A Review, Integrative Framework, and Future Directions for Research on Competitive Actions

Zeki Simsek, Ciaran Heavey, Brian Fox







Presented by: Brian Fox, PhD Candidate Management Department University of Connecticut

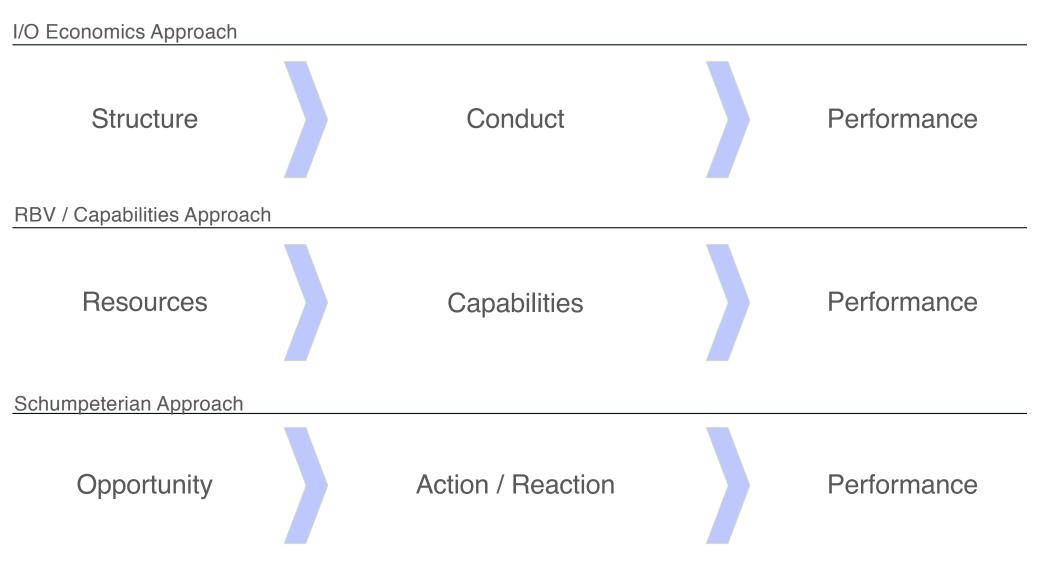


Academy of Management Annual Conference | Anaheim, CA | August 2016

INTRODUCTION

There are several different approaches for explaining firm performance from structural antecedents...

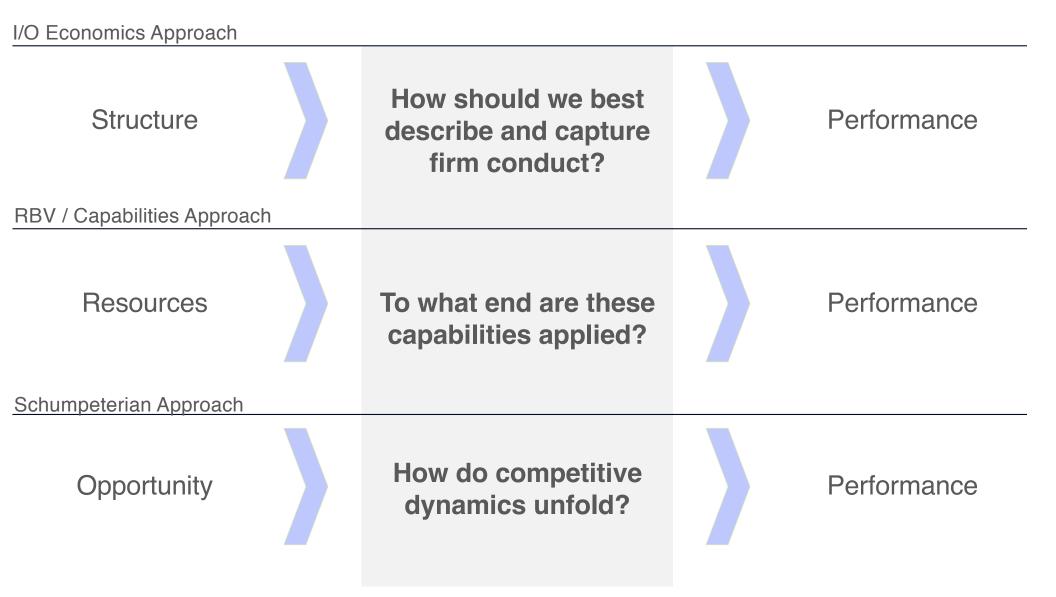




INTRODUCTION

... and competitive actions can potentially serve as a fundamental lens for integrating these perspectives...





Examples: Young et al., 1996; Ndofor et al., 2011; Chen & Miller, 1994; Derfus et al., 2008

AOM 2016

INTRODUCTION

... but we must first bring order to the existing set of work to discern what areas of the field are most in need of development.



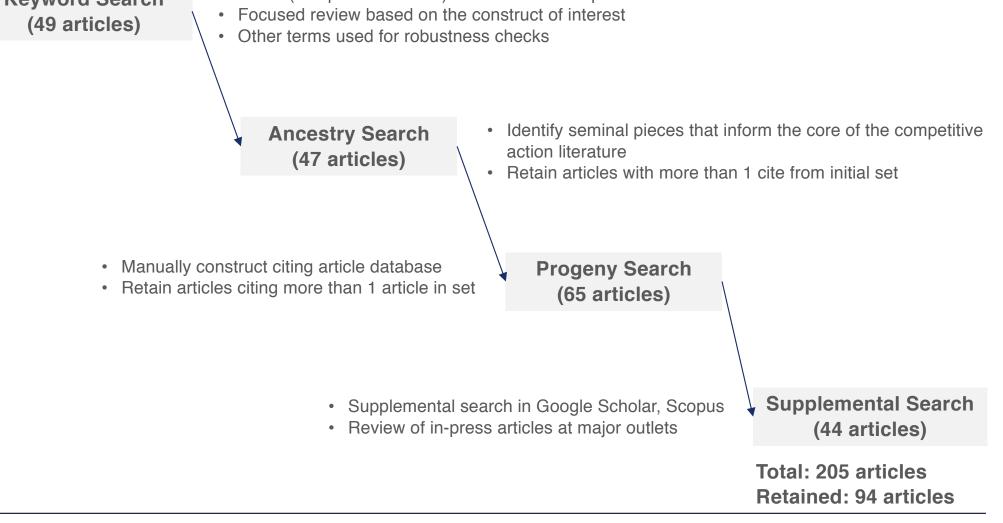
"[Competitive action research] lacks an integrative framework that can organize its many facets; its potential to bridge micro and macro perspectives within the discipline has not been realized..." - Chen & Miller (2012: 136)

> "Despite recent advances, much remains unclear about how and why firms pursue certain strategic moves" - Ketchen, Snow, & Hoover (2004: 780).

"More theoretical development is necessary if the value of the competitive dynamics perspective is to be fully realized" - Smith, Ndofor, & Grimm (2001: 4)

Used: (competitive action*) for all fields / disciplines in Web of Science **Keyword Search** (49 articles) Other terms used for robustness checks

Our review was guided by a multi-stage process that holistically captures the available research on competitive actions.



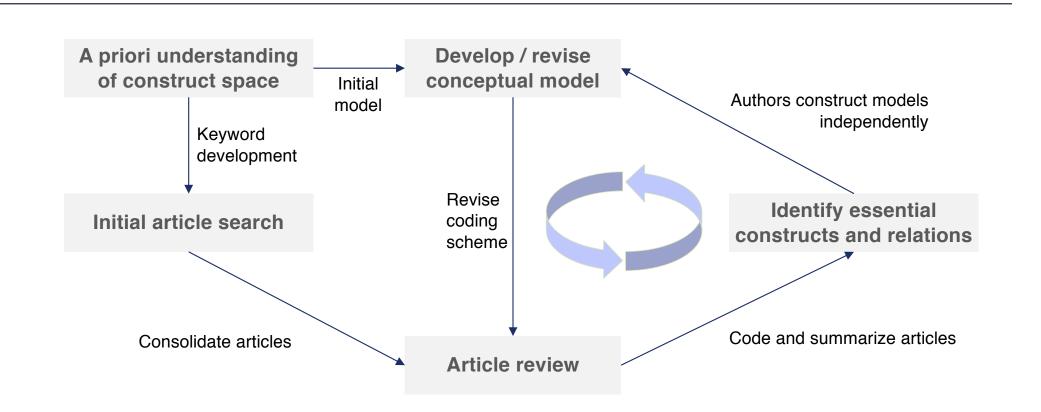
Sources: Simsek, Fox, & Heavey, 2015; Hoepner & McMillan, 2009; Tranfield, Denyer, & Smart, 2003. All figures are unique articles, net of duplicates.

METHOD AND SCOPE OF REVIEW



METHOD AND SCOPE OF REVIEW

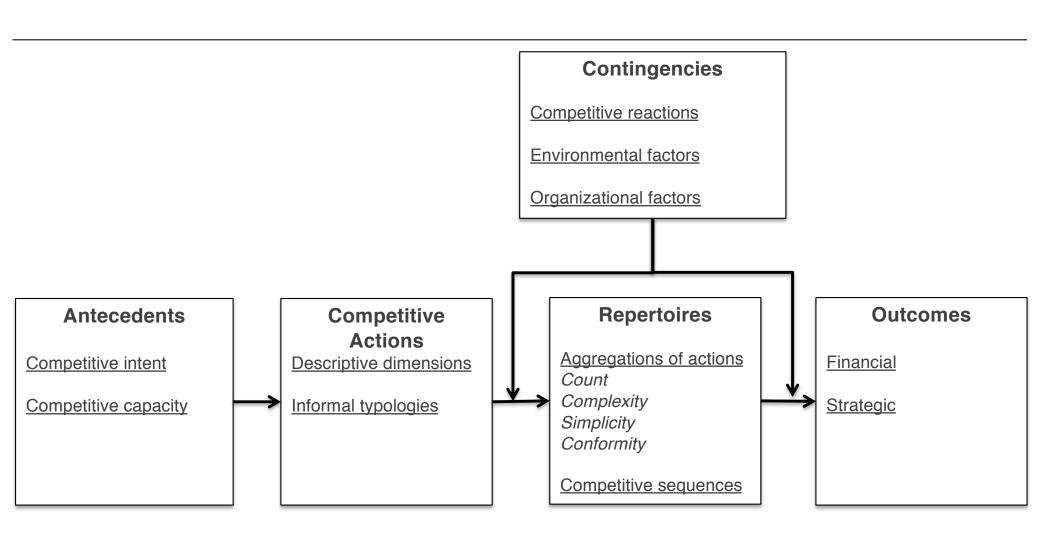
Our theoretical framework for the competitive actions literature analysis was iteratively developed.



We performed three rounds of model building before finally converging on the presented model.

EMERGENT GUIDING FRAMEWORK

Our guiding framework of competitive actions that captures the current state of the science is summarized below.



Source: Model for Consideration V4.

Brian Fox I University of Connecticut I August 2016

MAJOR TRENDS AND PATTERNS The competitive actions literature has grown consistently over time, an indication of its utility and interest to scholars.



70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 1985 - 1990 1991 - 1995 1996 - 2000 2001 - 2005 2006 - 2010 2011 - 2015

Articles published per year by journal

Sources: Web of Science; Scopus; Journal In-Press Websites.

MAJOR TRENDS AND PATTERNS Competitive action studies are moving away from action – reaction dyads exclusively towards patterns and sequences too.



Count of articles by topic by five year period

Chen & Miller, 1994: Attack visibility, centrality and response ease are all significantly associated with increased response frequency. In addition, the interactions between expectancy and valence appear to have a gating, rather than all or nothing, relationship.

Period	Antecedents	Actions	Repertoires	Regime	Outcomes	Total
1991 – 1995	6	4	0	6	4	6
1996 – 2000	8	6	5	7	6	11
2001 – 2005	8	9	7	6	4	18
2006 - 2010	21	10	18	13	10	29
2011 – 2016	18	14	15	11	14	30
Total	61	43	45	43	38	94

Ndofor, Sirmon, & He, 2011: Resource breadth allows for the generation of more complex action repertoires, which in turn were shown to drive performance.

Source: Database of Studies and Hypotheses V2, Figure 2 Data.

MAJOR TRENDS AND PATTERNS Stylized facts are starting to accumulate, but questions remain regarding alternative explanations.



Example: zero-order correlations between repertoire facets and performance

Repertoire Characteristic	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Std. Err.	N
Count	(0.10)	0.68	0.17	0.04	17
Complexity	0.05	0.28	0.08	0.03	9
Simplicity	(0.21)	0.18	(0.05)	0.09	4
Conformity	(0.16)	0.47	0.10	0.06	13

While some relations appear significant, we don't know have a definitive understanding of the causal directionality between action patterns and performance outcomes.

KEY UNANSWERED QUESTIONS Candidate queries for contemplation

Construct clarity

- What is a competitive action, really? Do "actions" and "activity" differ? What are the boundary conditions or the definition?
- What are the essential dimensions of competitive actions? Is it functional alignment, intended objectives, locus?
- Are there key differences between actions and reactions? Are repertoires more than the sum of their parts?
- If a competitive action occurs and no one records it, does it happen?

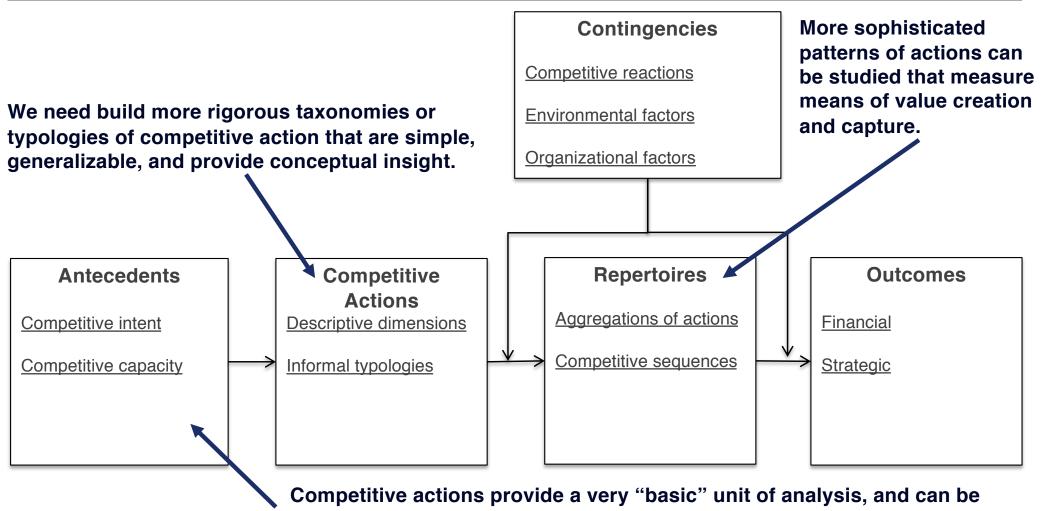
"Discriminant validity"

- What incremental value does a competitive action perspective provide vis-à-vis strategy content research?
- What theoretical leverage points does a competitive actions perspective provide versus foreclose?
- What differences exist between the study of competitive actions and the study of competitive dynamics?
- How can competitive action research meaningfully draw from other theories?

FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

There are a number of areas where critical "investments" need to be made in conceptual and empirical infrastructure.



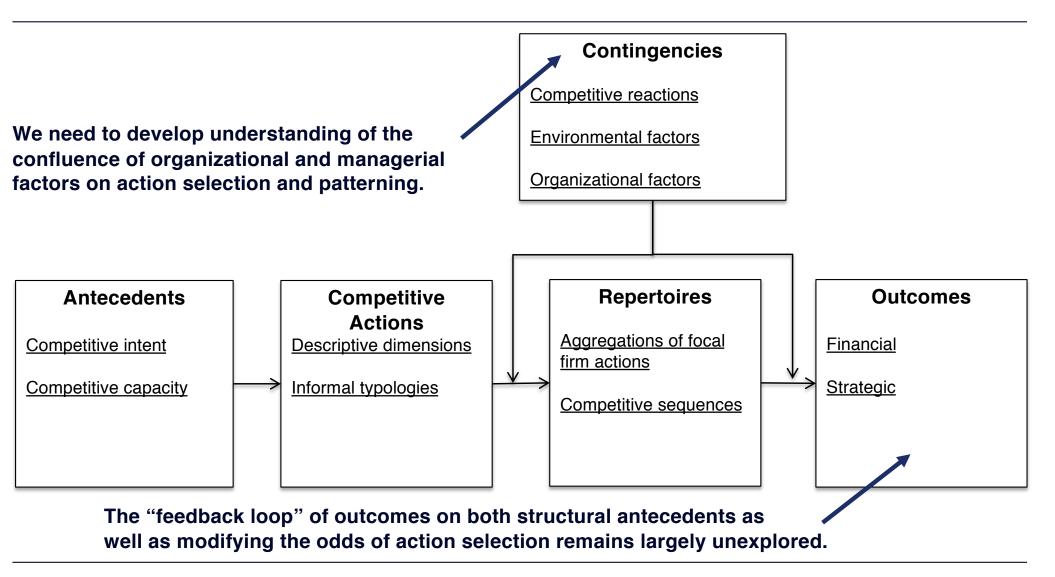


an excellent launching pad for multi-level studies and theories.

Confer with: Chen & Miller, 2012; Nokelainen, 2008; Meyer, Tsui, & Hinings, 1993

FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

There are a number of areas where critical "investments" need to be made in conceptual and empirical infrastructure.



Confer with: Ferrier & Lyon, 2004; Miller & Chen, 1996

Brian Fox I University of Connecticut I August 2016

