# Chapter 19 The Impact of Sustainability– Focused Strategies on Sourcing Decisions

**Ozan Özcan** University of South Florida, USA

**Kingsley Anthony Reeves Jr.** University of South Florida, USA

## ABSTRACT

This book chapter examines the relationship between the pursuit of a sustainability-focused corporate strategy and the level of vertical integration observed in organizations. The study makes two contributions. First, it develops the theoretical foundation for linking sustainability strategies to organizational structure. Second, it empirically examines the vertical integration level of 144 sustainability-focused companies in 9 different industries. The results demonstrate that sustainability-focused companies in the healthcare industry and the industrials industry tend to have more vertically integrated organizational structures than their industry competitors that are not pursuing such a strategy. There was no significant difference in the vertical integration level of sustainability-focused companies for the other seven industries studied. In the literature, the linkage between environmental strategies and vertical integration has not been thoroughly examined. These study results should be useful to researchers and managers who are interested in corporate sustainability behavior.

### INTRODUCTION

This study contributes to our understanding of the relationship between supply chain structure and the pursuit of sustainability-focused corporate strategies. The issue of sustainability has become both a national and global focus. For example, issues of sustainability are at the heart of President Obama's energy and environmental policy. These issues include: aiming to generate 25 percent of electricity from renewable sources by 2025, investing \$150B over the next ten years in "cleantech,"

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and putting one million plug-in hybrid cars on the road by 2015. Furthermore, The Brundtland Commission has indicated the need for sustainable development in order to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. At the grassroots level; employees, environmental activists, communities, and non-governmental organizations are increasingly applying pressure to companies to consider sustainability principles as they manage the material and information flows along their supply chains. Even consumers are making sustainability-focused decisions when they purchase vehicles or decline plastic bags at supermarkets. According to a recent Deloitte survey<sup>1</sup> of more than 1,000 business travelers in April 2008, 95 percent of respondents thought that lodging companies should be undertaking green initiatives.

A company's strategic plan provides guidance for the decisions it makes regarding its products, processes, and its supply chain. An example of a decision that is greatly influenced by company strategy is the make-buy decision. The make-buy decision is particularly critical for firms pursuing a sustainability-focused strategy because such companies require that every aspect of the supply chain have a similar focus (i.e. such firms view sustainability holistically). This requirement introduces an additional constraint that is unique to firms pursuing such a strategy. For example, while a sustainability-focused firm may want to outsource a particular product or service, if there are no sustainability-focused suppliers of the product or service they may opt to develop the capability internally. As a result, sustainability-focused companies may tend to be more vertically integrated relative to their nonsustainability-focused counterparts, particularly in the early stages of the sustainability movement life cycle when there are a limited number of suppliers committed to this strategy. In this book chapter, we examine this hypothesized trend toward vertical integration in make-buy decisions for sustainability-focused companies. Vertical integration may enhance performance, profitability, and market competitiveness because of better supply chain coordination. The literature indicates that an increased level of integration across the supply chain is necessary in order to pursue a sustainability-focused strategy (e.g. see Hart, 1995; Russo and Fouts, 1997). However, under some industry, product, and market conditions, having a vertically-integrated organization structure is not reasonable. These conditions will be discussed in "Reasons for Vertical Integration or Diversification".

Thus, there appears to be a potential for tension for some companies that set out to pursue a sustainability-focused strategy. That is, while firm capabilities, firm culture, and industry dynamics may make outsourcing the preferred solution, there is dual pressure to vertically integrate simply as a result of the pursuit of a sustainability-focused strategy. This book chapter will explore this issue and determine if sustainability-focused companies tend to be more vertically integrated regardless of industry. As an empirical study, we will analyze the vertical integration level of 116 sustainabilityfocused companies in the United States Dow Jones Sustainability Index. Unlike previous studies that employed surveys, we use objective economic data and employ the measurement method of Fan and Lang (2000), which is a widely used and accepted index in recent literature. Fan and Lang use the sales of companies in primary and secondary industries and benchmark input-output (I-O) tables. We utilize the Compustat database to collect the sales information of companies. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes the input-output tables every five years. We use the 2002 I-O table, which is the most recently published table at the six digit NAICS code level. Following Fan and Lang (2002), we also analyze the relationship between the integration level and their industry types to provide insight regarding the make-buy decision for sustainability-focused

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