

Case Studies in Collaborations:

How to promote collaborative environments
and address common issues



CLIMB

Collaborative Learning and
Integrated Mentoring in the Biosciences

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Research Communication Workshop
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Let's consider some buzz words in scientific research.

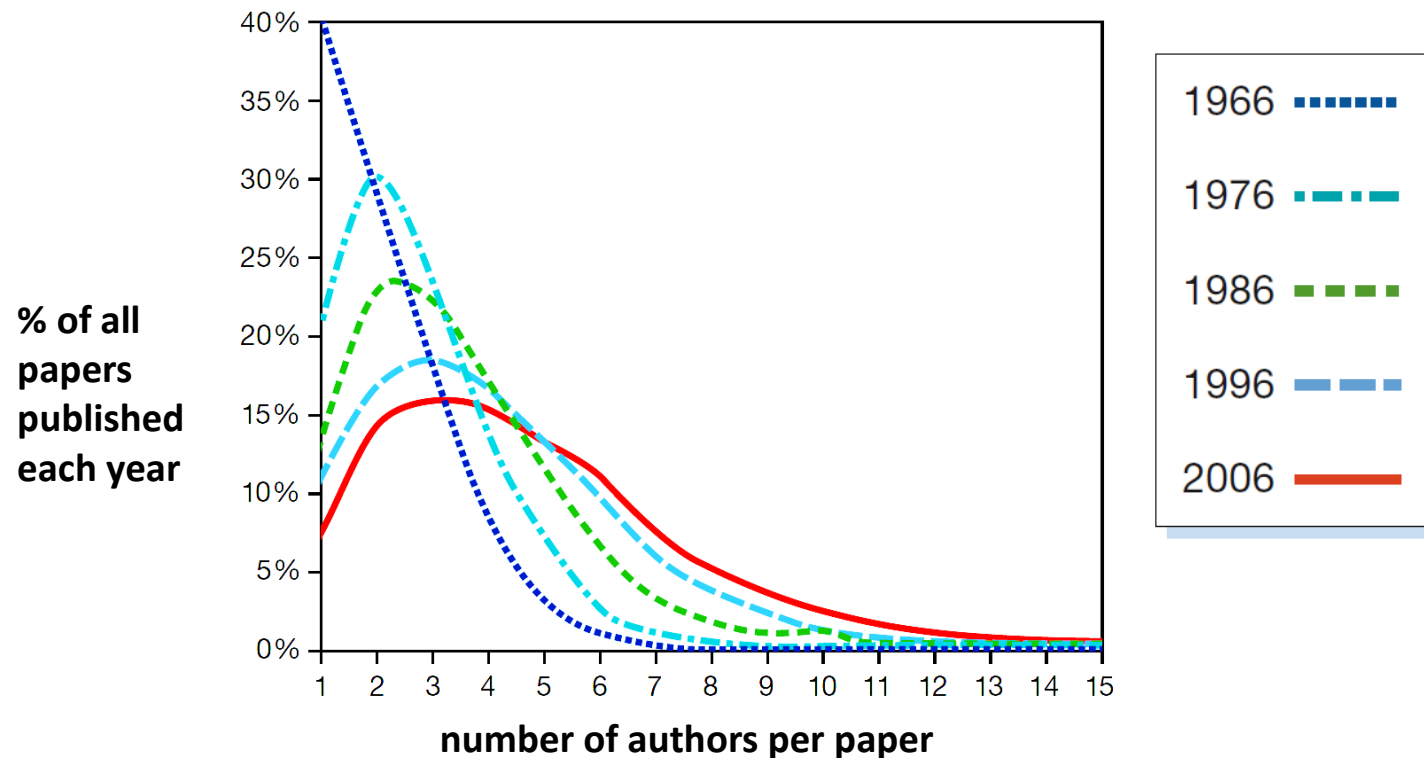
- IBiS – **Interdepartmental** Biological Sciences
- IGP – **Integrated** Graduate Program in Life Sciences
- NUIN – NU **Interdepartmental** Neuroscience
- CLIMB – **Collaborative** Learning and **Integrated** Mentoring in the Biosciences

But what do these buzz words actually mean?

Do we actually discuss how to collaborate with others?

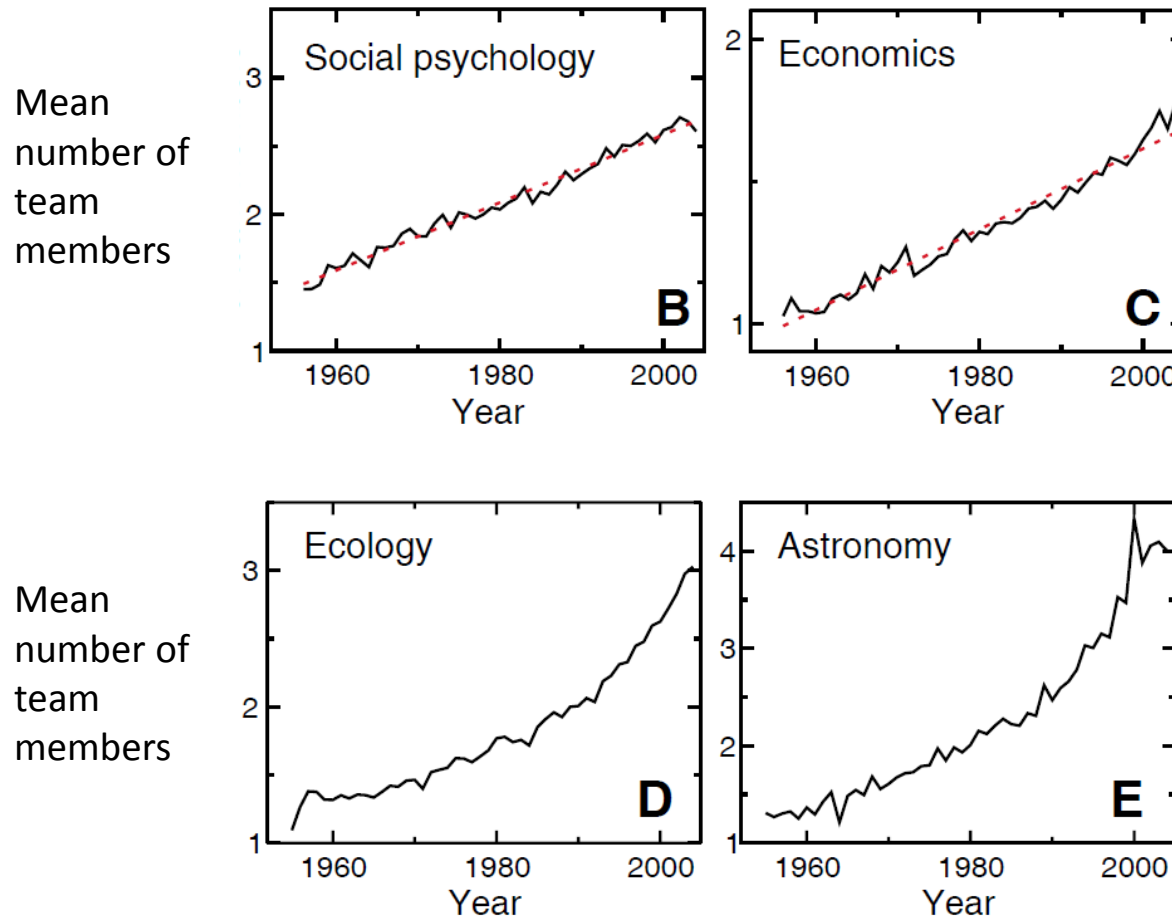
Why do we need to address collaborations in the sciences?

Because the frequency of collaborations is increasing.



Dellavale, et al, *European Mol. Bio. Org. Reports*, **2007**, 8, 988.

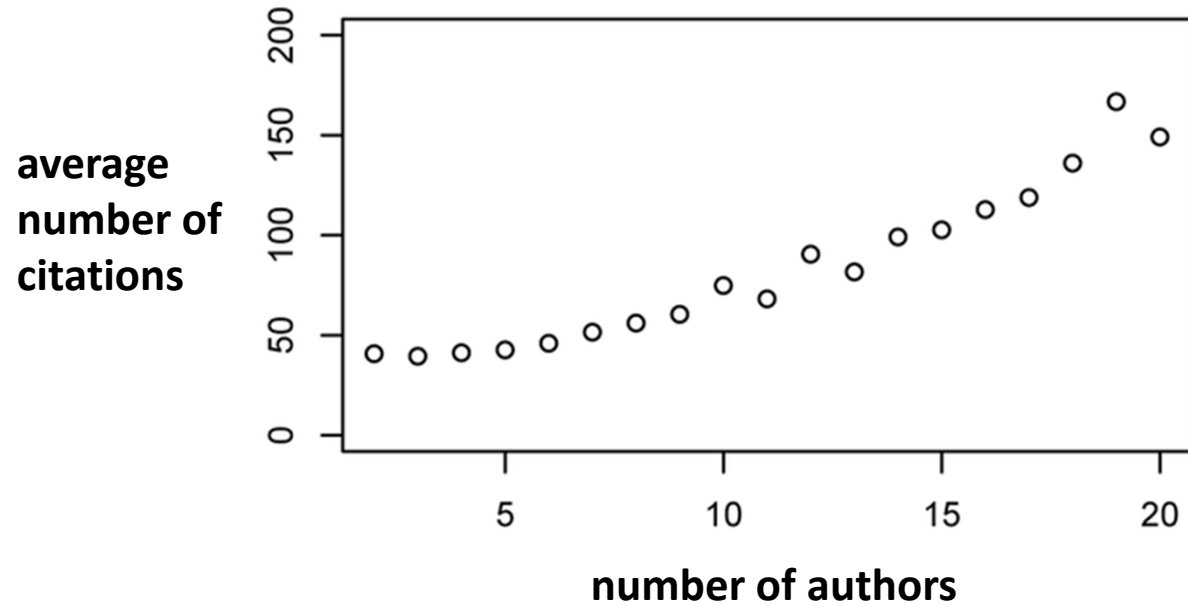
The number of authors in other fields is also increasing.



Luis Amaral, et al; *Science*, 2005, 308, 697.

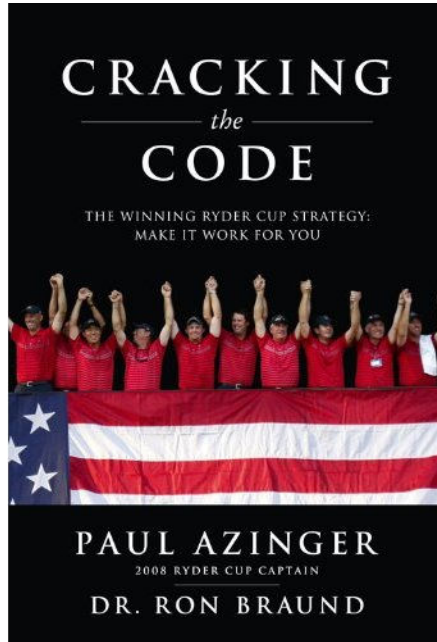
Why should we seek collaborations?

K. Lee, et al;
Plos ONE,
2010, e14279.



- study shows correlation between large numbers of authors and of citations
- **because having more collaborations may increase impact**

Successful collaborations can occur by using the MB types



In 2008, the US team formed 3 groups of 4 golfers based upon their MB and DISC types, and won the Ryder Cup.

- Productive collaborations usually involve at least one common type between the middle categories.
- It helps if partners have the same type for S/N or for T/F.

Take-Home Messages

the frequency of collaborations is increasing

having more collaborations may increase impact

Discussion – Part 1

- Share stories of successful and failed teams
- Create a summary of effective and ineffective behaviors

Discussion – Part 2

- Test your summary with a concrete example
- Revise your summary, working with other groups.