

A Research In Relating Entrepreneurship, Marketing Capability, Innovative Capability And Sustained Competitive Advantage

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationships of entrepreneurship, marketing capability, innovative capability, and sustained competitive advantage; hopefully to propose some new points of views in managing enterprises. We investigate the top 1000 Taiwan manufacturers in 2009 issued by Commonwealth magazine of Taiwan in this research. In total, 116 effective samples are collected. We use SEM linear structure equation model, and LISREL 8.7 editions of software for data analyses, and verify our hypotheses. The empirical results show: 1. entrepreneurship directly influence marketing capability, innovative capability and sustained competitive advantage respectively; and indirectly influence sustained competitive advantage through marketing capability and innovative capability respectively; 2. although marketing capability does not influence sustained competitive advantage directly, but influence sustained competitive advantages indirectly through innovative capability; in the other way, innovative capability influence sustained competitive advantage directly. Therefore, we suggest that an enterprise needs to develop its organizational culture of entrepreneurship and the two kinds of capabilities, marketing and innovation, hopefully to enhance its sustained competitive advantage.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, marketing capability, innovative capability, sustained competitive advantage

INTRODUCTION

During the period of fierce competition in 21 century, it's a process with a series of hardship in keeping an enterprise survive and with competitive advantage. It is an essential issue for many theorists and managers: whether an enterprise needs to develop its organizational culture and distinctive capabilities to be beneficial for its long term development and what kind of organizational culture and distinctive capabilities might affect the performance and competitive advantage of an enterprise. After interviewing some important managers of enterprises and finishing a systematic literature survey, we preliminarily conclude that entrepreneurship, marketing, and innovative capabilities might be critical for Taiwanese enterprises in tackling the fierce international environments and opening up a new prospect. In this research, we go further to investigate the influence of entrepreneurship, marketing capabilities, and innovative capabilities, to their competitive advantages with samples from manufacture firms in Taiwan. Hopefully, we can give some meaningful suggestions for the theorists and managers.

Entrepreneurship not only exists in new found technological firms, but also exists in the present and big firms that have long history (Drucker, 1985b). Drucker(1985a) points out that entrepreneurship is a kind of behavior based on some concepts and thoughts. Any decision maker who can boldly and actively deal with problems can learn to become an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs can take the changes in environment as normal situations and try to utilize the opportunities in environments. The risks of starting a business mainly come from that only a few persons have the idea and spirit of entrepreneurship. Therefore, it is important to cultivate a common culture of entrepreneurship so that the middle and high level of managers have the value and behavior model of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs can find the source of innovation, the changes of environment, and clue of

opportunity in environment, and can understand the principle of successful innovation and to use it. Entrepreneurship is an important influential factor for sustained competitive advantage. It is also a critical factor on which marketing and innovative capabilities depends (Weerawardena & O’Cass, 2004). The capabilities of market orientation as marketing and innovative capabilities are also important means for entrepreneurs, by which they can change the environment and open up a new business or service (Drucker, 1985a).

Marketing capabilities are the resources and capabilities for marketing operation, including the tangible and intangible resources and capabilities of brand, sales, channel, service (Kapferer, 1992) to provide various marketing service. Weerawardena (2003) points out that the function of marketing is to acquire the complete market knowledge, create and provide valuable and excellent product and service to its target customers. A company that can respond the needs of market and predict the market situation generally enjoys longer competitive advantage and better profit (Day, 1994). Marketing capabilities for a company that is based on innovative capability is indispensable factors, and can help generate distinctive innovative capabilities and obtain growth and profits (Statistics Canada, 1994). On the other hand, the innovation of product is also good for marketing activities, and can enhance the business performance (Song and Parry, 1993; Calantone and di Benedetto, 1988; Schmidt, 1995). Therefore, innovation, marketing and competitive advantage exist close relationships.

Entrepreneurship, marketing and innovative capabilities might positively influence competitive advantage, but there few literatures discuss the relationships among them. In this research, we include these strategic constructs in the research structure and investigate their influence on business performance. We take marketing and innovative capabilities as meditative variables of entrepreneurship and sustained competitive advantage, and use path analysis to investigate and test their relationships.

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Entrepreneurship

Joseph Schumpeter (1910) surveyed the relevant literature about entrepreneurs and brought up the term “entrepreneurship”. He believed that entrepreneurship is the cause for discovering, driving new combinations of production factors and create social economy. Since then, entrepreneurship has obtained the respect of academic communities. Scholars have no uniform term for entrepreneurship, including entrepreneurship (Schumpeter,1934), corporate entrepreneurship (Miller, 1983), entrepreneurial posture (Covin & Slevin, 1991) , entrepreneurial strategic posture (Covin, Slevin & Schultz, 1994) , entrepreneurial orientation (Lumpkin & Dess, 1996), entrepreneurial proclivity (Matsuno, Mentzer and Ozsomer, 2002), etc. Although different terms are used, the meaning is similar. Their purpose is to pursue competitive advantage of enterprises and to enhance business performance. However, after Joseph Schumpeter, most scholars use the constructs and relevant variables presented by Miller & Friesen (1982) and Miller (1983) when measuring corporate entrepreneurship. And they add different variable aspects for distinct purposes, and therefore expand the contents of entrepreneurship.

Miller (1983) considered that the enterprise that owns entrepreneurship needs to have three characteristics: the first is innovation, including product and process innovation; the second is risk-taking, i.e., the main decision maker of an enterprise needs to have the capability of risk taking; and the third is proactiveness, means an enterprise has the ability to acutely investigate the variation of the environment and adopt strategy to respond in advance. Covin & Slevin(1989) considered that the values and behaviors of entrepreneurship covers three aspects, i.e., innovativeness, risk-taking, and proactiveness. In this research, we consider that entrepreneurship does not only represent the personal characteristic of the owner or top managers of an enterprise, but also a kind of business culture. Hence, we choose the three aspects: innovativeness, risk-taking, and proactiveness by Miller (1983) and Covin and Slevin (1989) as the measurement aspects of entrepreneurship.

2. Marketing Capability

DAY (1994) considered “marketing capability” as the capability of an enterprise to utilize its knowledge, technolodge and resource to satisfy the needs of market or its customers. The success of an enterprise comes from

the value it creates for its target customers by developing proper products (services) and marketing methods. An enterprise needs to gather market information, improve marketing technologies, upgrade marketing skills and enhance management capabilities to increase its abilities to adapt new challenges from markets. DAY (1994) thought that the capability of an enterprise has close relationship with its organizational processes and organizational capabilities most frequently used in aspects of new product development and service distribution.

Atuahene – Gima (1993) indicated that marketing process often needs to be inspected when analyzing enterprise marketing problems. The process includes: 1.customer service, the purpose of customer service is satisfying needs of users and buyers (Zeithaml & Bitner, 1996) and to create competitive advantages (Easingwood & Mahajan,1989; Morris & Westbrook, 1996); 2.promotion activities, includes advertising, exhibition, propagating, and personal sales, etc. to widely applied in connecting the target markets and increase market share and sales; 3.quality of salesperson, it reflects the skills of salespersons; 4.the extension of marketing network, is related with management capability of channels and relationship with distributors (Vorhies & Harker, 2000); 5.scope of advertising, the grasp of advertising may influence market share; 6.marketing research, which denote the relevant analysis from the needs of customers to offering of products and services of competitors; 7.capability of product diversification, indicating to upgrade the image other than price, e.g., quality, service; 8.speed of new product appearing in the market, rapid development of new products and services is the key factor of competitive strategies based on innovation (Froehle et al., 2000). These eight processes are used to run their target markets by many various scale enterprises. In this research, we categorize them as the capabilities of customer services, sales, market analysis, and product diversification. The capabilities of marketing can make these marketing processes efficiently operate and could become special competitive advantages.

3. Innovative Capability

Drucker (1985a) considered innovation as to give resource new ability to create wealth. It generally needs to combine present resources in a new and productive way. He discussed innovation in more complete and systematical way, and oppose that innovation is a sudden brainstorm. He argued that innovative capability can be trained and learned. Innovation includes two phases, i.e., invention and commercialization. Porter thought that “commercialization is to utilize new method(invention), and innovation process cannot be separated with business strategies and competitive environment (Afuah, 1998)”. In other words, innovation is what an organization uses to integrate technology, organization and market change so that it can keep exist and develop (Tidd, Bessant, & Pavitt, 1997).

Innovation can be differentiated by different standards, e.g., administrative and technological innovation; product and process innovation; radical and incremental innovation. Amongst the categorization as administrative and technological innovation has special meaning. It covers social structure factors and technologies (Downs & Mohr, 1976 ; Knight, 1967 ; Rowe & Boise,1974 ; Damanpour, 1991). Furthermore, Weerawardena(2003) considered that an enterprise needs to develop technological innovation as well as non-technological innovation simultaneously. He categorized innovative capabilities as product innovation, process innovation, managerial innovation and marketing innovation.

We consider that Weerawardena’s point of view is closer to the direction of this research. Both cover technological innovative and non-technological innovative capabilities. Hence, we categorize innovative capabilities as product innovation, process innovation, managerial innovation and marketing innovation.

4. Sustained Competitive Advantage

Competitive advantage in generally indicates that an enterprise can earn more business performance than its competitors in the same industrial area by utilizing its assets and/or competencies. There are two schools of theories about competitive strategies that may affect competitive advantage. One of them is represented by Porter (1994) that explains their positioning theories by competitive strategy structure, and uses “five forces” to analyze the competitive advantage of an industry. They suggest that an enterprise ought to choose a proper industrial position, to make its competitive pressure lighter, or to adopt some actions on its rival firms to earn its own benefits. The other school is resource-based view presented by Wernerfelt (1984) and emphasized by Prahalad and Hamel (1994). They

suggest that competitive advantage of an enterprise should build on the basis of its core competences that include tangible and intangible resources.

Jacobson (1988) and Porter (1990) define sustained competitive advantage as competitive advantage that last a rather long period. Such competitive advantage should possess the following characteristics:

1. Sustainability: An enterprise should lead its rival firms and sustain a rather long period, and cannot be run after by its rival firms in rather short period by means of imitating to obtain the same competitive advantage.
2. Uniqueness: An enterprise needs to have the competencies that only owned by small number of firms.
3. Substantiality: An enterprise needs to lead its rival firms with a significant gap.

An enterprise with competitive advantage needs to offer better customer’s value and/or lower cost, thus might obtain higher market share and higher financial performance (Hunt and Morgan, 1995). Aharoni (1993) and Porter (1990) suggest to measure competitive advantage by using the index of financial performance. In this study, we use two aspects: firm’s profitability and core competencies that hard to imitate, to measure sustained competitive advantage. And firm’s profitability is measured by evaluating its consecutive 5 year business performance.

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Structure

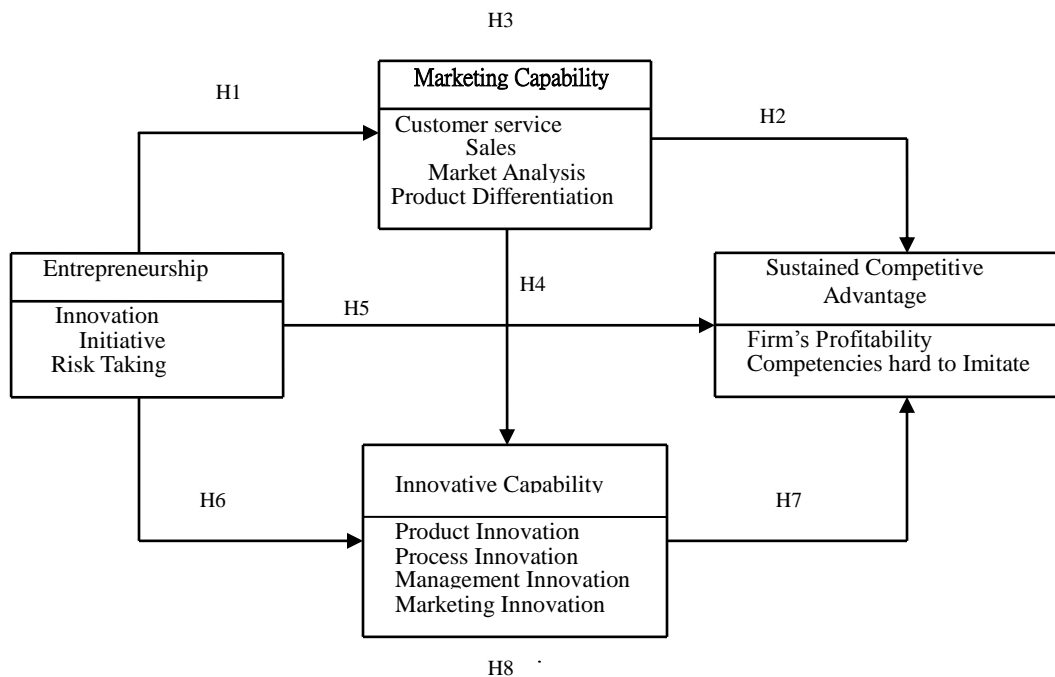


Figure 1 Research Structure

Entrepreneurship, marketing capability and innovative capability might positively impact sustained competitive advantage. By relevant literature, we present a set of hypotheses about the relationships of these constructs and by using path analysis we try to investigate the mediate effects of marketing capability and innovative capability between entrepreneurship and sustained competitive advantage. The research structure is shown as in Figure 1.

2. Hypotheses

(1) The Relationship between entrepreneurship and marketing capability

Liu, Luo and Shi (2002) considered that entrepreneurship is a kind of business culture that might foster a firm to actively enter new markets as well as to introduce new products. No matter entrepreneurship exists in firm's owner, top manager or business culture, the firm will behave more creatively, more initiatively, and more bravely to perform new business. Entrepreneurship plays a critical role for its market orientation capability (Weerawardena & O'Cass, 2004) and also important for developing new products and services (e.g. Knight, 2000; Kerin, 1992). Therefore, we give the following hypothesis:

H1: Entrepreneurship positively impacts marketing capability

(2) The Relationship between marketing capability and sustained competitive advantage

Many authors suggest that marketing capability of a firm might significantly influence their product and service competitiveness (Day, 1994; Hooly, et al., 1999; Shantanu, et al., 1999; O'Driscoll, et al., 2000). Kerin(1992) points out that marketing plays a very important role in the process of obtaining firm's competitive advantage. The generation of customer value is based on a firm's market benefit study, the choice of target market, the development of product, and market communication and distribution mechanism (Day, 1994; Woodruff, 1997). This relevant capabilities on marketing might improve a firm's products and services (Day, 1994), and therefore generate a firm's specific capability, to make it superior than its competitors (Grant, 1991). Therefore, we give the following hypothesis:

H2: Marketing capability positively impacts sustained competitive advantage

(3) The Relationships of entrepreneurship, marketing capability and sustained competitive advantage

Based on the theories about the prior two hypotheses, we infer the indirect relationship as following hypothesis:

H3: Entrepreneurship positively impacts sustained competitive advantage through marketing capability

4. The Relationship between marketing capability and innovative capability

Kerin (1992) points out that the main role of strategic marketing is innovation. Rizzoni(1991) thought that marketing capability is critical for new product development since the information about customer needs and competitor ought to be considered in the steps of new product development (Song et al., 1996). Many authors suggest that a firm needs to have enough marketing resources and skill in order to develop new products successfully (Calantone, et al. 1993; Atuahene – Gima, 1995). Therefore, we give the following hypothesis:

H4: Marketing capability positively impacts innovative capability

5. The Relationship between entrepreneurship and sustained competitive advantage

Entrepreneurship might be a very important influence factor for a firm's sustained competitive advantage (Weerawardena & O'Cass, 2004). A firm that owns the characteristics of entrepreneurship generally have better business performance (Khandwalla, 1985). A firm that owns the characteristics of entrepreneurship may agilely investigate the variety of markets and respond more rapidly than its competitors (Namen & Slevin, 1993). Therefore, we give the following hypothesis:

H5: Entrepreneurship positively impacts sustained competitive advantage

6. The Relationship between entrepreneurship and innovative capability

Drucker (1985a) suggests that social services or economic activities, as well as public institutes or private firms, all need entrepreneurship to obtain innovation and development. Entrepreneurship may help implement innovative idea, including new products, new services, new production processes, new technologies, new materials and new business models. Therefore, we give the following hypothesis:

H6: Entrepreneurship positively impacts innovative capability

7. The Relationship between innovative capability and sustained competitive advantage

A firm needs to build new idea to promote customer value and obtain competitive advantage (Schumpeter, 1934; Porter, 1990; Rothwell, 1992). AMC(1995) and Hyvarinen(1990) point out that no matter what innovation it might be, technological or non-technological, it can promote a firm’s sustained competitive advantage. Therefore, we give the following hypothesis:

H7: Innovative capability positively impacts sustained competitive advantage

8. The Relationships of entrepreneurship, innovative capability and sustained competitive advantage

Based on the theories about the prior two hypotheses, we infer the indirect relationship as following hypothesis:

H8: Entrepreneurship positively impacts sustained competitive advantage through innovative capability

9. The Relationships of entrepreneurship, marketing capability, innovative capability and sustained competitive advantage

Based on the theories about the prior two hypotheses, we infer the indirect relationship as following hypothesis:

H9: Entrepreneurship positively impacts sustained competitive advantage through marketing capability and innovative capability

RESULTS

1. Population and Sample Selection

We investigate the top 1000 Taiwanese manufacturers issued by Commonwealth magazine of Taiwan in 2009 to precede an empirical study. In total, 1000 questionnaires were mailed to senior or middle managers, and 118 complete questionnaires returned (the return rate is 11.6%). The industries of sample firms include mechanics, computer and electronics, automobiles, electrical engineering, food, clothing, chemical, steel and metal manufacturers. A pilot test was also performed to enhance the validity.

2. Reliability and Validity

We use the Cronbach’s α for examining the reliability of the instruments. The Cronbach’s α of all the constructs are shown in Table 1, in which all constructs including entrepreneurship, marketing capability, innovative capability and sustained competitive advantage have higher than .7 cut off alpha value, ranging from .72 to .89. A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed to assess and validate the measurement of factors included in the model.

Table 1 Cronbach’s α

	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Capability	Innovative Capability	Sustained Competitive Advantage
Cronbach’s α	.72	.82	.85	.89

3. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

We use structural equation modeling (SEM) and maximum method to build and analyze the structural model, and LISREL 8.7 of software for data analyses is used to verify the hypotheses. The structure equation model is shown in figure 2.

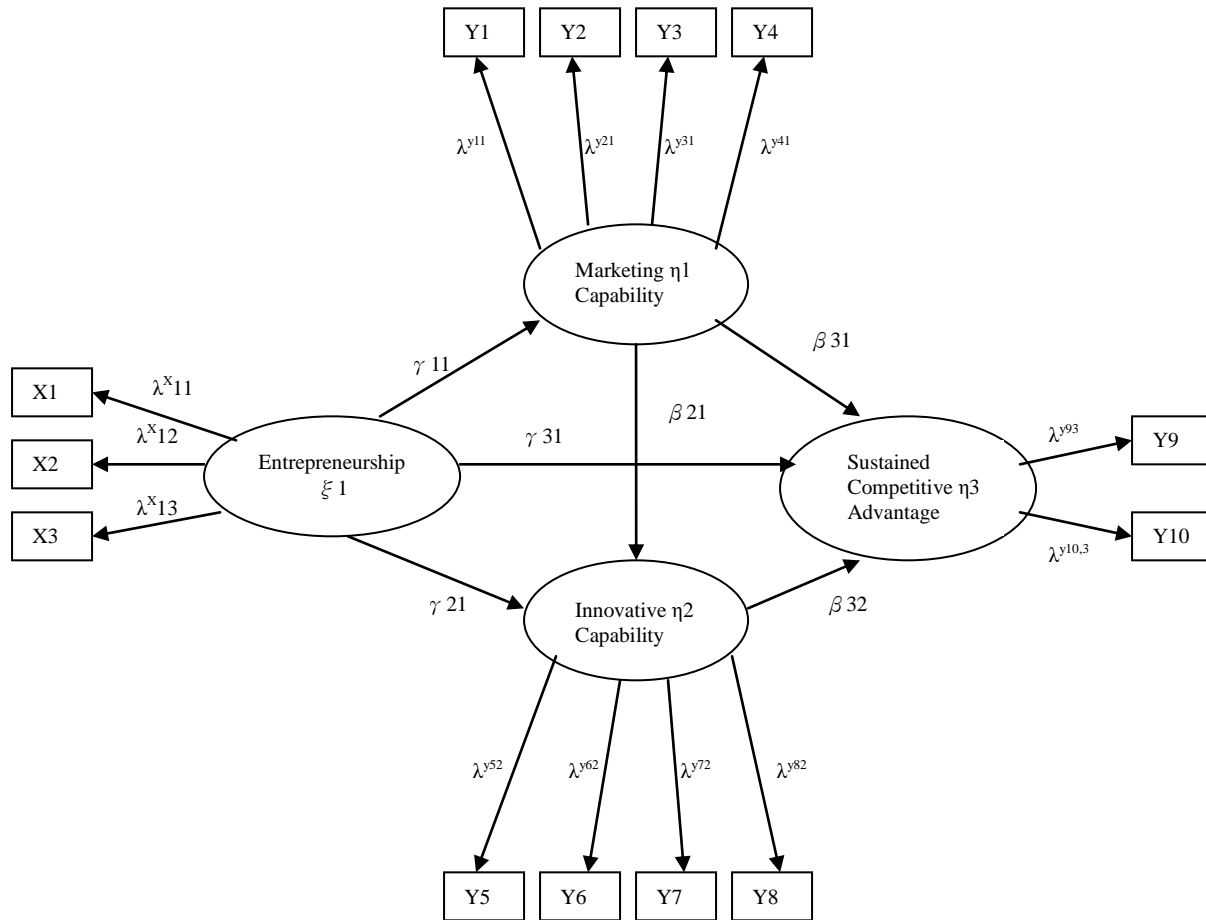


Figure 2 Structural Equation Model

All the model-fit indexes in Table 2 show that the model is fitted well.

Table 2: Model-Fit Evaluation

Model-Fit Index	Criteria	Index value
χ^2/df	<2	1.54
GFI	>.90	0.90
AGFI	>.90	0.85
NFI	>.90	0.94
NNFI	>.90	0.97
CFI	>.90	0.98
RMSEA	<.06	0.058
SRMR	<.08	.06
RMR	<.05	0.035

In the model, the estimates of parameters $\gamma_{11}, \gamma_{21}, \gamma_{31}, \beta_{21}$ and β_{32} are significant as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Estimates of Parameter $\gamma \cdot \beta$

Parameters	Estimates	T values	Significant Level
γ_{11}	.85	6.01	***
γ_{21}	.44	1.83	+
γ_{31}	.52	1.75	+
β_{21}	.42	1.77	+
β_{31}	.15	.59	×
β_{32}	.38	1.90	+

+ $p < .1 (1.645 \leq t < 1.96)$; * $p < .05 (1.96 \leq t < 2.58)$; ** $p < .01 (2.58 \leq t < 3.29)$; *** $p < .001 (3.29 \leq t)$

4. Results of Empirical Study

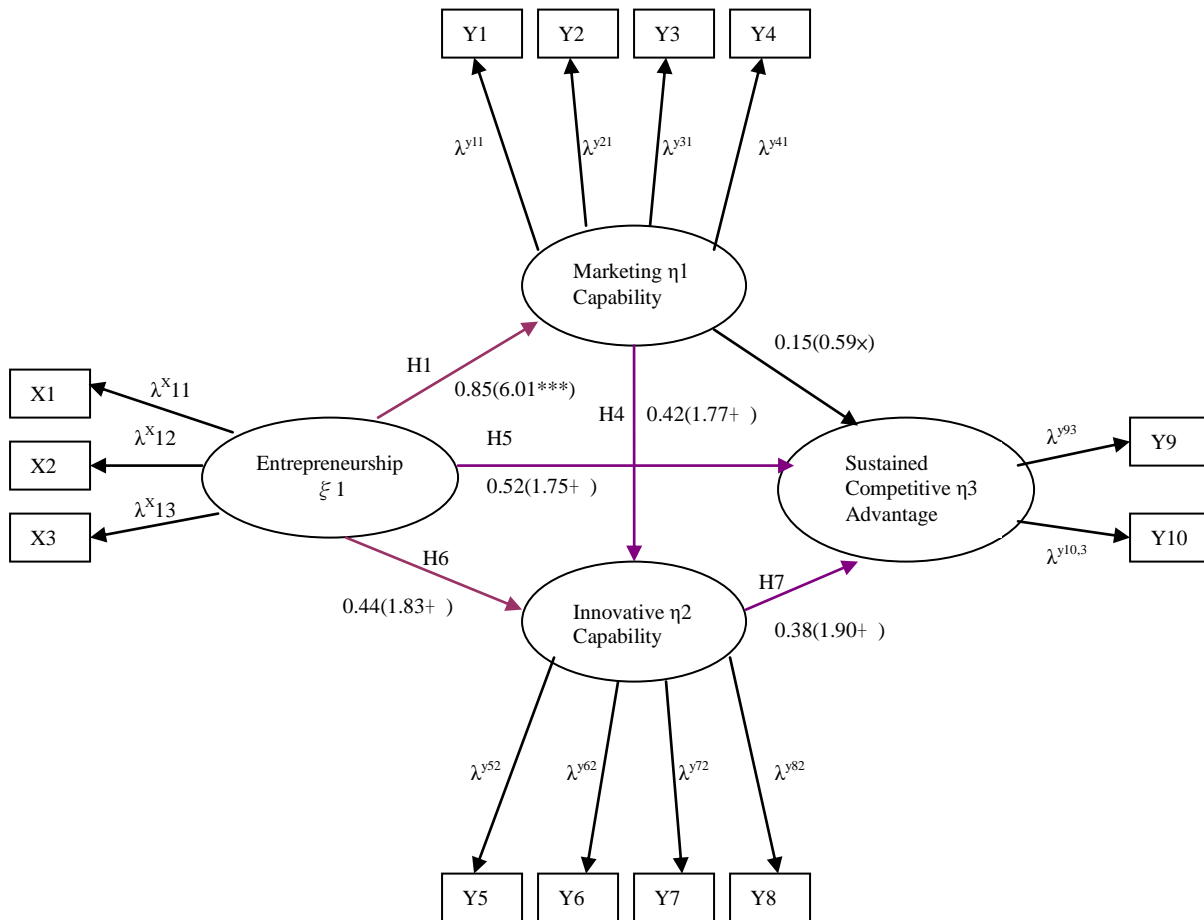


Figure 3 Results of SEM

Table 4 SEM Path Analysis

Hypotheses and Path	t-value	Significance	Results
H1 : Entrepreneurship positively impacts marketing capability (γ_{11})	6.01	***	OK
H2 : Marketing capability positively impacts sustained competitive advantage (β_{31})	.59	×	Rej
H3 : Entrepreneurship positively impacts sustained competitive advantage through marketing capability ($\gamma_{11} \rightarrow \beta_{31}$)	6.01 \rightarrow .59	*** \rightarrow ×	Rej
H4 : Marketing capability positively impacts innovative capability (β_{21})	1.77	+	OK
H5 : Entrepreneurship positively impacts sustained competitive advantage (γ_{31})	1.75	+	OK
H6 : Entrepreneurship positively impacts innovative capability (γ_{21})	1.83	+	OK
H7 : Innovative capability positively impacts sustained competitive advantage (β_{32})	1.90	+	OK
H8 : Entrepreneurship positively impacts sustained competitive advantage through innovative capability ($\gamma_{21} \rightarrow \beta_{32}$)	1.83 \rightarrow 1.90	+ \rightarrow +	OK
H9 : Entrepreneurship positively impacts sustained competitive advantage through marketing capability and innovative capability ($\gamma_{11} \rightarrow \beta_{21} \rightarrow \beta_{32}$)	1.83 \rightarrow 1.90	+ \rightarrow + \rightarrow +	OK

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, we investigate the relationships of entrepreneurship, marketing capability, innovative capability, and sustained competitive advantage. Based on structural equation modeling and LISREL 8.7 of software for data analyses, we obtain the conclusions: 1. entrepreneurship directly influence marketing capability, innovative capability and sustained competitive advantage respectively; and indirectly influence sustained competitive advantage through marketing capability and innovative capability respectively; 2. although marketing capability does not influence sustained competitive advantage directly, but influence sustained competitive advantages indirectly through innovative capability; in the other way, innovative capability influence sustained competitive advantage directly. Therefore, we suggest that an enterprise needs to develop its organizational culture of entrepreneurship and the two kinds of capabilities, marketing and innovation, hopefully to enhance its sustained competitive advantage.

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NOTES