A Critical Review of Aspelund, Berg-Utby, and Skjevdal 2005, Initial resources’ influence on new venture survival: a longitudinal study of new technology-based firms

Introduction

Aspelund, Berg-Utby and Skevdal introduce how their longitudinal study helps new tech firm survive under the cutthroat competitive environment. This critical review will recap this article and evaluate the longitudinal solutions they implemented in the study.

Summary

A firm remaining alive after establishing is the core anxiety for new tech enterpriser. For refiling these pains, Aspelund, Berg-Utby, and Skevdal investigated and analyzed a longitudinal solution by seven sections. In the beginning, authors offer a background of the surviving matters of current new tech enterprises and confirm the positive impact of their study. In the Theoretical Framework section, they mentioned whether a company is “valuable, rare, inimitable, or non-suitable” are the 4 characterizes that help a company survive in the market, at the same section, they proposed 4 hypothesis that assumes more individuals, big company experiences, degree of heterogeneity and embedded radicalness can enhance the entrepreneurial survival probability. In the methodology section, authors use the 4 characterizes as the independent variables in their analysis; they used the Cox regression model to calculate the longitudinal risk for the samples. In the Result section, authors use tables clearly displaying the present survival status of company samples, they also illustrated the influences impacted by the variables they proposed before. Their result perfectly proved the high technical radicalness can assist company survivals. In the following Discussion, Limitations and further research and Conclusion sections, the authors discussed the results and talked about the further improvement of this study.

Evaluation

In this article, authors use clear and logical writing structure to introduce the relationships between diversities and team performance. There are two primary hypotheses that authors have confirmed. For the first one, authors use major, education and department to analyse the knowledge diversity. For another interpretation, authors use three facts to investigate. Although the variables are adapted from old papers, such as the KD variables, they were defined by Teachman, Ancona and Caldwell [2,3], but they still can be adopted in general cases. In the recent paper, KD also shows high positive influence in tourism and hospital work [4]. For the SD, it includes culture fact. However, it has a different impact in different areas and time. The results of SD linkages are not significant in this paper; these results show the agreement with another study which focuses on the engineering education [5]. Finally, Culture impact was a factor I assumed to exist in the team performance. However, the education experiences decide the success of teamwork. These results offered by this article can be a useful guide for readers.

Conclusion

In sum, this article introduces KD, SD, and VD. These three categories can make managers narrow down their problems in team performance management. In the future team management, mangers could try divide tasks by group members’ KD and SD.

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