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CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND HIGHER EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS [OPEN LECTURE]

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BEROC (Belarusian Economic and Research Outreach Center) Belarus, 01.08.2019

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE GLOBAL MINDSET



Agenda

Corporate Entrepreneurship (CE)

- Basic concepts
- Determinants
- Outcomes
- Understanding CE inside Higher Education Organizations
- Discussion about the entrepreneurial orientation of the participants' organisations

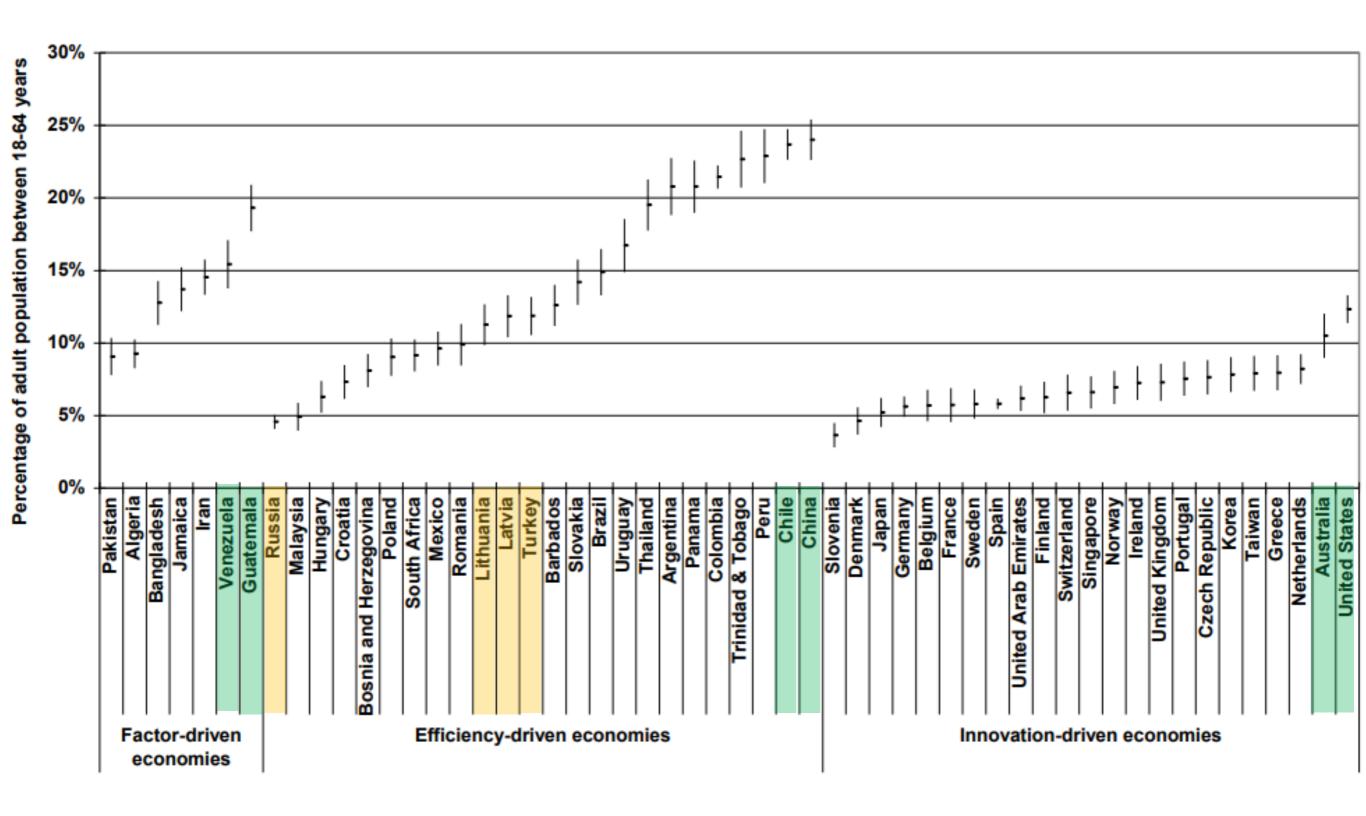
¿Are you an entrepreneur?

ENTREPRENEURSHIP



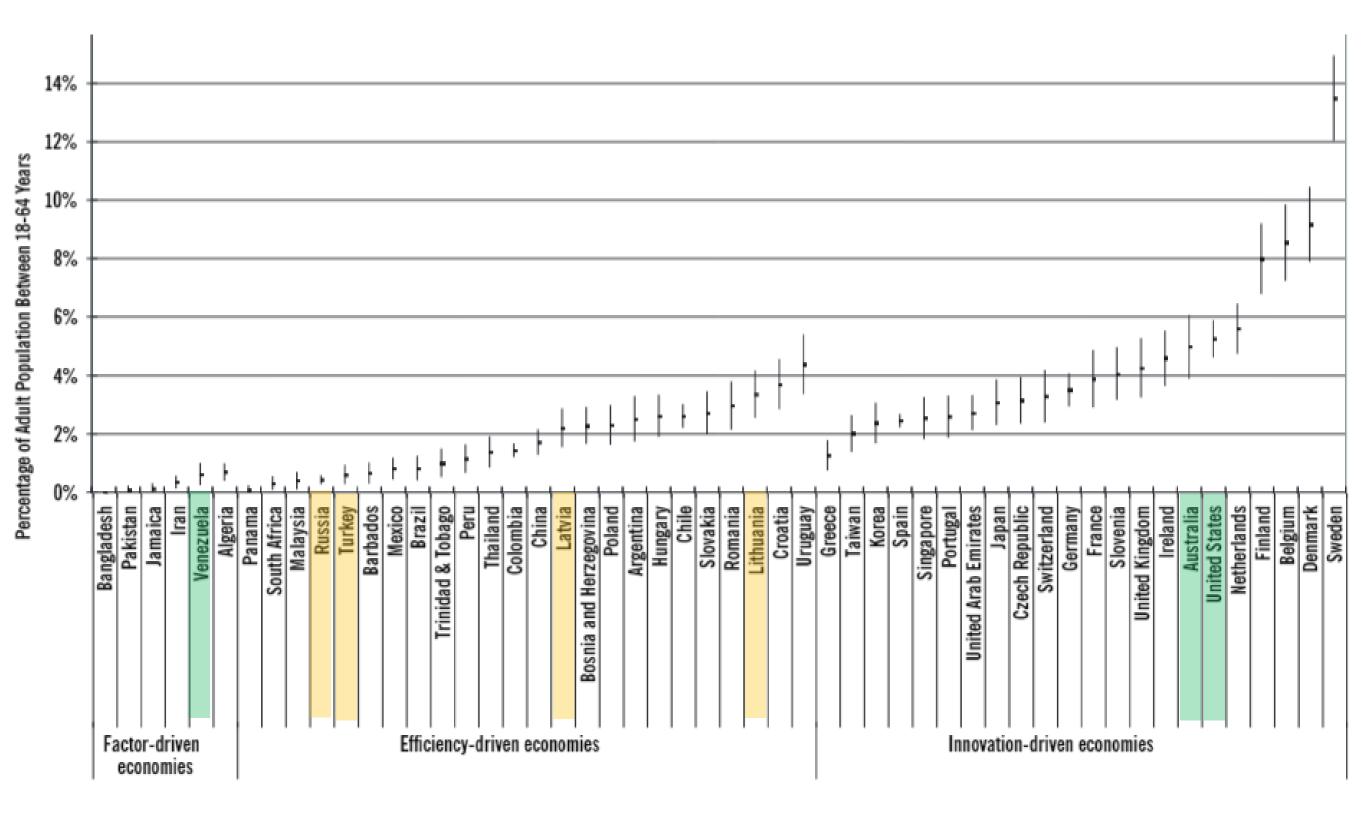
"you can't manage what you can't measure" Peter Drucker

Total Entrepreneurial Activity: population aged 18-64 years (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor)



ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Total Entrepreneurial Employee Activity: population aged 18-64 years (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor)







CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: BASIC CONCEPTS

INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE





Definition

"Corporate entrepreneurship (CE) is a term used to describe entrepreneurial behaviour <u>inside</u> established small, mid-sized, and large organizations"

(Stopford and Baden-Fuller, 1994)

INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE





- 1970s "CE focused on teams and how entrepreneurial activities inside existing organizations could be developed"
- *1980s "CE* focused on <u>entrepreneurial behaviour</u> inside of established organizations and linked with the <u>organizational renewal</u>"
- *1990s "CE* focused on <u>enhancing the organization's ability</u> to develop <u>innovations</u> and <u>new venture creation</u>"
- 2000s "CE focused on the organization's efforts to establish sustained competitive advantages for a profitability growth"
- *2010s "CE* focused on <u>value proposition</u> and <u>performance</u> in any type of organization"

INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE (Kuratko, 2017)





Entrepreneurial behaviour

"An orientation for capturing specific entrepreneurial aspects of decision-making styles, methods, and practices"

INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE (Wiklund & Shepherd, 2005)





An entrepreneurial organization is

Innovative: a tendency to engage in and support new ideas, novelty, experimentation, and creative processes, thereby departing from established practices and technologies (to be innovative)

<u>Risk taking</u>: a willingness to commit more resources to projects where the cost of failure may be high, thereby assuming affordable losses and unknown outcomes (to be risker)

<u>**Proactive</u>:** a posture of **anticipating and acting on future** wants and needs in the marketplace, thereby creating **a first-mover** advantage vis-à-vis competitors (to be pioneers)</u>



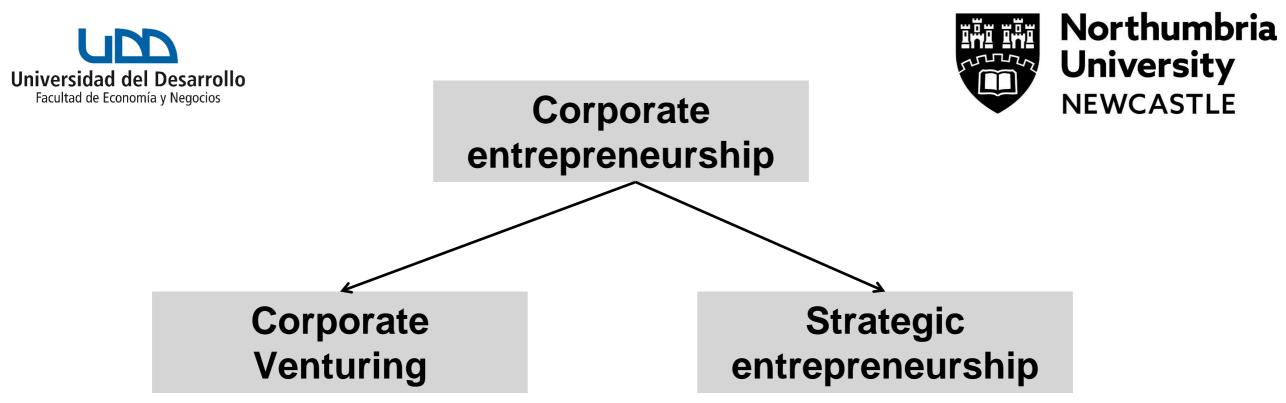
INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE (Lumpkin & Dess, 1996)





TYPES OF CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE



Creation of new ventures promoted by managers or employees:

- start-up
- spin-offs
- subsidiary**

Investing in new ventures promoted by external people (corporate venturing capital) Strategic renewal:

- Invention/adoption of new products, processes, technologies
- Commercialization of new lines of products
- New business models to entry to new industries/markets
- New value creation across their value chain

INNOVATIVE ATTITUDE

(Adapted from Morris et al., 2011)

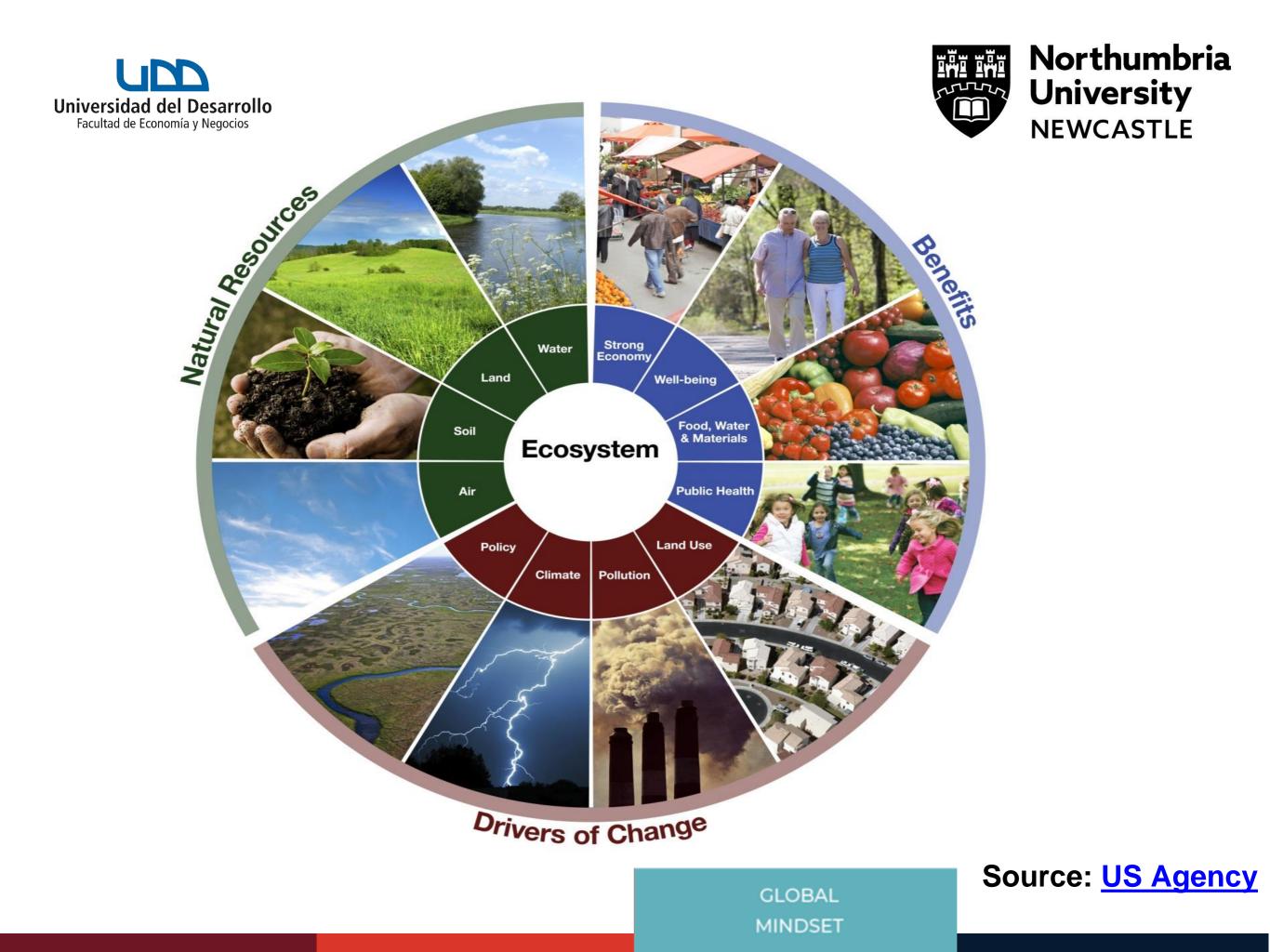
	Туре	Founder	Role of the parent	Ownership
	Subsidiary	New entity part of the corporate structure with the aim to entry into a new market (always in the core business)	100% created with the resources/capabilities of the parent corporation as a part of a strategic plan	100% owned by the corporation
Corporate context	Spin-off	New venture created by employees during the corporate decision making process (no always in the same core business)	Very supported by the parent corporation with resources, capabilities, networks,	Ownership shared with the parent corporation
	Spin-out	Employee who leave the parent firm to create a new venture	No relationship with the corporation	Former employee and own investors
	Start-up	New venture created by graduate students	Created by the knowledge absorbed via university education	University does not retain equity
University context	Spin-off	New venture created by academics/researchers whom work for the university / research centre	Created transferring the knowledge generated inside university, supported by university incubators	University retain a % of equity
	Spin-out	New venture created by researchers who leave the university or centre	Created do not using the knowledge generated inside university	University does not retain equity

(Agarwal et al., 2007; Fyges & Wright, 2014)





DETERMINANTS OF CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP







Internal

- Organizational culture: positive attitudes towards entrepreneurship
- Vision & entrepreneurial orientation: understand risks vs. benefits
- Incentives: autonomy, promotion, recruiting, attraction/retention of talent,
- Resources and capabilities: human capital, financial capital,
- Collaborations: universities, research centres, value chain,

(Narayanan et al., 2009)





External

- Labour market conditions: social security,
- Market conditions: uncertainty, dynamins, competitiveness ...
- New trends (technological / digital): demand, preferences,
- Favourable conditions for innovation/entrepreneurship: IPR regulations, R&D investments, human capital, talented/educated people, investors,

(Narayanan et al., 2009)

ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEM PROJECTS

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	Babson (Isenberg 2009)	<u>GEDI</u> (2011)	<u>OECD</u> (2011)	<u>SGENOME</u> (Telefónica, 2012)	WEF (WEFORUM, 2013)	<u>Kauffman</u> <u>Foundation</u> (2015)	Doing Business (Banco, Mundial, 2017)
Public policies	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Funding	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Support infrastructure	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Market conditions	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х
Human capital / talent	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Education					Х	Х	
Culture	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Research & Development	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	
Wellbeing			Х			Х	
Differentiation				Х			
Universities					Х	Х	





OUTCOMES OF CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP





Internal

- Performance: growth (sales, employees..)
- Sustainability: long term
- Competitiveness: positioning in the industry/market

(Narayanan et al., 2009)

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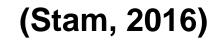




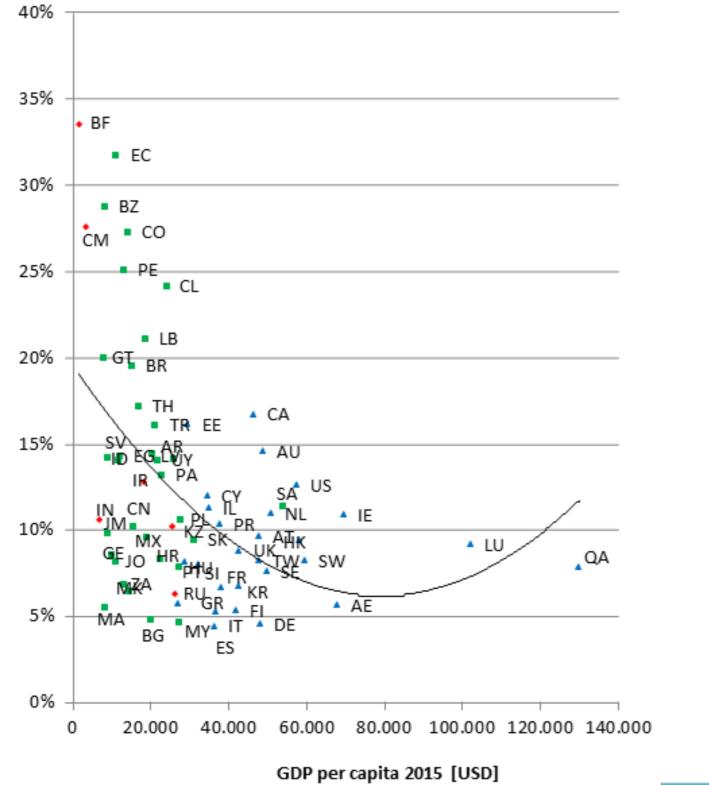
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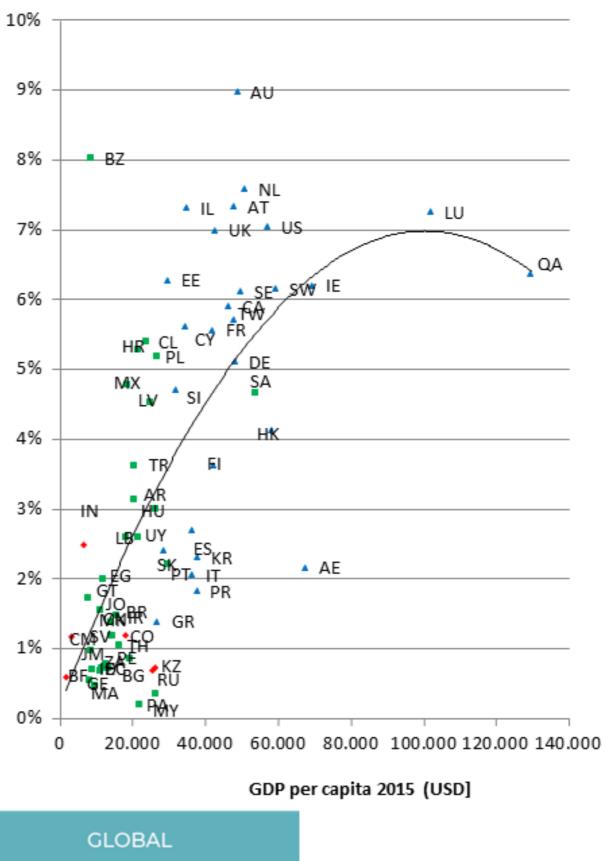
- Economic contributions: productivity, income,
- Social contributions: Employment, Well-being,
- Technological contributions: Digitalization, Technologies,

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GDP & TEA / EEA Global Entrepreneurship Monitor





MINDSET





EXPLORING CE INSIDE HIGHER EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

"Universities are bureaucratic organizations with strong routines (main barrier of any entrepreneurial orientation)" Kirby et al. 2011





Examples

MORLD Driversity Roserings		PROFESS	IONAL	JOBS	SUMMITS	RANK	INGS S
RANKING	SCORE	5					
Rank \$	Name \$	Overal ()	Teaching ()	Research	Citacions ()	Industry Income	International Outlook (1)
1	University of Oxford Vunited Kingdom	96.0	91.8	99.5	99.1	67.0	96.3
2	University of Cambridge Vunited Kingdom	94.8	92.1	98.8	97.1	52.9	94.3
3	Stanford University ♥United States Explore	94.7	93.6	96.8	99.9	64.6	79.3
4	Massachusetts Institute of Technology ♥United States	94.2	91.9	92.7	99.9	87.6	89.0
5	California Institute of Technology Vunited States	94.1	94.5	97.2	99.2	88.2	62.3
6	Harvard University Vunited States	93.6	90.1	98.4	99.6	48.7	79.7
7	Princeton University ♥United States	92.3	89.9	93.6	99.4	57.3	80.1

UNIVERSITY RANKINGS MEASURE:

- Teaching quality
- Research quality
- Citations

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- Industry income
- International outlook

Rank 🗘	Name \$	Overal	Teaching	Research	Citacions	Industry Income	Outlook 0+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
1001+	Belarusian State University ØBelarus	9.8- 18.9	19.5	8.7	10.8	39.0	56.7

Rank 🗘	Name \$	Overal ()	Teaching 40	Research	Citacions	Industry Income ①	International Outlook (I)
1	University of Oxford Vunited Kingdom	96.0	91.8	99.5	99.1	67.0	96.3
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MEASURE:

 Private companies (start-ups, spin-offs, unicorns, ..) founded by alumni



USA: Stanford University

Creates its entrepreneurship ecosystem

- Courses, programmes and novel methodologies to educate/support potential entrepreneurs (across campuses/faculties)
- Collaboration with different companies in teaching/research projects (MOOCs, technological projects, ...)
- Competitions & awards programmes (role models)
- Mentoring and networking programmes
- Clubs of investors (alumni, companies,...)
- Incubators and TTO offices

•....

Economic and social impacts

• Alumni: leaders & founders of start-up / spin-off companies

 Social innovations 					
· Social Innovations		Heavy	Moderate	Little	
		Innovation	Innovation	Innovation	Total
••••	Percent of firms	25%	25%	50%	100%
	Revenue (in millions	\$1,270,000	\$531,000	\$864,000	\$2,667,000
	of \$)				
	% of total revenues	48%	20%	32%	100%
	by all Stanford firms				
	Employees	1,141,000	2,003,000	2,242,000	5,387,000
	% of total employ-	21%	37%	42%	100%
(Eesley & Miller, 2018)	ment by all Stanford				
	firms				

MEASURE:

• New business models in digital economy (MOOCs)

CLASS CENTRAL Preventing Dementia 2190 Reviews * * * * *

Preventing Dementia

ALL-TIME TOP 50 University of Tasmania via Independent

2190 Reviews 7.6k students interested

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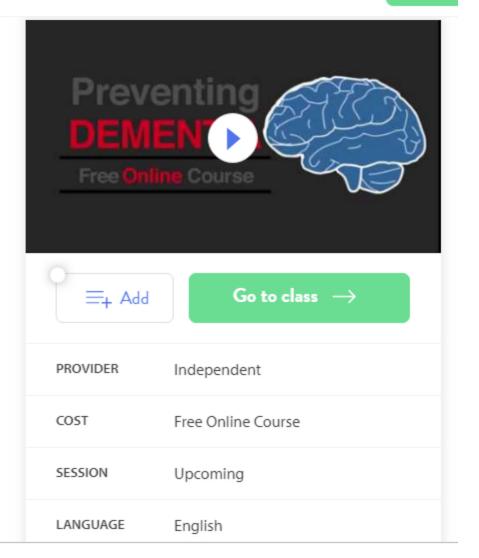
Found in Disease & Disorders

Overview

Conectando...

Preventing Dementia is a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC), offering universityquality education about the latest research in dementia risk and protective factors. The free 4-week course provides an opportunity to engage with the perspectives of a global community, without requiring exams or assignments.

With the ageing of the world's population, dementia is looming as the public health issue of the 21st Century. Is it possible to modify your risk of dementia? A substantial proportion of risk is associated with advanced ageing as well as genetic risk factors, but the latest research has indicated there are modifiable risk factors which may decrease Dementia MOOC investigates the best



COMPANY ENGAGEMENT

Go to c

Australia: University of Tasmania

New business model

- Opportunity: global healthy problem
- Value creation: free MOOC courses for sharing the advances in medical research
- Resources: academics/researchers involved in research projects
- Collaborators: coursera (MOOC platform), Dementia research Centre, Faculty of Health of the Tasmania University

•....

Economic and social impacts

- 155,000 people have enrolled in the course from more than 180 countries (since 2013)
- Highest social impact: prevention and improving life of people
- Positioning in the social impact university global rankings (attracting students, researchers, research centres, etc.)
- Receiving international sponsorships for improving research and generating more outcomes (patents, publications, citations, etc.)





CE in Higher Education Organizations

Identifying the university strategic challenges

- Unemployment level of students after graduation (labour market requirements) and societal needs
- Limited sources of (public) funds for research groups & universities
- New generations' preferences (native digitals millennials) and attraction of potential students (public/private/digital competitors)

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Identifying potential entrepreneurs

- University managers
- Students (alumni and current)
- Academics
- Staff

Building a favorable environment towards entrepreneurship

- Entrepreneurial and innovative orientation (vision / core activities / strategies), resources and capabilities...
- New business and innovation models (education market trends)
- Entrepreneurship education programmes, courses, mentoring,...
- Infrastructures: incubators, technology transfer offices,
- Dissemination of **role models** in the community (mind-set)
- Collaborations, alliances, partnerships, networks, ... (local / regional / internacional agents involved in entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystems)

Expected outcomes

- Social: entrepreneurial mind-set, employment of graduate students, research with social/environmental implications
- Economic: graduates' start-ups,
- Technological: commercialization via academic spin-offs, licences, ...

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REFLECTING MOMENT







Большое вам спасибо! [Thank you]

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP	INNOVATIVE	GLOBAL	COMPANY
	ATTITUDE	MINDSET	ENGAGEMENT