

I s s u e 9 2 0 0 8

**Corporate Entrepreneurship in
the Newspaper Industry**

This publication is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of study, research, criticism, or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act in conjunction with international copyright agreements, no part may be reproduced for any purpose without written permission of the publisher.

First edition: December 2008
© Copyright 2008. Aldo van Weezel. Universidad de los Andes. Santiago, Chile
Ediciones Universidad de Navarra, S.A. (EUNSA)
Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Navarra
Pamplona - España

ISSN: 1695-310X
Depósito legal: NA-2.944/2002

Printed by: Gráficas Egúzkiza

Printed in Spain

Issue 9 2008

Corporate Entrepreneurship in the Newspaper Industry

Aldo van Weezel
Universidad de los Andes, Santiago Chile

*I wish to thank the generous help and
support provided by Dr. Robert Picard and
the Media Management and
Transformation Centre at Jönköping
International Business School (Sweden)*

INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION	11
1.1. Purpose	12
1.2. Theoretical basis	13
1.3. The newspaper industry as research setting	15
2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	19
2.1. Strategy and configurations	19
2.2. Strategy-making modes	25
2.3. Entrepreneurial strategy-making mode	33
2.4. Research questions	48
3. THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING INDUSTRY	49
3.1. Entrepreneurial media	49
3.2. The media business	51
3.3. Environmental changes affecting the newspaper industry	56
3.4. Organisational changes in the newspaper industry	60
3.5. Configurational models	68
4. METHOD	71
4.1. Research design	71
4.2. Quantitative method	72
4.3. Qualitative method	78
5. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS	85
5.1. Descriptive statistics	85
5.2. Factor analysis	88
5.3. Correlational analysis	91
5.4. Regression analysis	95
5.5. Testing hypotheses	100
5.6. Summary of results	107

CONTENTS

6. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS	109
6.1. El Mercurio (Santiago, Chile).....	109
6.2. El Tiempo (Bogotá, Colombia).....	127
6.3. How entrepreneurial is each newspaper?	141
6.4. Linking the findings of the case studies to the hypotheses	143
7. CONCLUSIONS	149
7.1. Examining the findings	149
7.2. Implications for management	157
7.3. Future research	159
REFERENCES	163
APPENDIX	185

1. Introduction

The business environment for media firms has significantly changed in recent years being the newspaper industry one of the most affected sectors. As a consequence, many newspapers firms around the world have restructured their businesses and operations (e.g. Nordjyske Medier in Denmark became a multimedia company that now includes a website, a radio, and a 24-hours news channel), established alliances to support new ventures (e.g. major American newspaper publishers, such as Gannet and The Tribune Company, have partnered with Google to reach local advertisers), launched new products (e.g. Colombia's Casa Editorial El Tiempo launched a local television station to help diversifying its media portfolio) or entered into new markets (e.g. Argentina's Clarin Group revamped the paid newspaper La Razón launching it as a free-daily in 2000).

Until recently the newspaper industry's worries have mainly been confined to the publishing of one single daily newspaper that would cater for most of the information needs of the public in the geographic area where it operated. Nevertheless, the declining sales in numerous countries, and a slash in advertising revenues are threatening the survival of many newspaper firms by jeopardising the two main pillars of the traditional newspaper business model, namely readers and advertisers (cf. Picard, 2002). Circulation of dailies has fallen 4.5% in North America, 9.9% in South America and 6.3% in Europe during the period 2001-2005 (World Press Trends, 2006); the share of advertising expenditure for print media has moved down from 49.1% in 1996 to 38.5% in 2005 (World Advertising Trends, 2006). While readers turn to other sources of information and news (e.g. Google News), advertisers have replaced part of their budgets spent in newspapers with more cost-effective alternatives (e.g. direct marketing). The reasons for these changes are diverse, but one of the main drivers is technology. Although changes in technology are

shaking the current newspaper business model, new opportunities arise for these firms as technology evolves. Readers can be reached not only by means of a print newspaper; richer multimedia content can be conveyed in an increasing number of devices, such as mobile phones and PDAs. Different audiences demand different types of content on the appropriate platform depending on the time of the day and the day of the week. This requires a shift not only in technological aspects, but a change in the mindset of what it takes to successfully manage a newspaper firm. The opportunities seem to be there, and it comes down to the managers and the organisation to spot and exploit them.

The managers in the aforementioned newspaper companies have realised that adapting to a changing environment is necessary to survive and prosper. Their willingness to redefine the newspaper business and to explore new revenue-generating avenues indicate a desire for recognising and seizing new opportunities, embarking on risky projects, and being creative and innovative – in sum, being entrepreneurial. Their entrepreneurial behaviour is also combined with several changes in the organisation allowing for the implementation of their vision. But, to what extent will an entrepreneurial stance, when making strategic decisions and the accompanying organisational changes, translate into improved performance? Helping to elucidate this relationship is central to the purpose of this study.

1.1. Purpose

The entrepreneurship literature shows evidence of a positive relationship between being entrepreneurial and reaching a higher level of performance. Nevertheless, researchers have found that the organisational structure and the environmental conditions faced by firms may influence this relationship. How these circumstances shape the connection between an entrepreneurial behaviour and performance is a matter, as the study will demonstrate, that is still in need of further research.

Therefore, this research seeks to look into the effect of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode in the performance of established firms facing a changing environment, and at the same time explore the effects of the organisational structure and environmental conditions in producing such outcome. This relationship and its complexities will be analysed in the context of the newspaper industry, which is currently facing major challenges, rendering it an appropriate research setting.

1.2. Theoretical basis

With the aim of fulfilling the purpose of this study, I will draw on concepts and theories from two closely connected research fields: strategic management and entrepreneurship. This section provides a concise appraisal of how these fields will establish the foundations of this study. The chapters that follow will provide a review of the extant literature.

Studying the relationship between strategy and performance is at the core of the strategic management research field. In broad terms, strategic management is mainly concerned with exploitation of resources, capabilities, and the position of the firm in its relevant market. Exploitation of resources and capabilities is undertaken by developing and implementing a sound strategy and designing an appropriate organisational structure, while taking into account the external conditions the firm is facing. The configurational view on strategy, as a research stream within strategic management, is particularly interested in understanding the importance of these relations, thus a fit among strategy, structure and environment is perceived as the key to improved performance (cf. Miles and Snow, 1978; Miller, 1987). As long as the purpose of this study is investigating the relations among these elements, this theoretical framework seems appropriate.

Whereas strategic management literature is mainly focused on profit-seeking behaviour, entrepreneurship research deals mostly with opportunity recognition and exploitation (cf. Shane and Venkataraman,

2000; Hitt et al., 2002). Entrepreneurship is alertness to new opportunities (cf. Kopple and Minniti, 2003), thus opportunities become the focus of an organisation's entrepreneurial strategies. This is especially recognised by the corporate entrepreneurship (CE) literature. CE is an aspect of entrepreneurship, which examines how existing companies make efforts in order to spot opportunities and exploit them in the context of a renewal in a bid to adapt the organisation and its strategies towards a changing environment (Guth and Ginsberg, 1990). This entrepreneurial behaviour at the firm level has been conceptualised by several authors, namely Miller (1983), Covin and Slevin (1991), Lumpkin and Dess (1996), and Stevenson and Jarillo (1986, 1990). They elaborate on the distinctive dimensions that define the decision-making mode that takes place in entrepreneurial firms. Their constructs will be used in this study to assess the strategy-making mode of firms in order to look for possible effects on performance.

A strategy-making mode is understood as a combination of dimensions or elements of strategy-making (e.g. proactiveness, risk-taking, reward philosophy) that work together to define a coherent pattern of action for the firm (cf. Dess and Lumpkin, 2001). It is noteworthy that an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode is usually associated with higher performance (Barringer and Bluedorn, 1999; Rauch et al, in press; Wiklund, 1999; Zahra, 1991). Although it is frequently argued in the literature that this relationship with performance has not been consistently demonstrated, empirical tests of this relationship tend more often than not to corroborate this tie between being entrepreneurial and achieving higher performance (Rauch et al., in press). The reason for some of this controversy is due perhaps to the fact that this relationship does not seem to be as straightforward as it might appear (Lumpkin and Dess, 1996; Dess, Lumpkin and, Covin, 1997; Lyon, Lumpkin, and Dess, 2000; Lumpkin and Dess, 2001; Wiklund and Shepherd, 2005).

The need to explain the relationship between an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode and the firm's performance requires detailed attention be placed on the factors enhancing or curbing that relation (Short, Payne and Ketchen, 2008). Hence the necessity to incorporate

interaction effects among strategy-making, environment and organisation, i.e. a configurational approach to strategy.

1.3. The newspaper industry as research setting

Corporate entrepreneurship is valuable in established organisations wanting to remain competitive, but it is particularly necessary when industries are changing (Covin and Miles, 1999; Ireland, Covin and Kuratko, 2009). This is the case with the media industries where deregulation and technological changes have altered the way they compete. The media industry is undergoing profound transformations affecting market structures, organisational structures, strategy processes, and ultimately the relationship between firms and their stakeholders, particularly audiences and advertisers (Aris and Bughin, 2005). Though all media are suffering from this transformation, this study will focus on a particular sector as the research setting: the newspaper publishing industry. Newspaper companies have exploited their traditional business model for decades and now they suddenly face the need to adapt to a new competitive environment.

An influential weekly titled one of its editions with the appalling question: “Who killed the newspaper?” (Economist, 25 August 2006). Although the complete extinction of the newspaper is not likely to occur according to most industry observers –yet Meyer (2004) predicts it to happen by the year 2043– there are many signs showing the need to adapt to a new environment (Ferguson, 2006; Küng, 2008). However, change is difficult because of inertia, especially owners’ and managers’ established modes of thought, strategy, and action (Prahalad and Bettis, 1986). Oftentimes change is perceived as something negative unless survival is compromised.

From a historical perspective, the newspaper industry appeared to be in jeopardy following the emergence of the electronic media – i.e. radio and television (Dimmick, 2003). But it was only after the appearance of the Internet in the second half of the 1990s when the industry’s worries became real. The newspaper industry has usually

enjoyed profitability above market average when compared to other industries (Picard, 2003; Picard, 2004a). As a consequence, newspaper managers did not see themselves forced to undertake any action to improve their situation until new business models for the provision of news and information emerged with the Internet challenging the traditional newspaper business model (Picard, 2002). But the need for change is more felt now as newspaper managers proceed ahead with plans promoting new entrepreneurial behaviour. This situation makes this study not only pertinent but also timely.

Newspapers have been around in the world for a long time¹, and the newspaper publishing companies that serve us today are in many cases centennial companies. On the one hand, this might lead to a strong organisational inertia where customs and traditional rules are highly regarded². On the other hand, innovation and creativity are crucial for their success since their products are the result of the continuous flow of creative ideas. The headlines of tomorrow's newspapers must be as captivating as possible to attract prospective readers as they pass by the newsstand. Furthermore, consumers are changing their lifestyles and the way they interact with media products, including newspapers and other news sources. This means that innovation is important not merely because of content per se. Today's consumers want content to reach them in the right place at the right time (PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2006b). This task is not easy. Delivering content today depends not only on the strategy mode emphasising an entrepreneurial behaviour, but also on several pertinent organisational dimensions. This study focuses on three of them, namely internal boundaries, external boundaries, and customer interaction. A more detailed analysis is provided in chapter 3, but the basic concepts are outlined below.

1 According to the World Press Association, the first modern newspapers appeared in the first half of the 17th century (http://www.wan-press.org/article.php3?id_article=2821, retrieved on November 6, 2007).

2 For instance, the Wall Street Journal has been redesigned only twice since its foundation in 1889 (Presentation given by Wall Street Journal's Publisher L. GORDON CROVITZ in Mexico, October 2007).

First, newspapers – and also any content-oriented media company – depend on the talents of creative people who must be able to come up with innovative ideas all the time (Caves, 2000; Küng, 2004, 2007). Hence managers must provide the necessary conditions in order to keep creative ideas flowing and having them translated into successful media products. This is a relevant issue for newspapers because of a traditional ‘wall’ in and around the print newsroom (Bogart, 2005). These walls affect the newspaper as they lead to continuous tension between the creative and the business sides in media companies, and also between the traditional print newsroom and its digital, e.g. online-counterpart. Although this situation is changing, it remains to be seen whether lowering the boundaries between managers and the newsroom and between online and print newsrooms will be of benefit to the company.

Second, it is important to examine the extent to which newspaper companies are willing and prepared to adjust their external boundaries, an issue which this study attempts to explore. The companies will be assessed considering the level of outsourcing with regard to the different activities that newspapers carry on. Outsourcing has become one of the main strategies in industries facing crisis since it is usually directed towards the implementation of cost reduction strategies (cf. Quinn and Hilmer, 1994). While outsourcing might help the organisation to focus on its core activities – those that help to create and sustain its competitive advantage (cf. Prahalad and Hamer, 1990) – to become more cost-effective, it is also possible for the organization to outstretch itself and jeopardise its competitive advantage (Teece, 1987).

Finally, the tension inside newspaper companies that is analysed in this study resides in the understanding or misunderstanding of what readers want. Though this might sound as a problem common to all industries, it has its own particularities in news media such as newspapers. The organisational culture in newsrooms is very strong and most journalists are passionate about what they do and regard their work with highly ethical standards (McManus, 1997; Sylvie, 2007). On the one hand, this helps them to usually improve quality levels. On the other hand, they could be producing content for an *idealised reader*

that does not exist in practice. The interaction between the newspaper and the consumers thus becomes a key issue affecting the organisation. Nevertheless, since newspapers also cater for the needs of advertisers, a disconnection between what the newsroom produces and what readers want might hurt circulation and consequently advertising spending on that medium. It is worth to notice that the majority of newspapers would not be financially viable without the income they get from advertisers (cf. World Newspaper Trends, 2006).

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Strategy and configurations

Strategy can be either viewed as something planned by top managers and communicated to the organisation in order to be implemented, i.e. plan, ploy, position – or it can be viewed as emerging from a shared view of the world across the organisation in a bottom-up fashion, i.e. pattern, perspective (cf. Bourgeois and Brodwin, 1984; Mintzberg, 1987). Despite this multiplicity of denotations, they have in common the fact that strategy deals with decision-making within an organisation (Johnson and Scholes, 1997). Since this study analyses a distinctive style of decision-making, the one that favours corporate entrepreneurship, the most suitable definition of strategy is as a *pattern*. In words of Mintzberg (1987: 12), strategy is “a pattern in a stream of actions... [and] *consistency* in behaviour, *whether or not* intended”. The question turns to whether we are concerned with the decision-making process, i.e. the stream of actions, or the outcomes of that process.

Bourgeois (1980) addresses this difference arguing that research on strategy has been undertaken from two perspectives, namely content and process. The former focuses on *what* strategies are implemented, that is the result of a decision-making process; the latter is concerned with *how* those strategies were formulated, that is the process itself of decision-making. Chakravarthy and Doz (1992) explain that strategy content research focuses on “what strategic positions of the firm lead to optimal performance under varying environmental contexts,” while strategy process research concentrates on “how a firm’s administrative systems and decision processes influence its strategic positions” (p. 5). Though they “emphasize different aspects of the general manager’s problem” both perspectives are ultimately interested in the firm’s performance (p. 5).

I have formulated the purpose of this study in a manner to explain the casual linkages of a particular mode of strategy-making, i.e. the connection between entrepreneurial strategy-making and performance. Furthermore, as explained previously, a strategy-making mode is a combination of several dimensions that describe how decisions regarding strategic issues are made (cf. Hart, 1992). Therefore, this study falls into the category of strategy process research since it investigates the dimensions influencing the decision-making process of managers. These dimensions, together forming an entrepreneurial decision-making mode when they are observed in the firm, refer to the processes that make possible to seize opportunities and exploit them, i.e. acting entrepreneurially. However, this research will not examine the process of decision-making itself, but the perceptions and attitudes of managers regarding the dimensions that shape the mode, i.e. the pattern of actions. Process is understood, then, as an explanation of a causal relationship between observed inputs (i.e. managerial perceptions) and outputs (i.e. performance) (cf. Van de Ven, 1992: 170).

The problem is that performance does not depend exclusively on the firm's strategy. Early researchers found that the firm's structure and environment were also major determinants of its performance (cf. Miller, 1987). Burns and Stalker (1961) argue that mechanistic organisations are more effective in stable environments, whilst the organic form is more effective in dynamic, uncertain environments. Woodward (1965) contends that the best performers are those who follow the structural norms of their technology groups, while Lawrence and Lorsch (1967) argue that firms highly differentiated and highly integrated in dynamic environments, as well as those undifferentiated with low integration in stable environments, perform better. These seminal works give form to what is called *contingency theory*, where the main idea is that the environment poses challenges that must be dealt with structurally (Thompson, 1967; Perrow, 1970; Khandwalla, 1972 and 1973). This does not mean that there is only one way to organise a firm; the characteristics of the organisational context help to determine the success of a particular organisational form. Thus, even if it is possible to find a wide range of effective organisational forms, they are not random (Galbraith, 1973).

The strategy devised by the organisation might also help to determine which structure is more effective. Chandler (1962) finds out that firms seeking growth in a single industry employ a centralised functional form, whilst firms growing in a variety of industries prefer a decentralised and divisional form. The relationship between strategy and structure has also been extended to the relationship between strategy and environment (Child, 1972; Hofer, 1976; Cooper and Schendel, 1976). For instance, Paine and Andersson (1977) show that four strategy formulation modes – adaptive planning, planning, adaptive entrepreneurial, and entrepreneurial – emerge depending on perceived environmental uncertainty and perceived need for internal change. Though some research has demonstrated that the right match between strategy and structure affects performance (cf. Rumelt, 1974), others have questioned the direction of causality arguing that structure might also be a major influence on the firm's strategy (cf. Bower, 1970; Bourgeois and Astley, 1979; Keats and Hitt, 1988).

Contingency theory has been extremely fruitful to advance the strategic management research field, but some researchers have criticised it for limiting the number of explanatory relationships when a firm performs better or worse (Miller, 1981). In search for a more complete explanation, Miller and Friesen (1977, 1978) explore the relationship between strategy-making, structure and environment in order to explain performance. After analysing 81 business cases, they come up with a taxonomy of strategic archetypes: six archetypes are among the successful firms, and four different archetypes among the unsuccessful ones. In contrast to contingency theory, the search for archetypes is directed toward the understanding of how all the parts fit together (Miller, 1996).

Miles and Snow (1978) take a different path to elucidate archetypes or strategic modes. In contrast to Miller and Friesen's (1978) taxonomy approach, they design a theory to formulate a typology of firms. The typology they come up with consists of four types of firms, namely defenders, prospectors, analyzers and reactors. Each type approaches the strategic issues from different perspectives and has an organisational structure that enables it to act in a definite way. The prospector type is often related to a firm that behaves

entrepreneurially, thus the “prospector’s prime capability is that of finding and exploiting a new product and market opportunities” (p. 56). The prospector is usually more interested in keeping the level of innovation rather than sustaining profits. Defenders, in turn, are the opposite of prospectors; these organisations “devote primary attention to improving the efficiency of their existing operations” (p. 29). The third strategic type, analyzers, is situated between defenders and prospectors. Analyzers look for balancing exploration and exploitation. Miles and Snow (1978) explain that the analyzers’ problem is “how to locate and exploit new product and market opportunities while simultaneously maintaining a firm base of traditional products and customers” (p. 78). The organisation must also adapt “to accommodate both stable and dynamic areas of operation” (p. 79). Consequently, the fourth type of organisation is the one unable to find the fit thus becoming a reactor. It is the result of managers who cannot respond effectively as the relations among strategy, structure and environment are inconsistent.

The aforementioned studies comprise the beginnings of the configurational approach to strategy. This research stream has since split into three different paths (Miller, 1996). One type of research has tried to empirically find archetypes, as in the case of Miller and Friesen (1978). Using the industrial organisation paradigm as a theoretical ground, researchers looked at the industry structure, i.e. barriers to entry, number of firms, and their size, to empirically identify strategic groups and explain performance (cf. Ketchen, Thomas and Snow, 1993; Porter, 1981). Since the results of these inductive studies are equivocal, researchers have moved beyond industry structure adding also organisational aspects and a more deductive reasoning. A second type of research has tried to formulate the configurations starting from theory as exemplified in the works of Burns and Stalker (1961), Mintzberg (1973, 1979), and Miles and Snow (1978). Typologies, as described by Miller (1996) have three features: they are “well informed by theory”, “their types invoke contrasts and facilitate empirical progress”, and the variables employed “to describe each type are shown to cohere in thematic and interesting ways” (p. 507). This latter characteristic is the fundamental quality of configurations and leads to a third type of research, configuration as “a quality or property

that varies among organizations” (Miller, 1996: 509). This is addressed in the following subsection.

Miller (1996: 509) defines configuration as “the degree to which an organisation’s elements are orchestrated and connected by a single theme”. It “represents a number of specific and separate attributes which are meaningful collectively rather than individually” (Dess, Newport, and Rasheed, 1993: 775-6). The terms *gestalt* and *archetype* are also used as synonymous for the term configuration.

The configurational approach to strategy builds over previous theoretical constructs that address the relationships strategy/environment and strategy/structure to explain performance in terms of a more complex set of relationships among these three elements. Miller (1986) argues that “elements of strategy, structure and environment often coalesce or configure into a manageable number of common, predictably useful types that describe large proportion of high-performing organizations” (p. 235-6).

A configurational view to strategy raises two issues elaborated in more detail below. First, the notion that there is not a best configuration, but several ways to achieve high performance; this characteristic of configurations is called equifinality. Second, the relations among the elements of the configuration are complex and interrelated; changing one element affects the others in either positive or negative ways. This implies that researching configurations means trying to find a ‘fit’ among the different elements.

The concept of equifinality, key in configurational research, is something not present in contingency theories. It states that within a particular environment there is more than one way to prosper – not an infinite number but several ways to achieve high performance (Doty, Glick, and Huber, 1993). Miles and Snow, for instance, contend that any of the strategic types they describe in their framework – with the obvious exception of reactors – is able to perform well in any industry as long as the configuration is well implemented. Yet there is mixed evidence regarding this assertion; while some studies have confirmed Miles and Snow’s proposition (e.g. Snow and Hrebiniak, 1980), others have found conflicting results (e.g. Hambrick, 1983).

Equifinality is closely linked to the concept of fit. Fit refers to the need for a match among strategy, structure and environment, which can be reached in different ways as long as it is a coherent system³. For instance, an interesting recognition of the importance of fit among the different elements in an organisation, its strategy and the environment is found in Porter (1996). Competitive advantage arises from fit across a set of activities carried out by a company, and its sustainability is the result of this interaction among activities rather than each activity individually. Porter (1996) argues that “different positions (with their tailored activities) require different product configurations, different equipment, different employee behaviour, different skills, and different management systems” (p. 69). Therefore, strategic fit among activities leads not only to obtain a competitive advantage, but also to a sustainable one, given the impossibility to mimic the whole system of activities.

This study seeks to understand how configurations relate to the performance of established firms. Configurations are understood as a fit among the strategy-making mode, the organisational structure and the environment. This view of configurations can be considered middle ground between the taxonomical and the typological approaches. The former is empirically derived using an inductive reasoning, while the latter is usually a deductive and idealised model of firms. In contrast to these approaches, this study looks into the firms’ strategy-making mode and tries to find the configurations that spur higher performance by analysing how different contingent variables form coherent configurations. The following sections delve into the arena of strategy-making mode, organisational structure and environment and how this study explains and interprets them and on the dimensions of which it formulates its variables.

³ Although Miles and Snow do not explicitly address the concept of fit in their 1978 book, they later agree that “the concept of fit could be used to explain the dynamics of organisational adaptation and effectiveness” (Hambrick, 2003, p. xviii).

2.2. Strategy-making modes

A strategy-making mode is a combination of dimensions or elements of strategy-making that work together defining a coherent pattern of action for the firm (Dess and Lumpkin, 2001). These dimensions of strategy-making are “thought to encompass the full range of organisational activities that address issues of decision making, planning and management” (Lumpkin and Dess, 1995). The question is what are those dimensions or elements? This particular question, as in the case of the definition of strategy, has vexed scholars in the field.

The search for strategy-making modes can be traced back to the early years of strategy research where the rational approach was dominant (Hart, 1992). Mintzberg (1973) develops the concept by posing the question: “How do organisations make important decisions and link them together to form strategies?” (p. 44). The search for an answer leads him to describe three different types of firms, each with a particular mode to undertake the decision-making process: the entrepreneurial mode is described as one where “one strong leader takes bold, risky actions on behalf of the corporation”; the adaptive mode is the one in which “the organisation adapts in small, disjointed steps to difficult environments”; and the planning mode in which “formal analysis is used to plan explicit, integrated strategies for the future” (p. 44). Each mode is thus a combination of the kind of motives for decisions, goals of the organisation, the way proposals are evaluated, who makes the choices, the decision horizon, the preferred environment, decision linkages, flexibility, the size of moves, and vision of direction. When each mode should be used depends on the organisation itself, e.g. size and age, but also on the type of leadership and features of the environment (as explained in previous section). In contrast to Miles and Snow typology which sees the organisation-environment dyad as an adaptation cycle, i.e. a configurational perspective, Mintzberg focuses on the processes by which strategies emerge (cf. Segev, 1987).

Miller and Friesen (1978) develop 11 dimensions of strategy making. These include innovation, adaptiveness, integration,

analysis, multiplexity, futurity, proactiveness, expertise, risk-taking, consciousness, and traditions. The extent firms qualify along these dimensions allows classifying them as having a particular organisational orientation, such as adaptive-positive, assertive-analytical, etc. This view on the dimensions of a strategy-making mode emphasises the decision-making by the firm's managers.

The challenges to the assumption of complete rationality lead to the emergence of new concepts and notions with regard to strategy making, i.e. bounded rationality and behavioural theories (cf. Cyert and March, 1963). Top managers are not the only ones influencing the firm's strategy; other members in the organisation also have an impact. For instance, Hart (1992) develops an integrative framework "by focusing on the role interrelationships between top managers and organizational members in strategy-making" (Hart and Banbury, 1994: 252). In line with the roles of the members in the organisation, different strategy-making processes emerge and their respective styles, i.e., imperial, cultural, analytical, procedural, and organic.

The task of enumerating dimensions of strategy making would certainly lead to several more pages. However, the objective here is merely to review the concept of strategy-making modes in order to settle on a particular mode, that is entrepreneurial strategy-making which is elaborated in Section 2.3.

Organisational structure

The understanding of the relationship between strategy and organisational structure has been a dominant topic in the academic literature. As mentioned earlier in the discussion of contingency theories, the authors studying this relationship have argued in different directions emphasising at times the importance of structure or strategy.

According to Ranson, Hinings and Greenwood (1980), "structure is usually understood to imply a configuration of activities that is characteristically enduring and persistent; the dominant feature of

organizational structure is its patterned regularity” (p. 1). These activities and relationships have originated different typologies, such as the classification of functional versus divisional structure (Chandler, 1962). However, the most common dimensions employed to study organisational structures are centralisation, formalisation, and complexity (Child, 1974). Centralisation is the degree of concentration of decision-making; formalisation refers to the extent rules and procedures are important in an organisation to prescribe behaviour; finally, complexity relates to the number of parts that compose the organisation and their interrelatedness. Dalton, Todor, Spendolini, Fielding, and Porter (1980) make a distinction between structural dimensions – organisational/subunit size, span of control, flat/tall hierarchy, and administrative intensity – and structuring dimensions – specialisation, formalisation, and centralisation. Hence a definite answer to the dimensions of an organisation’s structure proves difficult to find.

The relationship between structure and strategy is perhaps not that difficult to grasp when leaning on the arguments March and Simon (1958) advance. They contend that an organisation’s structure imposes boundaries of rationality, which are the result of the cognitive limitations of the members of the organisation. In this way an organisational structure influences the coming strategies by delimiting responsibilities, establishing communication channels, setting up control mechanisms, and so on. In other words, “the characteristics of a firm’s strategic decision-making process are affected by its overall, dominant structure” (Fredrickson, 1986: 281).

This study seeks to find an answer to what degree the organisational structure affects the firm’s performance when employing an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode. It is necessary, thus, to decide on the dimensions to be considered as relevant for this study. To find an answer, three more studies, revealing a relationship between certain structural dimensions and entrepreneurial strategy, are reviewed here.

The first study, Mintzberg’s (1973), requires that power in the entrepreneurial firm be centralised in the hands of the chief executive

officer. Mintzberg says that this is more common in small and/or young organisations, or when the organisation is in trouble and has nothing to lose. Other characteristics of this type of firm are its proactiveness, desire to grow, long term horizon, flexibility, loosely coupled decision linkages, and a general vision of direction.

The second, by Miles and Snow (1978), sees the Prospector type of firm as the most entrepreneurial among the four cited in the study because it focuses on “finding and exploiting new product and market opportunities” (p. 55). Given this goal, prospector-like firm needs to (1) constantly monitor and scan the environment, (2) be able to locate new markets and develop new products in order to grow, (3) be flexible to achieve higher effectiveness when exploring new ventures, (4) have people who are skilful in developing and applying technology, (5) have a planning process more centred on contingencies and problem finding than on problem solving, (6) have a structure oriented towards a product organisation with a low degree of structural formalisation, (7) have a control system that is result-oriented, (8) have the necessary integrators, i.e. liaisons, to solve problems among different units, and (9) appraise performance comparing previous years and competitors, instead of relying on efficiency measures (Miles and Snow, 1978). Because of all these characteristics, prospectors usually succeed in unstable environments, where there is a rapid technological change. Consequently, they pay particular attention to R&D activities and try to align these efforts with research on customer needs (DeSarbo, Di Benedetto, Song and Sinha, 2005). Furthermore, integration among the different parts composing the organization is also a relevant characteristic of the organisation.

The third study is that by Miller and Friesen (1982) who argue that the structural variable centralization (concentration) is negatively associated with innovation. Furthermore, and following Lawrence and Lorsch (1967), differentiation and integration would also play a role in the level of integration. Differentiated organisations are more likely to have the diversity and richness of resources necessary to come up with innovations. At the same time, integration is required to ensure effective collaboration (cf. Galbraith, 1973). According to Miller and Friesen (1978), these arguments are true for conservative

and entrepreneurial firms, but to a lesser extent in the latter case. In entrepreneurial firms, it is the strategy that is the main driver of innovation if compared with the conservative firm. However, integration would be negatively correlated with innovation in entrepreneurial firms: “The innovation proposals of enthusiastic but reckless executives are likely to be pared down by departments whose aim it is to ensure effective resource management and efficiency” (p. 7).

Environmental characteristics

Not only the characteristics of the organisation have an influence on the strategic decision process, but the context and environment also have an effect (cf. Rajagopalan, Rasheed, and Datta, 1993). Several theoretical approaches have been used to understand the effects of the environment on organisations – in addition to the discussion regarding if the environment should be treated as an objective reality or a perceptual phenomenon (cf. Sharfman and Dean, 1991). Aldrich (1979) identifies six environmental dimensions, namely concentration, heterogeneity, stability, turbulence, capacity, and consensus. Dess and Beard (1984) reduce these six dimensions to three using factor analysis – complexity, dynamism, and munificence. Complexity refers to the large number and variety of organisations with which a given firm has to deal with. Dynamism refers to changes that are difficult to predict thus bringing in uncertainty for managers. Munificence refers to the capacity of the environment to carry a certain number of organisations. It has been defined more precisely as “the scarcity or abundance of critical resources needed by (one or more) firms operating within an environment” (Castrogiovanni, 1991: 542). When resources are scarce, competition increases and profitability is affected negatively (Dess and Beard, 1984; Porter, 1980).

There is a close link in the literature between dynamism and environmental uncertainty. Duncan (1972) claims that dynamism is a main contributor to the managers’ perception of environmental uncertainty. Duncan’s definition of environmental uncertainty

comprises three parts, (1) a lack of information about the environment needed to make decisions – response uncertainty; (2) lack of knowledge about the consequences of those decisions – effect uncertainty; and (3) inability to assign probabilities about the occurrence of future events – state uncertainty (cf. Downey, Hellriegel, and Slocum, 1975; Milliken, 1987). Researchers have adopted one or more of these different dimensions of uncertainty in their research, but most of the time the meaning of environmental uncertainty is not specified because it is assumed that everyone knows what it is. As a general definition, Milliken suggests that uncertainty be defined as “an individual’s perceived inability to predict something accurately” (p. 136).

Miles and Snow (1978) argue that the source of uncertainty is the organisation’s external environment. They define environmental uncertainty as “the predictability of conditions in the organisation’s environment” (p. 195). In their research they employ a questionnaire of 25 items to assess how managers perceive the predictability of the external environment in reference to the suppliers of raw materials, competitors’ behaviour, clients, financial/capital markets, government regulatory agency actions, and behaviour of labour unions (cf. Ireland, Hitt, Bettis, de Porras, 1987).

The level of perceived environmental uncertainty may influence the firm’s performance. If managers perceive high uncertainty, regardless the objective level of uncertainty, more resources and time will be devoted to scanning and forecasting. Furthermore, linear models of strategic management might not be efficient. The reaction of managers to high levels of uncertainty could also lead the managers to imitate the competitors’ strategies – especially if successful – or simply delay the development of new courses of action (Milliken, 1987).

Therefore, munificence and uncertainty are arguably the most relevant characteristics to take into consideration when studying the relationship between strategy making and performance in mature industries facing considerable changes. Firms in these industries need to vie for the available resources while considering the technological changes that can be turned into new business opportunities. The

availability of resources is captured by the concept of environmental munificence, while the ambiguity generated by a changing technology is captured by the concept of environmental uncertainty.

Because this study is mainly concerned with exploring how performance is explained by an entrepreneurial attitude in strategy making, these two environmental dimensions are relevant since an entrepreneurial behaviour requires access to resources and it is best suited for facing a changing environment which involves uncertainties to a significant extent. Researchers have found evidence regarding these issues. For instance, access to resources is recognised to be crucial in the firm's ability to experiment with new products and strategies (Bourgeois, 1981; Cyert and March, 1963), while innovation is associated with higher performance in uncertain and dynamic environments (cf. Covin and Slevin, 1997; Miller, 1988). Nonetheless, Wiklund and Shepherd (2005) find that entrepreneurial orientation coupled with a stable environment and low access to financial resources results in a higher performance for small businesses, in contrast to the expected configuration of high dynamism and high access to capital. These results are interesting but they need to be contrasted with the situation of established firms competing in a mature industry.

Performance

At the outset of this chapter I argue that performance is a main concern in the strategic management research field (cf. Schendel, 1992). This is also highlighted by Venkatraman and Ramanujam (1986) pointing out that “[f]or the strategy researcher, the option to move away from defining (and measuring) performance or effectiveness is not a viable one” (p. 801). At the same time, the authors warn that how performance is treated is one of the “thorniest issues” that strategy scholars must face in their research. It is therefore necessary to shed further light on performance since this study's main purpose is to address the relationship between it and entrepreneurial behaviour.

Connolly, Conlon and Deutsch (1980: 212) argue that an answer to the question “How well is entity X performing?” would be contingent on who is asking. A single and universal answer is unlikely since performance is tied to the objectives and goals of the interested party, i.e. different stakeholders might have different expectations. Nonetheless, strategy research has focused on two aspects of performance, namely financial and operational (Venkatraman and Ramanujam, 1986). The former is usually measured employing sales growth, profitability, earnings per share, and so on. In contrast to financial performance, operational performance takes into account indicators such as the introduction of new products, market-share, product quality, and the like.

Beside the distinction between financial and non-financial measures for performance, the sources of data need to be considered as well (Venkatraman and Ramanujam, 1986). Primary performance data is collected directly from the organisations, whilst secondary data is usually taken from publicly available databases. Thus, different measures of performance can be obtained and used in a single piece of research by combining source of data, i.e. primary or secondary, and type of performance, i.e. financial or non-financial.

The different measures of performance have their own benefits and limitations when doing research (Venkatraman and Ramanujam, 1986), but it is usually advised that objective measures of performance should be employed when available (Dess and Robinson, 1984). In some cases objective measures are not available for the researcher. For instance, secondary data for performance may not be available when the organisation is a privately held company or a business unit. The only option is to rely on subjective measures such as the managers’ perceptions of performance. This might not necessarily be a bad alternative since there is evidence of correlation between objective and subjective performance measures (Dess and Robinson, 1984; Venkatraman and Ramanujam, 1986; Jennings and Young, 1990).

The companies included in this study are mostly privately held and thus their performance statistics are not publicly available. This

situation limits the possible measures to subjective ones, i.e. primary data. Both financial and operational measures are included in the study in order to broaden the understanding of business performance beyond purely economic indicators. Venkatraman and Ramanujam (1986) argue that considering these two types of business performance allows analysing a more comprehensive operationalisation of business performance, and makes it possible to examine the relationship between financial and operational aspects of performance. As a limitation, primary sources for performance do not allow to validate the data across sources.

2.3. Entrepreneurial strategy-making mode

The economic and business literature relates the term entrepreneurship to the Austrian school of economic thought initiated by Carl Menger. Austrian economists argue that exchange in the market occurs because it is in permanent disequilibrium, in contrast to neoclassical economists who were mainly interested in equilibrium and the clearance of markets (Jacobson, 1992). Because those who trade goods have different marginal utility functions, their evaluations of goods are always subjective and different from each other. Thus, the disequilibrium in the market is permanent. Hayek (1945) develops these ideas and explains that knowledge is scattered among all market participants; market participants *compete* to gain better knowledge of resources, tastes, and technology. The market competition is thus considered a *discovery procedure* (Hayek, 1978). Kirzner (1973) argues that for a discovery to take place, *alertness* is necessary. Consequently, entrepreneurship is the alertness to new opportunities, and entrepreneurs are those who are alert and seize the new opportunities by taking innovative actions (cf. Koppl and Minniti, 2003).

Schumpeter (1934) departs from the Austrian tradition that sees the market in its way to equilibrium. Instead, he considers entrepreneurs as those individuals disrupting the equilibrium by means of carrying out *new combinations*. Schumpeter says “the carrying out of new

combinations we call ‘enterprise’; the individuals whose function it is to carry them out we call ‘entrepreneurs’” (p. 74). New combinations might be (1) the introduction of a new good, (2) the introduction of a new method of production, (3) the opening of a new market, (4) the conquest of a new source of supply, or (5) the carrying out of the new organisation of any industry (p. 66). It is Schumpeter’s notion of new combinations that today many researchers accept as innovation (cf. Stevenson and Jarillo, 1990).

Any of these conceptions of the entrepreneur share the same common goal with strategic management, which is the understanding of growth and wealth creation (cf. Ireland, Hitt, and Sirmon, 2003). On the one hand, researchers in strategic management have tried to elucidate the sources of sustained competitive advantage as a means to understand its relationship with performance (Barney, 1991). If a company is to compete effectively, managers need to build the strategy based on the available resources and capabilities, which are the key to a competitive advantage – resource – based view of the firm (Grant, 1991). On the other hand, entrepreneurship research has emphasised studying “*what* happens when entrepreneurs act; *why* they act; and *how* they act” (Stevenson and Jarillo, 1990). Drawing mainly on Austrian economics theory, those answers have been approached by investigating the nature of business opportunities and the people who discover those opportunities (Kirzner, 1973). Entrepreneurs are alert to opportunities (Kirzner, 1973), and exploiting those opportunities is what usually leads to innovation (Schumpeter, 1934).

Strategic management and entrepreneurship seem to answer different research question – while strategic management is mainly concerned about performance by means of a competitive advantage, entrepreneurship looks at entrepreneurs and opportunities (Davidsson, 2004), they are becoming closer since a firm’s competitive advantage is becoming increasingly dependent on the ability to innovate (Kanter, 1983; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000).

Strategy and entrepreneurship are seen as complementary in the model of strategic entrepreneurship elaborated by Michael Hitt and his colleagues (Hitt et al., 2001; Hitt et al., 2002; Ireland et al.,

2003). Strategic entrepreneurship is defined as “entrepreneurial action with strategic perspective” (Hitt et al., 2001: 480). Also, it can be considered “the integration of entrepreneurial (i.e. opportunity-seeking behaviour) and strategic (i.e. advantage-seeking behaviour) perspectives in developing and taking actions designed to create wealth” (Hitt et al., 2001: 481). The model of strategic entrepreneurship developed by Ireland, Hitt, and Sirmon (2003) integrates an entrepreneurial mindset, culture, and leadership together for developing innovations and building a competitive advantage. They conclude that the model suggests a balance between exploration of new opportunities and exploitation of innovations, but further research is required “to better understand the relationships posed” (p. 983).

Researchers in the field of strategic management, as it is the case of Hitt and colleagues, seem to increasingly add more elements from the entrepreneurship research field in order to further complete their models to explain performance. The need for entrepreneurship to be embedded into the firm’s strategy is probably more necessary when the environmental conditions are uncertain and change is underway. Managers are required to be responsive to the dynamic environment as they try to compete not only on the basis of available resources and capabilities, but also their own entrepreneurial behaviour. Thus, the decision-making approach to strategic issues has a direct bearing on entrepreneurial behaviour. But the question is the extent to which this type of decision-making leads to better performance and under what environmental and organisational characteristics. In order to answer this question one has to accept that entrepreneurship is part of firm-level behaviour as demonstrated in the following section.

Entrepreneurship as firm-level behaviour

Entrepreneurship does not refer to a person, but to a process (Peterson, 1981). Also, pursuing opportunities is an inherent characteristic of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial behaviour (cf. Kirzner, 1973; Shane and Venkataraman, 2000). Therefore, corporate entrepreneurship (CE)

researchers look at the entrepreneurial activity of established firms trying to understand what makes them entrepreneurial.

Several attempts have been made to define CE. Burgelman (1984), in line with Schumpeter's notion of new combinations, defines CE as "extending the firm's domain of competence and corresponding opportunity set through internally generated new resource combinations" (p. 154). Guth and Ginsberg (1990) argue that "the concept of corporate entrepreneurship should encompass the struggle of large firms to renew themselves by carrying out new combinations of resources that alter the relationship between them and the environment" (p. 6). Stevenson and Jarillo (1990) define an entrepreneurial organisation as one that "pursues opportunity, regardless of resources currently controlled" (p. 23).

Accordingly, CE is the ability of the corporations to act entrepreneurially, which in turn means the ability to design a strategy that enables the individuals in the company to spot opportunities and take advantage of them. Miller (1983) is more specific about what it takes to be entrepreneurial. He specifies the characteristics of an entrepreneurial firm arguing that it "engage[s] in product-market innovation, undertakes somewhat risky ventures, and is *first* to come up with "proactive" innovations, beating competitors to the punch" (p. 771).

Covin and Miles (1999), although recognising the multiplicity of characteristics that help to define an entrepreneurial firm (cf. Miller, 1983), claim that innovation is the key element of corporate entrepreneurship. Innovation may simply include the launching of new products or entering a new market, but it may also take place through more sophisticated activities such as corporate venturing (internal or external) or strategic renewal (Guth and Ginsberg, 1990; Sharma and Chrisman, 1999; Zahra, 1995, 1996). Corporate venturing implies the creation of new organisations (e.g. a new division, a joint venture, corporate venture capital). Strategic renewal refers to the transformation of an existing organisation through renewal of the key ideas on which they are built, and also "altering how it competes" (Covin and Miles, 1999, p. 52).

According to Zahra (1995, 1996), strategic renewal implies a revitalisation of a company by changing its business scope, its competitive approach or both. For doing so the company might acquire or develop new capabilities. Actions that can be considered in a strategic renewal process range from refocusing a business competitively to changing distribution or marketing to reshaping operations (Guth and Ginsberg, 1990). Covin and Miles (1999) argue that a strategic renewal takes place when a firm implements “new business strategies that differ significantly from past practices in ways that better leverage the firm’s resources or more fully exploit available product-market opportunities” (p. 53).

The emergence of this new, transformed organisation by means of an intentional effort on promoting an entrepreneurial behaviour and impelled by the changing environment is at the core of this research. An effective strategic renewal process – as may be needed in the newspaper industry – requires the organisation to do things that are fundamentally entrepreneurial, namely, be proactive, take risks, innovate, promote creativity, and so forth. The strategic renewal process, thus, reflects entrepreneurial behaviour (Guth and Ginsberg, 1990), and allows the organisation and its managers to pursue opportunities via new combination of resources, i.e. through innovation. This study will particularly look into how managers conduct the strategy-making process along dimensions that assess the firm’s entrepreneurial behaviour leading to strategic renewal and its implications for the organisation in terms of its ability to improve performance. The results might be of particular relevance in the case of mature industries, where firms need to rethink how they make decisions since failing at this task means probably being wiped out.

CE is meant to engage the organisation in a strategy-making process that leads to the entrepreneurial behaviour needed to face changes in the environment. The extant literature shows that research has addressed this strategy-making process mostly from the contingency perspective, thus looking for a fit between the strategic choices and the environment or a fit inside the organisation between the strategy and the structure. A few studies have addressed corporate entrepreneurship from a configurational perspective (Dess et al., 1997; Wiklund and

Shepherd, 2005). Yet the relations are complex and require a better understanding.

Several authors highlight the necessity to examine further the relationships between strategy, structure, environment, processes and leadership in the context of entrepreneurial behaviour. Dess, Lumpkin and McGee (1999) stress the need to link corporate entrepreneurship to strategy, structure and process. Guth and Ginsberg (1990) claim “more rigorous empirical research is needed on the combined effects of organisation structure, strategy, and core organisational values/beliefs on corporate entrepreneurship” (p. 8). Along the same line, Miller (1983) asserts that “entrepreneurship is integrally related to variables of environment, structure, strategy, and leader personality, and that these relationships vary systematically and logically from one type of firm to another” (p.787). And Wiklund and Shepherd (2005) argue that “more research needs to be conducted into configurational models, especially those that involve entrepreneurial orientation” (p. 88).

Although the literature on configurations is abundant in the field of strategic management, it is still scarce in the field of entrepreneurship. Dess et al. (1997) compare contingency and configurational models, using two-way and three-way interaction models, and find evidence that “entrepreneurial strategy making was most strongly associated with performance when it was combined with *both* the appropriate strategy and environmental conditions” (p. 691). Wiklund and Shepherd (2005) also compare contingency and configurational models to explain the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and performance. They also find evidence supporting the idea that a better understanding is gained if the relationship is moderated by the environment and the resources.

It needs to be noted that I am using the term entrepreneurship together with strategy making to refer to a particular mode of strategy making where managers show certain attitudes which are thought to be a good proxy of the firm’s entrepreneurial behaviour. This is consistent with the literature on CE and strategic management, where it has been found that an entrepreneurial strategy-making process is a specific

strategy-making mode (cf. Dess et al., 1997; Dess and Lumpkin, 2001). Also, measuring entrepreneurship in terms of managers' attitudes has been employed extensively throughout the literature, relying mainly on Miller's dimensions of innovativeness, risk-taking and proactiveness.

The previous section has introduced the concept of entrepreneurship and CE presenting several definitions. These definitions have spurred research in the field and this section will try to summarise it in broad terms focusing on the emergence of the concepts of entrepreneurial orientation and entrepreneurial management. These two conceptualizations of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode will be employed in this study to assess the strategy process of the newspaper companies.

Among the first conceptualisations of CE is Miller's framework (1983). He draws attention to the need to think about entrepreneurship considering it a firm-level activity. Miller recognises the need to look into "the *process* of entrepreneurship itself and the organizational factors which foster and impede it" (p. 770). According to him, the literature shows mixed conclusions regarding what promotes innovation and entrepreneurial activities because the studies fail to consider the types of firms they are referring to. Based on Mintzberg's three modes of strategy-making (Mintzberg, 1973), Miller studies three dimensions of entrepreneurship – proactiveness, risk-taking, and innovation – and the factors correlated with these dimensions in each of the three types: in *simple firms* the leader is the key promoter of entrepreneurship; in *planning firms* entrepreneurship is stimulated by explicit entrepreneurial product-market strategies; and in *organic firms*, the environment and the capacities of the structures are crucial for determining its entrepreneurial impetus. The conclusion of his study asserts that "entrepreneurship is integrally related to variables of environment, structure, strategy, and leader personality, and that these relationships vary systematically and logically from one type of firm to another" (p. 787).

Burgelman (1983) also sees corporate entrepreneurship as a process "whereby firms engage in a diversification through internal

development” (p. 1349). Entrepreneurial activity, according to him, would provide diversity to large, diversified organisations where diversity is understood as an experimentation-and-selection process. A traditional view on strategy would be a top-down approach where the *concept of corporate strategy* (using Burgelman’s terminology) elaborated by the top-management induces a strategic behaviour. That behaviour in turn is operationalised by a *structural context*, which tries to reduce diversity and to align the operational level to the corporate level. Corporate entrepreneurship is not able to emerge in this *induced strategic behaviour loop*, though incremental innovation might occur. Most of the strategic activity of large, diversified firms fit within this scheme, but “resource-rich firms are likely to possess a reservoir of entrepreneurial potential at operational levels that will express itself in autonomous strategic behaviour” (Burgelman, 1984, p. 156). This leads to an *autonomous strategic behaviour loop* where new business opportunities are spotted, corporate resources are mobilised to pursue those opportunities, and effort is made to push their development. This happens outside the *concept of corporate strategy* but “it needs eventually to be accepted by the organisation and to be integrated into its concept of strategy” (Burgelman, 1983, p. 1352). Corporate management does not need to encourage entrepreneurship since it will emerge spontaneously, but it has to be careful not to curb it. Indeed Burgelman (1983) warns that “‘encouraging’ entrepreneurship may create games and lead to misguided opportunism” (p. 1361); what managers need is “flexibility and tolerance for ambiguity in its strategic vision” because “autonomous strategic behaviour cannot be planned” (p. 1362). He argues that there is a need for further research on understanding the experimentation-and-selection processes and the conditions under which different organisational designs fit with different types of corporate entrepreneurship.

Covin and Slevin (1991) propose a model for entrepreneurial organisations. It builds on Miller’s three dimensions – here considered as part of the *entrepreneurial posture* of the firm – and the authors follow his advice about the need to put environment, strategy and structure into account. Although the model has performance as the last dependent variable, the majority of the paper is about the interactions

between the aforementioned elements and the entrepreneurial posture. Their notion of entrepreneurial posture is the basis for what Lumpkin and Dess call *entrepreneurial orientation* (1996).

Lumpkin and Dess (1996) offer a contingency framework for relating a firm's entrepreneurial orientation to performance. They define entrepreneurial orientation as a construct based on five dimensions taken from the literature. These are autonomy, innovativeness, risk taking, proactiveness, and competitive aggressiveness. According to them, it is not necessary that all factors are present when a firm behaves entrepreneurially (to be precise, they refer to new entry as entrepreneurial behaviour, but it can be considered in a broader way as explained earlier). This is an interesting twist compared with the accepted notion of one single construct (Covin and Slevin, 1991). Regarding the origin of the five factors, autonomy and competitive aggressiveness can be traced back to Burgelman's (1983) *autonomous strategic behaviour* and Miller's (1983) idea of "beating competitors to the punch," respectively; innovativeness, risk taking, and proactiveness are present in Miller's dimensions of entrepreneurial strategy-making.

The contingency approach chosen by Lumpkin and Dess (1996) suggests that performance might be influenced by environmental factors (i.e. dynamism, munificence, complexity, industry characteristics), organisational factors (i.e. size, structure, strategy, strategy-making processes, firm resources, culture, top-management team characteristics), and entrepreneurial orientation. Applying this contingency framework and relating it to previous empirical studies, Lumpkin and Dess propose four alternate models for assessing the impact of entrepreneurial orientation on performance.

Stevenson and Jarillo (1986, 1990) develop a different but complementary view regarding entrepreneurship at the firm-level. According to them, entrepreneurial management is that which pursues opportunities and exploits them, and their behaviour can be categorised along six dimensions: strategic orientation, commitment to opportunity, commitment to resources, control of resources, management structure, and reward philosophy. Brown, Davidsson, and

Wiklund (2001) operationalise these dimensions, including two more dimensions that Stevenson added implicitly later on (i.e. growth orientation, and entrepreneurial culture), testing for their independence and validity. As a result only six dimensions are identified since opportunity orientation does not emerge as a factor, and control of resources and commitment to resources merged into one dimension. In addition, they compare these dimensions with the dimensions proposed by Covin and Slevin (1991) for entrepreneurial orientation. Even though they correlate to a certain extent, both concepts do not totally overlap, offering complementary views of the same phenomenon, which is entrepreneurial behaviour.

It is noteworthy that the dimensions of entrepreneurial management do not directly measure entrepreneurship in terms of recombination of resources or entry into new markets, as Schumpeter defines entrepreneurship (cf. Brown et al., 2001). But they do address more directly the ‘opportunity orientation’ of the managers in a firm, thus being closer to an Austrian definition of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial management as an “opportunity-based conceptualization of entrepreneurship” is what differentiates this concept when compared with entrepreneurial orientation, because the latter measure “does not explicitly and directly address to what extent firms are involved in the recognition and exploitation of opportunity” (Brown et al., 2001: 954).

The concepts of entrepreneurial management and entrepreneurial orientation appear thus as useful, complementary conceptualisations of corporate entrepreneurship and how managers make decisions. Following Brown et al. (2001) suggestion that in order to get a complete assessment of entrepreneurship researchers should use both instruments, I will indeed use a combination of both measures to assess the strategy making process of newspaper companies in order to understand to what extent they show an entrepreneurial behaviour. Table 2.1 summarises all these dimensions.

Table 2.1.

Dimensions of entrepreneurial management and orientation

Dimension	Short description
Strategic orientation	Factors driving the creation of strategy: opportunities versus controlled resources
Resource orientation	Magnitude and reversibility of committed resources; ownership of resources
Management structure	Aims of the designed structure in terms of levels of flexibility and control
Reward philosophy	Measures to what extent is based on resources or on promoting autonomy
Growth orientation	Degree of growth rate
Entrepreneurial culture	Openness to innovation and creativity
Innovativeness	“Firm’s tendency to engage in and support new ideas, novelty, experimentation, and creative processes that may result in new products, services, or technological processes” (Lumpkin and Dess, 1996: 142)
Proactiveness	“Firm’s tendency to lead rather than follow in the developments of new procedures and technologies and the introduction of new products or services” (Lumpkin and Dess, 1996: 148)
Risk taking	“Firm’s proclivity to engage in risky projects and managers’ preferences for bold versus cautious acts to achieve firms objectives” (Lumpkin and Dess, 1996: 146)
Competitive aggressiveness	“The intensity of a firm’s efforts to outperform industry rivals, characterised by a combative posture and a forceful response to competitor’s actions” (Lumpkin and Dess, 2001: 431)
Autonomy	“Independent action by an individual or team aimed at bringing forth a business concept or vision and carrying it through completion” (Lumpkin and Dess, 2001: 431)

While Covin and Slevin (1989) argue that innovativeness, proactiveness and risk-taking form a one-dimensional construct, Lumpkin and Dess (1996) challenge that assumption contending that an entrepreneurial firm does not need to qualify high on all dimensions to be considered entrepreneurial. Lumpkin and Dess (2001), for instance, distinguish between the effects of proactiveness and competitive aggressiveness in different industry life cycles. Despite this assumption, most research has been built around the one-dimensional notion.

Following Covin and Slevin (1991) and Lumpkin and Dess (1996), research on entrepreneurial behaviour of firms moves closer to find the best way establishing the relationship between entrepreneurship and performance. This has been the case since normative theory – and the popular belief – appears stronger in predicting a positive correlation between them than research has been able to demonstrate (Lyon, Lumpkin, and Dess, 2000).

The reviewed literature on corporate entrepreneurship shows that it is necessary to consider a configurational perspective to understand the impact of an entrepreneurial strategy-making process in the performance of a company (Dess et al., 1997; Wiklund and Shepherd, 2005). For the purpose of this research, the entrepreneurial orientation and entrepreneurial management constructs will be employed to understand how managers actually rethink the organisation and address the need to find a fit when doing the restructuring that enables the development of entrepreneurial strategies.

Specification of the dimensions included in the entrepreneurial strategy-making mode

The entrepreneurial orientation and entrepreneurial management constructs include five and six dimensions respectively, reaching a total of eleven different dimensions that can be considered to measure the entrepreneurial strategy-making mode of a firm. Though it would be extremely interesting to include all these dimensions in a single questionnaire, it is not a workable option when it comes to administer the survey. Since the objective is to measure firm-level behaviour by

asking top managers, a long questionnaire is likely to be left unanswered by the potential respondents. A solution to this problem is to reduce the total number of items.

The criteria used to select the dimensions are a combination of reliability and relevance. It seems reasonable to include those elements shown to be reliable and valid in empirical research. Three dimensions belonging to entrepreneurial orientation – innovativeness, proactiveness, and risk-taking – have been consistently tested in several studies showing that they are reliable and valid measures of entrepreneurial behaviour (cf. Brown et al., 2001).

The two remaining elements of entrepreneurial orientation have received much less attention in the literature despite their claimed contribution to a firm's entrepreneurial behaviour. Nonetheless, Lumpkin and Dess (2001) show that competitive aggressiveness is indeed a distinct dimension of entrepreneurial strategy making by means of a factor analysis that included the other three dimensions. They also find competitive aggressiveness helps firms in need to respond to competitive threats when they in mature industries or hostile environments. Therefore, this dimension is included as a component of the entrepreneurial strategy-making mode examined in this study given its relevance for a mature industry, which is the case of the newspaper industry as described in the next chapter.

Autonomy – though not empirically tested – has been pointed out as particularly relevant for corporate entrepreneurship to take place since it allows people in the organisation to come forward with new venture efforts (Burgelman, 1983). Thus, despite its lack of operationalisation, autonomy may be considered an important element of a strategy-making mode aimed at accomplishing strategic renewal. As argued in the previous paragraph when discussing the inclusion of competitive aggressiveness, autonomy appears also as a relevant for the industry this study examines.

The operationalisation of Stevenson's entrepreneurial management by Brown et al. (2001) show the existence of six different dimensions besides the ones that conform entrepreneurial orientation. The authors show that, by using factor analysis, these dimensions are different

from innovativeness, proactiveness and risk-taking – unfortunately autonomy and competitive aggressiveness are not included in their analysis. Although they do an extensive and thorough testing for all dimensions, so far there are no published studies demonstrating the relationship between these dimensions and performance. This situation makes their inclusion rather risky. However, I have decided to include two of these dimensions because they explicitly address an important feature of entrepreneurial strategy-making, that is opportunity as the main driver of the strategy and behaviour of the organisation (cf. Section 2.2.1). These dimensions are strategic orientation and entrepreneurial culture.

The strategic orientation dimension indicates how attuned are managers to environmental changes. This dimension may be valuable for a firm when there are rapid changes in technology, consumer economics, social values and political rules (Stevenson and Gumpert, 1985). This approach to environmental changes contrasts with that of managers more interested in the resources they currently control, thus emphasising planning cycles and performance measurement criteria. The inclusion of this dimension appears relevant in industries that are passing through a period of transformation because the manager's assimilation of these changes and its associated opportunities may be crucial for the success of the organisation.

If a strategic orientation where managers are driven by the perception of opportunity is preferred rather than an orientation where managers are driven by controlled resources, then an entrepreneurial culture is the right complement for the organisation. As opportunities are identified a number of ideas may be worth considering and some will be developed further. This process is particularly encouraged in firms with an entrepreneurial culture. Brown et al. (2001) argue that a “promoter firm encourages ideas, experimentation and creativity, thus developing an entrepreneurial culture in which new ideas are valued and sought” (p. 956).

Summing up, seven dimensions are included in this study, two from the entrepreneurial management construct, i.e. strategic orientation, entrepreneurial culture – and five from the entrepreneurial orientation

construct, i.e. innovativeness, proactiveness, risk-taking, competitive aggressiveness, and autonomy.

Entrepreneurial strategy-making mode and performance

Researchers have studied the relationship between an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode and performance mainly by exploring the effects of the entrepreneurial orientation constructs, i.e. proactiveness, risk-taking, innovativeness, competitive aggressiveness, and autonomy. Furthermore, most of the studies consider only the first three and it is very common to find them as an aggregated construct where individual dimensions are not considered in isolation.

Rauch et al. (in press) locate 136 publications that employ Miller (1983) or Covin and Slevin (1989) dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation to study their relation to performance. However, only 37 reported the necessary statistics to carry out a meta-analysis. Only nine out of the total study the dimensions individually; the rest collapsed all dimensions into a single factor. The results of this analysis show that entrepreneurial orientation making has a positive effect on performance with a moderately strong correlation between both. The size of this relationship is stronger for objective measures than for perceptual measures. Also size matters since the effect is stronger for smaller firms.

The relationship between the entrepreneurial management dimensions and performance seems scarcely explored. Only one study is located finding a positive relationship between entrepreneurial management and performance, but mediated by venturing activities (Eliasson and Davidsson, 2003).

The lack of research scrutinising the relationship between entrepreneurial strategy making and performance beyond the classic three dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation is clearly a weakness for the strategy and entrepreneurship fields of research. Furthermore, contextualising the study in a particular industry is also beneficial to strengthen the understating of the effects of entrepreneurial behaviour on performance. This study may be a contribution helping to shed some light on these issues.

2.4. Research questions

The purpose of this research is to study the relationship between entrepreneurial strategy making and performance in established firms. Accordingly, I suggest the following main research question to guide this study: *What is the impact of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode on the performance of established companies?*

The link between entrepreneurial strategy making and performance is not as straightforward as it may appear. Researchers exploring this relationship have found that organisation and environment might have an impact, but their results have not been conclusive so far. Taking into consideration the current emphasis on entrepreneurial behaviour and attitude as a key to successful management, investigating how entrepreneurship as firm-level behaviour impacts the performance of organisations seems useful and necessary from a theoretical perspective, as well as from the possible consequences for management practices. Therefore, in order to do a more detailed analysis, I propose complementary research questions that will help to elaborate the main research question further. In particular, this question adds more depth to the analysis, looking into the dimensions of entrepreneurial strategy making, and the fit among strategy, structure and environment: *Are there specific factors in the organisational structure and the environment that affect this relationship? If so, what is the extent of these effects over and above the impact of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode?*

The next chapter describes the newspaper industry as the research setting for this study. In order to answer the research questions a series of hypotheses are formulated and then tested in Chapter 5. The following chapter examines two case studies enabling to add richness and strength to the statistical findings. The case studies take a closer look to the actual configurations of strategy making, structure and environment to untangle the more complex interactions of these elements in three newspaper firms. The findings of this mixed method, sequential approach are integrated and discussed in Chapter 7.

3. The Newspaper Publishing Industry

3.1. Entrepreneurial media

Even though entrepreneurship and media are not particularly related in the literature, they once were in the dictionary. The word entrepreneur, as found in the Oxford English Dictionary from the end of the nineteenth century, was defined as “the director or manager of a public musical institution: one who gets up entertainments, especially musical performances” (Peterson 1981, citing Gough, 1969:9). Also, one of the first studies of entrepreneurship at the firm-level has been done in the recording industry by Peterson and Berger (1971). In their study, the authors argue that “under turbulent conditions, bureaucratic, professional, and craft leadership styles are inappropriate” (p. 97) and the organisation must rely on an entrepreneurial style. Nevertheless, the academic literature on entrepreneurship and media is scarce. Hang and van Weezel (2007) survey the literature between 1971 and 2005 and find relatively few studies albeit a growing interest in both topics.

Although the interest to study entrepreneurship and media is recent, the entrepreneurial attitude is celebrated in many histories of media companies and biographies of moguls. Tungate (2004), for instance, narrates the story of well known media brands and how their surge has been the result of “fascinating personalities who had the spark of an idea and took it through to its logical conclusion, paying little heed to their critics” (p. 245). Today, however, these are established, mature firms usually criticised by their lack of entrepreneurial orientation.

The current environment for media companies is perhaps not that turbulent when compared to other industries, but these companies will be oblivious to reality if they refuse to acknowledge the changes taking place in the industry (Picard, 2004b; Aris and Bughin, 2005; Chan-

Olmsted, 2006). These changes include digitisation of content, Internet distribution, user-generated content (e.g. weblogs), entry of non-traditional players (e.g. Apple's iTunes), increasing content supply, audience fragmentation, and so forth. All these changes are bringing instability and media companies responding to these changes are more likely to succeed.

Media companies, including newspapers wanting to cope with these changes, have started to make organisational changes that enable them to take advantage of emerging opportunities while trying not to cede terrain to competitors, especially new players. This process of adaptation and change is considered here from the perspective of corporate entrepreneurship and will be approached in terms of the ability to behave in an entrepreneurial way by means of measuring a set of dimensions that are part of the constructs of entrepreneurial orientation and management – the set of dimensions referred to as entrepreneurial strategy-making mode in this study. The question is whether an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode will contribute to a stronger performance or not.

There is evidence that an entrepreneurial strategy-making process is positively related to performance (Dess, Lumpkin and Covin, 1997; Wiklund, 1999; Wiklund and Shepherd, 2003, 2005; Rauch et al. 2004). Based on these findings it is possible to contend that:

***Hypothesis 1:** An entrepreneurial strategy-making mode is positively related to the performance of newspaper firms.*

Notwithstanding, the process of adaptation to the changing environment also affects the organisation and vice versa. If we consider the environment where this is taking place, a configurational model appears as useful for looking into possible interaction effects among strategy, structure and environment. Hence, the rest of this chapter explores the environmental conditions and organisational factors. For doing so, the section offers (1) an explanation of what media companies do from the value chain perspective, (2) a review of the foremost environmental factors affecting media companies in general and newspapers in particular, i.e. increased competition and uncertainty, and (3) an analysis of the major issues and changes in the

organisational structure of newspaper companies as a result of changes in the industry and technology. Each subsection also provides the industry context for the different hypotheses, which are based on the theoretical framework reviewed on chapter 2. To keep order in the formulation of the hypotheses, the configurational hypotheses appear on a different section following the contingency hypothesis. Finally, a summary of the hypotheses is offered.

3.2. The media business

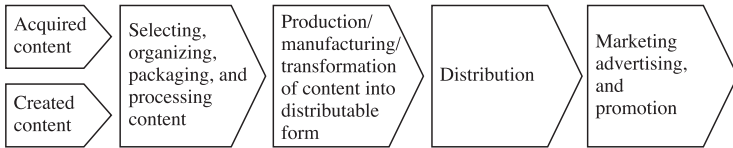
Media companies are in the business of content creation and distribution. Picard (2002) argues that “media companies are producers in that they acquire and combine resources to create a product or service that is purchased by others” (p. 21). Thus, the main concerns are (1) the characteristics of the media products and services, (2) the way they are produced and distributed, and (3) the value created by these processes. The characteristics of the different products and services are essential for understanding how they are produced and distributed, and how that combination means certain value for the consumer. An analysis of these issues is crucial given that the characteristics of media products and services are changing (e.g. digitisation, niche-oriented, etc.) together with the activities involved in their production (e.g. more powerful software tools, consumer involvement, etc.) and distribution (e.g. video-on-demand, online content stores, etc.). These changes are impelling managers to change the way they do business, run operations, and lastly, try to reach a fit for successful competition.

One of the most common ways to represent the activities of the firm is the value chain. Porter (1985) claims that, “every firm is a collection of activities that are performed to design, produce, market, deliver, and support its product” (p. 36). These activities are grouped in a value chain, which is “a systematic way of examining all the activities a firm performs and how they interact” (p. 33). The value chain, according to Porter, explains the behaviour of costs and the potential sources of differentiation. Picard (2002), applying the concept of value chain to

media companies, has developed a generic value chain for media firms (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1.

Generic media firm value chain

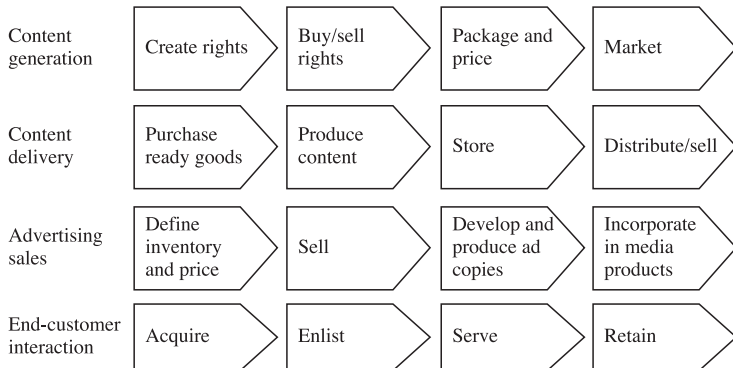


Source: Picard (2002).

A more detailed description of media activities is found in Aris and Bughin (2005). The authors distinguish four core processes: content generation, content delivery, advertising sales, and end-consumer interaction (Figure 3.2). The first three are somehow included in Picard’s value chain, but the fourth process, relatively new to how media companies traditionally conduct business, is gaining increasing importance.

Figure 3.2.

Core processes in the media industry



Source: Aris and Bughin (2006).

Even though most research in media management addressing the changing environment has been focused on understanding how the value chain is deconstructed (cf. Evans and Wurster, 2000), it seems that researchers are not looking at the interactions among all the activities and the environment, i.e. configurations. For instance, Tuomola (2004) and van Weezel (2006) explore changes in the value chain in the recording industry, and Simon (2005) acknowledges the effects of video on demand over the value chain and business models in the audiovisual industry. The deconstruction of the value chain has a direct consequence on the media business models when eliminating the need of certain middlemen and transforming the packaging and the role of technological facilitators (Wirtz, 2001; Chan-Olmsted, 2006).

The business of newspapers

The four core processes depicted in Figure 3.2 provide a useful and practical way of organising the activities in a media firm in general. But, what are the core activities in a newspaper firm in particular? An examination of the newspaper business model may be helpful in this analysis in order to identify these activities. Newspapers have two main income sources, namely readers and advertisers (Picard, 1989). The primary goal of a newspaper is to attract readers by means of content they are willing to pay for. Then, the newspaper can ‘sell these readers’ to advertisers wanting to reach them via a newspaper ad, i.e. monetisation of the audience. Readers and advertisers are thus intertwined in the newspaper business model: the extent readers are valuable to advertisers will determine how much advertisers are willing to pay for reaching them. This logic in the business model of newspapers indicates that the two core activities for newspapers are content generation and advertising sales (cf. Fink, 1996).

Content is what readers are after when they buy a newspaper. Thus, newspapers have specialised in gathering information, writing and editing stories, and making them available in a convenient format for

its readers. Traditionally, this format is a print edition of the newspaper, but this is changing as readers get used to access a newspaper's content in their computers, mobile phones, PDAs or any other appropriate device. Despite the increasing importance of the delivery method, the availability of content in different platforms is more a problem of content generation than of the technology and knowledge necessary to actually deliver the content. A print newspaper requires mainly texts, photos and some elements of design to convey the stories journalists and editors have worked on. If the stories are delivered in other platforms, the main challenges are adding additional multimedia elements not necessary in a print edition (e.g. video, interactive graphs), changing design layouts to fit the screen of the device (e.g. computer, mobile phone), and ultimately taking care of the storage of the information in a server that is able to distribute the content in a way compatible to the device accessing it (e.g. XHTML). Once the content is produced and available to be delivered in multiple platforms, the actual process of delivery does not radically change the value of the content as long as it is efficiently handled.

The high fixed costs of content generation make the selling of advertising space a high priority for newspapers (Picard, 2002; Aris and Bughin, 2006). Small changes in advertising sales may have a massive impact on the revenues of a newspaper firm, thus ad sales management is crucial in this industry. A decrease in advertising revenues may induce a spiral of decline that affects the ability to generate content, diminishes the newspaper value for readers, less copies are sold, advertisers seek other more effective media, and so on (Picard, 2002). For this reason advertising has been described as "the financial heart of the newspaper" (Fink, 1996: 269).

This spiral of decline is what many newspaper managers are worried about nowadays. The dwindling circulation and advertising sales observed in the industry are explained to a great extent by the fragmentation of audiences (Picard, 2000, 2004) since newspapers are conceived to serve mass audiences (Sylvie and Witherspoon, 2002). This fragmentation is the result of an ever-increasing supply of content available in a number of alternative platforms – such as the Internet

and cable television. Furthermore, many of these new media firms operate in a paid-for business model avoiding the dependency on advertisers to provide a valued service to their customers.

The transition phase the newspaper industry is passing through at a global scale, particularly the aforementioned consequences in circulation and advertising figures, generates an uneasy feeling in newspaper managers because of the uncertainty when making strategic decisions. While uncertainty is currently a dominant feature of the newspaper industry (Aris and Bughin, 2006), not all newspaper firms face the competitive pressures to the same extent. The competitive landscape for national newspapers is different from local newspapers, and readers behave differently in different countries, and so on. However, change and what brings along is a common denominator for the newspaper industry, which is compelling newspaper firms to adapt sooner or later to the new 'rules of the game'. The two main environmental dimensions affecting newspapers are thus the level of resources available in the market and the uncertainty managers need to cope with. These two dimensions are discussed in the following section 3.3.

The adaptation of newspaper firms is not merely in terms of efficiency but involves the whole organisation and its business model. Some newspaper managers have been slow to react to these challenges because of established modes of thought and inertia coming from better days (Boczkowski, 2004), but others have initiated entrepreneurial actions expecting to reverse the negative market trends observed in the industry. The range of entrepreneurial initiatives newspapers are carrying out throughout the world are numerous and varied. These actions represent the inclination of managers for spotting and exploiting opportunities that may be profitable, especially those affecting the two core activities of newspapers. Whether these initiatives are the result of institutional pressures, as in the case of best-practices promoted in trade conferences, or they are part of a true entrepreneurial endeavour may be subject to discussion. Nevertheless, this study will focus not on the content of the strategies but on the way newspaper managers are dealing with their strategic decisions, i.e. studying the extent their

strategy-making mode is entrepreneurial. Because a series of changes have already been occurring in newspapers, it seems necessary to investigate newspaper firms taking into account their extent, and in particular those related to the organisation. Section 3.4 deals with these changes grouping them in two categories: internal boundaries and external boundaries. Both may have a profound impact on the two core activities of newspapers, namely content creation and advertising sales, enhancing or curbing the relationship between the strategy-making mode and performance.

3.3. Environmental changes affecting the newspaper industry

The difficult situation in which newspapers stand can be clearly seen in statistics of circulation (Table 3.1). Also, it is interesting to view how the Internet is growing as an advertising medium at an exponential rate, while expenditure on print media has scantily increased in the last decade – in reality it has even decreased when viewed as a share of the total advertising expenditure (Table 3.2).

Table 3.1.

Circulation of dailies (in thousand copies)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change (%) 2005/01
Africa	1,724	1,705	1,861	1,994	1,997	15.8
North America	61,324	60,739	60,657	60,074	58,559	-4.5
South America	8,388	7,697	7,210	7,291	7,560	-9.9
Asia	214,769	219,154	223,556	236,044	235,216	9.5
Australia & Oceania	3,792	3,773	3,768	3,751	3,676	-3.1
Europe	96,786	95,200	93,177	91,260	90,654	-6.3
Total	386,783	388,268	390,229	400,414	397,662	2.8

Source: World Press Trends 2006.

Table 3.2.
Worldwide advertising expenditure by medium
(billion of dollars; constant 2000 prices)

Year	Total	Print	TV		Internet		
			% share	% share	% share	% share	
1996	296	145	49.1	112	38.0	0	0.1
1997	299	146	49.0	113	38.0	1	0.4
1998	307	149	48.6	117	38.2	2	0.7
1999	318	150	47.2	120	37.9	5	1.7
2000	342	152	44.6	132	38.8	9	2.8
2001	310	134	43.3	125	40.4	8	2.7
2002	311	130	42.0	130	42.1	7	2.5
2003	340	139	41.1	145	42.8	9	2.9
2004	379	151	40.0	165	43.8	13	3.6
2005	398	153	38.5	177	44.5	18	4.6

Source: World Advertising Trends 2006.

Although newspapers have been worried about their business since they were challenged by the surge of other media, i.e. radio, television, it was not until the appearance of the Internet that the situation got problematic (Dimmick, 2003). On the one hand, newspaper publishers are reluctant to recognize a new and different kind of rivalry. On the other hand, they have failed to react in order to take advantage of the new opportunities the Internet has brought, and are still struggling to do so. Furthermore, many newspapers have seen the advent of the Internet as a threat rather than as an opportunity, thus affecting allocation of resources and ultimately influencing the outcome of the new venture (Gilbert, 2001).

The new opportunities have also attracted new players to the media field, such as the search engines that provide news services (e.g. Yahoo, Google), and computer manufacturers that distribute music and films (e.g. Apple's iTunes). The environment's effect on newspaper firms is mainly by means of an increased competition for resources –

advertising and consumers – (environmental munificence), and an increased unpredictability of the organisation’s environment (environmental uncertainty).

Environmental munificence

The appearance of new competitors on the media scene intensifies the vying for resources – advertisers and readers – thus compromising the competitive situation of newspapers via impacting the environmental munificence level. The term munificence refers to the capacity of the environment to carry a certain number of organisations and to support their sustained growth (cf. Castrogiovanni, 1991). It is generally accepted that munificent environments are positively associated to performance because they “support growth of resources within the firms, providing a reserve against competitive and environmental threats” (Baum and Wally, 2003: 1110). Thus, low munificent environments might negatively affect performance. For instance, Slevin and Covin (1995) suggest that if firms have few resources the risks of failure increase because there will be options these firms cannot afford.

While the munificence level in the newspaper industry may be lower than some decades ago, the advent of new technologies offers new opportunities. The argument developed so far suggests that newspaper firms might better accomplish the recognition and exploitation of opportunities in this kind of environment if they employ an entrepreneurial strategy making process (cf. Hypothesis 1). The question is how munificence is affecting this relationship between strategy and performance. Ketchen, Thomas and Snow (1993) argue that it depends on the configuration – a munificent industry may benefit generalists while a low munificent industry may benefit specialists. McArthur and Nystrom (1991) show that companies in less munificent environments do not tend to have a lower performance but munificence does moderate the relationship between specific strategies and performance.

Wiklund and Shepherd (2005), examining the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and performance, find that firms under resource constraints perform better than firms in situations of resource

abundance. This is counterintuitive, especially considering the arguments given previously, but the results highlight that the effect of munificence as a moderator needs to be investigated further. Nonetheless, their arguments make sense from a resource-based approach. According to Wiklund and Shpeherd (2005), it is the differences in the organisations' endowments that make firms better performers. In low munificent environments, an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode would lead to higher performance because this mode would provide a differentiation mechanism that perhaps is not relevant in other situations, i.e. abundance of available resources.

The interaction between the entrepreneurial behaviour and the level of munificence in the environment would be of a buffering type, where the effect of one variable lessens the effect of the other (cf. Cohen et al., 2003: 285). Bearing this in mind, and also referring back to contingency theory reviewed in the previous chapter, one can argue that:

***Hypothesis 2:** Environmental munificence will moderate the relationship between entrepreneurial strategy making and performance. Newspaper firms' performance increases with an entrepreneurial decision making process but at a higher rate in the presence of low environmental munificence.*

Environmental uncertainty

Perhaps the difficulties that newspaper managers have faced in their attempt to react to a changing environment relate to the level of uncertainty that these changes bring along. This means that the managers' decision-making process may be influenced by their perceived environmental uncertainty.

Section 2.1.6 explains how environmental uncertainty could be classified in three types, namely, state, effect, and response uncertainty (Milliken, 1987). McMullen and Shepherd (2006) turn these three types of uncertainty in questions that a prospective actor would ask regarding her relationship to the environment: what's happening out there? (state uncertainty), how will it impact me? (effect uncertainty), and what am I going to do about it? (response uncertainty) (p. 135). A manager's

answer to these questions may generate two opposed courses of action. On the one hand, it may generate a sense of doubt in her causing hesitancy, procrastination, and indecision among alternative action plans (McMullen and Shepherd, 2006). If the sense of doubt is excessive, the manager's alertness to opportunity is likely to wane because she will prioritise the task of trying to reduce uncertainty. On the other hand, a perception of great uncertainty may provide the stimulus to encourage creativity and innovativeness necessary to rethink current strategies, diversify into new businesses, develop new products, transform internal processes, and other entrepreneurial activities (Zahra, 1991, 1993). In this case, uncertainty fuels the firm's entrepreneurial behaviour, which is argued to be associated to improved performance in adverse environments (Miller, 1988; Zahra, 1993). Thus, an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode would lead to higher performance when the environment is more uncertain:

***Hypothesis 3:** Environmental uncertainty will moderate the relationship between entrepreneurial strategy making and performance. Newspaper firms' performance increases with an entrepreneurial decision making process at a higher rate in the presence of high environmental uncertainty.*

3.4. Organisational changes in the newspaper industry

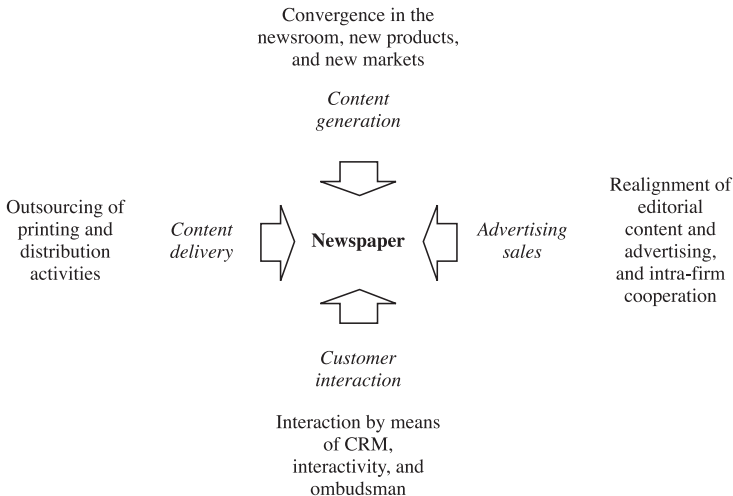
Although entrepreneurship is usually an important characteristic at the start-up stage of media companies, e.g. Ted Turner and CNN, Murdoch and News Corp., established media companies have been traditionally averse to change and innovation. If one looks at the major media management texts there seems to be an unwritten acceptance of the idea that once a media company is established, entrepreneurship is not needed, only stewardship of the existing firm – this, of course, is one reason for the industry's difficulties today. Furthermore, many media management textbooks still base their teachings on old industrial organisation paradigms, paying little attention to resources and capabilities, and even less to an entrepreneurial behaviour.

Nonetheless, the number and depth of the changes affecting newspaper publishers during the last years is huge. Picard (2006) argues that

newspapers have tried to improve their situation by “altering journalistic content and its presentation, by improving customer service, and slightly altering their business models” (p. 12), but this has been done with only a “[f]ew real innovations to expand markets, reach new audiences, or provide new products” (p. 12). One of the main trends in the newspaper industry during the last decade to guide and accomplish the changes necessary to reverse decline in circulation and advertising is to turn the traditional ‘product-driven newspapers’ into ‘market-driven newspapers.’ Already in 1989 an important newspaper executive, former Knight Ridder’s President James K. Batten, claimed that “days when we could do newspapers our way, and tell the world to go to hell if it didn’t like the results, are gone forever” (cited by Beam, 2001).

Figure 3.3.

Organisational changes affecting the core processes of newspaper firms



The stagnant or even declining situation for newspapers combined with a more conscientious attitude towards the market has stirred the adoption of different organisational changes and new practices

affecting the core processes of newspaper firms (Figure 3.3). This study takes a closer look at these firms and at two specific changes: internal organisational boundaries and external organisational boundaries. The configurational approach to strategy claims that these changes might be positive depending on the interactions with the strategy and the environment. Further on, I will discuss the organisational changes in the newspaper industry and will propose hypotheses for both contingent models and configurational models.

Internal organisational boundaries

Newspapers have traditionally been structured around the notion of ‘silos’. Therefore, high boundaries have been erected between the newsroom and the rest of the organisation. This practice has also produced a distinction between the traditional newsroom and the recent online newsroom. These internal organisational boundaries are discussed below.

Boundaries between the print and online newsrooms. Most of current practices in media firms have grown historically, particularly in more mature markets such as magazine and newspaper publishing (Aris and Bughin, 2005). Newspapers, for instance, have been resistant to any changes in their business model, which dates back to a century ago (Picard, 2002). The introduction of online versions of the newspaper has been much guided by a reaction to others than because they see the need to take advantage of new opportunities (Boczkowski, 2004). The situation is not much different for younger media sectors such as television, where new programmes are still sold to advertisers announcing how similar they are to old successful shows (Kennedy, 2002; Napoli, 2003).

Despite the resistance to change, one of the main transformations in the organisational structure of newspapers is the convergence in the newsroom. Quinn (2004) has pointed out that convergence in the newsroom has been implemented with a twofold goal. It might help to reach an audience as wide as possible, whilst helping managers to cut costs by means of increased productivity.

The term convergence has different meanings, even when we restrict it to the newsroom (cf. Quinn, 2004; Wirth, 2006). For the purpose of this research, we take Jenkins' (2001) definition of cultural convergence, which refers to the development of content across multiple channels. Other types of convergence are technological, referring to the digitisation of content; economic, referring to the integration of the media industry; social or organic, referring to a multitasking approach to consuming content; and global convergence, referring to the 'global village' effect where content is influenced by trends coming from other corners of the world (Jenkins, 2001). The notion of cultural convergence is chosen over the others because it better represents what is occurring inside media organisations.

Cultural convergence can be readily seen happening in newspapers that try to convey their content on multiple platforms beyond the traditional print edition, such as the web, email, and mobile phones. Also, newspaper firms have engaged in alliances and joint ventures with other media (e.g. New York Times and Discovery Networks). By means of cultural convergence particularly in the newsroom, the newspaper firm might be able to reach its readers anytime and anyhow, thus competing in new markets. The traditional contents need to be modified in several aspects ranging from the presentation itself to the topics and themes. These changes are expected not only to retain current readers, but also to attract new ones. In summary, cultural convergence in the newsroom implies new products and new markets.

Boundaries between the management and the newsroom. The traditional confrontation between the *suits* and *ponytails* is a distinctive situation in media firms that have restrained innovation and creativity. While managers are worried about *humdrum* issues, creative people produce *art for art's sake* (Caves, 2000). Even though this situation is more common in creative industries, such as motion pictures and recording companies, the *wall* between journalists and managers has also been a recurrent topic in news organisations where the intromission of managers in the newsroom is seen as a sacrilege (Underwood, 1993; Bogart, 2005: 125). The down periods for media companies particularly economic recessions, have changed these practices and cooperation is becoming a widespread practice.

The interaction between content and advertising is one of the characteristics that make the media business unique. Media sell content to the audience grabbing their attention, which in turn is sold to advertisers who are willing to reach their potential consumers (Albarran, 2002; Doyle, 2002; Hoskins, McFadyen, and Finn, 2004; Picard, 1989). This is the most basic logic behind commercial media. In Europe, for instance, income from newspaper sales is matched by the income obtained from advertisers; in the United States, the proportion of advertising is usually higher (cf. Picard, 2002; World Advertising Trends, 2006). Since an important component of the media business is selling the attention they get from the audiences, the undergoing process of media fragmentation is making this task more difficult. The increasing number of media outlets means a fragmentation of the media market, making the term mass audience seem an old fashioned concept.

In order to secure the income stream coming from advertisers, media are trying to implement two policies. On the one hand, media firms are trying to realign the content production to the advertisers' interests (cf. Picard, 2004a). The wall between journalists and managers located in different compartments of the organisation is crumbling. On the other hand, media firms are trying to cooperate with other business units in the same company or even with other firms in order to sell advertising more effectively. Aris and Bughin (2005: 214) suggest that media firms should sell "value propositions" to advertisers, such as cross-promotion packages. Martin (2003), researching newspapers that actually share resources, finds that they improve their efficiency as in the case of clustered newspapers. Regarding external cooperation, some newspapers in the United States, for instance, have established alliances with Internet companies to sell advertising (e.g. Google and Yahoo).

The moderating effect of integration. The changes just described reflect a trend towards reducing boundaries in the organisation. Dess, Lumpkin, and McGee (1999) have discussed the compatibility of declining boundaries in an organisation with corporate entrepreneurship. Compatibility might seem natural since rigid hierarchies are usually seen as poorly suited for undertaking an

entrepreneurial behaviour. New types of organisational structures offer more flexibility and the possibility to transfer knowledge in an easier way (Dess et al., 1999). Hence, fewer barriers inside the organisation should help to achieve better integration, coordination, and communication inside the organisation, thus enhancing the ability of an entrepreneurial strategy process to deliver a more profitable outcome. Based on these arguments it is possible to hypothesise that,

***Hypothesis 4:** The extent of organisational boundaries within the newspaper, i.e. level of integration, will moderate the relationship between entrepreneurial strategy-making and performance. Newspaper firms' performance increases with an entrepreneurial decision-making process at a higher rate in the presence of weaker internal organisational boundaries, i.e. higher integration.*

Outsourcing

Outsourcing can be understood as the substitution of external activities for internal activities leading to vertical disintegration (Gilley and Rasheed, 2000). A survey by the World Association of Newspapers shows that “outsourcing plays a major role in the newspaper industry today” (Macinnes and Adams, 2006: 23). The trend is upwards and reasons vary from cost savings, focus on core competency, lack of in-house expertise, quality improvement and sharing costs. The reasons not to outsource are also varied, including adequate in-house expertise, loss of control, high costs, lack of outsourcing expertise, organisational resistance, and political sensitiveness (Macinnes and Adams, 2006). This study considers four activities where outsourcing might take place, namely printing, distribution, content production, and advertising sales.

Newspaper printing and distribution changes combined with pressure for reducing costs have led many newspapers to outsource their printing and distribution activities – physical or virtual (cf. Brody and Picard, 1997). “Getting people to read the newspaper is not just a matter of content and design; it depends on distribution” (Bogart, 2005: 81). The process involving content delivery,

according to Aris and Bughin (2005), is one of the core processes of media firms, and includes the physical creation of the media product and its distribution for commercialisation. Traditionally, newspaper firms have printed paper copies for later distribution to sales points (e.g., kiosks, supermarkets) or home distribution to subscribers. However, some readers are now accessing digital copies of newspapers available on the Internet or other alternative digital channels of distribution. This implies that the physical copy is no longer necessary for a segment of readers, who have instead turned to a virtual copy. Furthermore, distribution itself becomes a different activity since the content has to be available in a digital format and on several different platforms (e.g., web, mobile phone, PDA, e-book). These changes in printing and distribution of newspapers have led to changes in the workforce of newspapers and in the tasks that they need to carry out. Also, they may imply that the core process is no longer distribution, but the ability to reach the reader and raise her interest. For instance, publishing content on a website is a form of distribution; but managing web servers or dealing with telecommunications issues is certainly beyond a newspaper company's main business activity.

Outsourcing is also taking place in content-related activities – from buying news from international agencies to copyediting to features, and advertising sales. For instance, McClatchy's newspaper The Sacramento Bee announced in December 2007 that its advertising production work would be outsourced to India. Previously, McClatchy had already outsourced customer service to an Illinois company operating out of Philippines. MacInnes and Adam (2006) cite several other cases of outsourcing, such as the Swiss newspapers that outsource advertising sales to Publipress. While outsourcing content may be a trend in the newspaper industry, it is unlikely that a newspaper company will outsource its editorial principles. The principles guiding editorial decisions represent perhaps the main value of a newspaper because they are usually held in high regard by the readers.

The decision to make or buy (outsource) is usually addressed from two perspectives in the academic literature, namely transaction costs

theory and knowledge-based theory. According to the former, the decision to buy outside the firm depends on the uncertainty of the input – how specific it is – the frequency of the transactions and the opportunistic behaviour of the supplier (Williamson, 1975). If these factors score high it is preferred to keep the production in-house. The knowledge-based theory suggests that internal processes help to increase tacit knowledge, thus internal transaction costs would go down with time so long as the firm learns how to be more efficient (Grant, 1996).

The literature examining the effects of outsourcing identifies several advantages connected to this practice, particularly those related to improved performance by means of cost savings, and also a sharper focus on core competences (Quinn and Hilmer, 1994). Furthermore, outsourcing allows the company to become more flexible. Quinn and Hilmer (1994) claim that “[o]ne of the main purposes of outsourcing is to have the supplier assume certain classes of investments and risks, such as demand variability” (p. 50). For instance, a newspaper company outsourcing printing and distribution activities frees resources that otherwise would have been invested in facilities and equipments necessary to carry on a function that may not help to add significant value as discussed above.

Mintzberg (1973) and Miles and Snow (1978) argue that flexibility is an important characteristic of an entrepreneurial firm in their respective classifications (see Section 2.1.5). While outsourcing implies changing the external boundaries of the organisation and reassigning internal tasks while suppressing others, it also brings greater flexibility to the organisation. Teece (2000) points out that entrepreneurial firms are organised “to be highly flexible and responsive” (p. 41), and outsourcing may help in that direction.

If an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode is positively associated to higher performance (see Hypothesis 1), then outsourcing may help the practice of this kind of strategy-making mode via providing the organisational structure necessary to facilitate this behaviour. Thus,

***Hypothesis 5:** Outsourcing activities will moderate the relationship between entrepreneurial strategy-making and performance.*

Newspaper firms' performance increases with an entrepreneurial decision making process at a higher rate when the firm has a high level of outsourcing.

3.5. Configurational models

The previous sections have presented the different hypotheses where environmental and organisational contingencies moderate the relationship between an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode and performance. However, a coherent configuration of strategy, structure and environment may better explain why some firms achieve higher performance. It is particularly relevant for this study to find out the high-performing configurations for entrepreneurial newspaper firms.

Each hypothesis has two parts. The first part proposes the existence of configurations, while the second part specifies the high performing condition of those firms.

Configuration of ESM, integration, and environment

Since it has been argued that entrepreneurial newspaper firms perform better when they have a higher level of integration and also when they compete in low munificent environment and in uncertain environment, the configuration hypotheses for both kinds of environments are:

Hypothesis 6: (a) Newspaper firm performance is explained by configurations of entrepreneurial strategy-making (ESM), integration, and environmental munificence. (b) Newspaper firm performance is higher among firms with a higher degree of ESM, high level of integration, and in low munificent environments compared to other configurations of these elements.

Hypothesis 7: (a) Newspaper firm performance is explained by configurations of entrepreneurial strategy-making (ESM), integration, and environmental uncertainty. (b) Newspaper firm performance is higher among firms with a higher degree of ESM, high level of integration, and in high uncertainty environments compared to other configurations of these elements.

Configuration of ESM, outsourcing and environment

The contingency hypotheses argue that entrepreneurial newspaper firms achieve higher performance in low munificent environment and in uncertain environment. Furthermore, a high level of outsourcing may also contribute to improved performance because it helps to build a more flexible organisation that fits the entrepreneurial strategy-making mode. Therefore, the configurational hypotheses that relate these variables are:

Hypothesis 8: (a) Newspaper firm performance is explained by configurations of entrepreneurial strategy-making (ESM), outsourcing, and environmental munificence. (b) Newspaper firm performance is higher among firms with a higher degree of ESM, high level of outsourcing, and in low munificent environments compared to other configurations of these elements.

Hypothesis 9: (a) Newspaper firm performance is explained by configurations of entrepreneurial strategy-making (ESM), outsourcing, and environmental munificence. (b) Newspaper firm performance is higher among firms with a higher degree of ESM, high level of outsourcing, and in high uncertainty environments compared to other configurations of these elements.

4. Method

4.1. Research design

The specific context for this study is the newspaper industry, where the unit of analysis is the newspaper firm. The research questions, specified in section 2.4, lead to a series of hypotheses to investigate the direct effect of an entrepreneurial strategy-making (section 3.1), the contingency effects of environment and structure (sections 3.3 and 3.4), and the configurations of these constructs (section 3.5). In order to test these hypotheses while also deepening the understanding of the complex relations between an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode, organisational and environmental variables and performance, a sequential mixed method research design is employed.

A mixed method research study is one that uses “qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques in either parallel or sequential phases” (Teddlie and Tashakkori, 2003: 11). The advantage of using a combination of methods is the ability to provide a better answer to the research questions posed in the study while helping to demonstrate stronger inferences. The ability to provide better and stronger inferences is possible if the methods are mixed in a way that strengths are complemented and weaknesses are reduced (Teddlie and Tashakkorie, 2003). For instance, in this study, a mixed method design allows first to test a series of hypotheses quantitatively, and then explore the process in greater depth.

Several mixed methods designs are available to undertake a research project (Cresswell, Plano Clark, Gutmann and Hanson, 2003). This study employs the sequential explanatory design where the collection and analysis of quantitative data precedes the collection and analysis of qualitative data. Cresswell et al. (2003) argue that this is the most straightforward of the six method designs, and where qualitative data

results are used to “assist in explaining and interpreting the findings of the primarily quantitative study” (p. 227). Its most important strength is its straightforward nature, which facilitates the description of the research process while enriching the final discussion when both approaches are combined to enlighten the answer to the research questions.

The implementation of the mixed method approach in this study is as follows (Figure 4.1). In the primary stage, hypotheses are tested using multiple regression analysis over the data collected by means of a questionnaire. The data allow gauging the entrepreneurial strategy-making process of newspaper firms, their organisational structures, and the characteristics of the environment. The secondary stage of this study relies on the collection and analysis of qualitative data in the form of case studies.

Figure 4.1.

Sequential explanatory design



4.2. Quantitative method

The survey is intended for senior managers of newspaper firms because they are the ones with the greatest influence in the company’s strategy since they are involved in the decision-making processes. Unfortunately access to them is difficult and researchers need to find creative ways to reach them (cf. Gilbert, 2001).

A way to overcome the difficulties of reaching senior newspaper managers is to pin them down during their trade association meetings. Accordingly, the respondents of this study are the managers who took part in the Inter American Press Association (IAPA) annual meeting in Miami, Florida (12-16 October 2007). More than 1,400 publications from the Americas are members of IAPA, and their combined

circulation reaches more than 43 million copies⁴. The IAPA annual meeting attracts senior managers and editors who fit the target of the respondents needed for this survey.

The following is an operationalisation of the concepts treated in this study, a description of the variables that will be employed for the analyses, and the basis for the question items to be included in the survey.

Performance. The performance of newspaper firms is the dependent variable in this study. Two kinds of performance are measured, all of them with 7-point Likert-type item questions. The first type, financial performance, includes four items regarding net income, gross margin, sales growth, and return on equity. The second type of performance is operational, and comprises two questions on market share, one for readers and the other for advertising. All these measures have been commonly employed in the literature when studying the relation between configurations and performance (cf. Ketchen, Thomas and Snow, 1993), and since performance is a multidimensional concept it is convenient to integrate these dimensions (Wiklund and Shepherd, 2005). Managers were asked questions related to their competitors in the newspaper publishing industry and in reference to the last three years. Considering the two types of performance allow for a more comprehensive analysis of the results (Venkatraman and Ramanujam, 1986). Also, it is deemed as necessary to ask for the last three years in order to reduce the effect of fluctuations of the economy. It is recognised that economic cycles have an impact on the performance of media firms (Picard, 2002).

The majority of newspapers are privately held companies and do not report their financial statements. Thus, self-reporting is the only way to get hold of financial performance. Although it would be preferred to have objective financial information, company reports, subjective

⁴ The number of members of IAPA and the combined circulation figure were obtained from its website, www.sipiapa.org, accessed on 7 August 2008. Although all members are from the Americas, European newspapers usually attend meetings, in particular from Spain.

measures are demonstrated to be consistent with objective measures (Dess and Robinson, 1984; Venkatraman and Ramanujam, 1987).

Entrepreneurial strategy-making. The entrepreneurial strategy-making process is measured as the managers' perceptions of the firm's strategy process. These perceptions can be qualified as attitudes, where an attitude is defined as "a person's location on a dimension of affect or evaluation" (Fishbein and Ajzen, 1975: 53). Since an attitude is argued to be a good predictor of behaviour (cf. Fishbein and Ajzen, 1975: 382-3), especially when intention is difficult to assess, this study relies on measuring the managers' attitudes regarding several dimensions of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode.

It is also possible, though perhaps impractical in many cases, to assess entrepreneurship at the firm-level by looking at the actual behaviour of the firm or at how it allocates resources. However, measuring perceptions by asking managers in a questionnaire has a relatively high level of validity. Also, scale items that have forced-choice responses might contribute to enhance validity, in contrast to open-ended questions (Lyon et al., 2000).

Seven dimensions of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode are evaluated in the questionnaire. Each dimension is measured with two to three items using 7-point semantic differential scales. Two dimensions belong to the entrepreneurial management construct by Brown et al. (2001) and I use their question items in the questionnaire, i.e. strategic orientation and cultural entrepreneurship. The remaining five dimensions comprise the entrepreneurial orientation construct, i.e. innovation, proactiveness, risk-taking, competitive aggressiveness, and autonomy. The question items except autonomy are based on Miller and Friesen (1982), Covin and Slevin (1989), and Lumpkin and Dess (2001). The three items to measure autonomy are created for this study where the first one is based on an item by Dess et al. (1997).

Environment. Two different dimensions of the environment will be measured in this study: munificence and uncertainty. Environmental munificence has been measured in different ways ranging from objective indexes such as industry growth (Dess and Beard, 1984) to subjective measures such as manager's perceptions of the environment

(Miller and Friesen, 1984). I will follow Castrogiovanni's (1991) recommendation of using subjective and context-specific measures. The availability of resources, in the particular case of newspapers, will be measured as advertising expenditure and readership and buying behaviour. Picard (1989) identified these two sources of funding in what he labels as the *dual market* for media firms. Hence, environmental munificence is gauged with an original scale able to capture the competition for resources in the media market – advertising and readers. This way of measuring the media-specific resources fit the definition of munificence because they are the environmental factors that influence the survival and growth of newspapers sharing the environment (cf. Castrogiovanni, 1991: 543). Furthermore, subjective measures lead to stronger relationships with strategy (Castrogiovanni, 1991: 556-7; Harris, 2004). Accordingly, four 7-point Likert-type survey items are employed to assess how the munificence level has changed in the last five years. These items are a modification of Sutcliffe and Huber's (1998) items for perceived munificence.

Environmental uncertainty is measured with five 7-point semantic differential items from Miller and Friesen (1982). These items measure how managers perceive the industry's dynamism and uncertainty. In contrast with objective environmental uncertainty, it is perceived uncertainty what managers take into account to make strategic decisions (cf. Child, 1972; Milliken, 1987).

Organisational structure. Organisational structure refers to the particular, lasting configuration of activities in a firm (Ranson, Hinings and Greenwood, 1980), which imposes boundaries of rationality to the members of the organisation (March and Simon, 1958). When managers realise the structure of their organisations is not able to cope with new business models and competitive pressures, they might try to modify the patterned regularity of the configuration of activities given by the adopted structure. This is the case of the newspaper industry where several organisational changes are taking place (cf. Trends in Newsrooms, 2007). Based on the previous discussions regarding the characteristics of entrepreneurial organisations in Section 2.1.5, and the organisational changes taking place in newspaper firms in Section 3.4,

three specific changes to the structure of newspaper firms are addressed in this study, namely internal organisational boundaries, external organisational boundaries, and the relationship with customers.

Accordingly, three sets of question items were developed to assess the newspaper's organisational structure. These items are industry-specific and were validated by industry experts (cf. Section 4.2.4). The first set, which includes four 7-point Likert-type items, measures the level of integration between print and online newsrooms, and between the business and the content sides. These questions gauge the internal boundaries within the organisation among their main actors.

The second set of questions measure the level of outsourcing, i.e. external boundaries. Six 7-point Likert-type items that range between "No outsourcing" and "Full outsourcing" assess outsourcing level in printing, distribution, content production, and advertising sales.

Control variables. Two variables are employed for statistical control: circulation and family control. These two variables are deemed to potentially affect performance and hence the need to have them under control. Circulation, as the weekly average number of copies, is a good proxy for the size of the newspaper. Its significance comes from the economies of scale usually associated with media companies, where marginal cost is below average cost, i.e. the larger the circulation of a newspaper, the greater the effect of economies of scale and the better the performance.

Family control might also affect performance, though in which direction is still a matter of discussion among researchers (Villalonga and Amit, 2006). In the newspaper industry, there is evidence that private firms are less profitable than public firms (Busterna, 1989; Blankenburg and Ozanich, 1993; Lacy, Shaver and St. Cyr, 1996).

Statistical methods

Factor analysis is used in this study to reduce the data and test the existence of well-defined dimensions of the entrepreneurial strategy-

making mode. The factors, thus, are subsets of variables that correlate to each other but are independent of the other subsets of variables (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007).

Multiple regression analysis is well suited to test hypotheses in business and social science fields of research (Cohen et al., 2003: 2). The hypotheses propose a relationship between one or more factors (independent or predictor variables: X_1, X_2, \dots) and an outcome (dependent or criterion variable, Y). Cohen et al. (2003) recommend entering the variables in a hierarchical sequence, i.e. hierarchical regression analysis. This way the independent variables are entered cumulatively in order to assess their contribution to the model by looking at the regression coefficients and R^2 values.

The majority of the hypotheses involve contingency or configurational models in order to study the combined effects of strategy, organisation and environment on performance. The regression analysis to test these models is called moderated regression analysis because it looks at the interactions among the predictor variables. Interactions can be defined as “an interplay among predictors that produces an effect on the outcome Y [dependent variable] that is different from the sum of effects of the individual predictors” (Cohen et al., 2003: 255). This statistical procedure, moderated regression analysis, has been shown to be well suited to detect statistical interactions (Stone and Hollenbeck, 1984). The interaction is represented as the product of the independent variables involved. In the case of the contingency models, a two-way interaction will be analysed, thus two variables need to be multiplied. In the configurational models a three-way interaction will be analysed; these interactions appear as the product term of the three variables in addition to the two-way interactions.

In order to test and then interpret interactions I will follow the procedure described by Aiken and West (1991). According to them, the predictors in the interaction need to be centred to maximise interpretability and minimise multicollinearity problems that arise between the lower order terms (e.g. X) and higher order terms (e.g. $X*Z$) in the regression equation. Centring the variables does not affect

the slope of the regression equation or the coefficients of the higher order terms, but it does affect the lower order terms coefficients when such higher order terms are present in the equation. The reason for this is that the coefficients for the lower order terms do not represent “main effects,” but “conditional effects” at the mean of the variable not involved in the interaction. Furthermore, centring the predictors does not affect correlations (Cohen et al., 2003: 262). If significant interactions are found, plotting them is useful to interpret how they work (Cohen et al., 2003: 269). Additionally, it is necessary to calculate the standard errors of the simple slopes of the simple regression equations, and then *t*-test for the significance of the simple slopes.

4.3. Qualitative method

Denzin and Lincoln (2005) define qualitative research as “a situated activity that locates the observer in the world” (p. 3). This means that the researcher has to look at the world by means of a series of representations that include field notes, interviews, conversations, memos to the self, and so on. Qualitative data collected with these methods help to “preserve the flow, see precisely which events lead to which consequences, and derive fruitful explanations” (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 1).

Although the inclusion of qualitative method in a mixed method research design has been criticised for relegating the approach to a merely exploratory tool (Denzin and Lincoln, 2005: 9), this study attempts to alleviate their adverse impact. The qualitative part that is implemented in the second phase of this study aims at confirming and deepening the understanding of the relationships tested in the first (quantitative) part. Thus, the qualitative data collected and analysed in this study is an appropriate complement to the statistical analysis. Furthermore, qualitative data may help to put forward new topics and themes not included in the main theoretical frameworks (Miles and Huberman, 1994), and help creating managerially relevant knowledge (Gibbert, Ruigrok and Wicki, 2008).

Case study methodology

Case study is the qualitative method chosen for the second phase of this investigation. It is defined as “a research strategy which focuses on understanding the dynamics present within single settings” (Eisenhardt, 1989b: 534). Its application in this study allows explaining the casual links proposed in the hypotheses and tested quantitatively in the previous phase. Also, case studies offer the possibility to describe the processes that encompass an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode and illustrate them in real-life context (Yin, 2003: 15). As Eisenhardt (1989b) puts it, “qualitative data are useful for understanding the rationale or theory underlying relationships revealed in the quantitative data” (p. 538). Furthermore, case studies allow researchers to cover contextual conditions intertwined with the phenomenon being studied, thus case study research as a research strategy is an all-encompassing method (Yin, 2003: 13-14).

Yin (2003) recognises five components of a case study research design: (1) a study’s questions; (2) its propositions, if any; (3) its unit(s) of analysis; (4) the logic linking the data to the propositions; and (5) the criteria for interpreting the findings. The first three components have been discussed in previous sections (see research questions in Section 2.4; the hypotheses can be found in Chapter 3; and unit of analysis in Section 4.1). The fourth and fifth components are discussed next. Before that, two other issues need attention, namely the selection of the cases to be subject of study, and the protocol employed to collect data.

Selection of case studies

This study includes two cases. The selection of the specific newspaper firms that will be investigated is based on prior empirical knowledge regarding entrepreneurial activities carried on by these firms. The first firm is a Chilean newspaper organisation that fits Miles and Snow’s *analyzer* type of firm. The second firm is a Colombian newspaper that is characterised for adapting to the technological and social changes by implementing a strategy based on convergence since 2002 – a

prospector firm in Miles and Snow's typology. Both firms have national coverage and are among the leaders in the quality segments in their respective countries.

Case study protocol

The case study protocol is intended for increasing the reliability of a case study research (Yin, 2003: 67). The main components of the protocol are the case study questions, the sources of evidence, and the data collection process.

Yin (2003) contends that case study questions are posed to the investigator and not to an interviewee, thus questions are just reminders about the information that needs to be collected. These questions belong to what Yin (2003) calls Level 2 questions, and are more important than the questions actually used in an interview, which belong to Level 1. Also, it is helpful to crisscross questions with potential sources of evidence in order to know in advance where and from whom the information has to be obtained.

Several sources of information are available to case study researchers. This study employs five of them, namely direct observation, interviews, documentation, archival documents and websites. Table 4.1 specifies what these sources are, their strengths and weaknesses.

All sources of evidence have their own strengths and weaknesses as indicated in Table 4.2. Nonetheless, the use of multiple sources helps avoiding major pitfalls of each source by developing converging lines of inquiry (Yin, 2003, 98). This process, called data triangulation, lessens the problems associated to construct validity (cf. Section 4.3.5). Additionally, the mixed-method approach of this study as a whole implies a methodological triangulation to provide answer to the research questions.

Interviews are the most important source of information in this study. The rationale is that the main topic of analysis is the strategy-making mode, thus the behaviour of decision-makers in the organisation is a main concern. But interview research is argued to be a craft if not an

art, thus no standardised, formal procedures exist (Kvale, 1996). One of the most important issues when interviewing is avoiding the researcher's possible bias when asking questions (Yin, 2003). I do my best effort in not anticipating "right answers" by asking questions in the more neutral way, i.e. asking how processes or activities take place in the organisation instead of asking if certain style of strategy-making is practiced or not.

Table 4.1.

Sources of evidence for a case study

Source	Description	Strengths	Weaknesses
Direct observation	Observation of meetings, sidewalk activities, factory work, etc.	Reality, contextual	Time-consuming, selectivity, reflexivity, cost
Interviews	Open-ended interviews, informants, focused interviews, structured interviews	Targeted, insightful	Bias due to poorly constructed questions, response bias, inaccuracies due to poor recall, reflexivity
Documentation	Letters, memoranda, minutes of meetings, administrative documents, newspaper clippings, etc.	Stable, unobtrusive, exact, broad coverage	Retrievability, biased selectivity, reporting bias, access
Archival documents	Service records, survey data, lists of names, personal records, etc.	Same as documentation, precise and quantitative	Same as documentation, accessibility due to privacy reasons
Websites	Online newspaper of analysed firms	Unobtrusive, stable, insightful into technical operations, availability	Bias selectivity

Source: Based on Yin (2003).

Most of the interviews were recorded and then transcribed, and they typically lasted between forty minutes and two hours and a half. Although a questionnaire based on the case study protocol was employed in order to cover all topics, the interviews were open-ended. Also, I asked the interviewees for access to relevant policy documents. The combination of case study questions, sources of evidence, and data collection procedures form the case study protocol as shown in Table 4.2.

Yin (2003: 97-106) recommends three principles of data collection. They are (1) the use of multiple sources of evidence, (2) the creation of a case study database, and (3) maintaining the chain of evidence. I follow all these principles throughout the cases' data collection procedures and analysis. The first principle – use of multiple sources of evidence – allows “the development of multiple lines of inquiry” (Yin, 2003: 98), leading to more accurate and convincing conclusions because events and facts are supported by different sources of evidence. The case study protocol depicted in Table 4.3 shows how this principle is applied for data collection in this study, i.e. data triangulation. The second principle refers to the creation of a case database for organising all collected data. This database is also an essential part for the third principle – maintaining a chain of evidence. An external observer should be able to follow how the evidence helps building the conclusions in a logical manner from the initial research questions to the last conclusions. This is done citing relevant sources, indicating the circumstances regarding where the evidence come from, and being consistent with the case study protocol.

Table 4.2.
Case study protocol

Level in Organisation	Data collection procedure (sources and topics)		
Managerial Level	Source of evidence:	Corporate (e.g. Publisher, CEO)	Functional (e.g. Marketing Manager)
	<i>Interviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial management vs. administrative management. • Entrepreneurial orientation. • Organisation (integration, outsourcing) • Environment: resources and uncertainty • Performance (financial and non-financial) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as corporate but applied to the following functional areas: • Marketing • Advertising sales • Circulation • Operations • New media development
	<i>Documentation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plans • Memos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New product /technologies proposals • Memos
	<i>Archival data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulation figures • Market research studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics
Content (Journalistic) Level	Source of evidence:	Print (e.g. Editor)	New Media (e.g. Editor)
	<i>Interviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Autonomy • Integration • Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Autonomy • Integration • Coordination
	<i>Documentation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure manuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server statistics
	<i>Websites</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration with new media outlets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovativeness and proactiveness in website development • Integration between print and online
	<i>Direct Observation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Content production processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Content production processes

5. Quantitative Analysis

5.1. Descriptive statistics

The data was collected in the IAPA annual meeting in Miami (12-16 October 2007). The meeting had 427 people registered according to the list of participants,⁵ bringing together not only newspaper managers as well as representatives of newspaper-related firms such as news agencies, marketing services, etc. Some 106 newspapers attended the meeting – out of 1,400 newspapers affiliated to IAPA⁶.

A total of 69 newspaper managers were randomly contacted face-to-face during the meeting and 58 agreed to answer the questionnaire. Administering the survey in this way has three major advantages over mail questionnaires. First, it was possible to clarify any doubts the respondents might have had regarding the different questions in the questionnaire. Second, it was possible to better control for internal non-response by checking that all items were answered at the moment of retrieving the questionnaire. And third, because the respondents were approached actively to ask for their collaboration it was possible to increase the response rate and also include respondents that otherwise would not have participated in any kind of survey. This reduced selection bias.

The majority of the respondents are executive officers, managing editors or higher in their organisations. From the 58 completed questionnaires, 4 had to be dropped after finding out that their

⁵ This number does not include speakers and students registered for the conference and also included in the list of attendants.

⁶ The number of members of IAPA was obtained from its website, www.sipiapa.org, accessed on 7 August 2008.

companies were magazines and not newspapers. The remaining 54 respondents represented 46 newspapers, thus eight informants belonged to second (6 cases) and third (2 cases) from the same company, i.e. 13% of the cases had at least a second informant. In each case where there was more than one respondent, the answers for questions regarding attitudes or perceptions were averaged to obtain a firm-level score (cf. Dess et al., 1997: 687); the answers from the higher ranked manager were considered for questions on more objective data, i.e. number of employees. Thus 46 newspapers made up the final sample size out of 106 newspapers in the meeting. This means a response rate of 43.4%.

The size of the sample is in the lower boundary for the required statistical analysis but it may be deemed enough to detect strong relationships (cf. Hair et al., 2006). Two different techniques are employed in this study to improve statistical power. First, the sample for this study focuses on one industry, the newspaper publishing industry; a measure guaranteeing the homogeneity of the sample. As a consequence, the standard error of the statistics is reduced. This generates a trade-off, what is gained in statistical power is lost in generalisability (Baroudi and Orlikowski, 1989; Sawyer and Ball, 1981).

The second procedure to increase statistical power follows Sauley and Bedeian's (1989) recommendation of using a less conservative level of significance in order to be able to detect relationships, i.e. $p < 0.10$ (p. 340). This decision is reinforced by the fact that interactions are usually more difficult to detect than direct effects, thus a less stringent level of significance is appropriate (McClelland and Judd, 1993; Cortina, 2002). Ideally power should be increased with a larger sample, but if this is not possible, "it may be expedient to let α [Type I error] grow larger and keep β [Type II error] small. This process avoids prematurely closing off avenues of study due to an inability to detect significance of the small sample" Baroudi and Orlikowski (1989: 102).

The 46 newspaper firms included in this study come from 19 countries, most of them with a national coverage, tend to be medium/large

companies, and an average age of 61 years. Most of them are family-controlled, only run national operations, and a small proportion is publicly traded. Table 5.1 shows the descriptive statistics for the basic data of each firm. The descriptive statistics for the remaining questions in the survey are in the Appendix.

Table 5.1.

Means, standard deviations, sample size and missing values

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Missing
Coverage ^a	0.39	0.49	46	0
Number of employees ^b	3.00	1.07	46	0
Circulation	145,123.91	298,641.18	46	0
Age	61.61	46.68	46	0
International operations ^a	0.41	0.49	46	0
Family controlled ^a	0.65	0.48	46	0
Publicly traded ^a	0.17	0.38	46	0
Subsidiary ^a	0.17	0.38	46	0

^a Dummy variables (0=No; 1=Yes) (For coverage the values are: 0=National; 1= Regional).

^b Number of employees has 4 categories (1=10-49 employees; 2=50-249; 3=249-499; 4=500 or more).

A case had to be deleted because its circulation was an outlier when compared to the other cases – z score higher than 3.28 ($p < 0.001$, two-tailed test) for the circulation variable. Furthermore, circulation appeared severely violating the normality assumption ($z_{skewness} = 6.48$; $z_{kurtosis} = 8.62$) thus was transformed with a logarithm – the new variable was called logCirculation. All remaining assumptions for the statistical analysis were met.

The only case where performance measures were missing was also deleted. The final sample for regression analysis, then, added up to 44 cases. The factor analysis that follows, however, uses all in all 46 cases.

5.2. Factor analysis

A factor analysis was performed to find out if the dimensions of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode are, indeed, different dimensions.

A first factor analysis was performed with all 20 items. Following the Kaiser criterion (eigenvalue > 1), 7 factors emerged explaining 75.01% of total variance. A Varimax rotation produced a matrix with several side-loadings, whose coefficients were above 0.4. Since no communalities were below 0.5, the magnitude of the side-loadings and the anti-image correlation matrix were used to guide which items would be dropped. The anti-image correlation matrix shows the individual Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy. These values for items 1 and 3 of autonomy were dimmed too low, and since it is not advised to have a single item in a factor, the whole dimension was deleted from further analysis.

The second factor analysis showed an increment in the KMO measure of sampling adequacy from 0.53 to 0.59. Values above 0.50 are considered appropriate for factor analysis (Hair et al., 2006). This time, however, only 5 factors emerged with the Kaiser criterion, and still significant side-loadings in several items of the rotated component matrix can be observed. Despite the side-loadings, all variables had loadings in the factor they were supposed to belong to. The exceptions were one item of risk-taking and the two items of competitive aggressiveness. This latter dimension was then removed from the analysis.

In the following factor analysis KMO measure of sampling adequacy slightly dropped to 0.57, but the probability associated with the Bartlett's test of sphericity was less than 0.001 thus satisfying the requirement that sufficient correlation exists among the variables to proceed (Tabachnik and Fidell, 2007). Five components were extracted with the Kaiser criterion adding up to 69.43% of the total variance explained. In this case, all loadings fell into the expected factor but still some side-loadings showed up. The only exception was item 3 of risk-taking loading in the wrong factor. Therefore, this item was removed from further analysis.

A new factor analysis drew finally a clean matrix of loadings. KMO sampling adequacy increased again to 0.60, all communalities were above 0.50, and the Bartlett's test of sphericity showed $p < 0.001$. The results of the factor analysis are shown in Table 5.2. The rotation method was Varimax and similar results were obtained with other rotation methods.

Table 5.2.

Factor analysis of entrepreneurial strategy-making mode variables

	Factor 1: Strategic Orientation	Factor 2: Proacti- veness	Factor 3: Entrepreneurial Culture	Factor 4: Risk- taking	Factor 5: Innovati- veness
SO3	0.80				
SO2	0.74				
SO1	0.73				
PR1		0.82			
PR3		0.72			
PR2		0.72			
EC1			0.81		
EC3			0.81		
EC2			0.77		
RT2				0.88	
RT1				0.79	
IN3					0.78
IN1					0.67
IN2	0.43				0.61

Factor loadings $< \pm 0.40$ were suppressed for readability.

Rotated component matrix (Varimax method).

The results of the factor analysis show that the traditional entrepreneurial orientation dimensions – innovativeness, proactiveness, and risk-taking – are different from the two entrepreneurial management dimensions included in this study – strategic orientation and entrepreneurial

management. This supports the results obtained by Brown et al. (2001) at least for two of the entrepreneurial management dimensions. Furthermore, it supports the idea that opportunity-related dimensions were not present in the original entrepreneurial orientation items and their addition increases the likelihood of capturing a fairly good picture of what an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode is.

The reliability of the factors obtained is assessed calculating the corresponding alpha coefficients for each factor. A value over 0.70 is usually welcomed but in exploratory studies a value over 0.60 is considered sufficient (Hair et al., 2006). In this case, all alpha coefficients are above 0.67, and the two entrepreneurial management dimensions are particularly high well above 0.70 (Table 5.3). The alpha coefficients for the two dimensions dropped from the analysis – competitive aggressiveness and autonomy, appeared well below 0.60, thus deemed unreliable as single constructs.

Table 5.3

Reliability values for the entrepreneurial strategy-making dimensions

Dimension (number of items)	Cronbach's alpha	Items Mean	Range
Strategic orientation (3)	0.760	4.41	4.19 – 4.58
Entrepreneurial culture (3)	0.794	5.07	4.85 – 4.18
Innovativeness (3)	0.673	4.89	3.84 – 5.53
Proactiveness (3)	0.727	5.52	5.35 – 5.79
Risk-taking (2)	0.670	3.34	3.30 – 3.91

Note: The third item of risk-taking was dropped to increase reliability above 0.60.

Autonomy and competitive aggressiveness are not included because of poor reliability.

The results of factor analysis and reliability allow creating summated scales of the different dimensions of entrepreneurial strategy-making mode. Also, a new construct called ESM (entrepreneurial strategy-making mode) was created averaging the different dimensions. The Cronbach's alpha for all the 14 strategy-making items is 0.79. Summated scales are also needed for the

organisational structure and environment constructs. The reliabilities are shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4.

Reliability values for organisational structure and environment

Dimension (number of items)	Cronbach's alpha	Items Mean	Range
Integration (4)	0.685	4.38	4.06 – 4.73
Outsourcing (6)	0.750	2.36	1.90 – 3.52
Munificence (4)	0.634	5.33	5.11 – 5.85
Uncertainty (5)	0.691	4.23	3.65 – 4.65

5.3. Correlational analysis

Table 5.5 presents the correlations for the quantitative variables in this study. Several results can be highlighted for further discussion. First, all entrepreneurial strategy-making dimensions are positively correlated to the performance measures, but only a few of them are statistically significant – strategic orientation, entrepreneurial culture, and proactiveness. Innovativeness and risk-taking seem to be the less correlated to performance. This contrast is perhaps a particularity of the newspaper industry where industry-grown practices and past success have turned these firms into risk averse organisations, where change is driven to a greater extent by the need to outperform competitors – proactiveness, in contrast to change driven by the need to innovate – innovativeness.

Second, the construct grouping all entrepreneurial strategy-making dimensions (ESM) significantly correlates to all performance measures and the coefficients are quite high ($r \geq 0.39$; $p < 0.01$). This indicates a close association between being entrepreneurial and obtaining good results in terms of the financial, i.e. sales growth and ROE, and operational performance, i.e. market share. Obviously all

correlations among the ESM dimensions and the ESM construct are significant and very high.

Third, the environmental variables correlate according to what is expected from the theory regarding performance. Munificent environments are positively associated with higher performance, while uncertainty is negatively connected to performance. Coefficients are also relatively high in all performance measures.

Fourth, the structure variables integration and outsourcing show a positive association with performance measures. Outsourcing is consistently negative in its association with performance.

Finally, the ESM variable shows interesting correlations with environment and structure variables. There is a positive link between ESM and munificence, though not statistically significant. Is this an indicator that managers in munificent environment can be entrepreneurial, while resource-constrained environment drive managers to avoid entrepreneurial behaviour to concentrate on other types of strategies such as cost reduction or simply a wait-and-see attitude? Furthermore, uncertainty is not associated with an entrepreneurial behaviour. Regarding the structure variables, ESM highly and significantly correlates with integration and outsourcing; outsourcing correlates negatively, although not significantly. These results show how an entrepreneurial strategy-making behaviour is closely tied to a change in the organisational structure.

Table 5.5.

Correlations for quantitative variables

	Mean	S.D.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Sales Growth	5.61	1.25	1.00										
2. Return on Equity	5.32	1.18	.55***	1.00									
3. Market Share	5.53	1.13	.79***	.68***	1.00								
4. ESM a	4.66	0.77	.47**	.39**	.48**	1.00							
5. Strategic Orientation	4.45	1.40	.35*	.19	.30*	.70***	1.00						
6. Entrepreneurial Culture	5.08	1.35	.25	.33*	.35*	.59***	.11	1.00					
7. Innovativeness	4.88	1.13	.25	.10	.19	.69***	.41**	.19	1.00				
8. Proactiveness	5.56	1.08	.46**	.47**	.49**	.63***	.35*	.17	.49**	1.00			
9. Risk-taking	3.33	1.09	.20	.17	.21	.56***	.26+	.34*	.16	.07	1.00		
10. Munificence a	5.39	1.01	.25	.30*	.27	.26	.34*	.08	.34*	.21	-.15	1.00	
11. Uncertainty a	4.21	1.03	-.16	.41**	-.39**	-.02	.13	-.12	.15	-.06	-.19	.20	1.00
12. Integration a	4.29	1.02	.29+	.16	.12	.44**	.35*	.18	.36*	.29+	.22	.06	-.09
13. Outsourcing a	2.35	1.16	-.18	-.32*	-.22	-.17	.05	-.11	-.15	-.31*	-.06	-.12	.11
14. ESM & Munificence	.20	.74	.38**	.45**	.38*	.46**	.41**	.18	.34*	.32*	.20	.55***	-.08
15. ESM & Uncertainty	-.02	.75	.06	.06	.24	-.04	.09	.00	-.13	.00	-.11	-.09	-.37*
16. ESM & Integration	.34	.92	.08	.11	-.05	-.19	-.16	-.01	-.17	-.07	-.20	.17	.16
17. ESM & Outsourcing	-.15	.65	.24	-.03	.23	-.20	-.24	.00	-.15	-.17	-.08	-.09	.00
18. ESM & Integration & Munificence	.16	1.10	.11	.18	-.01	.22	-.24	.02	.23	.19	.01	.38*	.09
19. ESM & Integration & Uncertainty	.14	.95	-.13	-.21	-.20	-.06	-.09	-.05	.10	-.05	-.08	.09	.48**
20. ESM & Outsourcing & Munificence	-.06	.66	-.43**	-.22	-.26+	-.20	-.37*	.09	-.17	-.24	.07	-.42**	.05
21. ESM & Outsourcing & Uncertainty	.00	.58	.07	.11	.05	.19	.12	.09	-.01	.31*	.09	.06	-.08

Table 5.5.
Correlations for quantitative variables (cont.)

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12. Integration ^a	1.00								
13. Outsourcing ^a	.17	1.00							
14. ESM & Munificence	.23	-.07	1.00						
15. ESM & Uncertainty	.19	.00	.10	1.00					
16. ESM & Integration	.03	-.21	.17	-.05	1.00				
17. ESM & Outsourcing	-.35*	-.37*	-.15	.17	.01	1.00			
18. ESM & Integration & Munificence	.54**	-.08	.36*	-.06	.62**	-.26	1.00		
19. ESM & Integration & Uncertainty	-.06	.03	-.11	-.34	.05	.28	.23	1.00	
20. ESM & Outsourcing & Munificence	-.16	.30*	-.35*	-.02	-.31*	.02	-.25	.33*	1.00
21. ESM & Outsourcing & Uncertainty	.06	-.03	-.02	-.29	.29	-.17	.31*	.04	-.13

^a Variable centred before calculating second and third order terms. Mean values are before centring; standard deviations do not change.

+ p<.10; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001

N=44

5.4. Regression analysis

The first regression model includes the dimensions of entrepreneurial strategy-making (ESM) to explore their individual contributions to performance (Table 5.6).

The moderated regression analysis comprises a series of six models (Table 5.7 through Table 5.10). Each model has three different dependent variables that measure performance – sales growth, return on equity, and market share. The models aim at showing the moderator effect organisational and environmental variables might have on the ESM variable. This three-way interaction procedure is favoured over a more complex model, i.e. four-way interaction, because of interpretability and restrictions of sample size.

Looking at residuals would assess the assumptions required for regression analysis. This visual test gave a positive result, thus no evidence was found that transformation would be required. Furthermore, no autocollinearity was found – the Durbin – Watson index was always in the acceptable range between 1 and 3 (Field, 2005). Tolerance values were above 0.90 thus no multicollinearity was found.

Table 5.6.

Regression models for the entrepreneurial strategy-making dimensions

	Control variables			Direct effects model		
	Sales Growth	ROE	Market Share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market Share
logCirculation	0.05	-0.22	0.06	-0.11	-0.37**	-0.08
Family	0.03	-0.16	-0.13	-0.02	-0.20	-0.17
Strategic Orientation				0.21	0.09	0.18
Entrepreneurial Culture				0.13	0.22+	0.25+
Innovativeness				-0.05	-0.18	-0.15
Proactiveness				0.41*	0.58***	0.48**
Risk-taking				0.67	0.13	0.09
R ²	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.29	0.48	0.38
Adjusted R ²	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.16	0.37	0.26
Change in R ²	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.29*	0.40**	0.36**

Standardised regression coefficients. + p<0.10; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 n=44

Table 5.7.
Regression models for ESM, uncertainty and integration

	Control variables			Direct Effects			Contingency effects			Configurational effects		
	Sales Growt	ROE	Market share	Sales Growt	ROE	Market share	Sales Growt	ROE	Market share	Sales Growt	ROE	Market share
logCirculation	.15	-.61	.16	-.27	-.93*	-.07	-.22	-.87*	.01	-.22	-.86*	-.01
Family	.07	-.40	-.30	-.03	-.34	-.16	.08	-.42	.01	.08	-.43	.04
ESM				.73**	.72**	.81***	.78**	.86***	.87***	.78**	.86***	.88***
Uncertainty				-.17	-.39*	-.41**	-.20	-.53**	-.39*	-.20	-.52**	-.42*
Integration				.13	.04	-.15	.07	.02	-.24	.07	.02	-.25
ESM & Uncertainty							-.02	.02	.27	-.02	.01	.28
ESM & Integration							.27	.31+	.17	.27	.31	.17
Uncertainty & Integration							.07	-.30	.01	.07	-.31	.03
ESM & Uncertainty & Integration										.00	-.02	.08
R ²	.00	.07	.02	.26	.42	.40	.30	.52	.44	.30	.52	.44
Adjusted R ²	.00	.03	.00	.16	.34	.32	.14	.41	.31	.11	.39	.30
Change in R ²	.00	.07	.02	.26**	.35***	.38***	.04	.10+	.04	.00	.00	.00

Unstandardised regression coefficients are shown in the table.

+ p<0.10; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

n=44

Table 5.8.
Regression models for ESM, uncertainty and outsourcing

	Control variables			Direct Effects			Contingency effects			Configurational effects		
	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share
logCirculation	.15	-.61	.16	-.29	-1.08**	-.20	-.29	-1.13**	-.14	-.32	-1.13**	-.14
Family	.07	-.40	-.30	.05	-.28	-.21	.06	-.34	-.13	.00	-.36	-.15
ESM				.77**	.69**	.71**	.90***	.67**	.82***	.86**	.66**	.81***
Uncertainty				-.17	-.36*	-.38*	-.24	-.49*	-.38*	-.21	-.39*	-.37*
Outsourcing				-.12	-.29*	-.10	.00	-.33*	.02	-.02	-.34*	.02
ESM & Uncertainty							-.05	-.15	.10	.03	-.13	.12
ESM & Outsourcing							.68*	-.13	.57*	.68*	-.13	.57*
Uncertainty & Outsourcing							.30	.08	.06	.40+	.10	.08
ESM & Uncertainty & Outsourcing										.34	.09	.08
R ²	.00	.07	.02	.26	.49	.40	.42	.51	.50	.43	.51	.50
Adjusted R ²	.00	.03	.00	.17	.43	.32	.28	.40	.38	.28	.38	.37
Change in R ²	.00	.07	.02	.26**	.42***	.38***	.15*	.02	.10+	.02	.00	.00

Unstandardised regression coefficients are shown in the table.

+ p<0.10; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

n=44

Table 5.9.
Regression models for ESM, munificence and integration

	Control variables			Direct Effects			Contingency effects			Configurational effects		
	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share
logCirculation	.15	-.61	.16	-.26	-.97*	-.13	-.26	-1.08*	-.22	.02	-.99*	.03
Family	.07	-.40	-.30	-.13	-.58+	-.41	-.03	-.47	-.35	.01	-.46	-.31
ESM				.66*	.64*	.74**	.66*	.63*	.69*	.63*	.62*	.67*
Munificence				.16	.19	.16	.07	.12	.12	.31	.19	.33+
Integration				.16	.11	-.07	.07	-.04	-.17	.45+	.08	.15
ESM & Munificence							.07	-.10	-.05	.00	-.12	-.11
ESM & Integration							.02	-.18	-.25	.44	-.05	.11
Munificence & Integration							.23	.50*	.37+	.46+	.57*	.57*
ESM & Munificence & Integration										-.87**	-.27	-.72*
R ²	.00	.07	.02	.26	.34	.29	.30	.45	.36	.43	.47	.47
Adjusted R ²	.00	.03	.00	.16	.25	.20	.14	.33	.21	.28	.32	.33
Change in R ²	.00	.07	.02	.26*	.27**	.27**	.04	.11+	.06	.13**	.01	.11*

Unstandardised regression coefficients are shown in the table.

+ p<0.10; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

n=44

Table 5.10.
Regression models for ESM, munificence and outsourcing

	Control variables			Direct Effects			Contingency effects			Configurational effects		
	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share	Sales Growth	ROE	Market share
logCirculation	.15	-.61	.16	-.27	-1.12**	-.24	-.06	-.99*	-.04	.04	-.99*	-.01
Family	.07	-.40	-.30	-.04	-.46	-.40	.09	-.34	-.26	-.06	-.33	-.32
ESM				.73**	.66**	.69**	.73*	.49*	.68**	.72**	.49*	.68**
Munificence				.14	.14	.15	.06	.03	.10	-.07	.03	.05
Outsourcing				-.12	-.31*	-.13	.06	-.33*	.05	.20	-.33*	.10
ESM & Munificence							.37	.40	.30	.29	.40	.27
ESM & Outsourcing							.74*	-.18	.56*	.80**	-.19	.57*
Munificence & Integration							.00	.12	.11	.04	.12	.12
ESM & Munificence & Outsourcing										-.71*	.04	-.26
R ²	.00	.07	.02	.26	.42	.30	.39	.45	.41	.49	.45	.43
Adjusted R ²	.00	.03	.00	.16	.34	.21	.25	.33	.28	.35	.31	.28
Change in R ²	.00	.07	.02	.25*	.35***	.28**	.14+	.04	.11	.10*	.00	.02

Unstandardised regression coefficients are shown in the table.

+ p<0.10; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

n=44

5.5. Testing hypotheses

The regressions presented in the previous section are analysed here in order to test the hypotheses of this study. The hypotheses can be classified into three types discussed separately below, namely universal model, contingency models, and configurational models.

Universal model

Hypothesis 1 explores the direct contribution of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode to performance. To test this hypothesis the control variables were added first and then the five dimensions of ESM. As shown in Table 5.6, the control variables are not significant in the first step and the value of R^2 reaches a mere 7%. After including the different dimensions of ESM, the variance of performance explained registers a significant increase of 48%. All performance measures show significant changes in R^2 . This result provides evidence to accept Hypothesis 1.

The control variable \log Circulation appears also as statistically significant and with a negative sign. Only two ESM dimensions are significant – entrepreneurial culture and proactiveness. It is also interesting to note that innovativeness has a negative sign. Although it is not significant, the negative value might imply that this is a suppressor variable (cf. Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007: 154-155).

The positive effect of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode on performance will be confirmed in the subsequent regressions where the coefficient of the ESM variable is always positive and statistically significant.

Contingency models

Hypotheses 2 through 5 present contingency models. In each hypothesis, an organisational or environmental variable is employed as

a moderator over the ESM mode variable to detect whether it affects its relationship with performance.

Contingency models are tested by looking at the interaction terms. As made clear in chapter 4 in order to interpret interactions that are significant, the first step is to plot the *simple regression lines* at different levels of the moderator variables. This section presents the plots of the interactions in the models calculated in section 5.4. The second step is to calculate the tests of significance of the simple slopes. These tests allow concluding whether the slopes of the *simple regression lines* are different from zero or not. If they are different from zero then it is possible to argue that there is a synergistic or buffering effect in the main variable studied, i.e. entrepreneurial strategy-making.

After reviewing all the regression models, only two of them show that the configurational models are not significant – see Table 5.7 and Table 5.8. These two can be analysed as contingency models following Aiken and West's (1991) recommendation that if higher order interaction terms are significant they have to be included in order not to bias the coefficients of lower order terms. Hence, the rest of the models will be analysed in the following subsection as configurational models.

Figure 5.1 shows the moderating effect of integration. This figure is based on the regression model presented in Table 5.7 for the variables ESM, uncertainty and integration. According to those results, the configurational model was not significant, and the contingency model shows that the moderating effect of integration was significant. The tests of slopes allow us to corroborate that the moderating effects are significant (Table 5.11), but also allows checking that a higher integration enhances the performance of entrepreneurial firms to a higher level than the effect of lower integration. This implies that Hypothesis 4 has to be accepted. Also, it has to be noted that both lines have a positive and significant slope adding more evidence to support Hypothesis 1 about the positive effect of an ESM mode on performance. In other words, the positive effect of ESM occurs regardless the level of integration, but it is greater in the presence of a higher integration.

Figure 5.1.

Plot of the moderating effect of integration

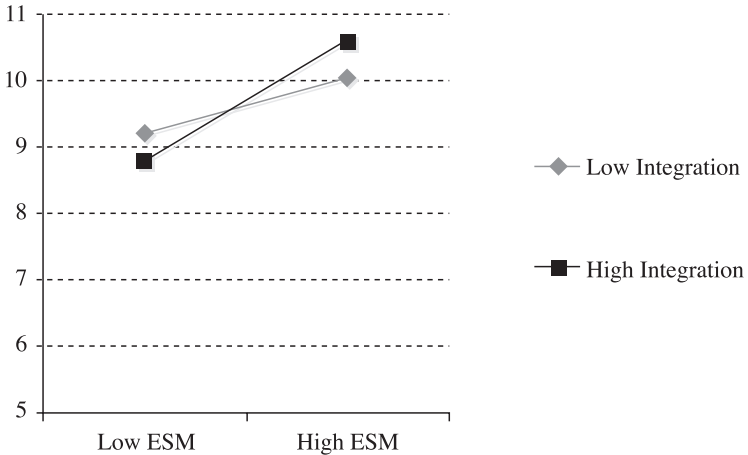


Table 5.11.

Simple slope analysis of the two-way interaction between ESM and integration

Integration	
Low	High
$t = 2.25$ ($p < 0.05$)	$t = 4.02$ ($p < 0.001$)

Dependent variable is ROE.

Table 5.8 presents the regression models for the variables ESM, uncertainty and outsourcing. The results show that the configurational model is not significant, but the contingency model is significant. Also, uncertainty is not significant as a moderator of ESM, but outsourcing is significant. Figure 5.2 shows the interaction, where a high level of outsourcing enhances performance of firms with an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode (values employed are from the

regression on sales growth). Because uncertainty is not significant, its mean value is entered in the simple regression line – centred its mean value is zero.

The test of significance for slopes shows that a low level of outsourcing does not have any effect on the relationship between ESM and performance; however, a high level of outsourcing enhances the relationship between these two variables (Table 5.12). This means accepting Hypothesis 5.

Figure 5.2.
Plot of the moderating effect of outsourcing

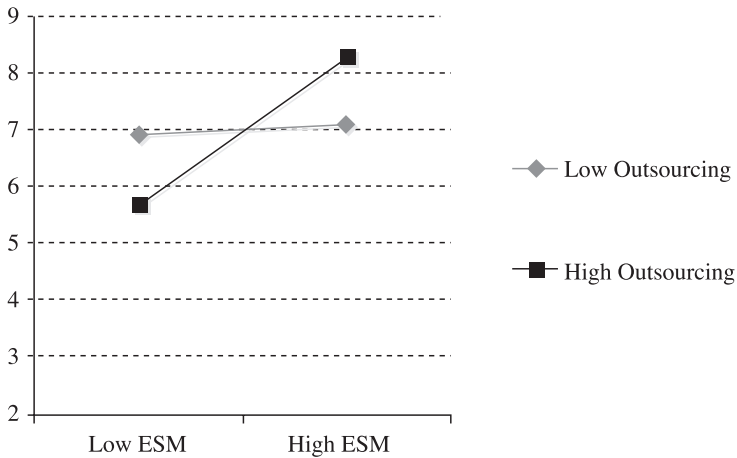


Table 5.12.
Simple slope analysis of the two-way interaction between ESM and outsourcing

Outsourcing	
Low	High
$t = 0.32$ (ns)	$t = 3.79$ ($p < 0.001$)

Dependent variable is sales growth.

Hypotheses 2 and 3 state that non-munificent and high uncertainty environments moderate the relationship between an ESM mode and performance, respectively. However, no evidence is found of this moderating effect. None of the interaction terms is significant in any regression model. This suggests that the environment might influence the link between an ESM mode and performance when considered together with an organisational structure as in the configurational models.

Configurational models

The configurational models are presented in Hypotheses 6 through 9. The procedure to test and interpret configurations is the same as in the case of interactions employed in the contingency models. However, the configurations imply analysing three-way interactions, with the plots containing now four lines.

Hypothesis 6 suggests a configuration of ESM, munificence and integration, where the last two would moderate the relationship between strategy making and performance. Table 5.9 supports the existence of this configuration of variables, i.e. Hypothesis 6 (a) is valid. In part (b), this hypothesis states that the highest performing configuration would be an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode, a nonmunificent environment, and a high level of integration. The results of the regression analysis and its visual interpretation in Figure 5.3 support the argument, thus Hypothesis 6 is fully supported.

The simple slope analysis of the three-way interaction is shown in Table 5.13. These results indicate that only two lines are statistically significant. Besides the highest performing configuration discussed above, a high munificent environment coupled with a low integration level may also yield a higher performance level when the newspaper behaves entrepreneurially. This apparent contradiction with the result of Hypothesis 6 is at the core of the configurational theory, where the right combination of elements is usually what leads to higher performance and not the elements in isolation. Thus, it is possible to have both combinations enhancing an entrepreneurial strategy-making

mode, i.e. low munificent/high integration and high munificent/low integration – but only one of them leads to even higher performance.

Figure 5.3

Plot of the moderating effects of munificence and integration

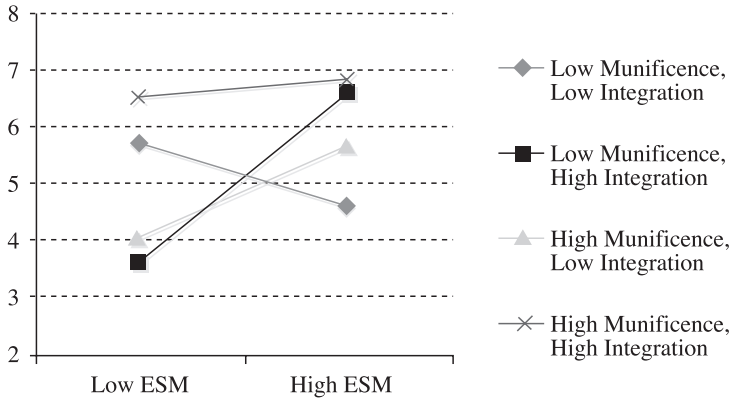


Table 5.13

Simple slope analysis of the three-way interaction between ESM, munificence and integration

		Integration	
		Low	High
Munificence	Low	$t = -0.975$ (ns)	$t = 2.60$ ($p < 0.05$)
	High	$t = 2.76$ ($p < 0.01$)	$t = 0.351$ (ns)

Dependent variable is sales growth.

The regression models for ESM, munificence and outsourcing show a significant change in R^2 when the three-way interaction term is included (Table 5.10). This supports part (a) of Hypotheses 8, stating that a configuration of these three variables explains higher performance. Hypothesis 8 (b) claims that a high level of outsourcing enhances the positive effect of an ESM mode. Table 5.10 shows that the configuration explaining the highest performance includes a high

level of outsourcing coupled with a low munificence environment. Thus Hypothesis 8 has to be accepted. This also adds evidence to support the positive effect of a high level outsourcing as suggested in Hypothesis 5. Furthermore, Figure 5.4 shows that a high level of outsourcing even in munificent environments also enhances performance in entrepreneurial newspaper firms. Low levels of munificence and outsourcing are significant negative moderators of the entrepreneurial strategy-making mode variable. The significance of the slopes can be found in Table 5.14.

Figure 5.4.

Plot of the moderating effects of munificence and outsourcing

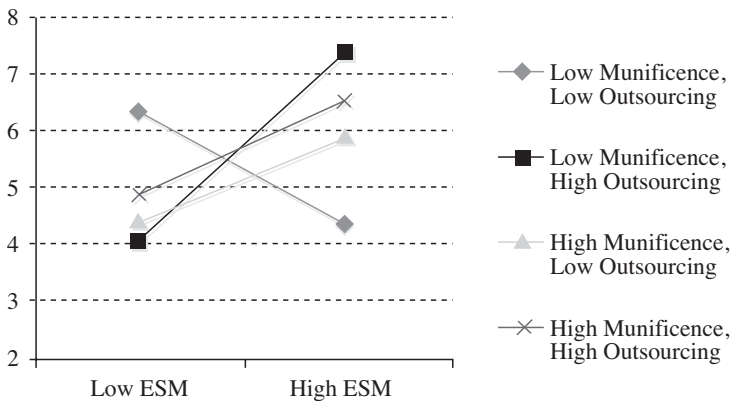


Table 5.14.

Simple slope analysis of the three-way interaction between ESM, munificence and outsourcing

		Outsourcing	
Munificence		Low	High
	Low	$t = -2.06$ ($p < 0.05$)	$t = 3.07$ ($p < 0.01$)
	High	$t = 1.96$ ($p < 0.10$)	$t = 1.84$ ($p < 0.10$)

Dependent variable is sales growth.

5.6. Summary of results

A summary of the results is offered in Table 5.15. This table specifies which hypotheses are tested and whether the evidence supports them or not. The discussion of these results is the subject of Chapter 7. Before that, Chapter 6 explores three case studies of newspaper firms to delve further into the intricacies of these relationships.

Table 5.15.

Summary of tested hypotheses

#	Variables	Performance	Accepted
1	ESM	High	Yes
2	ESM & Low Munificence	High	No
3	ESM & High Uncertainty	High	No
4	ESM & High Integration	High	Yes
5	ESM & High Outsourcing	High	Yes
6	ESM & High Integration & Low Munificence	High	Yes
7	ESM & High Integration & High Uncertainty	High	No
8	ESM & High Outsourcing & Low Munificence	High	Yes
9	ESM & High Outsourcing & High Uncertainty	High	No

6. Qualitative Analysis

The two cases in this chapter illustrate the black box of the configurations presented in the previous quantitative analysis. The idea of opening the black box aims at exploring and describing the various elements that shape a strategy-making mode in order to better interpret the statistical analyses.

6.1. El Mercurio (Santiago, Chile)

General background

Chile is considered one of the most thriving countries in Latin America. It has a population of about 16 million inhabitants, with about one third of it concentrated in Santiago, its capital city. The total advertising spending was 836 million dollars in 2006. During the period 1997-2006 the growth of ad spending was only 1.6%, with newspapers going down from 35.1% of market share to 29.2%. The total advertising spending in newspapers has decreased 15.6% in the same period (World Advertising Research Center, 2007).

There are 96 newspapers in Chile, including dailies, periodicals and Sunday newspapers. The total daily circulation reaches 1.1 million, meaning a rate of about 49 newspaper copies per 1,000 inhabitants. Fifty-six out of the 96 newspapers are paid dailies, but only a few of them have nation-wide circulation. El Mercurio and La Tercera are the only quality newspapers in that segment thus setting them apart from the rest of the market (Benavides et al., forthcoming).

Pedro Félix Vicuña founded El Mercurio of Valparaíso on 12 September 1827. The newspaper went through a deep financial crisis and was sold to Agustín Edwards Ross in 1880. His three sons inherited the

newspaper when he died in 1897. His older son, Agustín Edwards McClure, became the publisher when he was still 19 and also founded El Mercurio in Santiago three years later. He also founded four other newspapers: Las Últimas Noticias in 1902, El Mercurio de Antofagasta in 1906, La Estrella de Valparaíso in 1921, and La Segunda in 1931. Agustín Edwards McClure died in 1941 and his son Agustín Edwards Budge inherited the company, but died some years later in 1956. His older son, Agustín Edwards Eastman, took control of the firm and is its current President⁷. It is the newspaper El Mercurio that is described and studied in this case.

When Agustín Edwards Ross bought a troubled newspaper in Valparaíso he may not have realised he was starting a family newspaper company that would last for more than a century. El Mercurio is thus a traditional newspaper usually perceived as keeping a conservative editorial approach. It targets well-educated people and is widely accepted as the most prestigious and influential in Chile. It is still published in broadsheet format although several redesign efforts have reduced its size while changing a bit its layout towards a more modern look.

The main competitor of El Mercurio is La Tercera. This newspaper was directed toward the popular market, but it reinvented itself becoming a quality newspaper during the last decade and thus changing the competitive dynamics in the quality segment where El Mercurio had a dominant position for decades. Both newspapers grab most of the advertising expenditure that goes to the newspaper sector – which is 29% of all advertising spending in the country (Benavides et al., forthcoming). The total advertising spending for newspapers has been steadily decreasing in the last decade, while the shares for other media have been increasing, particularly television and the Internet. Despite the downward trend in advertising spending, El Mercurio gets more than half of newspaper advertising value and is also the leader in circulation. Table 6.1 shows the readership and circulation figures for the main newspapers in Chile.

⁷ This information is publicly available at <http://diario.elmercurio.com/Modulos/ayuda/quienessomos.asp> (retrieved on 17 November 2008).

Table 6.1.
*Readership and circulation of main newspapers in Chile
 (Period January-June 2007)*

	Readership	Circulation	Percentage of total circulation	Ownership
El Mercurio	372,475	166,698	19.80%	El Mercurio
La Cuarta	510,325	146,615	17.41%	Copesa
Las Últimas Noticias	423,984	144,320	17.14%	El Mercurio
La Tercera	367,017	137,179	16.29%	Copesa
Publometro	400,928	108,934	12.94%	MTG (Sweden)
La Hora	266,006	96,213	11.43%	Copesa
La Segunda	74,687	32,000	3.80%	El Mercurio
La Nación	31,520	10,000	1.19%	Chilean State
Total	2,446,942	841,959	100%	

Source: Benavides et al. (forthcoming).

Note: Readership and circulation are weekly averages.

El Mercurio, as a media group, owns several other media outlets and companies. For instance, EMOL, the online portal for the newspapers of the group started as an independent subsidiary but has now been internalised within El Mercurio newspaper – as a matter of fact EMOL is the acronym for ‘*El Mercurio On Line*’. The 21 regional newspapers of the group are managed as a single, different and almost independent company.

This case focuses in El Mercurio as a newspaper company including EMOL, which is even physically placed in the same newsroom.

Environment

Competition. El Mercurio was alone in the segment of quality press for more than a century. The perception of the competitive environment for

El Mercurio has changed in the last five or six years when La Tercera, a traditionally popular newspaper, changed its editorial focus and thus its market position in order to compete with El Mercurio.

While in the audience market El Mercurio is now facing competition from La Tercera in order to attract and retain ABC1 readers, competition for advertising spending is more complicated. On the one hand, La Tercera has been aggressive in cutting their prices and hence attracting advertisers. On the other hand, television and other media have increased their share in the total advertising expenditure. In order to face this type of competition, El Mercurio is now offering not only space in the newspaper, but a more complete communicational solution to their advertisers. Furthermore, the newspaper places special emphasis on its relationship with medium size companies because they are usually more loyal to the newspaper than large companies and brands. The Chief Marketing Officer explains,

“They [the large companies and brands] are attached to no one, they respect no one, and they are just looking for the cheapest cost per contact, and if any media is able to offer the cheapest price they will go for it to maximise their advertising budget⁸”.

Therefore, given the increased competition for advertising income among media companies, prices have stalled even when circulation figures are larger than some years ago. The Advisor to the President comments,

“El Mercurio has grown 25% in the last four years... [thus] circulation and the number of readers are increasing, but the ad price is the same or even less... Profitability has declined⁹”.

Another factor that helped turning competition for advertising far more complicated now than five or six years ago is the fragmentation of

8 Interview, Chief Marketing Officer and Board Member, El Mercurio (24 October 2008). Note: The position of the interviewee is officially called ‘Gerente Comercial’, which translates to Sales Manager. However, the ‘Gerente Comercial’ in El Mercurio is in charge of marketing, advertising sales, circulation and Internet businesses. Thus, I opted to call this position as Chief Marketing Officer because I think it better reflects what English readers understand for such position.

9 Interview, Advisor to the President, El Mercurio (29 October 2008).

audiences. This is particularly true when it comes to the Internet. According to the Internet Advertising Bureau (IAB), Chile, the online portal of El Mercurio Group –EMOL– is the leader in unique visitors in Chile¹⁰. But this figure is not exactly true because IAB measures only certain online websites excluding other international companies such as Google, Yahoo!, and Facebook. Therefore, EMOL should be ranked lower than it looks.

The competitive dynamics with La Tercera is that of a leader and a follower. All interviewees from El Mercurio says that they do not look at what La Tercera is doing or planning to do, because it sets the pace. EMOL's editor says, "*Because El Mercurio has reigned for many years there is a culture of believing that whatever the competitors do we will not be affected*"¹¹. The behaviour of La Tercera is seen as a 'me too' strategy. Several examples illustrate this relationship. For instance, after El Mercurio launched a credit card for their subscribers, La Tercera did the same a year later, and again for the acquisition of the job portal Trabajando.com where La Tercera acquired Laborum.com only three months later. Other examples are the launching of different niche supplements with El Mercurio; in these cases, La Tercera usually launched similar supplements after a while. But this does not mean La Tercera is doing a bad job, since they can sometimes identify weaknesses and do it better.

La Tercera has not been able yet to lure a significant number of El Mercurio's readers. Instead, a new trend appears, with nearly 15% of readers of El Mercurio also read La Tercera as a second newspaper. Nonetheless, La Tercera has been able to draw advertisers from El Mercurio. Because of this situation, El Mercurio has started to emphasise new and creative initiatives, especially harnessing the potential of the Reader's Club (see subsection below addressing the Readers' Club in 6.1.3). The Advisor to the President explains,

"Competition makes organisations stop looking at themselves and being complacent, which is very common when you are alone in a

¹⁰ Cf. <http://www.iab.cl/estadisticas-generales/index.php>

¹¹ Interview, Editor of EMOL, El Mercurio (29 October 2008).

market... then [competition] has made the newspaper to start developing lots of initiatives to be more creative in order to grow¹²”.

This has gone hand in hand with an increase in marketing spending, which traditionally has been neglected because of market dominance.

Uncertainty. The perception of uncertainty is attached to the proliferation of new media technologies such as broadband and mobile telephony. The Chief Marketing Officer explains, “*When you have to create a product and you have to physically deliver it home, you have to create a habit, and that is more and more complicated everyday¹³”*. Because all these technologies are becoming part of the customers’ lives at a high pace, the uncertainty of newspapers is how to become content providers freed from a specific platform, especially a physical one as the case of a print newspaper. This problem is greater in the case of El Mercurio because of its long tradition as a print newspaper.

However, the tipping point is taking place right now, according to the Chief Marketing Officer. Obsolescent products will have to be terminated in the next years when more drastic decisions about the future business model of the company are made. Thus, the higher level of uncertainty for managers in El Mercurio will lead to increase the velocity of decision-making.

In El Mercurio, managers realise that they need to change to successfully face the industry’s uncertainty, as explained by the Advisor to the President,

“We realise we are not print media anymore, but we have a newsroom, a brand with a lot credibility, and we need to be able to offer content in a diversity of platforms, namely online radio, traditional radio, mobile phones... Of course Internet, free sheets, digital television... So newspapers have realised they are not press media anymore but content generators distributing across multiple platforms¹⁴”.

12 Interview, Advisor to the President, El Mercurio (29 October 2008).

13 Interview, Chief Marketing Officer and Board Member, El Mercurio (24 October 2008).

14 Interview, Advisor to the President, El Mercurio (29 October 2008).

Nevertheless, this vision is recent in El Mercurio – it has no more than two years – and is not completely shared by the content side of the organisation or even the marketing side since profitable business models are yet to be developed. The Advisor to the President says, “*Advertising sales on the Internet do not compensate advertising income losses for the print newspaper*¹⁵”.

The physical side of production adds to the level of uncertainty faced by managers at El Mercurio. Since the price of newsprint is in dollars, the prices of supplies are indexed to the world economy. If a recession strikes, costs may climb up too quickly having a profound adverse impact. Nevertheless, changes in the production technology are infrequent.

On the bright side, the Readers’ Club of El Mercurio has abundant data about its members, which can be used to reduce uncertainty about market preferences. On the one hand, offering attractive services, promotions, discounts, special events, and so on for its subscribers, allows having a low turnover of customers. On the other hand, most people subscribe to the newspaper because they want to read it and El Mercurio can have better information about who they are and what they want to improve its offerings. This business model based on subscription reduces uncertainty because only 20,000 out of 155,000 copies are sold on newsstands.

Organisational structure

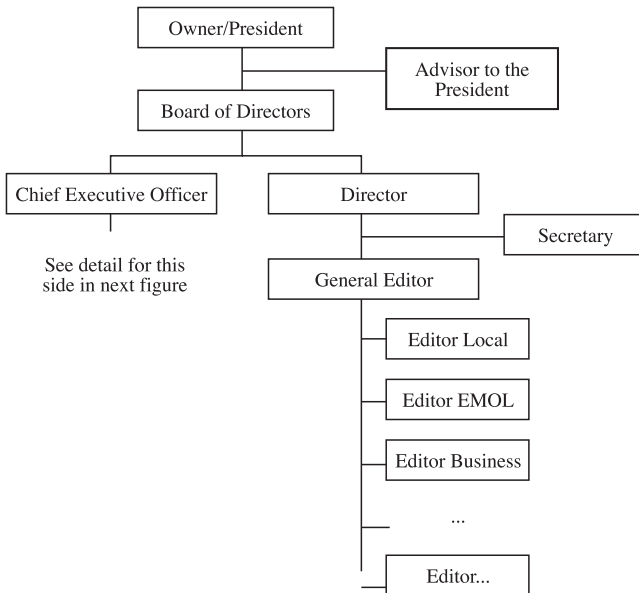
The organisational structure of El Mercurio makes a clear division between the business and the content sides, which are linked together only at the level of the Board of Directors (Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2).

The increased uncertainty has its advantages because paradigms need to be reinvented leading to modifications of the traditional newspaper organisational structure. When this happens, it becomes less difficult

¹⁵ Ibid.

to accept changes. The business side of El Mercurio has had to restructure in order to face an increased competition for advertising. The Chief Marketing Officer explains, “The situation for people in marketing, circulation and advertising sales is much more complex because the variables they need to work with are not straightforward, they are complex, they [ad sales force] do not sell ads, they sell a communicational solution¹⁶”. The ad sales force is now oriented to serve clients and not products as it used to do five years ago. Consequently, the profile of employees in areas such as marketing research and business intelligence are economists and industrial engineers, because they are better equipped to cope with this complexity.

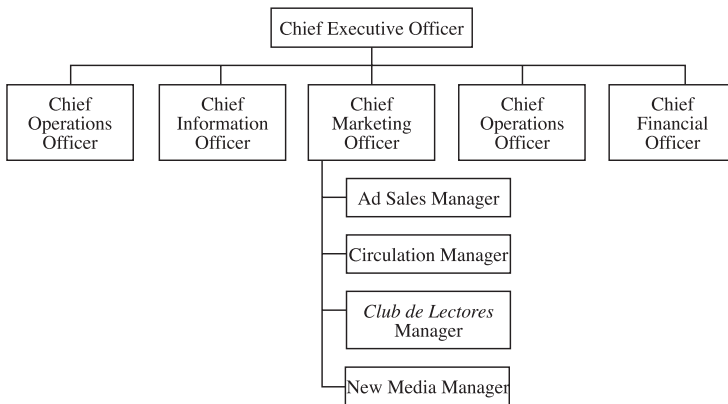
Figure 6.1.
Organisational chart for El Mercurio (editorial side)



¹⁶ Interview, Chief Marketing Officer and Board Member, El Mercurio (24 October 2008).

While the business side has changed in several aspects, the content side is more rigid. The clearest example for this is the null convergence process (see subsection EMOL below).

Figure 6.2.
Organisational chart for El Mercurio (business side)



Connecting with readers. The need to retain readers and to lower costs of attracting new subscribers led to the creation of the *Club de Lectores* [Readers' Club]. During the last seven years, the number of subscriptions and consequently the number of members of the club has raised from 76,450 in 2001 to 130,002 in 2008. And the number of employees working for the club has increased five-fold from 8 persons in 2001 to 40. About 27% of the members are 35 years or less, contradicting the usual image of El Mercurio's old-aged audience¹⁷.

Although it was created about 30 years ago, El Mercurio has been tracking down its members' actions only in the past three years. The creation of this club meant not only attaining the primary goal of retaining subscribers, but also collecting information that allows understanding other types of customers' needs beyond the newspaper. The Chief Marketing Officer compares this situation with the

¹⁷ Interview, Manager of *Club de Lectores*, El Mercurio (7 November 2008).

discovery of a natural resource¹⁸, allowing El Mercurio to start selling other products and even launch a credit card associated with the club in October 2007. A credit card means the Club may have a share in the commercial transaction and also collect relevant data about consumption patterns. The credit card allows also having promotions beyond the scope of particular agreements with shops as in the case of discounts in U.S. restaurants, which otherwise would be impossible to have. More than 40% of the members have activated their credit cards¹⁹.

The Readers' Club is located in the same area where the buildings of El Mercurio are situated. But the premises look modern and nicer. One of the reasons is the existence of a Club House to receive members. In any case, the frequent need to reinvent themselves in order to offer better services, discounts and events for members is somewhat reflected in the decoration.

Beyond the Readers' Club, El Mercurio has used panels of readers and it is actually using readers' committees – an idea taken from a Mexican newspaper. The committees are arranged for the eight major sections of the newspaper and include between eight and fourteen people each related to the themes treated in those sections – a total of 88 'advisors'. Each committee meet every fortnight to discuss their section. About 49% of the proposals originating in the committees during 2008 were implemented, showing El Mercurio's commitment to better understand its audience²⁰.

Market research studies are also conducted every six months and if something wrong is detected then a series of focus groups and surveys help to understand and locate the problem. The Advisor to the President cites examples of how market research has helped to modify the newspaper,

18 Interview, Chief Marketing Officer and Board Member, El Mercurio (24 October 2008).

19 Interview, Manager of Club de Lectores, El Mercurio (7 November 2008).

20 Archival document, El Mercurio (September 2008).

“We had a drop in sports and we started to do some changes to the cover page and added new sections... Artes y Letras [Arts and Letters] has gone through a radical change in the last two years, making it closer to the readers, less dense content, lighter...”²¹”

An important connection with readers is taking place via blogs. 45,000 people are registered in the blogs of El Mercurio as of July 2008²². Their comments have an increasing impact on internal decisions. Also, a section called Línea Directa [Direct Line], where readers are able to send complains about a variety of services and products, originates about 1,000 letters and emails a month²³.

EMOL. EMOL is the online portal for El Mercurio group of newspapers, but it is a different entity than each of those newspapers. It is possible to access the print newspaper content through one of the links in EMOL, but that implies leaving EMOL and entering the newspaper’s website. Thus, EMOL has its own general editor, 20 journalists, and 10 designers. Recently, three journalists were hired to start producing for EMOL TV, a unit within EMOL dedicated to produce original video features for the website.

The convergence process between El Mercurio and its online portal is almost non-existent. This may be related to the origins of EMOL. The online portal was created as an independent venture, but completely financed by El Mercurio. After the Internet bubble, EMOL was brought back to El Mercurio and it actually operates in the same newsroom.

Although the inertia of a centennial print newspaper tradition is strong, the organisational culture is changing. But the relation between El Mercurio and EMOL is complicated because of brand issues beyond profitability. The Chief Marketing Officer explains,

²¹ Interview, Advisor to the President, El Mercurio (29 October 2008).

²² Archival document, El Mercurio (September 2008).

²³ Ibid.

“We upload news to the website without waiting for the next day... this is somehow changing the culture... I want to have the scoop... but if it is a big one I will try to have it in the print edition because that is the brand... and the scoops create value for the brand²⁴”.

The organisational culture of EMOL is different from El Mercurio's. Its editor explains, *“EMOL's culture is much more flexible because the platform warrants that... If there is one thing Internet requires is flexibility²⁵”*. Nevertheless, the fact of being situated within El Mercurio's newsroom helps to improve the value of journalists working for EMOL because they can feel they belong to the big brand El Mercurio. The problem of the location is the limitation of physical space, thus there is no place to grow if necessary.

Although it is not possible to talk about convergence in the case of EMOL and El Mercurio, it is possible to mention that being physically in El Mercurio's newsroom allows a certain degree of integration. Formally, the editors participate in the daily meeting to discuss the newspaper's agenda. Informally, there is a continuous feedback between online and print journalists just because they work a few meters away. EMOL's editor explains,

“A complementary and very useful relationship develops [between online and print] because if they are not aware of certain information it does not matter, we are there for that... there is an interesting synergy²⁶”.

But no more than five journalists serve the print and online editions on the same grounds. Most of the time, EMOL editors have to call journalists of the print edition to get information.

The website is also a sort of basic market research tool. Everyday there is a late afternoon meeting to analyse the most viewed news on the website to help preparing the following day's print edition of the newspaper.

24 Interview, Chief Marketing Officer and Board Member, El Mercurio (24 October 2008).

25 Interview, Editor of EMOL, El Mercurio (29 October 2008).

26 Ibid.

But the priorities are clear. If possible, scoops are saved for the print edition, and even good investigative reporting by EMOL's journalists may be published in the print newspaper instead of online if the editors find the story has more potential on paper.

There is little room to explore with new technologies, but efforts are being directed to improve this ability, since EMOL is seen as a bit freer than El Mercurio. The Editor of EMOL explains,

“EMOL has a few characteristics that make it interesting to stay away from El Mercurio. First, it is a younger brand, it connects with younger people than El Mercurio favouring broader advertising segments than the print newspaper²⁷”.

Despite this ‘freedom to explore,’ many new ideas to develop, such as mobile versions of the site, come from the new business unit or from the marketing unit. The reason is simple: in order to set in motion all necessary mechanisms, the order has to come clear and loud from the top.

The future of convergence between print and online is just beginning in El Mercurio. The Editor of EMOL says,

“This year [2008] there was a strategic retreat in [the hotel] Jahuel... and five task-forces emerged. One of them is the convergence task force that I lead...and different initiatives are being implemented. One of them is the joint realisation of features, where print and online journalists will be able to work together²⁸”.

In any case, careful attention is paid in order to avoid showing that EMOL may be a better product than El Mercurio and that even EMOL may have more content. The Editor of EMOL clarifies this position and says,

“Internet is destined to present products that the print newspaper cannot include because they are different platforms, rather than delivering a more complete version than the print newspaper²⁹”.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

Regarding new trends like citizen journalism, the editorial side of El Mercurio has a clear position as the Editor of EMOL explains, *“Neither the Director nor the Editor of EMOL are too passionate about citizen journalism... the business of El Mercurio is not citizen journalism”³⁰*.

Everyday EMOL has circa 450,000 unique visitors who stay an average of 10 minutes in the site. It is financially viable as long as it stays physically integrated to El Mercurio’s newsroom. Yet EMOL’s revenues are only a small percentage of El Mercurio at about 2-3%.

Strategy-making mode

The strategy-making mode is heavily influenced by the long tradition of the newspaper and its sustainability as an authoritative source of information in the long term. There is wide acceptance inside the organisation that the newspaper has been and is a key player in the development of the country. The Chief Marketing Officer says,

“We are part of the historical process of this country... of the economic, political and social development of the country, which makes us the most relevant newspaper, the most relevant media”³¹.

This position as an authoritative newspaper is closely linked with the attributes of the brand.

El Mercurio’s strategy-making mode is also influenced by the fact that there is a single owner – Agustín Edwards Eastman – who favours a centralised style. All key decisions go first to the Board of Directors and then go through him. This procedure slows down the decision-making process. The Chief Marketing Officer explains, *“Slow, slow, slow. Because there are fears, and now even more given the uncertainty. There is fear. It is slow. Traditions need to be*

30 Ibid.

31 Interview, Chief Marketing Officer and Board Member, El Mercurio (24 October 2008).

*considered*³²". The Advisor to the President relates the slowness to the age of the brand, "When you have such a strong brand you are always thinking that anything you do will hurt it... and you make decisions very carefully³³". The lack of a long-term vision may also be an important reason for the slow decision-making process.

Strategic decisions are made thinking mostly about the resources as opposed to an opportunity-seeking behaviour. The Advisor to the President says, "When you think about resources to make changes you will later realise you do not have enough of them, and that has been our way of thinking so far³⁴". Certainly some exceptions occur as in the case of the 25% increase in readership in the last years. This success was possible because everyone was committed to that goal and also thanks to innovative practices set forth by the Readers' Club.

Although it might be possible to argue the existence of a certain balance between exploiting resources and exploring new opportunities – as in the case of attracting new readers, the bureaucratic burden is more oriented towards optimising resources. This is heavily influenced by the most rigid part of the organisation, the content side. For instance, most of the supplements/magazines it issues were developed in the 1980s, and some of them are not profitable today. Therefore, a lot of managerial effort is spent towards minimising losses for those products. The reason for not replacing those products is tied to a risk-averse behaviour because the brand may be jeopardised. The Advisor to the President adds,

"In any industry... if a product does not sell, it is withdrawn from the market and that is all. In the media industry... we continue every new product or newspaper section for ever because we think: what is the reader going to say about this?... So we are very slow to change... readers feel they own the newspaper... and that fear paralyses us³⁵".

³² Ibid.

³³ Interview, Advisor to the President, El Mercurio (29 October 2008).

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

The slow changes in the editorial side do not imply El Mercurio is immobile. They imply searching for new ideas is usually oriented towards increasing revenue streams coming from existing products vis-à-vis searching new business ideas that could lead to new products or entering new markets. Again, optimising resources seems to be a predominant feature. This is confirmed by looking at what has happened when new sections to be added to the newspaper are proposed. Each of them has had enormous resistance. Furthermore, it is difficult for new ideas to flow within the organisation because there is no place to analyse or test them, and everyone is so focused in doing their everyday job that there is no time to think beyond that. In other words, all incentives aim at the short term.

The development of new ideas or products in EMOL is also hindered by several reasons. On the one hand, the informatics department builds the technological part of a new product. Informatics is a common unit to the whole organisation and serves EMOL just as another internal client. This means resources to develop new products are constrained. On the other hand, the newspaper's director reviews all new developments for EMOL. If priorities for the director do not include the website, then it becomes difficult to turn new ideas into working products.

The predisposition of the organisation to preempt changes and to think more in terms of resources than in term of opportunities is what constitutes the key attributes of the 'mercurial culture', where mercurial is a word derived from the name of the company and relates to the slow decision-making and fear of change. The 'mercurial culture' has many consequences. For instance, it is responsible for the well-delineated boundary between the business and the content sides. The turnover of employees is relatively low because loyalty is rewarded; as a consequence, mobility within the organisation is hampered. Also, leadership becomes very strong and centred around a few senior managers and editors, besides the obvious influence of the owner; thus, new ideas rarely come from the bottom but most of the time from the top. A few exceptions occur from time to time. The Advisor to the President explains,

"There is no culture of [idea] generation, but we have done some experiments... Last year we had a meeting with editors and eight new

projects emerged... A style manual, a career path for journalists... But normally there are no [regular] procedures... then ideas always originate at the top³⁶”.

Several new venturing initiatives in El Mercurio are acquisitions. El Mercurio got into the radio business acquiring 90 regional radio stations in the last five years, and it bought several regional newspapers, e.g., El Sur (Concepción), El Diario de Atacama. The diversification process has reached other sectors beyond the content business. El Mercurio has invested in a job portal called Trabajando.com, a yellow pages guide called La Gran Guía, a printing company which handles about one third of the country’s commercial printing, a fair/event company called Casa Piedra, and recently bought a real estate company called Pabellón de la Construcción [Construction Pavilion]. The need to diversify comes from the pressure to maintain or avoid drops in revenues rather than competitive pressure. The Advisor to the President explains, *“If you used to earn \$100 selling three products, now you need to sell six or eight products to earn the same \$100³⁷”.*

The growth of El Mercurio as a holding company cannot be considered aggressive. In fact, the Chief Marketing Officer claims that El Mercurio was very passive until a few years ago, and only very recently they have been looking outside the organisation in order to spot new opportunities³⁸. Also, the lack of a serious competitor for many years helps having a non-aggressive style. The lack of an aggressive attitude is also related to a fear of taking risks. The Advisor to the President says, *“If the numbers of a project are alright, but we think it is risky we prefer to stop... but I think this is not right³⁹”.*

36 Ibid.

37 Ibid.

38 Interview, Chief Marketing Officer and Board Member, El Mercurio (24 October 2008).

39 Interview, Advisor to the President, El Mercurio (29 October 2008).

Summary

El Mercurio – a traditional, quality newspaper – has enjoyed a privileged position in the Chilean newspaper market and has significantly increased its circulation in the past seven years. Nevertheless, it faces a declining advertising market and new, expanding competition from other media outlets, e.g., the revamped newspaper La Tercera. This new competitive scenario puts pressure on managers who also need to deal with the complexities of a family firm where the brand is conscientiously protected. This translates into a slow decision-making process and aversion to changes that might result in detracting readers from the newspaper.

El Mercurio has particularly promoted two initiatives to cope with the changes in the industry. The first one is the development of a readers' club – *Club de Lectores* – to attract new readers and increase loyalty of existing ones. The success of this club is one of the main contributors of the rapid growth in circulation and has also led to launch a credit card that will help gathering data about customers and consumption patterns for later use in marketing efforts. The second initiative corresponds to external corporate venturing. El Mercurio has acquired or formed joint ventures with several regional newspapers, an online job portal, a yellow pages company, a real state firm, a commercial printing company, and others. Most of these deals are recent and remains to be seen how they fit in El Mercurio's strategic plan.

Despite these two initiatives, El Mercurio's owner and managers have yet to decide how far they want to go in terms of entrepreneurial behaviour. Because of the slow decision-making process and cultural inertia – 'mercurial culture' – described before, the initiatives are usually more externally than internally oriented. For instance, while El Mercurio develops its readers' club and acquires stakes in various firms, its online portal is far from being integrated to the print newsroom although located in the same physical place.

6.2. El Tiempo (Bogotá, Colombia)

General background

Colombia is located in the northern part of South America. Its population exceeds 46 million inhabitants and the total advertising expenditure was 2.3 billion dollars in 2006 ranking the country the 32nd in the world. However, total ad spending has decreased 7.7% between 1997 and 2006. Television was the sector that had the largest drop in advertising, while newspapers have been able to keep their advertising income stable during that decade despite the general decreasing trend (at constant 2000 prices). This means that the share of the advertising market for newspapers has slightly moved up from 14.8% in 1996 to 16.3% in 2006 (World Advertising Research Center, 2007).

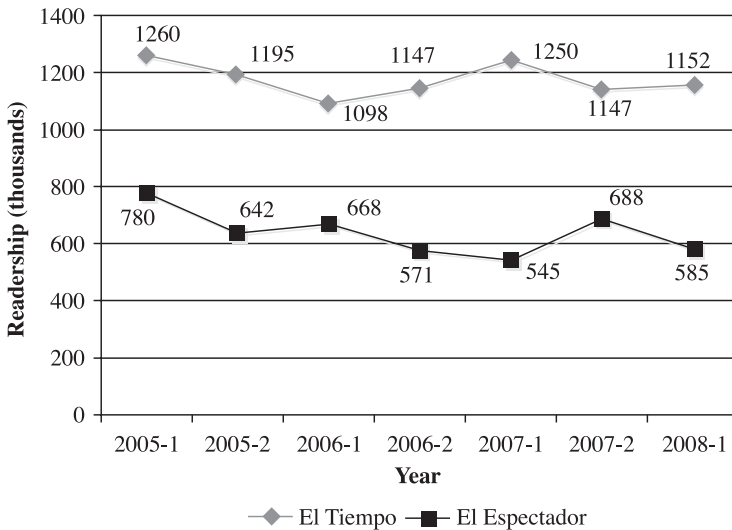
El Tiempo was founded in 1911 by Alfonso Villegas Restrepo and acquired two years later by Eduardo Santos Montejo. The Santos family has since then controlled the newspaper, which became a multimedia group called Casa Editorial El Tiempo (CEET), including a local television channel (CityTV), several newspapers, magazines and Internet websites. CEET became a subsidiary of Grupo Planeta in September 2007 after Colombian anti-trust regulator approved the acquisition of a 55% controlling stake in CEET and 40% in CityTV (Santos, 2007). The latter is the result of a restriction imposed by law regarding television ownership by foreign investors.

CEET is the leading Colombian media company, obtaining the largest advertising income compared with any other media group in the country during 2007. While the national advertising market grew 9%, CEET grew 15%, increased its advertising market share, and increased circulation and television audiences. The newspaper El Tiempo, CEET's flagship, has the highest readership on a national level reaching 1,152,000 readers in 2008 (Figure 6.3) (Estudio General de Medios, 2008). It has an average circulation of 340,000 on weekdays and 450,000 on Sundays; its website, ElTiempo.com has 60 million monthly page views and four million unique monthly users, while the websites of the whole group has 130 million and six million,

respectively (LaFontaine, 2008). Its main competitor in the press business is El Espectador [The Spectator], which has a much lower readership (Figure 6.3). The period analysed in this case is 1996-2007. This period includes a restructuring of the company by Luis Fernando Santos initiated when he took the position of President of CEET in 1996.

Figure 6.3.

*Newspaper readership for El Tiempo and
El Espectador in Colombia 2005-2008*



Source: Estudio General de Medios (2008).

Environment

Competition. The company began perceiving the environmental changes about a decade ago leading to the creation of a diversified media portfolio. A series of events that took place in Colombia by the end of the 1990s affected the media industry and favoured CEET's long-term vision and strategic thinking. The changes affecting the

media were (1) the launching of private television stations, (2) the arrival and then fast growing market of mobile phones, (3) the Internet, and (4) the rapid growth of paid television.

In addition to the above mentioned factors, the direct competitor of CEET's newspaper El Tiempo, the newspaper El Espectador, was going through troubled times and a low circulation. The long-term vision led CEET to think about the competition in broader terms. The President of CEET explains,

“One of the most important decisions we made was to agree that our competition was not other newspapers, but whoever takes our readers away – at that time they were only readers, now they are readers, Internet users, television viewers, mobile users... everyone who consume our products... That new way of thinking was a significant change allowing us to acquire a leading position far from the other media in the country⁴⁰”.

Given the proximity to the United States, where the newspaper industry has had signs of decline in circulation and advertising revenues for many years, CEET could be aware of the changes that the local newspaper industry was about to face. The Newsroom Manager of El Tiempo says, *“This market is very similar to the U.S. market, and sooner or later something similar will take place in Colombia⁴¹”.*

The subscription rate for El Tiempo is about 68%, and there is an aggressive posture towards retaining and increasing the number of subscribers. The price of a copy of the newspaper was barely enough to pay for the newspaper's print edition during most of the 1990s. Since 1998 until 2006 the economic conditions – newsprint prices and exchange rates – allowed not only to pay the physical copy of the newspaper with its cover price, but also obtain an extra income. The cycle seems to be going down again and the demand elasticity is low thus making it very difficult to increase newspaper prices. The newspaper El Tiempo is still the main income source for CEET

⁴⁰ Interview, President, Casa Editorial El Tiempo (19 November 2008).

⁴¹ Interview, Newsroom Manager, El Tiempo (18 November 2008).

contributing about 70-75% of all revenues⁴². Nevertheless, the revenues growth rate for the newspaper business is slower than for other business units of CEET.

Inter-media competition – competition among media companies in different sectors – is tough. The President of CEET acknowledges that they cannot compete head-to-head with other media companies, and the only way is being different and innovative. This is particularly true for competition with television stations, which have been in the market long before *El Tiempo* and are successful. The President of *El Tiempo* says,

“We try to exploit their weaknesses using counter-programming and using the brand to stand out... Thus we are being very innovative in print media... I think when it comes to the Internet we are very innovative and we have a very strong leadership in Colombia. And in Colombia we try to adopt practices of the big players around the world and apply them to the national context⁴³”.

Uncertainty. The perception of uncertainty within the organisation is high although in the long-term. CEET managers think of uncertainty more in terms of how dynamic is the market instead of unpredictability. For instance, changes in readers’ behaviour and preferences makes necessary to revamp *El Tiempo* every five years. The President of CEET comments,

“There is a need to renew the products without betraying the loyalty of the audiences, but audiences are changing. For instance, El Tiempo is scrupulously redesigned every five years, but it is not throwing away everything and redesigning from scratch, it is a visual, usability improvements based on readers’ comments⁴⁴”.

Uncertainty has also led CEET to continuously invest in new technologies in order to be prepared to face new challenges. If there are available resources, they are invested in order to keep technologies

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Interview, President, Casa Editorial *El Tiempo* (19 November 2008).

⁴⁴ Ibid.

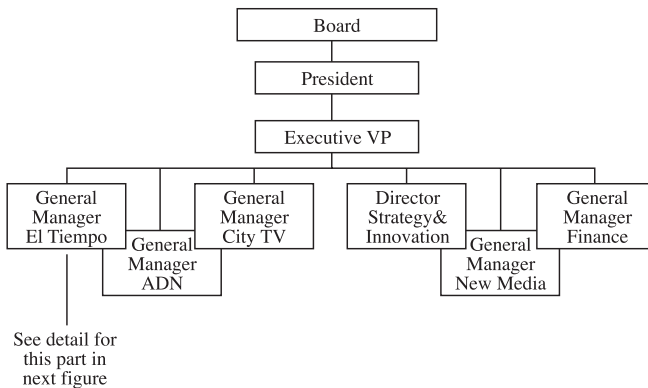
and processes up to date. The competitive nature of the industry is also a driver for CEET to keep looking on new technologies as well.

Organisational structure

The organisational structure of CEET shows a clear differentiation between the business and content sides, thus the ‘content side’ of the organisation works independently of the ‘business side.’ The business side of CEET is shown in Figure 6.4, while the organisational chart for the newspaper El Tiempo is shown in Figure 6.5.

Figure 6.4.

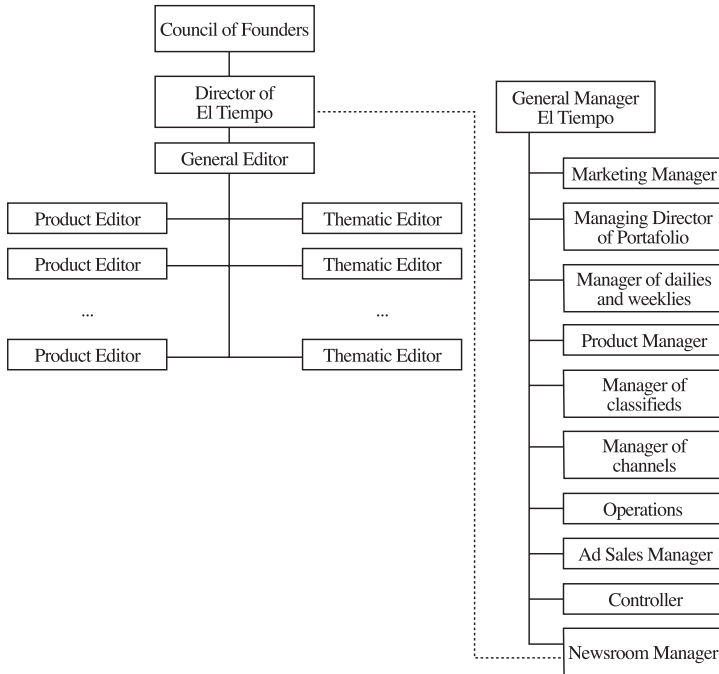
Partial organisational chart for Casa Editorial El Tiempo (CEET)



Although the President of CEET names the Director of El Tiempo, the Director does not report to the President strictly speaking, but to a Board of Trustees as a way to guarantee journalistic independence. The operational link between El Tiempo newspaper and the business side is the Newsroom Manager. This organisational structure changed after Planeta bought a controlling stake in CEET in 2007. The current structure terminates the Board of Trustees thus the Director of El Tiempo is currently under the President and the Newsroom Manager who in turn reports to the General Editor of El Tiempo and the General Manager for Finance.

Figure 6.5.

Organisational chart for the newspaper El Tiempo



Integration. One of the most innovative changes in the organisation is the convergence of the newsroom that began in 2001 when the company defined itself as a multimedia company. In 2006 the convergence process was accelerated in order to physically integrate all members of the newsroom under the same roof using a common technological platform⁴⁵. The President of CETT explains,

“The multimedia platform we have now in the newsroom is for all media, not matter they work for Internet, television, and magazines... The content goes to a single database and anyone can access it”⁴⁶.

⁴⁵ Unpublished interview of Guillermo Franco, ex-New Media Manager of El Tiempo (2008).

⁴⁶ Interview, President, Casa Editorial El Tiempo (19 November 2008).

The software platform called Hermes was first installed in 2005 and since then it has been updated twice. It works around the idea of story package where all sorts of multimedia elements can be attached to a story. All editors have gone to courses at IFRA's Newsplex in South Carolina in the United States⁴⁷.

The convergence of the newsroom meant organising it in thematic groups of journalists who work for an editor, e.g., local, political, business, sports, health, etc. Another group of editors are called 'product editors' and each one is specialised in a specific media outlet, e.g. the newspaper *El Tiempo*, the television station CityTV, the website of *El Tiempo*, the business newspaper *Portafolio*. Thematic editors are responsible for content creation, then available to product editors via the software platform Hermes. Product editors take the content they need from the database and make it appropriate for their respective audiences. The newsroom becomes then similar to a news agency. Each day at ten in the morning thematic and product editors gather to discuss the agenda for the day. After the meeting, each thematic editor assigns tasks to their journalists according to the themes of the stories that are needed. When the journalists are back to the newsroom – or even before via mobile devices, they upload the information to the database and any product editor may use that information. However, the information needs to be adapted in order to fit the product, e.g., the same piece of news is written in different styles depending on whether it will be published in *El Tiempo* or in the business newspaper *Portafolio*. The Chief Editor of *El Tiempo* says,

“The traditional journalist who got at the newspaper at ten in the morning to drink coffee, make a couple of calls, write a story and finish it just before the daily deadline does not exist anymore in El Tiempo. Now a journalist who gets here at nine in the morning or is already covering an event has to start generating information for the database

47 “IFRA Newsplex is the international competence centre for enabling newsrooms of the future” (Retrieved on 3 December 2008 from http://www.ifra.com/website/website.nsf/weblsttk?readForm&NP&E&CONT_A NP_INTRO&N1.1&&).

because the website will upload that information... if we have the newscast in CityTV at that moment, the journalist knows she might be called by CityTV to cover that story wherever she is⁴⁸”.

The incentives to cooperate among different products are twofold. On the one hand, journalists perceive that their work is more valuable because it is used in a variety of platforms⁴⁹. On the other hand, the convergence process was also helpful to identify ‘hidden talents’ in the newsroom, particularly journalists from the print edition appearing now in television. Some journalists were identified as good television analysts for topics different from what they do in the newspaper.

The main problem of the convergence process was to change the newsroom culture. The President of CEET explains that it was necessary to communicate the message of the need to change without forcing the process⁵⁰. The Chief Editor for El Tiempo adds,

“The most difficult task has been, is, and will be to change the minds of the journalists in order to understand the new dynamic of their jobs... Because it is a centennial newspaper... and the cultural change of being in a 24/24 scheme to a 7/24 scheme where information is generated 24 hours a day all week⁵¹”.

Although the cultural change happening in 2007 was tough, most journalists were enthusiastic about it, particularly younger ones. The former New Media Manager of El Tiempo says,

“More than imposing, this is about seducing. It is about selling the idea that we are essentially story tellers, that there is life beyond printed text and that the ability to produce it will not be enough to survive in a digital environment⁵²”.

48 Interview, Deputy Editor, El Tiempo (18 November 2008).

49 Ibid.

50 Interview, President, Casa Editorial El Tiempo (19 November 2008).

51 Interview, Deputy Editor, El Tiempo (18 November 2008).

52 Unpublished interview of Guillermo Franco, ex-New Media Manager of El Tiempo (2008).

The minority who did not want to adapt are still working in the newsroom. The second challenge was preserving the differentiation of each product, thus each product editor had to be aware of the particular characteristics of her own product.

Notwithstanding the high level of convergence in the newsroom, it still happens occasionally that product editors do not coordinate coverage of big events. The Chief Editor for El Tiempo says,

“This is an example that happened a few months ago... when the release of Ingrid Betancourt took place, instead of doing a multimedia coverage where all editors meet together to agree that CityTV will broadcast the release process in real time, the website will continuously upload information, El Tiempo will be preparing a big coverage package for tomorrow... What we did was what used to happen in the past, each product editor planned what to do on her own and for her product, and never knew what everyone else was doing... And CityTV obtained an exclusive interview of Ingrid Betancourt... but no one else knew about it⁵³”.

The integration between the content and business side has been less thriving than the newsroom convergence. The President of CEET says,

“We have done a lot but, having said that, there is always a boundary that needs to be managed... and understand that journalists have their own egos... but we have done a lot... Fifteen years ago we did not talk about it... It was not the Great Wall of China, it was the Berlin Wall⁵⁴”

Nowadays there are several formal procedures to help establish communication between sides. For instance, product editors participate in the executive committees for their products; also, the Executive Vice President has a manager in the newsroom to communicate how the business is doing and its needs.

Citizen journalism. El Tiempo includes weekly supplements for four zones of the city, where each zone includes between 800,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants. These supplements are ‘small newspapers’ and

⁵³ Interview, Deputy Editor, El Tiempo (18 November 2008).

⁵⁴ Interview, President, Casa Editorial El Tiempo (19 November 2008).

their contents are contributions by citizen journalists supervised by journalists of the newspaper. El Tiempo even trains groups of citizen journalists to help increase the quality of the published content. Anyone can call the newspaper to write a story and ask for help if needed.

Advertising sales. The strategy of CEET regarding advertising sales is to offer advertisers ad packages instead of television time or space in newspapers. The President of CEET says, “*The selling of advertising packages is growing faster than what we call single-products*”⁵⁵. This way of selling has helped offset the low growth of the newspaper ads market, despite the fact that the newspapers are still the core of the company and they generate most of the advertising income for CEET.

An independent company, called Media 24, handles advertising sales for CEET. This company, created in 2004, was a joint venture with the Spanish media group Prisa, but it was acquired back by CEET when Planeta acquired a controlling interest in CEET in 2007. The advantage of outsourcing advertising sales is that the newly created company may better focus on its activities. Furthermore, this scheme works better when multimedia packages are sold instead of single-product space. The advertising sales people are not focused on just one product but on all of CEET’s media outlets.

Alliances. CEET has had several alliances in the last decade, including Bertelsmann in book publishing, Caracol and RCN in paid television, Sky in satellite television, Cinemark in cinemas, Tower Records in music distribution. Many of these alliances ended and taught CEET that its business was not distribution or retailing, not even entertainment, but information. Moreover, the different investments and alliances required the existence of up to 12 vice-presidents at one point. This number was reduced to three and today there is only one vice-president. One of them moved to Media 24 and another is the current chief financial officer. All these changes ended up in configuring a matrix organisational structure.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

Strategy-making mode

The strategy-making mode is based on the premise that the company is oriented towards audiences and not products. The President of CEET committed himself to promoting the change process of the company when he arrived as Chief Executive Officer in 1991 and then as President in 1996. He explains the basic pillar of the strategy as follows,

“We recognise the consumer is always changing, not annually but monthly regarding her loyalty to brands, her available time to consume our content, and we need to understand those changes in order to anticipate or react very quickly. That is the base of our success if not our survival⁵⁶”.

The changes championed by the President of CEET became possible because of his strong leadership in the organisation.

The brand is recognised as important to show stability to the audiences. Even if newspapers are redesigned the brand helps to show that it is the same product although revamped.

The decisions to innovate in production technologies aim at providing a better product for the audience. The President of CEET explains,

“We do not innovate just to say that we have the latest technology, we do it because of the benefits for the audience: the newspaper looks better printed, subscribers get the newspaper earlier, journalists can finish the edition later...⁵⁷”

The strategy-making mode of CEET is approached very pragmatically, thus managers can easily grasp where the company is heading. The process of formally planning the company's strategy started in 1995. That year a long-term strategy was developed and it is reviewed every three years to revamp it according to changes in audience behaviour. Furthermore, the strategy-making exercise helps to define in what business the company wants to be. The President of CEET explains where the focus of the company lies,

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

“We know that we depend on advertising or related services. Before we depended much more on selling content. We realise now that it is very difficult to sell content because it is a commodity⁵⁸”.

The main strategic goal for CEET was set to add audiences, and those audiences have to be valuable for advertisers. The content is seen as what connects audiences and advertisers. And the creation of content able to connect audiences and advertisers is done by having in mind the opportunities in the market before thinking about resources. There are several examples to illustrate this guiding principle for CEET, for instance the launching of a free sheet called ADN in the second half of 2008. The case of ADN shows that CEET is willing to pursue opportunities, i.e. a market made of young adults of 25-35 years old, well educated, with a job, Internet and television users, and not being reached by any of CEET’s media outlets. It also shows CEET is willing to take risks since no other free sheet existed in the market and there was no need to launch the first one. Furthermore, a new team was assembled to develop it. On the risk-taking behaviour of CEET, the President of CEET says, *“We realise that in this competitive environment it is necessary to take risks in order to snatch winning bets... without a doubt”*.⁵⁹ Other examples of risk-taking abound. The case of CityTV was already risky starting with its name in English. And one of the most risky moves was syndicating all El Tiempo content to the web portal Terra in 1998 vis-à-vis the common revenue-sharing model employed by most content producers. That bet paid off because all the money paid by Terra was reinvested in websites that were unprofitable for about five years.

Failures are also part of CEET’s story but they are seen as an opportunity to learn. The Newsroom Manager of El Tiempo says,

“CEET has been very innovative launching all the time new products and most of them have not worked out well... and the company had to withdraw from them to focus on content⁶⁰”.

58 Ibid.

59 Ibid.

60 Interview, Newsroom Manager, El Tiempo (18 November 2008).

The failures include investments in yellow pages, paid television, and music retailing. For instance, the launching of regional editions of the newspaper *El Tiempo* for Cali, Medellín and Barranquilla – the most important cities after Bogotá – did not work because readers wanted to read local news from local newspapers. The magazine business started with a large number of titles and then the business model was changed reducing the number of titles and targeting niche, profitable segments.

Albeit the fear to fail is not part of CEET's culture, the lack of clear definitions of responsibilities hampered execution of new ideas because job definitions were loose. The Newsroom Editor of *El Tiempo* says,

“In everyday management, what made things more difficult was not knowing the terrain one was stepping on, not because of angst to make a mistake, but because of uneasiness about hurting someone or invading someone else's grounds... So everything had to be done in a very consensual way⁶¹”.

The strategic change process that began in 1995 was also responsible of creating an innovation unit at the corporate level in 1996. This innovation unit allows a formal procedure to funnel new ideas coming from any part of the organisation. This process is done quickly enough in order not to leave these ideas be developed by competitors or miss the window of opportunity. New ideas are able to flow not only from the top but also from the bottom. The President of CEET gives an example of an idea coming from the newsroom,

*“We just launched a free quarterly magazine on celebrities called *Elenco [Cast]*. Its paper is very good quality... in order to compete with magazines already in the market... and this came from the entertainment journalists⁶²”.*

In contrast, the idea of developing a local television station – CityTV – had its origin outside the organisation, but its website turning into a social network came from inside the organisation. Thus, ideas might

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Interview, President, Casa Editorial *El Tiempo* (19 November 2008).

have originated internally or externally and it was the innovation unit that studied them and proposed their implementation.

The President of CEET describes the culture of the organisation as result-oriented, innovative, and favouring teamwork⁶³. But CEET's culture was very different ten or fifteen years ago; it was a family-type of firm, with a hierarchical structure, and slow decision-making. The President of CEET explains, "*In the last ten or fifteen years we had professionalized the organisation, flattened the structure, [developed] accountability, and empowerment*"⁶⁴. The last feature of the organisation relates to the capability of organisation members to have certain autonomy in their decision-making process.

The transactional web portals are an example of the innovativeness of the company. They were developed in-house and are very unique in the region. One of them is the job portal, which goes beyond offering or seeking a job; software is provided to firms wanting to outsource their processes of search and selection of employees. A magazine targeting high and middle-high income men is also an innovative product for CEET because there was nothing like it in the market, thus it reached a new segment of consumers.

Summary

El Tiempo is Casa Editorial El Tiempo (CEET)'s flagship newspaper. CEET, the leading Colombian media company and controlled by the Santos family until 2007, began a multimedia diversification process during the second half of the 1990s that had a profound impact in the operations and business model of the newspaper El Tiempo. The main promoter of this process is CEET's current President.

Although El Tiempo faced a mild level of competition in the newspaper business, CEET managers were able to recognise the

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

changes taking place in the media industry as a whole, such as rapid growth of paid television and the proliferation of mobile phones. The company assumed that they were competing for the time of their readers in a broad sense thus not limited to the newspaper sector.

The perception of continuous change by managers of CEET propelled investment in new technologies while renovating existing products and launching new ones to accommodate consumers and audiences. However, the most dramatic change took place when CEET decided to integrate its operations leading to the development of a convergent newsroom for all its media outlets. This change implied a profound transformation of how news are elaborated, edited and distributed as discussed in the case. Other innovative initiatives by CEET include citizen journalism, the creation of a subsidiary for managing advertising sales for the whole group, and various alliances and joint ventures in related businesses.

The strategic renewal of CEET was possible to a large extent because of a leader promoting a new way to look at the media industry. The organisation then was able to assimilate this vision and adapt to a new formulation of its business model.

6.4. How entrepreneurial is each newspaper?

El Tiempo is the most entrepreneurial company among the three cases. Since managers of El Tiempo recognised the need to change in order to cope with the dynamism they perceived in the media industry ten years ago, the company shifted to what Miles and Snow claim to be a *prospecter* type of firm. Within the framework of this study, El Tiempo adopted an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode. Thus, most of the dimensions that conform to this type of strategic process can be identified in the different activities of the firm. El Tiempo has a strategic orientation that favours an opportunity seeking behaviour. This is inherent in its transformation from a mono-media to a multimedia company in order to set a foot in new markets such as

television, niche newspapers, magazines, Internet sites, etc. The organisational culture is open to innovation and creativity, more so when it created the post of vice-president to oversee the new tasks and issues (the title was recently changed to Director of Strategy and Innovation, but basically it has the same function). Furthermore, two structural changes during the analysed period (1996-2007) confirm its orientation towards growth, innovativeness and competitive aggressiveness. These changes are the convergence of the newsroom and the creation of a subsidiary to manage advertising sales for the whole group. As a result of the changes, the company is better prepared to lead rather than follow the actions of its competitors. The risk-taking orientation of the company can be appreciated in its alliances with several companies in order to enter into new markets. Most of them did not work as expected and CEET had to withdraw from those ventures. Although these initiatives were not successful, they show El Tiempo is able to handle failures and keep moving on. Autonomy is, perhaps, the least developed entrepreneurial dimension of this company as described in the case study.

While El Tiempo began a process of adaptation in preparation to what the management saw as dire uncertainty, El Mercurio has had more problems in adopting new practices and renewing its organisation. El Mercurio is a family media firm still led solely by its owner. It has enjoyed a surge in circulation in the last seven years in a market with a decreasing advertising expenditure in print media. Nonetheless, that upsurge has not fully translated into increased profitability. Circulation growth implies higher production costs, and given that customer payments finance only 15% of the costs compared with the remaining 85% coming from advertising, an increased circulation is likely to go beyond the equilibrium point, thus rendering marginal readers a negative contribution to profitability. Despite this situation, a restructuring of the newspaper has not taken place because the brand El Mercurio is protected so carefully that managers are not allowed to do something that may undermine it. As a result, El Mercurio has decided to grow externally by means of acquiring existing companies that may complement its newspaper business, and by developing a sophisticated club of subscribers – *Club de Lectores*. For these reasons, El Mercurio can be classified as an *analyzer* type of firm, which tries

to optimise its core newspaper business, while looking for new opportunities in related businesses. The latter opportunities are mainly seen in the acquisition of business firms such as job portals, real state firms, etc.

From the perspective of a strategy-making mode, El Mercurio combines characteristics of a promoter and an administrative type of firm. Its strategic orientation is directed towards exploiting the controlled resources while seeking opportunities outside the organisation. The former is the result of a 'mercurial culture,' where change is difficult to take place because of a big inertia, particularly from the top. This helps define an organisation where creativity and innovation are not a priority. On the one hand, there are no channels to propose innovations; on the other hand, if an innovation takes place, it is only possible to succeed if the approval and directions come from the top management team and the owner. This affects the autonomy of employees, reducing the firm's slack to develop and test new ideas. Growth is slow and carefully planned. Risk-taking, thus, is usually related to cautious financial analysis and always having the brand in mind in order not to jeopardise it. The dominant position of El Mercurio for so many decades is also responsible for its lack of competitive aggressiveness. Since El Mercurio is recognised as the traditional place where politics and social issues are discussed, it is only recently waking up to a new competitor in the newspaper business. Another consequence of its dominant position is its tendency to lead the market rather than following its closest competitor, such as La Tercera. Several examples are cited in the case study where El Mercurio is one step ahead of its competitors. Hence, proactiveness is the most developed entrepreneurial dimension in El Mercurio.

6.5. Linking the findings of the case studies to the hypotheses

The previous section offered a cross-case analysis which allowed us to understand what dimensions of the entrepreneurial strategy-

making mode were developed in each newspaper contextualised by the perception managers had of the munificence and uncertainty levels in their respective markets, and the structural changes that had taken place in recent years. That analysis is useful in order to put into a new perspective the hypotheses developed in Chapter 3. While the statistical analysis (Chapter 5) tested these hypotheses, the findings of the case studies enable examining the hypotheses again in order to uncover relations among the variables that were not found previously and putting them into context. As in the case of Chapter 5, the discussion of the findings here will be empirically driven. The theoretical and practical implications are discussed in Chapter 7.

ESM mode and performance

The first hypothesis (H1) claims a positive relationship between an ESM mode and performance. H1 was accepted according to the quantitative analysis. El Tiempo, the most entrepreneurial of the three newspapers described previously, also shows a positive relationship between being entrepreneurial along most of the ESM dimensions and superior performance. The strategic renewal process that took place along the last decade enabled El Tiempo to scan the environment in search for opportunities. The other two newspapers, as explained in the previous section, did not have the same level of entrepreneurial behaviour, i.e., not all dimensions of ESM were found in the analysis. However, it is possible to notice two characteristics of these newspapers. First, proactiveness was recognised in all newspapers, even in the least entrepreneurial of the three, when examining the case studies. Second, these newspapers were leaders in their markets. The explanation for the latter, as suggested by the configurational approach to strategy, needs to be found in the interaction effects of environmental and organisational structure elements over the strategy-making mode. Thus, the analysis should focus on what conditions make being entrepreneurial a better strategy-making mode when compared with others. The answer is examining the contingency and configurational hypotheses.

Contingency effects

Hypotheses 2 through 5 suggested a positive interaction between different environmental and organisational variables and an entrepreneurial behaviour. The quantitative analysis did not accept the hypotheses when either a low munificent environment (H2) or a high uncertainty environment (H3) had a synergistic effect over an ESM mode. In contrast to the statistical results, the cases of El Tiempo and El Mercurio show that high-perceived uncertainty fuels entrepreneurial behaviour. While El Tiempo began a renewal process that included a diversification process and innovative newsroom practices, El Mercurio has focused more on an external corporate venturing approach and innovating in its churn management practices.

The effect of the perceived munificence level over entrepreneurial behaviour is not as clear as in the case of environmental uncertainty. Munificence, which refers to the capacity of the environment to carry a certain number of organisations, is perceived as low in the case of El Mercurio while relatively stable for El Tiempo. Although it would be possible to link the actual way of reacting for each newspaper to this environmental characteristic, there is not enough evidence to do so in an empirical way, thus the discussion will be continued in the next chapter to rely on theoretical constructs.

The effects of organisational structure change over the relationship between ESM mode and performance were tested in H4 (integration) and H5 (outsourcing). Both hypotheses were accepted according to the statistical analysis. The cases help illustrating these results. For instance, regarding the level of integration, El Tiempo is by far the most integrated newsroom conceived to support the processes of a multimedia company and it is likely one of its key organisational features. The converged newsroom and the IT system and organisational processes enabling this type of operation are behind the economies of scale and scope that support Casa Editorial El Tiempo's business model. El Mercurio, in contrast, has made progress on outsourcing a series of services, particularly related to distribution and logistics. As discussed previously, outsourcing non-core activities may help to focus on more strategic issues.

Configurational effects

The examination of configurations of elements is at the centre of this study. Thus, Hypotheses 6 through 9 aim at probing the interactions of environmental and organisational variables over an entrepreneurial strategy-making behaviour. According to the moderated regression analysis performed in the previous chapter only two hypotheses were accepted – H6 and H8. Hypotheses H7 and H9 were not accepted, but the case studies can help us to better understand what happened with them.

As explained in the chapter on methods (Chapter 4), probing interactions using statistical methods where more than three variables need to be considered in the analysis are extremely unpractical because interpretations of those regressions are tricky. Hence, it is recommended to limit the number of interacting variables down to three (Aiken and West, 1991; Cohen et al., 2003). But case studies do not have that limitation and several variables can be observed interacting together in a holistic fashion (Yin, 2003). In this study that also means paying attention to the particular dimensions of an ESM mode – something not workable with statistical analysis because of the number of variables. The next subsection takes care of that task trying to integrate all the elements of analysis of the cases discussed so far.

Contrasting the newspapers' differential configurations of ESM mode, structure and environment

The perception of high uncertainty is strong for both newspapers analysed – El Tiempo and El Mercurio. Nonetheless, they react in a different way. While El Tiempo anticipated a radical change in the media market more than a decade ago and responded by restructuring the organisation and facilitating an entrepreneurial culture, El Mercurio has only recently felt the need to change and consequently has been slow to react given its heavy bureaucratic burden. El Mercurio, however, has focused on external corporate venturing, e.g. joint ventures, to overcome the internal inertia.

The advertising market is of particular importance for newspapers, because they usually receive more than 70% of their revenues from advertisers, the thing that affects environmental munificence level. While advertising spending for newspapers in Colombia has remained relatively stable, it has dropped in Chile. El Tiempo, thus, has faced a relatively stable munificence level making possible a response in the form of a strategic renewal leading to a significant change in its organisational structure. On the one hand, El Tiempo has diversified into different media outlets and has outsourced its advertising sales. On the other hand, it has implemented a convergence plan in order to make profitable the diversification. The process of convergence for media firms is still being studied and companies adopting this change are doing it in a 'learning by doing' approach. These changes favouring a strategic renewal of the company are coherent with the high-perceived environmental uncertainty and stable munificence levels.

The cases analysed in this chapter show different styles for making decisions while sharing the proactive dimension of the ESM mode. Both newspapers consider themselves leaders in their markets thus usually being the first movers when it comes to anticipate future demands. For instance, El Tiempo developed a supplement made by 'citizen journalists,' and recently launched a free newspaper to address younger readers who were not attracted to the paid newspapers. El Mercurio has worked hard to make its readers' club the best loyalty programme in Chile in terms of benefits, going as far as launching its own American Express credit card. The importance of proactiveness in these cases shows positive evidence of the arguments contending the independence of the dimensions of entrepreneurial strategy-making (cf. Lumpkin and Dess, 2001; Dess and Lumpkin, 2005), and pointing out its importance in the newspaper business.

The least developed ESM dimension is autonomy. This is not surprising given the centralised style of decision-making usually associated with family firms, particularly when there is a strong leader. Luis Fernando Santos of El Tiempo and Agustín Edwards of El Mercurio are behind of all the important decisions in their firms. Their styles certainly differ. While Mr Santos has championed the

transformation of El Tiempo in a multimedia, converged firm, El Mercurio has been more cautious when it comes to changing the organisation and its business models. Leadership is thus an important moderator in either way of the level of entrepreneurial emphasis a firm reaches.

Regarding the other dimensions of the ESM mode, it appears that the more the perceived uncertainty, the greater the emphasis on developing the different dimensions of an ESM mode. Munificence levels do not appear as important as uncertainty, because it is uncertainty what makes managers think what level of munificence they will have to face in the years to come. Finally, the development of an entrepreneurial style is very much related to the role of the leader in promoting a long-term vision for the company.

7. Conclusions

7.1. Examining the findings

The probing of the relationship between strategy and performance is the main concern of strategic management as a field of research. This study has looked into this relationship from a configurational approach, paying special attention to a particular mode of strategy making, i.e. entrepreneurial strategy-making. On the one hand, configurations of strategy, structure and environment have been found to better explain when firms achieve higher performance (cf. Miles and Snow, 1978; Miller, 1996). On the other hand, an entrepreneurial behaviour is usually linked to improved performance, although the literature also warns that this association depends on contextual factors (cf. Dess et al., 1997; Wiklund and Shepherd, 2005). Hence, studying the link between entrepreneurial behaviour and performance from a configurational perspective opens the possibility to add contextual elements in order to explain the conditions under which an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode delivers a higher performance.

The findings of this study can be classified in three types. First, those related to the particular strategy-making mode researched here – entrepreneurial strategy-making mode. The second type specifies the findings about the relationship between this strategy-making mode and performance. And the third type considers the importance of contingencies and configurations in studying the relationship with performance.

On the entrepreneurial strategy-making mode (ESM)

The ESM mode is defined in this study as a combination of dimensions of strategy-making that work together defining a

coherent pattern of action for the firm (Dess and Lumpkin, 2001). A number of studies have tried to elucidate the dimensions that define a strategy-making mode (cf. Mintzberg, 1973). As a consequence, a host of models and typologies have emerged (cf. Hart, 1992). One of them is the entrepreneurial mode of strategy making (Miller, 1983), and its most common operationalisation is the entrepreneurial orientation (EO) construct (Lumpkin and Dess, 1996). EO includes five dimensions – innovativeness, proactiveness, risk-taking, competitive aggressiveness and autonomy. Numerous studies have researched the first three of them. Competitive aggressiveness and autonomy are still underdeveloped with only few studies covering them. A more recent operationalisation of entrepreneurial strategy-making mode is the entrepreneurial management (EM) construct based on the work by Stevenson and colleagues (Brown et al., 2001). This scale includes six dimensions that complement the EO construct. Unfortunately this construct has not been tested beyond the original paper where Brown et al. (2001) develop it. Nevertheless, it is apparently a useful measure of entrepreneurial dimensions not captured by the EO construct. According to the literature reviewed here, and in line with Brown et al.'s (2001) arguments, they are good complements to improve our understanding of what it means to be an entrepreneurial firm.

The ESM mode considered in this study included all the EO dimensions and two EM dimensions – strategic orientation and entrepreneurial culture. The factor analysis carried on to explore the existence of independent and well defined dimensions failed to do so for all of them (Table 5.2). Thus, competitive aggressiveness and autonomy had to be dropped because they did not generate coherent loading patterns. A later analysis of their reliabilities confirmed that the scales show poor Alpha values. As mentioned before, these two dimensions of the EO construct are the less developed ones in the entrepreneurship literature. The items for competitive aggressiveness have been employed in previous studies but it is still unclear if they are a good representation of what they should measure (cf. Lumpkin and Dess, 2001). Regarding autonomy, the items developed for this study showed very low reliability measures.

The five dimensions left after the factor analyses are on the whole a good representation of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode. On the one hand, they include the main EO dimensions extensively used in the literature to assess entrepreneurial behaviour, i.e. innovativeness, proactiveness, and risk-taking. On the other hand, the two dimensions coming from the EM construct gauge the extent managers are inclined to spot and exploit opportunities. This is an important characteristic of entrepreneurial firms (Kirzner, 1973). The results of the factor analysis show that the dimensions of EO and EM included in the study are independent, solidifying evidence for Brown et al.'s (2001) findings.

The qualitative analysis offers an interesting insight regarding the independence of the ESM dimensions. While both newspapers show the pervasive presence of proactiveness, the other dimensions are almost fully present in one case and only half-present in the other. Proactiveness, thus, is much related to the fact of being the leader in the market and having a clear differentiation strategy, e.g. 'independent journalism.' Autonomy is the least developed dimension in the researched cases. The lack of employees' autonomy may be associated with the presence of strong leaders – usually the owner – who centralise decision-making and set a direction that needs to be followed (cf. Mintzberg, 1973). Thus, leaders are an important moderator of the degree of development of each dimension. This is particularly important in the case of newspapers that are family firms.

On the relationship with performance

The analysis completed in this study presents ample support for the positive relationship between ESM and performance. All the regression models, even those where different contextual variables are included, show the importance of ESM for reaching a higher performance.

Hypothesis 1, which states a positive relationship between ESM and performance for newspaper firms, is confirmed in a regression model

testing direct effects and all the three different performance measures share similar results. Although the model as a whole is significant – upholding research found in the entrepreneurship literature (e.g., Dess, Lumpkin and Covin, 1997; Lumpkin and Dess, 1996; Rauch et al., in press; Wiklund and Shepherd, 2005) – only proactiveness and entrepreneurial culture are significant as independent dimensions (see Table 5.6). How important these two dimensions are is a matter to be decided in view of the particularities of the newspaper industry. The evidence from the case studies shows that these dimensions are indeed important, with proactiveness particularly relevant as it is present in all three cases.

It is also essential to see whether these two dimensions differ from each other, an issue addressed in greater detail below. An entrepreneurial culture is characterised by a work environment full of ideas since the resources currently controlled do not limit the search for new opportunities. Experimentation and creativity are fostered within the organisation (Brown et al., 2001). Proactiveness is a complementary dimension of an entrepreneurial culture because it refers to the next stage of finding new ideas, which is the introduction of new products or technologies. Proactiveness also means snatching available opportunities instead of taking a passive stand towards them; the emphasis should be on shaping the environment, and influencing prevalent trends (Lumpkin and Dess, 1996). It is also particularly relevant in order to achieve superior performance, as argued by Dess and Lumpkin (2005: 151): “Proactiveness is especially effective at creating competitive advantages because it puts competitors in the position of having to respond to successful initiatives”.

Newspaper companies are in the business of news content generation, gathering and distribution (Picard, 2002). Journalists working in these companies face the challenge of producing and laying out new attractive content every day. This task demands enormous amounts of creativity and a working environment that supports this behaviour. Nevertheless, newspapers are also ‘traditional’ media. A newspaper should be filled everyday with ‘novel’ content but should at the same time keep the same structure,

topics, editorial line, and quality standards. Today's edition of a newspaper is completely different from yesterday's edition, but they look pretty much the same on the surface because they use the same format. This newspaper-way-of-thinking where new content in the usual print format is the ultimate goal requires an entrepreneurial culture and proactiveness, i.e. continuous generation of new ideas and the need to be first on the market. Characteristics like these are inherent to newspaper companies. Nevertheless, innovativeness is not always necessarily there. As a matter of fact, proactiveness and innovativeness are not significantly correlated in this study (Table 5.5). Innovativeness means an emphasis on R&D activities and the continuous modification of existing products combined with the introduction of new ones. While proactiveness addresses the launching of new products, it does not imply they are innovative. The results of this study give evidence of a somewhat contradictory nature: it is good to be market leader but being innovative does not contribute to higher performance. Innovativeness is not significantly correlated with any measure of performance and is not significant in the regression model where all ESM dimensions were entered (Table 5.6).

Proactiveness is usually used interchangeably with competitive aggressiveness (Lumpkin and Dess, 2001). Nevertheless, some researchers argue this is not correct because competitive aggressiveness refers to how the firm relates to competitors, as opposed to proactiveness that refers to how the firm influences trends and changes the market by introducing new products (Lumpkin and Dess, 1996). The quantitative analysis does not allow further exploration of the competitive aggressiveness dimension since it had to be dropped due to low reliability. In spite of that, it is interesting to note that the low score obtained in those items would indicate that the majority of newspapers are still not very worried about competitors. This could be a sign of the still dominant position they enjoy in their markets, or managers' myopia about the possible entrance of new competitors in their relevant markets.

The case studies confirm the fact that newspapers are proactive not because of the competition with other newspapers, i.e. competitive

aggressiveness, but because they are used to be the market leaders and trendsetters. One of the cases shows a newspaper company that is really innovative in terms of launching new products and changing the processes of advertising sales and news production. Be that as it may, the analysis of the cases also shows that even with a minimal entrepreneurial behaviour it is possible to perform well if appropriate environmental and organisational conditions are available. This leads us to the next section on contingencies and configurations to look for a more complete explanation on the interaction among the different variables.

On contingencies and configurations

The relationship between ESM and performance controlling for different environmental and organisational contingencies is explored in hypotheses 2 through 9. The statistical analysis shows mixed results regarding the moderating effects of these contextual variables on the relationship under scrutiny. Propitiously, the results from the case studies help to throw some light on these issues.

The environmental variables – munificence (H2) and uncertainty (H3) – did not have a statistically significant effect as moderators in contingency models, i.e. models where they are the only moderating variables. They do have an effect on performance, but not through the managers' decision-making process. Nevertheless, they will have an impact in configurations as will be shown later on, thus confirming the fact that configurations offer a more complete explanation of the effect of the environment on performance (cf. Short, Payne and Ketchen, 2008). The case studies, in contrast, show an important moderating role of uncertainty in regard to encouraging entrepreneurial behaviour. While *El Tiempo* was able to enact a response to the threats perceived by an uncertain future in the media industry, *El Mercurio* was bounded to its culture thus foreclosing internal innovative actions but stimulating external corporate venturing.

Although uncertainty and munificence are treated separately in the literature (cf. Dess and Beard, 1984), the role of the munificence level in the relevant market is also somehow included in the perception of uncertainty and is also a driver of managerial action, according to the findings of the case studies. One of the questions newspaper managers try to respond to when making decisions is the extent they need to change if availability of resources is uncertain in the years to come because of changing technologies, surge of new media outlets and changing consumption patterns (cf. Aris and Bughin, 2005). Managers of *El Tiempo*, for instance, foresaw changes and uncertainty in their industry and decided to commit to a strategic renewal because the munificence levels were stable, i.e., not severely affected by the uncertainty perceived in other aspects of the environment; on the contrary, managers of *El Mercurio* somehow included environmental munificence in their perception of uncertainty, thus conditioning their strategic renewal efforts to better understand if they would be able to have the resources to complete that process successfully (cf. Slevin and Covin, 1995). Strategic renewal implies redefining the firm's relationship with its markets and competitors by altering the way it competes (Covin and Miles, 1999), thus pursuing strategic renewal requires the necessary resources to deviate from industry strategic recipes in order to place the firm in a more favourable position within the industry (Kuratko and Audretsch, 2009).

The two organisational structure variables studied here – integration (H4) and outsourcing (H5) – are significant moderators of the ESM, and performance relationship. In both cases, high levels of the moderating variable positively enhanced the studied relationship, i.e. having a synergistic effect. Newspaper firms with an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode with either a high level of integration or a high level of outsourcing perform better when compared with entrepreneurial newspapers that are low in integration or outsourcing.

The fact that a high level of integration facilitates the ESM mode to have a greater impact on performance is not surprising and the results confirm what most people in the industry believe, i.e. convergence in

the newsroom and a closer relationship between the advertising sales department and editors favouring a higher performance. For instance, the case of *El Tiempo* shows that convergence allows the optimised use of resources in different platforms, e.g. television, newspaper, magazines, and so on. However, the integration process in *El Tiempo* is an organisation-wide, all encompassing transformation. Thus, it may be possible that the performance of newspaper firms in the process of convergence declines for a while until the organisation adapts to the new way of carrying on its activities.

The role of outsourcing is a bit more problematic. It has a synergistic moderator effect for the ESM mode, according to statistical analysis, with high outsourcing levels enhancing the beneficial effect of an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode. The literature is not clear about this relationship and arguments exist in both directions (see Section 6.4.2). In this case, it is possible to contend that a strategy-making mode based on capturing and exploiting opportunities is better achieved when managers are able to focus on doing so by letting go other activities that distract their attention and are not related to value creation. This supports the arguments set forth by Mintzberg (1973), Miles and Snow (1978) and Teece (2000) who claim entrepreneurial firms have to be highly flexible, and that outsourcing may help them attain that organisational characteristic.

Analysing configurations of strategy, structure and environment, the following combinations of variables are found to be statistically significant for higher performance if compared with other variable combinations, namely ESM, high integration and low munificence, and ESM, high outsourcing and low munificence. These combinations are what hypotheses 6 and 8 predict. The former configuration is close to the case study of *El Tiempo*. The interplay of the different variables has been carefully managed by this newspaper in a process that started in 1996 and led to a complete integration in 2007. The perceived uncertainty threatening the competitive position of the firm was the trigger for the process that took place in about a decade. *El Tiempo* is certainly a special case because it prematurely adapted to the changing media industry. It

also shows how other newspaper companies might do a similar process of transformation.

7.2. Implications for management

Several implications for managers can be drawn from this study. First, there is the need for managers to be entrepreneurial in order to revitalize their organisations to be able to face the challenges new technologies pose. But this needs to be done cautiously. It is likely that not all characteristics associated with an entrepreneurial behaviour are appropriate for companies wanting to reach higher performance. This study shows the particular relevance of an entrepreneurial culture and proactiveness for newspaper firms. Managers may want to prioritise the development of these dimensions and assess what contributions the others can make. Proactiveness is particularly related to the benefits of first-mover advantage (Lieberman and Montgomery, 1988), which may lead to create an effective competitive advantage (Dess and Lumpkin, 2005).

Second, integration and outsourcing are key features for newspapers in the current environment. They are not only relevant but also boost the positive effect of an entrepreneurial behaviour in competitive environments, i.e. non-munificence markets. While integration may inspire managers to be more innovative and become a trendsetter in the relevant market, i.e. proactive, outsourcing allows them to focus on creating competitive advantage by leaving non-core activities to specialised partners or providers.

Third, managers need to think in a more holistic fashion since strategy, structure and environment variables interact in a complex way. The relevance of configurations, as found in this study and illustrated in the newspapers employed for the case studies, must be taken into account when designing and implementing the firm's strategy. Consequently, managers need to be broad-minded, ready to see how one element influences the others. This is somewhat challenging for companies where units are well delimited and

boundaries preclude collaboration, preventing a holistic view. Social pressure from peers may also play an important role in adopting fashionable practices. This study found that entrepreneurial newspapers would enhance their performance by simultaneously having a high level of integration and outsourcing while facing low munificence levels. It is also possible from the case studies, to add that a high level of uncertainty may kick-off a strategic renewal where integration and outsourcing play key roles in achieving superior performance. This concurs with Gilbert (2001) who shows that newspapers where threats are managed as opportunities are most likely to successfully overcome industry transformations affecting the long-standing newspaper business model. Therefore, managers perceiving a high uncertainty level and able to champion an entrepreneurial strategy that includes greater integration within their organisations, e.g. newsroom convergence, while focusing on the core newspaper process, e.g. outsourcing non-core activities, are better prepared to improve performance.

Fourth, the evidence collected throughout this study indicates that newspaper managers need to lead their firms into a strategic renewal process – sooner or later. The implications for managers outlined so far provide advice on how to do it, especially regarding how the different elements involved in the process need to be combined. However, managers need to think what elements of the strategy-making process and the organisational structure they actually control to have the chance of successfully completing the renewal. The case studies provide an interesting clue on this issue, which is the significant role of the leader/owner, particularly in family firms, in order to get things done. The transformations required to successfully carry on a strategic renewal may need several years to achieve results and along the way there is the need to experiment with new technologies and products tolerating failure. It is here where an entrepreneurial culture promoted by the leader/owner plays a key part: “The promoter firm encourages ideas, experimentation and creativity, thus developing an entrepreneurial culture in which new ideas are valued and sought out” (Brown, Davidsson and Wiklund, 2001: 956).

Finally, I would like to outline how the results of this study may be of help to managers in industries other than the newspaper. The newspaper industry nowadays faces the challenges of a mature industry in state of flux. Evidence from the empirical analysis in this study shows one of the main issues managers need to deal with is cultural inertia (cf. Prahalad and Bettis, 1986). Nevertheless, the same evidence indicates that an entrepreneurial strategy-making mode in a flexible organisation and stimulated by the uncertainty of the environment is favourable in creating a competitive advantage.

7.3. Future research

Future research on this topic might focus on one or several of the following issues. First, some research design limitations of this study could be addressed. The flaws of the cross-sectional design employed in the quantitative part of this study would be overcome with a longitudinal design. Nevertheless, as discussed at length in previous sections of this paper, the researcher willing to study newspaper managers over a longer period of time and/or in a more demanding way will face enormous resistance. A larger sample would allow detecting interactions that a small sample might overlook. In the same methodological vein, the measures employed in this study are subjective. Although there is support in the literature for including this type of scales, new research on this subject using objective measures whenever possible would increase the validity of the results.

Second, the operationalisation of different concepts to be used in the survey may also be subject to improvement. Competitive aggressiveness and autonomy could not be used in this study because of low reliability. Also, testing other dimensions of entrepreneurial management such as growth orientation and reward philosophy would lead to a more complete picture of what being entrepreneurial is. For practical reasons some dimensions should be left out and this study may guide on that decision. Other scales that might be improved in order to better capture the concept under study are munificence and

customer interaction. The munificence measures address the main factors that influence resource availability in the industry, but finer measures would be preferred in future research. Also, there is a need to clarify the impact between munificence and uncertainty because the latter may be perceived to a higher degree in low munificent environment. Additionally, the need to create better operational measures applies to customer interaction, particularly as new technologies roll out and the possibilities for media and journalists to contact their audience increase.

Third, testing specific ESM dimensions in contingency or configurational frameworks would lead to greater understanding of their complex influence on performance. Furthermore, configurations can be assessed using other methods, such as cluster analysis, which has yielded good results in other areas. The complementarities approach suggested by Milgrom and Roberts (1990, 1995) might also be very useful to strengthen the understanding of complex relationships between sub-elements of strategy, structure and environment. Case study research would certainly help in this approach since it enables researchers to look at multiple variables and detect relationships not visible when using other research methods.

Fourth, the subject of strategic leadership came to surface during the case studies and further research on that area is suggested. The evidence coming from the newspaper cases shows the relevance of leadership in promoting changes. Moreover, there is still a need for research on this area where leadership is approached not only as the relationship between leaders and followers, but from a perspective focusing on the executives' work as a strategic activity (Vera and Crossan, 2004).

Finally, research is needed to explore the extent change initiatives and innovative strategies are promoted by newspaper managers vis-à-vis the influence of alleged best-practices promoted by external consultants and industry associations, such as the WAN's series of research reports called *Shaping the Future of the Newspaper*, INMA's *Ideas Magazine*, and IFRA's *Where NEWS?* Projects like these are

examples of how these associations make an effort to understand the trends in the industry and suggest courses of actions and concrete initiatives on how to undertake new ventures that may help newspapers cope with the pervasive changes they are facing⁶⁵.

⁶⁵ Shaping the Future of Newspapers (www.wan-press.org/rubrique20.html); Ideas Magazine (www.inma.org/ideas-index.cfm); Where NEWS? (www.ifra.com/website/website.nsf/html/CONT_WHERENEWS?OpenDocument&WN&E&).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ADCOCK, R. & COLLIER, D. 2001. Measurement Validity: A Shared Standard for Qualitative and Quantitative Research. *American Political Science Review*, 95(3): 529-546.

AIKEN, L. S. & WEST, S. G. 1991. *Multiple Regression: Testing and Interpreting Interactions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publishing.

ALBARRAN, A. 2002. *Media Economics: Understanding Markets, Industries and Concepts*. Ames, IA: Iowa State Press.

ALDRICH, H. 1979. *Organizations and Environments*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

ARIS, A. & BUGHIN, J. 2005. *Managing Media Companies: Harnessing Creative Value*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ARMSTRONG, C. E. & SHIMIZU, K. 2007. A Review of Approaches to Empirical Research on the Resource-Based View of the Firm. *Journal of Management*, 33(6): 959-986.

AVOLIO, B. J., YAMMARINO, F. J., & BASS, B. M. 1991. Identifying Common Methods Variance With Data Collected From a Single Source: An Unresolved Sticky Issue. *Journal of Management*, 17 (2): 571-587.

BANTEL, K. A. 1998. Technology-based, "adolescent" firm configurations: strategy identification, context, and performance. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 13 (3): 205-230.

BARNEY, J. B. 1991. Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. *Journal of Management*, 17(1): 99-120.

BARNEY, J. B. 1995. Looking inside for competitive advantage. *Academy of Management Executive*, 9(4): 49-61.

BAROUDI, J. J. & ORLIKOWSKI, W. J. 1989. The Problem of Statistical Power in MIS Research. *MIS Quarterly*, 13(1): 87-106.

BAUM, J. R., & WALLY, S. 2003. Strategic decision speed and firm performance. *Strategic Management Journal*, 24(11): 1107-1129.

BEAM, R. A. 1998. What it means to be a market-oriented newspaper. *Newspaper Research Journal*, 19(3): 2-20.

BEAM, R. A. 2001. Does It Pay to Be a Market-Oriented Daily Newspaper? *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*, 78(3): 466-483.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

BENAVIDES, C., ERRÁZURIZ, M. I., KIMBER, D., SANTA MARÍA, I., & VAN WEEZEL, A. FORTHCOMING. Chilean Media Landscape. In A. ALBARRAN (Ed.), *Handbook of Spanish Language Media*. Taylor and Francis.

BLANKENBURG, W., & OZANICH, G. (1993). The effects of public ownership on the financial performance of newspaper corporations. *Journalism Quarterly*, 70 (Spring): 68-75.

BOCZKOWSKI, P. J. 2004. *Digitizing the News: Innovation in Online Newspapers*. Cambridge, MA.: Mit Press.

BOGART, L. 2005. *American Newspapers. How They Have Changed and How They Must Keep Changing*. Pamplona, Spain: EUNSA.

BOURGEOIS L. J. & BRODWIN, D. R. 1984. Strategic Implementation: Five Approaches to an Elusive Phenomenon. *Strategic Management Journal*, 5(3): 241-264.

BOURGEOIS, L. J. & ASTLEY, W. J. 1979. A Strategic Model of Organizational Conduct and Performance. *International Studies of Management and Organization*, 9(3): 40-66.

BOURGEOIS, L. J. 1980. Strategy and Environment: A Conceptual Integration. *Academy of Management Review*, 5(1): 25-39.

BOURGEOIS, L. J. 1981. On the Measurement of Organisational Slack. *Academy of Management Review*, 6(1): 29-39.

BOWER, J. L. 1970. *Managing the resource allocation process*. Boston, MA: Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

BRODY, J. & PICARD, R. G. 1997. *The Newspaper Publishing Industry*. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.

BROWN, S. L. & EISENHARDT, K. M. 1997. The Art of Continuous Change: Linking Complexity Theory and Time-Paced Evolution in Relentlessly Shifting Organizations. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 42(1).

BROWN, T. E., DAVIDSSON, P., & WIKLUND, J. 2001. An operationalization of Stevenson's conceptualization of entrepreneurship as opportunity-based firm behavior. *Strategic Management Journal*, 22(10): 953-968.

BURGELMAN, R. A. 1983. A Process Model of Internal Corporate Venturing in the Diversified Major Firm. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 28(2): 223-244.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- BURGELMAN, R. A. 1984. Designs for corporate entrepreneurship in established firms. *California Management Review*, 26(3): 154-166.
- BURGELMAN, R. A. 1991. Intraorganizational Ecology of Strategy Making and Organizational Adaptation: Theory and Field Research. *Organization Science*, 2(3): 239-262.
- BURNS, T. & STALKER, G. M. 1961. *The Management of Innovation*. London: Tavistock.
- BUSTERNA, J. 1989. How managerial ownership affects profit maximization in newspaper firms. *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*, 66: 302-307, 358.
- CARMINES, E. G. & ZELLER, R. A. 1979. *Reliability and Validity Assessment*. London: Sage Publications.
- CASTROGIOVANNI, G. J. 1991. Environmental Munificence: A Theoretical Assessment. *Academy of Management Review*, 16(3): 542-565.
- CAVES, R. E. 2000. *Creative industries: contracts between art and commerce*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- CHAKRAVARTHY, B. S. & DOZ, Y. 1992. Strategy Process Research: Focusing on Corporate Self-Renewal. *Strategic Management Journal*, 13(Special Issue): 5-14.
- CHANDLER, A. D. 1962. *Strategy and structure: chapters in the history of the industrial enterprise*: MIT Press.
- CHAN-OLMSTED, S. M. 2006. *Competitive Strategy for Media Firms: Strategic and Brand Management in Changing Media Markets*. Mahwah, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- CHILD, J. 1972. Organizational Structure, Environment and Performance: The role of strategic choice. *Sociology*, 6: 1-21.
- CHILD, J. 1974. Comments on Reimann and Mansfield's 'bureaucracy.' *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 19: 247-250.
- COHEN, J., COHEN, P., WEST, S. G., & AIKEN, L. S. 2003. *Applied Multiple Regression/Correlation Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- CONNOLLY, T., CONLON, E. J., & DEUTSCH, S. J. 1980. Organizational Effectiveness: A Multiple-Constituency Approach. *Academy of Management Review*, 5(2): 211-217.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- COOK, T. D., & CAMPBELL, D. T. 1979. *Quasi-Experimentation*. Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company.
- COOPER, A. AND SCHEDEL, D. 1976. Strategic Responses to Technological Threats. *Business Horizons*, 19(1): 61-69.
- CORTINA, J. M. 1993. What is Coefficient Alpha? An Examination of Theory and Applications. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 78(1): 98-104.
- CORTINA, J. M. 2002. Big Things Have Small Beginnings: An Assortment of "Minor" Methodological Misunderstandings. *Journal of Management*, 28(3): 339-362.
- COVIN, J. G. & MILES, M. P. 1999. Corporate Entrepreneurship and the Pursuit of Competitive Advantage. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 23(3).
- COVIN, J. G. & COVIN, T. J. 1990. Competitive Aggressiveness, Environmental Context, and Small Firm Performance. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 14(4): 35-50.
- COVIN, J. G. & SLEVIN, D. P. 1991. A conceptual model of entrepreneurship as firm behavior. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 16(1): 7-25.
- CRESSWELL, J., PLANO CLARK, V.L., GUTMANN, M.L., & HANSON, W.E. 2003. Advanced mixed methods research designs. In A. Tashakkori & C. Teddlie (Eds.), *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Sciences*: 209-240. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.
- CRONBACH, L. J. 1951. Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests. *Psychometrika*, 16: 297-334.
- CRONBACH, L. J. & MEEHL, P. E. 1955. Construct Validity in Psychological Tests. *Psychological Bulletin*, 52(4): 281-302.
- CROTTY, M. 1998. *The Foundations of Social Research: Meaning and Perspective in the Research Process*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.
- CYERT, R. M. & MARCH, J. G. 1992. *A behavioral theory of the firm* (Second ed.). Cambridge, MA: Blackwell.
- CYERT, R., & MARCH, J. 1963. *A Behavioral Theory of the Firm*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- DALTON, D. R., TODOR, W. D., SPENDOLINI, M. J., FIELDING, G. J., & PORTER, L. W. 1980. Organization Structure and Performance: A Critical Review. *Academy of Management Review*, 5(1): 49-64.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- DAVIDSSON, P. 2004. *Researching Entrepreneurship*. Boston: Springer.
- DENZIN, N. K. & LINCOLN, Y. S. 2005. *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research* (Third Edition). Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.
- DESARBO, W. S., DI BENEDETTO, C. A., SONG, M., & SINHA, I. 2005. Revisiting the Miles and Snow strategic framework: uncovering interrelationships between strategic types, capabilities, environmental uncertainty, and firm performance. *Strategic Management Journal*, 26(1): 47-74.
- DESS, G. G. & BEARD, D. W. 1984. Dimensions of Organizational Task Environments. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 29(1): 52-73.
- DESS, G. G. & LUMPKIN, G. T. 2001. Emerging Issues in Strategy Process Research. In M. A. Hitt, R. E. Freeman & J. S. Harrison (Eds.), *The Blackwell Handbook of Strategic Management*: 3-34. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- DESS, G. G. & ROBINSON Jr, R. B. 1984. Measuring Organizational Performance in the Absence of Objective Measures: The Case of the Privately-Held Firm and Conglomerate Business Unit. *Strategic Management Journal*, 5(3): 265-273.
- DESS, G. G., LUMPKIN, G. T., & COVIN, J. G. 1997. Entrepreneurial strategy making and firm performance: tests of contingency and configurational models. *Strategic Management Journal*, 18(9): 677-695.
- DESS, G. G., LUMPKIN, G. T., & MCGEE, J. 1999. Linking corporate entrepreneurship to strategy, structure, and process: Suggested research directions. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*: 85-102.
- DIMMICK, J. W. 2003. *Media competition and coexistence: the theory of the niche*. Mahwah, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- DOTY, D. H., GLICK, W. H., & HUBER, G. P. 1993. Fit, Equifinality, and Organizational Effectiveness: A Test of Two Configurational Theories. *Academy of Management Journal*, 36(6): 1196-1250.
- DOTY, D. H. & GLICK, W. H. 1998. Common Methods Bias: Does Common Methods Variance Really Bias Results? *Organizational Research Methods*, 1(4): 374-406.
- DOWNEY, H. K., HELLRIEGEL, D., & Slocum, J. W. 1975. Environmental Uncertainty: The Construct and Its Application. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 20: 613-629.
- DOYLE, G. 2002. *Understanding Media Economics*. London: Sage.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

DRUCKER-GODARD, C., EHLINGER, S., & GRENIER, C. 2001. Validity and Reliability. In R. Thietart (ed.), *Doing Management Research: A Comprehensive Guide*: 196-202. London, UK: Sage Publications.

DUNCAN, R. B. 1972. Characteristics of Organizational Environments and Perceived Environmental Uncertainty. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 17: 313-327.

Economist. 2003. How to manage a dream factory, *The Economist*, 18 January 2003, Vol. 366: 73-75.

Editor & Publisher. 2006. "Trib" Sports Editor Adeo Named to New AME/Innovation Position. *Editor & Publisher*, 7 December 2006. Retrieved from:
http://www.editorandpublisher.com/eandp/search/article_display.jsp?vnu_content_id=1003494476

EISENHARDT, K. M. & MARTIN, J. A. 2000. Dynamic capabilities: what are they? *Strategic Management Journal*, 21(10-11): 1105-1121.

EISENHARDT, K. M. 1989a. Agency Theory - an Assessment and Review. *Academy of Management Review*, 14(1): 57-74.

EISENHARDT, K. M. 1989b. Building Theories from Case Study Research. *Academy of Management Review*, 14(4): 532-550.

Estudio General de Medios. 2008. *Resultados Generales Primera Ola 2008*. Bogotá: Asociación Colombiana de Investigación de Medios.

ELIASSON, C. & DAVIDSSON, P. 2003. Entrepreneurial Management, Corporate Venturing, and Financial Performance. Frontiers of Entrepreneurship Research (Proceedings of the Entrepreneurship Research Conference).

EVANS, P. & WURSTER, T. S. 2000. *Blown to Bits: How the New Economics of Information Transforms Strategy*. Boston, MA.: Harvard Business School Press.

FERGUSON, D. A. 2006. Industry-Specific Management Issues. In A. B. Albarran & S. M. Chan-Olmsted & M. O. Wirth (Eds.), *Handbook of Media Management and Economics*: 297-324. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum Associates.

FIELD, A. P. 2005. *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

FINK, C. C. 1996. *Strategic Newspaper Management*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- FISHBEIN, M. & AJZEN, I. 1975. *Belief, attitude, intention, and behavior: an introduction to theory and research*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- GALBRAITH, J. R. 1973. *Organization design*: Addison-Wesley Reading, Mass.
- GIBBERT, M., RUIGROK, W., & WICKI, B. 2008. What passes as a rigorous case study? *Strategic Management Journal*, 29: 1465-1474.
- GILBERT, C. G. 2001. A Dilemma in Response: Examining the Newspaper Industry's Response to the Internet. Unpublished PhD Dissertation. Harvard University.
- GILLEY, K. M. & RASHEED, A. 2000. Making More by Doing Less: An Analysis of Outsourcing and its Effects on Firm Performance. *Journal of Management*, 26(4): 763.
- GODFREY, P. C. & HILL, C. W. L. 1995. The Problem of Unobservables in Strategic Management Research. *Strategic Management Journal*, 16(7): 519-533.
- GRANT, R. M. 1991. The resource-based theory of competitive advantage: implications for strategy formulation. *California Management Review*, 33(3): 114-135.
- GRANT, R. M. 1996. Toward a Knowledge-Based Theory of the Firm. *Strategic Management Journal*, 17(Special Issue): 109-122.
- GUBA, E. G. 1990. The Alternative Paradigm Dialog. In E. G. Guba (ed.), *The Paradigm Dialog*: 17-30. Newbury Park, CA.: Sage Publications.
- GUTH, W. D. & GINSBERG, A. 1990. Guest Editors' Introduction: Corporate Entrepreneurship. *Strategic Management Journal*, 11: 5-15.
- GUTIÉRREZ, M. E. Frothcoming. Media Industry in Mexico: Overview of the Most Important Country in the Hispanic Media Market. In A. Albarran (Ed.), *Handbook of Spanish Language Media*. Taylor and Francis.
- HAIR, J. F., BLACK, W. C., BABIN, B. J., ANDERSON, R. E., & TATHAM, R. L. 2006. *Multivariate Data Analysis* (Sixth ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- HAMBRICK, D. C. 1983. Some Tests of the Effectiveness and Functional Attributes of Miles and Snow's Strategic Types. *Academy of Management Journal*, 26(1): 5-26.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

HAMBRICK, D. C. 2003. Foreword to the Classic Edition. In R. E. Miles & C. C. Snow, *Organizational Strategy, Structure, and Process*: vii-xiii. Stanford, California: Stanford Business Classics.

HANG, M. & VAN WEEZEL, A. 2007. Media and Entrepreneurship: What do we know and where should we go? *Journal of Media Business Studies*, 4(1): 51-70.

HARRIS, R. D. 2004. Organizational Task Environments: An Evaluation of Convergent and Discriminant Validity. *Journal of Management Studies*, 41: 857-882.

HART, S. & BANBURY, C. 1994. How Strategy-Making Processes Can Make a Difference. *Strategic Management Journal*, 15: 251-269.

HART, S. L. 1992. An Integrative Framework for Strategy Making Processes. *Academy of Management Review*, 17(2): 327-351.

HAYEK, F. A. 1945. The Use of Knowledge in Society. *American Economic Review*, 35(4): 519-530.

HAYEK, F. A. 1978. *New Studies in Philosophy, Politics, Economics and the History of Ideas*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

HITT, M. A., IRELAND, R. D., CAMP, S. M., & SEXTON, D. L. 2001. Guest editors' introduction to the special issue strategic entrepreneurship: entrepreneurial strategies for wealth creation. *Strategic Management Journal*, 22(6): 479-491.

HITT, M. A., IRELAND, R. D., CAMP, S. M., & SEXTON, D. L. 2002. *Strategic Entrepreneurship: Creating a New Mindset*. Oxford, UK: Blackwell.

HOFER, C. W. 1976. Research on Strategic Planning: A Survey of Past Studies and Suggestions for Future Efforts. *Journal of Business and Economics*, 28(3): 261-286.

DAVID G. HOOPES, T. L. M., & WALKER, G. 2003. Guest editors' introduction to the special issue: why is there a resource-based view? Toward a theory of competitive heterogeneity. *Strategic Management Journal*, 24(10): 889-902.

HOSKINS, C., MCFAYDEN, S. & FINN, A. 2004. *Media economics: applying economics to new and traditional media*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

HOSKISSON, R. E. & TURK, T. A. 1990. Corporate Restructuring: Governance and Control Limits of the Internal Capital Market. *The Academy of Management Review*, 15(3): 459-477.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- ICHNIOWSKI, C., SHAW, K., & PRENNUSHI, G. 1997. The Effects of Human Resource Management Practices on Productivity: A Study of Steel Finishing Lines. *American Economic Review*, 87(3): 291-313.
- IRELAND, R. D., COVIN, J. G., & KURATKO, D. F. 2009. Conceptualizing Corporate Entrepreneurship Strategy. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 33 (1): 19-46.
- IRELAND, R. D., HITT, M. A., & SIRMON, D. G. 2003. A Model of Strategic Entrepreneurship: The Construct and its Dimensions. *Journal of Management*, 29(6): 963-989.
- IRELAND, R. D., HITT, M. A., BETTIS, R. A., & DE PORRAS, D. A. 1987. Strategy Formulation Processes: Differences in Perceptions of Strength and Weaknesses Indicators and Environmental Uncertainty by Managerial Level. *Strategic Management Journal*, 8(5): 469-485.
- JACOBSON, R. 1992. The "Austrian" School of Strategy. *Academy of Management Review*, 17(4): 782-807.
- JENKINS, H. 2001. Convergence? I diverge. *Technology Review*, June: 93.
- JENNINGS, D. F., & YOUNG, D. M. 1990. An Empirical Comparison between Objective and Subjective Measures of Product Innovation Domain of Corporate Entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 15(1): 53-66.
- JOHNSON, G. & SCHOLES, K. 1997. *Exploring Corporate Strategy* (4th ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- KANTER, R. M. 1983. *The Change Masters*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- KEATS, B. & HITT, M. 1988. A Causal Model of Linkages Among Environmental Dimensions, Macro Organizational Characteristics, and Performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 31(3): 570-598.
- KEH, H. T., NGUYEN, T. T. M., & NG, H. P. 2007. The effects of entrepreneurial orientation and marketing information on the performance of SMEs. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 22(4): 592-611.
- KENNEDY, R. E. 2002. Strategy Fads and Competitive Convergence: An Empirical Test for Herd Behavior in Prime-Time Television Programming. *Journal of Industrial Economics*, 50(1): 57-84.
- KETCHEN, D. J., THOMAS, J. B., & SNOW, C. C. 1993. Organizational Configurations and Performance: A Comparison of Theoretical Approaches. *Academy of Management Journal*, 36(6): 1278-1313.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

KHANDWALLA, P. N. 1972. Environment and its impact on the organization. *International Studies of Management and Organization*, 2: 297-313.

KHANDWALLA, P. N. 1973. Viable and effective organizational designs of firms. *Academy of Management Journal*, 16: 481-495.

KIRZNER, I. 1973. *Competition and Entrepreneurship*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

KISS, J. 2007. Telegraph takes next step to integration. *The Guardian*, 16 November 2007. Accessed at: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/media/2007/nov/16/dailytelegraph.pressandpublishing> (on 13 February 2008).

KOGUT, B., MACDUFFIE, J. P., & RAGIN, C. 2004. Prototypes and strategy: assigning causal credit using fuzzy sets. *European Management Review*, 1(2): 114-131.

KOPPL, R., & MINNITI, M. 2003. Market Processes and Entrepreneurial Studies. In Z. J. Acs, D. B. Audretsch (eds.), *Handbook of Entrepreneurship Research: An Interdisciplinary Survey and Introduction*: 81-104. Kluwer Academic Publishers.

KURATKO, D. & AUDRETSCH, D. 2009. Strategic Entrepreneurship: Exploring Different Perspectives of an Emerging Concept. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 33(1): 1-17.

KÜNG, L. 2004. What Makes Media Firms Tick? Exploring the Underlying Drivers for Firm Performance. In R. G. Picard (Ed.), *Strategic Responses to Media Market Changes*: 65-82. Jönköping, Sweden: Jönköping International Business School.

KÜNG, L. 2007. Does Media Management Matter? Establishing the Scope, Rationale, and Future Research Agenda for the Discipline. *Journal of Media Business Studies*, 4(1): 21-39.

KÜNG, L. 2008. *Strategic Management in the Media: Theory to Practice*. London: Sage.

DONALD F. KURATKO, D. B. A. 2009. Strategic Entrepreneurship: Exploring Different Perspectives of an Emerging Concept. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 33(1): 1-17.

KVALE, S. 1996. *InterViews: An introduction to qualitative research interviewing*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- LACY, S., SHAVER, M. A. & ST. CYR, C. 1996. Effects of public ownership and newspaper competition on the financial performance of newspaper corporations: A replication and extension. *Journalism Quarterly*, 73 (Summer): 332-341.
- LAFontaine, D. 2008. *El Tiempo's Bold Branding Strategies Key Market Domination*. Arlington, Virginia: Newspaper Association of America.
- LAWRENCE, P. R. & LORSCH, J. 1967. *Organization and Environment*. Boston: Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.
- LEE, C., LEE, K., & PENNINGS, J. M. 2001. Internal capabilities, external network, and performance: A study of technology-based ventures. *Strategic Management Journal*, 22: 615-640.
- LEVINTHAL, D. A. 1997. Adaptation on Rugged Landscapes. *Management Science*, 43(7): 934-950.
- LUMPKIN, G. T. & DESS, G. G. 1996. Clarifying the entrepreneurial orientation construct and linking it to performance. *Academy of Management Review*, 21(1): 135-172.
- LUMPKIN, G. T. & DESS, G. G. 2001. Linking Two Dimensions of Entrepreneurial Orientation to Firm Performance: The Moderating Role of Environment and Industry Cycle. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 16: 429-451.
- LYON, D. W., LUMPKIN, G. T., & DESS, G. G. 2000. Enhancing Entrepreneurial Orientation Research: Operationalizing and Measuring a Key Strategic Decision Making Process. *Journal of Management*, 26(5): 1055-1085.
- MACINNES, K. & ADAM, G. 2006. *Outsourcing. Shaping the Future of Newspapers*, 5 (3). Paris, France: World Association of Newspapers.
- MALHOTRA, N. K. 2004. *Marketing Research: An Applied Orientation* (4th edition). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall International.
- MARCH, J. G. & SIMON, H. A. 1958. *Organizations*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- MARTIN, H. J. 2003. Clustered newspapers operate more efficiently. *Newspaper Research Journal*, 24(4): 6-21.
- McARTHUR, A. W., & NYSTROM, P. C. 1991. Environmental dynamism, complexity, and munificence as moderators of strategy-performance relationships. *Journal of Business Research*, 23: 349-361.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- MCCLELLAND, G. H. & JUDD, C. M. 1993. Statistical difficulties of detecting interactions and moderator effects. *Psychological Bulletin*, 114: 376-390.
- MCIVER, J. P. & CARMINES, E. G. 1981. *Multiitem Versus Single-Item Scales*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- MCMANUS, J. H. 1997. Who's Responsible for Journalism? *Journal of Mass Media Ethics*, 12(1): 5-17.
- MCMULLEN, J. S., & SHEPHERD, D. A. 2006. Entrepreneurial action and the role of uncertainty in the theory of the entrepreneur. *Academy of Management Review*, 31(1): 132-152.
- MERRIAM, S. B. 2002. Introduction to qualitative research. In S. B. Merriam et al. (Ed.), *Qualitative Research in Practice: Examples for discussion and analysis*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- MEYER, A. D., TSUI, A. S., & HININGS, C. R. 1993. Configurational Approaches to Organizational Analysis. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 36(6): 1175-1195.
- MEYER, P. 2004. *The vanishing newspaper: saving journalism in the information age*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press.
- MILES, M. B. & HUBERMAN, A. M. 1994. *Qualitative Data Analysis* (Second Edition). Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.
- MILES, R. E. & SNOW, C. C. 1978. *Organizational Strategy, Structure, and Process*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- MILGROM, P. & ROBERTS, J. 1990. Rationalizability, Learning, and Equilibrium in Games with Strategic Complementarities. *Econometrica*, 58(6): 1255-1277.
- MILGROM, P. & ROBERTS, J. 1990. Rationalizability, Learning, and Equilibrium in Games with Strategic Complementarities. *Econometrica*, 58(6): 1255-1277.
- MILGROM, P. & ROBERTS, J. 1995. Complementarities and fit Strategy, structure, and organizational change in manufacturing. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 19(2): 179-208.
- MILLER, D. & FRIESEN, P. 1978. Archetypes of Strategy Formulation. *Management Science*, 24: 921-933.
- MILLER, D. & FRIESEN, P. 1982. Innovation in conservative and entrepreneurial firms: Two models of strategic momentum. *Strategic Management Journal*, 3: 1-25.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- MILLER, D. & FRIESEN, P. H. 1977. Strategy-Making in Context: Ten Empirical Archetypes. *Journal of Management Studies*, 14: 259-280.
- MILLER, D. & FRIESEN, P. H. 1984. A Longitudinal Study of the Corporate Life Cycle. *Management Science*, 30(10): 1161-1183.
- MILLER, D. 1981. Toward a New Contingency Approach: The Search for Organizational Gestalts. *Journal of Management Studies*, 18: 1-26.
- MILLER, D. 1983. The Correlates of Entrepreneurship in Three Types of Firms. *Management Science*, 29(7): 770-791.
- MILLER, D. 1986. Configurations of strategy and structure. *Strategic Management Journal*, 7(3): 233-249.
- MILLER, D. 1987. The Genesis of Configuration. *The Academy of Management Review*, 12(4): 686-701.
- MILLER, D. 1988. Relating Porter's Business Strategies to Environment and Structure: Analysis and Performance Implications. *Academy of Management Journal*, 31(2): 280-308.
- MILLER, D. 1996. Configurations revisited. *Strategic Management Journal*, 17(7): 505-512.
- MILLIKEN, F. J. 1987. Three Types of Perceived Uncertainty About the Environment: State, Effect, and Response Uncertainty. *Academy of Management Review*, 12(1): 133-143.
- MINTZBERG, H. 1973. Strategy Making in Three Modes. *California Management Review*, 16(2): 44-53.
- MINTZBERG, H. 1973. *The nature of managerial work*: Harper & Row.
- MINTZBERG, H. 1979. *The Structuring of Organizations*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- MINTZBERG, H. 1979. *The structuring of organizations*: Prentice-Hall.
- MINTZBERG, H. 1987. The Strategy Concept I: Five Ps For Strategy. *California Management Review*, 30(3): 11-24.
- MINTZBERG, H. 1999. Managing Quietly. *Leader to Leader*, 12(Spring): 24-30.
- MURRAY, J. A. 1984. A concept of entrepreneurial strategy. *Strategic Management Journal*, 5(1): 1-13.
- NAG, R., HAMBRICK, D. C., & CHEN, M. 2007. What is strategic management, really? Inductive derivation of a consensus definition of the field. *Strategic Management Journal*, 28(9): 935-955.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- NAPOLI, P. M. 2003. *Audience economics: media institutions and the audience marketplace*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- NEMETH, N. & SANDERS, C. 1999. Ombudsmen's interactions with public through columns. *Newspaper Research Journal*, 20(1): 29-42.
- NUNNALLY, J. C. 1967. *Psychometric Theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- NUNNALLY, J. C. 1978. *Psychometric Theory* (2nd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- PAINE, F. & ANDERSSON, C. 1977. Contingencies Affecting Strategy Formulation and Effectiveness. *Journal of Management Studies*, 14: 147-158.
- PENROSE, E. 1959. *The Theory of the Growth of the Firm*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- PERROW, C. 1970. *Organizational Analysis: A Sociological View*. Belmont, Ca.: Wadsworth.
- PETERS, W. & WATERMAN, R. 1982. *In Search of Excellence*. New York: Harper and Row.
- PETERSON, R. A. 1981. Entrepreneurship and organization. In P. Nystrom & W. Starbuck (Eds.), *Handbook of Organizational Design*: 65-83. New York: Oxford University Press.
- PICARD, R. G. 1989. *Media economics: concepts and issues*. Newbury Park, Calif.: Sage Publications.
- PICARD, R. G. 2000. Audience Fragmentation and Structural Limits on Media Innovation and Diversity. pp. 180-191. In Jan van Cuilenburg & Richard van der Wurff (Eds.), *Media and Open Societies: Cultural, Economic and Policy Foundations for Media Openness and Diversity in East and West*: 180-191. Amsterdam: Het Spinhuis.
- PICARD, R. G. 2002. *The economics and financing of media companies*. New York: Fordham University Press.
- PICARD, R. G. 2003. Cash Cows or Entrecôte: Publishing Companies and Disruptive Technologies. *Trends in Communication*, 11(2): 127-136.
- PICARD, R. G. 2004a. Commercialism and Newspaper Quality. *Newspaper Research Journal*, 25(1): 54-65.
- PICARD, R. G. 2004b. Environmental and Market Changes Driving Strategic Planning in Media Firms. In R. Picard (Ed.), *Strategic*

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

Responses to Media Market Changes. Jönköping, Sweden: JIBS Research Reports No. 2004-2.

PICARD, R. G. 2006. Capital Crisis in the Profitable Newspaper Industry. *Nieman Reports*, 60(4): 10-12.

PODSAKOFF, P. M. & ORGAN, D. W. 1986. Self-Reports in Organizational Research: Problems and Prospects. *Journal of Management*, 12(4): 531-544.

PODSAKOFF, P. M., MACKENZIE, S. B., LEE, J., & PODSAKOFF, N. P. 2003. Common Method Biases in Behavioral Research: A Critical Review of the Literature and Recommended Remedies. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88(5): 879-903.

PORTER, M. 1996. What is strategy? *Harvard Business Review*, November-December: 61-78.

PORTER, M. E. & SIGGELKOW, N. 2004. Contextual interactions within activity systems and sustainable competitive advantage. Working paper.

PORTER, M. E., & SIGGELKOW, N. 2008. Contextuality Within Activity Systems and Sustainability of Competitive Advantage. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 22(2): 34-56.

PORTER, M. E. 1980. *Competitive strategy: techniques for analyzing industries and competitors*. New York: Free Press.

PORTER, M. E. 1981. The Contributions of Industrial Organization to Strategic Management. *Academy of Management Review*, 6(4): 609-620.

PORTER, M. E. 1985. *Competitive advantage*. New York: Free Press.

PRAHALAD, C. K. & BETTIS, R. A. 1986. The Dominant Logic: A New Linkage between Diversity and Performance. *Strategic Management Journal*, 7(6): 485-501.

PRAHALAD, C. K. & HAMER, G. 1990. The Core Competence of the Corporation. *Harvard Business Review*, 68(3): 79-91.

PricewaterhouseCoopers. 2006a. *Insights: Entertainment & Media*: PricewaterhouseCoopers.

PricewaterhouseCoopers. 2006b. The Rise of Lifestyle Media: Achieving Success in the Digital Convergence Era, *A Technology Center Publication*: PricewaterhouseCoopers.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- QUINN, J. B. & HILMER, F. G. 1994. Strategic Outsourcing. *Sloan Management Review*, 35 (4): 43-55.
- QUINN, S. 2004. An Intersection of Ideals: Journalism, Profits, Technology and Convergence. *Convergence*, 10(4): 109-123.
- RAUCH, A., WIKLUND, J., LUMPKIN, G. T., & FRESE, M. In press. Entrepreneurial Orientation and Business Performance: An assessment of past research and suggestions for the future. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*.
- REINARTZ, W., KRAFFT, M., & HOYER, W. D. 2004. The Customer Relationship Management Process: Its Measurement and Impact on Performance. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 41(3): 293-305.
- RUMELT, R. 1974. *Strategy, Structure, and Economic Performance*. Boston, MA: Harvard University Press.
- SALANCIK, G. R. & PFEFFER, J. 1977. An examination of the need-satisfaction models of job attitudes. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 22: 427-456.
- SANDBERG, W. R. 1992. Strategic management's potential contributions to a theory of entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 16(3): 73-90.
- SANTOS, L. F. 2007. Casa Editorial El Tiempo y Grupo Planeta Firmaron Acuerdo [Casa Editorial El Tiempo and Planeta Group signed agreement], Published in ElTiempo.com on 2 August 2007, <http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/MAM-2600720> (last access on 3 December 2008).
- SAULEY, K. S. & BEDEIAN, A. G. 1989. .05: A Case of the Tail Wagging Distribution. *Journal of Management*, 15(2): 335-344.
- SAWYER, A. G. & BALL, D. 1981. Statistical Power and Effect Size in Marketing Research. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18(3): 275-290.
- SCHENDEL, D. 1992. Introduction to the Summer 1992 Special Issue on 'Strategy Process Research.' *Strategic Management Journal*, 13: 1-4.
- SCHUMPETER, J. A. 1934. *The Theory of Economic Development*. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers. (Reprinted in 1993).
- SEGEV, E. 1987. Strategy, Strategy Making, and Performance –An Empirical Investigation. *Management Science*, 33(2): 258-269.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

SHANE, S. & VENKATARAMAN, S. 2000. The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research. *Academy of Management Review*, 25(1): 217-226.

SHARFMAN, M. P. & DEAN Jr, J. W. 1991. Conceptualizing and Measuring the Organizational Environment: A Multidimensional Approach. *Journal of Management*, 17(4): 681.

SHARMA, P. & CHRISMAN, J. J. 1999. Toward a Reconciliation of the Definitional Issues in the Field of Corporate Entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 23(3).

SHORT, J. C., PAYNE, G. T., & KETCHEN, D. J. 2008. Research on Organizational Configurations: Past Accomplishments and Future Challenges. *Journal of Management*, 34(6): 1053-1079.

SIGGELKOW, N. 2001. Change in the presence of fit: The rise, the fall and the renaissance of Liz Claiborne. *Academy of Management Journal*, 44(4): 838-857.

SIMON, J. 2005. New business models for audiovisual content. Report by the British Screen Advisory Council for the UK Presidency Creative Economy Conference, 5-7 October.

SIRMON, D. G., HITT, M. A., IRELAND, D. 2007. Managing firm resources in dynamic environments to create value: Looking inside the black box. *Academy of Management Review*, 32(1): 273-292.

SLEVIN, D. P., & COVIN, J.G. 1995. Entrepreneurship as firm behavior. In J. A. Katz & R. H. Brockhaus Sr. (Eds.), *Advances in Entrepreneurship, Firm Emergence, and Growth* (Vol. 2): 175-224. JAI Press: Greenwich, CT.

SNOW, C. C. & HREBINIAK, L. G. 1980. Strategy, Distinctive Competence, and Organizational Performance. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 25(2): 317-336.

STEFFENS, M. 2009. From Fleet Street to the suburbs of Sydney. *The Sidney Morning Herald*, 10 January 2009. Accessed at: <http://business.smh.com.au/business/from-fleet-street-to-the-suburbs-of-sydney-20090109-7do2.html> (on 22 January 2009).

STENVENSON, H. & GUMPERT, D. 1985. The heart of entrepreneurship. *Harvard Business Review* 63(2): 85-94.

STEVENSON, H. H. & JARILLO, J. 1990. A perspective of entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial management. *Strategic Management Journal*, 11: 17-27.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- STEVENSON, H. H. & JARILLO-MOSSI, J. C. 1986. Preserving entrepreneurship as companies grow. *Journal of Business Strategy*, 7: 10-23.
- STONE, M. L. 2006. *A Guide to Practical Convergence*. Dallas, TX: INMA Inc.
- STONE, E. F., & HOLLENBECK, J. R. 1984. Some issues associated with the use of moderated regression. *Organizational Behavior & Human Performance*, 34(2): 195-213.
- SUTCLIFFE, K. M. & HUBER, G. P. 1998. Firm and Industry as Determinants of Executive Perceptions of the Environment. *Strategic Management Journal*, 19: 793-807.
- SYLVIE, G. 2007. Decision Making by Nordic Newspaper Editors: An Exploratory Study and Comparison to U.S. Editors. JIBS Working Paper Series N° 2007-2.
- SYLVIE, G., & WITHERSPOON, P.D. (2002). *Time, change, and the American newspaper*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum Associates.
- TABACHNICK, B. G. & FIDELL, L. S. 2007. *Using Multivariate Statistics*. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- TANG, J., TANG, Z., MARINO, L. D., ZHANG, Y., & LI, Q. 2008. Exploring an Inverted U-Shape Relationship between Entrepreneurial Orientation and Performance in Chinese Ventures. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 32(1): 219-239.
- TEDDLIE, C., & TASHAKKORI, A. 2003. Major issues and controversies in the use of mixed methods in the social and behavioral sciences. In A. Tashakkori & C. Teddlie (Eds.), *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Sciences*: 3-50. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.
- TEECE, D. J. 1987. Capturing value from technological innovation: integration, strategic partnering, and licensing decisions. In B. R. Guile & H. Brooks (Eds.), *Technology and global industry: companies and nations in the world economy*: 65-95. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
- TEECE, D. J. 2000. Strategies for Managing Knowledge Assets: the Role of Firm Structure and Industrial Context. *Long Range Planning*, 33: 35-54.
- TEECE, D. J., PISANO, G., & SHUEN, A. 1997. Dynamic capabilities and strategic management. *Strategic Management Journal*, 18(7): 509-533.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- THOMPSON, J. D. 1967. *Organizations in Action*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- TOURANGEAU, R., RIPS, L. J., & RASINSKI, K. 2000. *The Psychology of Survey Response*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Trends in Newsrooms 2007. World Editors Forum –World Association of Newspapers.
- TUNGATE, M. 2004. *Media Monoliths: How great media brands thrive and survive*. London, UK: Kogan Page.
- TUOMOLA, A. 2004. Disintermediation and Reintermediation of the Sound Recording Value Chain: Two Case Studies. *Journal of Media Business Studies*, 1(1): 27-46.
- UNDERWOOD, D. 1993. *When MBAs Rule the Newsroom: how the marketers and managers are reshaping today's media*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- VAN DE VEN, A. H. 1992. Suggestions for Studying Strategy Process: A Research Note. *Strategic Management Journal*, 13: 169-188.
- VAN WEEZEL, A. 2006. Entry to the Recording Industry: Are the “top dogs” becoming “fat cats”? Paper presented at the 7th World Media Economics Conference in Beijing, China (May, 2006).
- VENKATARAMAN, S. & SARASVATHY, S. D. 2001. Strategy and entrepreneurship: Outlines of an untold story. In M. A. Hitt & R. E. Freeman & J. S. Harrison (Eds.), *Handbook of Strategic Management: 650-668*. Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
- VENKATRAMAN, N. & RAMANUJAM, V. 1987. Measurement of business economic performance: an examination of method convergence. *Journal of Management*, 13(1): 109-122.
- VENKATRAMAN, N. & RAMANUJAM, V. 1986. Measurement of business performance in strategy research: A comparison of approaches. *Academy of Management Review*, 11(4): 801-814.
- VERA, D. & CROSSAN, M. 2004. Strategic Leadership and Organizational Learning. *Academy of Management Review*, 29(2): 222-240.
- VILLALONGA, B. & AMIT, R. 2006. How do family ownership, control and management affect firm value? *Journal of Financial Economics*, 80(2): 385-417.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- WERNERFELT, B. 1984. A Resource-based View of the Firm. *Strategic Management Journal*, 5: 171-180.
- WHITTINGTON, R. & PETTIGREW, A. M. 2003. Complementarities Thinking. In A. M. Pettigrew & R. Whittington & L. Melin & C. Sánchez-Ruande & F. van den Bosh & W. Ruigrock & T. Numagami (Eds.), *Innovative Forms of Organizing: International Perspectives*. London: Sage Publications.
- WHITTINGTON, R., PETTIGREW, A., PECK, S., FENTON, E., & CONYON, M. 1999. Change and Complementarities in the New Competitive Landscape: A European Panel Study, 1992-1996. *Organization Science*, 10(5): 583-600.
- WIKLUND, J. & SHEPHERD, D. 2003. Knowledge-based resources, entrepreneurial orientation, and the performance of small and medium-sized businesses. *Strategic management journal*, 24(13): 1307-1314.
- WIKLUND, J. & SHEPHERD, D. 2005. Entrepreneurial orientation and small business performance: a configurational approach. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 20(1): 71-91.
- WIKLUND, J. 1999. The Sustainability of the Entrepreneurial Orientation-Performance Relationship. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 24(1): 37-48.
- WILLIAMSON, O. 1975. *Market and Hierarchies*. New York: Free Press.
- WIRTH, M. O. 2006. ISSUES IN MEDIA CONVERGENCE. IN A. B. ALBARRAN & S. M. CHAN-OLMSTED & M. O. WIRTH (Eds.), *Handbook of Media Management and Economics*: 445-462. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- WIRTZ, B. W. 2001. Reconfiguration of Value Chains in Converging Media and Communications Markets. *Long Range Planning*, 34: 489-506.
- WHITTINGTON, R., PETTIGREW, A., PECK, S., FENTON, E., & CONYON, M. 1999. Change and Complementarities in the New Competitive Landscape: A European Panel Study, 1992-1996. *Organization Science*, 10(5): 583-600.
- WOODWARD, J. 1965. *Industrial Organization: Theory and Practice*. London: Tavistock.
- World Advertising Research Center. 2007. *World Advertising Trends 2007*. Oxon, UK: WARC.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- World Association of Newspapers. 2006. *World Press Trends*. Paris: WAN.
- YIN, R. K. 2003. *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.
- ZAHRA, S. A. 1991. Predictors and financial outcomes of corporate entrepreneurship: An exploratory study. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 6: 259-285.
- ZAHRA, S. A. 1993. Environment, corporate entrepreneurship, and financial performance: A taxonomic approach. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 8: 319-340.
- ZAHRA, S. A. 1995. Corporate Entrepreneurship and Financial Performance - the Case of Management Leveraged Buyouts. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 10(3): 225-247.
- ZAHRA, S. A. 1996. Governance, Ownership, and Corporate Entrepreneurship: The Moderating Impact of Industry Technological Opportunities. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 39(6): 1713-1735.
- ZAHRA, S. A. & COVIN, J. G. 1995. Contextual influences on the corporate entrepreneurship-performance relationship: A longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 10(1): 43-58.
- ZAHRA, S. A., JENNINGS, D. F., & KURATKO, D. F. 1999. The Antecedents and Consequences of Firm-Level Entrepreneurship: The State of the Field. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 24(2).
- ZAHRA, S. A., SAPIENZA, H. J., & DAVIDSSON, P. 2006. Entrepreneurship and Dynamic Capabilities: A Review, Model and Research Agenda. *Journal of Management Studies*, 43(4): pp. 917-955.
- ZALTMAN, C. PINSON, C., & ANGELMAR, R. 1973. *Metatheory and Consumer Research*. New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston.

Appendix

Means, standard deviations, sample size, missing values for organisational structure items

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Missing
The level of integration in my company between the online/new media newsroom and the print newsroom.	4.23	1.50	46	0
Journalists in my company are able to work in a multimedia environment (audio, video, blogs, etc.).	4.06	1.18	44	2
[The level of coordination in my company is...] Between managers and journalists.	4.66	1.40	46	0
[The level of coordination in my company is...] Between the marketing/advertising sales department and the newsroom.	4.39	1.51	46	0
[To what extent your company outsource...] Printing activities.	2.15	2.03	46	0
[To what extent your company outsource...] Distribution of printed editions.	3.53	2.23	46	0
[To what extent your company outsource...] Content production (e.g. journalistic works, photography).	2.63	1.44	46	0
[To what extent your company outsource...] Content related activities (e.g. design, proof-reading, copy editing, etc.).	1.97	1.58	46	0
[To what extent your company outsource...] Advertising sales for the print edition.	1.90	1.38	46	0
[To what extent your company outsource...] Advertising sales for other editions (e.g. online).	2.00	1.34	46	0
Does your company employ CRM (customer relationship management) tools or other specialised software to manage subscriptions? ^a	0.54	0.50	46	0
Does your company employ CRM tools or other specialised software to manage advertising sales? ^a	0.50	0.50	46	0
Does your newspaper have an Editor's blog to interact with readers? ^a	0.43	0.50	46	0
Does your newspaper have an Ombudsman or Readers' Editor to answer readers' concerns about the newspaper? ^a	0.37	0.48	46	0

^a Dummy variables (0=No; 1=Yes).

Scale of non-dummy variables varies between 1 and 7.

Means, standard deviations, sample size, missing values for environment items

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Missing
[During the last 3 years and considering the market in which our firm competes, the advertising spending has...] Print editions.	5.22	1.66	46	0
[During the last 3 years and considering the market in which our firm competes, the advertising spending has...] New media –including online editions.	5.24	1.60	46	0
[During the last 3 years, the number of readers/consumers for the market in which we compete as a whole has...] Print editions.	5.11	1.31	46	0
[During the last 3 years, the number of readers/consumers for the market in which we compete as a whole has...] New media –including online editions.	5.86	1.21	45	1
Our firm must change its marketing practices extremely frequently (e.g. semi-annually).	4.67	1.75	46	0
The rate of obsolescence is very high –as with some fashion goods.	3.98	1.39	46	0
Actions of competitors are unpredictable.	3.67	1.72	46	0
Demand and tastes are almost unpredictable.	4.30	1.27	46	0
The models of production/service change often and in a major way.	4.55	1.42	46	0

Scale of variables varies between 1 and 7.

Means, standard deviations, sample size, missing values for the strategy-making mode items

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Missing
SO1. As we define our strategies, we are driven by our perception of opportunity. We are not constrained by the resources at (or not at) hand.	4.20	1.93	46	0
SO2. Our fundamental task is to pursue opportunities we perceive as valuable and then to acquire the resources to exploit them.	4.46	1.75	46	0
SO.3 Opportunities control our business strategies.	4.58	1.43	46	0
EC1. We have many more promising ideas than we have time and the resources to pursue.	5.18	1.49	46	0
EC2. Changes in the society-at-large often give us ideas for new products and services.	5.18	1.74	46	0
EC3. We never experience a lack of ideas that we can convert into profitable products/services.	4.85	1.56	46	0
IN1. There exists a very strong emphasis on R&D, technological leadership, and innovations.	3.87	1.47	46	0
IN2. Many new lines of products or services in the past 5 years.	5.53	1.41	45	1
IN3. Changes in products or service lines have usually been quite dramatic [in the last 5 years].	5.30	1.42	45	1
PR1. [In dealing with its competitors, my firm...] typically initiates actions that competitors then respond to later.	5.43	1.50	45	1
PR2. [In dealing with its competitors, my firm...] is very often the first firm to introduce new products/services, administrative techniques, operating technologies, etc.	5.80	1.24	45	1
PR3. [In general, the top managers of my firm have...] a strong tendency to be ahead of other competitors in introducing novel ideas or products.	5.38	1.23	46	0
RT1. There is a strong proclivity for high-risk projects (with chances of very high returns).	3.39	1.39	46	0
RT2. Owing to the nature of the environment, bold, wide-ranging acts are viewed as useful and common practice.	3.30	1.16	46	0
RT3. [When confronted with decision-making situations involving uncertainty, my firm...] Typically adopts a bold, aggressive posture in order to maximise the probability of exploiting potential opportunities.	3.93	1.38	46	0
CA1. My firm is very aggressive and intensely competitive.	4.78	1.54	46	0
CA2. [In dealing with its competitors, my firm...] Typically adopts a very competitive, "undo-the-competitors" attitude.	4.46	1.58	45	1
AU1. Most people in my organisation are treated pretty much the same, regardless of rank or status.	4.65	1.72	46	0
AU2. Employees with innovative ideas are encouraged to develop them.	5.05	1.58	46	0
AU3. Ideas for new products/services usually flow from employees to top managers.	3.80	1.53	46	0

Scale of variables varies between 1 and 7.

Means, standard deviations, sample size, missing values for performance items

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Missing
Net income	5.61	1.12	45	1
Gross margin	5.30	1.25	45	1
Sales growth	5.55	1.29	45	1
ROE	5.27	1.21	45	1
Market share –advertising	5.49	1.28	45	1
Market share –readers	5.45	1.31	45	1

Scale of variables varies between 1 and 7.

Media Markets Monographs Series

Issues Published

1. NIETO, Alfonso (2000), *Time and the Information Market: The Case of Spain*.
2. ARRESE, Angel (2001), *Economic and Financial Press: From the Beginnings to the First Oil Crisis*.
3. SÁNCHEZ-TABERNERO, Alfonso & Miguel CARVAJAL (2002), *Media Concentration in the European Market. New Trends and Challenges*.
4. HERRERO, Mónica (2003), *Programming and Direct Viewer Payment For Television*.
5. MEDINA, Mercedes (2004), *European Television Production. Pluralism and Concentration*.
6. BOGART, Leo (2005), *American Newspapers. How They Have Changed and How They Must Keep Changing*.
7. PÉREZ-LATRE, Francisco Javier (2006), *Issues on Media and Entertainment*.
8. PARDO, Alejandro (2007), *The Europe-Hollywood Coopetition: Cooperation and Competition in the Global Film Industry*.
9. ALDO VAN WEEZEL (2008), *Corporate Entrepreneurship in the Newspaper Industry*.

Editors

Alfonso Sánchez-Tabernero, Mercedes Medina, Mónica Herrero, Cristina Etayo, Juan Pablo Artero, Alejandro Armesto.

Contact Information

For further information, orders or inquiries, please contact:

Department of Media Management
School of Communication
University of Navarra
31080 Pamplona (Spain)

Phone: + 34 948 425 655

Fax: + 34 948 425 636

E-mail: aagarcia-ja@alumni.unav.es

