# Innovativeness with groups? A solution

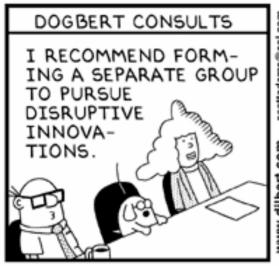


# **Agenda**

- A brief history of the InnoStudio
- Reasoning innovativeness and space
- How it works?
- What is included in the service package?
- Case what is absolutely the best car available?



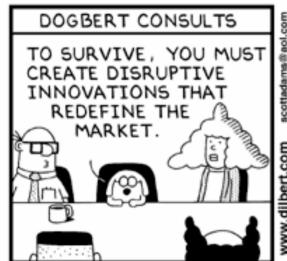
## The Dilbert Principle on Innovations







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DOES THAT MEAN THE SAME THING AS "SELL THINGS THAT PEOPLE WANT"?

THERE'S ONE BIG DIFFERENCE.



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### A model for InnoStudio





The GDSS laboratory at Lappeenranta University of Technology

#### Partners of InnoStudio

 concept planning and DM processes with IT support based from research



industrial desing on space and outfit



 co-ordination and project management



financial support



IT sponsor





## What innovativeness really is?

- Innovation vs. invention
- Combination of things in a new way
- Commercial aspects



# What is decision-making?

- selection (Simon)
- Simon: Intelligence, Design, Choice, Implementation
- Decision-making process:
  - Goals, means/process, selection
  - Need to make selection



# **Decision-making factors**

Factor	Trend	Results	
Technology	Increasing -	More alternatives to choose	
Information/computers	Increasing $\rightarrow$	from	
Structural complexity	Increasing -	Larger costs of making errors	
Competition	Increasing -		
International markets	Increasing -		
Political stability	Decreasing ->	More uncertainty regarding	
Consumerism	Increasing -	the future	
Government intervention	Increasing -		

Source: adapted from Turban and Meredith, 1994



#### **Motivation for this**

- People spend more and more time in meetings that are mostly ineffective (Jessup and Valacich, 1999)
- Human capital and knowledge have an important role in innovations and selection decisions (Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995)
- Importance of knowledge utilization e.g. in the form of group work



#### **Definition of GDSS**

- GDSS: Group Decision Support System
  - "...interactive computer-based system which facilitates solution of unstructured problems by a set of decision makers working together as a group. Components of a GDSS include hardware, software, people, and procedures."
    - DeSanctis & Gallupe, 1985



#### Other definitions

- GSS Group Support Systems
- CSCW Computer Supported Co-operative Work
- EMS Electronic Meeting Systems
- etc.
- Depending on research goal and focus
- InnoStudio focus on decision-making in SMEs in general, and is build for commercial use

#### **Definition of InnoStudio**

A group decision support room is a collection of hardware and software tools, physical facilities, and procedures designed to work in harmony to provide organizational and structure to group decision making. Ideally, a GDSS provides information management capabilities, an efficient means of communication among participants, and an effective, equitable environment for sharing ideas

Torkkeli, 2006



# **Decision support framework**

	Type of control			
Type of decision	Operational control	Managerial control	Strategic planning	Technology support needed
Structured	Accounts receivable, order entry	Budget analysis, short-term forecasting, personnel reports, make-or-buy	Financial management (investment), warehouse location, distribution systems	Management information system, operations research models, transaction processing
Semistructured	Production scheduling, inventory control	Credit evaluation, budget preparation, plant layout, project scheduling, reward system design	Building new plant, mergers and acquisitions, new product planning, compensation planning, quality assurance planning	DSS
Unstructured	Selecting a cover for a magazine, buying software, approving loans	Negotiating, recruiting an executive, buying hardware, lobbying	R&D planning, new technology development, social responsibility planning	DSS, ES, neural networks
Technology support needed	Management information system, management science	Management science, DSS, ES, EIS	EIS, ES, neural networks	

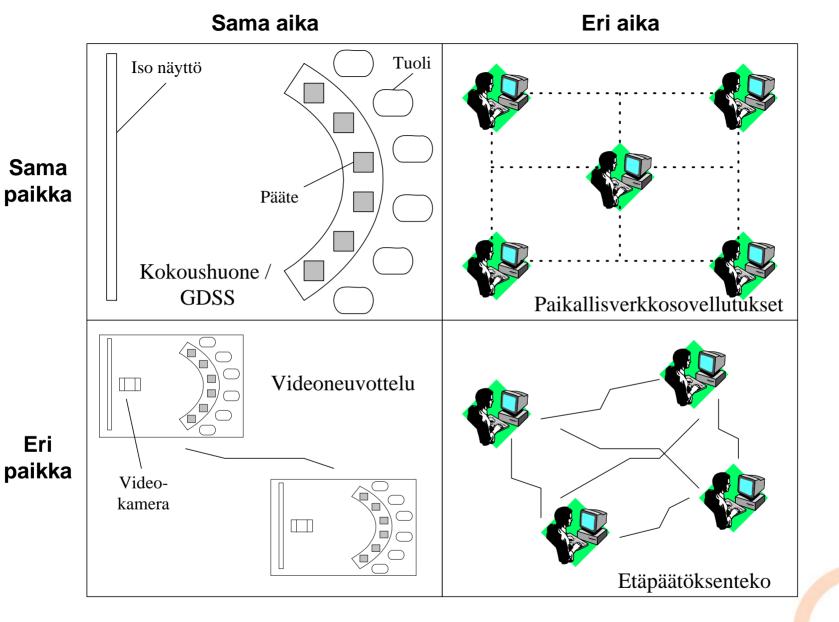
Source: Gorry and Scott Morton (1971)

# Time-place communication framework

	Same time	Different time
Same place	<ul> <li>GSS in a decision room</li> <li>Web-based GSS</li> <li>Multimedia presentation systems</li> <li>Whiteboard</li> <li>Document sharing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>GSS in a decision room</li> <li>Web-based GSS</li> <li>Workflow management systems</li> <li>Document sharing</li> <li>E-mail, V-mail</li> </ul>
Different place	<ul> <li>Web-based GSS</li> <li>Whiteboard</li> <li>Document sharing</li> <li>Audio conferencing</li> <li>Video conferencing</li> <li>E-mail, V-mail</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Web-based GSS</li> <li>Whiteboard</li> <li>E-mail, V-mail</li> <li>Workflow management systems</li> <li>Document sharing</li> <li>Computer conferencing with memory</li> </ul>

Source: DeSanctis and Gallupe, 1985





# Pros and cons of group work

#### **Benefits** of group work

- Groups are better than individuals at understanding problems
- People are accountable for decisions in which they participate
- Groups are better than individuals at catching errors
- A group has more information
   (knowledge) than any one member.
   Groups can combine that knowledge and
   create new knowledge. As a result, there
   are more alternatives for problem solving,
   and better solutions can be reached
- Synergy during problem solving may be produced
- Working in a group may stimulate the participants and the process
- Group members will have their egos embedded in the decision, so they will be committed to the solution
- Risk propensity is balanced. Groups moderate high-risk takers and encourage conservatives

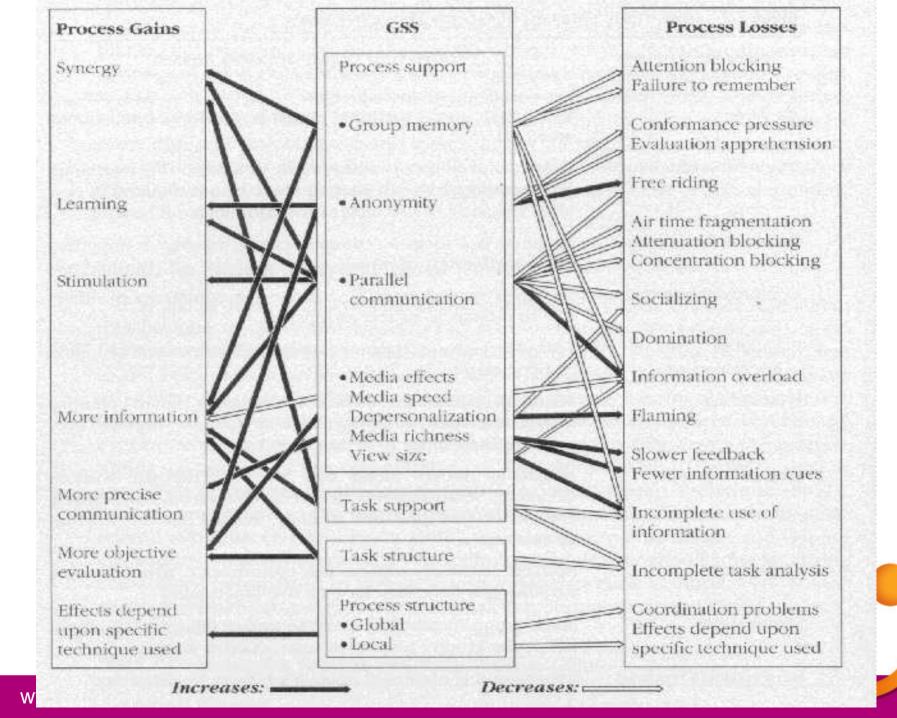
#### **Disadvantages** of group work

- Social pressures of conformity that may result in "groupthink" (where people begin to think alike, and where new ideas are not tolerated)
- Time-consuming, slow process (only one group member can speak at a time)
- Lack of coordination of the work done by the group and poor planning of meetings
- Inappropriate influence (e.g., domination of time, topic, or opinion by one or few individuals; fear of speaking)
- Tendency of group members to rely on others to do most of the work
- Tendency toward compromised solutions of poor quality
- Incomplete task analysis
- Nonproductive time (socializing, getting ready, waiting for people)
- Tendency to repeat what was already said
- Large cost of making decisions (many hours of participation, travel expenses, etc.)
- Tendency of groups to make riskier decisions than they should
- Incomplete or inappropriate use of information
- Inappropriate representation in the group

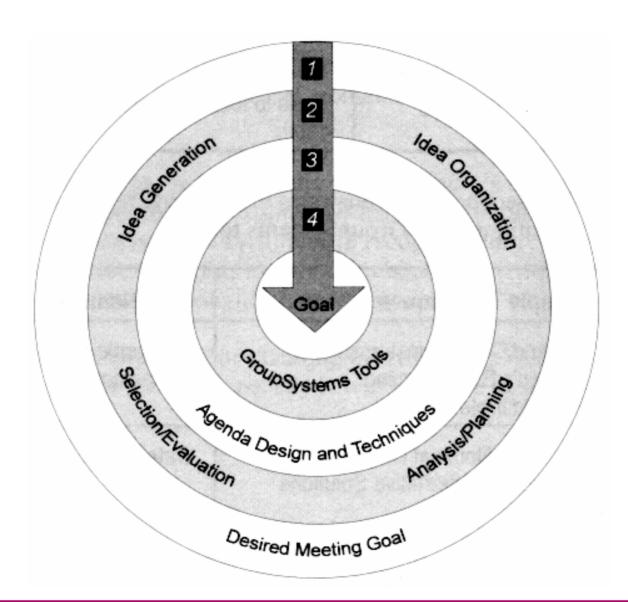
#### The best attributes of InnoStudio

- Parallel working method
- Anonymity
- Automatic meeting minutes and records
- Structure and agenda support





# Plannig a meeting







### **General process**

- Idea generation / knowledge cathering
- Idea processing (commenting, categorization, voting)
- 3. Selection (voting)
- 4. Consensus building



# **Applications**

- Focus Groups customer need assessment
- Strategy generation and analysis, SWOT
- Technogy selection
- R&D project selection
- Conflicts HRM
- Change management
- Scenario planning



#### **Softwares**

GroupSystems

- GroupSystems
- General support for meetings
- Expert Choice



- AHP for multi-criteria evaluations
- InnoEnterprizer



Corporate innovations

Applying Intelligence, Knowledge & Research



#### **Future**

- financially independent service for SMEs in Kouvola region
- evidence-based management concepts research by LUT
- network of rooms: Kouvola, Lappeenranta and Kuopio... (and Vysocina region?)



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