requiere de un esfuerzo por esencia transdisciplinar importante

### **Consorcio Vincula**



- ¿Cuáles son los mínimos para construir estas plataformas?
  - Voluntad de trabajar en red y coordinación de los actores
  - Apoyo irrestricto autoridades
  - Una plataforma de estas características necesita de un apoyo institucional relevante. Son las instituciones las miembros y en este sentido requiere de entender el aporte de valor que le genera a los usuarios (académicos/parlamentarios) y a las instituciones a las que pertenecen (Universidades/Congreso)
  - Acceso a datos
  - a) El diseño e innovación tecnológica de la plataforma (mecanismos de procesamiento lenguaje natural) requieren de acceso a datos (productividad científica, datos personales de académicos/as y textos de ley) lo que sin duda en países como los nuestros es siempre un desafío.
  - Recursos \$
  - Los costos de desarrollo de una plataforma de estas características, y luego de mantención y actualización son elevados y permanentes en el tiempo. Esto es un tremendo desafío de gestión ya que necesita fondos iniciales que son asumidos por los lideres del proyecto, peo para poder ser sustentable en el tiempo necesita asegurar un modelo de financiamiento más equilibrado y equitativo.

## **Consorcio Vincula**



**GOBERNANZA** 

Dirección Consejo Académico Consejo Asesor LSTAFF · Asistente · Equipo ad-hoc s(comunicaciones y diseño)) · Vicerrectores/ Directores de Técnica Parlamentaria de la BCN \* **Embajadores** LROL Asesorar el buen desarrollo de Vincula LROL Asesorar el desarrollo estratégico de Vincula y de su plataforma. Colaborar con la definición y correcta Asesorar a la dirección del proyecto implementación del plan de trabajo Evaluar la integración de nuevos LROL miembros Red de colaboración académica; Difundir Vincula en sus respectivas comunidades académicas y Tomar decisiones de planificación redes de investigación estratégica y financiera



vincula

## **Consorcio Vincula**



#### Se desarrollarán las siguientes **preguntas**:

- ¿Qué ventajas comparativas produce para las comunidades vinculadas y los demás actores del sistema y la sociedad?
  - Para las Universidades y sus miembros Vincula es una oportunidad
  - a) para movilizar el conocimiento que generamos para su impacto en las políticas públicas
  - b) generar redes de colaboración con el Congreso y entre académicos(as) en temas de interés compartido
  - c) Visibilizar el rol público de la Universidad y su contribución, a través del conocimiento que genera, al desarrollo de las PPss
  - d) Formar capacidades para el intercambio de conocimiento con mundo público
  - Para el Congreso y sus miembros Vincula es una oportunidad de
  - Acceso eficiente, seguro y oportuno a una diversidad de perfiles de académicos/as e investigadores validados como productores de conocimiento
  - b) Conexión oportuna y eficiente mediante la plataforma que posibilita el contacto directo, lo que reduce las barreras de acceso a investigadores y académicos/as
  - c) Crea oportunidades de formación de capacidades para intercambiar conocimiento con miembros de la comunidad universitaria
  - d) Facilita acceso aportes de evidencia y conocimiento de investigación realizados durante la discusión legislativa (registro público de participación)

Para el resto de los actores del ecosistema científico y de la sociedad Vincula es una oportunidad de reflexionar sobre el rol de la ciencia y del conocimiento en la sociedad y sobre los arreglos institucionales que cada país debe generar para darle el lugar que cada sociedad estime es el "correcto", entre otros temas relevantes y



## Researching tertiary education ecosystems

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#### Researching tertiary education ecosystems

Current social, economic and political transformations mean that radical thinking is required about how post-secondary education is structured, governed, funded, and delivered (Hazelkorn 2023). This is driving many countries to reframe their policy discussions around *tertiary* education as a coherent system, rather than separating higher education from other forms of postsecondary education. What does this mean for research that seeks to investigate the connections and relationships, the complementarities and conflicts between these sectors? What research is needed to provide an evidence base for policymakers, funders, institutions and educationalists seeking to pursue this rethinking of postsecondary education? How should we evaluate current attempts to reformulate tertiary education and the lessons they may yield for future efforts?

One way of framing this would be to develop the concept of tertiary ecosystems made up of subsystems that are – to a greater or lesser degree – coherent, collaborative, co-ordinated and co-produced. This would embrace the entire post-secondary landscape as one in which different types of education, training, and research and innovation actors interact with each other in formal, informal, and non-formal arrangements which are, to a greater or lesser extent, mutually and societally beneficial and interdependent. Such ecosystems are dynamic spaces in which the number, type, role, and responsibilities of participants, individually and collectively, evolve and modify over time in response to the changing environment.

This concept might encourage the exploration of the interconnections and interdependencies – as well as the disconnects and dysfunctionalities – of particular tertiary education ecosystems as they have developed over time. It can help to understand planned systems, such as the Californian hierarchy of elite research universities, mid-ranking universities and open community colleges, and binary systems, where two distinct university and non-university sectors have developed largely independently of each other. Equally, it can help to comprehend more diverse and differentiated arrangements especially if their various elements have been allowed to evolve in ad hoc and even haphazard ways. It can also help to explore the articulation of specific tertiary education systems with other domains, in particular, secondary education and relevant employment sectors and labour markets.

Such rethinking could help to counter the ghettoisation of postsecondary education research, which has tended to emphasise the differences between sectors, focusing on the borderlines, boundary-making, tiers and barriers between them. It might also challenge the supremacy of higher education, universities and research institutions over vocational, technical and further education sectors, and the different value that is ascribed to research into these subsystems. This requires us to rethink traditional and dominant understandings of knowledge and skills formation, and the role of, and contributions to, research and innovation, which tend to be ascribed to particular types of institutions and hierarchical tiers (UNESCO-UNEVOC n.d.; Cedefop 2014).

From the perspective of access and student success, some national tertiary ecosystems would be seen as more or less successful at enabling wider participation, while others would be considered hierarchical, with inequalities 'baked in' and difficult to shift. Changes in the ways in which post-secondary systems and institutions are responding (and need to respond) to the growing diversity of the learner cohort – in the light of societal, demographic and economic changes – requires more vigorous investigation. Comparisons of the funding, resources and value apportioned to each of the subsystems might further reveal inequalities that, over time, have served to legitimise these hierarchies. The differences in resources, modes of operation and governance and forms of policymaking within systems need to be explored, together with how the boundaries within such systems are shifting and blurring, especially in relation to labour markets, technologies, ways of working, and social movements (Damme 2023).

In the process of adopting a tertiary lens, care needs to be taken that we are not simply engaged in 'tertiary-washing' - in other words, calling something tertiary when it is really about university-level education. This especially concerns the data we are using. We know much more about higher education because it is clearly delineated by easily recognisable qualifications (Bachelors, Masters, Doctorate). The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) identifies 'tertiary' as encompassing everything from short-cycle level 5 to doctoral or equivalent level 8 (UNESCO UIS 2011). However, depending on the context, post-secondary education can include technical/vocational education and training/further education and training (TVET/FET), polytechnics/UaS, university colleges and (research) universities as well as adult and community education, foundation (literacy and numeracy), secondchance education, skills development and apprenticeships, and continuing education and Lifelong Learning. It may seem strange to include literacy/numeracy and community education, for example, but who else provides for mature learners? This is a huge agenda, and different types of credentials and descriptors, often with little recognition beyond their country, makes it hard to track and compare. This area is wide open for deeper study and policy consideration, especially how different governments and policymakers are responding to it.

#### **UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre**

for Technical and Vocational Education and Training UN Campus, Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1 53113 Bonn, Germany

Source:

Technical and vocational education' refers to all forms and levels of the educational process involving, in addition to general knowledge, the study of technologies and related sciences and the acquisition of practical skills, know-how, attitudes and understanding relating to occupations in the various sectors of economic and social life.

Many ideas, concepts and literatures could inform this rethinking of tertiary education ecosystems and our research into them. We offer five in particular:

- The civic engagement of all tertiary education institutions and actors within an ecosystem, the co-production of knowledge and the collaborative development of solutions to social, economic and environmental problems.
- How research and innovation is achieved through collaborative partnerships, regional clusters and global networks, especially in the achievement of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.
- The geography of place and the importance or otherwise of tertiary education ecosystems in placemaking.
- The role of governance and whether it underpins or undermines strategic vision and sustainable arrangements to ensure coherence, collaboration and coordination between different actors each of whom have their own internal logics and ambitions.
- The concept of biodiversity, related to ecosystems, which describes the rich variation of life
  forms wherein each species plays a critical role, mutually supporting each other, without
  which the entire system may collapse.

# Innovation and higher education ecosystems in Latin America

INNOVATIVE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES IN LATIN AMERICA © OECD 2022

Las últimas cuatro décadas el **rol tradicional de investigación y formación de las universidades** está cambiando, y siendo **complementado** cada vez más por la **transferencia de conocimiento y de tecnología a públicos externos**, el **apoyo a emprendedores y la sociedad en general**.

Están asumiendo roles crecientes como innovadores que contribuyen al crecimiento y desarrollo regional y nacional. Megatendencias como la globalización y el avance tecnológico ha desafiado a las universidades a competir a nivel internacional, adaptar sus currículos y la investigación, para responder a esos cambios en la sociedad y preparar a los estudiantes para el futuro mercado laboral.

Las universidades se han ido haciendo más "emprendedoras", incrementando la vinculación e involucramiento con socios externos para la transferencia de conocimiento y el apoyo de los emprendedores. Se ha enfatizado lo que se ha denominado "la tercera misión". Se dice que las "universidades emprendedoras" se dedican a crear valor público mediante el proceso de vinculación y compromiso abierto, aprendizaje mutuo, descubrimiento e intercambio con diferentes actores de la sociedad, locales, nacionales e internacionales.

Se requiere comprender como en estos ecosistemas son un motor de crecimiento y desarrollo, pero a la vez son fuertemente responsables en términos sociales.

## Rationale for this review: Universities as drivers of innovation in their ecosystems

Over the past four decades, universities' role in their communities has changed. The traditional roles of research and teaching are increasingly complemented by the transfer of knowledge, technology to external stakeholders, support for entrepreneurs and the broader community. Universities are increasingly assuming roles of innovators that contribute to regional and national growth. This changing role is due to many factors. Megatrends such as globalisation and technological advancement have altered the way universities teach and conduct research, compelling institutions to compete at the international level, adapt their curriculum and their research to respond to these societal challenges and prepare students for a changing labour market.

Universities across the globe have become more "entrepreneurial", adapting teaching and research activities but also increasingly engaging with external partners to transfer knowledge and support entrepreneurs. Etzkowitz defines the entrepreneurial university as one that carries out activities beyond teaching and research, to fulfil its third mission (Etzkowitz, 2013[1]). Gibb, Haskins and Robertson (2013[2]) further argue that entrepreneurial universities are dedicated to "creating public value via a process of open engagement, mutual learning, discovery and exchange with all stakeholders in society – local, national and international". Concretely, third mission activities may refer to continuous education or lifelong learning, innovation, knowledge and technology transfer, social engagement (volunteer work, cultural programmes) and entrepreneurship programmes.

Over the past four decades, entrepreneurial universities have started to engage more with their ecosystem and some universities have turned into key drivers of economic development in their region. They support a new generation of entrepreneurs, by teaching entrepreneurial skills and providing incubation facilities and producing research that has an impact. The University of Stanford in the Silicon Valley or Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States, are good examples of entrepreneurial university, producing talent, training a new generation of entrepreneurs and liaising with local technological companies to produce pioneering research and technology (Jaffe, 1989[3]).

More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted the capacity of universities to play a fundamental role in providing knowledge-based solutions as well as scientific and technological innovation in their respective ecosystems. For example, many HEIs have mobilised scientific and medical resources to address the health emergency, contributing to research but also to the production of medical equipment (respirators, masks, hand sanitisers). Universities can continue this work and support their regions leading innovative research, offering digital and entrepreneurial skills in their ecosystems. In the post-COVID era, opportunities open up to build on this engagement and strengthen HEIs' role in supporting regional development, such as by leading innovative research and contributing to the development of digital and

The review aims to understand how universities interact with different actors in entrepreneurial ecosystems and how these HEIs can promote economic growth and prosperity within their ecosystems and support the nascent entrepreneurial and start-up landscape in Latin America. Furthermore, as underscored in the previous section, the region is adapting to global transformations that will shape the way we live, study or work. Understanding the role of universities within this context is important, especially as these institutions are a pillar of democratisation in the region and now have a fundamental role to play in a time where social and digital divides are increasing. The report provides some suggestions and international benchmarks to enhance the role of HEIs as drivers of innovation and sustainability in all territories. The review covers 11 universities in six countries in the Latin American region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay).

The quantitative analysis from the GED and IADB's entrepreneurial ecosystems assesses the role of HEIs in their surrounding communities, taking into account the characteristics of the different ecosystems. It focuses on the role universities play in supporting research, innovation development and the creation of cutting-edge start-ups. Usually, the innovative edge of start-ups relies on the high content of science and technology in the solutions they bring to the market. For that reason, the process of scouting, incubation, acceleration, investment and exit of this type of start-up requires the confluence of different types of specialised institutions providing specific services and inputs at each stage of this process (hence the importance of knowledge-based institutions such as universities).

In the innovation ecosystem, a university is not merely serving as a primary engine for economic growth through knowledge transfer [7], but is required to be more socially responsible [8]. As put by UNESCO's Chief of Higher Education Sector, Peter J. Wells, "Perhaps never before in recent history has the role of higher education been so intricately tied to the economic, social and environmental fabric of the modern world" [9]. The societal changes demanding broader roles of universities also calls for, and leads to, substantial changes within the internal fabric of the university. The innovations in both the society and universities call for our renewed understanding of higher education in society, which becomes a new research agenda in studies on innovation in higher education [1].

#### 2. Conceptualizing Innovation Ecosystem

The notion of innovation ecosystem has been evolved from the concept of business ecosystem, which was originally proposed by Moore in 1993 [10], who proposed a perspective of seeing a company as part of a business ecosystem instead of a single industry. The ecosystem crosses a variety of industries; "In a business ecosystem, companies co-evolve capabilities around a new innovation: they work cooperatively and competitively to support new products, satisfy customer needs, and eventually incorporate the next round of innovations" (p. 76) [10]. The term business ecosystem has often been treated exchangeable to innovation ecosystem [11–13]. Besides, another similar concept to business ecosystem is knowledge ecosystem [14]. Valkokari [15] identifies the differences between the three kinds of ecosystems: business ecosystem focuses on creating customer value; knowledge ecosystem focuses on generating new knowledge and technologies; innovation ecosystem integrates exploration (knowledge) and exploitation (business) ecosystems.

Synthesizing the discussions on the new features of innovation ecosystem, Cai, et al. [23] claim that "what is new in the innovation ecosystem is its ecological aspect, characterized by the interdependency among different collaborative actors and the co-evolution/co-creation that binds them together over time, along with the sustainable development dimension" (p. 6) [23]. They also refer to "co-innovation" [24] networks when understanding innovation ecosystem. The concept of co-innovation includes "collaboration, coordination, co-creation, convergence, and complementary" (p. 361) [25], and it can be understood as "the dynamically intertwined processes of co-opetition, co-evolution, and co-specialization within and across regional and sectoral innovation ecosystems" (p. 153) [22]. When understanding the mechanisms in the innovation ecosystems, Cai et al. call for integrating the insights of Helix models of innovation [23], including the Triple Helix Model [7,26], Quadruple Helix Model [27], and Triple Helix of sustainability [28].

In such light, we define innovation ecosystem as co-innovation networks, in which actors from organizations concerned with the functions of knowledge production, wealth creation and norm control interact with each other in forming co-evolution and interdependent relations (both direct or indirect) in cross-geographical contexts, and, through which new ideas and approaches from various internal and external sources are integrated into a platform to generate shared values for the sustainable transformation of the society. Compared to most commonly cited definitions of innovation ecosystem [3,29], our definition highlights three new aspects of interactions in co-innovation networks, namely *cross-sectoral*, *transnational* and *indirect*, drawing insights from the literature of innovation, geography, and biology studies.

Higher Education in Innovation Ecosystems

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#### 3. Changing Roles of Higher Education in Innovation Ecosystems

While our society is becoming increasingly knowledge-based, the prominent role of universities in societal engagement, especially in the regional context, is becoming a shared understanding [44,45]. Most concepts in innovation studies, such as innovation system [19], Triple Helix model [30], and open innovation [46], originated in the context of developing knowledge-based society, stress new kinds of relations between universities and economic development. Etzkowitz [7] clearly states that the university has transformed from a secondary to a primary institution for economic growth in the knowledge-based society. Such "innovation engine" role of higher education emphasizes the long-term economic effects of the university's societal engagement, such as improving the quality of local labor, transferring technology to the industry, and enhancing the attractiveness of the local environment for entrepreneurs [20]. This is in contrast to the short-term multiplier effects mainly through universities' employing local workers, occupying a large area of land and their demand for local services [47].

## The Widening Space of Postsecondary Education

**Dirk Van Damme** 

INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION | THE COMPLEXITY OF SYSTEMS

"The Widening Space of Postsecondary Education". *Internatio* nal Higher Education, (114), 3-5. (2023)

A silent revolution is taking place in the industrialized world, one with huge consequences for the future of our nations and economies. In 2020, the share of 25–34 year-olds with a tertiary qualification in the OECD countries exceeded the tipping point of 50 percent. This means that in high-income countries, over half of the young age cohorts are now holding a qualification from a postsecondary institution. This percentage will continue to grow, although the rate of growth will probably slow down.

En países de altos ingresos, más de la mitad de las cohortes de jóvenes disponen de una calificación de una institución postsecundaria. Este porcentaje debería crecer, quizás a un ritmo un poco menor.



## We need a dynamic new model for post-secondary education

Ellen Hazelkorn 20 June 2023

Near universal participation in higher education has been a huge achievement for OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries. As we look towards the future, globalisation and geopolitical shifts, an ageing population, the technological and digital revolutions, and strategies for a sustainable green and blue economy will continue to reshape our societies, how and where we live and the world of work.

How will or should these developments impact on our model of higher educational provision which has remained relatively unchanged as if it was still a system catering to a small elite? After all, the top 100 universities listed by the Shanghai ARWU (Academic Ranking of World Universities) represent only around 1.4% of total students worldwide, and around 4% of European Union students.

Attention is increasingly drawn to the other 50% – learners gradually being 'left behind' by the current system and-or unable to access the system in any meaningful or sustained way. This is having consequences for social cohesion, political participation and trust in our institutions.

Three brief observations.

First, what's clear – and arguably understandable given the circumstances – is that the focus was on higher education. The supremacy of the knowledge economy and human capital paradigms, alongside formalisation of the bachelor-masters-doctorate ladder, converged to distinguish and boost the significance of the research university sector.

The rise of global rankings, and the battle for talent, reinforced its role as the gateway to the global economy. The post-secondary space not only became defined by higher education – or more precisely by universities – but universities were effectively affirmed by policymakers and scholars alike as *the* post-secondary system – and resources have been directed accordingly.

Second, as a result, the rest of the post-secondary sector – which caters for most of our learners in highly diverse and specialised institutions – has been effectively air-brushed out of consideration. While Kerr acknowledged the role played by community colleges, the California Plan was arguably intent on preserving the elite role of the research- and resource-intensive University of California system.

The community colleges have been or are rightly praised as being an entry route for widening participation and open access, but sadly they are more likely to be less-funded and their students less-resourced despite the population they serve.

Third, post-secondary education, not simply higher education, is increasingly and widely recognised as a vital component of our societies' and economies' infrastructure. However, the sector has been allowed to evolve in an ad hoc and haphazard way.

Diversity and differentiation are considered key concepts of mass systems of education – albeit too often they have led to static configurations with impermeable barriers reinforcing social stratification according to labour market requirements and simplistic assumptions about knowledge production (ie, basic vs applied).

While the Master Plan was praised for "preserving the separate 'missions' of the three types of public institutions", other countries 'solved' the problem by implementing a strict binary between traditional universities and what were pejoratively called 'non-universities'.

That the boundaries are rigid and systems static is often seen as a virtue, but it has also been a huge disadvantage. Over time, societies and labour markets have changed and disciplines have moved up the value chain, leading boundaries to blur.

There has been a seismic shift from simplistic differentiators to a broader understanding of diversity: public and private; national and international; global and corporate; academic, technical, vocational and professional; comprehensive and specialist; campus-based and virtual, etc, as well as institutions straddling categories.

#### Systemness

The concept of systemness has been **credited to Neil Smelser** who described the modern research university as a "multi-campus network" of inter-related parts and relationships.

Nancy Zimpher operationalised the concept during her tenure as chancellor of the State University of New York (SUNY) System. In 2013, she wrote: "Systemness is the ability of a system to coordinate the activities of its constituent campus so that, on the whole, the system behaves in a way that is more powerful and impactful than what can be achieved by individual campuses acting alone."

I propose instead to adapt the concept of ecosystem. In doing so, I am deliberately widening our lens to embrace the entire post-secondary landscape as one in which different types of education, training, and research and innovation (R&I) actors interact with each other in formal, informal and non-formal arrangements which are mutually and societally beneficial and interdependent (open/hidden).

The ecosystem is a dynamic space wherein the number, type, role and responsibilities of providers, individually and collectively, evolves and modifies over time in response to the changing environment. Whilst recognising distinct missions, notably there is no implicit hierarchy.

 Governance is underpinned by strategic vision and sustainable arrangements to ensure coherence, collaboration and coordination between different actors, each of which have their own internal logics and ambitions.

> As post-secondary education has expanded and evolved, it has diversified. Learners now include people previously unable to access education due to socio-economic circumstances, age, gender, race or ethnicity, and citizenship status, as well as people combining study with work or family responsibilities.

> In response, new types of institutions with different missions, programmes and modes of study have emerged to meet the demands and needs of this diverse cohort of learners and of society – many of which are in the private sector. However, there has often been reluctance to consider further or adult education, continuing education or even lifelong learning as a key part of the tertiary landscape.

Even the term 'lifelong learning' ignores the fact that all learners are lifelong learners. Over time boundaries between vocational, professional and academic have become porous.

Emphasis on learning outcomes and employability have meant traditional universities and polytechnics often offer similar programmes. Indeed, professional or vocational education now constitutes a significant proportion of all programmes in universities while mounting professionalisation of many other fields has created a credential domino-effect throughout the wider post-secondary system.

## Is it Time to Rethink Our Model of Post-Secondary Education? Progressing a Tertiary Education Eco-System

CGHE WEBINAR
22 JUNE 2023



## Systemness

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Systemness is the ability of a system to coordinate the activities of its constituent campus so that, on the whole, the system behaves in a way that is more powerful and impactful than what can be achieved by individual campuses acting alone.

I refer to this as maximising capacity beyond individual capability.



## **Tertiary Eco-system**

Widening our lens to embrace the entire post-secondary landscape

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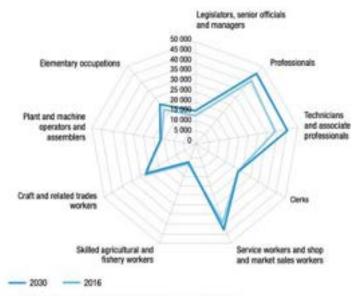
## Five Underpinning Sets of Ideas

- Civic-Engaged University
- Regional R&I Networks and Clusters
- Geography of Place
- Governance
- Biodiversity

### Some Trends

Economic/technological requirements have pushed skill demand beyond secondary education, but pursuit of status/social advantage have driven demand for degree-level qualifications.

Focus primarily on higher skills ignores that ~45% of jobs will require medium level skills.



NB: Based on numbers in employment (estimates based on rational accounts). Source: Cedeling (2018 skills forecast).