# One size does not fit all: How to choose the right slack time program. *(From the Organizing Time for Innovation Pilot Project)*

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If you were offered a choice between two lotteries, one where you could win money and one where you could win time, which one would you pick?

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Slack time is defined as time "during which employees choose what projects to work on and how to complete such projects." (Burkus & Oster, 2002, p 49)



### Popular Examples of Slack Time Programs

	Term used	Description	Example	Who?
3М	15% culture	A portion of work time to proactively cultivate and pursue innovative ideas that excite employees.	Post-it notes, Scotch tape	Engineers & scientists
Atlassian	ShipIt days (quarterly)	24-hour hackathon to work on whatever you want.	Jira service	Engineers
Atlassian	20% time	Work on whatever you want as long as there is a beneficial link back to Atlassian - including work on productivity enhancements and external activities (e.g., working on Open Source projects).		Engineers
Genentech	Discretionary time	As much as 25% of a scientist's research time can be dedicated to the problem of his or her choice.	Anti-cancer drug Avastin	Research division
Google	20% time	As much as 20% of time working on what they think will most benefit Google.	Gmail, Google News, Orkut	All employees
Google	Area 120	Corporate incubator		All employees
W. L. Gore	Dabble time	All associates have about 10% of their work week free to dabble, to work on an initiative of their own choosing – assuming they are fulfilling their primary commitments. Ideas have to be "unique and valuable;" not "me too" products."	Gore-Tex (a waterproof and breathable fabric), Elixir guitar strings	All employees

Providing Slack Time for Creativity and Innovation is costly

Relationship between Slack Time and Creativity not straightforward (Agrawal et al., 2018; Nohria & Gulati, 1996)

Allows employees to work on riskier projects not focused on short-term objectives, leading to **innovation** (Bourgeois, 1981; Cyert & March, 1963; Levinthal & March, 1981; Medase, 2020; Thompson, 1967).

Reduces discipline and selectiveness, leading to **resource misallocation**. (Jensen, 1986, 1994; Staw et al., 1981).

# How should companies organize slack time for creativity to maximize creative output?

# **Slack Time Archetypes**



### **Relation between Time and Creativity and Innovation**

Time Pacing (grading versus drug discovery)	Time pacing is the regulation of intensity and direction of people's attention and effort (Dougherty et al., 2013; Gersick, 1994). Clock-time pacing gauges progress by the predictable passage of clock time. Event-time pacing gauges progress by the unpredictable achievement of learning events. Clock-time pacing has been related to work that is exploitative, routine, and incremental, whereas event-time pacing has been associated with work that is explorative and complex.
Incubation & Unconscious Thought	Periods of incubation allow employees to think unconsciously, which provides conditions that are better suited for complex creative tasks that may require a new perspective. Organizations can schedule incubation by allowing employees to alternate between mindful and mindless work.
Time Pressure	There is a curvilinear relationship between time pressure and creativity. Moderate time pressure is ideal.
Opportunity Cost of Time (seasonal business)	Low opportunity cost of time leads to reduced selectiveness, but higher effort and easier coordination across employees to work together. High opportunity cost of time leads to reduced effort and more difficult coordination.
Time as Network Good	Collective time management is important to ensure that 1) individuals relying on interaction with others for creative work can easily coordinate time to work with them, and 2) individual time is protected from interruptions.

	Continuous Time (e.g., Innovation Week)	Discontinuous Time Structured (e.g., Fri Afternoons	Discontinuous Time Unstructured (e.g., 15% rule)
Time Pacing	Clock-time	Combination	Event-Time
Incubation	Limited	Moderate	High
Time Pressure	High	Low	Low
<b>Opportunity Cost of Time</b>	Low	Moderate	High
Time as Network Good	Synchronized	Synchronized	Not synchronized
	Exploitative Team	Explorative Team	Explorative Individual

n = 9

Unstructured discontinuous model

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#### Exploitative versus Explorative

My slack projects tend to be of an incremental nature relative to the state of the art in my field.



My slack projects tend to be of a radical nature relative to the state of the art in my field.



Mean = 3.4

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#### **Opportunity Cost of Time**

I can work on my slack project without feeling like my regular work suffers.



I feel that the people I work with for my regular work are delayed when I focus on slack projects.



Mean = 2.5

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Time Pacing	Clock-time	Combination	Event-Time
Incubation	Limited	Moderate	High
Time Pressure	High	Low	Low
<b>Opportunity Cost of Time</b>	Low	Moderate	High
Time as Network Good	Synchronized	Synchronized	Not synchronized
	Exploitative Team	Explorative Team	Explorative Individual

#### Time as a Network Good





#### Results/Outcomes



Mean = 4.0

Mean = 4.1

	Results	Stories	Incremental	Radical
Our slack time program motivates key employees.	0.77	0.83	-0.37	0.45
Providing slack time matters to our key knowledge employees.	0.64	0.83	-0.41	0.48

### Thank you for your TIME.

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#### Does your company have a slack time program? Which type?

Do these early-stage findings resonate with you?

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/D8223XK

## **Hybrid Time Models**



### Early-stage ideas

Full-time projects





# **Hybrid Time Models**







