Impact of Institutional Pressures on Absorptive Capacity of a Firm and Web 2.0 Assimilation

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Impact of Institutional Pressures on Absorptive Capacity of a Firm and Web 2.0 Assimilation

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ABSTRACT

We investigate a theoretical model that combines two streams of research in IT adoption. The first is the institutional theory perspective, which provides the institutional pressures that induce a firm to align itself with the members of the institution of which it is a part. The second is the learning perspective on organization, which has been used to study firm characteristics that promote technology assimilation; it provides the mediating factor of absorptive capacity. In this study we empirically study the role of institutional factors as they are mediated by absorptive capacity in the assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies. Linear structural equation model using formative constructs are developed. Preliminary results are promising. Full results will be discussed at the conference.

Keywords

Innovation, adoption, assimilation, institutional theory, absorptive capacity.

INTRODUCTION

Web 2.0 technologies such as social networks, wikis, and blogs are much in the news and have been identified as one of the major technology trends of 2010[3]. In just over two years, Facebook has developed into a network of over 500 million users and has been valued at over 50 billion dollars[2]. McKinsey Consultants, in a December 2010 technology survey, found that more than two-thirds of large companies surveyed reported using Web 2.0 in their organizations and that a majority claimed to have measurable gains from using these technologies[4].

This paper is part of the research stream that studies IT assimilation at the firm level. Enterprise-wide technologies such as electronic data interchange [46], telecommunications technology [18], and smart card payment systems [45] have been used to study antecedents to assimilation at the firm level. The factors studied were primarily related to organizational characteristics. Fichman [27] studied the relationship between knowledge acquired by a firm, as measured in terms of specialization and related knowledge, and the assimilation of advanced software technologies. A steady stream of research has established the roles of firm size, top management support, and IT budgets [23] as important determinants in IT assimilation.
Zhu et al. [61] used a technology, organization, and environment framework (TOE) to establish the roles of consumer readiness and competitive pressures as significant determinants of IT adoption at the firm level; their study was one of the earliest studies to investigate the role of environmental factors on a firm. More recently, focus on the environment has become theory driven. Institutional theory by DiMaggio and Powell [11] has provided a framework for studying the impact of institutional factors and has been used by Teo et al. [52] to study the adoption of electronic data interchange (figure 1- link (1)). Liang et al. [33] extended that research to include the role of top management as a mediating factor between institutional pressures and the firm to investigate the adoption of enterprise resource systems in China (figure 1- link (2)). This research extends Liang et al.’s model of studying institutional pressures by including the role of absorptive capacity as a factor that mediates the effects of institutional pressures on IT assimilation (figure 2).

Figure 1: Existing Research on using Institutional Theory to explain IT adoption and assimilation

The paper focuses on the question, "Do institutional pressures from vendors, competitors, and suppliers affect assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies in a firm, and is this mediated by absorptive capacity of a firm?" It is one of the first papers to use a sociological theory about institutions to investigate the assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies. It extends current research on such theories into IT adoption by focusing on the mechanism of absorption capacity acting as a mediator between institutional pressures and the adoption actions taken by a firm. It integrates two separate streams of IS research: one focusing on internal factors in an organization, using the learning perspective on organizations, and the other focusing on factors external to the organization, using institutional theory to explain adoption decisions by a firm.
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**RESEARCH MODEL**

**Institutional Theory**

Bughín and Chui [4] describe the emergence of networked enterprises through the use of Web 2.0 technologies. The most prominent uses of these technologies found in their survey were linked to establishing new channels of communication and commerce between a firm and its business partners, such as customers and suppliers. Institutional theory describes how individual entities in the context of their environment face pressures to confirm to shared behavior and norms and how that shapes their decisions, over time leading to a certain isomorphism in behavior and structure. DiMaggio and Powell [11] distinguish between three types of isomorphic pressures that act on a firm and originate in the institutional environment: coercive, mimetic, and normative. Coercive isomorphism arises when firms confirm to external pressures exerted upon them by other organizations upon which they are dependent; these may arise from government, industry associations, professional networks, and powerful clients and suppliers. Mimetic isomorphism results when firms mimic other organizations in order to cope with uncertainty and save on search and other learning costs. It is often associated with the bandwagon effect as described by Staw and Epstein [50]. Normative isomorphism arises through professionalization that leads to members of a certain profession sharing a common set of norms, values, and cognitive models [11]. Following Liang et al. [33] and Teo et al. [52], who used institutional theory constructs as their independent variables in their study of IT adoption and assimilation, this paper uses mimetic, coercive, and normative pressures as the primary set of independent variables (figure 3).

**Absorptive Capacity**

![Figure 2: Conceptual Framework for Current Research](image-url)
There is an extensive literature on institutions and innovations in several fields, such as public policy, industrial studies, and administrative studies. The focus in this literature is on knowledge dynamics [40]—on how knowledge is created and moves and transforms. This is mostly a horizontal view of the movement of knowledge. There is also interest in national and macro-level systems of innovation, which is more of a vertical perspective on how policy at the public and national levels impacts innovation at the firm and individual levels [42] [19]. The linking concept used to tie in innovation processes at the national and industry levels to that of the firm is the idea of absorptive capacity [9].

According to Cohen and Levinthal [9], the absorptive capacity of a firm is its ability to identify, assimilate, and exploit knowledge from the environment. Malhotra et al. [36] suggest that firms use absorptive capacity to sense changes in their environment and respond to these changes. Lane et al. [29] provide a process-based definition of absorptive capacity through the sequential processes of exploration, transformation, and exploitation. Exploratory learning refers to knowledge acquisition from the environment [60], exploitative knowledge refers to applying the acquired knowledge [60], and transformative learning links the two processes together to help maintain knowledge over time [17] [34].

Since absorptive capacity is identified as an ability, it is not subject to direct measurement but is measured through popular proxies such as R&D activity [30] and organizational structures, routines, and human management practices [10]. In the field of IS research, the popular proxies for measurement of absorptive capacity have been related prior knowledge in the firm [33], factors such as managerial proclivity to change and technology policy [51], and the ability to identify and integrate
external knowledge [14]. Given the role of this concept in explaining innovation in the IT field at the firm level, we have chosen to use absorptive capacity as a factor that mediates the effect between pressures at the institutional level and firm-level decisions relating to IT innovation (figure 3).

**Mimetic Pressures ➔ Technology Assimilation**

According to DiMaggio and Powell [11], mimetic pressures force an organization to change and become more like others. According to Haveman [20], such pressures are manifested through the success of organizations and their practices in the environment of which the firm is a part. A firm will economize on search and experimentation costs by adopting solutions that are presumably working in other firms [35]. Liang et al. [33] established the role of mimetic pressures in ERP assimilation. Teo et al. [52] showed that mimetic pressures promote the adoption of financial electronic data interchange.

**H1-A: A higher level of mimetic pressure will lead to greater assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies.**

**Normative Pressures ➔ Technology Assimilation**

Normative pressures work through relational channels among members of a network (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). These pressures are exerted through channels between a firm and its suppliers and between a firm and its customers (Burt, 1982). They are also communicated through professional, trade, and other business channels. Wide use of a business practice serves as an indicator that the practice is valuable and tends to quickly become a norm in the institutional network. Liang et al. [33] showed that normative pressures work through top management in ERP assimilation. Teo et al. [52] observed that normative pressures work to assist in the adoption of financial electronic data interchange.

**H1-B: A higher level of normative pressure will lead to greater assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies.**

**Coercive Pressures ➔ Technology Assimilation**

Firms can be subject to coercive pressures from their customers, from their parent companies, and from government and regulatory bodies [11]. A dominant organization that controls scarce resources may demand that dependent firms adopt business practices that are to its benefit and not to the firms’ benefit [44]. Liang et al. [33] established that coercive pressures work through top management in ERP assimilation. Teo et al. [52] observed that coercive pressures work to assist in the adoption of financial electronic data interchange.

**H1-C: A higher level of coercive pressure will lead to greater assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies.**

**Mimetic Pressures ➔ Absorptive Capacity**

Sherer et al. [48] show that prestigious law firms have led innovation in human resources practices in the field of legal services. Organizations with prestige have the legitimacy to act as initial adopters [47]. Moreover, market feedback about successful firms and their modes of operation shapes managers’ cognitive premises directly through exposure and indirectly through other intermediaries such as consultant firms and authors, thus providing the necessary mimetic and normative forces for conformity to star performers [32].

**H2-A: A higher level of mimetic pressure will lead to greater absorptive capacity.**

**Normative Pressures ➔ Absorptive Capacity**
According to Kondra and Hinnings [27], firms that perform well above institutional norms are often the source of new norms. They may include new firms that are able to have novel operational models because they have not been subject to the forces of isomorphism for long. They could also be existing firms that have deviated from norms knowingly (active agency) or unknowingly (passive agency). Over time, according to Fligstein [16], these firms become new sources of legitimacy and new norms. Legitimacy is contagious, and spreads even more when the organizational field is tightly integrated. Hinings and Greenwood [21] suggest that these firms establish themselves over time as “leading organizations” in the field.

In terms of structuration, DiMaggio [12] lists factors such as (i) creation of a body of knowledge, (ii) organizations of professional associations, and (iii) consolidation of a professional elite. He uses these factors to demonstrate how the Carnegie Corporation facilitated the development of the organizational field of U.S. art museums. The Carnegie Corporation made grants to colleges and universities to facilitate art scholarship and the application of scientific techniques to art analysis. It helped the American Association of Museums get established and also supported its publication and research activities, encouraging the association to investigate the efficacy of different exhibition methods and develop training schemes that produced a cadre of experts in museum administration. More recently (http://www.mgt.ncsu.edu/news/2006/mba_ssme.php, dated January 15, 2010), IBM helped consolidate the subject of computer science in the 1960s by supporting professional associations and encouraging universities to provide degrees in the subject, thus populating the professional world of computer science (above reference). This professionalization helped legitimize the subject and its subsequent widespread application in the science, business, and engineering fields.¹ New norms in an organization lead to newer modes of decision-making and new processes, thus in effect enhancing the learning or absorptive capacity of the firm. Thus:

\[ H2-B: \text{A higher level of normative pressure will lead to greater absorptive capacity.} \]

**Coercive Pressures \rightarrow Absorptive Capacity**

Shocks in the environment often trigger involuntary organizational learning by firms [24]. These triggers can be viewed as jolts that can stimulate innovation. Such a jolt appears disruptive, but without it there is no coercion to abandon existing practices and routines. There can be many kinds of triggers. Foreign ownership of firms may compel them to adopt the corporate structures and routines of the parent firm [13]. Social movements by Greenpeace compelled Royal Dutch Shell to decentralize decision-making to a Nigerian subsidiary and evolve into an organization that was sensitive to the needs of the local population [24]. Since modes of decision-making, changing organizational structures, and acquiring skills such as agility are all taken as proxies for measuring absorptive capacity, we posit:

\[ H2-C: \text{A higher level of coercive pressure will lead to greater absorptive capacity.} \]

**Absorptive Capacity \rightarrow Technology Assimilation**

According to Cohen and Levinthal [9], the innovation capacity of a firm is determined by its absorptive capacity because a firm with high absorptive capacity is better able to search for, adopt, and implement an innovation. Malhotra et al. [36] argue that firms use absorptive capacity to sense changes in their environment and respond to these changes. A firm with higher absorptive capacity is better able to sense changes in its environment, explore available alternatives, adapt solutions that are

available, and thus exploit innovation to meet its needs [60]. In the field of IS research, Liang et al. [33] related a firm’s absorptive capacity to its success in implementing ERP. Teo et al. [52] have shown a positive relationship between a firm’s absorptive capacity and its adoption of financial electronic data interchange, an inter-organizational technology. Therefore, considering that we are concerned with Web 2.0, which is a tool for networking between a firm and its partners, we hypothesize:

**H3: A higher level of absorptive capacity will lead to greater assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies.**

### Top Management Support \(\rightarrow\) Technology Assimilation:

The IS research literature is replete with evidence that top management’s support is crucial for technology adoption. Chatterjee et al. [6] have established the role of senior management. More specifically, in the case of small businesses, the importance of the role of top management and the CEO has been verified by Thong [53], in the case of the owner-CEO, who is often the top management for a small firm. Thong et al. [54] provided an extensive list of references showing the positive relationship between top management support and IT adoption.

**H4: A higher level top management support will lead to greater assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies.**

### Top Management Support \(\rightarrow\) Absorptive Capacity

Absorptive capacity is a firm level ability and is observed or measured through innovation related outcomes such as product innovation, changes in business model, acquisition of new markets, new organizational structures and processes [10][30]. The business media is usually full of news relating to top managers including the CEO leading efforts towards innovation in a firm. For instance, in a single issue of Business Week (week January 24-January 31, 2011), we have articles relating to Steve Jobs leading product innovation at Apple, the top managers at GM remaking the culture at the firm, the CEO of EMC helping the firm to become a service oriented company and the Netflix CEO moving towards a different business model. Therefore, we can hypothesize:

**H5: A higher level top management support will lead to enhanced absorptive capacity**

### Institutional Pressures \(\rightarrow\) Top Management Support

In Liang, et al.[33], the principal hypothesis was the impact of mimetic, normative and coercive institutional pressures on top management in the context of technology assimilation. They grounded their arguments that as top managers were the decision-makers, they provided the micro link between two macro level phenomenon of institutional pressures and firm level behavior. Following Liang et al.[33], we posit that

**H6 A,B, C: A higher level of institutional pressures of mimetic, normative and coercive kind will lead to top management support for technology assimilation**

### VARIABLES AND MEASURES

In this section, we describe the motivation and sources for our dependent, mediating, and independent variables.

**Dependent Variable**
This research focuses on the assimilation of Web 2.0 related technologies. Our interest is in the whole assimilation life cycle, and our measure was developed using suggestions from Rogers [47] and Fichman [15]. For IT software systems, Fichman [15] used the Guttman scale having six assimilation stages: not aware, aware, interest, evaluation/trial, commitment, limited deployment, and general deployment. A similar scale was adopted for this research, including the following stages: no current activity; aware; interested; evaluated; committed; limited installation; general installation; acquired, evaluated, and rejected; and do not know/other. This technology cluster adoption and assimilation model maps to the theory of Rogers [60]; however, the research model employs a more granular scale by mapping “no current activity” and “aware” to Rogers’s knowledge phase, “interest,” “evaluation,” and “commitment” to the persuasion and decision phase, and “limited deployment” and “general deployment” to the implementation phase.

**Independent Variable—Mimetic, Normative, and Coercive Pressures**

These constructs were borrowed from Teo et al. [62], Liang et al. [33], and Rui et al. [7]. These are all first-order formative constructs.

**Mediating Variable—Absorptive Capacity & Top Management Support**

We adopted the measure used by Ettlie and Pavlou [14] because the items they used were most closely associated with the notion of absorptive capacity that we are using in this research. This is a first-order reflective construct. For top management we adopted the measure from Liang et al. (2007)

**Control Variables**

To date, there has been considerable research in the information systems field into the antecedents of technology adoption for large firms. In order to isolate the effects of social influences from the factors that are known to be heavily correlated with technology adoption, the control variable of firm size was chosen.

**Firm Size:** According to Rogers [47], size is one of the most critical determinants of innovator profile. It has been well established in the innovation diffusion literature that firm size is often a proxy for resource slack and infrastructure, which promote innovativeness [41] [56].

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**Table 1: Measures, Variables, and Their Sources**

*Proceedings of the Seventeenth Americas Conference on Information Systems, Detroit, August 4-7, 2011*
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Latent Variables | Individual Measures | Variable Description | References
---|---|---|---
**Independent variables** | | | |
INSTITUTIONAL PRESSURES | Mimetic | 3-item formative construct | [33] [52]
| Normative | 5-item formative construct | [7] [33] [59]
| Coercive | 3-item formative construct | [31] [52] [58]

**Control variables** | Firm size | Actual size of the firm | [33]

**Mediating variable** | Top management | 2-item reflective construct | [33]

**Mediating variable** | Absorptive capacity | 4-item reflective construct | [14]

**Dependent variable** | Assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies | 4-item formative construct, each using Guttman scale | [15] [47]

**DATA COLLECTION**
A market research firm- researchnow.com was used to obtain sample data. The firm has over 6 million members across various industry verticals and professions. Mostly IT professionals and managers from a wide range of industries and firm sizes participated and 300 usable responses were obtained. Over 60% had more than ten years of professional experience.

**PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS**
Analysis was done on the measurement model and high Cronbach alpha values (> .8) were obtained for the two reflective latent variables- absorptive capacity and top management. The factor loadings on the two construct items were also very high. Bootstrapping analysis was done for the structural model and the result is shown in figure 5. Table below provides a list of hypothesis that were supported.

| Table 2: Hypothesis Support |
The results of PLS analysis are shown in figure 5 where we have significant R-square values for absorptive capacity (.35), top management support(.23) and Web 2.0 assimilation(.14).
DISCUSSION

To the best of our knowledge this is the first paper that uses institutional theory as an antecedent to study assimilation of Web 2.0 technologies. In terms of theoretical contribution, it extends work by Teo et al. (2003) and Liang et al. (2007) by investigating the role of absorptive capacity of a firm acting as a mediating factor between institutional pressures and IT assimilation.
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