

Direct and Interactive Effects of Brokerage Roles on Innovation in Clustered Firms

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ABSTRACT Social network analysis has generated a great number of research findings in the organizational and management literature, in which the so-called territorial clusters have often been represented through the network metaphor. However, while scholars primarily examine the network structure and the internal heterogeneity, we have specifically analyzed the diverse types or roles of informational brokers which firms can perform. We also posit that innovation generated by these firms is moderated by their own capabilities and, more particularly, we analyze how innovation is affected by brokerage roles and the moderating effect of R&D in the Spanish ceramic tile cluster. Our results show that different brokerage roles played by clustered firms have different implications in terms of innovation. Another relevant and related result refers to the interactive effect of brokerage roles and absorptive capacity, which becomes more or less significant depending on the role being played in each case.

Introduction

Clusters have been recognized as a form of industrial organization that are able to impact on the competitiveness, innovation and employment growth of firms, regions and countries (Porter 1990, 1998). Starting out from Marshall's (1925) seminal work, a growing body of literature has related knowledge diffusion among cluster firms to the innovation performance and competitiveness of those firms and the cluster itself. The role played by intracluster relations in knowledge exchange is widely recognized in this literature (Breschi and Lissoni 2001; Cooke 2002; Maskell and Malmberg 1999; Saxenian 1991; Sammarra and Biggiero 2008). Accordingly, geographic clusters are represented and analyzed through the network model to map and study both the actors involved and the interactions that take place among them (Branston et al. 2005; Boschma and Ter Wal 2007; Mario Davide and Sacchetti 2008). This approach has attracted an overwhelming amount of attention and, accordingly, a body of literature has emerged that, within the network perspective, has devoted an increasing amount of interest to the role played by the individual actors, firms, and institutions involved in the transmission of knowledge among cluster firms (Boari and Lipparini 1999; Giuliani 2011; Lazerson and Lorenzoni 1999; Munari, Sobrero, and Malipiero 2012).

A rapidly developing part of this literature is focused on knowledge brokers, which are actors that transfer and combine existing ideas and knowledge among unconnected firms and institutions. For instance, gatekeepers (as a specific type of broker) are defined as actors that generate novelty by drawing on local and external knowledge in regions (Graf 2011; Graf and Kruger 2011; Morrison 2008). The potential advantages of cluster organizations as informational brokers were analyzed at

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length in Giuliani and Bell (2005), and the role played by local institutions as bridges connecting internal and external actors was studied in McEvily and Zaheer (1999) and Molina-Morales (2005).

Our study is grounded in this literature, which considers knowledge brokers as actors that are able to influence both the distribution of knowledge in clusters and firms' performance. Previous research has two major characteristics: it is mainly focused on brokers connecting local actors to the external environment (i.e., gatekeepers) and, accordingly, it limits its interest to the impact of the role of gatekeepers in terms of innovation. In the general network literature it is recognized that organizations in social structures, such as clusters, can play different brokerage roles, besides the gatekeeper role, depending on the position of the intermediated organizations and on the direction of knowledge flows (Burt 2004; Gould and Fernandez 1989). In contrast, research on clusters focuses only on gatekeepers and is interested in brokers accessing external knowledge (Giuliani and Bell 2005; Morrison 2008; Wink 2008), with a few recent exceptions dealing with gatekeepers accessing both internal and external knowledge (Graf and Kruger 2011; Munari, Sobrero, and Malipiero 2012). We consider the role played by gatekeepers and the external relationships of the cluster to be particularly relevant. However, there is a complementary way to analyze brokerage activities. Instead of relying on the geographical dimensions of the brokerage activities, we refer to the productive vertical and horizontal relationships inside the cluster. On the one hand, we have a very rich literature stressing the role of intracluster relations for knowledge exchange, while on the other hand the literature on knowledge brokers in clusters has mainly studied the implication on innovation for brokers connecting cluster firms to external sources of knowledge. Even though we recognize the great importance of these studies, we claim that the nature and implications of different brokerage roles (besides that of gatekeeper) in terms of the innovation of cluster firms still needs to be evaluated, particularly with reference to intracluster diffusion of knowledge.

From the cluster literature we are also aware that cluster firms are mainly focused on different phases of the cluster value system (Porter 1990). Similarly, we know that customer-supplier relationships might have a positive impact for the innovative performance of firms. What we do not know is how bridging ties among firms focused on the same or different phases of the cluster value system impact on their innovative performance. We believe that the impact of different positioning of intermediated organizations in the cluster value system and the direction of knowledge flows deserve a better understanding. By addressing these issues we intend to complement previous research on the role of relationships for cluster firms and their impact on innovation. Therefore, by focusing on the transmission of knowledge among cluster firms, our major research question is: how do different brokerage roles impact on firms' innovation performance in clusters?

We are also interested in determining the influence of a broker's characteristics on this relation in order to extend investigations on brokers' attributes and their impact on innovation performance (Giuliani and Bell 2005; Giuliani 2011; Graf 2011; Morrison 2008; Spencer 2003). In order to contribute, we take a recent perspective on interfirm networks that studies how firms' characteristics influence the benefits that firms can extract from their network position (Lavie 2006; Shipilov 2009; Zaheer and Bell 2005). As a contingency factor, we focus on absorptive capacity, the internal factor that, by measuring firms' capability to access knowledge, is considered closely related to its innovation performance.

We base the analytical distinction of brokerage roles on the seminal work by Gould and Fernandez (1989), who argued that a number of qualitatively different mediation structures emerge when actors in transaction networks are differentiated into subgroups. They showed that these structures correspond to different brokerage roles. In other words, different roles can be found in the brokerage activities, depending on whether the actor belongs to one or another subgroup in the network. A firm that connects two others generates different opportunities with different goals for them. For example,

in clusters, brokers could connect other firms located both inside and outside the cluster. Similarly, brokers could connect firms belonging to different positions in the value system at the local level, thereby intermediating in vertical and horizontal relationships with other co-located firms. In our paper we explore how different brokerage activities (four different brokerage roles are analyzed), performed at the local level, affect the innovative performance of clustered firms. Moreover, since the effects might be contingent on the focal firms' capabilities, we combine the effect of the brokerage activities with the firms' absorptive capacity to explore the existence of an interaction effect.

To investigate our topic, we analyze the specific case of the Spanish ceramic tile cluster. This industrial cluster includes the production of ceramic floor and wall tiles, and other related and auxiliary activities. Previous cluster research identified this ceramic tile territorial agglomeration as a cluster (among others, Boix and Galletto 2006; Ybarra 1991) where knowledge creation is conditional on intracluster relations (Arikan and Schilling 2011). To compute the values of the brokerage activities, we collected data from a total of 166 questionnaires completed at the firm level.

Our paper contributes to the cluster literature by focusing on knowledge brokers as actors whose behavior can impact on the distribution of knowledge in clusters. We complement the cluster literature by investigating the nature and implications of different brokerage roles with reference to the intracluster diffusion of knowledge. We find that intermediating between various firms that are positioned differently in the local value system unevenly impacts on the broker's innovative performance. In particular, we find evidence that the diversity of intermediated knowledge might be responsible for the higher innovative performance of the broker. Our second contribution refers to the moderating effect of the absorptive capacity of the broker on the effects of network position. Prefiguring our results, we collected evidence of a possible substitution effect between some brokerage roles and absorptive capacity. This result contributes to the debate on the role of firms' capabilities in the cluster literature. Likewise, it also contributes to social network scholars' demand for further research that investigates how firm characteristics would influence the way a firm can benefit from its position in a network.

The paper is structured as follows. First, we present the theoretical framework, establish the research questions, and build the conceptual framework. We then explain the methodology applied in this research and the operationalization of the concepts, and finally results, conclusions, and their potential implications are discussed.

Theoretical Framework and Hypotheses

Knowledge diffusion and innovation in clusters. The role of knowledge diffusion in terms of the innovation and competitiveness of clusters and cluster firms has been a key topic since the seminal works by Marshall (1925). From the very beginning a great deal of interest has been devoted to the different relationships among cluster firms, which are considered key channels for information and knowledge diffusion. The perspective on network relationships has increasingly contributed to the studies on innovation in clusters. The cluster has been defined as a network within a production context inside a geographically defined area (Boschma and Ter Wal 2007; Branston et al. 2005; Mario Davide and Sacchetti 2008). Contexts of geographical proximity such as industrial clusters (Porter 1998; Tallman et al. 2004) can be viewed as networks, since many different actors are involved, including final product firms, suppliers, customers, service providers, local institutions and policy agents, and they interact in a differentiated set of relationships. The establishment of linkages between firms that are co-located in a local area is critical for the existence of localized knowledge flows and transfers (Li, Veliyath, and Tan 2013; Rosenkopf and Almeida 2003).

While some previous studies recognized a homogeneous distribution of knowledge among cluster firms (Brusco 1982; Piore and Sabel 1984), recent studies are more interested in understanding the sources of uneven and asymmetric distribution of knowledge in clusters. A number of authors agree that not all firms in a cluster are involved in local networks (Bathelt, Malmberg, and Maskell 2004; Giuliani 2007). In fact, knowledge access is usually restricted to subgroups within the network (Boschma and Ter Wal 2007; Giuliani and Bell 2005; Lissoni 2001; Malipiero, Munari, and Sobrero 2005). As a result it can be stated that knowledge spreads unevenly among members of a local agglomeration of economic activities (Giuliani and Bell 2005). This unevenness is caused by the internal heterogeneity of the cluster's firms, and also generates diverse consequences for the local networks (Camuffo 2003).

Discussing the heterogeneity of the internal network structures has represented a step forward in the research on innovation in clusters. Giuliani (2007), for instance, found that the knowledge associated with innovation is distributed in a selective, uneven manner. In the same vein, the findings of Morrison and Rabellotti (2009) supported the idea that knowledge flows are restricted to a tightly closed group of local producers that are significantly distinct with respect to the rest of the members of the cluster. Moreover, Giuliani and Bell (2005) found strong support for the idea that firms can transfer knowledge asymmetrically, that is, knowledge exchange can occur even when reciprocity is not happening (Bouty 2000).

Besides the interest in network relations among cluster firms, this literature also recognizes the key role of focal firms, whose characteristics and relations are considered to be responsible for the heterogeneous distribution of knowledge in clusters. Focal firms (also called leading firms, anchor tenants, strategic centers, brokers, and gatekeepers) are not only critical due to their higher ability to coordinate and guide other cluster firms to innovation, but also play a key role in transferring relevant knowledge among firms located both within and outside the cluster (Boari and Lipparini 1999; Lazerson and Lorenzoni 1999). Looking at the development of this approach, there is obviously an increasing interest in the relationship of focal firms with other firms and institutions located outside the cluster. This more recent literature shares an interest in the access to external knowledge and therefore focuses mainly on gatekeepers, defined as a specific type of broker that, by acting as bridges connecting external and local organizations, transfer external knowledge to cluster firms (Morrison 2008; Giuliani 2011; Graf 2011; Wink 2008), eventually combining it with local knowledge (Graf and Kruger 2011; Munari, Sobrero, and Malipiero 2012).

These roles are defined with reference to the geographical location of actors, since a gatekeeper connects distant actors with local ones; however, we introduce a complementary perspective by extending the analysis of brokerage roles to the intracluster links. We consider the cluster as a network of firms belonging to different groups of actors according to their position in the value system of the cluster. As suggested by the network literature (Gould and Fernandez 1989), we investigate the role of different types of brokers bridging between different groups of actors. We recognize that heterogeneous distribution of knowledge could be ascribed to how knowledge is accessed and transferred by knowledge brokers with reference to both external and internal knowledge, and this could have a different impact on the innovative performance of cluster firms. Moreover, by concentrating on intracluster relations, our aim is to make a direct contribution to the original stream of research on innovation in clusters, which looked at knowledge exchanges with rivals, suppliers and other firms involved in related industries at the local level (Porter 1990). With this theoretical framework in mind, we dedicate the next section to presenting the theory about knowledge brokers and to formulating our hypotheses on the relationship between brokerage roles and innovation, and about the influence of the broker's characteristics on this relationship.

Brokerage activities and innovation. Social network theories describe the benefits of being a *bridge* between other actors in the network. Burt (1992) argued that to discover new opportunities and ideas it is not so much the strength or weakness of a tie that determines its information potential, but rather whether an actor's contacts are connected to each other or not, that is, if a *structural hole* exists between a focal actor's contacts. The structural holes argument defines social capital in terms of the advantages, as regards information and control, of being a broker in relations between people who are otherwise unconnected in the social structure. The structural hole is an opportunity to broker the flow of information between people and control other actors in the network. The information benefits of being a broker can be defined in terms of better access to external information, better timing in this access, and a better referral for the actor (Burt 1992).

Specifically, Marsden (1982) defined *brokerage* as a process *by which intermediary actors facilitate transactions between other actors lacking access to or trust in one another*. In research on innovation management, the concept of *knowledge broker* is identified as the role played by particular actors (individuals or organizations) that are able to connect different communities, thus generating flows of knowledge between them (Boari and Riboldazzi 2014; Hargadon 1998).

In the context of geographical clusters it could be suggested that firms acting as connectors between *subclusters* maintain bridging ties. For instance, McEvily and Zaheer (1999) theorized that bridging ties connect a focal firm to sources of information and opportunities that are not available from other network contacts. They proposed that heterogeneity in firms' networks of bridging ties are important sources of differences in firms' competitive capabilities. Similarly, Molina-Morales (2005) analyzed the role played by the local institutions in clusters as intermediary or broker actors that connect external and internal networks.

An increase in the innovative performance of a firm could be a benefit of its brokerage activities. Becker (1970) argued that actors positioned in a preferred location in the network receive innovation-related information that other firms might miss. Conversely, network scholars often treat innovativeness as a function of network position. Galunic and Rodan (1998) further built on the work of Hargadon and Sutton (1997), who had found that a firm at the confluence of several industries was able to broker the knowledge derived from the multiple industries to create new business concepts. Recently, the importance of knowledge brokers in generating innovation has been widely evidenced (Boari and Riboldazzi 2014; Uzzi and Spiro 2005).

In the literature about clusters, the relationship between brokerage activities and innovation has been mainly focused on gatekeepers accessing external sources of knowledge (Giuliani 2011; Graf 2011; Morrison 2008; Wink 2008), eventually combining it with local knowledge (Graf and Kruger 2011; Munari, Sobrero, and Malipiero 2012). It has also been shown that the intensity of a gatekeeper's activity may have an impact on innovation performance (Graf and Kruger 2011). Accordingly, we start by arguing that any brokerage activity exerts positive effects on firm innovativeness. Thus, we hypothesize:

H1 The level of intensity in the brokerage roles played by cluster firms will be positively associated to their innovative performance.

Previously, the brokerage activities of actors were discussed without distinguishing among them, that is, actors were considered as a single uniform group. However, actors in a network can be grouped in different manners according to their activities or interests, thereby changing the nature and implications of the knowledge exchanges. In other words, it makes sense to partition the full group into a set of mutually exclusive (non-overlapping) classes or subgroups of actors (Gould and Fernandez 1989). According to these authors, we can identify four structurally distinct types of

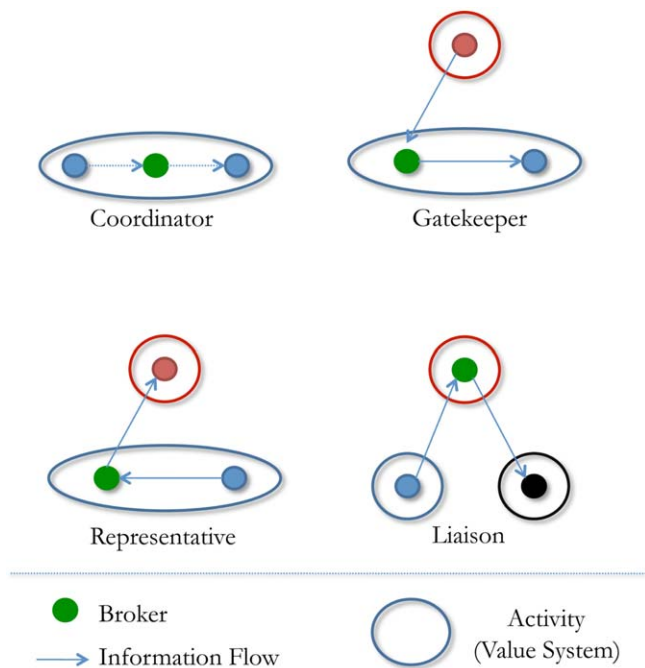


FIGURE 1. TYPOLOGY OF BROKERAGE ROLES BASED ON GOULD AND FERNANDEZ (1989).

brokers¹ (or, equivalently, four types of brokerage relations) that follow from a partitioning of actors into non-overlapping subgroups (Figure 1): (1) *Coordinator*. This type occurs when all three actors belong to the same group, so that the brokerage relation is completely internal to the group. It is called coordinator because this kind of exchange involves the services of an agent who is a member of the same group as the principals. (2) *Representative*. This role is created when one or more members of a subgroup delegate one of their own to communicate information to, or negotiate exchanges with, outsiders. (3) *Gatekeeper* occurs when an actor selectively grants outsiders access to members of his or her own group. (4) *Liaison*. This is another form of *broker*; in this case the broker is an outsider with respect to both the initiator of the brokerage relation and the receiver of the relation. This actor's role is to link distinct groups without having prior allegiance to either.

Each type of broker should be treated in a different manner depending on the groups of actors they are connected with. In this way, distinct brokerage roles can be clearly differentiated to accommodate contexts and goals, consistently with previous research (Graf and Kruger 2011).

We claim that it could be useful to distinguish and compare the effects of the different types of brokerage roles on the innovation of the clustered firms. In geographic clusters, different productive activities of the whole value system can be identified as classes or subgroups of actors. Brokers can connect groups that are located in different places in the value system of the cluster. Different triads, formed by a firm acting as a bridge between two others, create different contexts with different goals and accessed information for the broker. As a consequence, we are able to distinguish two categories of ties that the broker creates with intermediary partners, namely, horizontal ties with actors belonging to the same position in the value system, and vertical ties with actors belonging to different positions (i.e., the customer-supplier relationship).

There is some previous evidence in the literature arguing the advantages of holding a central or right position in the network in order to have better outcomes, particularly innovation (Bekman and

Haunschild 2002; Tsai 2001; Tsai and Ghoshal 1998). Moreover, there is a positive relationship between network connectedness and innovation (Coombs, Deeds, and Ireland 2009). However, we focus on a particular form of network positioning: the broker role. Moreover, we go further and consider that the benefits of different types of broker can vary according to the groups to which actors belong. We base our work on the argument that different roles lead to different outcomes because of advantages that firms obtain from exchanges made in vertical and horizontal relations.

There is a different theoretical reasoning behind horizontal and vertical ties and, in consequence, the implications for innovation of brokerage roles might also be different. In the case of the *coordinator*, one firm connects only with firms in the same position in the value system, that is, with rival firms. In the role of the *representative*, the firm receives knowledge from another firm in the same position, but it acts as the source for a firm in another position. In the *liaison* role, a firm receives and transfers knowledge to firms located in different positions, that is, the broker has vertical ties with intermediated firms, which are therefore complementary to each other. Finally, *gatekeeper* combines both categories of ties in different ways, receiving from a different group but acting as a source for firms sharing the same position. To sum up, concerning the source of the knowledge that actors receive, *liaison* and *gatekeeper* access knowledge from vertical ties while *coordinator* and *representative* access knowledge from horizontal ties.

The literature on interfirm relationships is rich in evidence on the role played by vertical relationships with suppliers and customers in competitiveness and innovation capability. Relations and knowledge acquisition between firm and customer favor the potential for new innovative combinations and for reducing phases of the innovation process (Von Hippel 1977; Yli-Renko, Autio, and Sapienza 2001). Japanese manufacturers, for example, improve product-development coordination by interacting heavily with their suppliers (Dyer and Kentaro 2000). The capability to interact with suppliers accelerates the firm's access and transfer of knowledge with relevant effects on company growth and innovativeness (Lorenzoni and Lipparini 1999).

The impact of horizontal relations on innovation has received less attention from researchers. There is evidence that, if present, horizontal ties are less important than vertical ones (Tomlinson 2010). As regards clusters, vertical local knowledge relations are more widespread and considered more important as far as the transfer of technical knowledge is concerned. This could be due to the fact that the existing firm-supplier relationships within the cluster may automatically induce some flows of technical knowledge and that the fear of unintended imitation by competitors, which usually characterizes horizontal ties, is lacking in the case of vertical relationships (Boschma and Ter Wal 2007). The theoretical discussion set out above can be illustrated with some examples. The productive cycle inside the cluster is composed of diverse phases which are addressed by a number of firms. Intensive customer-supplier interactions might be required to design and implement the innovation process. As a result, firms benefit from information and knowledge exchanged among firms involved in different phases of the cluster value system. These interactions enable the transfer of knowledge as well as the creation of new knowledge. In contrast, horizontal relations present some potential limitations. While rival firms might compete for the same customers, therefore sharing similar knowledge, proximity makes it easier to emulate competitors' development. As a consequence, firms frequently try to prevent and protect themselves from knowledge spillover, which might limit the transfer and combination of knowledge in relationships with rival firms.

By adopting this perspective based on the vertical and horizontal sources of information, we could expect more innovative performance in brokers playing a *liaison* or a *gatekeeper* role than in those playing a *coordination* or *representative* role.

We might also adopt a different perspective that, while not subverting the previous one, is more focused on the diversity of intermediated knowledge. Burt (2004) claims that, while addressing brokerage roles, sources of knowledge might not be the focal question. Brokers create value in different ways: by identifying different interests and difficulties, by transferring best practices, by identifying analogies, and by combining knowledge originated in different groups. Empirical research shows that what matters for innovation is how diverse and even contradictory the intermediated information and its possible interpretation are. It has been said that “Creativity is an import-export business” (Burt 2004), due to the fact that the same information can be valuable in one group and useless in another. The productive cycle inside the cluster could be composed of diverse phases: Final assembly, production of parts and components, complementary products, machinery, and so forth. Firms involved in different phases develop different business models by addressing different customers and using diverse technologies. If the broker bridges tie among firms focused on the same phase of the value system that he addresses—i.e., among final assemblers or among the suppliers of parts—he could simply access information and knowledge that he already knows thanks to co-location and knowledge spillover. This redundancy is not likely to contribute to his innovative performance (Shipilov 2009). In contrast, bridging ties among firms belonging to different phases—i.e., for a final assembler, brokering information between a producer of parts and a producer of a complementary products—could provide him with new information and knowledge. Such knowledge heterogeneity is more likely to contribute to his innovative performance.

Based on this reasoning, we are able to predict a different effect of distinct brokerage roles on the innovation of the firms in the industrial cluster. We expect brokers playing a liaison role, by intermediating between different groups involved in different technologies/markets, to be the ones that are able to benefit most from diversity and possible contradictions. Conversely, by intermediating between rival firms, coordinators have the lowest chance of developing innovation. This is based on the possible redundancy of the information that is accessed, which is particularly predictable in a cluster. This is even reinforced by the need for the firm to tightly control the knowledge flow in relationships involving competitors. We expect gatekeepers and representatives to be somehow in between liaisons and coordinators. By intermediating between firms of the same group (competitors) and other groups (suppliers), the level of diversity of information that they intermediate has an impact at an intermediate level of innovative performance. Accordingly, our hypothesis is as follows:

H2- Different brokerage roles played by cluster firms have different impacts on their innovative performance. In particular, cluster firms playing a liaison role have the highest innovative performance, while cluster firms playing a coordination role have the lowest.

Interactive effect of absorptive capacity. While connections with external knowledge sources are clearly critical to innovativeness, exclusive attention to the network structure as an antecedent of innovativeness obscures the role of the many intrinsic organizational characteristics that also influence a firm’s innovative performance. Network position is not enough—you need the capabilities to take advantage of the position. Previous research suggests strong support for the thesis that firm-specific factors enhance innovative performance. In fact, we can claim that network structure influences firm outcomes, but these effects may be contingent on the focal firm’s capabilities (Zaheer and Bell 2005).

As argued by the Resource-Based View (RBV) (e.g., Barney 1991), organizational capabilities, like resources, are likely to have significant impacts on a firm’s outcomes. In consequence, a focal firm’s capabilities are likely to be an important source of variance in firm performance. As Adler and Seok-Woo (2002) pointed out, firm-specific capacities can act as complementary resources. More

specifically, the firm may possess internal characteristics (such as a strong R&D team, internal organizational structures, and organizational culture) that make it more innovative than its competitors. Particularly, innovativeness is closely tied to R&D effort as an indicator of absorptive capacity, which is defined as the capability of the firm to utilize and exploit knowledge obtained from external sources (Cohen and Levinthal 1990, 1994). Previous studies on gatekeepers in regional networks showed that a broker's attributes have a significant impact on innovation performance (Giuliani and Bell 2005; Spencer 2003). It was demonstrated that the level of absorptive capacity has a positive influence on the probability of being a gatekeeper (Giuliani 2011; Graf 2011; Giuliani and Bell 2005; Morrison 2008).

In accordance with other researchers (Lavie 2006; Shipilov 2009; Zaheer and Bell 2005) we take a step forward and argue that a firm's capacities interact with its network position and may have an impact on the firm's innovation. We consider firm absorptive capacity as a contingency factor positively moderating the relationship between a firm's network position and its innovative performance. That is, firms with a relatively higher R&D effort are better able to benefit from their brokerage position in terms of innovation.

Following our reasoning, we establish a hypothesis that proposes that focal firm absorptive capability affects the exploitation of the resources accessed through brokerage activities. Thus, as a baseline hypothesis we state:

H3 Absorptive capacity positively moderates the effect of the brokerage roles played by cluster firms on their innovative performance.

Empirical Setting

The context of the research. The empirical study is contextualized in the Spanish ceramic tile cluster. This cluster is situated in the province of Castellón and more specifically in the districts of *la Plana Alta*, *la Plana Baixa* and *L'Alcalaten*. Over 90 percent of the total Spanish production is manufactured in this area, which has a radius of only 20 km. This industry includes the production of ceramic floor and wall tiles, and other related and ancillary activities such as the production of decorative pieces, chemical additives, ceramic glazes and frits, machinery and equipment, and atomized clay suppliers, among others. Together with firms there are also a number of local institutions and supporting organizations which offer support and services for the whole cluster. These institutions include the local university, research institutes, policy agents, trade associations, and others. The ceramic tile is still an expanding industry distributed around the world, mostly in cluster-type geographical concentrations, and Spain is one of the world's leading producers together with countries like China, Italy or Brazil.

The Spanish ceramic tile industrial cluster is characterized by small-sized firms, specialization, and important product and technological overlaps. Known for being a traditional industry, it can be considered a very dynamic cluster as regards technological advances, which are focused particularly on process and product improvements. There is also an intensive use of knowledge transmission mechanisms, such as the creation of firms, human resource mobility, informal channels of communication and, finally, a specific cluster technology and common perception of markets (Molina-Morales 2002). The prominent role of the suppliers' linkages with the ceramic tile producers is well known in the Castellón cluster (Hervas-Oliver 2004) and constitutes a core advantage at the cluster level. Particularly, innovation in this cluster is basically of the exploitative type, since the cluster is in a mature stage of development. The strong ties and dense structure of internal relationships favor this model of innovation. There are knowledge spillovers inside the cluster, where suppliers work with multiple

TABLE 1. RESPONDENTS' PROFILE.

Position	Number of respondents	%
General Manager	61	36%
R&D Director	48	29%
Chief technical officer	41	25%
Other staff members	16	10%
Total	166	100%

customers, thus allowing the diffusion of information and knowledge resources under the conditions of the internal market of the cluster.

Previous research has already identified and analyzed the Spanish ceramic tile production as a cluster (Boix and Galletto 2006; Giner and Santa María 2002; Ybarra 1991). Arikan and Schilling (2011) recognized the traits of their cluster archetype within the Spanish ceramic tile cluster, with high coordination and low centralization. In this archetype there is a high need for coordination due to technological complexity, which brings firms to become less integrated and to specialize in different activities and engage in a large set of network relationships with other specialized firms to deliver the final products. Moreover, even though some firms can grow large, no one firm is large enough to control the cluster. Firms belonging to this archetype not only enjoy the traditional externalities but can also benefit from better rates of knowledge creation that "are entirely conditional upon the nature of intradistrict relationships" (Arikan and Schilling 2011). In short, in the Spanish ceramic tile industrial cluster in Castellón, firms need to coordinate intensively in order to create knowledge, which makes knowledge brokers and network relations key drivers of knowledge flows.

Data collection. This study is based on data collected from the Spanish ceramic tile cluster at the firm level using questionnaires and interviews carried out with the firms' managers and engineers in charge of R&D activities or the production process. Since the questions included in the questionnaire concern diverse aspects of the relationships involving technological and informational exchanges, and given the characteristics of the companies (most of them SMEs), we consider this profile the most adequate to answer our questionnaire (see Table 1). The survey was carried out between February 2011 and July 2011 and was aimed at companies involved in the different cluster activities, that is, ceramic floor and wall tiles, decorative pieces, chemical additives, glazes and frits, machinery and equipment, and atomized clay producers. The survey was targeted toward a universe of 238 cluster companies, although we finally collected a total of 166 completed questionnaires, accounting for 69.5 percent of the total. This response rate is similar to what is often obtained by network researchers, according to Stork and Richards (1992). To avoid problems of representativeness, we ended up limiting our attention to the subset of individuals for whom network information is complete.

To observe the brokerage activities, we divided cases into a set of mutually exclusive (nonoverlapping) classes or subgroups. This implies that communication or resource flows within groups should, in general, be distinguished from flows between groups. In the case of geographic clusters, different productive activities of the whole value chain can be identified as classes or subgroups of actors.

In order to make the partition of the cluster system into a set of mutually exclusive classes or subgroups, we considered the different productive activities of the whole value chain in the cluster.

TABLE 2. SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY CLUSTER PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES.

Activities	Number of companies	%
Ceramic wall and floor tile producers	83	50.0
Glaze and frit producers	21	12.7
Machinery and equipment producers	36	21.7
Special and decorative ceramic piece producers	16	9.6
Atomized clay producers	6	3.6
Chemical additive producers	4	2.4
Total	166	100

Table 2 reports how companies were distributed into the productive activities. Distinctions among these activities are relevant for our analysis, since we considered classes or subgroups of actors to trace the brokerage relations of all the firms in our sample.

The network of technical knowledge. To compute the values of the brokerage activities, we created questions that run in both directions, that is to say, questions that asked respondents about the destination of their information and the source of the information they had access to. The relational data were collected through a roster recall method: each firm was presented with a list (roster) of other firms in the cluster and also blank spaces to name firms not included on the roster. They were asked the following questions: (1) as a receiver, Question 1: if your company needs to solve some technical problem or receive some help in this area, which of the firms and organizations from the roster has it had some kind of relationship within the last three years? As a source, Question 2: which of the firms mentioned on the roster have benefited from your help about diverse aspects of technical knowledge during the last three years? Technical information includes aspects such as: production techniques, product applications, chemical additives, raw materials, characteristics and performance of machinery and technology, glaze applications, new technologies, and so forth.

After gathering all the information, it was used to determine the different points of view held by the interviewees. These differences can be appreciated in the recognition of some of the relationships and also in their intensity. To solve this issue we took the receivers' opinion as the prevailing one in cases of conflict, given the fact that the actor who receives the help is in a better position to evaluate its importance. The final matrices were built accordingly.

Analysis techniques. To conduct the research reported in this paper Social Network Analysis (SNA) was used. According to Hanneman and Riddle (2001), SNA is the mapping and measuring of relationships and flows among people, groups, organizations, or other information/knowledge-processing entities. This technique has been suggested by several authors (Borgatti et al. 2009; Boschma and Ter Wal 2007; Graf 2011) as suitable for the study of business networks, especially in clusters (Boschma and Ter Wal 2007; Giuliani 2007; Morrison 2008; Morrison and Rabellotti 2009). In our case, SNA was utilized to compute the brokerage effects in the technical knowledge network. To do so, we used UCINET v.6 software (Borgatti, Everett, and Freeman 2002). In particular we built a network matrix (166×166) in which we gathered the corresponding relationships between companies in the surveyed cluster.

Conversely, to test the hypotheses, we ran a hierarchical regression analysis, since an interactive effect exists if and only if the interaction term makes a significant contribution to the direct effects model (Cohen et al. 1983). The levels of significance of the regression coefficients should be

examined together. To assess how interactive variables affect the dependent variable, we usually have to include the values of the interactive effects in the regression equation and represent these values against those obtained for the dependent variable. These representations show the effect of a variable, given the combination of values for the other variables. Before proceeding with this hierarchical regression, we controlled for multicollinearity problems between the variables involved (see Table 3).

Innovative performance (dependent variable). The technological knowledge of the network was matched with the selected technological items of the dependent variable. We focused on product and process items that have a technical profile. To capture the innovation results we built an indicator composed of a total of five items that ask respondents about product and process innovations (see Appendix A). These five items were introduced into a factorial calculation that gave us an overall value for each actor's innovation performance (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.780$; KMO = 0.784).

Brokerage roles (independent variables). As independent variables, four different broker roles were chosen: Coordinator, Gatekeeper, Representative, and Liaison, and for the analysis, the G&F Brokerage Roles algorithm in UCINET was used (Borgatti, Everett, and Freeman 2002). This allowed us to obtain measures to evaluate the degree to which actors in the network behave as each of the broker roles. Thus, an actor j is considered to be a broker (intermediary) between actors i and k if and only if the condition ijk is accomplished on applying the terms and characteristics which describe each type of broker role.

We obtained the indicator of the number of times that j appears in one triad relationship for each role, a measure that we call total individual, or unweighted, brokerage. This approach gives an unweighted indicator of the total number of intermediations that an actor possesses in the network. To know whether brokerage values in the network are relevant or not, we compared them with those that would be obtained randomly in a network with the same actors and subgroups as those in the network under study. Using UCINET (Borgatti, Everett, and Freeman 2002), the measure of the relative brokerage was calculated by dividing the value in our network by the estimated one obtained in the random network. In other words, the relative brokerage gives us an idea of the importance of the brokerage values in each case. Thus, the relative brokerages of each role were the independent variables in our regression.

Absorptive capacity (independent variable). The absorptive capacity was captured through the R&D effort by computing R&D expenditure as a percentage of total revenue. This approach has already been used in some previous research carried out by authors like Cohen and Levinthal (1990) or Tsai (2001).

External openness (control variable). The questionnaire asked about the firms' acquisition of knowledge from sources outside the cluster, at both the national and international levels, in accordance with more recent studies (Bathelt, Malmberg, and Maskell 2004; Owen-Smith and Powell 2004). Specifically, respondents were shown a roster of possible extra-cluster sources of knowledge (universities, technological centers, other groups of firms, customers, suppliers, consultants, public research centers, research, etc.) and asked to name those that had contributed to the technical enhancement of their firms.

The indicator is computed on two alternative bases. On the one hand, *Dichotomous* reflects the presence/absence of linkages with cluster external actors, while the *weighted* alternative analyzes the importance given to each linkage by the knowledge-user (a range of 0–3). We consider that those actors that received knowledge resources from outside the cluster are likely to be in a better condition to feed it to the rest of the actors inside the cluster. More specifically, the following question was formulated, Question 3: among these sources of knowledge, could you indicate or mark those that have

TABLE 3. CORRELATION MATRIX.

	Descriptive Statistics		Age of R&D Department										Absorptive Capacity
	MEAN (SD)	Min	Max	Innovative Performance	Size	External Openness	Age of R&D Department	Age of firm	Coordinator	Gate keeper	Representative Liaison		
Innovative Performance	0.000 (1.000)	-1.735	1.139	1									
Size	0.000 (1.000)	-.720	1.000	.277***	1								
External Openness	1.000 (2.024)	0.000	11.000	.248***	.471***	1							
Age of R&D Department	10.386 (9.255)	0.000	49.000	.368***	.286***	.298***	1						
Age of the firm	26.988 (13.643)	3.000	63.000	.108*	.269***	.109*	.246***	1					
Coordinator	0.225 (0.851)	0.000	7.420	.110*	.039	.078	-.032	-.001	1				
Gatekeeper	0.348 (0.638)	0.000	5.400	.101*	.122*	.037	.021	.007	.208***	1			
Representative Liaison	0.358 (0.516)	0.000	2.700	.121*	.126*	.120*	.130**	.119*	.273***	.525***	1		
Absorptive Capacity	0.889 (0.839)	0.000	3.230	.366***	.216***	.140***	.145***	.036	-.186***	-.101*	-0.028	1	
	2.020 (1.425)	0.000	6.000	.255***	.026	-.162**	.021	-.066	.056	.169**	0.133**	0.006	

$N = 166$ *** $p < 0.01$ ** $p < 0.05$ * $p < 0.1$.

transferred technical knowledge or have collaborated with your firm? Please indicate the geographical location of the source of knowledge in each case by marking the identified firms with one of the two possible values: 1 = inside the cluster or 2 = outside the cluster. To obtain the variable External Openness, we only have to compute the simple sum of the external linkages weighted by the value of the scale capturing the importance given to each linkage.

Size (control variable). Size was operationalized by running a factor analysis of the following items: (1) Number of employees, (2) Total assets, and (3) Total revenues for the last year. According to Acs and Audretsch (1991) or Mowery, Oxley, and Silverman (1996), size and innovation are associated. It is assumed that larger organizations have more capacity to acquire and generate knowledge resources and, consequently, are more likely to show a greater capacity for innovation (Tsai and Ghoshal 1998).

Age of the R&D department (control variable). This variable represents the number of years that the R&D department is performing its function in the firm. We obtained this information by asking the companies directly during the fieldwork. We introduce this variable in the model assuming that having an experienced R&D department is likely to provide better innovation performance in the firm (Engelen and Malte 2012).

Age of the firm (control variable). This has also been a classical control variable when innovation is involved. In fact the body of research on innovation highlights the importance of the firm's age as a control variable (Autio, Sapienza, and Almeida 2000). We calculate the age by obtaining the year of foundation through secondary resources like the SABI database². Then we obtain the number of years that the company has been active till the year when the fieldwork is performed.

Table 3 shows the correlation matrix with the descriptive statistics, which thereby allows us to rule out problems of multicollinearity.

Results

In order to test individual and interactive effects between brokerage activities and absorptive capacity (Table 4), we introduced the groups of independent variables step by step (Hair et al. 2006). In the first model we included the control variables, size, external openness, age of the R&D department and age of the firm. In model 2, we introduced the variables corresponding to the simple or direct effect of the brokerage activities, and in model 3 we added the absorptive capacity variable. Finally, in model 4, we introduced the interactive effects.

With respect to the specific variables, in model 4 two brokerage roles were significant (coordinator and liaison), both of them with positive effects. Therefore, Hypothesis 1 was only partially supported. On the other hand, brokerage roles vary in terms of which groups they connect and, consequently, in how they affect innovation, and thus Hypothesis 2 is partially supported. In fact, if we analyze the coefficients of the different roles, we can observe how the Liaison role, which involves three groups in the exchange of knowledge, has the highest positive effect, followed by the Coordinator, which involves actors belonging to the same subgroup. The Gatekeeper and Representative roles have positive and negative effects respectively, although neither of them is significant. Furthermore, External openness and the age of the R&D department exert a positive and significant effect on innovative performance. Overall, the positive impact of external openness has been supported in previous studies by authors like Bathelt, Malmberg, and Maskell (2004) and Giuliani (2013). The same happens with the results obtained regarding the R&D department, which has also been supported previously in the literature (See Engelen and Malte 2012). On the other hand, the age of the firm is not significant in the final model.

TABLE 4. MODELS OF THE INTERACTION EFFECTS.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Constant	0.000 (0.071)	0.000 (0.067)	0.000 (0.064)	0.071 (0.067)
Size	0.154 (0.084)*	0.076 (0.081)	0.047 (0.078)	0.043 (0.079)
External openness	0.087 (0.083)	0.066 (0.078)	0.129 (0.077)*	0.182 (0.079)**
Age of R&D	0.303 (0.078)***	0.283 (0.074)***	0.266 (0.071)***	0.217 (0.072)***
Department				
Age of firm	-0.017 (0.076)	0.000 (0.072)	0.025 (0.069)	0.004 (0.068)
Coordinator		0.159 (0.072)**	0.151 (0.069)**	0.160 (0.078)**
Gatekeeper		0.092 (0.080)	0.063 (0.078)	0.028 (0.078)
Representative		-0.016 (0.082)	-0.037 (0.079)	-0.040 (0.083)
Liaison		0.338 (0.071)***	0.331 (0.068)***	0.309 (0.068)***
Absorptive			0.255 (0.067)***	0.267 (0.067)***
Capacity				
Absorptive				-0.003 (0.091)
Capacity ×				
Coordinator				
Absorptive				-0.165 (0.107)
Capacity ×				
Gatekeeper				
Absorptive				-0.039 (0.084)
Capacity ×				
Representative				
Absorptive				-0.178 (0.063)***
Capacity ×				
Liaison				
<i>F</i>	8.460***	6.464***	14.282***	2.814***
<i>R</i> ²	0.174	0.291	0.350	0.395
<i>R</i> ² adjusted	0.153	0.254	0.313	0.343
Increase of <i>R</i> ²	0.174***	0.117***	0.060***	0.045**

N = 166 ****p* < 0.01; ***p* < 0.05; **p* < 0.1. Standard coefficients (errors in brackets).

Finally, the variable that represents absorptive capacity also has a positive and significant effect on innovation. This result is in line with what is argued by the RBV (e.g., Barney 1991), since an internal capability, such as R&D effort, can potentially make a firm more innovative than its competitors.

Regarding size, the lack of significance cannot be considered an unexpected result since it is in agreement with other similar studies on clusters. Although the importance of size in these contexts is controversial, Russo (1985) argued that size and scale are not as relevant within a cluster as in other contexts, and therefore economies of scale are not significant in these frameworks because there is an intense division of labor among firms.

Regarding Hypothesis 3, the explanatory capacity of the general model is quite relevant, with an adjusted *R*² of 0.343. Moreover, the increase in *R*² from model 3 to model 4 is significant, thus

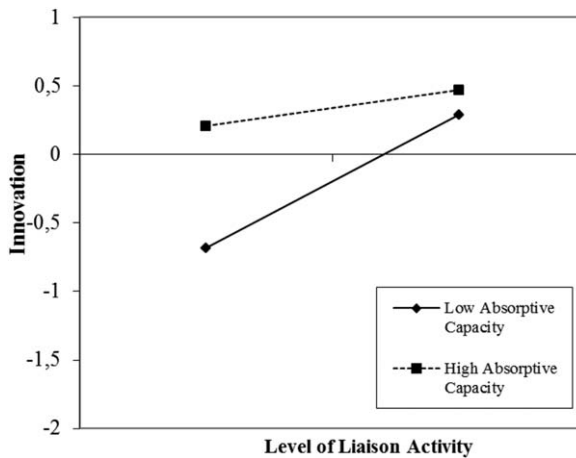


FIGURE 2. INNOVATION AND INTERACTIVE EFFECT OF THE LIAISON ACTIVITIES AND ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY

supporting the existence of an interactive effect. This interactive effect can be seen in the liaison role. This role has a significant negative interactive coefficient in the regression representing the unit change in the effect of this role when the absorption capacity varies. To appreciate this better, our study includes a graphical representation of these significant relationships (Figure 2). The Y-axis represents the dependent variable (innovative performance) and the X-axis shows liaison activity for high and low levels of absorptive capacities. The effect of higher absorptive capacity on the brokerage role can be seen as the slope of the line decreases. This can be appreciated in the dotted line that shows what happens for high absorptive capacity values. These results are also in line with Hypothesis 2, as the role that involves more groups (liaison) still has the best influence on innovation.

Discussion and Conclusion

In order to contribute to the literature that considers knowledge brokers as actors capable of exerting an influence upon the uneven distribution of knowledge in clusters, we analyzed the impact of different brokerage roles on the performance of clustered firms. This paper proposes an analytical distinction between different brokerage roles performed between distinctive subgroups or sub-networks that are connected by brokers. Based on the typology put forward by Gould and Fernandez (1989), we explored how different types of brokerage activities affect the innovative performance of clustered firms.

Our results show that the different brokerage roles played by clustered firms have different implications in terms of innovation. We found that some of them are positively associated and others are not. The positive relation between the liaison role and innovative performance, regardless of the level of the broker's absorptive capacity, suggests the opportunity for a broker to benefit from intermediating between different subgroups (for example, collecting information from a supplier of special components and transferring information to a supplier of machinery), taking advantage of diverse and even contradictory knowledge (Burt 2004; Pan and Zhang 2007). The same relation exists between the coordinator role and innovative performance, but the positive effect is lower, thereby supporting the idea that the diversity of intermediated knowledge fosters innovation much better.

We did not find any significant evidence of a positive relationship between other brokerage roles, such as gatekeeper and representative, and innovative performance. This result is difficult to explain

only in accordance with the perspective we adopted to formulate our hypothesis. As a matter of fact the diversity of intermediated knowledge per se does not support the negative, even though not significant, impact of the representative role on innovative performance. In general terms our results concerning the uneven impact of brokerage roles on innovation are consistent with what other authors suggested in studies at the intraorganizational and inter-organizational levels. Some authors (Shi, Livia, and Dess 2009; Obstfeld 2005) raised doubts as to whether brokers benefit from their position in *any* circumstances. Different brokerage roles might not only involve different relationships and information flows around the broker, but could also determine different advantages for the brokers, depending on their internal characteristics (Shipilov 2009). Moreover, acting as a broker is sometimes not a strategic decision but the result of a more complex reciprocal behavior, therefore contingent on factors that are related to the nature of the relationship. Accordingly, clustered firms in each brokerage role can be expected to be constrained or facilitated within specific performance contexts and strategic objectives with heterogeneous performance implications. This reasoning further aligns us with the growing awareness among scholars of the need to appreciate specific internal contingencies (such as absorptive capacity, bargaining power, and protection against non-cooperation of partner) and relation-specific characteristics (such as duration and strength of ties, and proximity between actors) in the relationship between the actor's structural position and its performance (Shipilov 2009; Kjersten Bunker, Owen-Smith, and Powell 2009).

Another relevant and related conclusion refers to the interactive effect of brokerage roles and absorptive capacity. While an interactive effect for the roles of coordinator, gatekeeper and representative could not be found, we did find that absorptive capacity moderates the effect of the liaison role on the firm's innovative performance. Actors with high absorptive capacities in combination with liaison activities are able to reach higher levels of innovative performance. In contrast, firms with lower absorptive capacity seem to benefit comparatively more from their liaison role, in terms of innovation, than firms with higher absorptive capacity. This result was somewhat unexpected and is worth discussing in more detail.

First, it could be explained in terms of a possible substitution effect between some brokerage roles and R&D investments, the measure we used for absorptive capacity. By providing access to diversified knowledge, some brokerage activities might be partial substitutes for internal investments in absorptive capacity. For example, they could accelerate the learning process, thus compensating for low levels of internal investments in R&D. This interpretation is in line with a new set of studies focused on the firms' characteristics that affect the relationship between firms' position in a network of relationships and their performance. Accordingly they found that some brokerage positions can either substitute or complement some characteristics of firms in influencing firms' performance (Shipilov 2009). In our case the effect of liaison brokerage activities continues to be positive even in the presence of high absorptive capacity, thereby indicating some complementary effect of both variables that in any case would need further investigation.

Another possible explanation for our result could be related to the type of innovation involved. For example, some papers focusing on the role of absorptive capacity for open innovation show that a high level of absorptive capacity (concerning previous experience) could make it difficult to switch to new technological approaches (King and Karim 2011), and that the benefit of being open could be lower for firms with high R&D spending (Barge-Gil 2010). This is in line with the idea that the dominant logic of the firm could be an obstacle to major changes in its knowledge structure when innovation is required (Prahalad and Bettis 1986). Even though this explanation could be attractive, it appears to us less coherent with the characteristics of the innovations in our cluster, which is more focused on incremental innovations.

A last explanation is related to the way absorptive capacity was measured. Many researchers have measured absorptive capacity as a one-dimensional construct, often using a firm's R&D spending intensity as a proxy for this construct. This was our choice too. This measure has received some criticism (Flatten et al. 2011) and other measures have been suggested as more useful to address the capability to absorb suppliers' and competitors' knowledge (manufacturing capacity; Bogers and Lhuillery 2011), and to deal with heterogeneous information (scope of experience; Shipilov 2009). Particularly, this last set of measures could capture the support that absorptive capacity provides to innovation whenever the mediated groups are more heterogeneous. The need for the broker to be familiar with both groups makes the broker's function more demanding, transcoding and transferring knowledge more difficult, and finding analogies and combining knowledge even more challenging.

Our paper contributes to the cluster literature by taking into consideration different brokerage roles (besides gatekeeper) and focusing on brokers accessing knowledge already flowing in the cluster. It recognizes the importance of inter-activity relationships performed by different subgroups of firms. The brokerage position between these activities could become relevant for the innovative performance of the firms. Our paper shows that in fact it is worth distinguishing the brokerage role played by each firm in different activities as it could have a significant impact on its innovative capability.

At the same time our results sustain the idea that uneven internal distribution of knowledge in clusters and its relations with innovation could be ascribed to different brokerage roles played by individual firms, on their absorptive capacity and, at least for the liaison role, on the moderating role of the absorptive capacity itself.

With reference to the social network theory, our findings suggest a firm's brokerage position in networks has a relevant capacity to explain its innovative performance. In this sense, our findings coincide with those highlighting the importance of external resources available to the firm depending on its network position (Gulati, Nohria, and Zaheer 2000; Gulati 1999; McEvily and Marcus 2005). Over the last few years, network analysis has made significant contributions to the understanding of the factors involved in firm performance. However, a combinative perspective that includes firm-level factors such as absorptive capacity and factors related to the network is rarely offered (Zaheer and Bell 2005). Our results concerning the moderating effect of absorptive capacity on the relation between the liaison role and the innovation performance of the broker is a further contribution to this more recent literature.

Our research also contributes to the more recent literature on the role of agency in networks (Dhanaraj and Arvind 2006; Vanhaverbeke et al. 2009; Van Burg, Berends, and Raaij 2014; Zaheer and Soda 2009). A recent qualitative study of innovation projects showed how the evolution in the exchange of knowledge in supplier-buyer dyads impacts on knowledge diffusion in networks, by focusing on firms' deliberate choices (Lipparini, Lorenzoni, and Ferriani 2014). By focusing on actors' behaviors in a local network we investigate how they try to create value through it by enacting their relationships in different flows of knowledge transfer. Our study shows that firms belonging to the same local cluster can engage in knowledge transfer by playing different brokerage roles, with different intensity, and with different implications in terms of innovative capacity.

Finally, findings from our research have a number of implications at the individual firm level. Basically, firms must be able to select the most appropriate brokerage role to enhance their innovation capabilities and reduce the risk of spillover, with a conscious selection of sources, directions, content, and quality of the intermediary knowledge. Furthermore, our results concerning the substitution role of liaison activities suggest that, even if absorptive capacity always has a positive impact on innovation, firms with lower absorptive capacity can accelerate their learning process through high liaison activity with relevant partners, which could be very attractive wherever the costs of R&D are particularly high.

Limitations and future research. Our study obviously presents some limitations, which can be understood as potential directions for future research. We considered a specific local context, where innovation activities and relationships of any nature are intense and concentrated; while in other contexts they may be different. On the other hand, research using inter-firm networks is still constrained by the limitations of considering the firm at a single level. By nature, social relationships take place between individuals, and many categories of them can be distinguished. For instance, friendship networks between individuals across firms might also be significant conduits for the transfer of information and knowledge, particularly when it is tacit.

Another specific limitation refers to the measure of absorptive capacity. As stated by Prahalad and Bettis (1986), the amount of R&D spending does not capture the quality of know-how. As addressed in previous paragraphs, other measures of absorptive capacity could be used and assessed in the specific innovation context.

The negative interactive effect of absorptive capacity on the relationship between the liaison role and innovative performance of cluster firms, and the suggested substitution effect between brokerage and R&D efforts seem particularly challenging and deserve further research. A particularly interesting line of study could be to address further contingency factors such as the heterogeneity of absorptive capacity and external openness. The coordinator role also has a strong single effect on innovation and it could be interesting to conduct further research in order to find out whether this corresponds to the existence of a possible club effect (Capello 1999) of knowledge-intensive firms.

Finally, as a further development of this research, a more complete study should include an analysis of brokerage activities involving firms located outside the cluster. Moreover, other directions of research could be to explore in depth the conditions that explain the distinctive purposes and consequences of each brokerage role and their combination.

NOTES

1. In the conceptualization of the types of broker we followed Gould and Fernandez (1989). However, we considered only four types of broker since, for the purposes of this paper, we found no relevance for the cosmopolitan or itinerant broker, which define the case when the two principals belong to the same subgroup while the intermediary belongs to a different group.
2. This database includes financial analyses of more than 1,080,000 Spanish firms and 320,000 Portuguese companies with annual reports dating back to up to 10 years ago. Prepared by Bureau van Dijk, data are obtained from official sources, mercantile registries, BORME (the Mercantile Registry's official gazette), the press, etc.

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Appendix A: Items for Innovation

Over the last three years, has your company introduced any of the following innovations?

Product innovations:

1. New or improved goods and services already available to competitors
2. New or improved goods and services before competitors

Process innovations:

3. New or improved goods and services production methods
 4. New or improved logistic systems or delivery methods or distribution channels
 5. Process-supporting activities
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