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How Effectively Are We Managing Innovation?

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HOW EFFECTIVELY ARE WE MANAGING INNOVATION?

Stanley Baran, Peter Zandan and John H. Vanston

Technical professionals surveyed at 30 “Fortune 100” companies feel they are more interested in innovation than their employers are.

Innovation is “in fashion” for American companies. For example, Transamerica’s television and magazine ads tell us it is in the business of insurance, finance, manufacturing, transportation, and innovation. Hewlett-Packard “focuses on innovation.” Pontiac’s Fiero is “innovation at work,” and True 100s cigarettes are simply promoted as “innovation.”

This push for innovation has been well received and accepted by a corporate America that readily understands the contemporary economic environment—one characterized by rapid change, technological development, and keen competition. Indeed, for companies operating in dynamic business environments, they must innovate to remain competitive. For this reason, corporations have been willing to commit greater financial and physical resources to research and development activities. This commitment to R&D stems from the belief that innovation does not just happen; it needs to be supported and managed to flourish.

Surprisingly, though, the professional and scholarly literature on innovation offers little evidence evaluating how organizations succeed or fail at managing innovation. If we assume that people, not “the system,” develop new products and new market strategies, we should expect that management scientists would have thoroughly documented employees’ attitudes toward innovation, the success of their superiors’ experience in fostering positive attitudes toward innovation, and how those employees perceive their superiors’ efforts and intent.

In the absence of empirical evidence, managers and other corporate executives have come to depend on a collection of intuitive and anecdotal knowledge. For example, the popular notion is that younger workers tend to be more innovative than their older counterparts and that those newer to an organization are more innovative than those with longer tenure. It is believed that those lower on the managerial ladder are more innovative than those higher up, those in high technology organizations have an innovation advantage over people in “smoke stack” industries, and so on. This is not to say that the professional literature is devoid of well-reasoned observation and speculation. Numerous authors have eloquently emphasized the significance and effects of “corporate environment” on workers’ ability to perform innovatively (1). Yet, the attitudes of those working in those environments and under those designs, for the most part, have gone largely unexamined.

The Innovation Assessment Survey

Designed to assess the “environment for innovation” in order to facilitate innovation improvement, an innovation assessment survey was administered to 249 managers and other technical professionals employed in the R&D and technical planning departments of more than 30 “Fortune 100” companies. They had been with their current companies for an average of 11-15 years, were, on the average, between 36 and 40 years old, and the majority were second and third level managers. Data from the instrument, a self-administered questionnaire, were collected over an eight-month period spanning 1983 and 1984.

The survey defined innovation as “seeking new or better work methods, products, processes, or services.” Respondents were asked how important “thinking innovatively and devoting time to innovative projects” was to their superiors’ evaluation of their job performance, their personal satisfaction on the job, their status among their peers, their potential for advancement, the demands of their job, and the continuing success of their organization. In addition, four items were included that asked respondents to judge how often they were encouraged and/or discouraged to innovate. A number of open-ended questions asked for suggestions on how to “improve the level of innovative processes and products” and for the respondents’ impressions of their organizations’ strengths and weaknesses in encouraging innovation. Finally, a series of demographic items examined length of stay with current employer and other related factors.
particularly good job of taking advantage of their informal communication; it may also help explain why employees (at least as they see it) are interested in innovation.

Discouragement of Innovation

This pattern is clearly visible when examining the discouragement of innovation. While only 48 percent of the sample said that they were frequently explicitly encouraged (none said always), 56 percent said that they were frequently implicitly discouraged from innovation (again, no one said always).

Responses to the open-ended questions helped highlight this phenomenon. Answers were analyzed in terms of their emphasis—that is, did they stress communication, organizational, educational, managerial, policy, or environmental concerns. The following table lists the number of times each concern was raised in response to the questions “What do you think is your firm’s greatest asset in encouraging innovation?” and “What do you think is its greatest inhibitor?” It demonstrates that when environmental and organizational factors are good, they are seen as important assets to a firm’s innovation potential. When these factors are bad, they are seen as major inhibitors (along with management). What should be obvious here is that these employees see these organizational and environmental problems as a responsibility of management, and consider the resolution of these problems as desirable.

The firms that seemed most successful in the realm of innovation were those with a relatively high degree of internal competition to achieve and a willingness to experiment with and reward innovation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greatest Strength for Encouraging Innovation</th>
<th>Greatest Weakness for Encouraging Innovation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In spite of the common assumptions about demographic indicators of innovation that were mentioned earlier, only two variables—managerial level and length of time with the firm—showed any relationship with attitudes toward innovation. In fact, while statistically significant, these relationships were relatively weak. Managerial level was positively related to the importance of innovation in personal satisfaction and to the importance of innovation in the demands of their jobs. This seems reasonable in as much as the challenge of a particular position would be expected to increase with its height on the organizational ladder. Length of tenure with a firm was negatively related to the frequency of implicit encouragement toward innovation. The longer individuals were with their current organizations, the
less frequently they experienced implicit encouragement. This may be due to the fact that their organizations were paying less attention to them as innovators.

What this demographic/innovation attitude relationship signifies is that organizational design and environment are keys to fostering innovation. This view is borne out in the company-by-company analysis of the data. Although there was no pattern suggesting that certain industries were better managers of innovation than others, individual companies did show unique “innovation profiles” that varied considerably from the picture drawn from this aggregate data. Specific corporate culture or climate is important for innovation. The firms that seemed most successful in the realm of innovation were those with a relatively high degree of internal competition to achieve and a willingness to experiment with and reward innovation. They offered their people a sense of personal involvement in innovative activities, and made them feel appreciated for their efforts. They are companies that have made best use of informal channels to communicate about, reinforce, and reward innovation.

Returning to this study’s overall data, however, it appears that management has generally not done as well as it would like in the realm of innovation. Business and government leaders, as well as the popular and professional press, have all expressed how important it is for companies to strongly support innovation. The managerial challenge is to translate that desire to innovate into an organizational environment. Our survey results, however, suggest that top management’s stated commitment to innovation has yet to be successfully infused into organization structure and environment.  

Reference