Myths and facts about employee innovation: A leadership perspective

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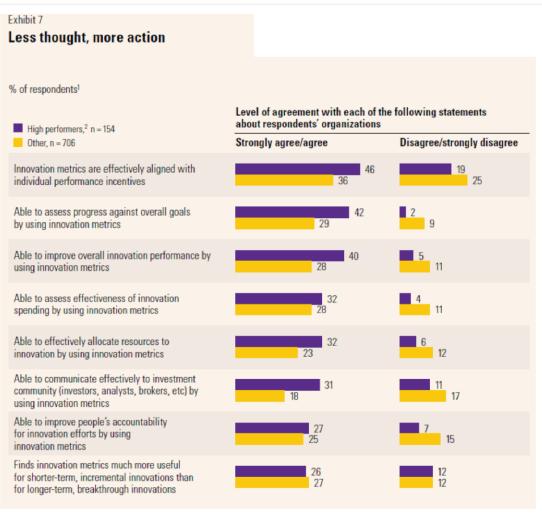




(1) The more and the crazier ideas, the better!



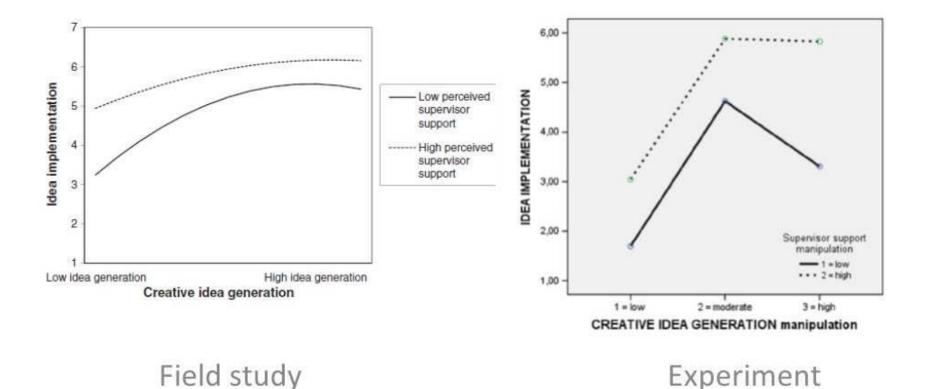
Creativity is not enough



McKinsey Global Survey (2008, 2012)



Implementing creative ideas: 'too-much-of-a-good-thing'



Skerlavaj, Cerne, & Dysvik, 2014

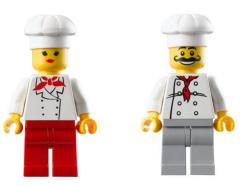


What helps with idea implementation?

- **Supervisor support** (Skerlavaj, Cerne, & Dysvik, 2014, Leadership Quarterly)
- A combination of **cooperation AND competition** i.e. mastery and performance motivational climate (*Skerlavaj, Cerne, Dysvik, Nerstad & Su, Working paper*)

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Innovation @ LEGO in 2003

A difficult start to the decade

• In 2003, the company had **a loss of \$300m** (cca. 15% revenues) and had a projected loss of \$400 million the next year.

Innovation almost bankrupted the company!

 Adding on LEGO-branded electronics, amusement parks, interactive video games, jewelry, education centers, and alliances with the Harry Potter franchise and the Star Wars movies

Lost focus:

- Creativity gone wild (12,000 elements; e.g. 7 facial expressions for chief cook figurine!)
- Out of touch with customers
- Excessive fixed costs
- Slow and ineffective product design (3 years, 15% success rate)



LEGO 2003 - 2009

 Engaged new CEO, fourth, first non-family member to execute a turnaround

- **Strategically**: turnaround transformation organic growth
- **Reinvented the innovation process**: one year, 66% success rate, involving customer feedback from the start, radically opening up to lead users and partners, reduced number of elements, toylines as profit centers
- And more ...



Leaders need to play an active role in creative and innovative processes.



(2) Creativity and innovation is about lonely geniuses?



The myth of a lonelly genius



The Power of Two

Despite the mythology around the idea of the lone genius, the famous partnership of John Lennon and Paul McCartney demonstrates the brilliance of creative pairs.

By Joshua Wolf Shenk JUNE 25, 2014



Leadership has an active role to play in facilitating creativity and innovation as *social processes (human interactions)*.



Some collaborative org. practices

- IDEO: Monday morning meetings (Hargadon and Sutton, 1997); culture of helping (Amabile et al, 2014)
- Southwest Airlines (Gitell, 2003):
 - Agent of the month award Recognizing people who helped others do great work
- Google (Baker and Bulkley, 2014):
 - **Peer-to-peer bonus system** that empowers employees to express gratitude and reward helpful behavior with token payments
 - They can only use this tokens to pay it forward to recognize a third employee

Conoco Philips, oil and gas (globally dispersed):

- Online knowledge platform to post problems and share solutions
- Estimate 100 million USD savings (since 2004), 13,000 members
- Community managers: cultivate the norm of forwarding requests to knowledgeable colleagues
- Also linking knowledge sharing to variable compensation, but employees also voluntarily use the system

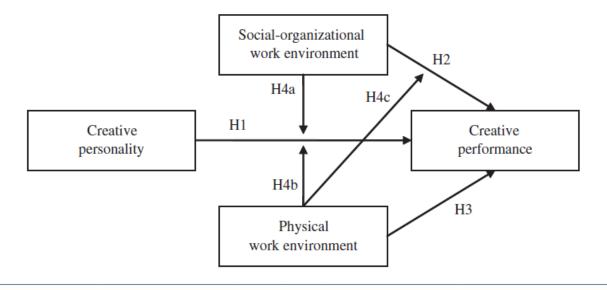


(3) Having the right people is what matters ...

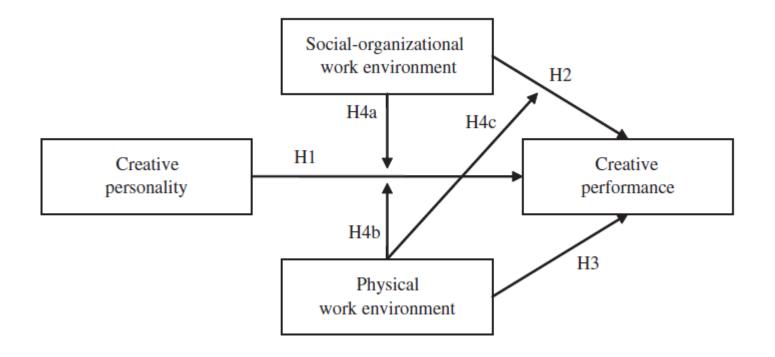


Factors influencing knowledge worker creativity

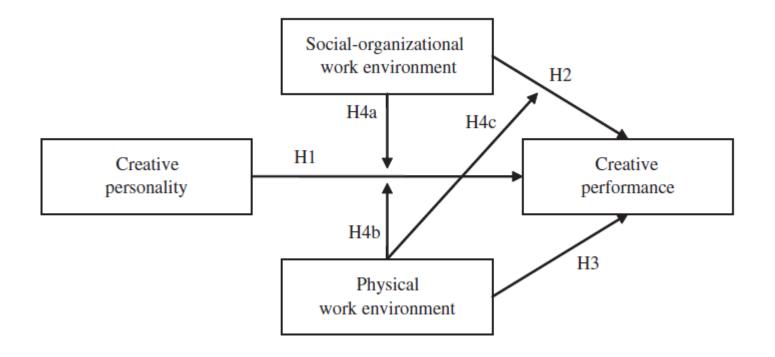
 Dul, Ceylan, & Jaspers, (2011): (Relative) contribution of creative personality, physical and socio-organizational work environment to individual creativity?













Selecting for creative personality helps, but not all the way.

Work and physical design are almost as important ... and easier to change.



(4) Diversity breeds creativity.



Perspective taking and team creativity

(Hoever, van Knippenberg, van Ginkel, & Barkema, 2012)

- Does diverse team structure really lead to increased creativity?
 - Meta-analysis show mixed results!
- Experiments:
 - non-significant link diversity-team creativity,
 - when moderated by perspective taking: positive effect of diversity on creativity!



Leadership implications

Perspective taking

- trying to understand how others view the situation and how important it is to them
- Different from empathy (Galinsky, Maddux, Gilin, and White, 2008)
 - Imagining how others think rather than feel
 - Negotiations: perspective-taking was beneficial, empathy detrimental!



Having diverse teams is not enough for creativity.

Perspective taking helps.



(5) Leaders need to inspire employees to create and innovate!



The fundraiser experiment

Setting: a call center

Task: to raise funds from Alumni for scholarships

Challenge: enormous fluctuation (100% every two months), not satisfied with amounts of donations collected *(Grant, 2012)*



So what would you do?



The fundraiser experiment



An attempt: Bring in the leader to explain how important their work is – to inspire!

Results: Worse!

(Grant and Hofmann, 2011)



The fundraiser experiment

Solution: Bring in the beneficiary!

Results:

- a) Letter from recipient of the scholarship: 142% more time on the phone, generating 171% more revenue
- b) Five minutes (!) eye-to-eye with the ex student: 400% more revenue



Motivating creativity (Grant and Berry, 2011)

- Is it really intrinsic motivation that fuels creativity?
 - Again: mixed results from previous studies
- Results:
 - Intrinsic motivation -> creativity: non significant
 - moderation: prosocial motivation (via perspective taking) positive effect!



Yet another story of the power of perspective taking and prosocial motivation.

Leadership has a role to play in training people to see organization as system of relationship between people.



Developing perspective taking

- Interactions with different others: colleagues from other silos, customers etc. (e.g. cooks and diners)
- Visualizing impact: e.g. radiologists
- Relational job design
- Desk-sharing
- Job rotations
- Shifting teams etc.



Visualizing the end-user impact

Control group



Experimental group



Improved accuracy of the scan diagnoses





Cooks make tastier food when they can see the clients

- Buell, Kim, & Tsay, 2014:
 - Creating Reciprocal Value Through Operational Transparency, HBS Working Papers
- Four scenarios in real cafeteria for two weeks
 - 1) diners and cooks could not see one another
 - 2) cooks could see customers, not vice-versa
 - 3) customers could see cooks, not vice-versa
 - 4) cooks and customers could see each other
- Method:
 - Videoconference through iPad, no sound, no interaction



Transparency as motivator

• Results:

- 1) diners and cooks could not see one another
- 2) cooks could see customers, not vice-versa: +10% customer satisfaction
- 3) customers could see cooks, not vice-versa: no difference
- 4) cooks and customers could see each other +17.3% customer satisfaction (also food quality objectively), + 13.2% faster service
- Transparency drives reciprocity and gratitude
 - (far less stress or accountability)
- Seing customers can make employees feel more appreciated, more satisfied with their work, and more willing to exert effort





Myths and facts about leadership and employee innovation

	Myth or fact?	It depends upon
The more and the crazier ideas, the better	Myth	Supc rt, 95,
It is about lonely geniuses	Myth	C Bie
Having the right people is what matters	GSJ	and physical
Diversity breads creativity	000	~erspective taking
Leaders need to inspire		Powerless communication, visualizing impact, connecting to primary beneficiaries
Instrinsically motiva	Mixed results	Perspective taking and prosocial motivation





EQUIS

Thank you! Takk skal du ha! Hvala lepa!

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