

SYSTEM ANTECEDENTS FOR INNOVATION

Structure	Absorptive capacity for new knowledge	Receptive context for change
Size/maturity	Preexisting knowledge/skills base	Leadership and vision
Formalization	Ability to find, interpret, recodify, and integrate new knowledge	Good managerial relations
Differentiation	Enablement of knowledge sharing via internal and external networks	Risk-taking climate
Decentralization		Clear goals and priorities
Slack resources		High-quality data capture

THE INNOVATION

Relative advantage
Compatibility
Low complexity
Triability
Observability
Potential for reinvention
Fuzzy boundaries
Risk
Task issues
Nature of knowledge required (tacit/explicit)
Technical support

COMMUNICATION AND INFLUENCE

DIFFUSION (informal, unplanned)

Social networks
Homophily
Peer opinion
Marketing
Expert opinion
Champions
Boundary spanners
Change agents

DISSEMINATION (formal, planned)

OUTER CONTEXT

Sociopolitical climate
Incentives and mandates
Interorganizational norm-setting and networks
Environmental stability

SYSTEM READINESS FOR INNOVATION

Tension for change
Innovation-system fit
Power balances (supporters v. opponents)
Assessment of implications
Dedicated time/resources
Monitoring and feedback

ADOPTER

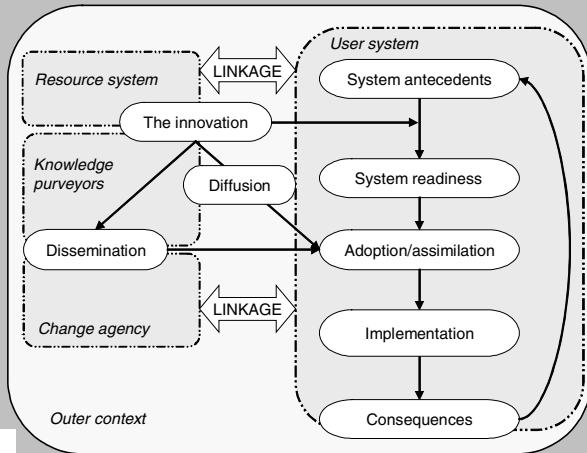
Needs
Motivation
Values and goals
Skills
Learning style
Social networks

ASSIMILATION

Complex, nonlinear process
"Soft periphery" elements

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Decision making devolved to frontline teams
Hands-on approach by leaders and managers
Human resource issues, especially training
Dedicated resources
Internal communication
External collaboration
Reinvention/development
Feedback on progress



LINKAGE

Design stage

Shared meanings and mission
Effective knowledge transfer
User involvement in specification
Capture of user-led innovation

Implementation stage

Communication and information
User orientation
Product augmentation, e.g. technical help
Project management support