How well do we manage discontinuous innovation?



JOHN BESSANT Managing Innovation

How well do we manage discontinuous innovation?

This simple self-assessment tool focuses attention on some of the important areas of discontinuous innovation management. Below you will find statements which describe 'the way we do things around here' - the pattern of behaviour which describes how the organization handles the question of innovation. For each statement simply put a score between 1 (= not true at all) to 7 (=very true).

Around here...

| | Statement | Score 1= Not true at all to 7 = Very true |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | We deploy 'probe and learn' approaches to explore new directions in technologies and markets | |
| 2 | We actively explore the future, making use of tools and techniques like scenarios and foresight | |
| 3 | Our organization allows some space and time for people to explore 'wild' ideas | |
| 4 | We make connections across industry to provide us with different perspectives | |
| 5 | We use make regular use of formal tools and techniques to help us think 'out of the box' | |
| 6 | We have alternative and parallel mechanisms for implementing and developing radical innovation projects which sit outside the 'normal' rules and procedures | |
| 7 | We have capacity in our strategic thinking process to challenge our current position – we think about 'how to destroy the business'! | |

- 8 We have mechanisms to bring in fresh perspectives for example, recruiting from outside the industry
- 9 We make use of formal techniques for looking and learning from outside our sector
- 10 We focus on 'next practices' as well as 'best practices'
- 11 We have mechanisms for managing ideas that don't fit our current business – for example we license them out or spin them off
- 12 We use some form of technology scanning/intelligence gathering - we have well developed technology antennae
- 13 We have mechanisms to identify and encourage 'intrapreneurship' – if people have a good idea they don't have to leave the company to make it happen
- 14 We have extensive links with a wide range of outside sources of knowledge – universities, research centres, specialized agencies and we actually set them up even if not for specific projects
- 15 We make use of simulation etc. to explore different options and delay commitment to one particular course
- 16 We work with 'fringe' users and very early adopters to develop our new products and services
- 17 We allocate a specific resource for exploring options at the edge of what we currently do – we don't load everyone up 100%
- 18 We have reward systems to encourage people to offer their ideas

- 19 We have well-developed peripheral vision in our business
- 20 We use technology to help us become more agile and quick to pick up on and respond to emerging threats and opportunities on the periphery
- 21 We have 'alert' systems to feed early warning about new trends into the strategic decision-making process
- 22 We have strategic decision-making and project selection mechanisms which can deal with more radical proposals outside of the mainstream
- 23 We value people who are prepared to break the rules
- 24 We practice 'open innovation' rich and widespread networks of contacts from whom we get a constant flow of challenging ideas
- 25 We learn from our periphery we look beyond our organizational and geographical boundaries
- 26 We are organized to deal with 'off-purpose' signals (not directly relevant to our current business) and don't simply ignore them
- 27 We deploy 'targeted hunting' around our periphery to open up new strategic opportunities
- 28 We have high involvement from everyone in the innovation process
- 29 We have an approach to supplier management which is open to strategic dalliances

- 30 We are good at capturing what we have learned so that others in the organization can make use of it
- 31 We have processes in place to review new technological or market developments and what they mean for our firm's strategy
- 32 Management create 'stretch goals' that provide the direction but not the route for innovation
- 33 Peer pressure creates a positive tension and creates an atmosphere to be creative
- 34 We have active links into long-term research and technology community – we can list a wide range of contacts
- 35 We create an atmosphere where people can share ideas through cross-fertilization
- 36 There is sufficient flexibility in our system for product development to allow small 'fast track' projects to happen
- 37 We are not afraid to 'cannibalize' things we already do to make space for new options
- 38 Experimentation is encouraged
- 39 We recognize users as a source of new ideas and try and 'co-evolve' new products and services with them
- 40 We regularly challenge ourselves to identify where and when we can improve our innovation management

When you have finished you can review your scores and reflect on areas of strength (= high scoring questions) and areas for further development (=low scoring questions).