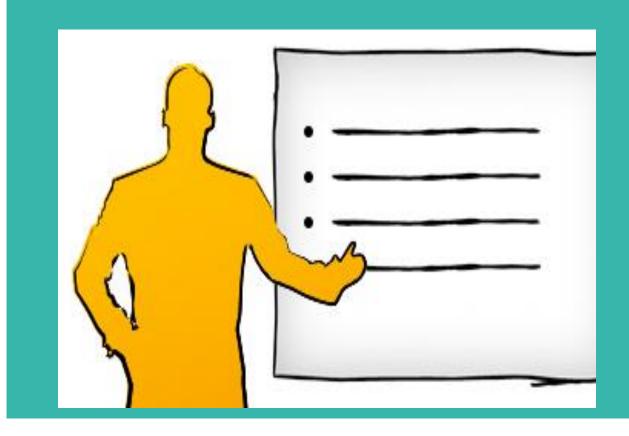


Liisa Kairisto-Mertanen

Dean, Turku University of Applied Sciences, Technology, environment and business



Outline of the presentation



- Background
- Innovation pedagogy
- Innovation competencies
- Cornerstones
- The process of implementation
- Discussion

Suomi on maailman vakain valtio.

The Fund for Peace, Fragile States Index 2016

Suomi on maailman turvallisin maa. World Economic Forum, <u>Travel and Tourism</u> <u>Competitiveness Report 2015: Finland</u>

Suomessa on maailman paras hallinto. Legatum Institute, <u>The Legatum Prosperity Index</u> <u>2016: Finland</u>

Suomessa on maailman vähiten järjestäytynyttä • rikollisuutta.

World Economic Forum, <u>The Global</u>

<u>Competitiveness Report 2016–2017: Organized</u> <u>crime</u>

Suomessa on maailman riippumattomin oikeuslaitos.

World Economic Forum, <u>The Global</u> <u>Competitiveness Report 2016–2017: Judicial</u> <u>independence</u>

Suomessa on maailman paras lehdistönvapaus. Reporters Without Borders, <u>2016 World Press</u> <u>Freedom Index</u> Suomessa on eniten maailmassa

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- inhimillistä pääomaa. World Economic Forum, <u>The Human Capital Report:</u> <u>Human Capital Index 2016</u>
- Suomen peruskoulutus on maailman parasta. World Economic Forum, <u>The Global</u> <u>Competitiveness Report 2016-2017: Primary</u> <u>Education</u>
 - Suomi on OECD-maiden kärkimaa koulutuksessa. OECD, <u>Better Life Index: Education</u>
 - Suomi on maailman lukutaitoisin maa. J. W. Miller ja M. C. McKenna, <u>World Literacy: How</u> <u>Countries Rank and Why It Matters</u> (Routledge 2016)
- Suomi on innovaatiovertailussa maailman kolmas. World Economic Forum, <u>The Global</u> <u>Competitiveness Report 2016-2017: Innovation</u>
- Suomessa on maailman toiseksi parhain korkeakouluista valmistuneiden luku- ja kirjoitustaito <u>Education at a Glance 2016</u>
- Suomessa juodaan eniten kahvia, International

Finland is number 1

The best country for mothers

Save the Children

The world's strongest state Fund for Peace

The country with most rally championships World Rally Championship

Helsinki – The most honest city in the world Reader's Digest The world's best junior ice hockey team 2014 International ice hockey federation

Europe's most forested country – about 70% of Finland is covered with trees Food and Agriculture Organization

World's least failed state 2013 The Fund for Peace



There are going to be big changes in the way we work. Are the universities prepared?



Is higher education producing Competences that really matter?

Future work skills 2020

By Institute for the Future for the University of Phoenix Research Institute

The report presents:

- 6 drivers of change, disruptive forces that change how work is done in the future
- Based on there 10 skills which are believed to be cricital for success in workplace



10 skills critical for success in the forkforce by year 2020

O 1 SENSE-MAKING

DEFINITION: ability to determine the deeper meaning or significance of what is being expressed

3 NOVEL & ADAPTIVE THINKING

DEFINITION: proficiency at thinking and coming up with solutions and responses beyond that which is rote or rule-based

5 COMPUTATIONAL THINKING

DEFINITION: ability to translate vast amounts of data into abstract concepts and to understand data-based reasoning

7 TRANSDISCIPLINARITY

DEFINITION: literacy in and ability to understand concepts across multiple disciplines





DEFINITION: ability to connect to others in a deep and direct way, to sense and stimulate reactions and desired interactions

4 CROSS-CULTURAL COMPETENCY

DEFINITION: ability to operate in different cultural settings

6 NEW-MEDIA LITERACY

DEFINITION: ability to critically assess and develop content that uses new media forms, and to leverage these media for persuasive communication

8 DESIGN MINDSET

DEFINITION: ability to represent and develop tasks and work processes for desired outcomes



Source: http://www.iftf.org/futureworkskills/



Complex Problem Solving

Critical Thinking

Creativity

People Management

Coordinating with Others

Emotional Intelligence

Judgment and Decision Making

Service Orientation

Negotiation

Cognitive Flexibility

Future of jobs Top 10 skills at 2020

Innopeda[®] introduction – Liisa Kairisto-Mertanen - 2017

Source: World Economic Forum (2016)

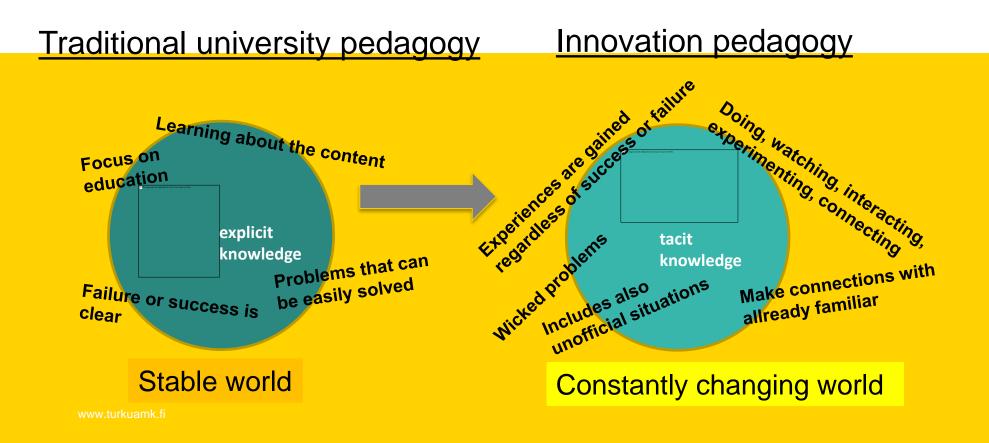
Innovations wanted!



Central



Change in education is a must





Innovation?

Utilized Competencebased Competitive Advantage (Finnish Innovation Strategy 2008)



Innovation?

Utilized competence based competitive advantage (Fi Innovation strategy 2008)

The process of constantly improving knowledge, which leads to new sustainable, ideas, products, further knowledge or other practices applicable in working life

Radical innovations create major disruptive changes whereas incremental innovation continuously advance the process of change (Schumpeter 1942)

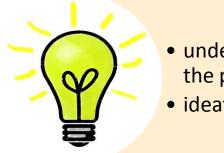


At Turku University of Applied Sciences, we...





The innovation process



understanding the problem
ideation



 working together
 finding possible solutions



What are the *antecedents* of innovations: the innovation competencies ?





Brussels, 30.5.2017 COM(2017) 247 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

on a renewed EU agenda for higher education

{SWD(2017) 164 final}

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION



Tackling future skills mismatches and promoting excellence in skills development

2

Building inclusive and connected higher education systems

3

Ensuring higher education institutions contribute to innovation

Supporting effective and efficient higher education systems

Innopeda[®] introduction – Liisa Kairisto-Mertanen - 2017

Source: COM(2017) 247 final

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Brussels, 30.5.2017 SWD(2017) 164 final

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A renewed EU agenda for higher education

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Innope

5.2 Promising approaches

5.2.1 Promoting entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation skills

76. Higher education institutions increasingly recognise that they must afford young minds the opportunity to develop skills that inspire, encourage and enable innovation. Although it is difficult to make explicit links between specific skills and innovation, there is a move towards rethinking education and training programmes to promote the combined skills of creative and critical thinking, entrepreneurship, problem-solving, risk-taking and resilience, management, communication, exploiting the results of research and independent analysis. Promoting, assessing and rewarding these skills sets in higher education, alongside acquisition of detailed subject knowledge, is one of the challenges faced by teaching staff across Europe.

77. A step in this direction is the FINCODA project⁷⁷ led by Turku University of Applied Sciences that aims to develop a tool to assess students' 'innovation competences' during their studies and comprises a plan for training teachers to use the criteria. A further extension of FINCODA thinking is an initiative by the European Institute of Innovation and Technology's (EIT) Climate-KIC to develop a framework that defines essential innovation competencies and describes quality standards to develop and measure them respectively. This aims to create a pan-European standard for assessing innovation and entrepreneurship skills, with a focus on the climate change field⁷⁸.

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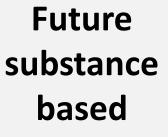
Innovation pedagogy in a nutshell

Cornerstones needed

Innovation

competency

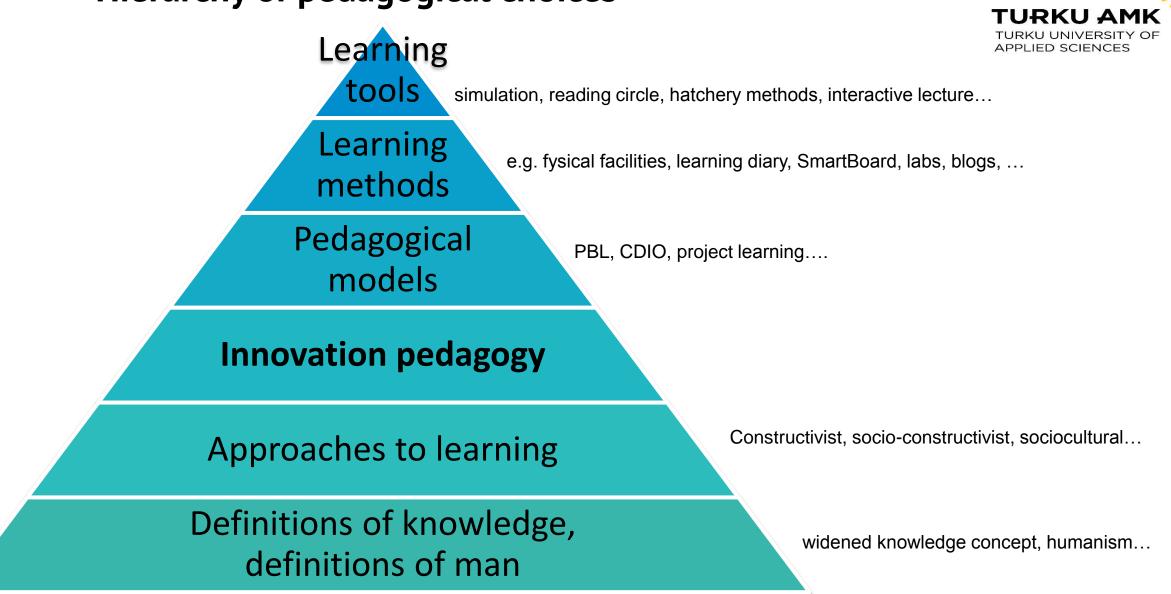
Success Better life



competency



Hierarchy of pedagogical choices



Innovation Pedagogy Cornerstones

Strategical choices

Choices at the program level

Choices at every faculty member level

Innovation Pedagogy Cornerstones

Flexible curricula

Working life orientation

Multidisciplinarity

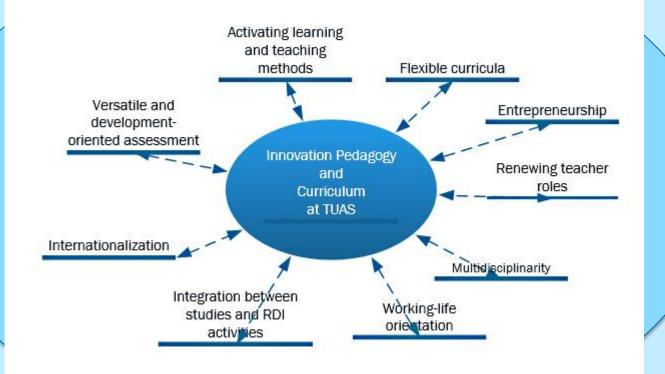
- Educational research, development and innovation methods (ERDIM)
 - Assessment
- RDI embedded in learning
 - Global perspective

Renewing teacher roles

Systems thinking (incl. entrepreneurship)

Renewing ability to study

Cornerstones used at TUAS



Implementing necessary requirements



The whole education must be planned so that both innovation competencies and subject based competencies are reached



Cornerstones at strategy level

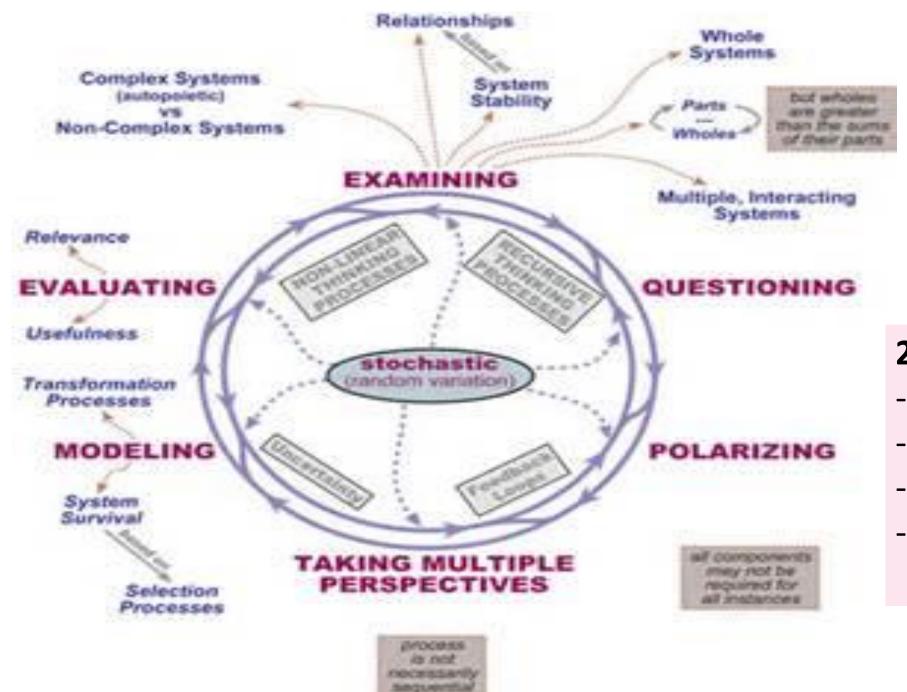
1.Working life orientation

2. Systems thinking (incl. entrepreneurship)



1.Working life orientation

The privilege to work is a gift, the power to work is a blessing, the love of work is success!





- **2. Systems thinking**
- positioning oneself
- global perspective
- entrepreneurship
- understanding the customer



Group task, making the change 1

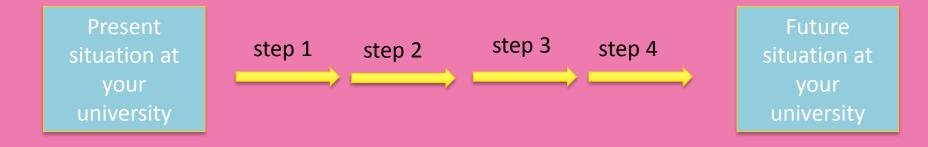
Working life orientation and systems thinking:

Current situation in your university? Is there a need for a change?

How would you like to see the future?

What kind of changes are needed?

List first steps to take in your university?



Cornerstones at department level

1. Working life orientation

3. Multidisciplinarity

4. Flexible curricula

6. Renewing ability to study

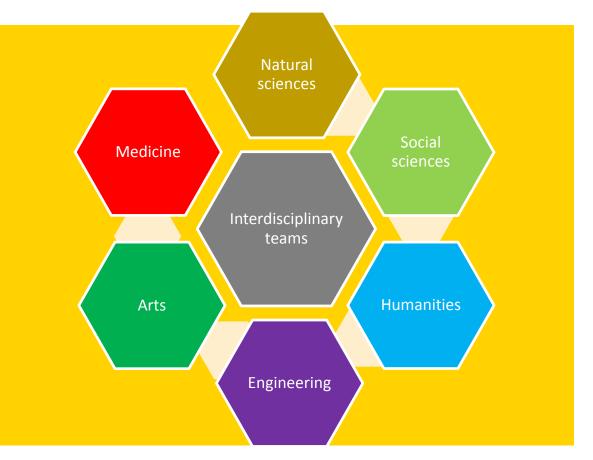
5. Renewing teacher roles

2. Systems thinking (incl. entrepreneurship)



3. Multidisciplinarity

"We are not students of some subject matter but students of problems. And problems may cut right across the borders of any subject matter or discipline " Karl Popper





Multidisciplinarity is about boundary crossing

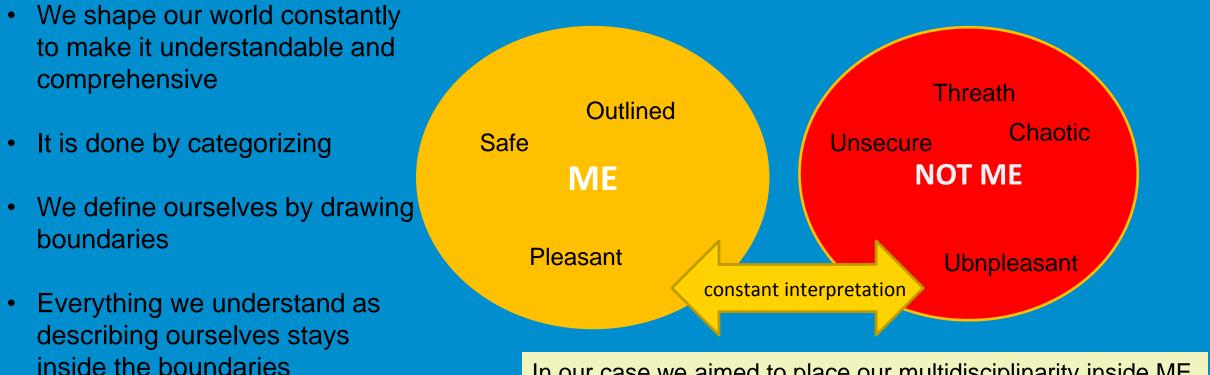
- Boundary crossing theory focusses on the possibilities for making connections between different practices of which the boundaries are perceived as problematic (Engeström, 2014; Engeström et al.,1995).
- Boundaries are perceived to be socio-cultural differences leading to discontinuity in action or interaction (Akkerman & Bakker, 2011).
- Boundary crossing refers to a person's transitions and interactions across different positions and to efforts to accomplish or restore continuity in action or interaction between practices (Akkerman & Bakker, 2011; Suchman, 1993).



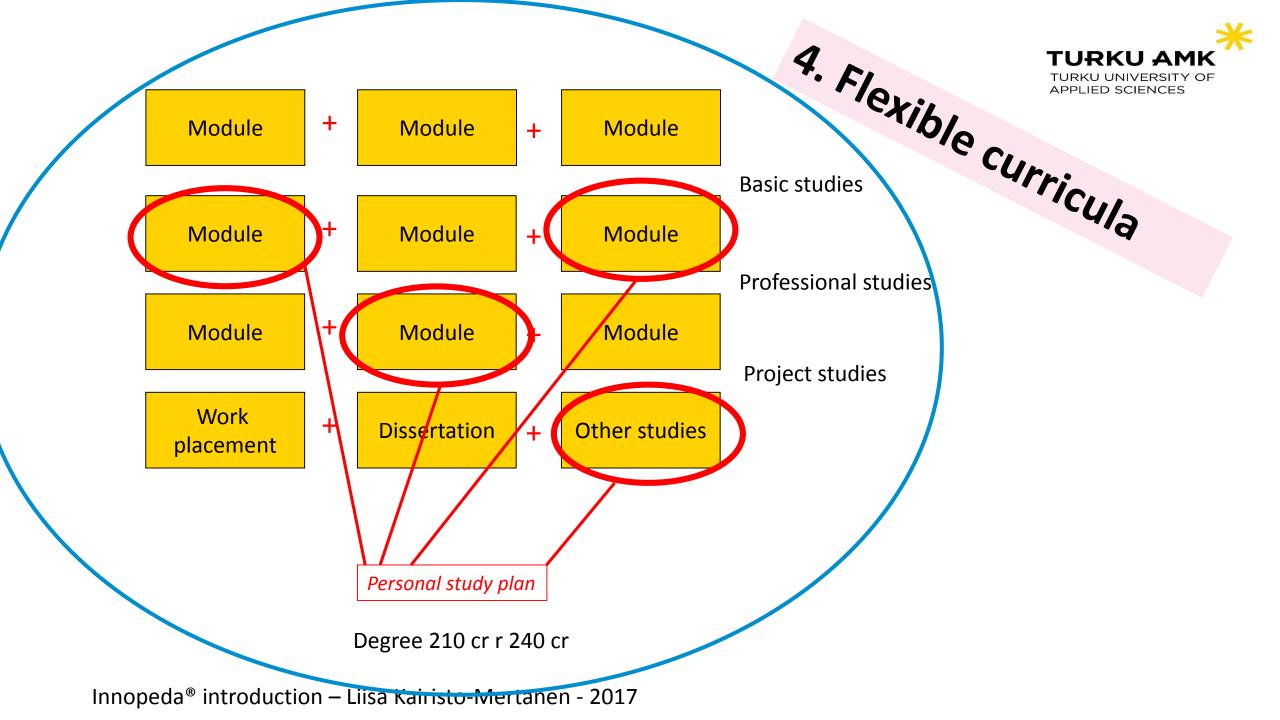


Experiencing multidisciplinarity

Stapley, Lionel (2005) Individuals, Groups, and Organizations Beneath the Surface : An Introduction



In our case we aimed to place our multidisciplinarity inside ME



5. Renewing teacher roles I am not est at a second se awakener **Robert Frost**



6.Renewing ability to study



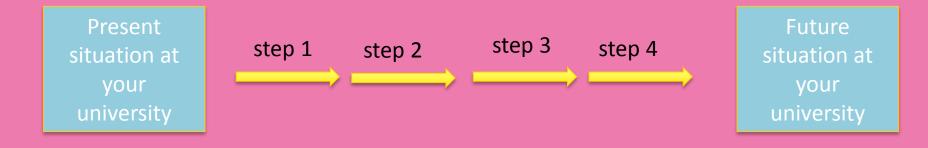
Group questions

How do you support the student's renewing ability to study? What obstacles do you see in your country? How could these obstacles be overcome, give practical examples.



Group task, making the change 2

Flexible curricula, multidisciplinarity, renewing teacher and student roles: Current situation in your university? Is there a need for a change? How would you like to see the future? What kind of changes are needed? List first steps to take in your university?



Cornerstones at faculty level

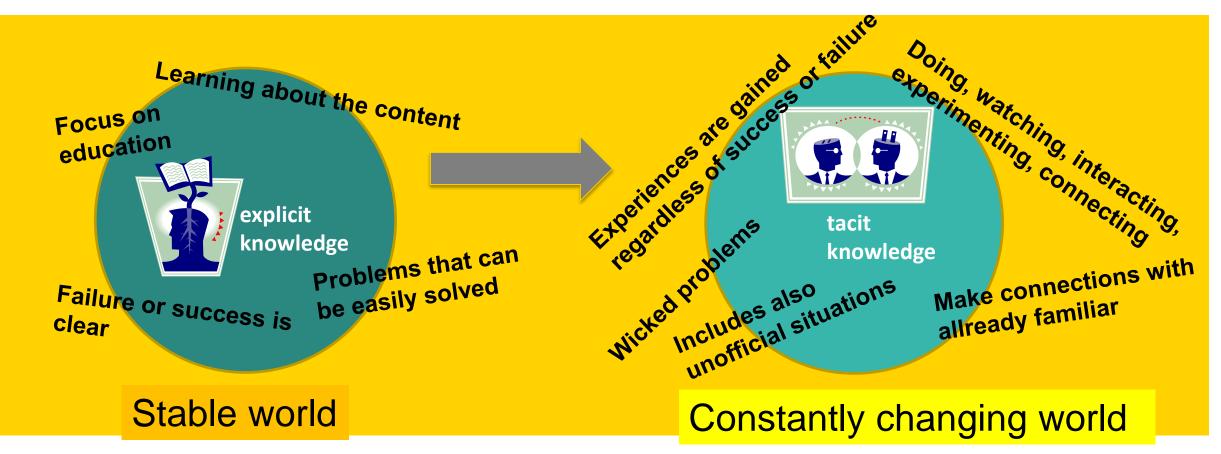
7. Educational research, development and innovation methods (ERDIM)
8. Assessment
9. RDI embedded in learning
10. Global perspective

7. ERDIM: In the university ...



Traditional university pedagogy

Innovation pedagogy





Group questions

How do you support the the renewing teacher roles? What obstacles do you see in your country? How could these obstacles be overcome, give practical examples.



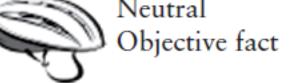
Exercise Six thinking hats

Every hat denotes a different way of thinking

Participants adopt the role and thinking process relating to the hat they have been assigned

Expressing a variety of opinions and ideas is usually easier throught a character



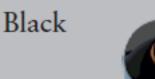


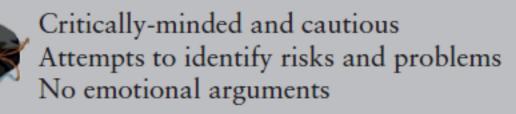
What information is available? What information is needed?

Red



Emotion, intuition, hunches Can express opinions without factual basis How do I feel about this?





What are benefits and drawbacks of this proposal? What do I need to take into consideration?

What are the benefits? How can we achieve our goals?

What other options and ideas are there? Could we do this differently?

How do we approach this?

Yellow



Positive and constructive attitude Considers the benefits to each solution No emotional arguments

Green



Brainstorming hat Creative and innovative Puts forward new ideas and possibilities

Blue



Usually a leader Observes and forward plans the group's activities Provides summaries and conclusions

EXAMPLE SCENARIO 1

Brainstorming ideas for an event, possibly with a recycling theme: The aim is to generate ideas for campaigns, performances and other activities. Even the most off-the-wall ideas are welcome.

- 1. The instructor introduces the topic and the objectives. The instructor then provides the instructions and introduces the hats.
- 2. The group choose a secretary who will make a note of all ideas and comments.
- 3. The participants form a circle to ensure that everyone can see and hear each other.
- 4. The hats are passed around the group one colour at a time to ensure that everyone has time to contribute.
 - The white hat begins: What are the practicalities? When, where, etc?
 - The red hat: What kinds of responses or expectations does this event evoke? Beardy weirdies, chilled out day...
 - The green hat: brainstorming the wilder the better. What could the event look like? *Concerts, arts workshops...* It is a good idea to dedicate more time to the green hat round than the others.
 - The black hat: critical evaluation of the ideas put forward and the event as a whole. *Not everyone enjoys loud background music, what if it rains...*
 - The yellow hat: a positive approach to all the ideas put forward and the event as a whole. What are the benefits of this? *You inspire people, the arts workshops are a great way to...*
- 5. Now, all the ideas are done trough and observations written down by the secretary. People responsible for organising the event analyse the results and use them to guide the event planning process.





Group work: Implementing ERDIM at your university

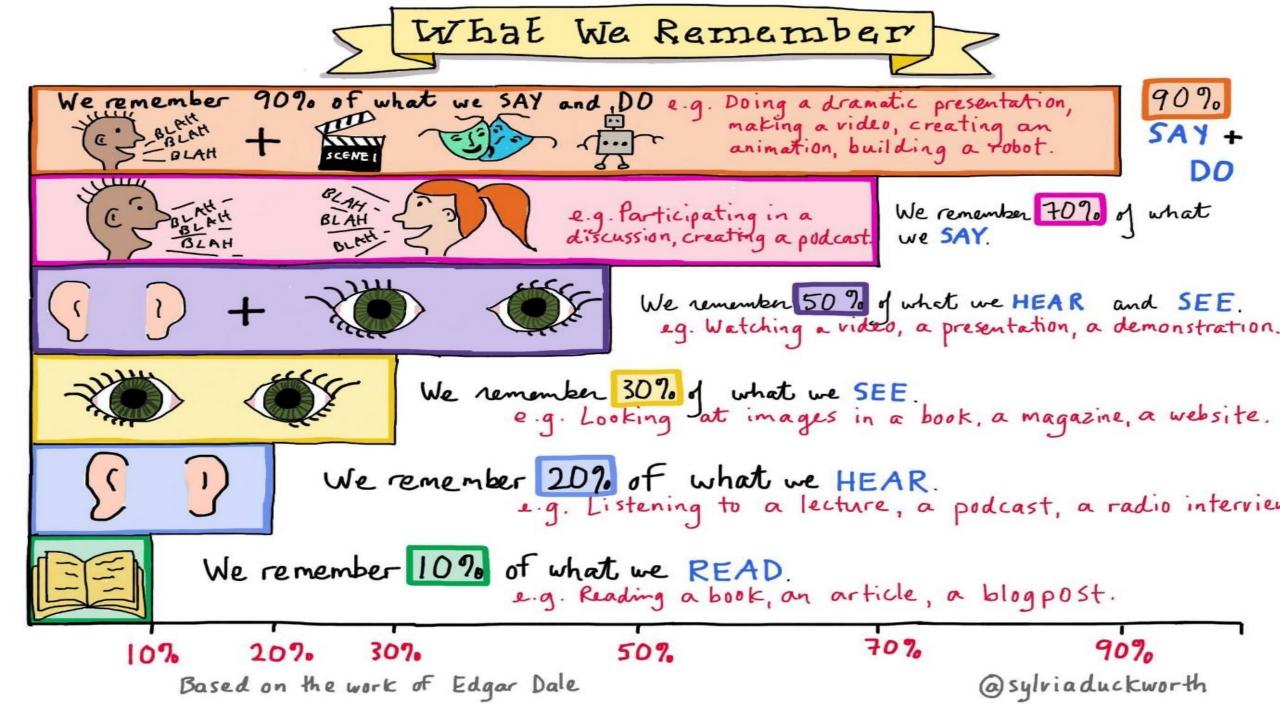
Make six groups

Every group gets one hat

Work accordingly to the idea of the hat you represent

Write down the most important and interesting results of your group

Choose one person to present the results of the work in the group to the whole audience



Study units: project hatchery and leading a team TURKU AMK TURKU UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES **Project hatchery** 5 cr Leading a team **Student Student** Student **Student** 5 cr tutor 1 tutor 2 tutor 4 tutor 3 Coaching **ERDIM** methods (educational research, development and Teacher and innovation methods) student tutors **Teacher tutor**



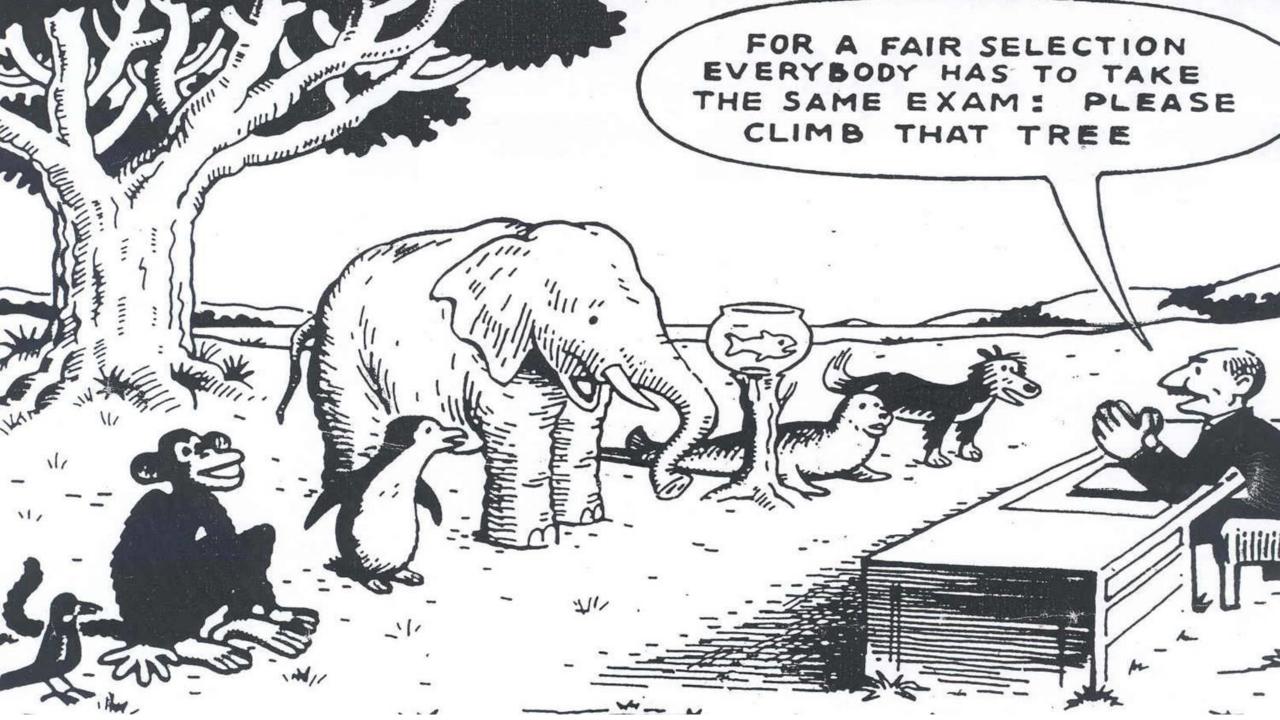
Flipped classroom

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oXP</u> <u>HN9gkWBk</u>





The Purpose of... evaluation assessment is to **JUDGE** is to quality. INCREASE quality. Too short and not enough leaves. C-0







Brussels, 30.5.2017 COM(2017) 247 final

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{SWD(2017) 164 final}

Innope

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION



Tackling future skills mismatches and promoting excellence in skills development



Building inclusive and connected higher education systems

3

Ensuring higher education institutions contribute to innovation



Supporting effective and efficient higher education systems

Innopeda[®] introduction – Liisa Ka Source: COM(2017) 247 final

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION



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Innopeda[®] introduction – Liisa Ka Source: COM(2017) 247 final

FINCODA Framework for Innovation Competencies Development and Assessment



Erasmus+ Knowledge Alliances project 1.1.2015-31.12.2017

		FINCODA CONSORTIUM	
	HE	COMPANY	OTHER
	TUAS, FI	Elomatic Ltd., Fl	EENNW, UK
	HAW, DE	Meyer Turku Oy, Fl	
	HU, NL	Lactoprot, DE	
	MMU, UK	ECDL Foundation, NL	
	UPV, ES	John Caunt Scientific Ltd., UK	
		Carter & Corson Partnership Ltd., UK	
		Celestica Valenciana S.A, ES	
Innoped		Schneider Electric España SA, ES	





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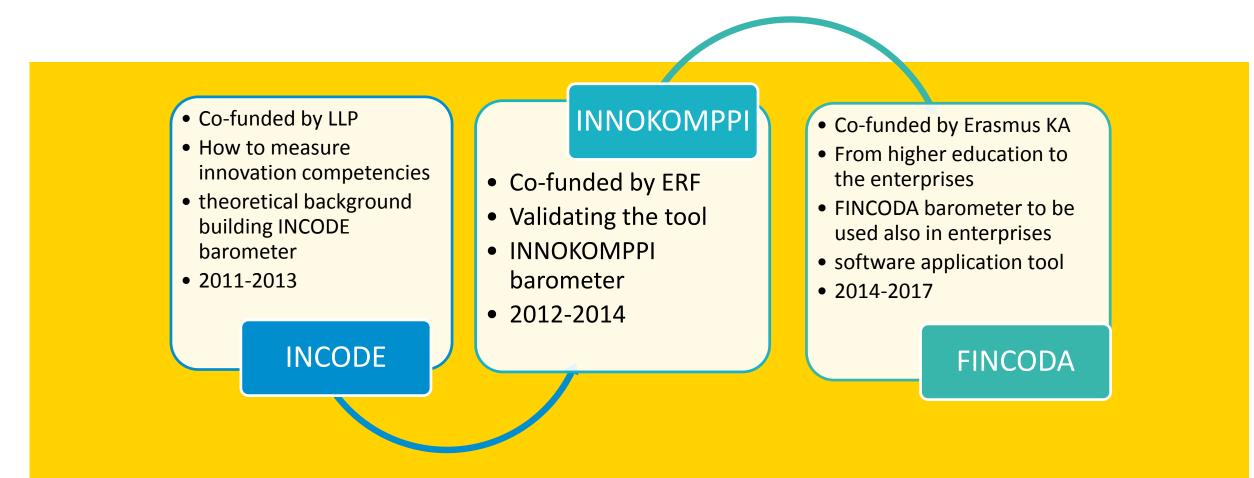
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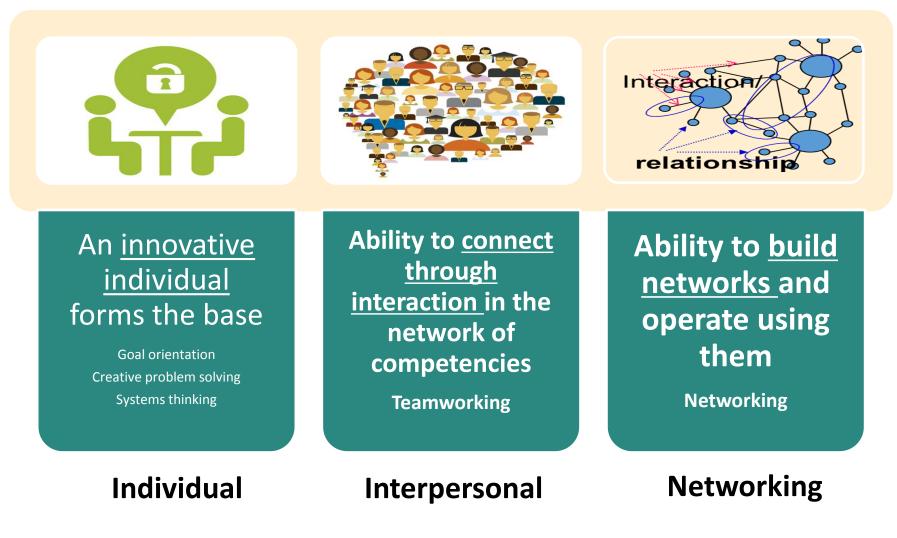


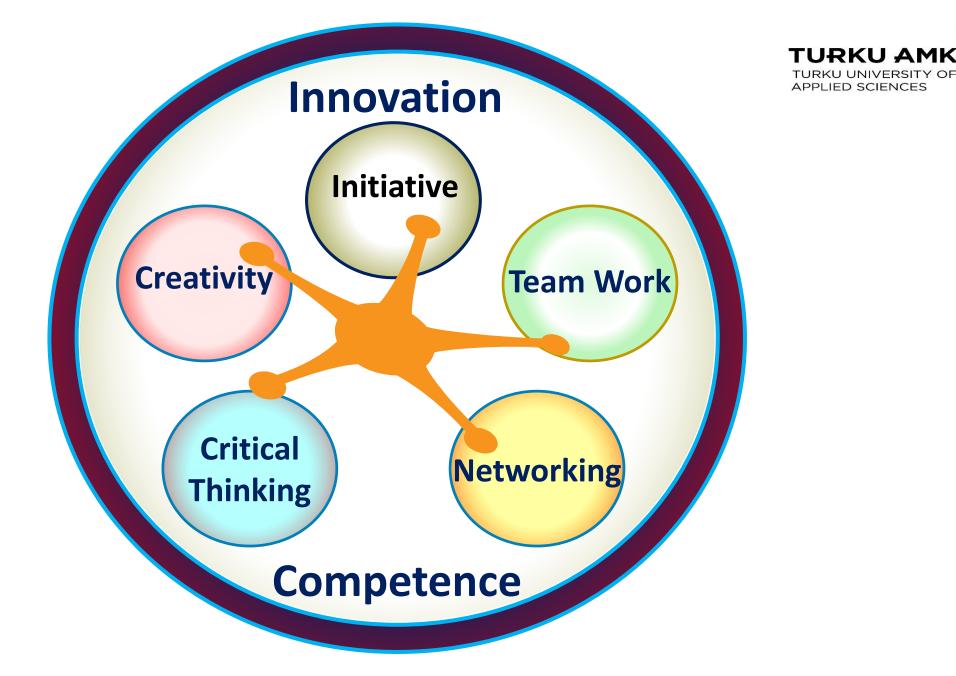
Research on innovation competences



Innovation competencies: INCODE project







Innopeda[®] introduction – Liisa Kairisto-Mertanen - 2017. Innovation Competence Model

FINCODA BAROMETER

1	Think differently and adopt different perspectives (green=CREATIVITY)	
2	Be attentive when others are speaking, and respond effectively to others' comments during the conversation (yellow=TEAMWORK))
3	Use intuition and own knowledge to start actions	
4	Invite feedback and comments	
5	Foster improvements in work organization (pink=INITIATIVE)	
6	Obtain constructive comments from colleagues	
7	Find new ways to implement ideas	
8	Identify sources of conflict between oneself and others, or among other people, and to take steps to overcome disharmony	
9	Take an acceptable level of risk to support new ideas	
10	Go beyond expectations in the assignment, task, or job description without being asked	
11	Meet people with different kinds of ideas and perspectives to extend your own knowledge domains (blue=NETWORKING)	
12	Convince people to support an innovative idea	
13	Systematically introduce new ideas into work practices	
14	Act quickly and energetically	
15	Generate original solutions for problems or to opportunities	
16	Use trial and error for problem solving (grey=CRITICAL THINKING)	
17	Develop and experiment with new ways of problem solving	
18	Acquire, assimilate, transform and exploit external knowledge to establish, manage and learn from informal organisational ties	
19	Challenge the status quo	
20	Face the task from different points of view	
21	Make suggestions to improve current process products or services	
22	Present novel ideas	
23	Forecast impact on users	
24	Show inventiveness in using resources	
25	Search out new working methods, techniques or instruments	
26	Provide constructive feedback, cooperation, coaching or help to team colleagues	
27	Work well with others, understanding their needs and being sympathetic with them	
28	Share timely information with the appropriate stakeholders	C
29	Share timely information with the appropriate stakeholders Consult about essential changes	
30	Build relationships outside the team/organization	
31	Refine ideas into a useful form	
32	Engage outsiders of the core work group from the beginning	Era
		-

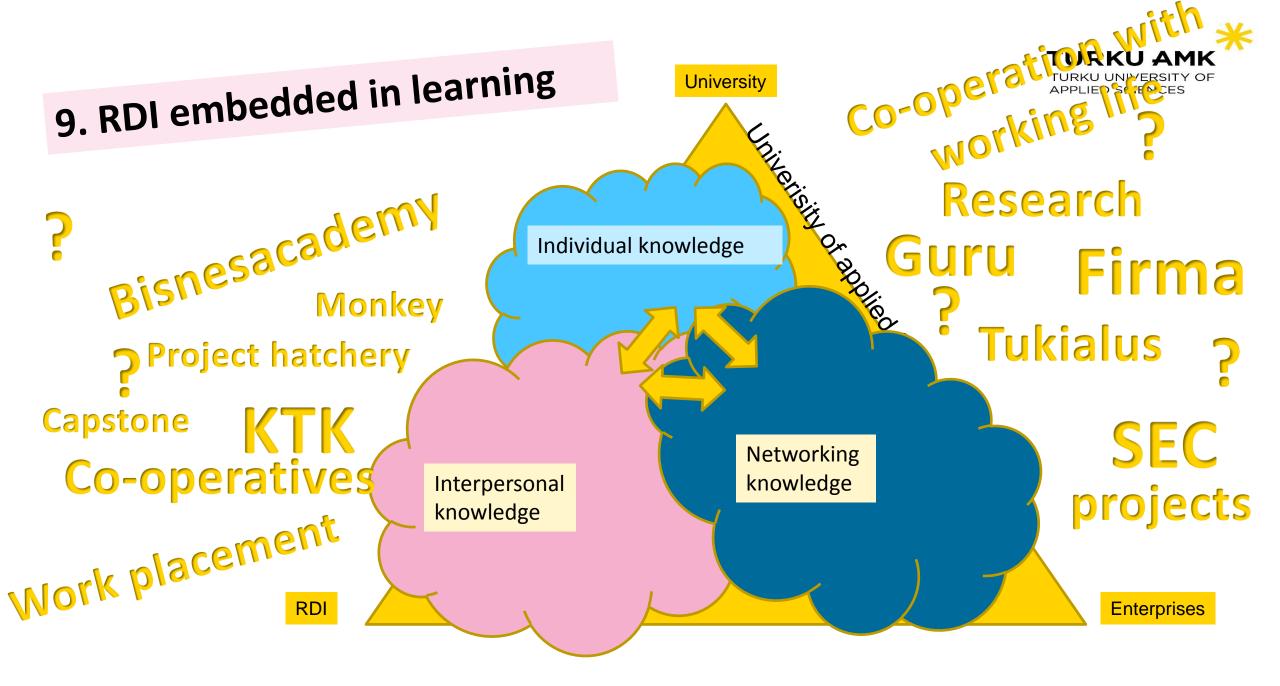
33 Ask "Why?" and "Why not?" and "What if?" with a purpose 34 Work in multidisciplinary environments







Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union





Group discussion

If we want to chage something, where do we start? What are the first measures to be taken?



Implementing Innovation pedagogy in the faculty: methods of intervention

<u>Tutoring</u>

means providing expertise, experience, and encouragement and general assistance in problem solving when the person to be tutored finds answers by him/herself. (Chin, Rabow & Jeimee 2011.)

<u>Coaching</u>

is a training or development process via which an individual is supported while achieving a specific personal or professional competence result or goal. (Minor 2014.)

Process consultation

puts the emphasis on helping others to help themselves, not on solving their problems for them or giving them advice. (Beddoe 2010, Keskinen 2010)

<u>Mentoring</u>

A mentor can help to prioritize projects to be done and provide a set of "good practices" for how to approach a given problem. A mentor can also help to understand how change occurs, as well as how to plan for and implement change (Minor 2014)

Supervision

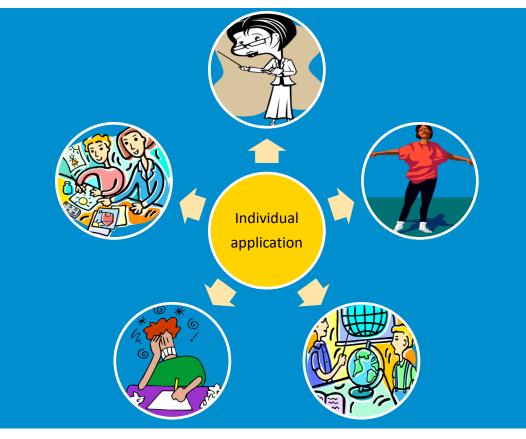
is an ongoing and regular process which aims at learning through interaction. Supervision provides the chance to stand apart from our work and to reflect on what we do, the context of what we do and the impact that this has on ourselves as professional people. (Schein1987, Sandoval 2014)



The process

<u>Underlying assumptions and challenges in the</u> <u>process</u>

Questioning the way how people work A change from a very independent profession to working in teams and networks Changing the attitude towards leaning among students and faculty members Mistakes were made: the "not invented here" phenomenom was met







The process

<u>Underlying assumptions and challenges in</u> <u>the process</u>

Questioning the way how people work

A change from a very independent profession to working in teams and networks

Changing the attitude towards leaning among students and faculty members

Mistakes were made: the "not invented here" phenomenom was met



The process of introducing change

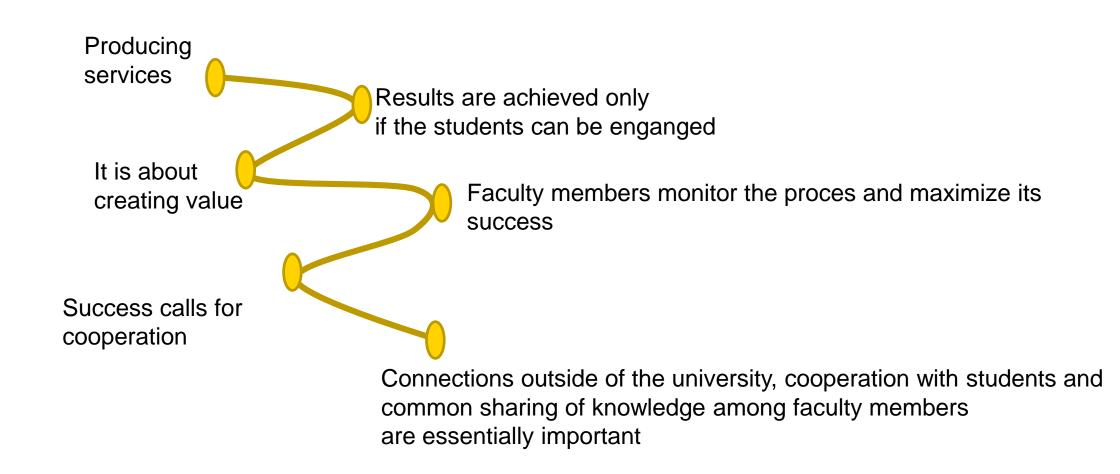
<u>Working with the artifacts</u>
Making innovation pedagogy visible
Introducing cooperation between
faculty members
Activating students and giving them
responsibility of their learning
Building trust across boundaries

<u>Contributing to the expoused values in the</u> *faculty* Introducing forums to talk about the new way Innostudio Innoteam **Development seminars for the whole** faculty Involving also students in the discussion **Common multidisciplinary study unit for the** whole faculty : Project hatchery

Producing education is service business and cocreation of value



(Vargo & Lusch 2004)





Discussion

Exellence in action
Good atmosphere in the faculty
The common project hatchery is not questioned any more
Faculty members work together across study programs
Better practices are shared among faculty
New ways of making learning more effective are found every year
Research and development ideas are born
Innostudio has become common practice
Students have taken a more active role in the different development processes



Thank you!

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