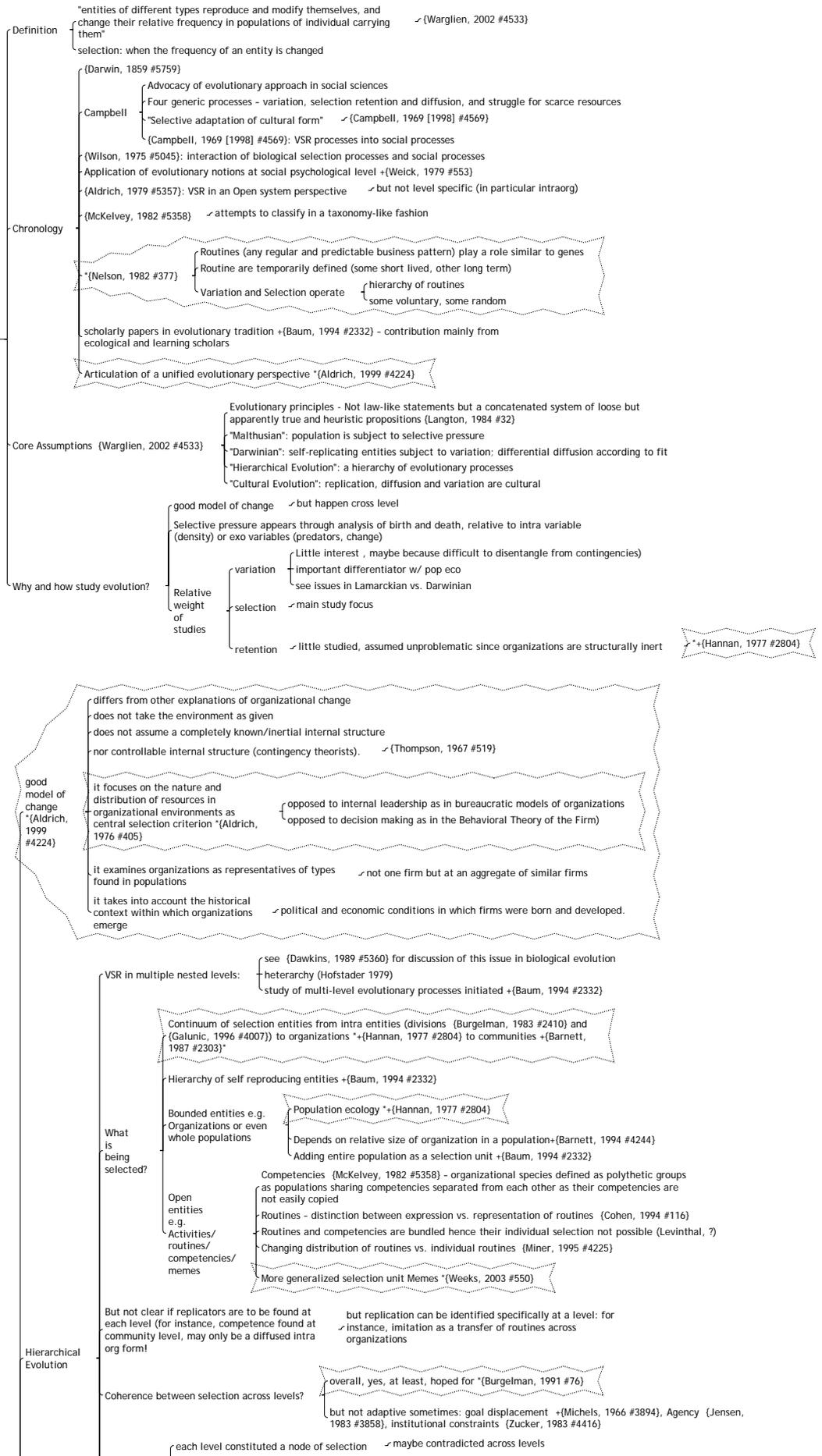
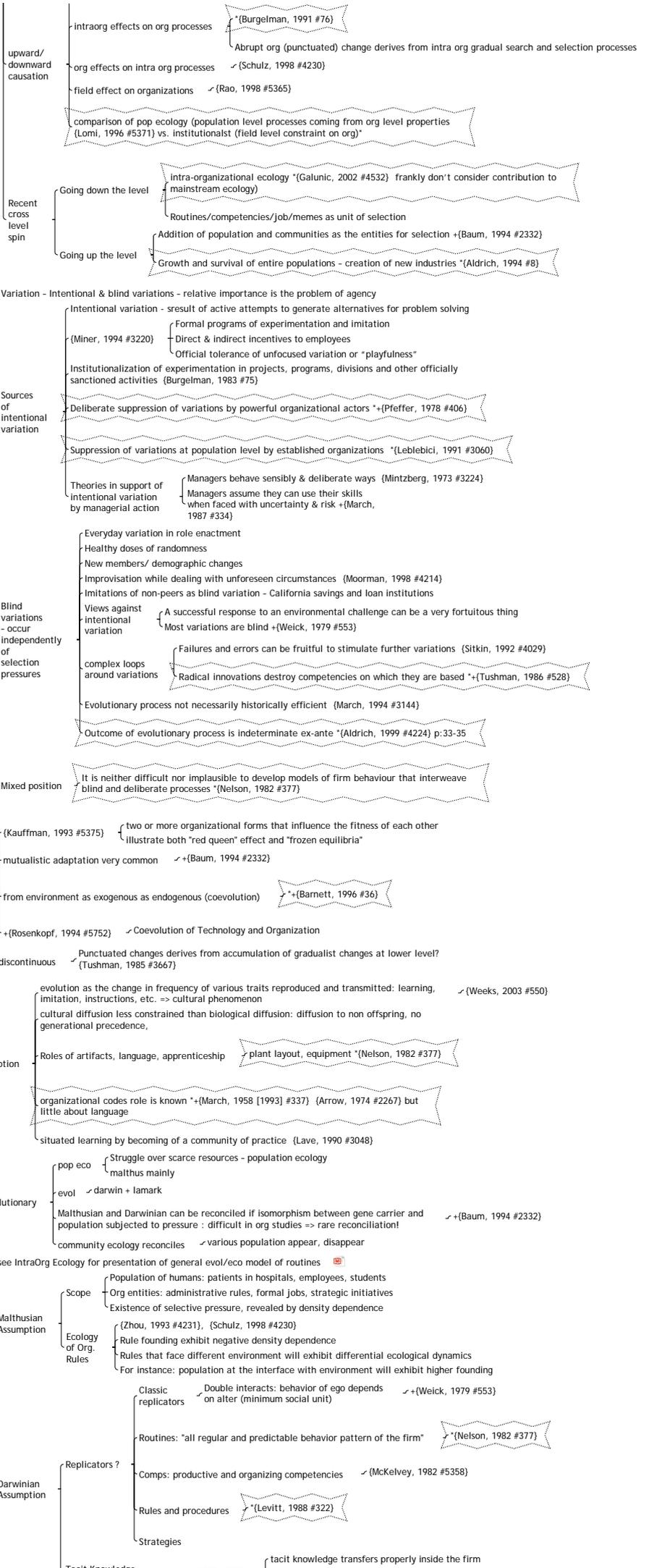


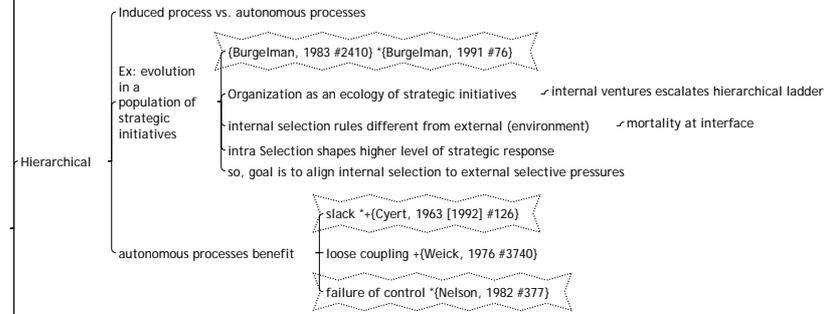
Intro



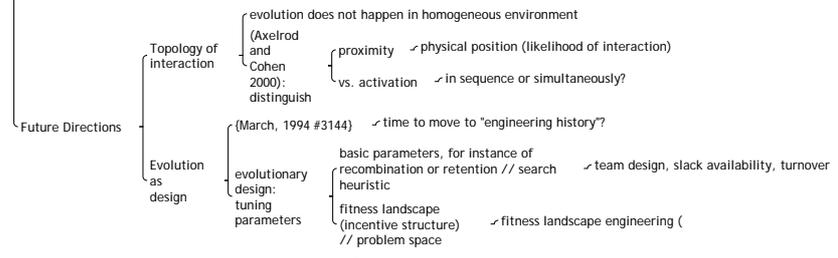
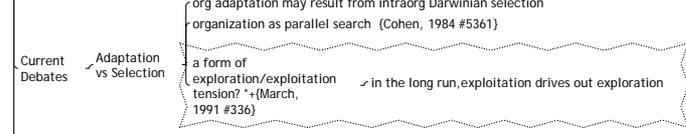
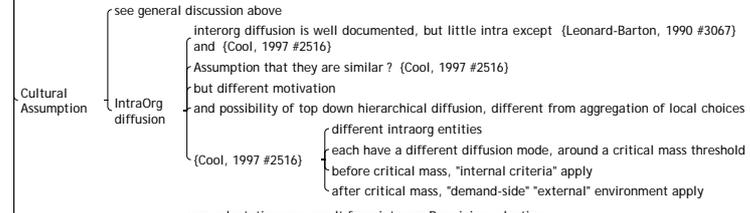
Lit Rev



↳ firm boundaries constrained by knowledge transfer requirement, more than by market failure (as TCE would predict)

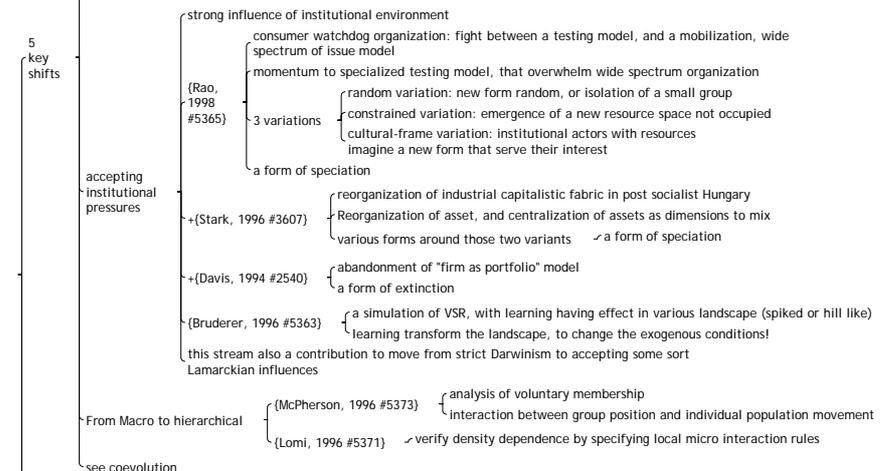
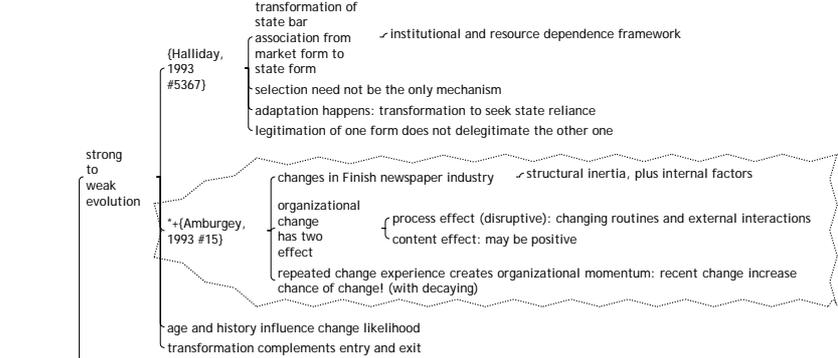


IntraOrg (Warglien, 2002 #4533)

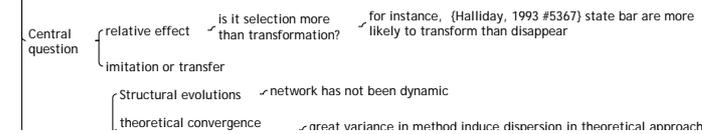
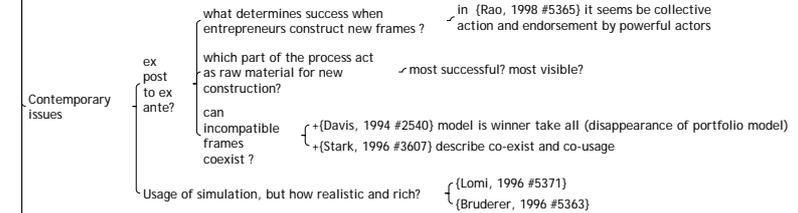


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Evol



Org. Evol (Amburgey, 2002 #4543)



Levels

New Directions? and methodological variety - great variance in methodological approaches in theoretical application
 evolution and coevolution - more beyond (Barnett, 1996 #36)

"the process of cumulative change in social structures composed of or affecting multiple organizations" (Greve, 2002 #4553)

mutual and path dependence - initial conditions influence

Def

- level
 - interorganizational - (DiMaggio, 1983 [1991] #4585)
 - population - (Hannan, 1977 #2804)
 - community - (Astley, 1985 #27)

Selection: inter and intra imitation, or org founding or failure, or coercion

imitation driven by performance

market for goods or services (consumer oriented)
 rarely studied: ex (Leblebici, 1991 #3060) in radio broadcasting

driven by founding and failure

and tied to social/legal constraints
 market transformation: ex (Haveman, 1997 #236) on the thrift industry

influence of social ties on creation and maintenance of economic actors

(Uzzi, 1996 #536); (Uzzi, 1997 #3678)

emergence of market for corporate control (firm as objects)

(Fligstein, 1990 #173) (Davis, 1994 #2541)
 tool of corporate buyer (unsolicited takeover) went from being viewed as a threatening tool by established players to legitimation
 challenger used collective action, arguing of the economic interest of their fight
 so mix of ideology, collective action, opportunism in evolutionary process - relative importance?

Market Structures

Embeddedness

durable exchange relations, beyond economic rationality? (Granovetter, 1985 #208)
 number of transaction partner? (Granovetter, 1985 #208)
 status as differentiation (Podolny, 1993 #3376) - choose high status partner in uncertain market mechanism
 choose familiar partner in more certain market mechanism

Niche strategies

more likely in concentrated markets (Carroll, 1985 #87)
 niche are transferred across market (Greve, 1996 #5149)
 imitation of large and successful firms (Gresov, 1993 #213)
 niche abandonment is also imitated (Greve, 1995 #5151)

Variation and selection happen over longer spans, retention is visible in short term

Conclusions - economic theory assume market boundaries are predetermined
 evolutionary assumed path dependence cumulative change

InterOrg Evol

InterOrg origins and change

Governance Structures

Control attempts (through resource dependence (Pfeffer, 1978 #406) shape markets
 Large organization seek to influence state and laws - which influence the field (Sutton, 1994 #4599)
 Advocacy seek to influence core organizations (Rao, 1998 #5365)
 Professionals seek to influence organizations

Origin

work derives from human ecology research (Hawley, 1950 [1986] #2835)
 applied to local agglomeration of organizations (industrial district and nation) (Porter, 1990 #3389)
 in economics, debate between evolutionist (Krugman), static efficiency and historical accounts
 in org studies, evolutionist account dominate

Spatial Structures

Spatial proximity produce local homogeneity, which can vary between regions (Saxenian, 1994 #3504) - study of route 128 and Silicon Valley
 difference in initial conditions: route 128 firms very paternalistic, Silicon Valley very open market regions
 Local market as an integrated market (Lazerson, 1995 #4084) - knitwear industry in Italy
 Local district threatened by arrival of large firm with aggregated means (Harrison, 1997 #4079)
 similar to (Saxenian, 1994 #3504) argument about negative impact of large firms on route 128
 Advantages beyond operational (Baum, 1997 #4787) - Mahattan hotel market seek other hotel presence, as long as different segment as theirs
 compete against those not met in other markets (Barnett, 1994 #4244) (Gimeno, 1996 #2722)
 mainly selection mechanism, little time for variation experimentation

Comparative studies

complex empirical setup but possible (Saxenian, 1994 #3504) (Guillen, 1994 #3907) - compare USA and three european nation on various HR, scientific management practices
 (Herrigel, 1994 #4080) - machine tool industry USA vs. Germany
 difficulty of large, self contained and distrustful organizations to adapt (USA) - vs. small specialized and collaborative orgs (ger)

Contemporary Issues

Evolutionary is usually subsidiary, but not main theoretical framework (Baron, 1986 #2313) is an "institutional" paper
 Even used in mild or contradictory manner - static efficiency assume evolution to reach equilibrium (Williamson, 1981 #3774) - but ignore history contingency possibility
 Does evolution reach efficient outcome? (March, 1994 #3144)
 density dependence may prevent efficient form to take over or inefficient form to be imitated (Carroll, 1994 #2447)

see Coevolution

a bit of variation in (Baum, 1999 #5376)

