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Analysis of Colombian research centers for the implementation of scientific tourism supported by knowledge management and ICT

Análisis de centros de investigación colombianos para implementar el turismo científico soportados por la gestión del conocimiento y las TIC

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Abstract:

The objective of this article is to present an analysis of the key characteristics of research centers in Colombia, as well as the interest in implementing science tourism (ST), supported by knowledge management (KM) and ICT, as a permanent service at these centers. The research was based on a literature review of ST, KM, and the characteristics of research centers. A survey was conducted among 20 research centers, a statistical analysis was performed, and Kendall's correlation method was applied using SPSS v. 30 software. The results are presented by geographic distribution, city, type of center, number of employees, areas of research specialization, funding sources, technological infrastructure capacity, and equipment. Kendall's Tau-b correlation coefficient (τ) was 0.375. This led to the conclusion that improving technological infrastructure capacity also improves perceptions of and interest in ST, albeit to a moderate extent.

Keywords: scientific tourism, knowledge management, researchers, research centers, Kendall's correlation.

Resumen:

El objetivo de este artículo es presentar un análisis sobre las características clave de los centros de investigación en Colombia, el interés en la implementación del turismo científico (TC) soportado por la gestión del conocimiento (GC) y las TIC, como un servicio permanente en dichos centros. La investigación se desarrolló a partir de una revisión literaria sobre TC, GC y las características de los centros de investigación. Se aplicó una encuesta a 20 centros de investigación, se realizó un análisis estadístico, se utilizó el método de correlación de Kendall mediante el software SPSS v. 30. Se presentan los resultados por distribución geográfica, ciudad, tipo de centro, número de colaboradores, áreas de especialización en investigación, fuentes de financiación, capacidad de infraestructura tecnológica y equipamiento. Se obtuvo el índice de correlación Tau-b de Kendall (τ): 0.375. Esto permitió concluir que, al mejorar la capacidad de infraestructura tecnológica, la percepción e interés por el TC también mejora, aunque de forma moderada.

Palabras clave: turismo científico, gestión del conocimiento, investigadores, centros de investigación, correlación de Kendall.

INTRODUCTION

TC is part of tourism. It is an emerging and specialized field, based on scientific research, which is a professional practice aimed at generating knowledge across different disciplines. In addition, TC promotes the active participation of researchers, students and visitors in processes of generating, transferring and disseminating scientific knowledge, while simultaneously contributing to sustainable development and to strengthening innovation ecosystems [1]. Likewise, research and technological development centers (CIDT) are strategic settings for linking knowledge generation with scientific dissemination and regional development [2], [3]. In this sense, Colombia has favorable conditions for promoting TC due to its biodiversity, cultural richness and scientific capacity, given its geographic location, as it is the only country in South America bordered by two oceans [4]. However, implementation has focused on nature-based TC in natural areas and temporary environmental projects; it has not been implemented in CIDT, which still do not incorporate TC as a permanent service, limiting sustainability and scalability.

GC has proven to be a key factor in strengthening innovation and knowledge transfer in research-intensive organizations [5], [6]. However, a gap persists in the literature regarding the development of models that integrate GC, TC and technological tools to support decision-making in research centers [7].

The literature review shows that authors focus on nature-based TC, revealing a lack of TC models applicable to CIDT[2],[3]. Internationally, TC takes an interdisciplinary approach, articulating applied research, sustainability, technological innovation, experiential education and knowledge transfer. It promotes the active participation of researchers, visitors, communities and institutions in processes of observation, interpretation, social appropriation and knowledge generation, with GC serving as a strategy for transforming scientific capacities, academic networks, technological infrastructure and research results into specialized and sustainable tourism services[8],[9],[10].

In the Colombian context, TC has been strengthened mainly through biodiversity, nature tourism, the social appropriation of science, and the articulation among research centers, universities, communities and public entities. Initiatives such as Colombia Bio of MinCiencias and the Sectoral Tourism Plan 2022–2026[11], which show institutional interest in linking science, territory and sustainable development. Although academic advances and experiences oriented toward GC in TC do exist[12], a gap remains regarding the formulation of permanent models that turn the scientific, technological, human and infrastructural capacities of CIDT into continuous TC services that generate intellectual, social, economic and environmental value[13],[11],[14].

CIDT are dedicated to carrying out research projects, producing scientific results, generating new knowledge and contributing to the country's development. Meanwhile, researchers are the protagonists: they are people passionate about science, with high-level and specialized academic training, as well as experience, skills and mastery of research methodologies[15]. They carry out research activities and, in TC practice, are the ones who interact directly with tourists and people interested in research experiences involving the generation, transfer and dissemination of knowledge. Tourists take part partially or fully in research and results-dissemination activities, with the endorsement of the research centers.

This article is part of a doctoral thesis research project whose purpose is to design a TC model supported by GC applicable to research centers.

The objective of this study was to analyze the key characteristics of CIDT based on data published by Minciencias [16] and to examine the relationship between the capacity of technological infrastructure and the interest in implementing TC supported by GC as a permanent service, using data from 20 CIDT in Colombia.

For this research, a descriptive analysis was carried out on the information collected through an online data collection instrument, which was administered to 20 CIDT and university research centers in Colombia. The criteria considered were: demographic characteristics, technological infrastructure and specialized equipment capacity, perception of TC, and interest in adopting TC as a permanent service. The relationship between technological infrastructure capacity and the perception of TC in CIDT was also analyzed by applying the Kendall correlation method [17] and[18].

This made it possible to obtain statistics on key criteria and to determine the relationship between interest in implementing TC and technological infrastructure, which allows generating strategies and initiatives to implement TC and its infrastructure capacity to attract and receive tourists at the CIDT, where doctoral stays, internships, work placements, exchanges, collaborations, high-level programs such as master's degrees, doctorates, postdoctorates and other research-related services are offered to those interested in TC.

THEORETICAL CONTEXTUALIZATION

Scientific research focuses on the generation of new knowledge and is closely related to TC and GC. They are complementary and enable the appropriation of knowledge to transform it into tourism experiences that can be disseminated. Likewise, it is the basis of TC, since the development of its activities contributes to the generation of new data, information and knowledge.

Currently, TC is characterized as emerging, a trend known as new tourism, and it is one of the least known and least studied within academia[19]. It is part of tourism, is regulated by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism (MINCIT), and is a specialized form of tourism that does not yet have an established definition by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), so concepts and definitions are presented by TC researchers.

Scientific tourism

In this research, definitions from several authors were considered, which show that there is still no consensus on the definition of TC[20]. TC is considered a reinvention of tourism that seeks alternative destinations that dilute the old way of doing tourism[21]. Rojas Carranza (2018) proposes that it is "the type of tourism that directly involves researchers traveling for work or experimentation purposes, through collaborations, international exchanges, congresses, seminars or colloquia"[19]. Meanwhile, [21] and [22] indicate that "it is an activity in which visitors take part in the generation and dissemination of scientific knowledge in coordination with research and development centers".

Research activities and the promotion of TC can attract research experts, tourists and other stakeholders. They can also generate alliances with entities that wish to carry out experiences in scientific research processes.

Three types of TC have been proposed according to García and Martínez 2017:

- Scientific eco-volunteering: in this modality, the tourist or volunteer is the participating actor.
- Research tourism or scientific expeditions: researchers require travel to the research area, or socialization of knowledge.
- Cultural tourism with a scientific dimension: it requires accompaniment, mediation, animation and scientific interpretation of cultural and heritage assets[23].

TC differs from other forms of scientific mobility because it integrates the temporary travel of visitors with participation in research, innovation, education and scientific dissemination activities, linking the tourism experience with the generation and transfer of knowledge [24][3]. TC is developed through experiences organized in universities and research centers, where visitors interact with researchers, laboratories and scientific infrastructure, fostering the social appropriation of knowledge. Whereas academic mobility is mainly oriented toward exchanges, stays, congresses or professional training.

For the research, a definition was developed to delimit TC and distinguish it from academic tourism and event tourism, with a view to its application in research centers, based on the definitions provided by authors such as[25],[23],[26],[27],[28],[29],[30],[14]. To this end, the following construct was developed:

"TC is a tourism activity in which scientific researchers are directly involved, in which one travels for work or experimentation reasons, for collaborations, international exchanges, congresses, seminars or colloquia or other scientific events, who participate in part or in whole in the generation and dissemination of knowledge in coordination with research and development centers".

Knowledge management

Data on their own have no comprehensible meaning; they must be processed and transformed into information, which is the essential ingredient for building knowledge in organizations. According to Nonaka 1994, there are two types of knowledge: tacit and explicit:

"Explicit or codified knowledge refers to knowledge that can be transmitted in a formal and systematic language. Whereas tacit knowledge has a personal quality, which makes it difficult to formalize and communicate and is deeply rooted in action, commitment and participation in a specific context"[31].

In organizations, knowledge creation, as defined by Ikujiro Nonaka and Hirotaka Takeuchi (1995), is "the capacity of a company as a whole to create new knowledge, disseminate it throughout the organization and incorporate it into products, services and systems"[32]. Meanwhile, [33] describes it as "a set of processes and systems that allow an organization's intellectual capital to increase significantly through the efficient management of its problem-solving capabilities".

GC is considered "a meticulous approach toward optimizing a company's knowledge economy. It includes elements such as human resource practices, technology, culture and organizational structures"[34].

Organizations need to adopt effective knowledge management, which favors the conversion of data into information and knowledge, the generation of knowledge from information, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of processes, and the implementation of innovation in products and services to become more competitive in the global market[13]. With good GC, organizations can innovate and optimize processes, products or services, achieving strong competitive advantages.

GC is the mechanism that operationally links TC in CIDT by transforming research results into structured learning, technology transfer and innovation experiences. Through systematic processes of identification, capture, organization, storage, transfer, application and evaluation of knowledge, centers convert their scientific capacities, researchers, laboratories, technological infrastructure and collaboration networks into a permanent TC offer aimed at visitors, students, researchers and companies.

This process strengthens the social appropriation of knowledge, drives collaborative innovation and generates intellectual, social, economic and environmental value, consolidating research as a strategic asset for regional development and institutional competitiveness[35],[32],[36],[37]. Likewise, the integration of digital technologies, artificial intelligence (AI) and knowledge management systems favors the creation of continuous learning ecosystems that enable TC to be institutionalized as a permanent service in CIDT.

TIC in knowledge management, research and scientific tourism

Information and communication technologies (TIC) are the backbone of organizations, since they allow them to manage data, transform them into information, run simulations and share research results. They are useful for digitalizing cultural findings and heritage, and for transferring, disseminating and securing knowledge, complementing tourism experiences with virtual visits, the use of mobile technologies and virtual environments.

TIC facilitate data collection, analysis, processing and storage. Meanwhile, disruptive tools such as AI, Big Data, IoT and blockchain have changed the way research is conducted and knowledge is managed, enable complex analysis, and allow the simulation and prediction of phenomena, including organizational cybersecurity [38]. Virtual and augmented reality tools enable digital experiences with visual amplification of tourism content in real time [39] and [40]. They are also applied to promote TC, create digital tourism destinations, smart routes and virtual-based laboratories, with tracking and monitoring in research and marketing processes.

Figure 1 presents the relationship between TC, GC, research, TIC and the disruptive tools applicable to CIDT, such as blockchain, IoT, augmented and virtual reality, and AI, which must be applied and integrated into technological, pedagogical and ethical frameworks[41]. Likewise, in the future, quantum computing, an emerging technology with the potential to revolutionize the way information is processed and stored[42].

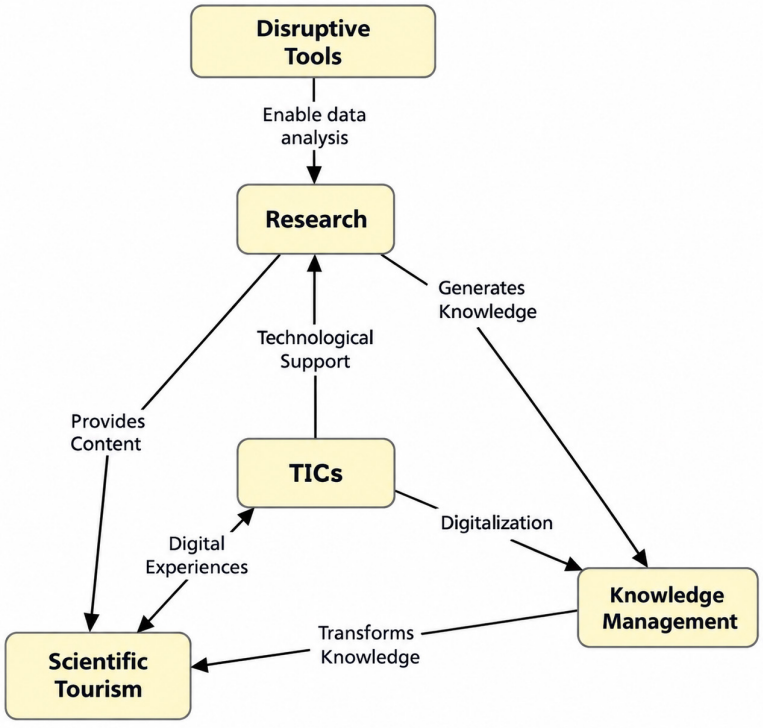

Fig. 1. *Relationship between TC, GC, research, TIC, disruptive tools.*
Source: Own elaboration.

The technological infrastructure of CIDT should be configured within an innovation ecosystem where TIC, disruptive tools, GC, research and TC converge, so that science can be disseminated in an interactive and accessible way that enables sustainable development and the social appropriation of knowledge. Likewise, organizations can measure performance through indicators [43].

Research centers in Colombia

In Colombia, research and the country's scientific and technological development are coordinated, managed, and promoted by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation – MinCiencias.

CIDT are "Public, private or mixed organizations dedicated to generating fundamental knowledge for the country through basic and/or applied scientific research projects in specific research lines" [44], [45]. Recognition of actors is considered "a recurring practice for their endorsement and competition for public resources from MinCiencias and other government entities" [46], managed by the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation (SNCTI).

CIDT are crucial for driving productivity, competitiveness, sustainability, and progress in any country. They are focused on finding solutions to different problems affecting society. These research centers specialize in different lines of research, which facilitates creating technological advances and innovations to benefit the productive sector. In addition, they contribute to improving social well-being and advances in health. In accordance with their mission, they are focused on generating new knowledge, facilitating the transfer of technologies and knowledge to organizations for the creation or innovation of products or services. These contribute to high-level academic and scientific training for new researchers in the different lines of science and technology; likewise, they help promote a research culture by providing new qualified human resources for the labor market.

Research institutes and centers are authorized under Law 2142 of August 2021 to apply for qualified registration with the Ministry of National Education for master's and doctoral postgraduate programs in agreement with universities[47].

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is applied, with a mixed approach and exploratory-descriptive scope, supported by the Kendall's Tau-b correlation method and descriptive statistics. The research was carried out in two stages:

First stage: secondary information sources were reviewed in the scientific databases Scopus, ScienceDirect, Scielo, Dialnet and ResearchGate, university repositories, and the analysis of CIDT data published by MinCiencias[46],[48].

Second stage: An information collection instrument was designed specifically for this study based on the systematic literature review and the variables identified. Its content was validated by a panel of experts, who assessed the relevance, clarity and coherence of each item; reliability was verified through statistical procedures consistent with the ordinal nature of the data. The instrument was structured into dimensions and variables related to TC and GC, operationalized through indicators measured on an ordinal scale, with previously defined evaluation criteria, ensuring methodological consistency and the possibility of replicating the study in similar contexts. Likewise, based on a literature review and expert judgment, a five-level ordinal scale was designed to homogeneously assess the technological capacity of research centers, regardless of their scientific areas. The evaluation criteria were not limited to the availability of equipment, but integrated the assessment of specialized laboratories, scientific infrastructure, technological platforms, experimental resources, materials, supplies and other capabilities required for the development of research and TC activities. This structure allowed an objective and comparable evaluation among institutions with different scientific profiles, considering the level of availability, functionality and support of the technological resources necessary for knowledge generation and transfer.

A non-probabilistic sample was used, with convenience as the selection criterion: CIDT were selected based on their availability for research, accessibility, experience in scientific research activities and GC, and their potential for TC development. Sampling is appropriate for exploratory and applied studies, given that the objective was to analyze the relationships between the variables "technological infrastructure capacity" compared with "perception of and interest in implementing TC". In addition, a descriptive statistical analysis and percentage calculations were performed to characterize the centers' perception of TC and to assess their infrastructure capacity. Finally, Kendall's tau-b correlation was applied to obtain the coefficient tau (τ)[17],[18], for the variables: technological infrastructure capacity and the institution's interest in implementing TC.

RESULTS

Analysis of demographic information

Information published by MinCiencias on the CIDT recognized by SNCTI [16] was analyzed; these are classified as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Research centers endorsed by SNCTI.

Research center	Number
Science Center	17
Technological Development Center - CDT	7
Innovation and Productivity Center – CIP-	12
Research Center	50
Highly Innovative Company - EAI	5
Technology-Based Business Incubator	2
Public Institute	18
Research Results Transfer Office - OTRI	7
R&D&I Unit of the Company	14

Source: Own elaboration with data from 2024 [49].

We analyzed the demographic information of the CIDT, linking geographic location by city, types of research center, number of employees, areas of research specialization and funding sources.

The result for geographic location by city of the research centers in this study indicates that Bogotá is the city with the largest number of research centers, followed by Bucaramanga and Medellín, while Cali, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Tunja, Cúcuta, Leticia, Bello and Pitalito are the cities with the smallest number of research centers, as shown in figure 2.

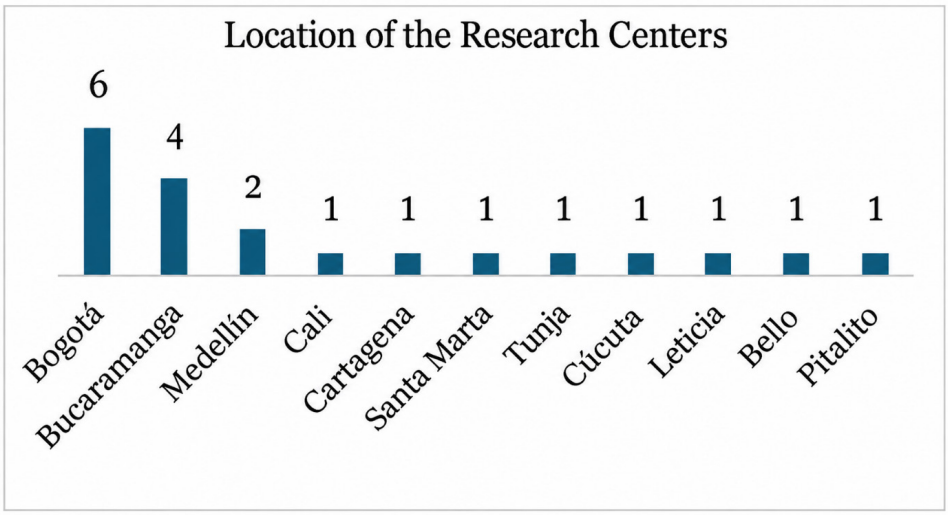

Fig. 2. *Location of Research Centers by city*
Source: Own elaboration.

In the distribution of types of research center, university research institutes come first, followed by research centers or institutes, while technology development centers and the business accelerator have the smallest number of centers, as shown in figure 3.

The distribution by number of employees uses the established ranges, which in turn allows identifying the size of the research organization. Figure 4 shows the number of employees: 1 to 10 and between 11 and 50 are those with the smallest number of employees, while the ranges of 51 to 200 and more than 500 are the centers with the largest number of employees.

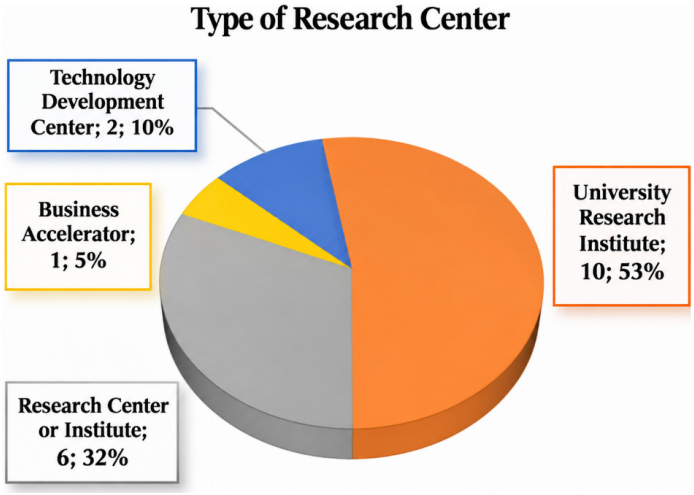

Fig. 3. *Type of research centers.*
Source: Own elaboration.

In the areas of research specialization, the area of engineering and technology comes first, followed by the area of humanities, while the area of medical and health sciences, the area of natural sciences and others are the areas with the smallest number of research centers. This takes into account that there are research centers that have several areas of research specialization in the same research center. Figure 5 shows the different areas of research specialization.

Figure 6 presents the main source of funding for research centers. It shows that most centers are funded by the public sector, followed by private funding and, lastly, mixed funding, which involves the smallest number of research centers.

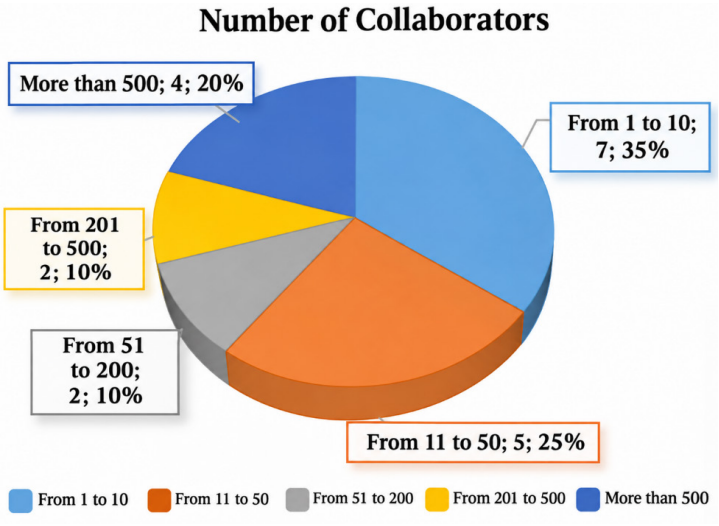

Fig. 4. *Number of employees.*
Source: Own elaboration.

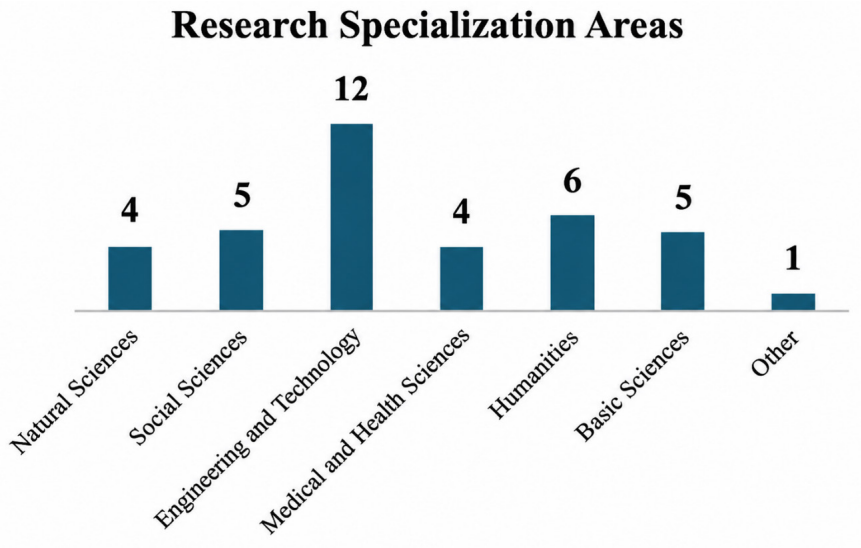

Fig. 5. *Areas of Research Specialization.*
Source: Own elaboration.

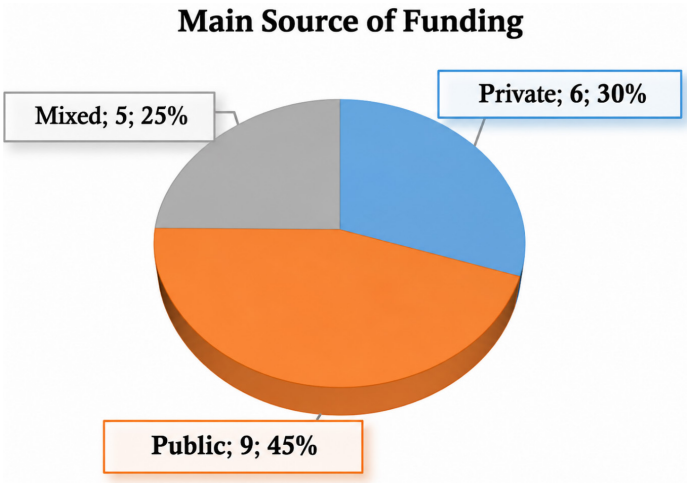

Fig. 6. *Main Source of Funding.*
Source: Own elaboration.

Statistical analysis

In the analysis of the perception of TC in the CIDT, the following items were analyzed:

- Technological infrastructure capacity: in which the technological infrastructure and equipment of the laboratories available for research and TC at the research institution were evaluated.
- Perception of TC: it is the level of interest of the research institution in implementing TC as a permanent service.

In the evaluation of the technological infrastructure capacity and the equipment of the laboratories available for research and TC, it is highly relevant, since it enables the development of research activities and serves as a basis for receiving tourists interested in TC; the results are presented in Table 2, through five levels rated on a scale from 1 to 5.

Table 2: Technological infrastructure capacity

Scale	Category	Number of centers	Percentage
1	Very insufficient	2	10 %
2	Insufficient	8	40 %
3	Adequate	5	25 %
4	Good	5	25 %
5	Excellent	0	0 %

Source: Own elaboration.

50% of the CIDT that took part in this study have good and adequate technological infrastructure capacity to implement and provide the TC service.

In the perception of TC, the level of interest in TC of the research institutions was established by applying an ordinal scale from 1 to 5, presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Interest in scientific tourism

Scale	Category	Number of centers	Percentage
1	None	3	15 %
2	Low	6	30 %
3	Moderate	6	30 %
4	High	5	25 %
5	Very High	0	0 %

Source: Own elaboration.

A Kendall's tau-b correlation was applied to the variables: a) Technological infrastructure capacity, which measures the equipment of the laboratories available for research and TC at the institution. b) The institution's interest in implementing TC, to review the assessment of TC, in order to implement it as a permanent service. The results of the evaluation of the 20 CIDT are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Data for Kendall's correlation.

Research center	Technological infrastructure capacity	Interest in implementing scientific tourism
Center 1	3	2
Center 2	4	4
Center 3	2	1
Center 4	4	4
Center 5	3	3
Center 6	3	4
Center 7	4	3
Center 8	1	3
Center 9	2	3
Center 10	2	1
Center 11	2	2
Center 12	4	2
Center 13	3	2
Center 14	1	2
Center 15	2	2
Center 16	3	3
Center 17	2	4
Center 18	4	4
Center 19	2	1
Center 20	2	3

Source: Own elaboration.

Kendall's correlation was processed using SPSS v. 30 software, yielding a Kendall's Tau-b correlation coefficient (τ) of 0.375. This is a moderate positive correlation between the two variables. The variables are related, but the relationship is not sufficiently strong. The significance value of $p = 0.014$, which is < 0.05, thus rules out the null hypothesis.

DISCUSSION

The analysis of the 20 CIDT presents relevant characteristics for the object of study, which allowed obtaining specialized and high-quality information, favoring the correlational analysis. Although this approach limits the generalization of the results,

it provides sufficient empirical evidence for the initial validation of the TC model supported by GC and the integration of ICT; it serves as a basis for future research with probabilistic samples with broader coverage.

The literature review reveals a lack of studies oriented toward organizational integration models of TC and GC[50]. By integrating TC, GC and TIC, it is proposed that tourists actively participate in processes of knowledge creation, transfer and appropriation, simultaneously strengthening open science, open innovation and citizen science.

The results are consistent with international evidence indicating that TC depends on the articulation between GC, technological infrastructure and collaboration networks to generate scientific, educational and regional value[29],[8],[51]. Likewise, in Colombia, the Colombia Bio program of MinCiencias and the Sectoral Tourism Plan 2022–2026[11], which demonstrate institutional interest in establishing links between science, the region and sustainable development. In line with these studies, the positive and significant correlation obtained between technological infrastructure and interest in implementing scientific tourism activities ($\tau = 0.375$; $p = 0.014$) confirms that technological capacities favor this process; however, its moderate magnitude indicates that this decision is also conditioned by organizational and institutional factors, such as strategic leadership, innovation culture, GC, cooperation networks, funding sources, the level of scientific specialization, the number of researchers and the geographic location of the centers. Consequently, technological infrastructure is a facilitator, but its impact depends on institutional capacity to transform scientific knowledge into permanent TC experiences through innovation and knowledge transfer processes.

According to the results, 50% of CIDT have adequate infrastructure for implementing TC. However, it does not depend exclusively on the available infrastructure, but rather on the interaction between scientific capacities, governance, research experience, specialization in the thematic area, institutional size and financial sustainability. These characteristics define different levels of institutional readiness to incorporate TC as a permanent service within CIDT. Likewise, investment is required in technological infrastructure and human capital training, which in turn would allow expanding scientific production and receiving tourists interested in TC, thereby generating intellectual, economic and social capital. Likewise, promoting TC can help with the dissemination of research results and knowledge transfer internally and externally to research centers, benefiting the community[52]. At the same time, it can contribute to regional development by stimulating the tourism chain, since science tourists can engage in other tourism activities, driving accommodation, food and transport services, among others, while the tourist stays at the research center. This study is relevant for improving public policies and also for the academic, scientific and business sectors as a driver of sustainable development.

CONCLUSIONS

The correlation analysis using Kendall's Tau-b coefficient showed a coefficient of $\tau = 0.375$, with a significance value of $p = 0.014$, indicating a positive correlation of moderate magnitude that is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$). Consequently, the null hypothesis of no association is rejected and it is accepted that there is a significant relationship between the variables analyzed, ruling out that the result is due to chance. Likewise, it presents a trend whereby when technological infrastructure capacity improves, the perception of and interest in TC also improves, but moderately. Likewise, the coefficient suggests a moderate positive relationship; it is a direct relationship, although not a determining one. However, there may be other additional factors that influence the perception of TC. The correlation is moderately sufficient to suggest that infrastructure has some impact, but it is not the only variable to consider in the analysis of perception.

The correlation is consistent with the characteristics observed in the CDIT evaluated, especially in those with greater scientific infrastructure, with interdisciplinary teams, cooperation networks and diversified financing schemes, conditions that favor both the generation and the transfer of knowledge toward TC activities.

Challenges were identified in improving adequate technological infrastructure capacity, so as to likewise improve the perception of and interest in the implementation of TC as a permanent service in the CIDT, which allows promoting research and strengthening these centers, given that significant difficulties still exist for implementing TC sustainably and meeting the expectations of tourists and external researchers.

This study contributes by proposing scientific tourism as a permanent service in research centers, supported by knowledge management and technological infrastructure. It also provides empirical evidence through Kendall's Tau-b correlation, demonstrating a positive and significant association between technological infrastructure and institutional interest in implementing scientific tourism activities, which supports its incorporation as a strategy to strengthen knowledge transfer and generate scientific, social, and economic value.

Future work

As a future line of work, it is proposed to extend the validation of the model to a greater number of research centers and to different institutional contexts, incorporating longitudinal studies that allow us to evaluate its impact on GC, innovation and

TC. In addition, the integration of emerging technologies and AI is recommended to optimize decision-making and consolidate TC as a permanent service in research centers.

Research Limitation

The first limitation of this study is the use of a non-probabilistic sample of 20 CIDT, which limits the generalizability of the results to other contexts. Although Kendall's Tau-b index was suitable for analyzing the association between ordinal variables, this method allows identifying only the strength and direction of correlations, without establishing causal relationships; the coefficient also indicates that there are other factors that may influence the study. Consequently, the results should be interpreted within the context of the sample analyzed, and future research is recommended to use larger probabilistic samples and methodological designs that strengthen the external validity of the findings.

The second limitation was the scarcity of recent studies on scientific tourism focused on its implementation as a permanent service in research centers. This limited availability of empirical evidence and consolidated conceptual models restricted the possibilities of establishing broader comparisons with previous research, which highlights the need to strengthen this line of research through applied and longitudinal studies that contribute to its theoretical and practical consolidation.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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