



*How Individuals  
Create and Deliver  
Breakthrough Innovations  
in Mature Firms*

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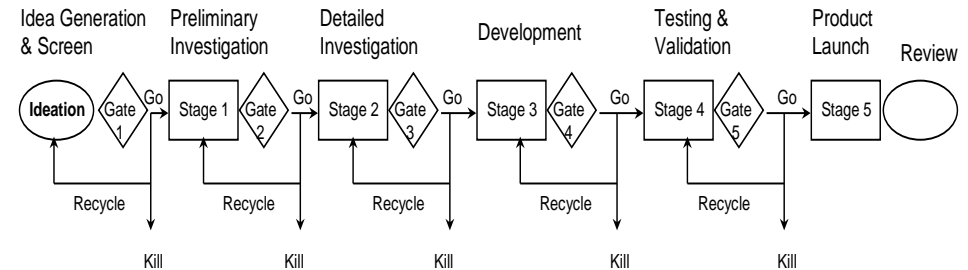
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# The NPD Process



Fuzzy Front End

Project  
Approval

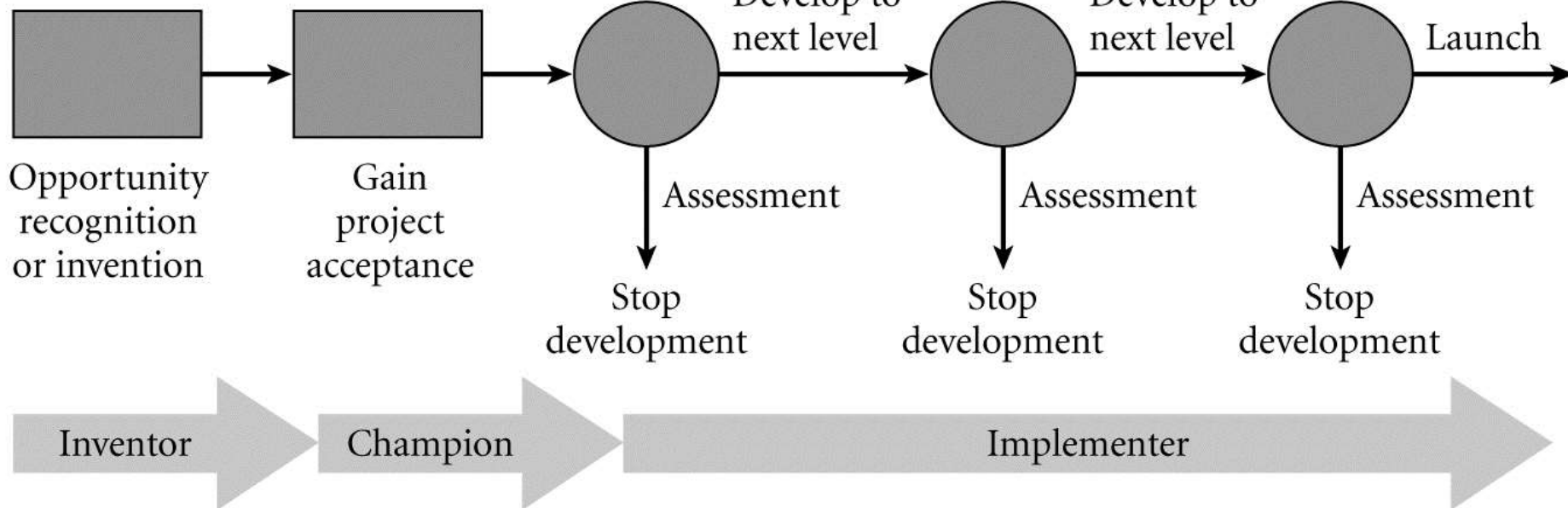


Marketing					
Engineering					
Finance					
Manufacturing					

Generic Stage-Gate™ Process

Fuzzy Front End

Stage-Gate® Process



Core Skills	Inventor	Champion	Implementer
Technical	Primary	Secondary	Secondary
Market Insight		Primary	
‘Political’ Savvy		Primary	
Project Facilitation			Primary

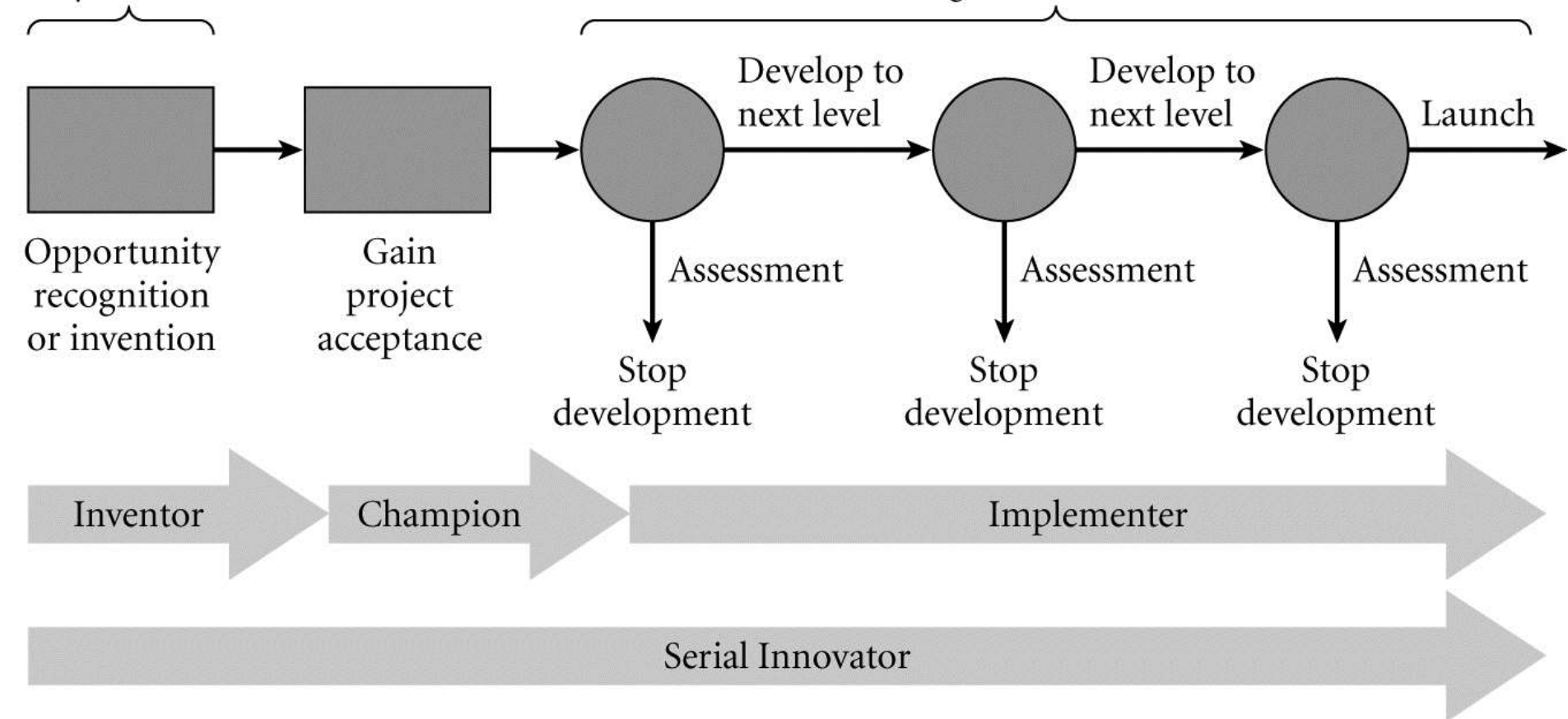
**Technical Creativity**  
**Marketing Creativity**

**Political savvy**

**Project management/facilitation**

**Fuzzy Front End**

**Stage-Gate® Process**



Core Skills	Inventor	Champion	Implementer	Innovator
Technical	Primary	Secondary	Secondary	Primary
Market Insight		Primary		Primary
‘Political’ Savvy		Primary		Primary
Project Facilitation			Primary	Secondary

# Serial Innovators

- Individuals at large, mature organizations who are associated with inventing and commercializing one after another breakthrough innovation that changed people's lives
  - Not Steve Jobs
  - Not Paul McCartney
  - Not entrepreneurs

# What do we know about them?

- They do, in fact, transcend “fuzzy” and “process” views of innovation
- They are extremely rare
  - 1-in-10 to 1-in-500 of the technical staff
- Their impact can be enormous
  - Less than 0.2% of the engineers account for over 20% of annual revenue or its equivalent in cost reductions (125:1)
- We know
  - How they innovate and move their organizations (process and politics)
  - Who they are (personality, perspective and preparation)
  - How to (and how not to!) manage them (motivators and de-motivators)



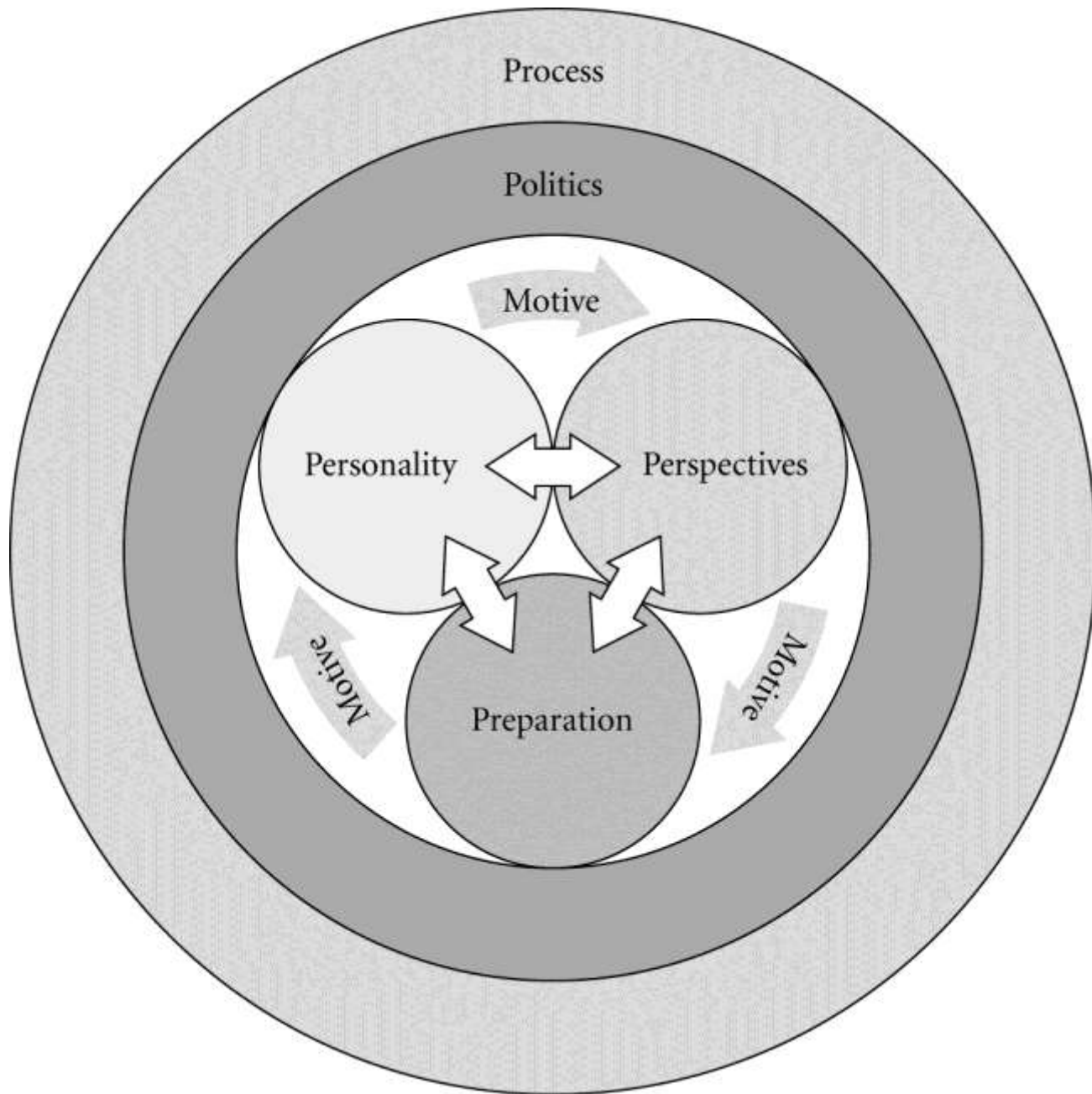
# Serial Innovators

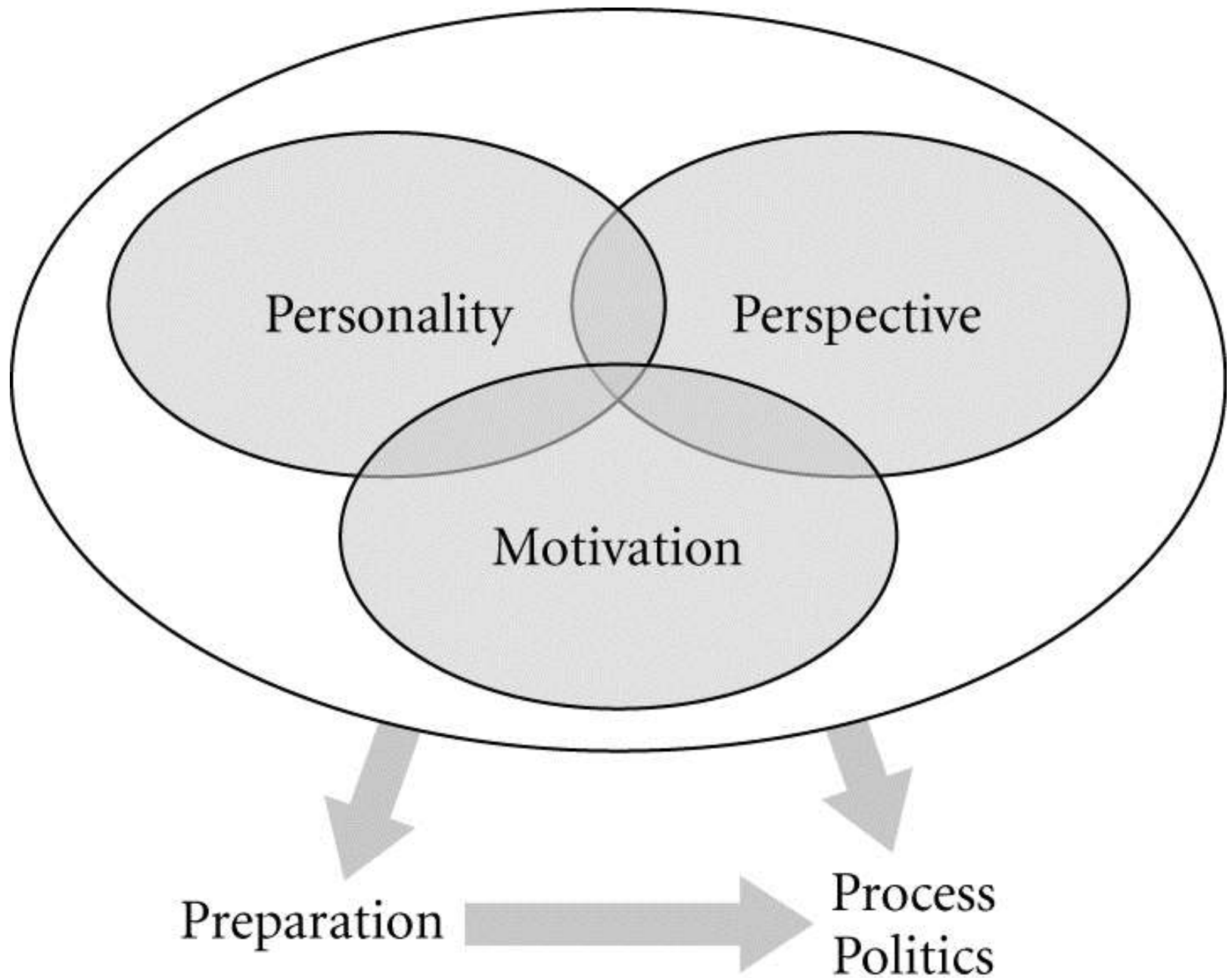
- Tom Osborn: P&G



- Adam Gudat: Caterpillar







# Serial Innovator Model: Personality

- Systems thinking
- Creative
- Innate curiosity that extends across multiple knowledge domains
- The ability to develop intuition based on deep expertise



# Serial Innovator Model: Perspective

- Technology is a means to an end
- Businesses are in business to make money
- I want to make the world a better place
- I was put on earth to solve the hard problems



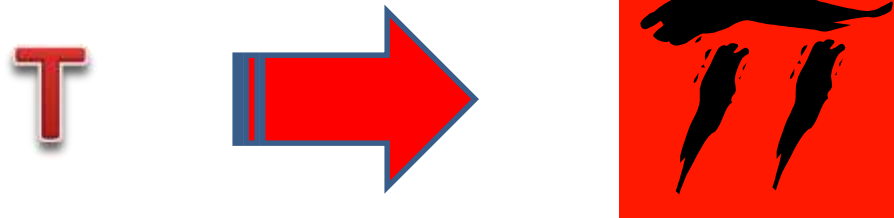
# Serial Innovator Model: Motivation

- Intrinsically motivated by extrinsic results
- See people's problems solved using products I created



# Serial Innovator Model: Preparation

- Technology 1<sup>st</sup>
- Add business, strategy knowledge
- Learn how to talk to customers to uncover problems
- Add peripheral technology domains



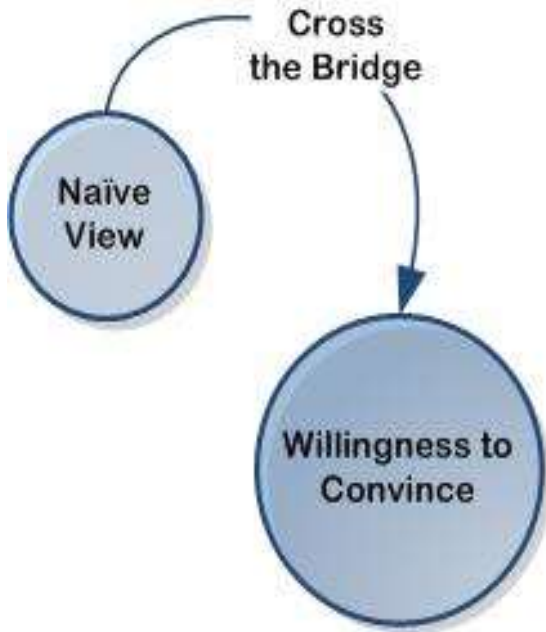
# Naïve View of Politics



- Invention is sufficient — intrinsic value of innovation
- Managers and others should recognize and act on these insights
- My tasks are complete once the product is developed
- 95%+ of organization is focused on maintaining the status quo —running today's business

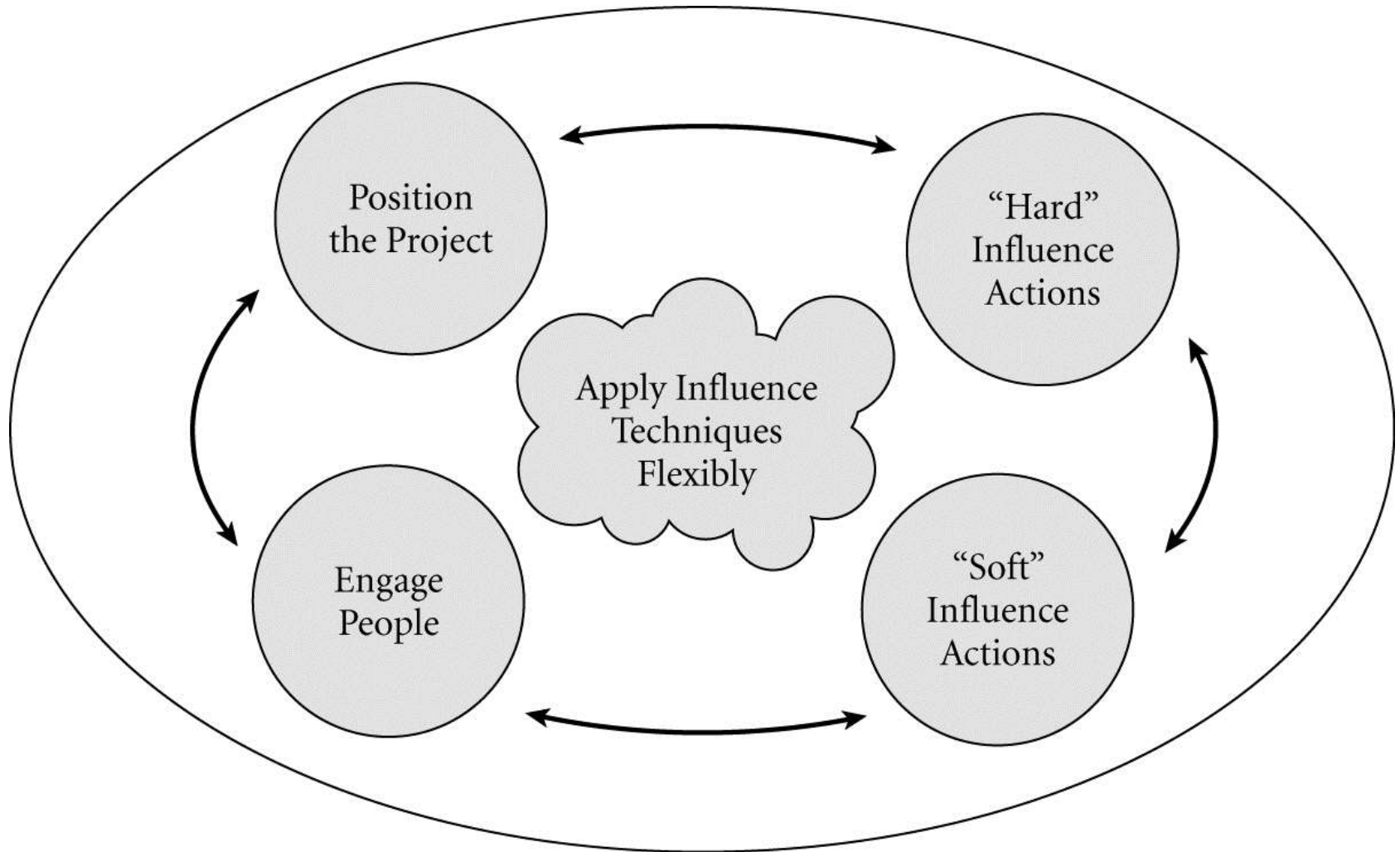


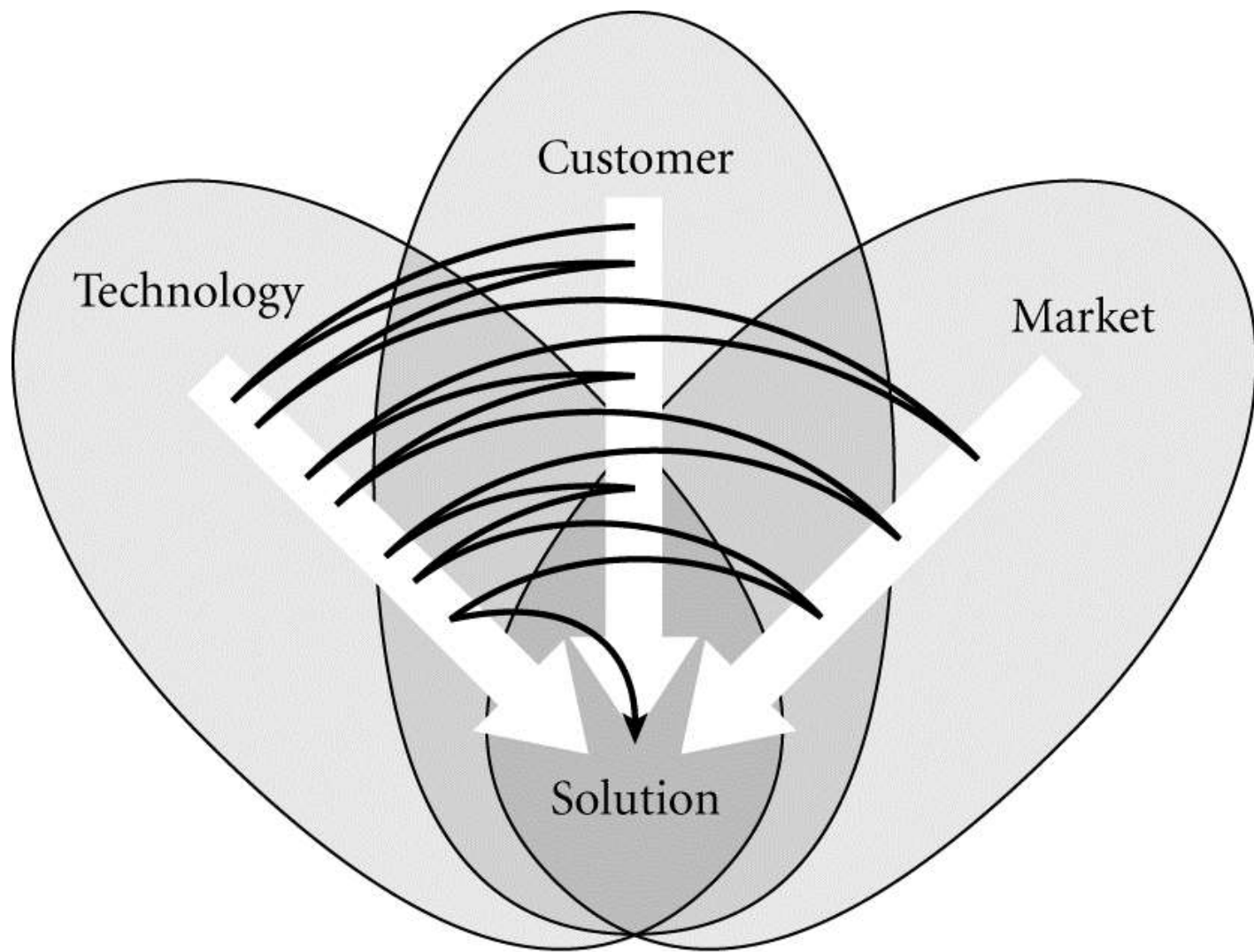
# Crossing the Bridge



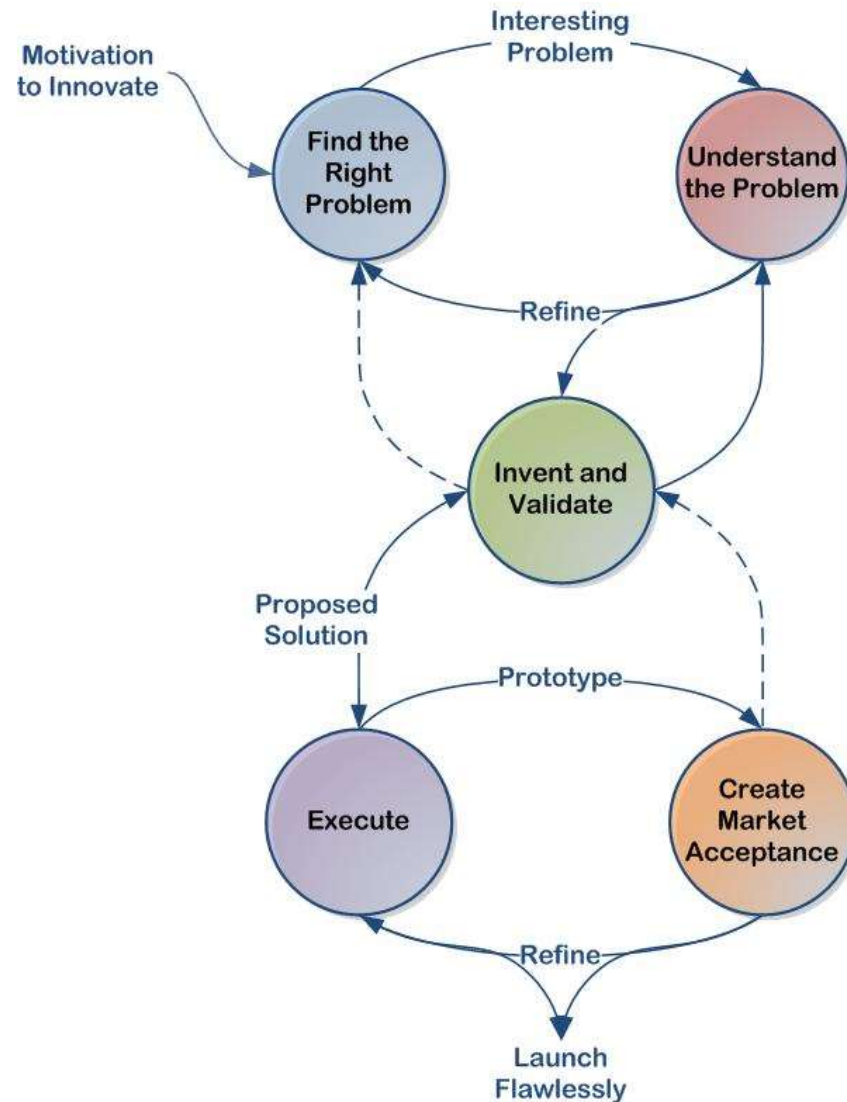
- Innovator becomes willing to engage
- Apply creative problem solving abilities to the “political” task
- Influence not one person—but many
- Politics is outside their comfort zone – but they manage it anyway

# Serial Innovator Model: Politics





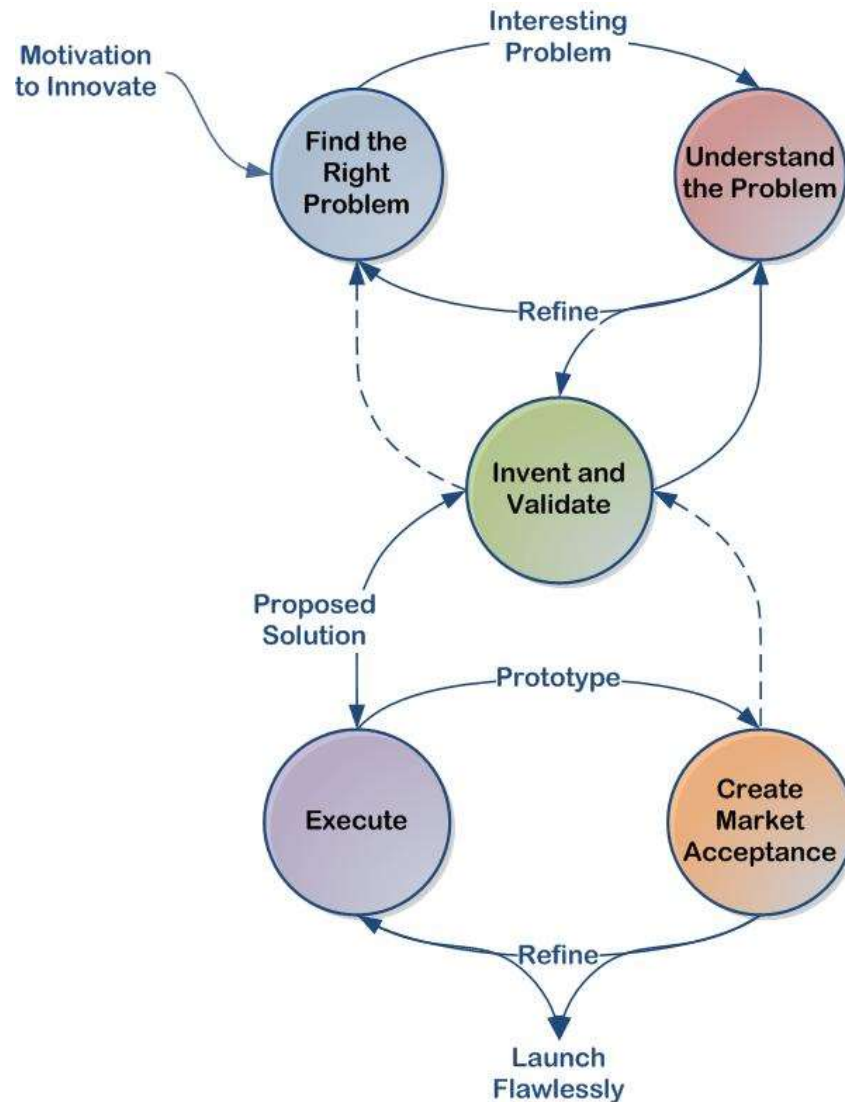
# Serial Innovator Model: Process



# How the SI Process Differs from Traditional Processes

- Focus is on the Front End of Innovation
  - Time
  - Effort
  - Study
- Formal processes subsumed into the overall process
- Process extends into market acceptance

# Serial Innovator Model: Process



# Managing Serial Innovators is Difficult

- Osborne's Manager
- Electronic Industry Manager
- Medical Device Manager

# Structures for Managing Serial Innovators

- Fellows
- Embedded in org
  - Liaison between Marketing & R&D
  - Create a special organization for business development
  - Find a long-term manager



# An observation

- U.S. industry spends millions to identify, develop, and reward managers to optimize the results of what innovators make possible—improve, manufacture, market and sell.
- We do relatively little to develop our top technical talent (innovators) and position them to create breakthrough new products.

# Development Experiences to Nurture Potential Serial Innovators

- Assign them to tough technical problems
- Turn around a project that is in trouble
- Understand customers—in depth
  - “May not be a market researcher, but I am better than most”
- Set a new direction for a technology, for a product line
- Other cultures (international assignments)
- Work with and observe senior people
  - Politics

# Serial Innovators

- Rare
  - Powerful potential for the organization
  - Important to understand
  - Hard to find
  - Difficult to manage
- 
- When managed successfully, they create multiple breakthrough products delivering \$ Billions to the firm

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References

Abbie Griffin, Raymond L. Price & Bruce A. Vojak



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Questions?

# “Normal” R&D Employee

## Benefits

- Where all SI's start
- Embeds the SI in the organization
- Gives them easy access to equipment and resources
- May result in long-term stability for supporting the SI

## Drawbacks

- Success depends upon finding or developing a capable manager – and one for each SI
- What happens to the SI when the manager retires or leaves the firm?

# “Fellow” Positions

## Benefits

- Provides high independence
- Eliminates administrative responsibilities
- Usually comes with financial support

## Drawbacks

- Maintaining motivation can be difficult
- Issues of technology transfer
- Does not provide supporting personnel that may be needed
- Difficulty of staying connected to strategy
- Strength of role may become diluted if too many are named

# Liaison Position: Straddle Marketing and R&D

## Benefits

- Eliminates administrative responsibilities
- Provides high independence for Serial Innovators
- Connects marketing, R&D and strategy

## Drawbacks

- Requires a great deal of trust in the Serial Innovator
- Does not provide supporting personnel that may be needed
- Requires a SI with exquisite charisma and influencing skills
- Likely limited in scope to one SI per division



# Incubator Groups

## Benefits

- Provides focus on the effort
- Concentration of intellectual power
- Good training/mentoring ground for future SI's
- Economics of scale in support
- Only requires one manager who understands SI's needs

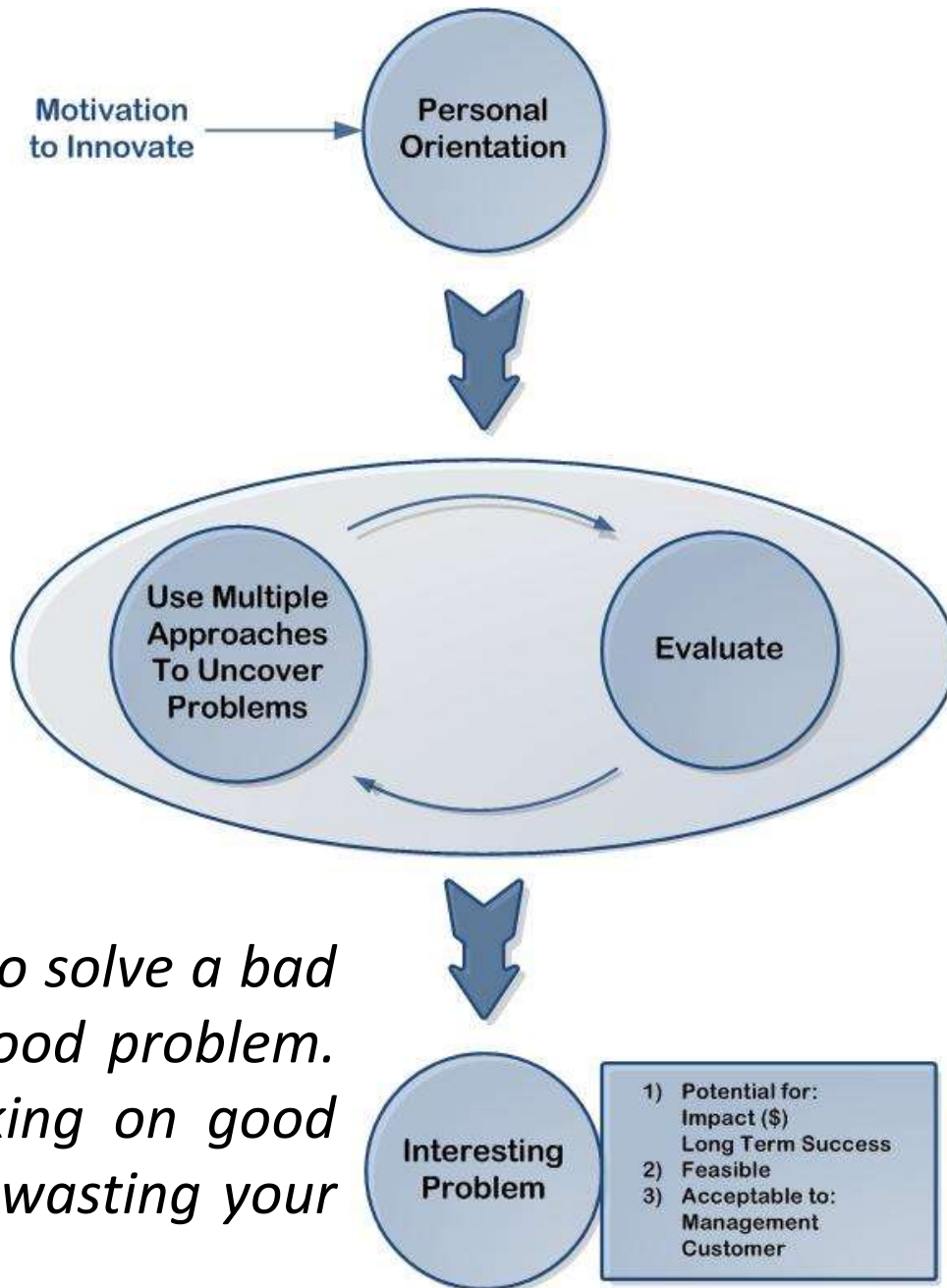
## Drawback

- Perhaps not sustainable as new business is created with later requires support from individuals in the group
- Needs a manager who is not solely measured on current profits

# Characteristics of Organizational Structures

	<b>“Normal” R&amp;D Employee</b>	<b>Fellow Positions</b>	<b>Liaison Positions</b>	<b>Incubator Groups</b>
<b>Serial Innovator Type</b>	Proven and Developing	Proven	Proven	Proven and Developing
<b>Management Responsibility</b>	Individual Manager	Diffuse: No Direct Individual Manager?	Individual Manager or Joint Management	Individual Manager + SI's as Mentors
<b>Management Level</b>	Functional Manager, Director	HQ VP	Division VP's or President	Division Director or VP
<b>Serial Innovator Risk</b>	Exposure Ceded to Manager	Little Personal Exposure	Highly Exposed	Exposure Shared with Group Manager

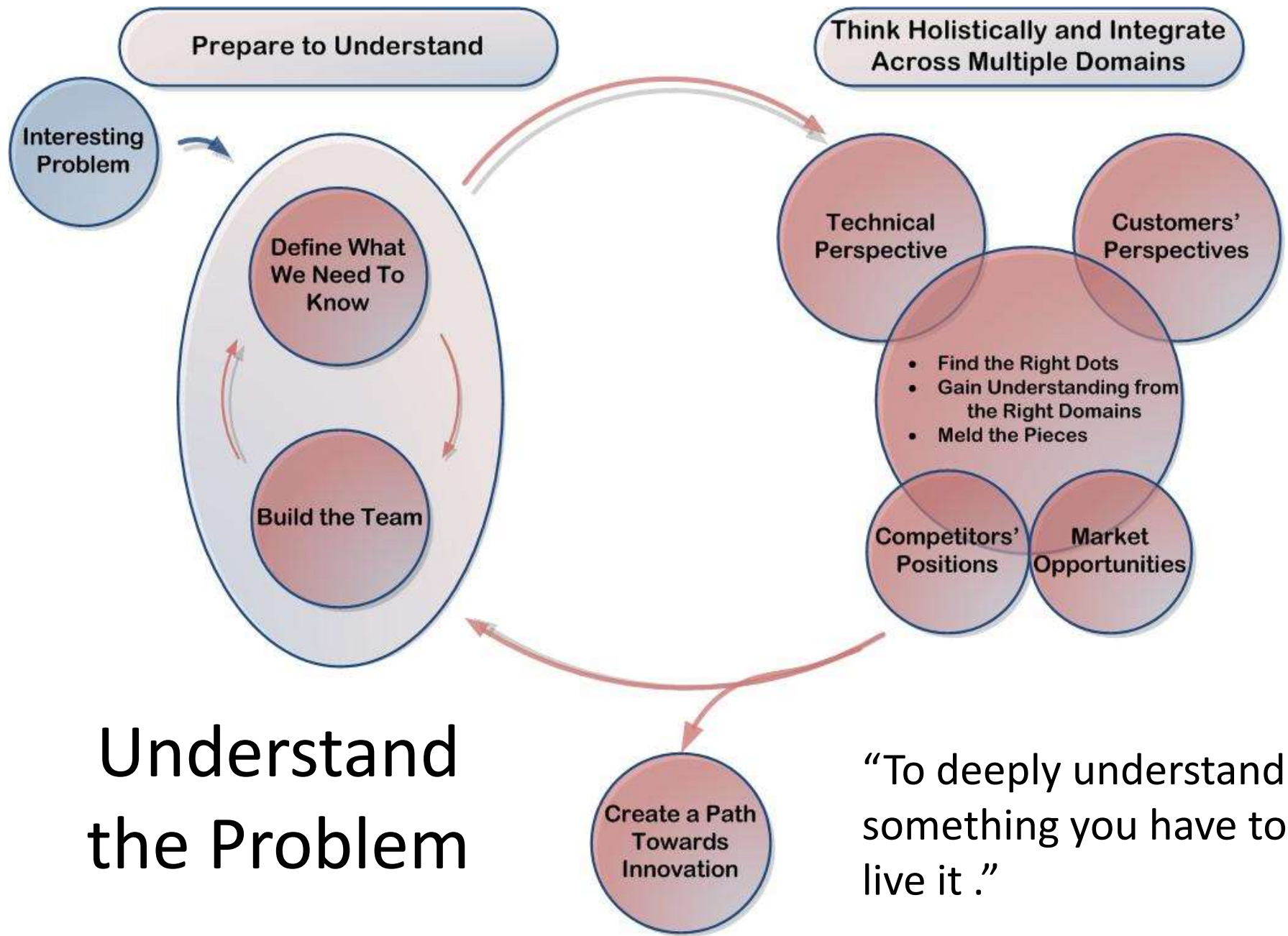
# Find the Right Problem



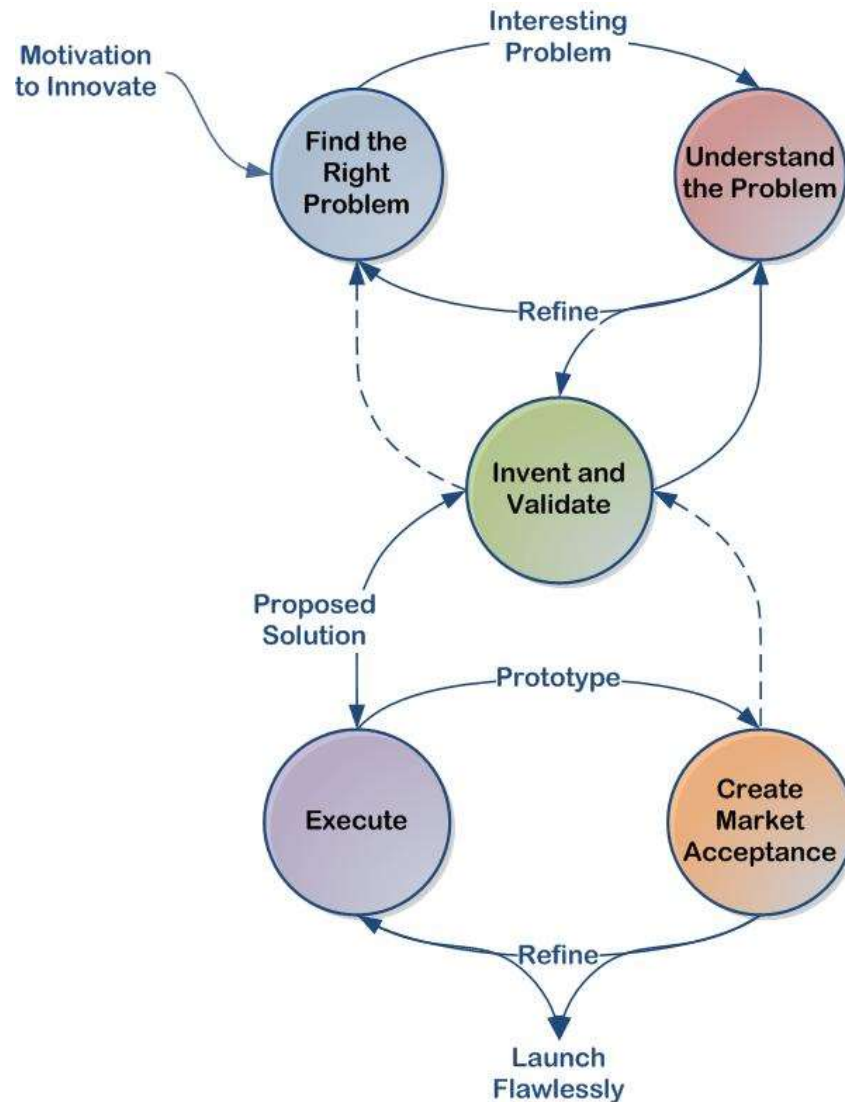
*"It takes as much time to solve a bad problem as it does a good problem. And if you're not working on good problems, you're really wasting your time."*

# Use Multiple Approaches to Uncover a Problem

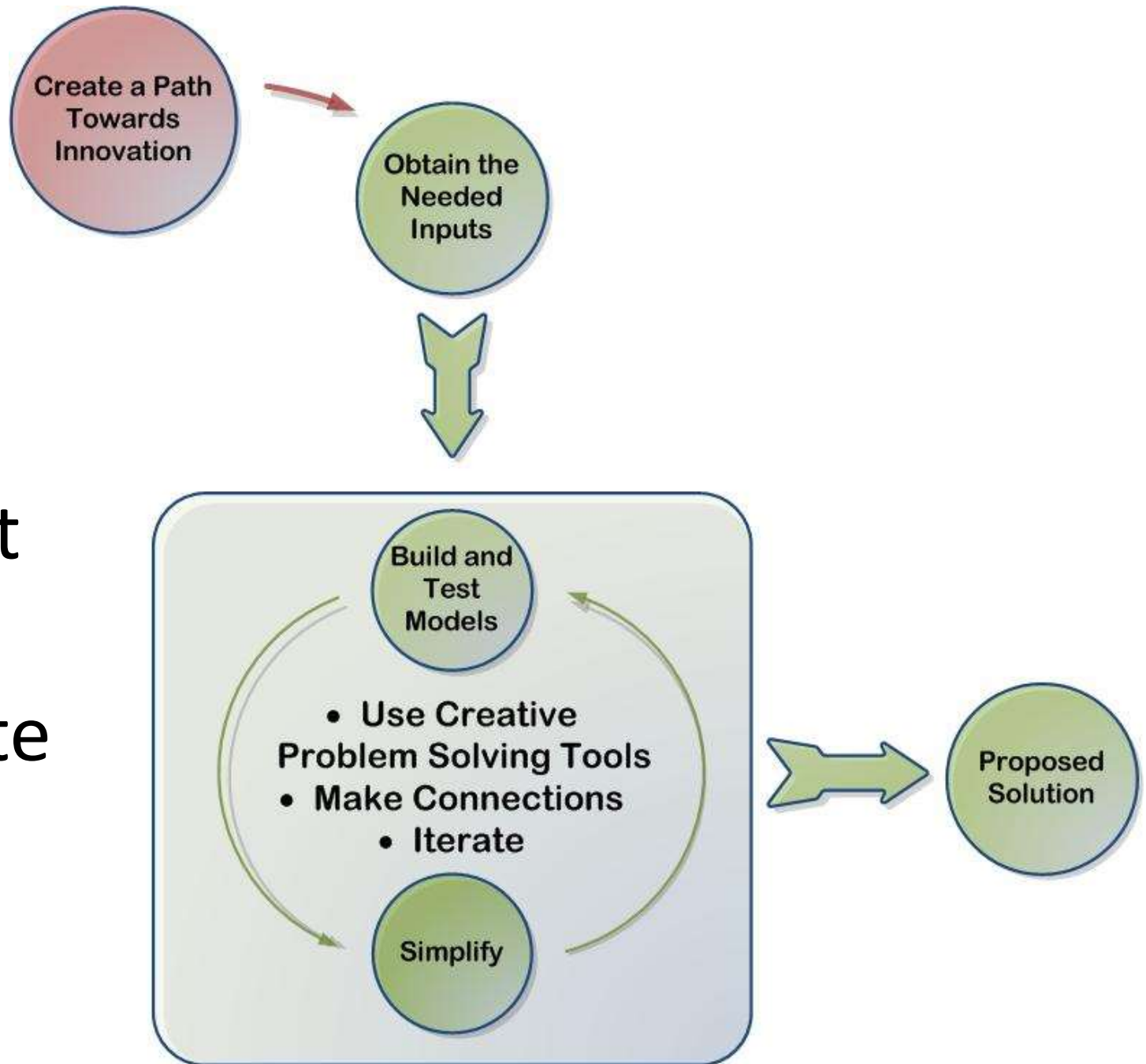
- Start from customer problems.
- Look for unarticulated customer needs.
- Ask broad and deep questions.
- Reframe the current problem.
- Approach finding problems from a strategic perspective.
- Work backwards from the endpoint to create the vision.
- Use other domains as a resource.
- The problem is given.



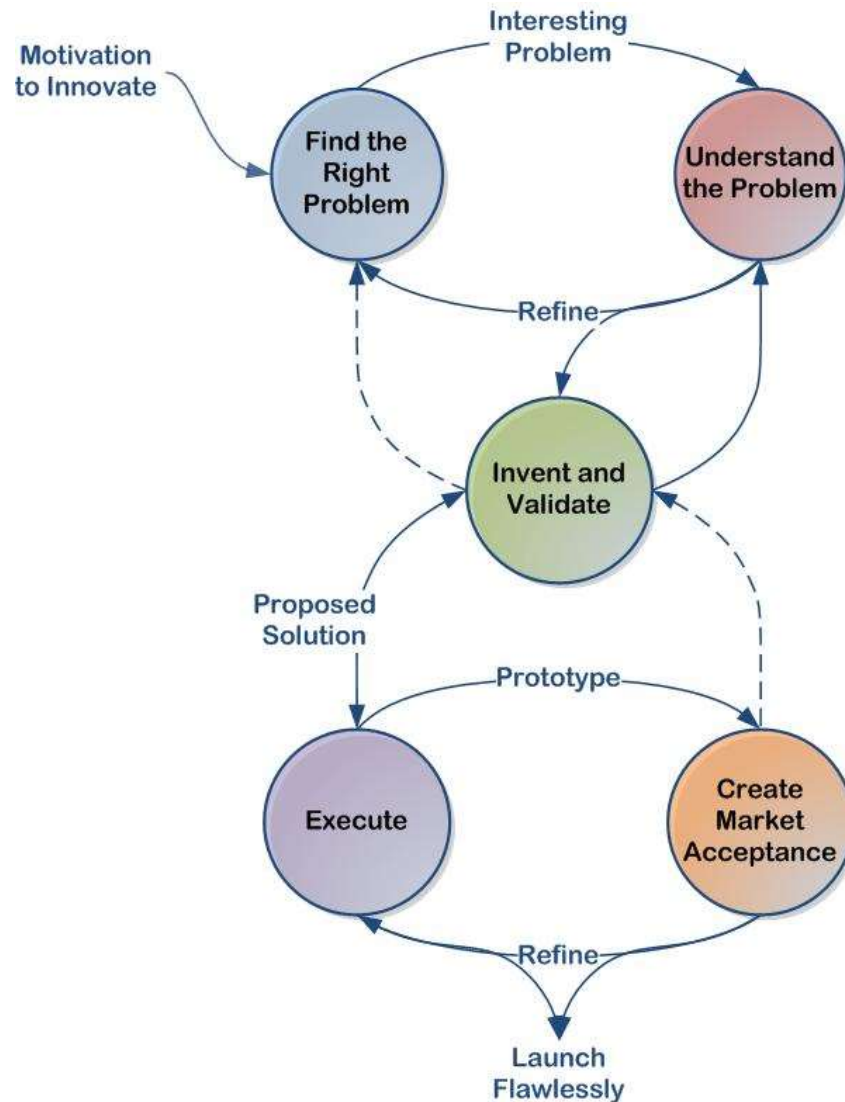
# Serial Innovator Model: Process



# Invent and Validate



# Serial Innovator Model: Process





Execute

