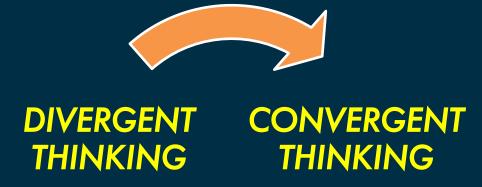


OVERALL COURSE FOCUS: CREATIVITY AS A PROCESS

- Generating a large number of ideas
- Nonjudgmental, open-minded exploration





- Exposing ideas to criticism
- Selecting and developing ideas

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Better Brainstorming

by Hal Gregersen

From the March-April 2018 Issue

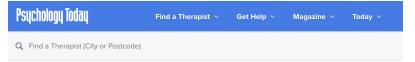








bout 20 years ago I was leading a brainstorming session in one of my MBA classes, and it was like wading through oatmeal. We were talking about something that many organizations struggle with: how to build a culture of equality in a male-dominated environment. Though it was an issue the students cared about, they clearly felt uninspired by the ideas they were generating. After a lot of discussion, the energy level in the room was approaching nil. Glancing at the clock, I resolved to at least give us a starting point for the next session.





March 1992 Romantic Jealousy

See More

The Art of Creativity

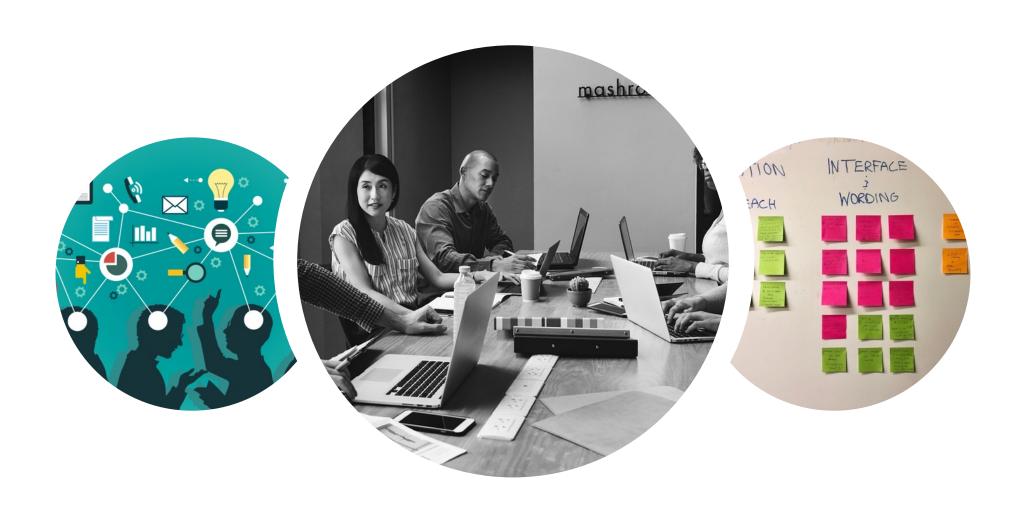
When the creative spirit stirs, it animates a style of being: a lifetime filled with the desire to innovate, to explore new ways of doing things, to bring dreams of reality.

By D. Goleman, P. Kaufman, published March 1, 1992 - last reviewed on July 14, 2017



Has this ever happened to you? You're out for a jog, completely relaxed, your mind a pleasant blank. Then all of a sudden the solution to a problem you've been mulling over for weeks pops into your head. You can't help but wonder why you didn't think of it before.

WHAT <u>IS</u> BRAINSTORMING?



HOW DID YOU LEARN TO DO BRAINSTORMING?

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 1987, Vol. 53, No. 3, 497-509 Copyright 1987 by the American Psychological Association, Inc. 0022-3514/87/\$00.75

Productivity Loss In Brainstorming Groups: Toward the Solution of a Riddle

Michael Diehl and Wolfgang Stroebe Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Federal Republic of Germany

We conducted four experiments to investigate free riding, evaluation apprehension, and production blocking as explanations of the difference in brainstorming productivity typically observed between real and nominal groups. In Experiment 1, we manipulated assessment expectations in group and individual brainstorming. Although productivity was higher when subjects worked under personal rather than collective assessment instructions, type of session still had a major impact on brainstorming productivity under conditions that eliminated the temptation to free ride. Experiment 2 demonstrated that inducing evaluation apprehension reduced productivity in individual brainstorming. However, the failure to find an interaction between evaluation apprehension and type of session in Experiment 3 raises doubts about evaluation apprehension as a major explanation of the productivity loss in brainstorming groups. Finally, by manipulating blocking directly, we determined in Experiment 4 that production blocking accounted for most of the productivity loss of real brainstorming groups. The processes underlying production blocking are discussed, and a motivational interpretation of blocking is offered.

Journal of Applied Psychology 1970. Vol. 54. No. 1, 51-55

SIZE, PERFORMANCE, AND POTENTIAL IN BRAINSTORMING GROUPS ¹

THOMAS J. BOUCHARD, JR.2 AND MELANA HARE

University of California, Santa Barbara

Using a $3 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design, five-, seven-, and nine-man brainstorming groups were compared to "nominal" groups, composed of individuals who brainstormed alone. The third factor was due to the use of two Es (a male and a female). The criterion was total number of nonoverlapping ideas produced in each of the conditions. There was no main effect due to Es nor were there any interactions. As expected, there was a significant effect due to size and type of group. The larger groups produced more ideas and the nominal groups were more effective than the brainstorming groups. Contrary to our prediction that the nominal and brainstorming groups would converge as size increased, they diverged and the interaction was significant. The authors concluded that group brainstorming, over a wide range of group sizes, inhibits rather than facilitates creative thinking, and pooled individual effort is a far more productive procedure than group effort.

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 1995, Vol. 68, No. 6, 1071-1080 Copyright 1995 by the American Psychological Association, Inc. 0022-3514/95/\$3.00

The Role of Social Anxiousness in Group Brainstorming

L. Mabel Camacho Texas Christian University Paul B. Paulus University of Texas at Arlington

The authors predicted that individuals high in dispositional anxiousness would perform poorly when brainstorming in groups but not during solitary brainstorming. Experiment 1 demonstrated this result in a comparison of groups of 4 that were all high or all low in interaction anxiousness. In groups with 2 low-anxious and 2 high-anxious individuals, the low-anxious individuals lowered their performance in the direction of the high-anxious individuals. These results suggest that part of the productivity loss observed in interactive brainstorming groups may be due to the inhibited performance of individuals who are uncomfortable with group interaction. Moreover, these individuals may influence others in the group to lower their performance in line with that inhibited performance level. Experiment 2 demonstrated that the poor performance of socially anxious groups in interactive brainstorming is not dependent on whether group members have individual microphones or share I common microphone.

Electronic Brainstorming: The Illusion of Productivity

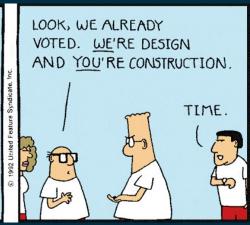
Alain Pinsonneault • Henri Barki • R. Brent Gallupe • Norberto Hoppen McGill University, 1001 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 1G5 École des Hautes Études Commerciales, IT Department, 3000 Chemin de la Côte Ste-Catherine, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3T 2A7, henri-bark@hec.ca

School of Business, Queens' University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, K7L 3N6 gallupeb@post.queensu.ca Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Au João Pessoa, 52-Sala 11, Porto Alegre, Brazil hopper@vortex.ufrgs.br

Electronic brainstorming (EBS) has been proposed as a superior approach to both nominal brainstorming (working alone) and face-to-face brainstorming (werbal). However, existing empirical evidence regarding EBS's superiority over nominal brainstorming is weak. Through a comprehensive examination of the process gains and process losses inherent to different brainstorming approaches, this paper explains past results. The paper also suggests that the process gain versus process loss advantages of EBS technologies may not be large enough to enable EBS groups to outperform nominal groups. In an effort to find alternate ways of using EBS more productively, three conditions thought to increase EBS's process gains and decrease its process losses (thus improving its productivity) are identified. A laboratory experiment designed to compare the productivity of ad hoc and established groups using four brainstorming technologies (nominal, EBS-anonymous, EBS-nonanonymous, verbal), generating ideas on socially sensitive and less sensitive topics, in the presence and absence of contextual cues, is









WE'LL BEGIN WITH WORD
ASSOCIATION. I'LL SAY
A WORD THEN YOU EACH
SAY WHAT POPS INTO
YOUR HEAD.





UNSTRUCTURED BRAINSTORMING

PROS:

- If all goes well, can produce a lot of ideas
- Can be fun for participants
- Social benefits, builds group cohesion

CONS:

- Often undisciplined, loss of problem focus
- Groupthink; repetitive ideas start "going around in circles"
- Can induce "illusory" or even "nonsense" creativity
- Strong individuals dominating

INTRODUCING: IDEAGEN

IdeaGen is an idea generation process, designed to produce "possible solutions" for a task or problem

- A possible solution is new, feasible, and specific enough that the steps to implement it are clear
- Thus ideal for creativity in business contexts!
- I first learned about IdeaGen during my advertising career, but have since improved it through theory



Key facts at a glance

- 20 years of experience in brand strategy and management, 10 years of which as a Strategy Director
- Management of well-known national and international brands in Germany and abroad
- Expertise in a variety of different industries
- Extensive experience in targeting & consumer insights
- Winner of the Gründerpreis (Business Founder Award) of the Wiesbaden region 2016
- MBA degree from the European Business School (ebs), Oestrich-Winkel (Dipl. Kaufmann)

Languages

German (native speaker), English (business fluent), French, Spanish

Passions

My daughter Wilma, sailing, traveling... and brands, of course

Career history

Tanja Lenz Strategy for Brands

Owner, 2015 – today

McCann Worldgroup Frankfurt/Berlin/Düsseldorf Director Brand Strategy & Business Development, 2010 – 2015

Freelance work

Brand Strategist, 2007 - 2010

Grey Worldwide London

Global Planning Director for Nokia, 2006

SEK & Grey Oy Helsinki

Global Planning Director for Nokia, 2004 - 2006

Leo Burnett Deutschland Frankfurt

Regional Senior Strategic Planner, 2003 - 2004

Leo Burnett International Chicago

Senior Strategic Planner, 2002

Leo Burnett Deutschland Frankfurt

Account Supervisor, 1997 – 2001



Tanja Lenz Strategy for Brands



PARTICIPANTS

- Around 5 to 8 people usually ideal
- Participant heterogeneity is desirable, especially in terms of skills and competences
- When possible, it is a good idea to include people who are not connected to the problem in some way



FACILITATOR

- Runs the session
- Usually stays out of the content itself
- Ensurés that all ideas are captured and considered
- Manages participant interactions:
 1.dissuades negativity/judgment
 2.keeps participation democratic
 3.reminds of process goals
 4.builds psychological safety

IDEAGEN: ROLES AND PREPARATION

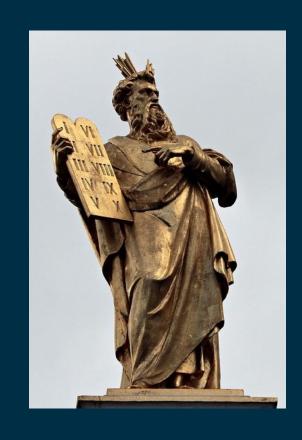


pyramid boards, easels, post-it notes, power dots, scotch tape, excursion materials...



IDEAGEN: GROUND RULES

- 1. Remember! It's about solving a problem
- 2. All points of view are as of now valid—there are no right or wrong answers!
- 3. Don't just shoot down ideas or disagree; build on them or offer alternatives!
- 4. Encourage others by acknowledging their ideas
- 5. Remember: there will be plenty of opportunities to judge ideas later!



IDEAGEN'S SECRET INGREDIENT: PRODUCING "SPRINGBOARDS"



- Springboard definition: "one sentence headlines or thought connections that result from thinking about and listening to others talk about the problem or opportunity"
- Springboards always—always!—start with either "I wish..." or "How to..."
- WHY?

MASSIVELY IMPORTANT INSIGHT!



- Having sentences start with "I wish..." or "How to..." forces the brain into a solution-oriented mindset for generating ideas
- Solves the 'undisciplined' problem of regular brainstorming → Solutions align with the problem and connect to each other!

SPRINGBOARDS (cont.)

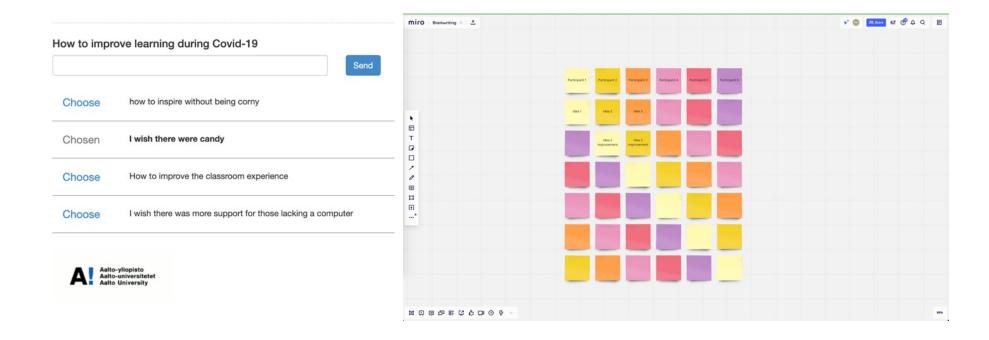
- **Example:** if the "client" is an amusement park, and the orienting idea is "How to create a unique amusement park experience":
 - 1. "How to entertain millions of people, one person at a time"
 - 2. "I wish the park brought back memories of good places and times"
 - 3. "How to be the theme park that doesn't feel rushed and feels friendly"
 - 4. "How to use artificial sunrises and sunsets to create a full day every two hours"

EXERCISE:

How to organize an unforgettable bachelor(ette) party.



EASY TO DO ON PRESEMO AND OTHERS



OVERALL COURSE FOCUS: CREATIVITY AS A PROCESS

- Generating a large number of ideas
- Nonjudgmental, open-minded exploration

DIVERGENT CONVERGENT THINKING

- Exposing ideas to criticism
- Selecting and developing ideas

NEXT STEPS AFTER THE INITIAL ROUND

 After each round, the team usually votes on the best ideas that give the most interesting future directions for the next round of springboards (remember, convergence)

Selection criteria:

- 1. A good springboard leads into an interesting direction
- 2. It is not too broad, not too narrow
- 3. Diversity: the chosen springboards need to lead to multiple directions
- Similar springboards can be combined to get a sense of direction

CONVERGENCE & BOUNDARY EXPLORATION

- If you have an emergent direction that you want to explore, assert conditions!
- You do this by saying "I wish... AND/BUT...." or "How to...
 AND/BUT..."
- This creates stronger connections between ideas, but also makes limitations or pitfalls more salient
 - "I wish the theme park felt Japanese, but not too Japanese
 - "How to make the theme park feel exclusive, but also inviting"
 - "I wish the theme park had a lot of parking space, and good walkability."

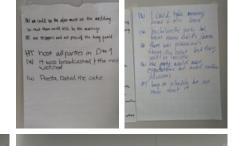
FUN AND EFFECTIVE VARIATIONS

- Send them off: send people off (e.g. during a break) and ask them to bring back something and use it in the next IdeaGen round
- 2. World of...: How the problem would look if the "world" would be a certain way (e.g. world of Star Wars, world war III, end of oil dependency...)
- 3. Absurd or worst possible solution

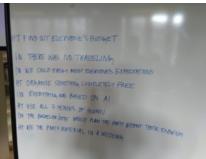


"How to organize an unforgettable bachelor(ette) party"

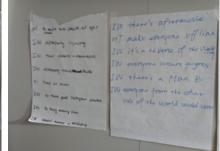
(Creativity in Marketing, spring, 2020)

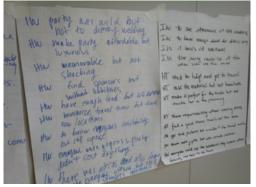


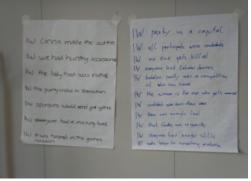




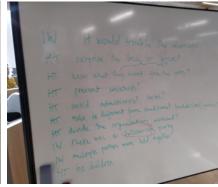












FINISHING UP

- The best overall ideas are voted on best on predetermined criteria (e.g. feasibility, distinct, newness, interesting, potential...)
- The facilitator opens the floor for debate and criticism:
 - 1. Check for understandings vis-à-vis original problem
 - 2. Positives / Likes / Dislikes / Potentials / Missed opportunities
 - 3. Find consensus on key concerns
 - 4. Turn lingering concerns into "How to..."
 - 5. Figure out next steps:
 - 1. More research into problem based on IdeaGen results
 - 2. When to do more IdeaGen rounds

