Is luck better than strategy?

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It depends!





1) Distinguish between blind and smart luck

- Often, performance differences considered as "lucky" or "unexplained variance" (Barney, 1997; Brown, 2005; Feld, 1981; Shipilov et al., 2014)
- Skill (individual) / capability (organization) vs luck (Barney, 1997; Brown, 2005; Denrell et al., 2003; Casciaro et al., 2014; Feld, 1981; Shipilov et al., 2014)
- Based on recent research (incl. multinational companies, social enterprises, incubators; Busch et al., 2018; Busch, 2020; Busch & Barkema, 2021a; Busch & Barkema, 2021b; Busch & Grimes, 2022): **Not** *luck vs strategy*, **but "cultivating smart** *luck*" **is (part of good) strategy**
- Blind luck (event) vs smart luck (process)
- Smart luck (*serendipity*) as "unexpected good luck resulting from unplanned moments, in which proactive decisions lead to positive outcomes." (Busch, 2020)
- Particularly relevant in fast-changing world (often no well-defined problems, stable objectives, pre-defined resource needs; Engel et al., 2017; Hallen & Eisenhardt, 2012)> emerge unexpectedly
- Recent research (+ practice): serendipity as potentially influenceable and thus managerially relevant (e.g., Busch & Barkema, 2021; Denrell et al., 2015; Dew, 2009; Garud et al., 2018. Lane et al., 2020; Rauch & Ansari, 2021; von Hippel & von Krogh, 2016)



Serendipity in action







Source: Busch, 2020; The Serendipity Mindset; Unsplash, 2020.



Serendipity: "Unexpected good luck resulting from unplanned moments, in which proactive decisions lead to positive outcomes"> process rather than event ("blind luck")

Enactment

Serendipity trigger

Bisociation

Organizational level **Enablers and Constraints**

"Cultivating serendipity is an active approach to leadership in times of uncertainty."

(Tom Linebarger, CEO, Cummins)



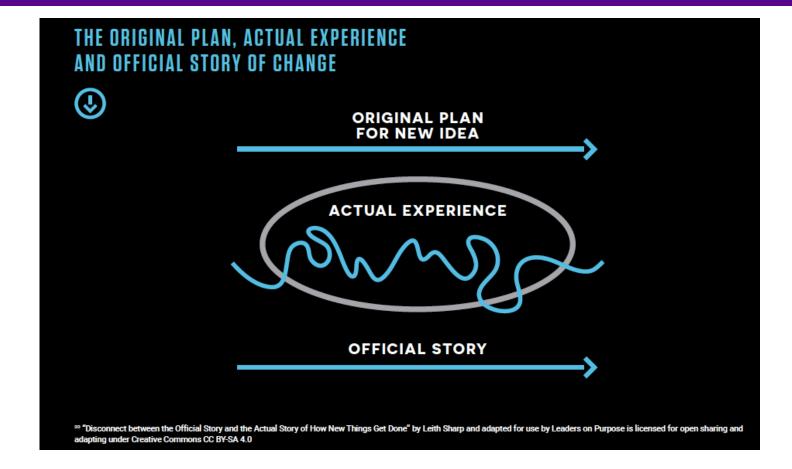


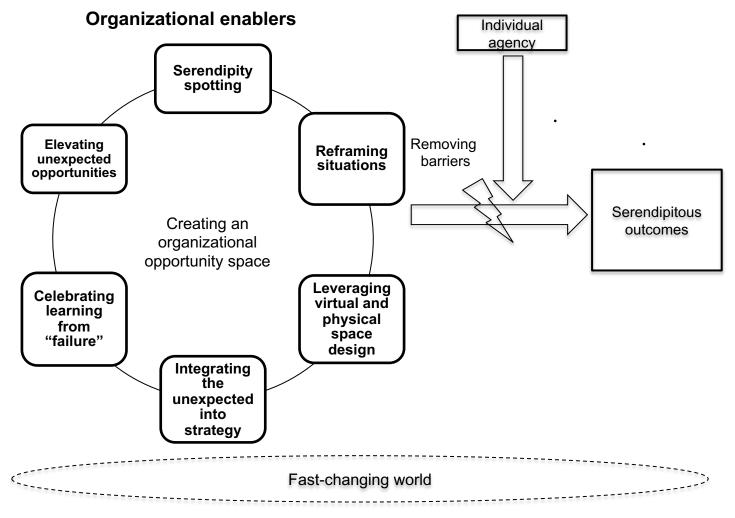
2) "Cultivating serendipity" as (part of) good strategy

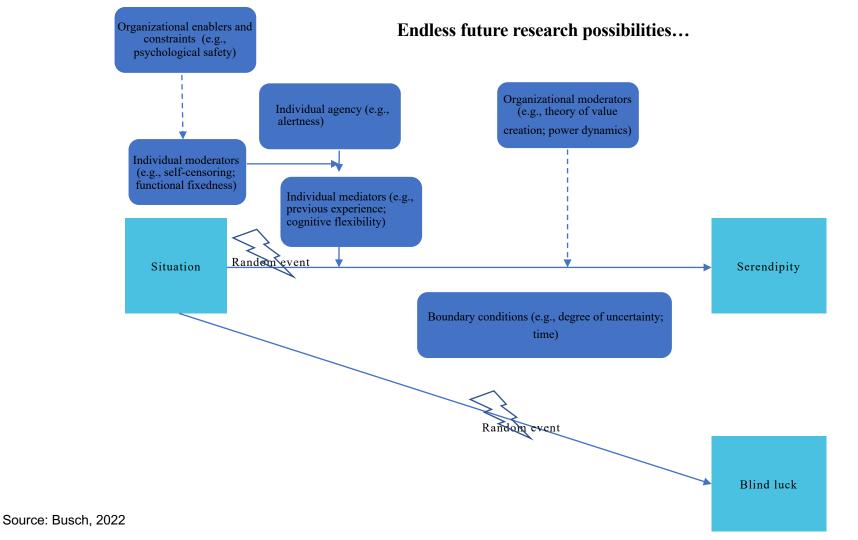
- Argument: By developing the skill (individual) or capability (organizational) to cultivate *serendipity* (especially in contexts of high uncertainty), superior performance is possible> alternative theory of competitive advantage
- Reframed question: How, why, and when can serendipity be influenced (i.e., what are the conditions for serendipity to emerge)?



Narrative vs reality









3) It's early days!

- How to measure it: Busch, 2020; Fultz & Hmieleski, 2021 (e.g., "We often stumble on unexpected opportunities for new products or services"; "we often develop new products or services in unexpected ways"; etc.)
- How to study it: Counterfactuals; process studies; etc. > Frankl
- Societal inequality> different starting levels
- Serendipity as valuable area to study / vocabulary for what really happens
- Limitations: Serendipity for who?; connecting structure & agency; luck vis-à-vis serendipity; zemblanity; boundary conditions (c.f., Chengwei Liu's work; Schilling, 2018)
- Question to audience: How would you frame/position this work? Where is the most interesting contribution?

'A wise, exciting and life-changing book'

Arianna Huffington, author of *Thrive*

The Serendipity Mindset

The Art and
Science of Creating
Good Luck

Dr Christian Busch

If you take someone as they are, you make them worse, but if you take them as what they could be, you make them capable of becoming what they can be.

Goethe (& Frankl!) - adjusted

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Thank you!

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