

An evaluative inquiry of university innovation mentor facilitation of service innovation

John Sparrow, Krystyna Tarkowski and Michele Mooney

BIRMINGHAM City University

Overview

- Background
- Process vs. expert consultation
- Service innovation and innovativeness
- Learning and change
- BCU objective
- Methodology
- The Service by Design project
- Findings
- Conclusions

Background



- Evaluations of business support and university-industry knowledge transfer have explored the impact associated with 'advice-based' support – there are other approaches!
- SMEs may benefit more when resources and knowledge can be brokered as problems occur (Perkmann and Walsh, 2007)
- Coaching and mentoring have been argued to be effective approaches towards entrepreneur development (Thompson and Downing, 2006)

Process vs expert consultation



- Schein (2006) advocates:
 - "not expert advice but (1) facilitating the client's own understanding of his or her own problem and (2) teaming up with the client to jointly develop a solution . . . most consultants attempted to recommend expert solutions and most these solutions were not implemented because they ignored critical factors in the client's situation" (p294).
- Process consultancy involves:
 - helping clients to find their own solutions to their organisational issues
 - work with the dimensions of organisational life that are usually hidden below the surface
 - systemic thinking to help clients to analyse the different contextual layers of the organisational system

Service innovation and innovativeness



- Service innovation is new or improved:
 - service or good
 - process of production or delivery
 - internal organisation
 - market innovation and external relations

(Vang and Zellner, 2005)

- Dynamic capabilities (Teece et al, 1997)
 - the management capability to effectively coordinate and redeploy internal and external competences

Learning and change



- Can achieve transformational (rather than incremental) change if:
 - have potential and realised absorptive capacity (Zahara and George, 2002)
 - at a 'tipping point' (Bessant et al, 2005)
 - can secure entrepreneurial and organisational learning capability (Zhang et al, 2006)

BCU objective



 BCU wanted to develop and assess an approach to facilitating service innovation to achieve impact and develop its capability

Methodology



- Used evaluative inquiry (Preskill and Torres, 1999) to monitor, problematise, reflect and evolve its approach
- Developed means to recruit 50 academics from within BCU and develop them to work as Innovation Mentors (IMs)
- Worked with external 'service design' company (Engine) to develop a business development process (Service by Design)
- Ongoing interaction process between IMs and central project team to meet 'emergent' needs

The Service by Design project



- Worked with IMs to build trust between themselves, central team and clients
- Helped IMs think about facilitation
- Worked with organisations for between 6 and 12 months
- Measured pre- and post- position in sample of 12 organisations in key variables

Findings



- Statistically significant (p<0.05) changes were found in the client organisations' pre- and postpractices (paired t-tests)
 - market responsiveness
 - entrepreneurial and organisational learning
 - absorptive capacity
 - extent engaged in transformational (as opposed to incremental) change
 - moved organisations closer to tipping points in operations, formalised systems, finance and strategy
 - agility and resilience

Conclusions



- An evaluative inquiry approach towards shaping and executing university-industry KT captures emergent issues and is effective
- A process consultation approach works well with clients and draws upon key skills of academics (e.g. critical enquiry)
- Service innovation is a powerful catalyst for transformational change in organisations



Any questions?