# Managing Universities in Complex Times

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## Management in the old days

- University leaders were primes inter pares, excellent scientists, who could act as role models
- It was often more an honour than an obligation management was an issue on the side
- External management was mainly maintaining good PR and hence government funds
- Internal management was a matter of distributing funds, solving staff problems and making staff appointments
- Two reference points: spectacular scientific results and good education

## Contours 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation University

- 1. The basis is (still) a good deal of fundamental research
- 2. Research is mainly transdisciplinary research carried out in Institutes, managed by academics
- 3. In research, education and commercialisation of know-how, there is considerable cooperation with industry. The 3 GU is an open university
- 4. International competition for students, academics and corporate research contracts
- 5. Two-tier university: mass university with special arrangements for the best and brightest (staff and students)

#### Contours 3<sup>rd</sup> GU continued

- 6. Recovery of academic creativity. Central role for the Design Faculty
- 7. Cosmopolitan university with English as lingua franca
- 8. Know-how exploitation becomes the third objective with a range of specific instruments. Know how exploitation or service to society will be integrated with research and education
- 9. Disentangled from the state: End of *direct* government contribution

## Since 2000 four important trends

- New Higher Education Policies (HE)
- New Innovation Policies
- Knowledge-based companies seek collaboration
- Acceleration of scientific and technological development
- → Universities are at the cross-roads of these developments (and that makes the management so different)

#### 1. New HE Policies

- We want more and better education for less money
- The cost of attending a US State College has increased by a factor 15/24 in 40 years while household income increased by a factor of 6.5
- At the same time, average study time went from 24 hrs/week in 1961 to 14 today
- Remedy: more for-profit universities? Competition decreases the cost but also the quality
- Remedy: higher fees? Students seek jobs and end up with large debts

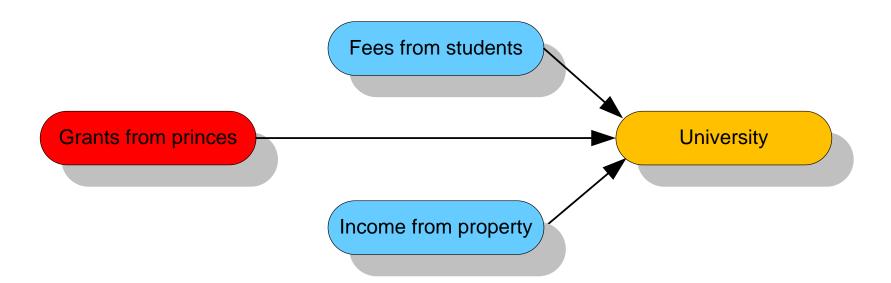
## 1. New HE Policies (2)

- Remedy: industrialisation of universities? In 1961 6% of the age group went to universities in the UK, now it is 40%. But industrialisation is against the very principle of universities
- Remedy: three tier structure, as in California? (research universities, undergraduate state universities and vocational community colleges). This has many advantages but you have to sacrifice an illusion
- Remedy: other ways of financing?

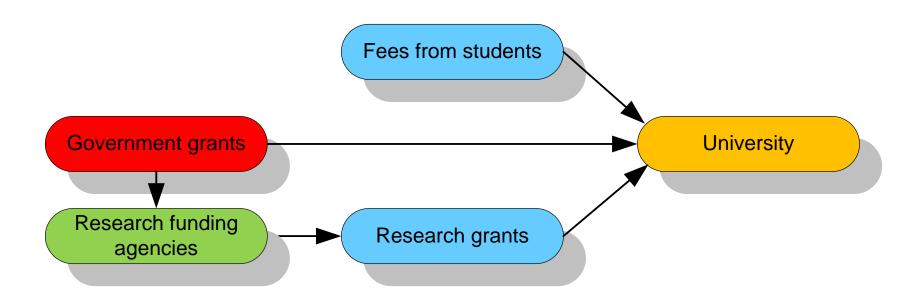
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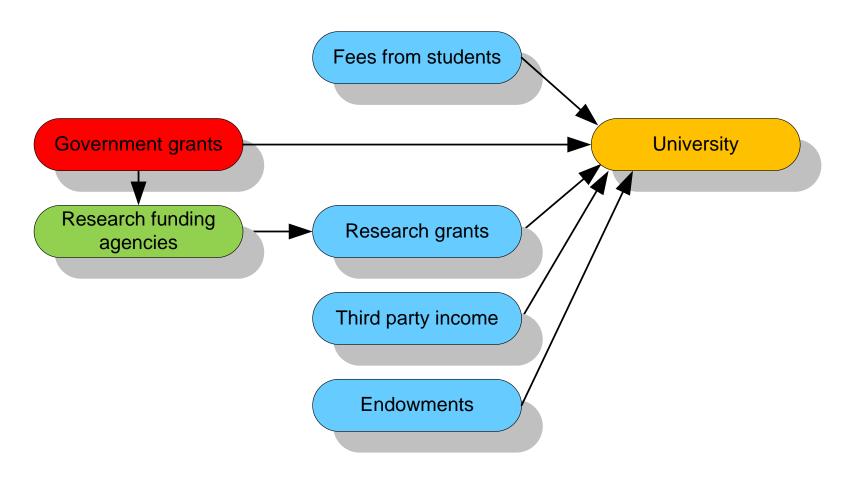
## Financing the Medieval University



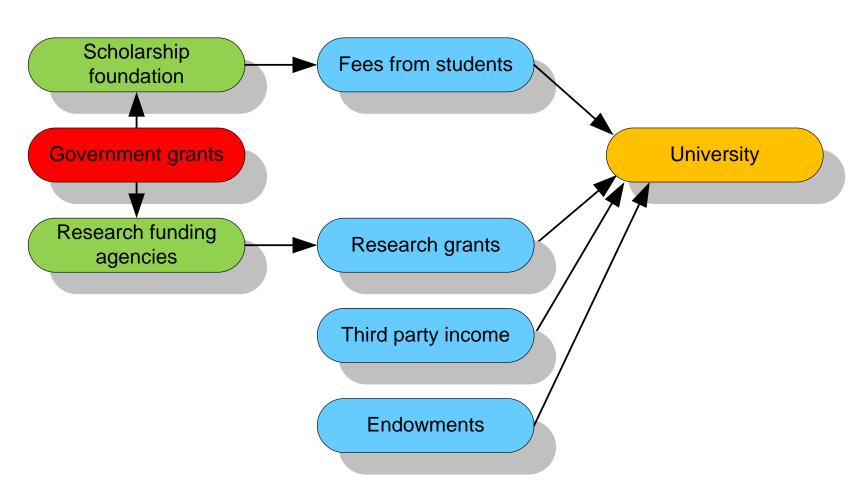
## Financing the Humboldt University



## Financing present universities



## Financing the 3G University



#### 2. New Innovation Policies

- A new look at the National Innovation System: To innovate, one needs:
  - 1. Technology
  - 2. Markets
  - 3. Finance
  - 4. Intermediairies
  - 5. Support organisations
  - 6. Entrepreneurs
- Question: what is lacking most in Poland (and many other countries)?

### 2. New Innovation Policies (2)

- 3GUs are 'NIS's in their own right and that is why Departments of Economics support them
- How do you stimulate entrepreneurship as an element of national culture? →
  - Courses in entrepreneurship as of young age
  - Role models
  - Senior citizens

## 3. Enterprises seek collaboration

- Volkswagen: wir forschen gemeinsam → contracts with many universities including in California
- Shell: chief scientists
- Proctor & Gamble: 60% of new products are the result of collaboration, target is 60% of sales
- Philips Electronics: High Tech campus
- Craig Venter: first synthetic genome, financed by Exxon Mobil (\$ 600 million)
- Conclusion: no Nobel price without collaboration with industry

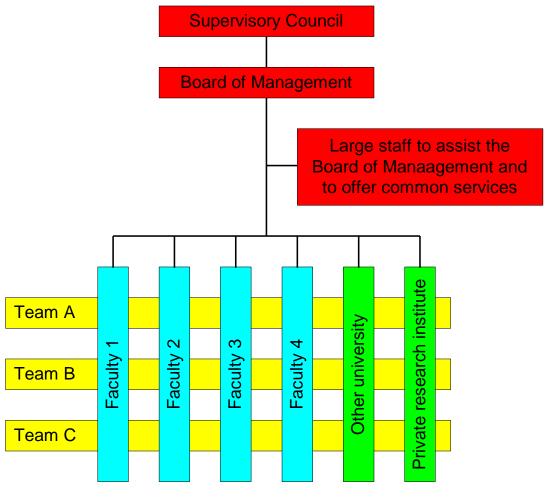
## 4. Accelerating Science and Technology

- CERN
- IBM Watson computer
- IOCs
- Robots
- Decoding your genome: 10 years and \$ 3 billion in 2002, less than a day and \$ 1000 today

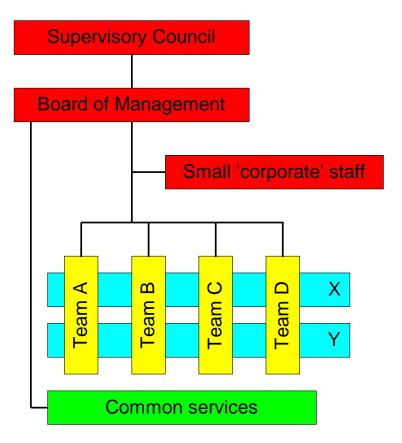
## Challenges for universities – but how to meet them?

- a) Decentralisation and empowerment → high focus, interdisciplinary units
- b) This means: making choices. Comes in: strategic planning
- c) Professional approach of know-how commercialisation
- d) Proper organisational structure
- e) Management as a professional service firm

## a) Traditional university structure



## Third Generation University structure



NB. X and Y are mono-disciplinary professional societies replacing the faculties

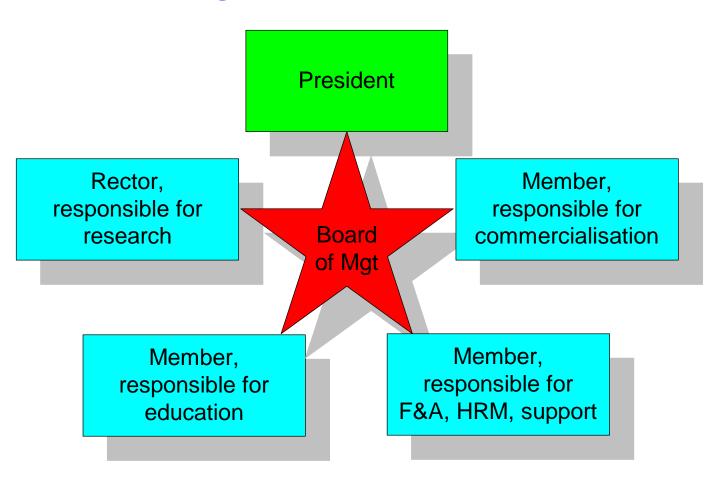
## b) Strategic planning

- Used in industry since 1965 but not in universities
- Strategic planning is a method to allocate resources with an eye on long-term objectives
- It is based on analysis of the external and internal situations
- It is not just an analytical techniques but also a process, involving all management and possibly others
- The outcome is to terminate less attractive activities and to become strong in a few activities that offer perspective
- There is no need for a university to do everything

## c) KFS know-how commercialisation

- Clear IPR policy
- One organisation for commercialisation (TTC) with proper expertise
- Clear rules on where the money goes
- Incubator and Technopark
- Courses in entrepreneurship with external lecturers
- Good networks, use the scientists

## d) Organisational structure



## e) Management

- PSFs versus industrial firms
- You can industrialise education but not research
- Hence: mass-education versus education that is integrated with research, in separate organisations
- Hence: replace quotation indexes by peer reviews