Lessons learnt about creativity and innovation through a thriving collaboration crossing disciplinary and professional boundaries

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Improving health worldwide

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Ethics

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Session Learning outcomes

By the end of the session, you will have engaged in an ongoing, collaborative research project on creativity and innovation

• Been exposed to examples of creativity and innovation from a range of disciplinary and professional contexts

• Provided your own examples, in relation to the model

• Critically appraised the model and provided feedback on its further development

• Considered how the model may be used as a tool for enhancing students’ recognition of what creativity and innovation look like in their programmes of study
A collaborative, ongoing research project

- Aims to raise awareness and recognition of “creativity” and “innovation” to enhance students’ confidence and skills in these areas, and inform pedagogical development.

- Objectives are to
  - Develop a conceptual model capturing the interplay between qualities and skills relating to creativity/innovation.
  - Gain insights into variations/agreement in understanding across a range of professional and disciplinary contexts.
  - Discuss the process and outcomes to date then invite feedback and collaboration to develop model further.
Methodology

• Data gathering from multiple sources, including:
  • Notes on flipcharts from sessions
  • Our notes from the workshops and analysis
  • Online survey
  • Interviews

• Recording and transcribing data from workshops/webinars and interviews

• Convenience sample (size unknown as yet)

• Staff and students

• Thematic Analysis
Literature review and dialogue as process

• Looked at various conceptual models and Hierarchical Taxonomies (Carter 1985 and updated Bloom - various authors) for HE and professional contexts
• Quality Descriptors (QAA and SEEC)
• Literature on relationship between creativity and innovation in organisations
  • Build upon Merx-Chermin and Nijhof’s (2005): creation-innovation-learning spiral
  • Borrow from Amabile’s (1988) model of creativity and innovation in organisations
• Defined against the concept of learning gain: i.e. supporting and enhancing excellence and innovation in learning and teaching (HEFCE)
• Also drew on our own discussions and reflections
Product - to date

Developed a preliminary conceptual model and applied it to four diverse case examples:

1. an autobiographical book on breast cancer
2. careers support
3. a game
4. a seminar series

Purpose of today?

• Share these examples and engage in critical dialogue
• Continue with iterative development
• Ongoing engagement in a feedback loop
Figure 1: Preliminary model connecting creativity and innovation through 5 stages

1. Idea Conception
2. Idea Expansion
3. Idea Validation/ Evaluation
4. Implementation
5. Outcome/ Product

Iterative development
Figure 1: Preliminary model connecting creativity, innovation and related skills/qualities

1. IDEA CONCEPTION
   Being:
   Creative
   Imaginative
   Open-minded
   Entrepreneurial
   Intrapreneurial
   Proactive
   An initiator
   An inspirator
   A motivator

2. IDEA EXPANSION
   Being:
   Playful
   Experimental
   Flexible

3. IDEA VALIDATION
   Being:
   Self-aware
   Reflective
   A meta-thinker

   Being able to:
   Hypothesise
   Produce novel ideas
   Work in unfamiliar contexts
   Develop original work
   Take risks

4. IMPLEMENTATION
   Being:
   Visionary
   Focused
   Determined
   Resilient
   Perseverant

   Being able to:
   Evaluate
   Judge
   Appraise
   Critically assess

5. OUTCOME/PRODUCT
   To:
   Apply
   Synthesise
   Transform
   Translate
   Transpose
   Expand
   Extend
   Combine
   Adapt
   Extrapolate
   Generalise
   Plan
   Design
   Produce
   Construct
   Invent
   Generate
   Devise
   Make
   Formulate
   Compose
   Solve

Learning from ‘failure’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model stage</th>
<th>Book title: Do you still have cleavage with just one breast?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Idea conception</td>
<td>Idea of writing the book was coaxed into action by a friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Idea expansion</td>
<td>How? “To silence these internal judges [regarding perfectionism], I was adamant that my book be published full of editorial flaws. The lesson for me was take a risk.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Idea validation</td>
<td>Publisher approached understood Sue that “The book is a compilation of my journal entries and it would have to be unedited or it would lose its strength.” Sue sees the lesson here as being careful who you validate your idea with and only presenting once fully formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Implementation</td>
<td>“Put all of yourself in or don’t bother...Birthing anything requires perseverance, compassion and support.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Outcome/product</td>
<td>“With the hard work done, the book is now a material thing...available for sale on Amazon.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Case example 2: ‘How to recognise your skills’ careers workshop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model stage</th>
<th>Employability workshop for UG &amp; PG students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Idea conception</strong></td>
<td>Careers consultant – need to help students to identify and own their skills in an imaginative and creative way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **2 Idea expansion** | Careers consultant (CC) – experimented with asking ‘What are you brilliant at?’  
Students (S) – playful approach, dared to identify strengths |
| **3 Idea validation** | CC – reflected on qualities students self-identified and evaluated them through common skills language  
S – exercise encouraged self-awareness and provided a safe opportunity to reflect on what qualities they offer |
| **4 Implementation** | CC – focused on importance of ‘decoding’ skills buzzwords  
S – learnt how this increases their future career resilience |
| **5 Outcome/product** | CC - novel employability product created which was successfully rolled out into different academic departments  
S – translate skills language, construct applied examples, and use a problem solving approach for job applications |
Case example 3: Operationalising the Perspectivity Public Health game

1. IDEA CONCEPTION
   Creative
   Lightbulb moment
   following a game session
   Imaginative
   Transferring to another discipline
   Open-minded
   What format possible?
   Entrepreneurial
   Meet original game developer
   Proactive/ A motivator
   Belief & commitment

2. IDEA EXPANSION
   Playful
   Experimental
   Flexible
   Formative stage – transition from initial idea

3. IDEA VALIDATION
   Self-aware & reflective
   Ongoing reflection, evaluation & tweaks

4. IMPLEMENTATION
   Visionary
   Focused
   Determined
   Resilient
   Perseverant
   Yes – testing, tweaking, constant revalidation

5. OUTCOME/PRODUCT
   Game now professionally produced.

Being able to:
   Hypothesise
   Ethics approval
   Produce novel ideas
   Work in unfamiliar contexts
   Yes
   Develop original work
   Yes
   Take risks
   £/$ commitment

Innovation
Case example 4: Public Health in Developing Countries (PHDC) MSc Student Seminar Series

1. and 2. Ideas
3. Critical reflection and feedback, drawing on Term 1
4. (Synthesis and) Implementation

Prior PH experience

PHDC MSc

5. Outcome:
Outline recommendations to enhance design, monitoring & evaluation of PH programmes
Purple area = learning gain?!
Reflections

- Interdisciplinary and interprofessional collaboration – unintended consequences:
  - Enthused via shared values
  - Broadened our mind-sets

- Model is a visual tool for reflective discussions
  - Increases awareness and recognition of creativity/innovation skills
  - Highlights the value of lessons learnt from attempts and feedback, and importance of ‘safe’ validation
  - The case examples give a sense of the diversity of interpretation and uses of the model
References


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  ○ Welcome future collaboration

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Questions to discuss

1. What do the terms “creativity” and “innovation” mean in your own professional/disciplinary contexts? Jot down one or two examples per group of your own creative/innovate practice.

2. Consider the model and discuss whether you can apply it to the example(s) you have provided.

3. What do you gain, if anything, from using the initial conceptual model (Figure 1) as a tool for enhancing pedagogy?

4. Can you make any suggestions for improving the model’s potential for empowering staff and students to better understand and/or recognise creativity and innovation?