

Lab of Labs: Knowledge Exchange Event

Preliminary results of the online survey tool: Collaboration

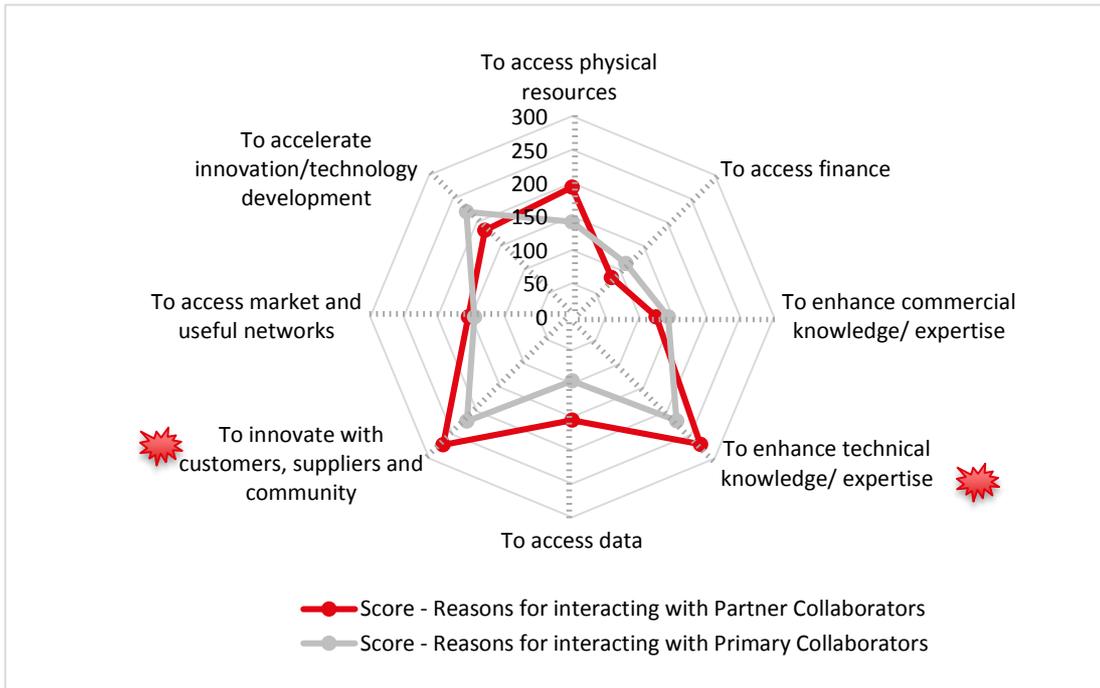


We have identified two types of collaborators which open labs engage with – Partner collaborators (i.e. delivery partners) and Primary collaborators (i.e. user collaborators):

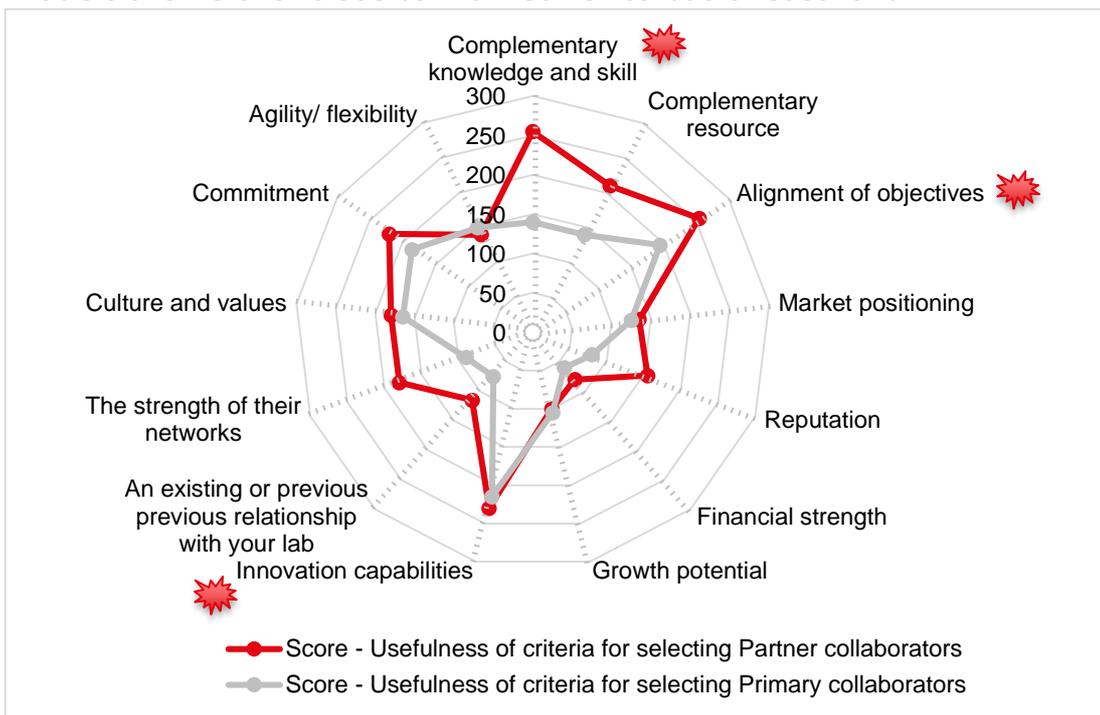
Lab type	Partner collaborators (Delivery partners)	Primary collaborators (User collaborators)
Accelerator, Escalators, Corporate ventures or similar	Partners work together to run the accelerator	Start-up/ scale-up companies and entrepreneurs hosted in the lab
Joint-research labs, Catapults, Innovation centres, or similar	Partners collaborate for technology acceleration/ innovation	Companies/R&D centres hosted in a lab, and customers or end users with whom lab closely interacts for innovation
Labs working with customers (e.g. living labs)	Partners collaborate to experiment with customers (e.g. research analysts)	Customers/end users and supply chain with which lab closely interacts for innovation
Labs with social purpose- Social innovation labs	Partners collaborate to innovate with community (e.g. businesses, universities, and gov.)	Community

Calculation behind all the spider diagrams below is based on the principle of sum of weighted average responses where a weight of 20 is given when the answer is 'high' and 5 when the answer is 'moderate'. A higher score is a sign of a higher propensity.

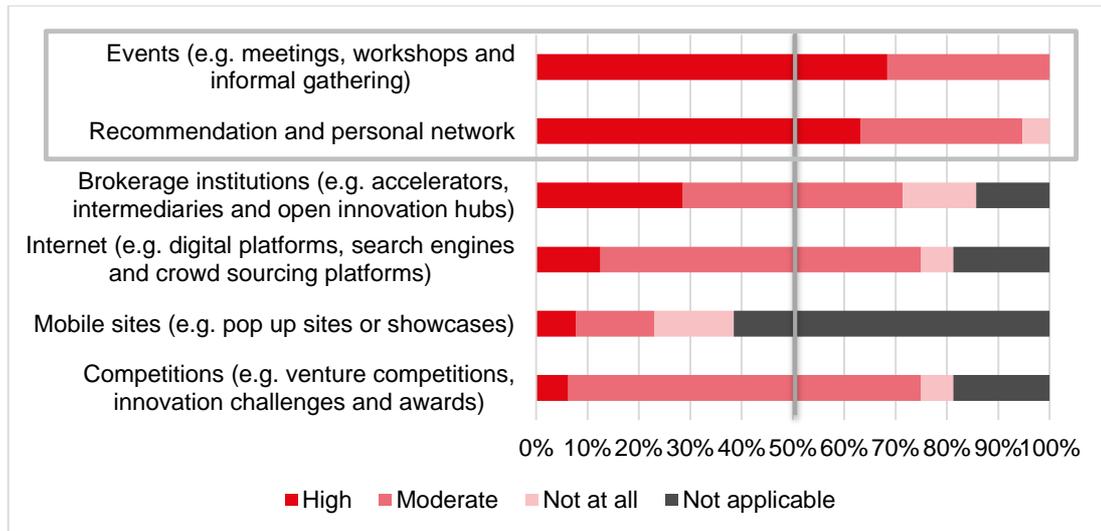
Labs collaborate mostly for innovation and knowledge and skill development, but less around market, finance or data: Is it all about being innovative?



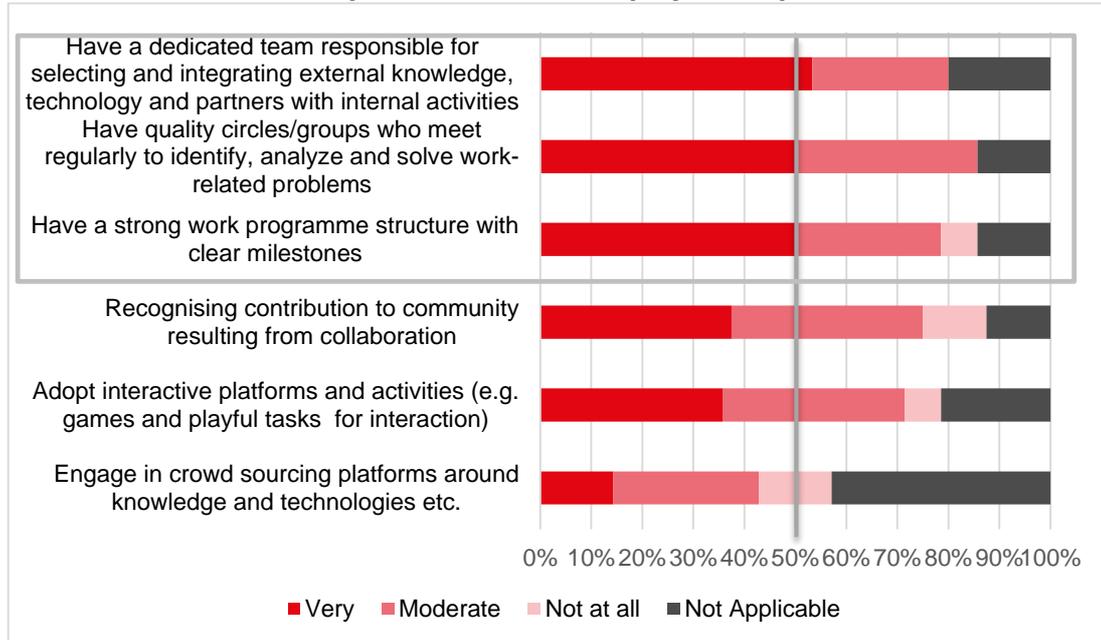
Innovation capabilities and complementarities (objectives and knowledge and skills) are more important criteria for selecting partners than financial or market strength: Is it because labs' business models are neither close to market nor to basic research?



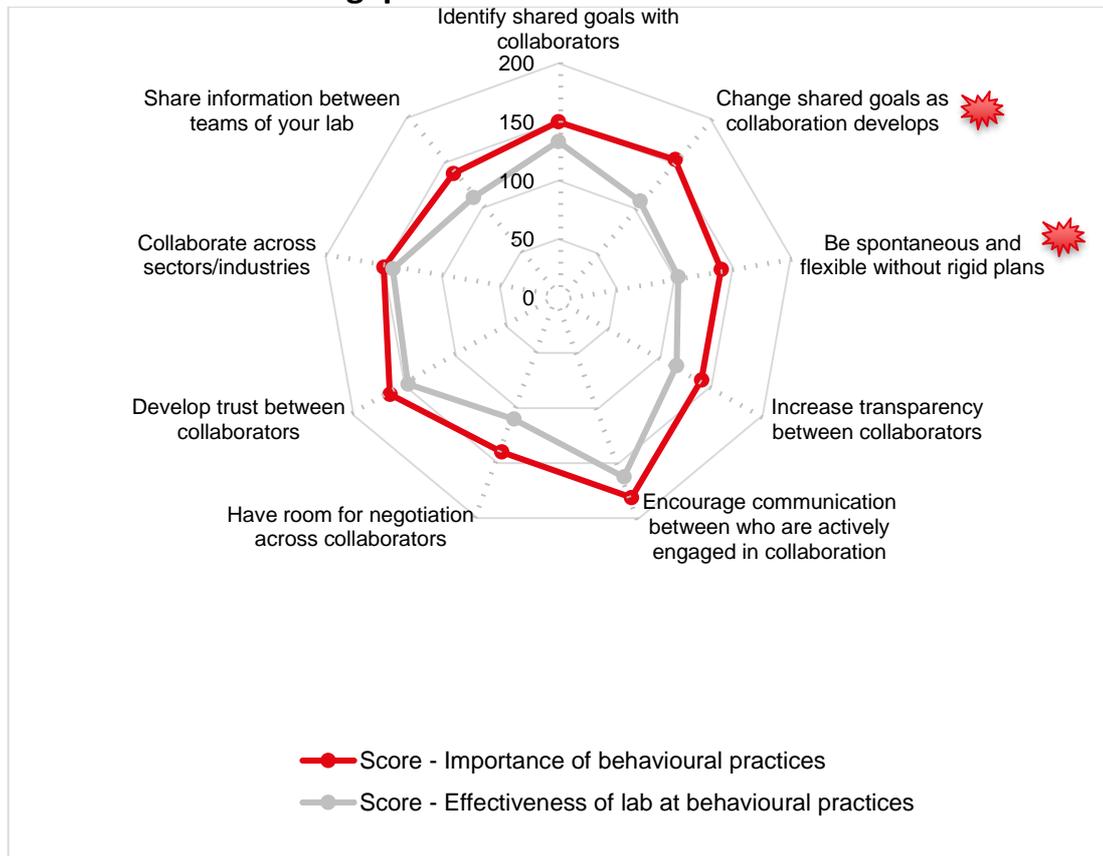
Events, recommendation and personal network are key for initiating new interactions: Are social e-networking not substituting human interaction?



Human based structures are valued more than digital modes for collaboration: Is this because of less advanced digital technologies or is it a reflection of corporate need for a physical space?



Being dynamic does not live up to how its importance is ranked: How should labs close this gap?



Excellent staff for labs are innovative, quick learners, have multidisciplinary knowledge and skills, open, effective communicators and trustworthy: Is it all about personalities?

