



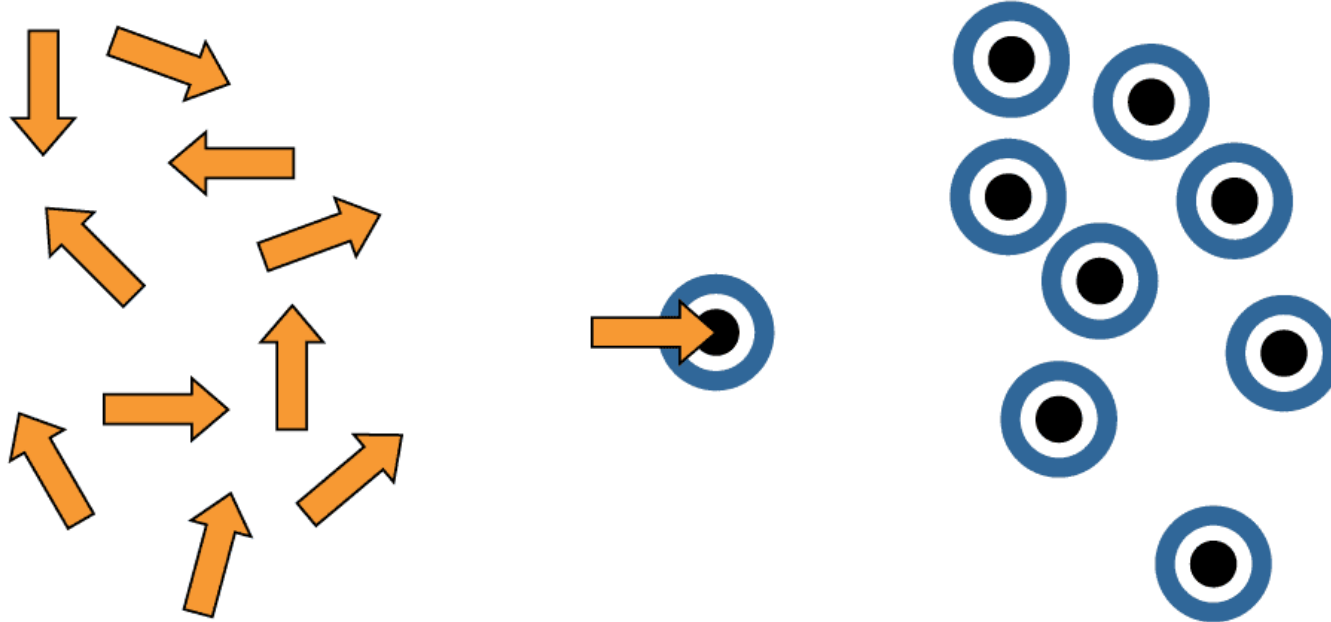
Innovation – OIDD 614 Summary

Professor Karl T. Ulrich
Vice Dean of Entrepreneurship & Innovation

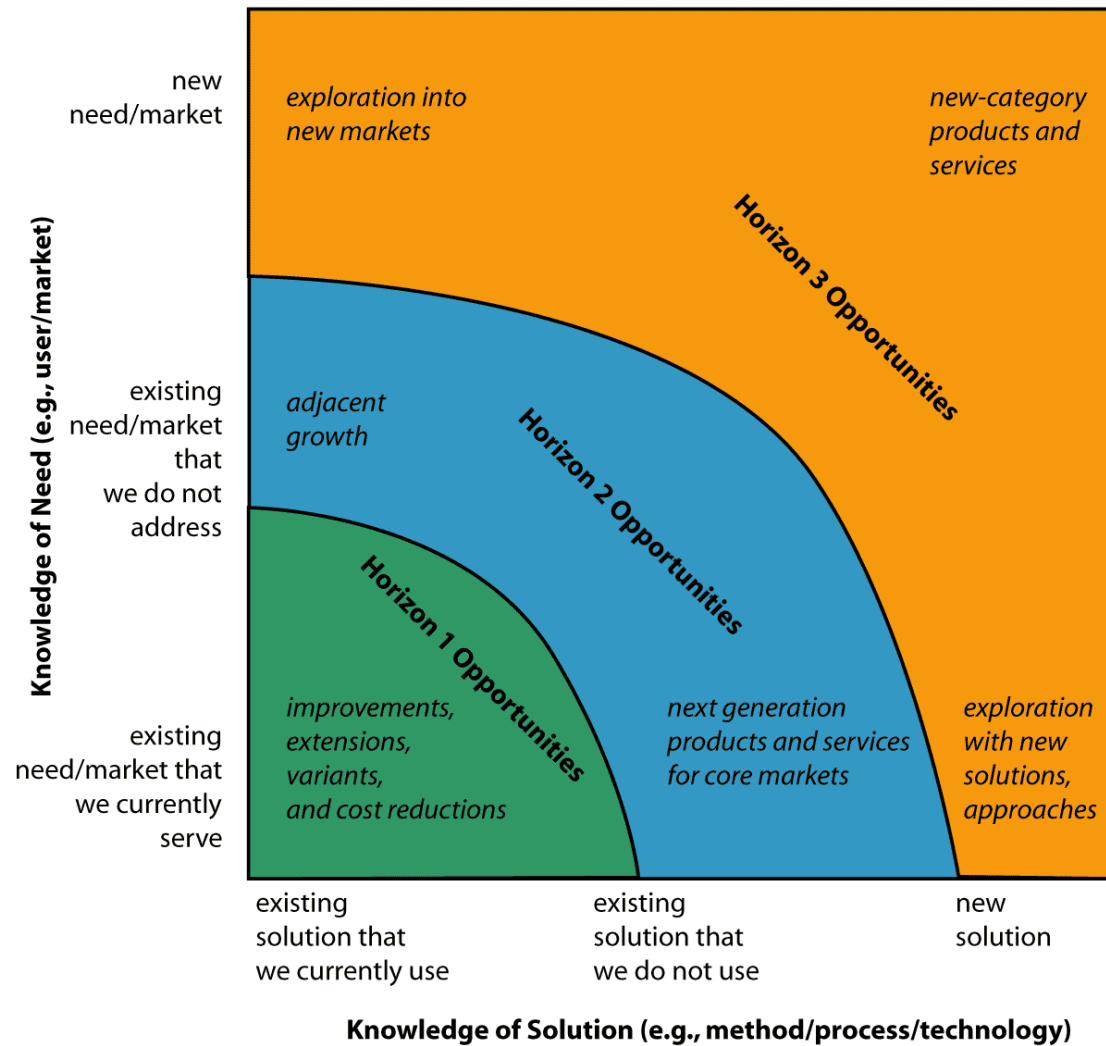
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innovation

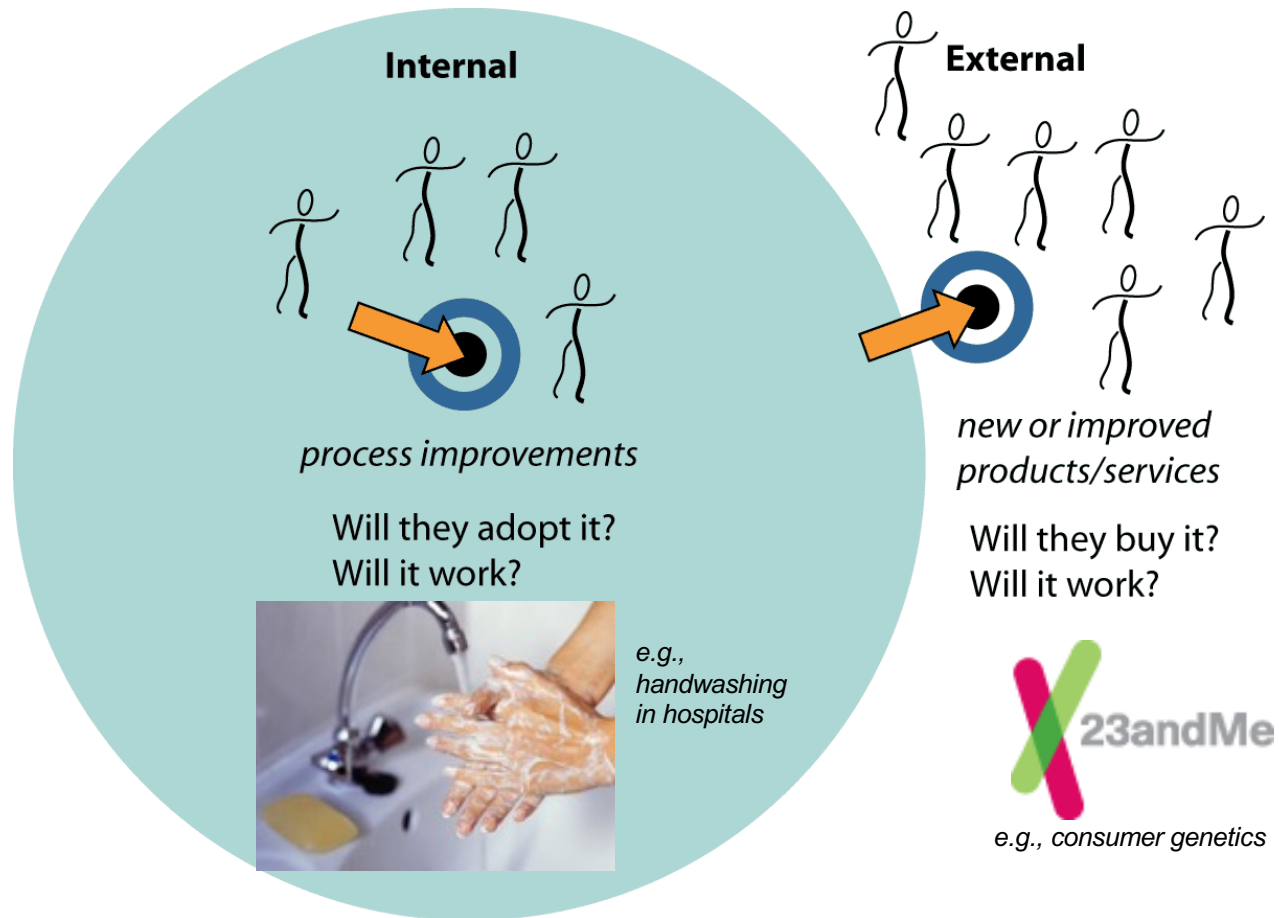
A new match between a solution and a need.



Three Innovation Horizons



Internal vs. External Innovation



Value Creation and Capture in Innovation

1. How significant is the need?



2. How well does the solution meet the need?



3. Does the organization delivering the solution possess the required *alpha assets*?



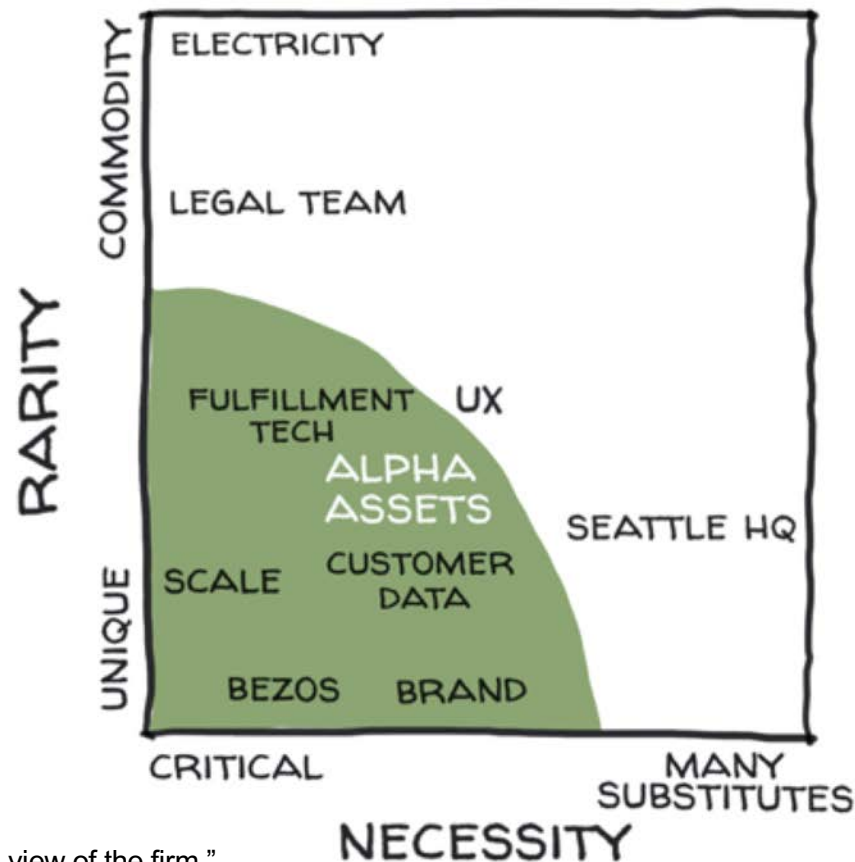
Price – Cost >> 0

Alpha Assets: the *rare* and *necessary* resources to do the job.

Rare = How difficult would it be for a competitor to acquire the resource?

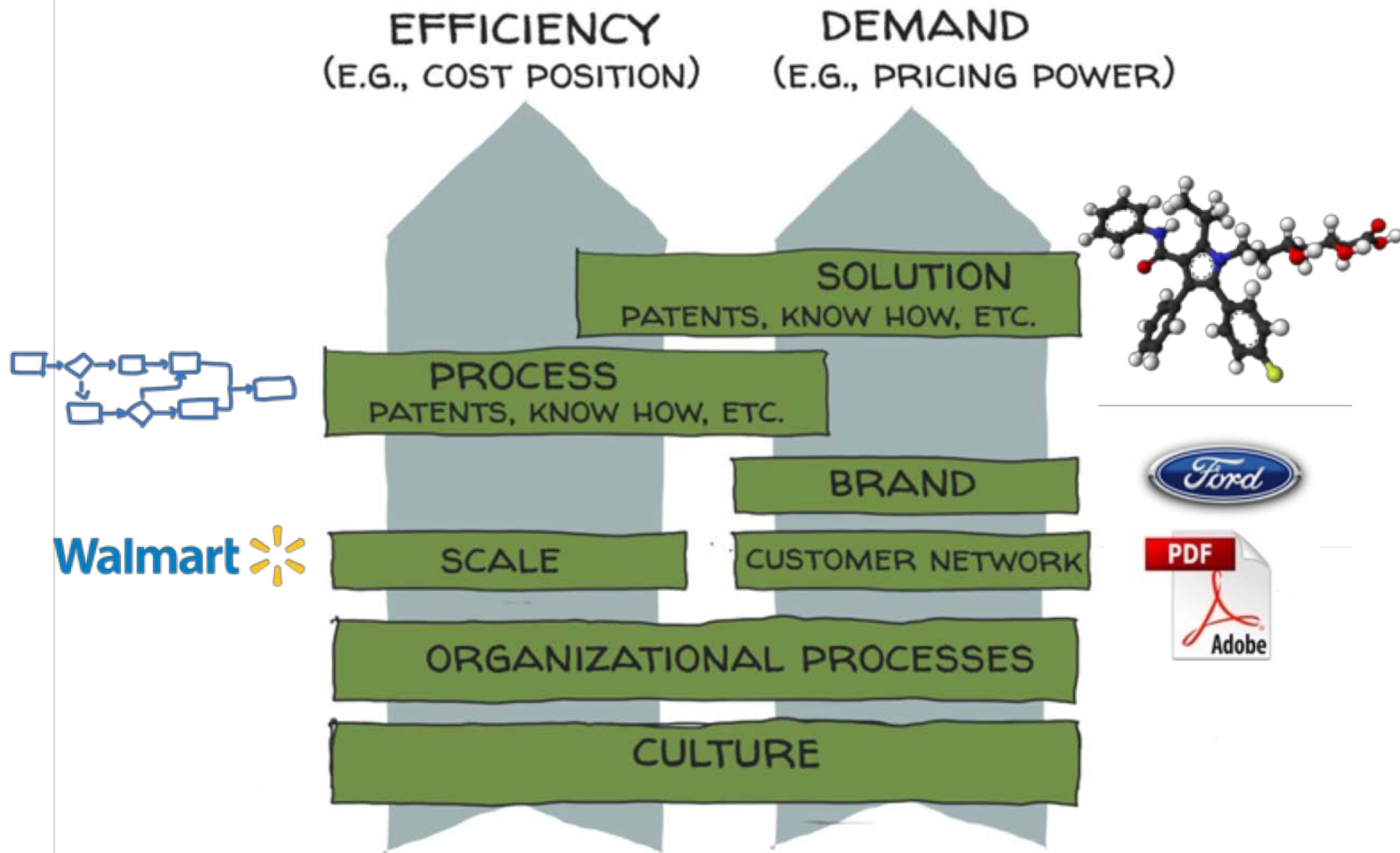
Necessary = To what extent is the resource required to do the job?
(i.e., To what extent is the resource non-substitutable?)

α β

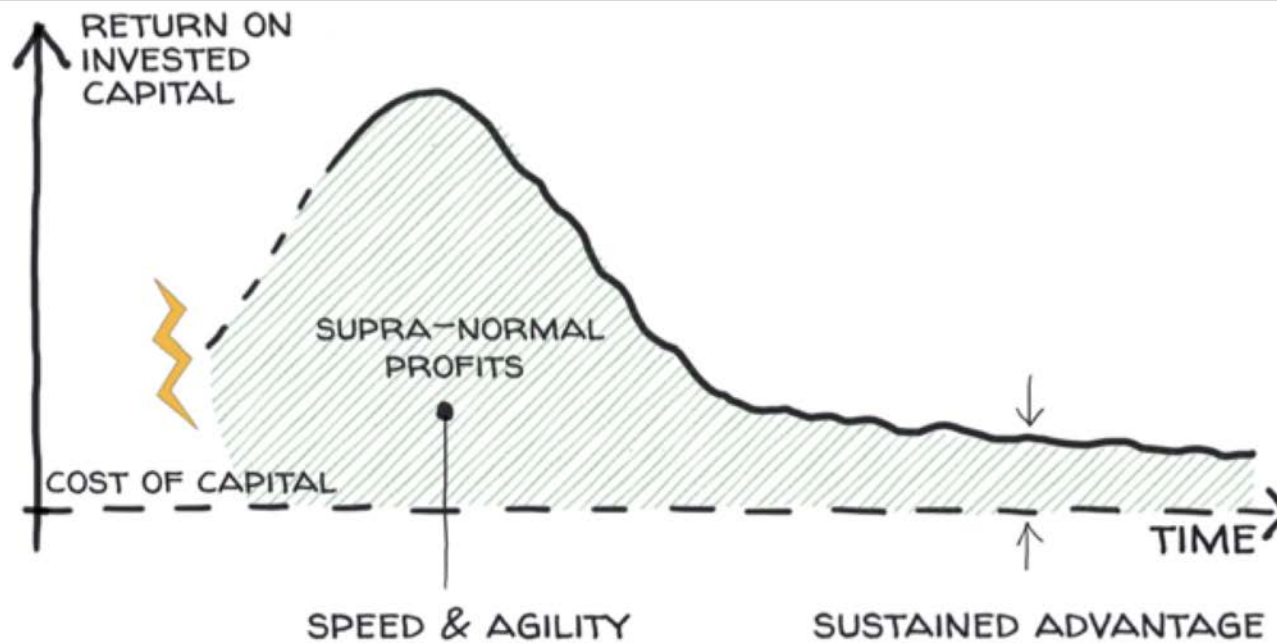
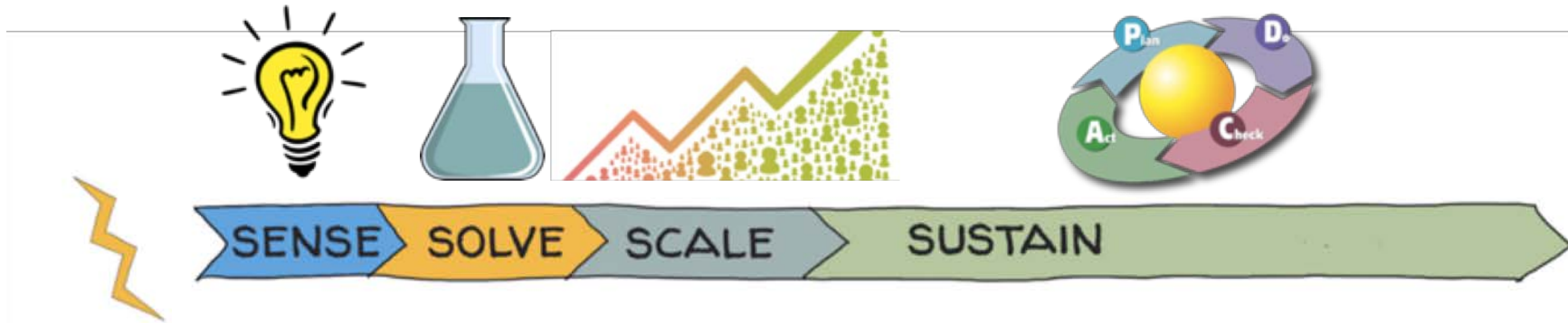


More: Jay Barney. "Resource-based view of the firm."

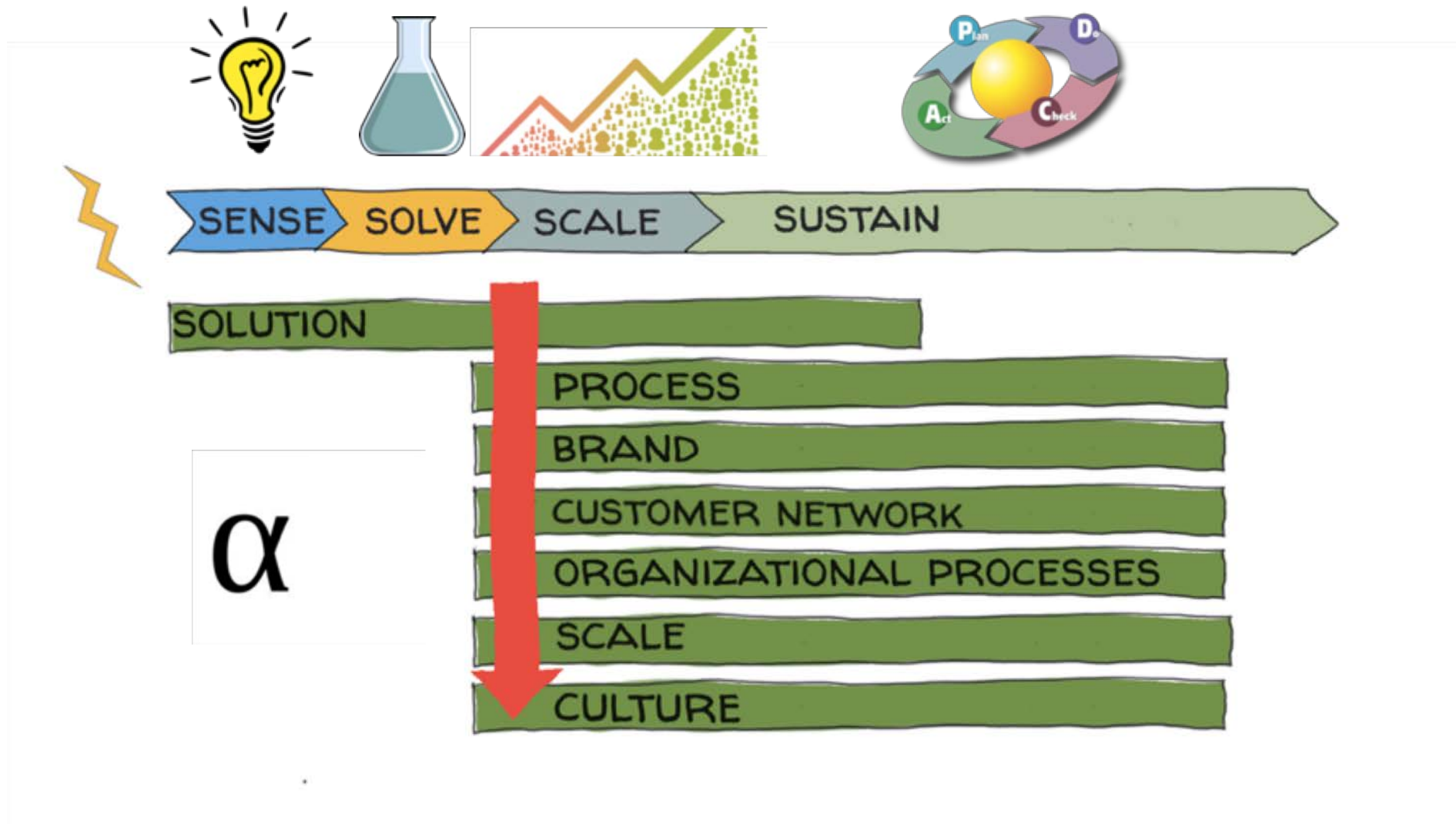
Alpha Asset Template



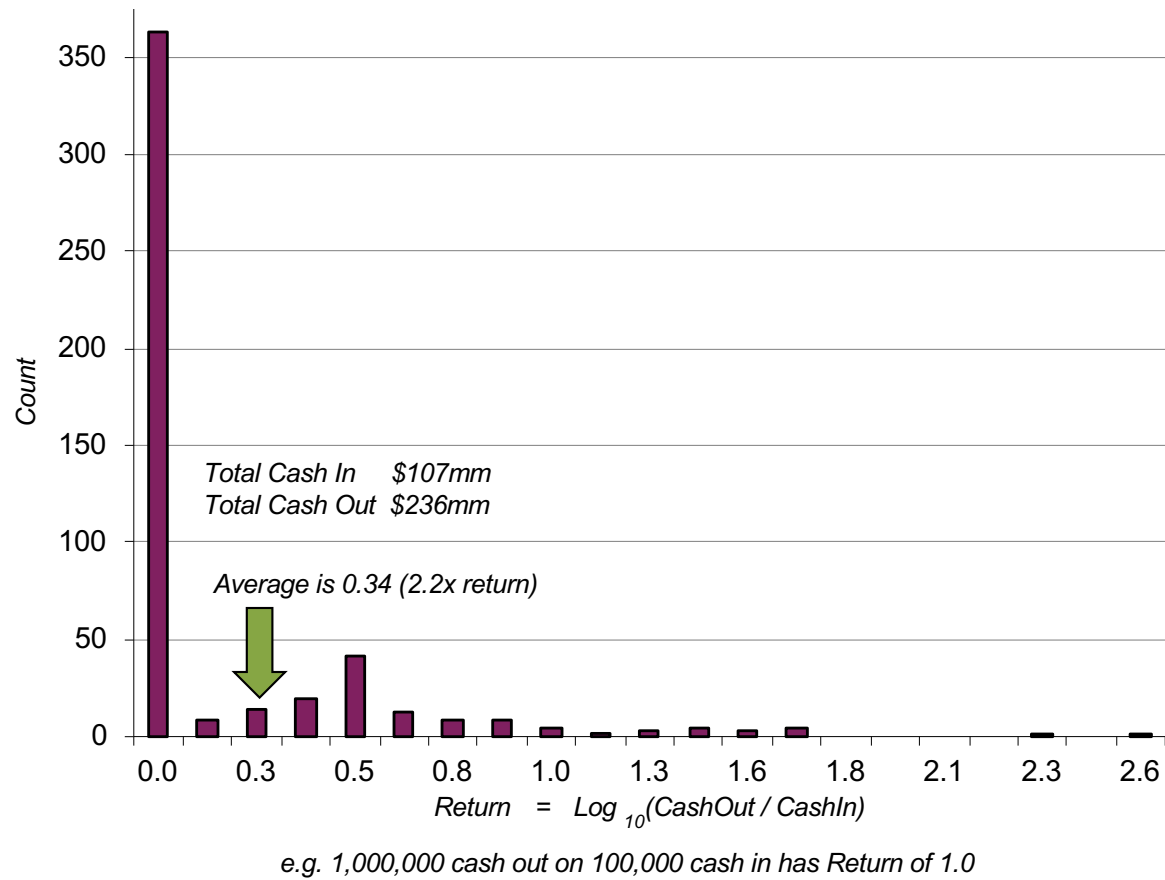
The Lifecycle of an Innovation in Response to Disequilibrium



Transition in Importance of Categories of Alpha Assets



Histogram of Returns for 499 Ventures by Angel Investors



Note: Negative or undefined returns set to 0.

Source: Kauffman Foundation Angel Investor Performance Project.

Idea

$$V = f(I, D, E)$$



Exogenous Factors

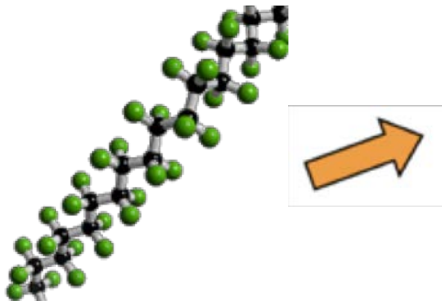


Development



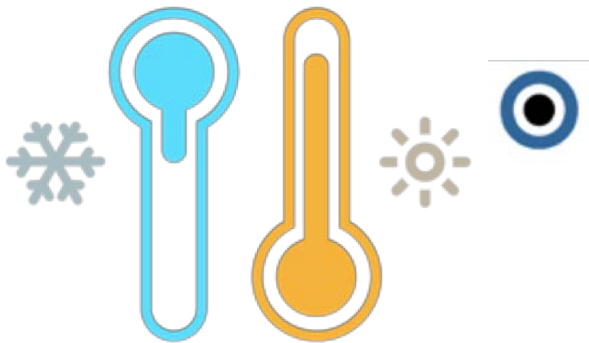
Push

Start with the solution and look for a need it can address.



Pull

Start with the need and look for a solution to address it.



Groups vs. Individuals in Idea Generation

Group Approach



30 minutes

4 people working together

Hybrid Approach



10 minutes

4 people
working
alone

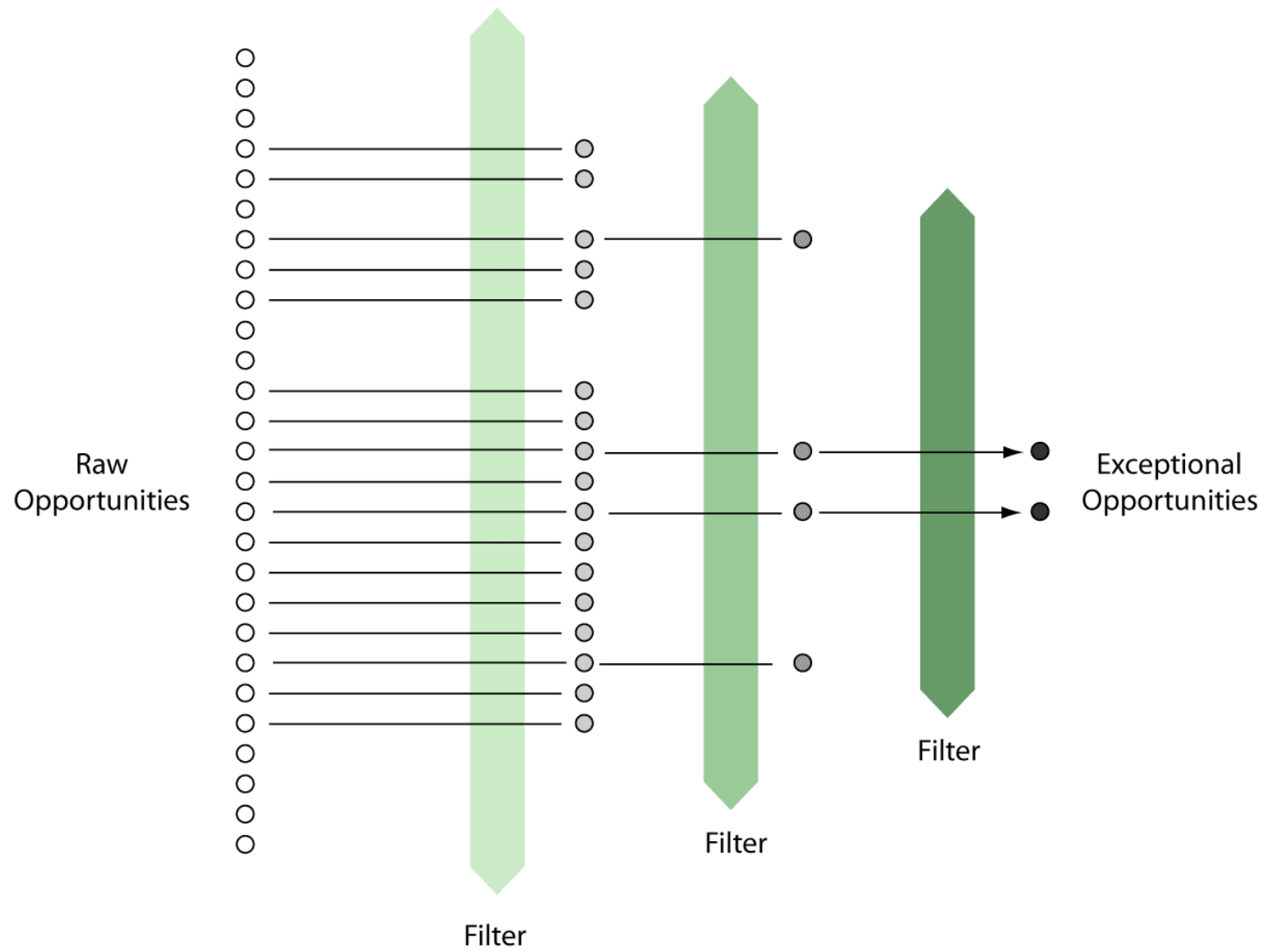


20 minutes

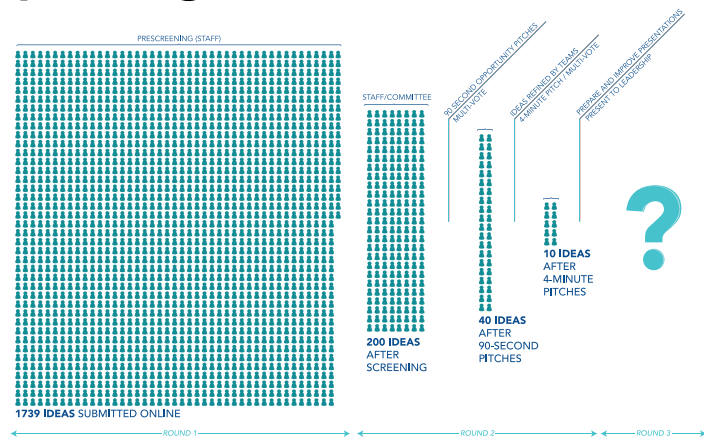
4 people working
together

- 2.5 x more ideas
- Better quality ideas

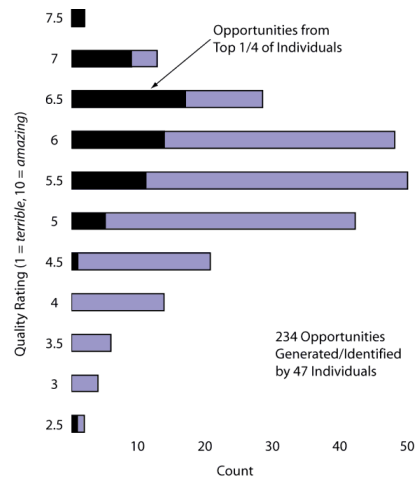
Source: Girotra, Terwiesch, and Ulrich. 2010. Idea Generation and the Quality of the Best Idea. *Management Science*. Vol. 56, No. 4, pp. 591–605. (Available via ktulrich.com.)



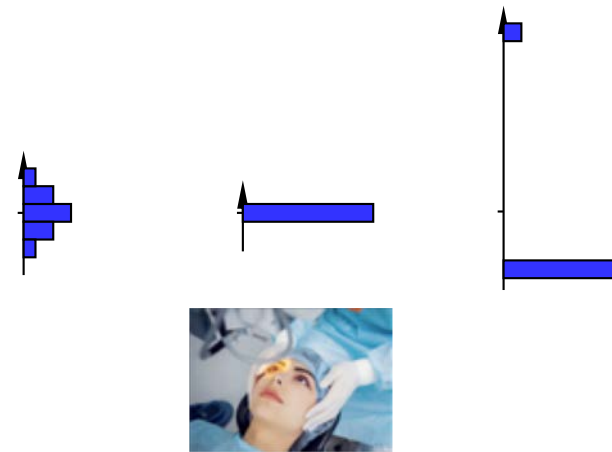
Improving Performance of Tournaments



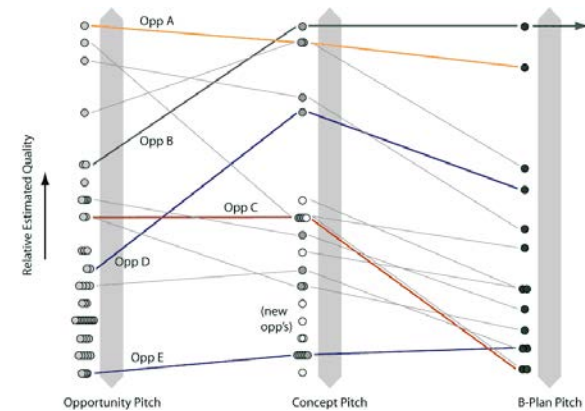
Many and diverse ideas via independent, parallel exploration.



Solicit participation from proven high performers.



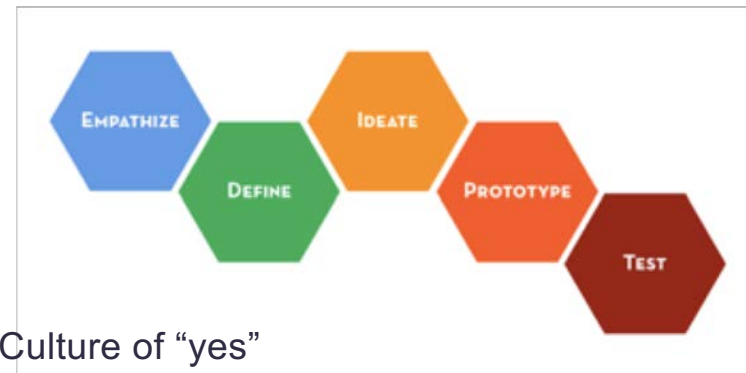
Variance is your friend.



Filters generous early in process and ruthless later in process.

Hallmarks of “Design Thinking”

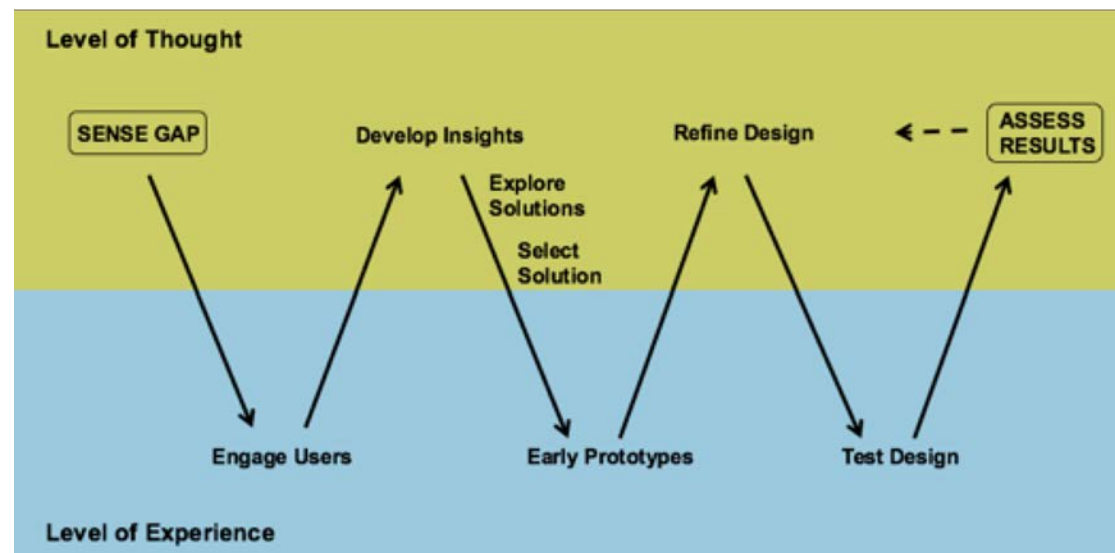
- 5 Whys – abstracting problem deliberately
- User orientation, focus on empathy
- Observational methods
- Early prototypes
- Iterative refinement
- Visual expression



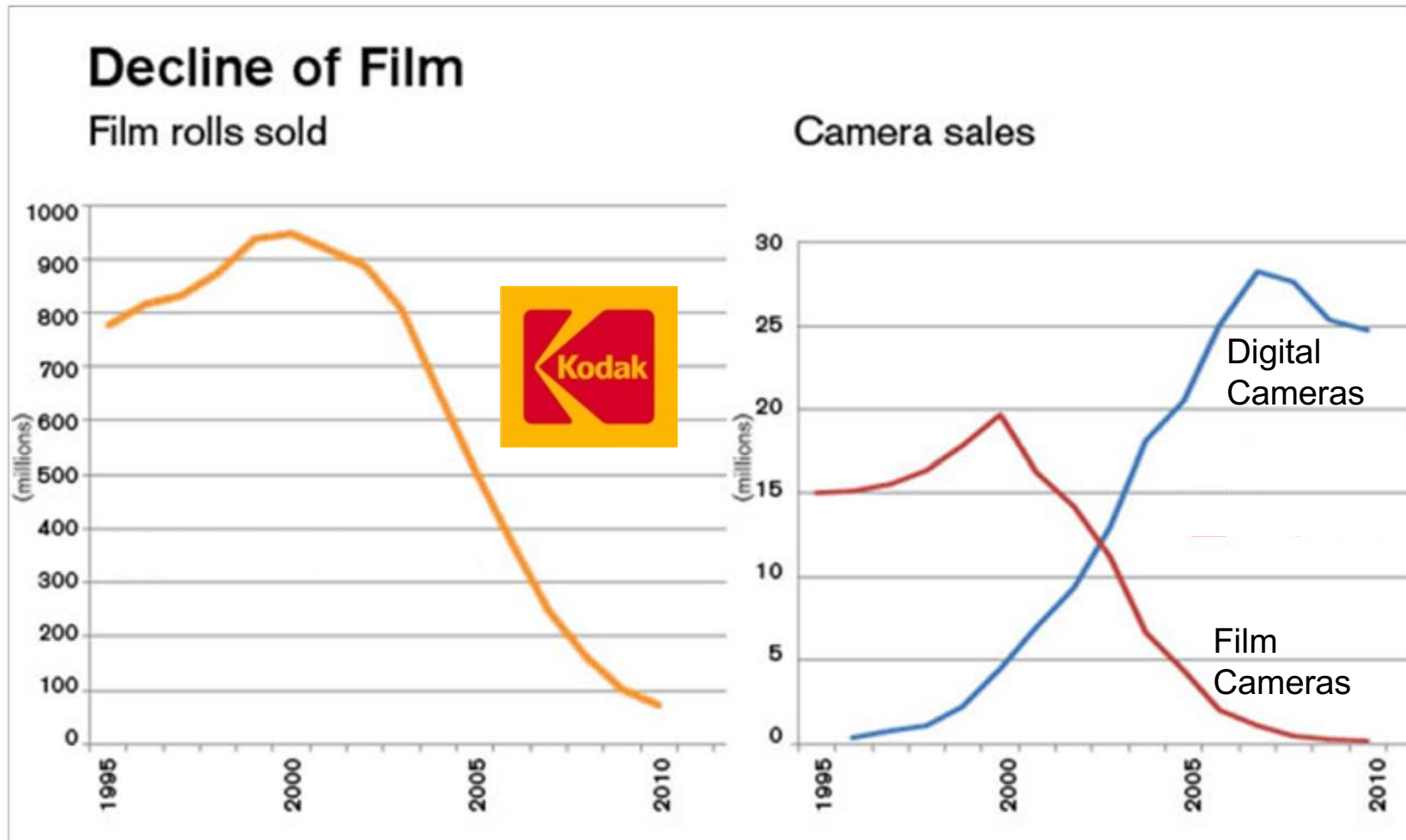
- Culture of “yes”

- Bias for action

Plus beauty, elegance, craft, and care.

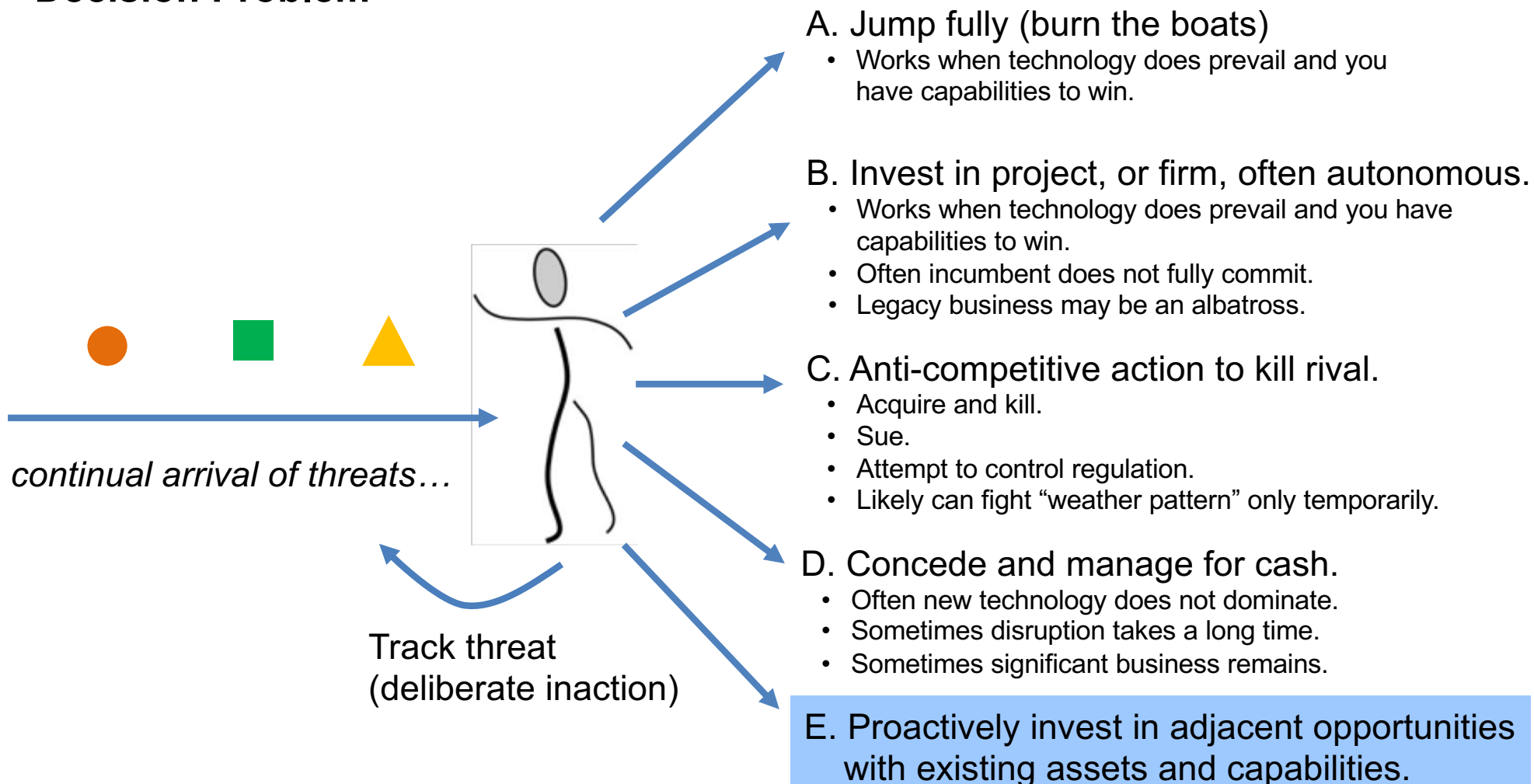


The Disruptive Threat of Technological Change



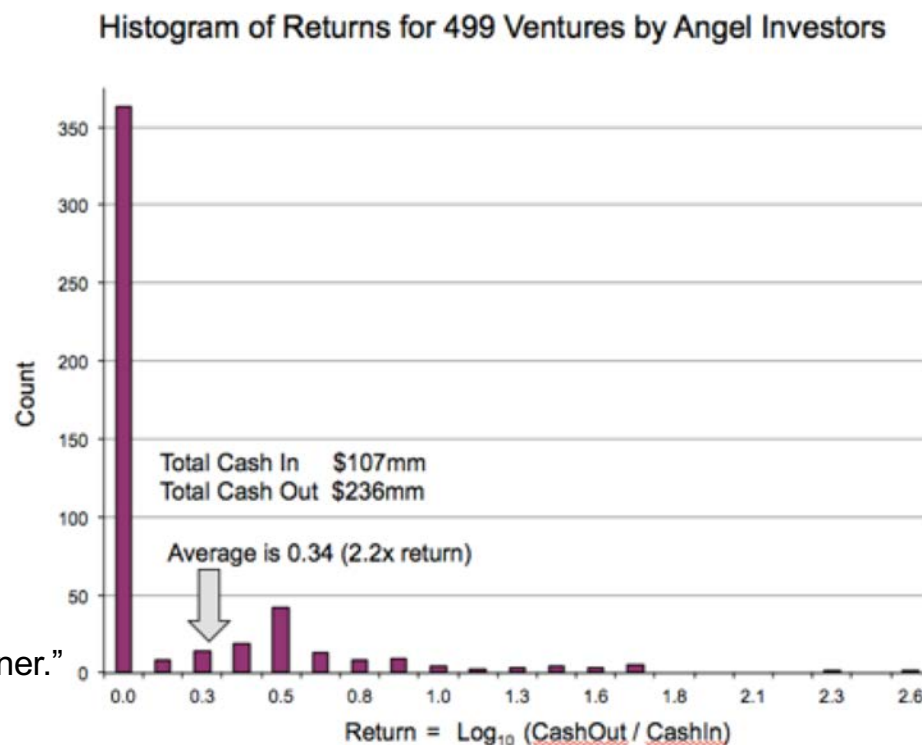
Source: *PMA* (photo marketing association)

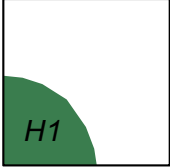
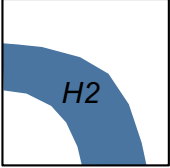
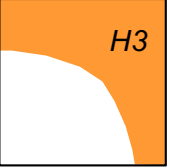
Decision Problem



Managing Risk as an Entrepreneur

- You can't really get sufficiently diversified as an entrepreneur. (Need >25 deals.)
- You do it because you feel the calling.
 - *mission* and/or *process*.
- If your primary goal is a 95+% chance of being very comfortable financially, join a large established enterprise and work hard.
- Can get *some* of the adrenaline by being a post-funding "joiner."
- Downside is not that bad.
 - Opportunity cost of 6-12 months of no salary, and 12-24 months of lower salary.
 - Evidence that "failed" entrepreneurs have higher post-failure earnings. (Manoso, Gustavo, Experimentation and the Returns to Entrepreneurship, 2015.
<http://ssrn.com/abstract=2527034>)
- And of course, it helps a lot to start rich (from birth, marriage, luck, previous work, etc.)



			
<i>Objective</i>	<i>Improvement</i> 75-90% success	<i>Adjacent Growth</i> 25-75% success	<i>New Category</i> <25% success
<i>Elements of Culture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer focus. • Continuous improvement. • Problem solving. • Measurement, analysis. • Standardization. 		
<i>Elements of Process</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six Sigma / TQM. • PDCA/problem solving. • Phase-gate development process. 		
<i>Metrics</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project outcomes. • Cost, quality, time. 		

- “Yes and...”
- Inexpensive exploration of feasibility and value.
- Resources for unspecified exploration.
- Centralized innovation function.
- Portfolio perspective.
- Tournament/Pipeline approach.
- Average (portfolio) outcomes.
- Process inputs (N ideas generated, etc.).

Foundation of universally desirable elements of culture

Creating a Culture of Innovation

- Fix *Continuous Improvement Process* first (i.e., Horizon 1 processes).
- Define your innovation frontier, probably letting go of Horizon 3.
- Process is the most direct lever on culture.
- If you will pursue Horizon 2 innovation (Adjacent Growth),
 - Make an aggregate, general investment in exploration (e.g., $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ % of revenues/budget).
 - Assign centralized organizational responsibility for H2 innovation (i.e., an innovation group).
 - Explicitly and transparently manage the opportunity portfolio and pipeline.
 - Take a portfolio perspective on success and failure.
 - Work with operating units from the start.

