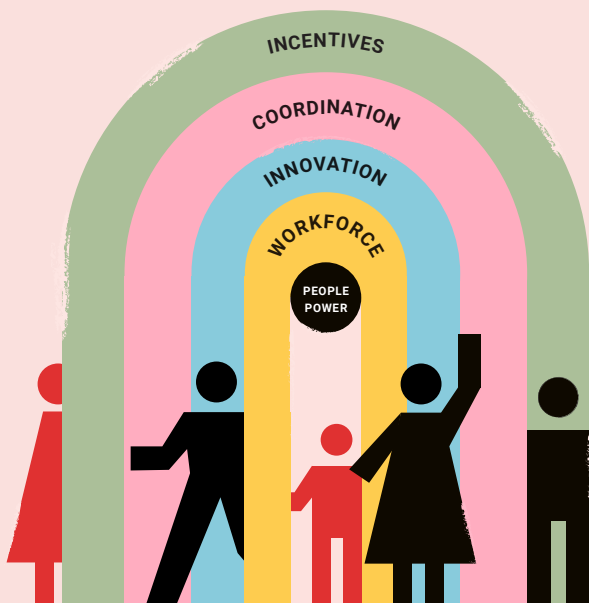


Social R&D



Ecosystem Pattern Pack

People Power

Patterns to put people at
the centre of social R&D
decision making



Social
R&D

Public set the future

Community members are engaged through deliberative processes to develop a preferred vision of the future.

Participatory budgeting

Funding allocation for innovation is made through a participatory and deliberative process.

Example: The City of Melbourne used a participatory process to allocate \$5bn. This is one of the largest budgets distributed through a participatory process in the world.

Public accountability

Citizen panels with diverse membership hold researchers and innovators accountable for their work.

Long-view governance

Institutions that provide governance and co-ordination in the field, while focusing on outcomes decades down the line, with institutional memory that outlasts government.

Participatory innovation teams

**Professionals and community
members work together in
innovation teams.**

Lived experience innovation roles

New roles for community members to bring their lived experience to innovation processes, which include rewards in terms of money and learning.

Workforce

Patterns that build R&D
capability and talent



Social
R&D

Know-how

A body of knowledge about how to structure and practice innovation in a particular field.

Example: The wealth of knowledge about how to structure digital innovation.

Innovation education

Formal education that builds innovation capability along the R&D process.

Example: Medical degrees that build an understanding of medical research processes.

Connected workforce

A workforce with a shared identity, mission and knowledge base that's connected locally, nationally and internationally.

Example: The international vaccine development community, who worked together on Covid-19 vaccines.

Specialist knowledge media

Places and publications to
share information about what
works and what doesn't.

Example: Medical Journals

Clearinghouses

**Centres that amass
knowledge on what works
and what doesn't.**

Example: What Works Centres.

Ongoing professional development

Opportunities and requirements
for people to keep learning as
part of the job.

*Example: Ongoing professional
development requirements
for accountants.*

Known roles

**R&D roles that people
can aspire to, train for,
and recruit into.**

*Example: Research scientist
or lab technician.*

Work exchanges

**Opportunities to move between
roles, academia and industry.**

*Example: The frequency of movement
of people in Silicon Valley between
industry jobs in and out of academia.*

Graduate programs

**Strong and direct
pathways between
education and industry.**

*Example: At-scale industry placement
programs in Germany.*

Popular media

Television, radio, magazines and social media that excite the general public about R&D and help them see themselves taking a role in it.

Example: 'Through the Wormhole' with Morgan Freeman (Netflix) features the research work of theoretical physicists and others in a way that's entertaining, compelling and thought-provoking.

Life dreams

Children and young people who dream of working in R&D because they've heard or read about it, and tell others.

Example: Popularity of games designer as an aspirational career for children and young people.

Physical proximity of innovators

**Precincts, districts and
suburbs that house innovators
of the same kind.**

*Example: The technology districts of
Palo Alto, California; or Silicon
Roundabout in East London.*

Talent pipeline

Cohorts of innovators ready
to take on new research and
development roles.

Innovation

Patterns that support the innovation journey from idea to implementation.



Social
R&D

Bold ideas and visions

Individuals and organisations that create and share narratives of what could be.

Example: Science fiction popularised future technologies long before they were available, including: The lunar landing ('From The Earth To The Moon', Jules Verne, 1865), Credit cards ('Looking Backward', Edward Bellamy, 1888), solar power ('Ralph 124C 41+', Hugo Gernsback, 1911) wireless headphones ('Fahrenheit 451', Ray Bradbury, 1953) and the internet and virtual reality (Neuromancer', William Gibson, 1984). (Via BBC)

Known and shared processes

Shared understanding across industries around a staged research and development process and the underlying concepts.

Example: The Stage-Gate process in manufacturing and other industries.

Primary research institutions

Organisations with the people,
time, funding and capability
to create and publish insight
into problems and potential
solutions.

Early-stage innovation teams

Organisations with the people, time, funding and capability to experiment with early stage innovations (a high proportion of which will not work) and develop new models.

Example: Xerox PARC, the inventors (but not popularisers) of the mouse and graphical user interface.

Protocols for experimentation

Protocols that lay out safe and ethical processes for experimentation.

Example: The drug development process used to develop Covid-19 vaccines.

Mid-stage innovation teams

Organisations with the people, time, funding and capability to develop models emerging from early-stage innovation into functioning prototypes, which they evaluate over multiple rounds.

Example: SpaceX rocket testing.

Late-stage innovation teams

People and institutions with the time, funding and capability to operationalise innovations and disseminate them at scale.

Incubator and accelerator programs

Structured programs of technical and financial support to help groups of innovators advance their ideas.

Example: The Pollenizer technology incubator (for a long list of incubators and accelerators see [here](#))

Specialist consultants and intermediaries

Specialists who can provide technical support at specific points in the innovation process.

Example: Expert support in fundraising, prototyping, working with a particular technology, or developing a business model.

Tax incentives

Financial incentives for organisations to invest in R&D activity.

Example: R&D tax credits.

Separation of innovation from delivery

Dedicated innovation teams
that also don't have to deliver
the core services of the
organisation.

*Example: Barnardos UK has
separated its service innovation
function from its service delivery
function, setting up the innovation
function as a foundation.*

Challenge prizes

Prizes that incentivise focus on a particular problem or opportunity.

Example: DARPA prize for unmanned vehicle to cross a desert.

Genuine innovation funding

**Funding for particular parts
of the innovation process,
which measures outcomes in
terms of learning.**

*Example: NSW Government
commercialisation programs such as
the Medical Devices Fund (MDF).*

Regulatory sandbox

**Suspension or modification
of regulations to encourage
innovation.**

*Example: NSW government's creation
of a regulatory sandbox for financial
services, which enabled periods of
experimentation prior to licencing.*

Coordination

Patterns that get more
from the sum of the parts,
through coordination and
collaboration



Social
R&D

Field coordinators

Bodies that coordinate research activity across a particular field or toward a particular mission.

Example: Rural research and development boards in agriculture including the Grains Research and Development Corporation, and Australian Egg Corporation Limited.

Field catalysts

**Organisations that adapt and
change over time to build
effective ecosystems.**

Example: Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

Shared data

**Shared data and
collaboration around problems
and opportunities.**

Example: The CADRE project will establish a shared and distributed sensitive data access management platform for the social sciences and related disciplines.

Evolving industry standards

Standards that change with time and enable one organisation to use another's technology or know-how.

Example: Industry standards for computer interconnects, images or videos codecs.

Active networks

Active industry networks that lead to the exchange of knowledge, partnership and aligned independent action.

Example: Future of Fish network.

Brokerage

Active connection of people and organisations that stand to mutually benefit from meeting each other.

Example: Proposed NSW R&D matchmaking platform.

Future conversations

Active conversations about the future of the industry imagining preferred futures.

Supply chain innovation support

The active nurturing of innovation along the supply chain of large organisations.

Example: How car manufacturers fund and provide technical support to their supplier to mutual benefit.

Government roadmaps for R&D support

Detailed plans on which R&D to support and how, with consideration of the levers available to government.

Example: NSW action plan for accelerating R&D.

Incentives

Patterns that give reason
and reward for R&D



Social
R&D

Paying customers

**A market who will pay for
better innovations.**

*Example: The public are continually
looking to upgrade their smartphones
and tablets.*

Public interest

**A public keen to see
the developments in a
particular field.**

*Example: Public interest in
advances in space travel, digital
technology, and cars.*

Public celebration and prizes

**Celebration of major
achievements and
contributions to the field.**

*Example: The Nobel prize for
science and technology.*

Professional status

**Organisational and
industry-wide recognition
for innovators.**

*Example: Industry awards and
accolades. Remuneration linked
to contribution.*

Enticing work conditions

Work conditions that attract and retain the best and brightest, while fostering a culture of creativity.

Example: The moderate climate of Silicon Valley, and (historically) the flexible attitude to work hours and work attire.

Success metrics

**Clear measures of success
for innovations.**

*Example: Widgets sold, profit or
efficacy.*

Pro-R&D government procurement

**Approaches to government
procurement that favour R&D.**

*Example: The proposed NSW Small
Business Innovation Research (SBIR)
program, based on successful model
used by the U.S. Government.*

Intellectual property protections

Ways of protecting intellectual property that make it attractive to develop unique IP.
