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Amélie Gabriagues, Lionel Garreau

► To cite this version:

Amélie Gabriagues, Lionel Garreau. Recasting organizational hybridity: a new approach to the incompatibility of institutional logics through the higher common principle. *M@n@gement*, In press. <halshs-03912071>

HAL Id: halshs-03912071

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-03912071v1>

Submitted on 23 Jan 2023

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Recasting organizational hybridity: a new approach to the incompatibility of institutional logics through the higher common principle

Amélie Gabriagues
Research team DRM – MLAB
University Paris Dauphine – PSL
Place du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny
75016 PARIS, France
amelie.gabriagues@dauphine.psl.eu

Lionel Garreau
Research team DRM – MLAB
University Paris Dauphine – PSL
Place du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny
75016 PARIS, France
lionel.garreau@dauphine.psl.eu

ABSTRACT

In neo-institutional theory, the concept of organizational hybridity is characterized by the combination of institutional logics that 'would not conventionally go together,' as they are deemed incompatible. However, our study shows that this criterion of incompatibility between logics is not theoretically robust enough to discriminate situations of organizational hybridity, as it struggles to differentiate incompatible logics from simply different logics. In response, this article proposes a new approach to incompatibility between institutional logics by mobilizing the concept of a higher common principle derived from the economies of worth. Through the rereading of five empirical articles mobilizing the concept of hybridity, we demonstrate how the higher common principle provides a more restrictive way of operationalizing incompatibility between logics to qualify organizational hybrids more rigorously. This study ultimately leads us to recast the concept of organizational hybridity as the combination of mutually exclusive institutional logics based on strictly distinct higher common principles.

Key words: organizational hybridity; institutional logics; higher common principle; incompatibility between logics

INTRODUCTION

Neo-institutional theory has long recognized the coexistence of various institutional logics (Greenwood et al., 2010; Kraatz & Block, 2008; Zilber, 2011) in environments described as institutionally complex (Greenwood et al., 2011; Ocasio & Radoynovska, 2016; Raynard, 2016). In this context, hybrid organizations are of particular interest, considering their ability to combine institutional logics "that would not conventionally go together" (Battilana et al., 2017, p. 129). Singularized by its articulation of logics, organizational hybridity seems "to run counter to the core proposition of neo-institutionalism" (Battilana et al., 2017, p. 128), centered on an unavoidable isomorphism, and reveals, on the contrary, complex and varied organizational models, freeing themselves from the sole economic logic. Hybridity thus typically takes the form of a combination between a business logic and a social logic, which can be found in microfinance organizations (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Cobb et al., 2016; Zhao & Wry, 2016), social enterprises (Ebrahim et al., 2014; Pache & Santos, 2013) or public institutions (Denis et al., 2015; Jay, 2013; Polzer et al., 2016). By allowing for a combination of economic imperatives and social purpose, hybridity is an economically sustainable organizational response to today's major societal and environmental challenges, such as global warming or growing economic inequalities (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020; Jay, 2013).

Nevertheless, the academic community has started to question the ability of organizational hybridity to retain analytical relevance as a concept (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020; Pache & Thornton, 2020). Indeed, via its current definition, this concept encompasses a wide spectrum of organizations with diverse purposes and configurations (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020; Mitzinneck & Greco, 2021). The exponential development of empirical manifestations called hybrid seems to point out the inability of this theoretical field to maintain unity around structuring properties, which could enable distinguishing hybridity from other modalities of coexistence between logics. The criterion of logics 'that would not conventionally go together' is a particular example of latent ambiguity at a time when academic works emphasize multiple combinations of logics giving birth to hybridity. The specificity of hybridity lies *a priori* in the capacity of any actor – organization or individual – to intuitively apprehend some logics as particularly incompatible. While some articles have evoked the way in which hybridity can translate incompatibility into compatibility between logics (Glynn et al., 2020), the neo-institutional approach does not offer a precise theoretical basis to grasp this incompatibility between logics beforehand and rather simply states that they present contradictions that are difficult to combine (Raynard, 2016). On this basis, many studies do not theoretically or

empirically demonstrate the incompatibility of the logics at stake to establish hybridity, thus questioning the relevance of grouping organizations with few similarities under the same label of hybrid organizations. At a time when most logics are presented as contradictory (Greenwood et al., 2011; Jay, 2013; Kraatz & Block, 2008; Raynard, 2016), this equivocality damages the very relevance of the concept of organizational hybridity.

In response to this issue, this article proposes a new way to operationalize the theoretical ground of incompatibility between institutional logics by mobilizing the concept of a higher common principle derived from the economies of worth (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991). The economies of worth, an institutional theory that complements the institutional logics perspective (Brandl et al., 2014; Cloutier & Langley, 2013; Daudigeos & Valiorgue, 2010), put forward a range of six higher common principles as the basis of all sets of meanings shared by the actors. Posed as contradictory by definition, these higher common principles allow for the precise identification of the moral foundation(s) underlying each institutional logic (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991). By doing so, this approach makes it possible to identify institutional logics that refer to the same higher common principle – which are therefore deemed compatible – and logics that are mutually exclusive – which are then deemed incompatible. In this respect, the concept of a higher common principle contributes to operationalizing the incompatibility of logics in a more robust manner and, consequently, to strengthening organizational hybridity.

Through this approach, we revisit the analysis offered by five articles claiming to study situations of organizational hybridity, including the seminal article from Battilana and Dorado (2010). In this way, we demonstrate that our approach can either converge with or challenge the interpretation leading to the recognition of organizational hybridity. Hence, we illustrate the capacity of the higher common principles to operationalize in a rigorous and discriminating way the property of incompatibility of institutional logics to better qualify organizational hybrids.

The contributions of this article to scientific knowledge are threefold. First, this theoretical article pursues a research path initiated by Cloutier & Langley (2013) to explore the complementarity between the institutional logics and the economies of worth through the lens of moral foundations of institutional logics. Additionally, we offer to clarify the concept of organizational hybridity through an operationalization of one of its properties – the incompatibility between institutional logics – distinguishing it from partially compatible or contradictory logics. On this basis, we propose a more restrictive definition of organizational

hybridity that maintains the selective character of the concept, implying that not all organizations are hybrids. This redefinition effort allows us to highlight a new direction for future work on organizational hybridity, centered on the contextualized study of combinations of logics temporarily deemed incompatible.

1. HYBRIDITY IN NEO-INSTITUTIONAL THEORY: A CONCEPT ON THE ROCKS?

1.1. ORGANIZATIONAL HYBRIDITY: FROM THE PROMISE TO THE DERIVATION OF THE CONCEPT

Hybridity is a phenomenon subject to multiple conceptualization attempts in management science (Battilana et al., 2017), giving way to a fairly dominant appropriation of this notion by the institutional logics perspective. This approach is based on the concept of logics, defined as the "socially constructed, historical pattern of material practices, assumptions, values, beliefs, and rules by which individuals produce and reproduce their material subsistence, organize time and space, and provide meaning to their social reality" (Thornton & Ocasio, 1999, p. 804). Identifying distinct and multiple logics in diverse environments has led to the recognition of tensions and conflicts inherent to their coexistence (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Christensen & Lægread, 2011; Ebrahim et al., 2014). Sidestepping this argument, Battilana and Dorado (2010, p. 1419) introduce the concept of organizational hybridity as "organizations that combine institutional logics in unprecedented ways" within an organization. Acknowledging the ability of some organizations to combine elements that 'would not conventionally go together' (Battilana et al., 2017), the studies on hybridity thus highlight the distinctive dimension of organizations willing and able to articulate institutional injunctions that are nevertheless perceived as contradictory. In other words, hybridity runs counter to "the core proposition of neo-institutionalism," emphasizing isomorphic dynamics (Battilana et al., 2017, p. 128), to recognize the capacity of some organizations to actively and jointly mobilize multiple meaning systems.

Empirically, authors particularly emphasize the delicate articulation between a social logic, advocating the resolution of social problems, and a business logic, celebrating economic performance (Glynn et al., 2020; Pache & Thornton, 2020). Once understood as competing (Friedland & Alford, 1991), these logics are depicted as combined in the social economy sector (e.g., Ebrahim et al., 2014; Pache & Santos, 2013), including microfinance enterprises (e.g., Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Cobb et al., 2016; Zhao & Wry, 2016), social enterprises (e.g.,

Battilana & Lee, 2014; Doherty et al., 2014; Ebrahim et al., 2014; Mair et al., 2015) and benefit corporations (e.g., Battilana & Lee, 2014; Doherty et al., 2014; Ebrahim et al., 2014; Mair et al., 2015) or public and parapublic organizations subject to managerialism (e.g., Christensen & Lægheid, 2011; Fossestol et al., 2015; Gebreiter & Hidayah, 2019; Vickers et al., 2017). On this basis, the academic community recognizes the value of the concept of hybridity to characterize organizational approaches oriented toward solving complex economic, social, and environmental challenges (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020; Cristofini, 2021; Hahn, 2020; Mair & Rathert, 2020).

However, other empirical configurations are also recognized as hybrid situations (Pache & Thornton, 2020), hence growing the field of application of this concept. As noted by Besharov and Smith (2020, p. 6), the identification of a social or environmental logic no longer appears to be essential to characterize hybridity: "most studies tend to focus on hybridity involving two constituent elements, typically a market or commercial element combined with some 'other' element that is at least distinct from, if not at odds with, the market." Additionally, several articles report hybrid organizations combining other types of logics in industry, mixing manufacturing logic and cultural goods logic (Dalpiaz et al., 2016); in journalism, articulating traditional journalistic logic and open innovation logic (Lewis, 2012); in the biotech sector, linking scientific logic and market logic (Powell & Sandholtz, 2012); or in Islamic finance, combining religious logic with financial logic (Boone & Özcan, 2016; Gümüşay et al., 2020). These examples reveal nuances in the way logics are characterized, sometimes pertaining to an emblematic institution on a societal scale, such as religion or the market, and sometimes to professional specificities of a sector of activity. From then, the logics giving birth to organizational hybridity can be anchored at two levels, the sector and the society, unveiling an exponential potential for combinations. Similarly, the organization is no longer the only relevant level of analysis for hybridity: hybrid manifestations are progressively recognized at the individual (e.g., McGivern et al., 2015; Sirris, 2019; Spyridonidis & Currie, 2016) or sectoral (Ansari et al., 2013) levels. In the same vein, the work of Raynard (2016) goes so far as to consider that at a time when most organizations are facing complex environments, the majority of them can be considered "structural hybrids" (Raynard, 2016). Hybridity would then characterize a common phenomenon, a consequence of pervasive institutional complexity (Raynard, 2016).

This growing and pervasive use of the concept of hybridity raises questions about its value: "research on hybridity has reached the point that skeptics might question the concept's analytical

value, as a multitude of organizations can be characterized as hybrid" (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020, p. 4). Although the exponential development of hybrid events cannot be defied, we consider it more problematic that recent works do not systematically demonstrate the adequacy between the concept of hybridity and the cases studied. Indeed, as Besharov and Mitzinneck (2020) argue, most of these studies confine themselves to identifying two distinct logics for the case studied – logics that have often already been identified as giving birth to organizational hybrids in previous works. However, the identification of institutional logics similar to those previously mentioned in the literature may seem insufficient to properly characterize hybridity for the specific case studied. Similarly, literature reviews on organizational hybridity regularly cite articles that do not purposefully mobilize this concept (e.g., Battilana et al., 2017; Pache & Thornton, 2020); the articles are quoted *a posteriori* to illustrate hybridity, without having demonstrated the relevancy of this concept for the original empirical data collected. However, according to Battilana et al.'s (2017, p. 129) definition, the specificity of hybridity lies precisely in the divergences between logics that 'would not conventionally go together,' the demonstration of which is currently lacking in many works. Consequently, we question the capacity of this theoretical field to preserve homogeneity around structuring properties, allowing us to dissociate hybridity from other modalities of coexistence between logics. Our analysis thus reveals a tendency toward a rather vague, sometimes almost incantatory, use of the concept of hybridity and questions the way in which recent works have mobilized this concept. In the following section, we propose to return to a fundamental property of the concept of organizational hybridity: characterizing institutional logics that 'would not conventionally go together.'

1.2. THE INCOMPATIBILITY BETWEEN LOGICS: A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF HYBRIDITY THAT REMAINS AMBIGUOUS

The neo-institutional literature reports a large number of logics that have been described as contradictory (e.g., Greenwood et al., 2011; Jay, 2013; Kraatz & Block, 2008), incompatible (e.g., Battilana & Lee, 2014; Glynn et al., 2020; Gümüşay et al., 2020; Smith & Besharov, 2017; York et al., 2016) or conflicting (e.g., Pache & Santos, 2010; Purdy & Gray, 2009; Sauermann & Stephan, 2013), which complicates the identification of what might not go together conventionally. Fueling this vagueness, the literature on hybridity and paradoxes multiplies metaphors, sometimes evoking "by nature arenas of contradiction" (Pache & Santos, 2013, p. 972) or "unity of opposites" (Schad et al., 2016, p. 37; cited in Gümüşay et al., 2020).

According to Battilana and Dorado (2017, p. 138), however, hybridity differentiates itself by its ability to "violate institutionalized rules about what is appropriate or compatible." Facing institutional complexity, hybridity is thus an organizational approach distinguished both from adherence to a dominant logic and combination of elements perceived as potentially compatible. Incompatibility is specified in the literature as a situation where the prescriptions and prohibitions inherent in multiple logics are not easily combined or made coherent in practice (Greenwood et al., 2011; Raynard, 2016). Inconsistency between logics has thus far been pragmatically assessed by researchers in terms of the perceived degree of inconsistency between organizational actions promoted by distinct logics (Besharov & Smith, 2014). Many studies thus rely on the criterion of incompatibility of logics to account for situations of organizational hybridity (Battilana & Lee, 2014; Dorado, 2020; Glynn et al., 2020; Gümüşay et al., 2020; York et al., 2016). Hence, the seminal definition of hybridity can be clarified by mentioning the incompatibility of institutional logics as a discriminating property.

Nevertheless, the criterion of the incompatibility of logics proves to be insufficient to operationalize the concept of organizational hybridity in a robust manner. The incompatibility of logics is simply indexed to combinatorial difficulty, without explaining what differentiates them from conflicting, contradictory or simply distinct logics – which do not themselves correspond to precise definitions. In the absence of this conceptual clarification, recognizing hybridity as a combination of incompatible logics tends to define it ambivalently as a combination of logics that are difficult to combine. Even more troubling, some work conversely approaches hybridity as evidencing compatibility between distinct logics (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020; Besharov & Smith, 2014; Gümüşay et al., 2020; Raynard, 2016), insofar as hybridity can result in a sustainable organizational form – thus leaving it unclear how discriminating incompatibility is when qualifying hybridity. This duality actually reflects the ambition of hybrid organizations to translate incompatibility into compatibility to gradually institutionalize their model (Glynn et al., 2020). From this perspective, a number of studies have focused on how organizations can orchestrate this transition from irreconcilable to reconcilable (e.g., Gümüşay et al., 2020; Jay, 2013; Smith & Besharov, 2017) without first specifying what constitutes the theoretical ground of incompatibility. The authors' in situ assessment of inconsistency between organizational actions thus leaves unresolved the question of the very nature of their incompatibility. By relying on an ambivalent definition of (in)compatibility, these studies avoid going deeper into the nature of this opposition between logics, which could nevertheless shed light on the hybrid character of an organization.

While being flexible in the mobilization of incompatibility has allowed us to address a wide variety of situations as hybrid (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020), the lack of robust theoretical grounds for incompatibility between logics seems to run the risk of ending up as a catch-all concept in a context where institutional complexity is spreading (Raynard, 2016). In response to this risk, we propose revisiting the theoretical grounds of the incompatibility between institutional logics as a distinctive property of hybridity: how do two institutional logics turn out to be incompatible? To answer this question, we propose a way of operationalizing the incompatibility between institutional logics by exploring the ideological oppositions on which these logics are based through the prism of the economies of worth.

2. THE THEORETICAL GROUNDS OF THE INCOMPATIBILITY BETWEEN LOGICS: THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE HIGHER COMMON PRINCIPLE

To explain the differences observed between logics, neo-institutional theory has developed the hypothesis of a respective anchor of each logic in one or more distinct institutional orders – or meta-logics. However, this approach faces operational and universalization challenges. We thus offer to call upon the economies of worth (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991) – also called the economies of convention or French pragmatic sociology¹. As a complementary approach to organizational institutionalism (Cloutier & Langley, 2013), Boltanski and Thévenot's (1991) work provides a competing perspective to institutional orders through the concept of a higher common principle, which allows for a more refined explanation of divergences between logics. With this in mind, we propose a path of articulation between these theoretical frameworks and argue that an analysis of institutional logics from the perspective of their underlying higher common principles allows for a more robust and restrictive understanding of the incompatibility between logics.

2.1. THE LIMITS OF NEO-INSTITUTIONAL THEORY TO SHED LIGHT ON INCOMPATIBILITY BETWEEN LOGICS

To understand the nature of institutional logics and their oppositions, the seminal works of the field are based on the macrosystem formed by institutional orders (Friedland & Alford, 1991). According to Friedland and Alford (1991), the roots of institutionalization must be observed at

¹ For the remainder of this paper, we will use the term economies of worth, given our desire to focus this article on Boltanski and Thévenot's seminal 1991 work: “On Justification. The Economies of Worth.”

the societal level rather than at the sectoral, organizational, or individual levels where logics are expressed. In other words, any professional logic present in a sector is anchored in taken-for-granted institutions at the societal level (Zucker, 1987), thus founding its ideological roots. In this continuum, seven institutional orders, representing the "guiding principles of the society" (Thornton, 2004, p. 70), have been established (Thornton et al., 2012): family, religion, state, market, community, profession, and corporation. Making reference to one or more of these institutional orders, institutional logics reveal arrangements of values, symbols, and practices made temporarily legitimate due to historical contingency: logics thus intervene as an intermediary connecting institutional orders and individuals (Thornton & Ocasio, 2008). Although the approach defended by Thornton et al. (2012) has been criticized for its normative and universal character (e.g., Friedland, 2017), most research on organizational hybridity has relied on these institutional orders. Therefore, in terms of hybridity, we could argue that the combined logics in hybrid organizations are based *a priori* on distinct institutional orders, thus explaining the inconsistencies observed. In their study of 20 articles on organizational hybridity, Pache and Thornton (2020) detail the logics described by the authors and systematically report the reference of logics to distinct institutional orders. This observation allows us to formulate the hypothesis that incompatibility between institutional logics is conditioned by the reference of these logics to distinct institutional orders.

If this approach is interesting to carry on our reflection on the incompatibility between logics, it has been criticized both for its lack of operationalization and its tendency to universalize the grounds of institutional logics. In practice, if "scholars conducting studies using an institutional logics perspective claim that the field-level logics they have identified inductively represent field-level instantiations of higher order societal logics, [...] the exact relationship between both is ambiguous at best" (Cloutier & Langley, 2013, p. 374). Indeed, the articulation between the different levels of logics (professional, sectoral or societal) is not clearly spelled out (Gümüşay et al., 2020; Pache & Thornton, 2020), which raises difficulties in formally qualifying incompatibility. For example, in studies of organizational hybridity, it is difficult to clearly identify the institutional order(s) on which the social logic is based, even though this logic is frequently mobilized in this field. This institutional logic is associated *a posteriori* by Pache and Thornton (2020) with the institutional order of the State for all the articles analyzed, although this genealogy is not claimed by those articles. In Battilana and Dorado (2010), for example, the description of social logic explicitly refers to democratic participation (state order) but also refers to a commitment to the values of a collective and a belief in trust and reciprocity

(community order). If the association of a social logic with an institutional order is not obvious, the multiplication of professional logics suggests increased difficulties in operationalizing the theoretical grounds of incompatibility between logics.

On the one hand, the understanding of incompatibility by institutional orders can also be thwarted by their lack of universality. Recent work has thus been critical of the representativeness of these institutional orders, which are based specifically on institutions firmly rooted in the Western world (Gümüşay et al., 2020), with the risk that they may prove obsolete for the analysis of logics rooted in other cultures. Thus, in typical hybrid configurations, social and commercial logics could in fact convey a profoundly different meaning from those proposed by the Western institutional orders of the state and the market in a different context – thus calling into question their incompatibility depending on the situation. Without proposing an alternative universal grid, the neo-institutional perspective recognizes a more universal content that confers meaning and importance to each logic: as an example, Friedland (2017) details the existence of a "substance" around which each institutional logic is constructed, a substance that is highly valued and leads individuals to defend them. According to Cloutier and Langley (2013), the reasons for adherence to a logic could be the place of morality in organizational life, thus considering that different but universally shared moral representations are mobilized through institutional logics. Indeed, work on hybridity testifies both pragmatically observed inconsistencies between various practices and an unconditional attachment to certain values fomenting these inconsistencies (e.g., Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Mair et al., 2015), including when this logic referred to the market, an institutional order described as distant from any form of moral legitimacy among neo-institutionalists (Cloutier & Langley, 2013).

We thus join Cloutier and Langley (2013) in putting into perspective the difficulties of operationalizing logics across institutional orders but also in their call for a richer understanding of the theoretical grounds of logics, including their moral dimension. In response, we propose to detail the concept of the higher common principle, borrowed from the economies of worth, as a more operational and universal theoretical grid to describe the reasons for incompatibility between logics.

2.2. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ECONOMIES OF WORTH: HIGHER COMMON PRINCIPLES

To shed light on the incompatibility between institutional logics, we propose mobilizing economies of worth (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991) as a theoretical grid. This theoretical

perspective makes explicit the articulation between systems of meaning widely shared at the societal level and the coordination actions undertaken by actors on a daily basis, thus revealing a theoretical proximity with the stream of institutional logics (Brandl et al., 2014; Cloutier & Langley, 2013; Daudigeos & Valiorgue, 2010; Demers & Gond, 2020). Indeed, "both orders of worth and institutional logics can be seen as higher common principles that reflect the degree of legitimacy of certain rules and values in society and define appropriate forms of conduct" (Patriotta et al., 2011, p. 1805). Friedland's work on institutional logics further demonstrates a conceptual proximity to the economies of worth, similarly questioning the value of these logics (Friedland, 2017). Theoretical divergences have been established by the literature, however, considering the distinct objectives pursued by these conceptual frameworks (Boxenbaum, 2014; Brandl et al., 2014). Institutional logics thus have the particularity of offering a sectoral anchoring to systems of meaning, a level of analysis that is nonexistent in the economies of worth (Boxenbaum, 2014). In contrast, the work of Boltanski and Thévenot is characterized by the universal moral dimension of higher common principles, which in essence convey a representation of the common good. Despite these differences, recent studies have focused on theoretically and empirically demonstrating the ability of economies of worth to inform neo-institutional approaches by borrowing various key concepts: justification (Jagd, 2011; Patriotta et al., 2011; Taupin, 2012), test (Dansou & Langley, 2012), and compromise (Demers & Gond, 2020). Here, we propose to similarly assess the contribution of the concept of a higher common principle to the neo-institutional literature and the concept of hybridity.

Borrowing from political philosophy, Boltanski and Thévenot (1991) explain six utopian forms of society organized around a single moral principle, labeled the higher common principle. In this way, they present these six principles as absolute norms governing good or evil according to opposite criteria (listed in Table 1). Indeed, the principles are distinguished by the antagonism of their characteristics so that actions that are morally great according to one principle are devalued according to a competing principle. For example, the 'inspired' principle advocates the spiritual quest and the surpassing of oneself as absolutes, so that it is necessary to extricate oneself from the duties of social rank and to reject the dominant authority – criteria that are primordial according to the domestic principle – to rely on the search for inspiration (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991). Accordingly, the "inspired" principle fundamentally challenges the "domestic" principle by its formulation of contrary moral injunctions. Through their antagonism, the common higher principles reveal their singularity and can be identified as "pure" moral forms (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991). However, in a given situation, these

principles are not called upon and put into practice as absolutes: "the complex societies we are studying do not allow themselves to be enclosed in any of the worlds we have identified" (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991, p. 243). They are thus mobilized jointly in the same situation, similar to institutional orders.

Higher common principles	Characteristics (cf. Appendix 1 for a detailed presentation)
Inspired principle	Primacy of singularity Inspiration as a sought-after state Search for the surpassing of oneself Acceptance of the random and the mysterious
Domestic principle	Importance of status-based hierarchy Attachment to the distinctive signs of a social rank Primacy of tradition and habits Mutual respect and formality in interpersonal relations Duty and responsibility to the less fortunate
Fame principle	Primacy of momentary fame and renown Individual need for consideration satisfied by identification Prevalence of the public fact and of visibility
Civic principle	Primacy of membership in a group Representation of the group as a duty Subordination of the individual interest to the general will Prevalence of the law
Market principle	Prevalence of the desire for individual possession Immediate competition in a market Opportunism as a desired state Mediation of interpersonal relationships through transactions
Industrial principle	Primacy of the objectivity of scientific methods and tools Search for performance and efficiency Search for routinization, prediction, reliability Prioritization by skills and expertise Adaptation to local production conditions

Table 1 – Characteristics of the six higher common principles (on the basis of Boltanski and Thévenot, 1991)

This repertoire of higher common principles thus constitutes an alternative theoretical grid to institutional orders for the understanding of the ideological grounds of any logic. Boltanski and Thévenot's approach is particularly noteworthy for its ability to propose an operational and universal grid for the analysis of systems of meaning, taking into consideration their moral dimension - including when this logic relies on references to the market or the corporate world (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991; Cloutier et al., 2017). Actors thus find a certain sense of justice in the expression of one or more principles inherent in an institutional logic, thus constituting the breeding ground for incompatibility with other logics. However, in Boltanski and

Thévenot's (1991) theoretical perspective, these same principles are not systematically associated with an institutional order, considering that the same institution may well rely on one or more different moral principles in different contexts and cultures. For example, the French State is described as straddling the industrial and civic principles in Boltanski and Thévenot (1991), although it may have other meanings depending on the context. The proposed approach thus remains operational and universal to characterize institutional logics and their underlying principles in situ, thanks to a detailed description of each principle and its manifestations (see Appendix 1).

Facing difficulties in applying institutional orders and a "moral myopia" (Cloutier & Langley, 2013, p. 363) in neo-institutional theory, we unveil a possible complementarity between this current and the economies of worth. Because higher common principles are mutually antagonistic, we argue that the concept of a higher common principle has a stronger analytical force than institutional orders to capture the property of incompatibility between logics attributed to organizational hybridity. In this view, hybridity would be the combination of institutional logics relying on strictly distinct higher common principles. Our article is based on this theoretical argument and demonstrates its validity by reinterpreting empirical works on hybridity.

3. TOWARDS A REINTERPRETATION OF THE EMPIRICAL FINDINGS OF ORGANIZATIONAL HYBRIDITY

To show how the higher common principles approach better characterizes and recasts the incompatibility between logics as a property of hybridity, we propose reinterpreting six cases presented as organizational hybridity in five empirical articles (here: Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Gümüşay et al., 2020; Murray, 2010; Pache & Santos, 2013; York et al., 2016). These articles were selected according to a revelatory sampling logic (Gioia et al., 2012): their selection allows us to highlight convergent and divergent results in terms of hybridity between our approach and past research. To do so, we selected articles according to two criteria. The first criterion consists of the number of citations, ranging from 108 (article published in 2020) to 2,976 (published in 2010). The second criterion is based on having enough data available on the nature of each combined logic to allow for reinterpretation according to our approach. Taking advantage of previous works mobilizing the same type of hybrid organizations, some articles do not offer detailed descriptions of the combined logics to justify the hybridity, thus complicating our

reinterpretation attempt: this is, for example, the case of Smith and Besharov (2019), although it was cited 332 times. This approach thus allows us to test our argument without claiming representativeness or exhaustiveness of the sample. We develop a detailed argument for one of these articles – the seminal article from Battilana and Dorado (2010) - and then offer a synthesis of our analyses for the other four articles.

3.1. REVISITING ORGANIZATIONAL HYBRIDITY IN THE SEMINAL ARTICLE OF BATTILANA AND DORADO (2010)

Battilana and Dorado's (2010) seminal article questions the management of hybrid organizations "combining institutional logics in unprecedented ways" (p. 1419). Operating in the same economic and financial context in Bolivia, the organizations studied, BancoSol and Los Andes, offer similar microfinance services to support economic development in the most disadvantaged areas and fight poverty. The organizational innovation lies mainly in the status adopted by these microfinance organizations: unlike nongovernmental organizations, they operate as for-profit companies with a social mission. BancoSol and Los Andes are presented as combining banking and development logics, which are considered incompatible: the two logics thus appear to have "a high degree of divergence" (Battilana & Dorado, 2010, p. 1436) due to their ability to impose different objectives, targets, and managerial principles (see Table 2). As a result, BancoSol and Los Andes are presented as hybrid organizations.

Based solely on the description of the logics provided in the article, the reinterpretation allowed by the economies of worth would converge with the American neo-institutional perspective. By tracing the moral principles inherent to the banking and development logics, we found that the banking logic would seize the industrial and market principles, while the development logic would seize the civic principle (see Table 2). The two logics would therefore call upon antagonistic moral principles so that they could be considered mutually exclusive and therefore incompatible, thus contributing to the recognition of any combination of them as hybrid.

Characteristics	Banking logic	Development logic
Goals	Search for individual interest « Deriving a rent or profit »	Search for collective interest « Development and poverty alleviation »

Targeted population	Resources optimization « Clients as customers and seen as more or less risky source of income »	Rebalancing representation for the benefit of the excluded « Clients are beneficiaries and seen as more or less « deserving of support »
Managerial principles	Search for performance and efficiency « Maximizing profit while fulfilling fiduciary obligations not only to investors but also depositors »	Contribution to general will « Maximizing the impact of donor funds on development and poverty alleviation »
Higher common principles	Industrial principle: Search for performance and efficiency, long-term management of clients as a portfolio of resources Market principle: opportunistic profit seeking	Civic principle: Primacy of the good and the general will over individual interest

Table 2 – Comparison between banking and development logics (from Battilana & Dorado, 2010, p.1423) and their inherent principles

Nonetheless, institutional logics are translated into material practices, norms and values instantiated in organizations (Thornton et al., 2012). Beyond the succinct description of each logic, it is appropriate to explore the materialization of these logics to shed light on the actual combination of these common higher principles in the practices of the two organizations. Therefore, we proceed to examine the detailed data provided on the organizational practices of BancoSol and Los Andes to assess whether they meet the criterion of combining incompatible logics.

3.1.1. REINTERPRETATION OF THE BANCO SOL CASE: A CONVERGENCE FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ORGANIZATIONAL HYBRIDITY

The BancoSol entity is characterized by an integrative approach to banking and development logics. In response to these divergent logics, the head of Bancosol advocates the consolidation of a single objective shared by all of these employees, considering that they have to "focus organization members' attention on the end pursued by the organization" (Battilana & Dorado, 2010, p. 1434). In other words, "converting social workers into bankers and bankers into social workers" (Battilana & Dorado, 2010, p. 1426) through appropriate recruitment and socialization processes. A closer look at the processes presented reveals the coexistence of the civic and industrial principles (see Table 3). In this case, the civic principle can be seen in the desire for

representative governance to take into account the two reference logics in an egalitarian and democratic way. Its manifestations are also perceptible through membership in the group and easy access to this group for all actors. The industrial principle is presented jointly through the primacy of skills, tests, and performance measures. The coexistence of these institutional logics also contributes to the formation of compromises between civic and industrial principles, according to Boltanski and Thévenot (1991), as illustrated by the incentive system chosen: while respecting the search for objectivity in the evaluation of efficiency, it focuses on the evaluation of collective rather than individual performance. On the other hand, the market principle is not apparent in BancoSol's organizational practices, suggesting that it is less central to banking logic. In the presence of two contradictory principles specific to two distinct logics, the study of the BancoSol organization by the economies of worth converges toward the recognition of organizational hybridity.

Higher common principles identified at BancoSol

Governance	<p>Governance representative of the group: development logic// civic principle “In 1992, BancoSol's first year of operation, five of the seven individuals in senior leadership positions were early hires who had BancoSol-NGO at its founding and worked as loan officers for the first three months of operation. The other two, who were new, had backgrounds and experience in conventional banking.” (p. 1425)</p> <p>Since 1996, governance based on skills: banking logic// industrial principle “By 1996 the ratio had dropped to one out of five, and all but the marketing director had work experience in conventional banks.” (p. 1425)</p>
Alignment with the mission	<p>Subordination of the particular interest to the general will: development logic// civic principle “He [the founder] developed and posted a list of 30 things a bank did that BancoSol did not. For example, if conventional banks kept unwashed people out of their offices, BancoSol would welcome them ; if only Spanish was spoken in conventional” (p. 1425)</p> <p>Enrollment to the group: logic of development// civic principle “Otero described the secret of BancoSol's success as "converting social workers into bankers and bankers into social workers." He believed that it was the only way for commercial microfinance organizations to succeed in sustaining their hybrid nature” (p. 1426)</p>
Recruitment	<p>Willingness to represent different logics: development logic// civic principle “Whereas BancoSol-NGO hired almost exclusively individuals with backgrounds in development areas, BancoSol's hiring system resulted, in the</p>

words of one interviewee, in the hiring of "individuals with backgrounds in finance, auditing, economics, social work, law, and lots and lots of anthropologists and sociologists" (interview, April 11, 1997)." (p. 1425)

Choice based on skills: banking logic// industrial principle

"Hiring individuals with required capabilities regardless of whether they steeped in the development or banking logics." (p. 1433)

"Those with backgrounds in social work, anthropology, and sociology had capabilities more suited to working with the poor, but those with backgrounds in finance, auditing, law, and economics had capabilities more suited to lending." (p. 1425)

Recruitment process centered on the objectivity of tests and the evaluation of skills: banking logic// industrial principle

"Candidates recruited through advertising in newspapers. Preliminary selection based on the capabilities criterion: selection of candidates likely to have the desired capabilities. Preliminary testing (two or three exams). First exam tested abilities in the areas of spatial, mechanical, and numeric reasoning, verbal logic, and comprehension. Second exam tested abilities to work in teams, interact with others, and exercise leadership. If relevant, a third exam tested for the technical knowledge needed to carry out the responsibilities of the particular position. About three candidates per position were interviewed to assess their ability to do the job and their affinity with BancoSol's culture. Interview with the group with which they would be working. Three-month testing period after initial training seminar (see Table 5), after which they were hired permanently. (New hires were most likely to leave during this period.)" (p. 1433)

Career advancement

Career advancement management through skills and performance assessment: banking logic// industrial principle

"Promotion was based on annual evaluations of performance and on an internal application process in which candidates were evaluated based on their CVs and conversations with co-workers." (p. 1434)

Control and incitation mechanisms

Measurement system focused on the evaluation of the contribution to the social mission: banking and development logic// compromise between industrial and civic principles

"BancoSol's top managers found it important to align employee career paths and incentive systems with the mission of affording clients (regardless of income or ethnicity) opportunities to better themselves." (p. 1426)

"Until 1996, BancoSol did not use any performance-based incentives, relying instead on its lofty mission to generate motivation and commitment among its employees. Performance-based incentives first introduced in 1997. Incentives were connected to the collective performance of the branches, not to the performance of individuals. In 1997, only 10 percent of the loan officers' total compensation was dependent on the performance of the agency where they worked." (p. 1426)

Table 3 – Institutional logics and inferences of higher common principles referenced in the case of BancoSol

While acknowledging the hybrid nature of BancoSol, the study by Battilana and Dorado (2010) emphasizes the difficulties related to this strategic choice, causing tensions and conflicts. On this basis, the authors propose a comparison with the hybrid organization Los Andes, which is based on identical institutional logics while mobilizing organizational processes that are considered more effective. The hybrid nature of this organization should therefore be evaluated in a similar way with regard to the higher common principles mobilized by the logics involved.

3.1.2. REINTERPRETATION OF THE LOS ANDES CASE: A DIVERGENCE ON THE HYBRID NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION

In this article, the authors distinguish the Los Andes by its ability to create a new organizational identity, combining banking and development logics. To maintain organizational hybridity, Los Andes aims to overcome the ideological conflict between these logics by refocusing on the means: "instead of relying on commitment to the end pursued by the organization (i.e., its mission), Los Andes's approach to socialization thus relied on commitment to the means used to achieve this end" (p. 1430). To overcome the perceived antagonism between the two logics, Los Andes specifically relies on operational excellence as a means to "reconcile its social goals with deriving an economic yield" (p. 1427). Combined with the recruitment of actors who do not fit into either reference logic, the adoption of organizational excellence has led to the formation of a new hybrid organizational identity.

However, the higher common principles suggest a different interpretation of the data available in this article. While the authors present this new identity as representative of the banking and development logics, the higher common principles observed only appeal to the banking logic (see Table 4). The study of organizational practices in the Los Andes shows an exclusive refocusing on the industrial principle through the valorization of individual performance (individual evaluation, variable remuneration) and the objectification of selection criteria (primacy of tests and measurement instruments). Thus, the recourse to operational excellence implies a reorientation of practices toward the valorization of individual merit in a transparent and objective system, a formula that finds an even more favorable echo in a country where "nepotism was rampant and career advancement depended more on last name and personal connections than on individual merits" (p. 1429). On the other hand, references to civic principles, specific to the development logic, seem to have disappeared from organizational

processes as described by Battilana and Dorado (2010). Battilana and Dorado's (2010) emphasis on operational excellence reflects a clear emphasis on the industrial principle in the new logic of microfinance, according to the data at our disposal.

Higher common principles identified at Los Andes

Governance	<p>Tripartite governance according to the skills mobilized: banking and development logics// industrial principle</p> <p>“IPC successfully advocated the creation of a German-style joint general management committee made of three managers to replace Velasco. In keeping with Los Andes' prioritizing of candidates' socializability, the individuals hired for the positions had to be relatively junior. One manager would assume responsibility for investor relations. (...) Another manager would assume responsibility for the area of loans. (...) The third manager was to assume responsibilities in the area of general administration.” (p. 1429)</p>
Alignment on the mission	<p>Refocusing on technical resources: banking and development logics// industrial principle</p> <p>“According to Los Andes 1998 annual report, a focus on long-term operational success that would enable the organization "to reconcile its social goals with deriving an economic yield" was at the heart of its vision for sustaining a balance between the development and banking logics.” (p. 1427)</p>
Recruitment	<p>Selection based on a set of skills rather than on adherence to a logic: banking and development logics// industrial principle</p> <p>“Hiring individuals with little or no work experience to avoid bringing in individuals steeped in the development or banking logics” (p. 1433)</p> <p>“Los Andes leadership thus decided to hire recent university graduates with the basic technical background required for loan evaluation (e.g., auditing, accounting, and business)” (p. 1428)</p> <p>Recruitment process centered on the criterion of little experience, objectivity of tests: banking and development logics// industrial principle</p> <p>“Candidates recruited through advertising in newspapers. Preliminary selection based on the socializability criterion: selection of candidates with little or no work experience. Preliminary exam testing of abilities in the areas of spatial, mechanical and numeric reasoning, verbal logic, and comprehension. Exam testing on content covered during an initial training seminar. No further interviewing considered necessary. Three-month testing period, after which they were hired permanently. During the first month, they worked as "shadows" to a loan officer. (New hires were most likely to leave during this period.)” (p. 1433)</p> <p>Transparency of a process based on individual merit and performance rewards: banking and development logics// industrial principle</p> <p>“A story circulating in the organization was that of the unexpected and immediate firing of a trusted manager who was discovered to have hired a relative for an administrative assistant position. This firing became symbolic of Los Andes' commitment to a merit-based system of hiring, which stood</p>

	out in the Bolivian context, where nepotism was rampant and career advancement depended more on last name and personal connections than on individual merits.” (p. 1430)
Career advancement	Management of career advancement through the objectivity of tests: banking and development logics// industrial principle “Promotion was based exclusively on exams. Candidates were asked to define solutions to potential situations they might face as managers.” (p. 1434)
Control and incitation mechanisms	System centered on the evaluation of individual performance and variable compensation: banking and development logics// industrial principle “Introduced at the outset a carefully designed and continually revised system of individual performance-based incentives. In 1997, loan officers could get as much as 105 percent of their base pay as incentives based on individual job performance. Best candidates identified through exams and role playing tests. Loan officers could expect to progress to regional manager positions as the organization continued to grow and expand. Promotion was based exclusively on exams. Candidates were asked to define solutions to potential situations they might face as managers.” (p. 1434) “To avoid any perception that an individual might be promoted or judged favorably for reasons other than job performance, candidates for internal jobs were required to take a written exam as well as a role-playing test in which they were presented with an administrative problem and had to decide upon a course of action. In keeping with the focus on operational excellence, the incentive system, which applied exclusively to loan officers, tied pay to the number and quality of the loans in officers' portfolios. A carefully designed and continuously improved bonus system that rewarded loan officers' individual performance (high number of loans but low delinquency) dramatically affected their total compensation” (p. 1430)

Table 4 – Institutional logics and inferences of higher common principles referenced in the case of Los Andes

Through this seminal article, Battilana and Dorado argue for two distinct models of hybridity: BancoSol's integration, based on the articulation of the two logics at the risk of maximizing conflicts, and Los Andes' learning, focused on mediating incompatible logics through an organizational identity promoting operational excellence. Surprisingly, the prism of the economies of worth leads us to apprehend the results obtained by the authors in a different way by presenting operational excellence not as a neutral modality of articulation of the banking and development logics but rather as a set of material practices that convey a single higher common principle: the industrial principle, specific to the banking logic. Thus, according to our

approach, the narrative of Battilana and Dorado (2010) on the case of Los Andes does not allow us to satisfy the criterion of incompatibility between logics and, specifically, the criteria of hybridity, as soon as the central moral principle of one of the two logics – the development logic – is no longer represented in the practices of the organization.

The comparison of BancoSol and Los Andes provides an illustration of the distinct implications of both approaches, the institutional logics perspective and the higher common principles. By relying on universal moral criteria, the higher common principles offer a more specific interpretation of the incompatibility between institutional logics, making it possible to conclude more rigorously whether a situation of organizational hybridity exists. In this case, according to our approach, the absence of conflicts and tensions observed at Los Andes has more to do with the absence of a real coexistence of logics in a hybrid model than with a fruitful combination between incompatible logics. However, the neo-institutional analysis by institutional orders does not allow us to identify this gradual disappearance of a logic: the association between the two logics and the institutional orders of the state and the market *a posteriori* is not that enlightening to give a universal and operational account of the change of logics observed in Los Andes. Our argument, however, does not aim to question the results presented by Battilana and Dorado (2010), which are foundational for the concept of hybridity, but rather points out the implications of a poorly delineated definition of the concept. In essence, our revelatory approach emphasizes that the adoption of an established property of incompatibility between logics leads to a substantial reinterpretation of cases of organizational hybridity.

3.2. REVISITING ORGANIZATIONAL HYBRIDITY ON AN EXPANDED SET OF ARTICLES

On the basis of this initial observation, we offer to replicate our approach to four other articles to show complementary illustrations of the contribution of the higher common principle to a stricter apprehension of hybridity situations. The following table (see Table 5) summarizes our study of all the articles analyzed and highlights the different cases of convergence or divergence between the authors' initial interpretation and the one that we can make on the basis of our operationalization of organizational hybridity and the available data. The detailed analysis of each case is available in Appendices 2 to 5.

The results of our analysis converge with those previously obtained by Murray (2010) and Gümüşay et al. (2019): according to the available data, these works highlight mutually

exclusive logics, giving rise to organizational hybridity. For all that, our demonstration also unveils discrepancies in results for the analysis of Pache and Santos (2013) and York et al. (2016), in addition to Battilana and Dorado (2010). According to our approach, the latter cases do not satisfy the criterion of mutual exclusion of common higher principles, thus questioning their hybrid character.

Moreover, in terms of divergence, our results highlight two distinct cases. First, organizational hybridity must be distinguished from the supremacy of one institutional logic over another, leading to the predominance of one (or more) principle(s) specific to this single logic: if a principle inherent to one logic governs all practices, hybridity is not established, as in the results presented for Los Andes. In this sense, an organization is hybrid if each logic and its underlying higher common principles are observed in the material, symbolic, and discursive practices of that organization, reflecting an actual combination of these logics at the organizational level. Second, our definition of organizational hybridity also excludes organizations that mobilize two institutional logics that refer to the same higher common principle. In this case, the two logics, although distinct, mobilize a partially shared representation of the common good, which facilitates the adoption of convergent practices, symbols and values: we can therefore evoke a partial compatibility of these systems of meaning. For example, in both Pache and Santos (2013) and York et al. (2016), the absence of hybridity is explained by the reference to the same moral principle in the two supposedly incompatible logics. Thus, in York et al. (2016), the economic and ecological logics reveal similarly the industrial principle as an ideological foundation, in addition to other principles. Through our approach, organizations are thus more restrictively qualified as hybrids, considering that the criterion of logics that ‘would not conventionally go together’ can be duly established by the mutual exclusion of the common higher principles proper to both logics.

Articles	Institutional logics	Higher common principles	Hybridity (according to IL ²)	Hybridity (according to EOW ³)
Battilana & Dorado, 2010 BancoSol Case	Banking logic	Industrial principle: search for performance, objectivity of evaluation, role of skills Market principle: search for individual interest	YES	YES
	Development logic	Civic principle: representative governance, enrollment in the group		
Battilana & Dorado, 2010 Los Andes Case	Banking logic	Industrial principle: search for performance, transparency and objectivity, role of skills	YES	NO (1 single principle)
	Development logic			
Pache & Santos, 2013 (cf. Appendix 2)	Social welfare logic	Civic principle: democratic governance, membership to the group, expression of the general will Industrial principle: adaptation to local conditions, weight of local expertise	YES	NO (1 shared principle)
	Commercial logic	Industrial principle: search for performance, control, reliability, primacy of expertise and skills Market principle: competition, desire to possess, payment for a transaction		
Murray, 2010 (cf. Appendix 3)	Logic of academic science	Principle of opinion: search for visibility, consideration, renown Domestic principle: respect for habits and a sense of privacy	YES	YES
	Commercial logic	Market principle: desire for possession, opportunism, freedom of transaction Industrial principle: primacy of expertise, standardization of production		

² Institutional logics

³ Economies of worth

York et al., 2016 (cf. Appendix 4)	Ecologizing logic	Civic principle: subordination of individual interests to the general will, influence of the law Industrial principle: optimization of resources and costs	YES	NO (1 shared principle)
	Economizing logic	Industrial principle: optimization of resources and costs, search of efficiency, reliability		
Gümüşay et al., 2019 (cf. Appendix 5)	Religious logic	Domestic principle: respect of rituals, traditions, and habits, consultation des “anciens” Inspired principle: primacy of singularity Civic principle: representativity of the group	YES	YES
	Market logic	Industrial principle: search for objectivity and efficiency, standardization Market principle: financial opportunism		

Table 5 – Synthesis of the institutional logics and higher common principles underlying the logics in the articles analyzed (see Appendices for detailed analysis)

4. DISCUSSION

This article sheds light on the incompatibility of institutional logics as a property of organizational hybridity through the lens of higher common principles derived from the economies of worth. By mobilizing a theoretical perspective complementary to that of institutional logics (Brandl et al., 2014; Cloutier & Langley, 2013; Daudigeos & Valiorgue, 2010), our approach aims to demonstrate the relevance of the concept of a higher common principle to illuminate the ideological and moral roots of institutional logics in a more robust and restrictive way than Thornton et al.'s (2012) institutional orders. In doing so, the illustrative scope of our analysis conducted on five articles suggests two contributions to the institutional logics stream: we strengthen the concept of hybridity – via a finer understanding of the criterion of incompatibility between logics – and deepen the distinction between incompatible and contradictory logics, contributing to enrich the theoretical reflection on the essence of institutional logics.

4.1. DISTINGUISHING INCOMPATIBLE AND PARTIALLY COMPATIBLE LOGICS: TOWARD A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF HYBRIDITY

This article offers an operationalization of the incompatibility between institutional logics to strengthen the concept of organizational hybridity. We propose substituting the criterion of "mutual exclusion" of logics morally speaking, in the sense of the economies of worth (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1991), for the logics 'that would not conventionally go together'. From this perspective, an organization is labeled hybrid when the institutional logics it combines are based on distinct higher common principles. Thanks to this distinctive property, our study thus formalizes a more restrictive and robust definition of organizational hybridity, one that clearly discriminates between hybrid and nonhybrid organizations. In this way, our approach formally opposes the recognition of a large number of structural hybrids. In our argument, these organizations reveal distinct realities, as the institutional logics mobilized can be based on partially common or fully distinct ideological foundations. In response to academic skepticism about the concept of hybridity (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020), our first contribution to the field is to make explicit the conceptual specificity of hybridity so that it more rigorously encompasses manifestations of the same reality.

Moreover, our approach also gives the contradictions observed between logics a more precise theoretical ground. In previous works, the conceptual strength of hybridity resided precisely in the capacity of any actor to intuitively apprehend certain logics as particularly contradictory, even when the demonstration of this contradiction remained rudimentary in empirical works. Through the mobilization of higher common principles, our proposal operates a requalification of these inconsistencies perceptible in practice to discern in what way they testify or not to a situation of incompatibility between logics on the ideological and moral level. Our article thus challenges the academic community to demonstrate more precisely in what way apparent contradictions can testify to more fundamental ideological inconsistencies by relying on the higher common principles.

Our article is positioned in line with seminal works on hybridity (Battilana & Dorado, 2010; Jay, 2013; Pache & Santos, 2013), calling it an atypical organizational response circumscribed to a limited number of organizations (Smith & Cunha, 2020). As such, our approach is unique in its ability to question more recent developments related to hybridity, which conversely demonstrate a willingness to recognize "variation in how hybridity is organizationally configured, temporally situated, and institutionally embedded" (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020,

p. 4). Adopting a broad understanding of hybridity, emerging research develops the hypothesis of distinct degrees of hybridity across organizations (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020; Smith & Cunha, 2020). Rejecting the original binarity of hybridity, this argument presents hybridity as a function of four variables: compatibility of logics, centrality of logics, multiplicity of logics, and structuring of logics (Besharov & Mitzinneck, 2020). The recognition of logic compatibility as a continuum – as opposed to a binary criterion – is supported by our results, testifying to partially compatible logics to distinct degrees. As such, the presence of a variable number of higher common principles shared by different logics is likely to reveal distinct levels of compatibility. However, if distinct degrees of compatibility can be identified through our alternative theoretical grid, these do not prove to be orthogonal with the possibility of recognizing an *a priori* incompatibility between logics. We argue for a differentiation between incompatibility, as the mutual exclusion of logics proper to hybridity; partial compatibility, experiencing a gradation; and perfect compatibility between logics. This article thus suggests that the criterion of (in)compatibility between logics could be different from the other variables identified by Besharov and Mitzinneck (2020), insofar as it constitutes a discriminating property of hybridity, rather than a factor of variation. By questioning these conceptual foundations of hybridity, our results call for further theoretical and empirical work on the incompatibility of logics as a specific property but also on the other identified variables – centrality, multiplicity, and structuration – to clarify their function in the field.

Finally, our analysis also foreshadows some answers to the unresolved question of the possible ending of hybridity. By recognizing a wide variety of structural hybrids, recent works adhere to a broader spectrum of hybrid configurations in terms of combined logics but also in terms of the maturity of the combination. As early as Battilana and Dorado (2010), the hypothesis of more mature hybrids, having consolidated patterns of articulation between incompatible logics, is put forward. On this basis, Glynn et al. (2020) develop the hypothesis according to which hybridity cannot be the result of an unnatural combination of logics, as long as we include in this category mature organizations whose institutionalization is beyond doubt, such as the public sector. Hybrid forms could thus "become institutionalized, taken-for-granted, and eventually even 'expected to go together'" (Glynn et al., 2020, p. 55) in a context where the hybridization of logics would have taken on a sectoral or even societal scope, resulting in the institutionalization of a new logic (e.g., Ansari et al., 2013). Conversely, in our more restrictive approach to organizational hybridity, we call for a contextualized examination of organizational forms, leading or not leading to the recognition of a combination of incompatible logics based

on higher common principles. From this perspective, we propose that an organization could be recognized as a hybrid temporarily and then no longer correspond to this conceptual category as soon as the analysis of logics no longer reveals a combination of incompatible logics due to their institutionalization. In other words, no organization can be essentialized by its hybrid character: the evolution of the sector as well as of society can lead to the naturalization of organizational forms that were once qualified as hybrid.

4.2. DISTINGUISHING (IN)COMPATIBLE AND CONTRADICTORY LOGICS: A REFLECTION ON THE NATURE OF INSTITUTIONAL LOGICS

In addition to the contributions relating to the concept of hybridity, this article clarifies the differences between incompatible and contradictory logics, thanks to the principles of the economies of worth. The contradictory aspect of institutional logics is raised as early as seminal neo-institutional works (Friedland & Alford, 1991; Meyer & Rowan, 1977). As the works on paradoxes (Smith & Lewis, 2011) point out, these contradictions are actually consubstantial to the identification of distinct logics: the logics are seen as both contradictory and "interdependent in that the boundaries between these two elements define one another, they fit together with one another to create an integrated whole, and finally that the opposite dots located in the alternative slivers suggest the seeds of its opposites within each element" (Smith & Cunha, 2020, p. 104). In other words, it is the existence of alternative logics that gives a logic its singularity and coherence. Our results delimit *a contrario* a more restricted scope for the incompatibility of institutional logics, requiring the respective mobilization of distinct higher common principles. From this point of view, two logics can be recognized as contradictory – by showing distinct prescriptions – and compatible – through the joint mobilization of at least one common moral principle. Supporting the hypothesis of incompatibility as a particularly advanced form of inconsistency between logics, our approach challenges the works positioning contradictory logics as the inverse of compatible logics (Besharov & Smith, 2014): in our perspective, incompatibility is opposed to compatibility between logics, while maintaining that both compatible and incompatible logics can be recognized as contradictory. On this basis, our study offers research avenues for understanding the nature of the relations between logics in more detail, thus allowing for a more precise mobilization of these terminologies at a later stage.

Consequently, this distinction between (in)compatible and contradictory logics allows us to draw a finer line between the concepts of hybridity and institutional complexity. Institutional complexity has previously been distinguished from institutional pluralism (Ocasio &

Radoynovska, 2016), considering that pluralism encompasses complexity, without the reciprocal being true. Among plural configurations mixing multiple logics, complexity is thus defined as a modality of coexistence of logics deemed incompatible (Greenwood et al., 2011). However, this concept is also presented as a situation where multiple and momentarily contradictory logics clash (Raynard, 2016) and can encompass different degrees of incompatibility (Ocasio & Radoynovska, 2016; Raynard, 2016), thus revealing rather blurred conceptual boundaries. By characterizing the criterion of incompatibility between logics as an indispensable criterion for the recognition of hybridity, our results thus allow us to consider that any hybrid organization faces a form of institutional complexity, without the reciprocal being true. At a time when a wide number of logics can present various degrees of compatibility in essence, the specificity of the concept of institutional complexity versus institutional pluralism can thus be questioned – *a fortiori* when the criticisms addressed to the concept of hybridity can be applied to it. If the majority of environments show some form of institutional complexity, what analytical value can be given to this concept? By definition, the term “complexity” invokes particular difficulties in disentangling an institutional configuration composed of multiple logics and could be challenged when applied to most of them. In this respect, we recognize that our argument has the capacity to question the specificity of the concept of institutional complexity when the criterion of contradiction proves to be not very distinctive.

4.3. UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS OF INSTITUTIONAL LOGICS AND HIGHER COMMON PRINCIPLES

The approach we propose assumes that each institutional logic is rigorously associated with the higher common principles that underlie it. However, as early as the seminal neo-institutional works, the academic community recognizes the capacity of logics to evolve (Thornton et al., 2012; Thornton & Ocasio, 1999), considering that none of them can be considered "pure" (Gümüşay et al., 2020): they contain by essence attributes shared with other institutional logics (Gümüşay et al., 2020) due to the mutual influence they exert in various institutionally pluralistic environments. Once a temporal evolution of logics is proven, the question of the temporal validity of our analysis of the higher common principles and, ultimately, of the evaluation of incompatibility arises.

First, our analysis formally introduces the possibility for institutional logics to undergo multiple reconfigurations through an evolution of their material practices, beliefs, and assertions without revealing a transformation of its inherent higher common principles. Boltanski and Thévenot

(1991) thus note the permanence of higher common principles, whose materialization can take diverse and evolving forms, without translating into an evolution in the substance of the dominant principles. In this respect, the recognition of the changing character of institutional logics is not incompatible with a longer subsistence of the higher common principles they rely on.

Furthermore, our discussion of the contributions of the economies of worth runs entirely counter to a desire to essentialize institutional logics through higher common principles to consider them immutable. In contrast, this theoretical grid proves to be compatible with a contextualized study of logics, aiming to temporarily unveil the higher common principles to which the concerned logics refer. Our approach is thus in line with the works suggesting the need to understand logics in a contextualized way, considering, for example, that a logic called "market" can have different meanings depending on the contexts and temporalities in which it is recognized as such (Gümüşay, 2020). From this perspective, we propose the grid of economies of worth as a complementary tool for the contextualized study of logics to associate, for a given time and perimeter, the materializations of logics with higher common principles. Consequently, and *a fortiori* for longitudinal studies, the incompatibility of logics implies a periodic re-examination to verify its empirical validity. In terms of hybridity, this contextualized study aims to frequently reassess the hybrid character of an organization, which can evolve in the long run toward a partial compatibility of institutional logics as well as toward the maintenance of incompatibility.

4.4. FROM INTERLOGICS HYBRIDITY TO INTRALOGIC COMPLEXITY

By using the higher common principles for the study of logics, our results finally demonstrate the capacity of one single institutional logic to combine several higher common principles while maintaining a form of internal coherence. This proposal amounts to considering that a logic can preserve unity and distinctiveness, even though it is paradoxically based on elements that are likely to be contradictory. Recent works argue in favor of the recognition of an intralogic complexity, in addition to an interlogics complexity (Gümüşay, 2020). From then on, our argument raises the same questions addressed by the concept of hybridity, this time at the level of the institutional logics themselves: how can these logics be identified as a coherent whole when they are based on elements that are deemed contradictory? These contradictions and dissonances are consubstantial with the evolution experienced by the logics, which are subject to constant institutional influences and pressures, but they also call into question the relevance

of grouping contradictory elements under the same label of “logic.” In our analysis, the relevancy of higher common principles is conditioned by the possibility of recognizing distinct institutional logics. However, as Pache and Thornton (2020) found, a significant portion of the articles on hybridity do not detail the symbolic, material and ideological foundations on which the combined logics rest. Therefore, before proceeding to a contextualized analysis of the hybrid interlogics configuration, this paper argues for an earlier demonstration of what constitutes the integrity of these logics, similar to the developments of early works on institutional logics.

5. CONCLUSION

While our paper contributes to the development of a robust framework for organizational hybridity, it also has some limitations and invites further works in this direction. First, answering the call of Cloutier and Langley (2013), our paper deliberately infers a complementarity between the economies of worth and the institutional logics perspective. The purpose of this study is not to support the relevance of this complementarity, which has already been widely debated by various academic works (e.g., Brandl et al., 2014; Cloutier et al., 2017). In line with recent studies, our approach offers a path of articulation centered on the capacity of one concept — the higher common principle — to illuminate the ideological grounds of institutional logics without distorting these two theoretical perspectives. From this point of view, we acknowledge our proposal as internally valid only in the perspective where the concept of higher common principle is compatible with the framework of institutional logics, thus revealing a limiting theoretical condition. Moreover, the validity of our theoretical argument also rests on the commonly accepted definition of institutional logics (Thornton et al., 2012), which our discussion, however, raises as potentially problematic.

Second, our methodological approach is intended to be argumentative and illustrative, proposing a theoretical basis that we confront with a few articles that put forward the hybrid character of the organizations studied. If confronting these articles already underlines two configurations of institutional logics that should be detached from hybridity, we recognize that this analysis has a limited scope, given the limited number of articles used in our study. Consequently, it would be relevant to pursue this approach with a systematic literature review, selecting a (quasi) exhaustive set of articles dealing with organizational hybridity. By evaluating a wider range of academic articles, this systematic review would lead to a more

refined appreciation of the extent of the implications induced by our redefinition of organizational hybridity. This more holistic approach, however, assumes a selection of articles with sufficient data to illuminate the higher common principles inherent to each institutional logic. Indeed, the article by Battilana and Dorado (2010), like the other articles selected, has the particularity of substantially developing the characteristics and material instantiations of the institutional logics giving birth to hybridity. With our definition of hybridity, any systematic review will thus be limited to articles offering significant details on the logics in presence, demonstrating the symbolic and material elements founding their singularity.

Additionally, we recognize that mobilizing the material as presented in these articles may raise questions about its completeness and representativeness – our selection being based precisely on the extent of the data made available by the authors in the articles rather than on the original sample. Our approach could thus be complemented by empirical works that could shed more light on whether certain combinations of higher common principles recurrently give birth to organizational hybridity. While the original works on hybridity specifically reflected the articulation of social and business logics (e.g., Battilana et al., 2014; Ebrahim et al., 2014; Pache & Santos, 2013), our approach testifies the ability of these institutional logics to draw on distinct higher common principles in a way that other configurations of moral principles could be recognized as typical of organizational hybridity. Similarly, as works on hybridity reported possible extensions at both the individual (McGivern et al., 2015; Spyridonidis & Currie, 2016) and sectoral (Ansari et al., 2013) levels, it suggests the potential to demonstrate the relevance of higher common principles at other scales in future research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the editor in chief of *M@n@gement* and the reviewers who helped us improve this article with their constructive and supportive comments. We also thank the AIMS association for allowing exchanges during the annual online conference in the Covid-19 period. Thanks also to DRM laboratory of the University Paris Dauphine – PSL for its logistic and financial support.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Characteristics of higher common principles from Boltanski and Thévenot (1991)

Higher common principle	Characteristics	Examples from Boltanski and Thévenot (1991)
Inspired principle	Primacy of singularity	<p>“The inspired world, in which beings must be prepared to welcome changes of state, is weakly equipped and not very well stabilized. All the things that support and outfit equivalence in the other worlds, such as measures, rules, money, hierarchy, and laws, are missing here. (...) The inspired world has to confront the paradox of a worth that eludes measure and a form of equivalence that privileges particularity” (p.167)</p> <p>“They thus have the duty of shaking off the yoke, of separating themselves from the herd, of seeking individual liberation, not in order to pursue a selfish goal but in order to achieve human dignity while reestablishing authentic relations among human beings” (p. 169)</p>
	Inspiration as a sought-after state	<p>“The state of worthiness has the attributes of inspiration itself, in the form of illumination, a gratuitous benefit that is at once external and internal, felt in the experience of an inner movement that takes over and transforms (...). It is manifested by feelings and passions (...) what cannot be measured, especially in its industrial forms.” (p.167)</p> <p>“The passion that moves them instills in them at the same time a desire to create—a desire awakened by inspiration—along with anxiety or doubt, love for the object pursued, and suffering.” (p.168)</p> <p>“It is in the nature of inspiration to pour out, to spring up, to manifest itself through a ‘flash of genius,’ a ‘spark’ that will provoke the appearance of an idea” (p. 171)</p>
	Search for the surpassing of oneself	<p>“Access to inspired worth thus calls for sacrificing forms of stabilization and the contrivances that ensure the identity of persons in other worlds” (p.169)</p> <p>“A true adventure is an inner adventure, and a true voyage is a voyage of the mind, a pathfinding, a quest” (p. 170)</p> <p>“Inspiration manifests itself spontaneously, suddenly, in a disorderly fashion, gripping the creator and obliging him to ‘surpass himself’” (p. 171)</p>

	Acceptance of the random and the mysterious	<p>“What provides access to worthiness — a state whose advent is never predictable—is not renunciation per se, but a ‘sequence of singular chance occurrences’ (...) ‘with all its—happily—uncontrolled and mysterious aspects’ » (p. 169)</p> <p>“The path toward inspiration is ‘an ill-defined path, full of detours, made up of encounters and changes of direction’” (p. 170)</p>
Domestic principle	Importance of status-based hierarchy	<p>“The worth that, in the domestic world, is a function of the position one occupies in chains of personal dependence can only be grasped in a relational sense: worthier than..., less worthy than...” (p. 172)</p> <p>“As part of a hierarchy, they are worthy owing to the relation that connects them to worthier beings by whom they are appreciated and valued, beings who have attached them to their persons” (p. 174)</p> <p>“The ordering of ranks and stations makes it possible to find one’s place in hierarchies and to allocate deference and respect in such a way as to ‘be correct in all circumstances’” (p. 178)</p>
	Attachment to the distinctive signs of a social rank	<p>“The inscription of signs of worth in the form of titles, heraldry, clothing, marks on the body, and so on, is sought in order to limit the uncertainty of situations involving personal encounters and to reduce the costs of identification” (p. 173)</p> <p>“Objects are primarily determined by the way they support and maintain hierarchical relationships among persons” (p. 177)</p>
	Primacy of tradition and habits	<p>“Beings are also worthy because they are rooted in tradition, that is, they are proper (as opposed, for example, to legal in the civic world, or to exact in industrial arrangements). They exist in continuity (a property of the unworthy in the inspired world), and they possess all the qualities that manifest permanence, such as firmness, loyalty, punctuality” (p. 174)</p> <p>“The worthy act naturally because they are moved by habits. This arrangement, locked into the body, ensures the stability of behavior without requiring obedience to instruction, as industrial routines do. (...) ‘Only habit gives poise’, because it makes good manners natural » (p. 175)</p>
	Mutual respect and formality in interpersonal relations	<p>“The superior is benevolent and helpful with everyone (...) True worth in fact presupposes simplicity, delicacy, and thoughtfulness” (p. 174)</p> <p>“When they face superiors, beings worthy of esteem are deferential, which ‘does not however imply obsequiousness, opportunism, or flattery’. They are honest (...) and they maintain relations of trust. This attitude “will tend to create a climate of understanding” based on discretion and reserve: (...). Nevertheless, less worthy persons ‘avoid familiarity with their hierarchical superior, even if they know him personally’ (p.174)</p>

		<p>“Thus persons who possess dignity in subordination, however unworthy they may be, are only truly deficient when they find themselves detached from the units that included them, either by distancing (foreigner, outsider) or owing to their own selfishness” (p. 176)</p>
	Duty and responsibility to the less fortunate	<p>“The more worthy beings have duties (‘even more than rights’) with respect to those in their entourage, and especially with respect to those whom they include and for whom they are consequently responsible. These duties call for ‘the rejection of all selfishness’” (p.179)</p> <p>“The less worthy, who share by way of personal dependence in the worth of those to whom they are subordinated, are part of the more worthy who include them and who bear responsibility for them” (p. 179)</p>
Fame principle	Primacy of momentary fame and renown	<p>“Fame establishes worth. In the world of public opinion, worthy beings are the ones that distinguish themselves, are visible, famous, recognized: their visibility depends on their more or less attention-getting, persuasive, informative character” (p. 187)</p> <p>“The world of public opinion places little value on memory” (p. 186)</p>
	Individual need for consideration satisfied by identification	<p>“People are all capable of reaching that state because they share the property of being moved by self-love. (...) They have a common desire to be recognized, a common craving for respect” (p.187)</p> <p>“In the world of public opinion, the relation of worth is a relation of identification. The most worthy include the others because the latter identify with the former, as the fan identifies with the star.” (p. 189)</p>
	Prevalence of the public fact and of visibility	<p>“Having no secrets is the price paid, more generally, for reaching the state of worthiness in this world. To be known, one must agree to reveal everything, keep nothing back, hide nothing from one’s public.” (p. 189)</p> <p>“In this world in which everything that has value is immediately known and visible, persons are constantly making comparisons” (p. 190)</p> <p>“Beings achieve worth only if the presentation is made visible, in a transparent space in which it can be looked at and compared” (p. 191)</p> <p>“What is known is what is already obvious, and, conversely, what is either unknown to the majority (esoteric) or indistinguishable and lacking in relief is debatable” (p. 192)</p>
Civic principle	Primacy of membership in a group	<p>“The distinctive feature of the civic world is that it attaches primordial importance to beings that are not persons. In this world, the ones who accede to higher states of worth are not human persons but rather the collective persons that they constitute by meeting together” (p. 193)</p> <p>“This activity is liberating because it frees people from the oppression of selfish interests” (p. 194)</p> <p>“The person who becomes a member gains in stature because he breaks out of his isolation” (p. 199)</p>

	Representation of the group as a duty	“A being can also be qualified as worthy if it is recognized as representative, a term that, in the civic world, designates the way in which other beings are included and the relation of worth among beings. To be a representative gives authority within an organization, and confers the capacity to exercise a power.” (p.194)
	Subordination of the individual interest to the general will	<p>“Persons are all subject to the same justice because everyone possesses a conscience that is fashioned in the image of the collective conscience and because everyone is capable, by listening to the voice of this conscience, of subordinating his or her own will to the general will. This act of becoming aware gives persons “the will to organize themselves,” that is, to surmount the singularities that divide them in order to bring about the union of all” (p. 193)</p> <p>“The worth of persons depends on the state they are in: as particular persons, they are unworthy because they are reduced to being merely themselves, “isolated individuals,” slaves of their own particular interests and condemned to powerlessness; they become worthy when they accede to the general state and make themselves the expression of a general will and the embodiment of a general interest.” (p. 195)</p> <p>“In the civic world, one attains worth by sacrificing particular and immediate interests, by transcending oneself, by refusing to place ‘individual interests ahead of collective interests’ (...). The rejection of the particular makes it possible to transcend the divisions that separate, in order to act collectively. This is the condition of solidarity” (p. 198)</p>
	Prevalence of the law	<p>“Legality defines a form of worth that is particularly appreciated in this world” (p. 194)</p> <p>“One may seek to prevent the dissolution of collective persons by codifying them, by subjecting them to a legal obligation” (p. 198)</p>
Market principle	Prevalence of the desire for individual possession	<p>“In the market world, actions are motivated by the desires of individuals, which drive them to possess the same objects, rare goods whose ownership is inalienable” (p.204)</p> <p>“Worthy persons are rich, millionaires, and they live the high life. Their wealth allows them to own what others want” (p. 205)</p> <p>“Real life is what people want to acquire” (p. 206)</p>
	Immediate competition in a market	<p>“The competition between beings placed in a state of rivalry governs their conflicts through an evaluation of market worth, the price, which expresses the importance of converging desires. Worthy objects are salable goods that have a strong position in a market.” (p. 204)</p> <p>“Market worth does not participate in a construction of time. The state of worthiness includes no memory of the past, no plan for the future (...) Instability does not imply a defect, as it does in the industrial world.” (p. 205)</p>

	Opportunism as a desired state	“Fate can usually be made to turn out in one’s favor, transformed into good luck, if people exploit the situation opportunistically and take advantage of opportunities that arise” (p. 205)
	Mediation of interpersonal relationships through transactions	“In the market world, people are thus detached from one another (and in particular from any domestic bond), liberated in such a way that they lend themselves willingly to every opportunity to engage in a transaction” (p. 208) “Since market objects encompass the desires of others, their possession implies a hierarchical relation in the ordinary sense of the term” (p. 209) “The object, a good or a service, helps to fashion a link between people by attracting, by interesting” (p. 209)
Industrial principle	Primacy of the objectivity of scientific methods and tools	“The industrial world is the one in which technological objects and scientific methods have their place” (p. 211) “The objects in the industrial world are instruments, means, mobilized for an action that is presented as a task of production” (p. 214) “The operations of standardization and formalization make it possible to see the world through data expressed in numbers, quantified, ready to be processed, combined, added up” (p. 217)
	Search for performance and efficiency	“The ordering of the industrial world is based on the efficiency of beings, their performance, their productivity, and their capacity to ensure normal operations and to respond usefully to needs” (p. 212)
	Search for routinization, prediction, reliability	“The proper functioning of beings extends the present into a future, opening up the possibility of prediction” p. 212) “The quality of worthy beings, beings that are functional, operational, or (when humans are involved) professional, thus expresses their capacity to integrate themselves into the machinery, the cogwheels of an organization, along with their predictability, their reliability, and it guarantees realistic projects in the future” (p. 213) “The temporal equivalence instituted by industrial worth is particularly visible in objects apprehended according to their aptitude for managing the future, such as flow charts, plans, and budgets” (p. 215)
	Prioritization by skills and expertise	“In the industrial world, people have a professional qualification related to their capability and activities. (...) This scale of qualification underlies a hierarchy of states of worth, a hierarchy marked by competencies and responsibilities” (p. 214)

		“Persons themselves are integrated as a function of the more or less complex <i>competencies</i> they exercise” (p. 217)
	Adaptation to local production conditions	“The implantation of an industrial arrangement presupposes adjustments in the environment, adaptations, redefinitions: “The overall program is adapted to each particular terrain and all its phases are redefined as a function of the characteristics proper to this terrain, while the overall framework is maintained” (p. 217)

Appendix 2 – Higher common principles associated with social aid and commercial logics in Pache et Santos (2013)

Characteristics	Social welfare logic	Commercial logic
Objective	<p>Industrial principle: adaptation to local conditions to gain efficiency</p> <p>“Make products and/or services available to address local social needs” (p. 980)</p> <p>“Under the social welfare logic, responses to social needs are thus perceived to be best conceived at a local level, where they can take into account the demands of local constituencies and strengths and weaknesses of the local context” (p. 980)</p>	<p>Market principle: competition for a good on a market</p> <p>“Sell goods and/or services on the market to generate economic surplus that can be legitimately appropriated by owners.” (p. 980)</p>
Organizational form	<p>Civic principle: democratic governance and enrolment to the group</p> <p>“The nonprofit form (<i>association</i>) is legitimate because of its ownership structure giving power to people who adhere to a social mission. The non-redistribution constraint ensures a real focus on the social goal.” (p. 980)</p> <p>“The social welfare logic further prescribes democratic control as the appropriate way to monitor strategy and operations. Importantly, <i>associations</i> are built, under French law, around democratic principles: members</p>	<p>Industrial principle: search for performance and control</p> <p>“The for-profit form is legitimate because its ownership structure allows it to channel human resources and capital to areas of higher economic return.” (p. 980)</p> <p>“The commercial logic rewards efficiency and control (D’Aunno et al., 2000), which is best achieved through for-profit entities that grant shareholders control over the organizational goals and operations, and channel human resources and capital to areas of high economic return” (p. 980)</p>

	who demonstrate their commitment to the mission democratically elect, among themselves, a volunteer board of directors that is in charge of the <i>association's</i> leadership.” (p. 980)	
Legitimate owners	Civic principle: democratic governance “The legitimate owners of sites are those who adhere to and are willing to protect the organization’s social mission” (p. 984)	Market principle: desire for individual possession “The legitimate owners of sites are those who have invested capital in the sites” (p. 984)
Shape of the sites	Civic principle: possession by the group “Sites should be structured as autonomous entities that allow for local members to take ownership of the site.” (p. 984)	Industrial principle: search for performance and reliability “Sites should be structured as entities that allow for control and oversight from the owners.” (p. 984)
Governance mechanism	Civic principle: democratic governance “Democratic control, which is, by law, constitutive of the <i>association</i> status, is the appropriate way to monitor strategy and operations, allowing organizations to take into account local social needs.” (p. 980)	Industrial principle: organizational optimization through hierarchy and quality control “Hierarchical control is the appropriate way to monitor strategy and operations in a way that ensures consistency of products and services and efficient allocation of resources.” (p. 980) “Predictability in the quality of a service or product is a key determinant of purchase: consistency and uniformity in production are a source of sustainable revenues.” (p. 980-981)
Use of profit	Civic principle: subordination of individual interest to the general will “The legitimate use of profits is its reinvestment in the mission of the organization.” (p. 984)	Market principle: retribution of transaction “The legitimate use of profits is the distribution of dividends to shareholders in proportion to the capital invested.” (p. 984)

Location of procedures	Industrial principle: adaptation to local conditions, weight of local expertise “Procedures should be adapted at the local level to adapt to the specific needs and resources of the local environment.” (p. 985) “Local actors, as legitimate experts of local needs, should be involved in the leadership of local sites.” (p. 984)	Industrial principle: search for predictability, reliability, weight of national expertise “Procedures should be standardized because this is a source of consistency and efficiency gains.” (p. 985) “Experts, mobilized at the national level, are legitimate to address organizational and strategic challenges.” (p. 984)
Control mechanisms	Industrial principle: adaptation to local conditions “No central resources are needed to monitor sites because practices designed at the local level should also be controlled at the local level.” (p. 985)	Industrial principle: search for predictability, reliability “Centrally designed standard procedures should be monitored centrally, thus requiring the mobilization of resources at the central level.” (p. 985)
Identity	Industrial principles: adaptation to local conditions “The brand should be defined at the local level, as a way for local actors to express their knowledge and identity.” (p. 985)	Industrial principle: standardization “The brand should be unified across all sites to project consistency in identity and quality.” (p. 985)
Professional legitimacy	Civic principle: subordination of individual interest to the general will “Professional legitimacy is driven by contribution to the social mission.” (p. 980)	Industrial principle: primacy of competency and expertise “Professional legitimacy is driven by technical and managerial expertise.” (p. 980)

Appendix 3 – Higher common principles associated with academic science and commercial logics in Murray (2010)

Characteristics	Logic of academic science	Commercial logic
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<p>Goal</p>	<p>Civic principle: contribution to the group “The logic of academic science attends to the pursuit of knowledge for knowledge’s sake.” (p. 348) Fame principle: search for visibility, for being considered “The fight for priority is the engine that energizes the disclosure of scientific results (Merton, 1957)” (p. 348)</p>	<p>Market principle: desire for individual possession “The institutional logic of commercial science is directed at turning ideas into private property and economic rewards, elaborating a logic built around the degree to which a scientist can exclude others from replicating his work and thus appropriate the value created by that knowledge” (p. 348)</p>
<p>Production process</p>	<p>Fame principle: search for visibility and reputation through publishing “Like other university-based scholarly pursuits in the humanities and social sciences, it is subject to the exchange cycle of knowledge production, disclosure, and reward.” (p. 348) Fame principle: primacy of reputation and trust “However, publication is the predominant means of disclosure and initiates an exchange that lies at the heart of the institutional logic of academic science: knowledge described in a publication is a gift made in exchange for the hope of recognition and adjudicated by peers through the review process” (p. 348)</p>	<p>Market principle: desire for exclusive possession “This protection was traditionally achieved through secrecy.” (p. 348) Industrial principle: objectivity of the selection process based on rules and standardization “Legal guidelines define the “rules” of patenting. These laws cover not only what constitutes patentable matter but also the requirements that the ideas be nonobvious, novel, and useful. These standards are more broadly applicable (but bounded) compared to standards in publishing, which vary by journal.” (p. 348) Market principle: mediation through transactions “The adjudication of patentability does not operate through a peer-review system. Instead, a patent office and its professional examiners make this determination through a series of negotiations that include the scientist and lawyers (Cockburn, Kortum, and Stern 2003). As a result, while disclosure through publication takes only a few months (in the physical and life sciences), the granting of a patent takes an average of three years. The negotiation of rights continues after a patent is granted, with “interested”</p>

		parties having the right to challenge the patent in formal legal proceedings (not through peer scientists, who adjudicate claims of fraud in academic science).” (p. 348-350)
Rewards expected	<p>Fame principle: primacy of reputation and trust “Recognition is directly valued by those who engage in academic science and is reinforced and translated into future resources through a cycle of credit (Latour and Woolgar 1979).” (p. 348) “Priority leading to credit, recognition and status” (p. 349)</p>	<p>Market principle: desire of possession “Rights leading to the exclusion and the right to appropriate licenses” (p. 349) Market principle: opportunism “Like publications, patents also establish priority for their inventors; however, this is incidental to the property rights that are conferred to their owner and serve to complete the commercial logic of exchange, since they can be used to extract economic rewards from others.” (p. 350) “In addition, an important feature of a patent is that it distinguishes between the inventors—those individuals who developed the ideas—and the owner (as-signee) of the property rights, with the result being that the rewards of patenting can be contractually transferred to others and can be captured by the owner, with or without the agreement of the inventor.” (p. 350)</p>
Injunctions to exchange	<p>Fame principle: required to be visible “Strong normative requirements (with different terms” (p. 349)</p>	<p>Market principle: respect of individual freedom to operate transactions “No obligation to trade” (p. 349)</p>
Concerned actors	<p>Domestic principle: construction of an ‘entre-soi’ “While publishing is a matter for individual discretion (in academia)” (p. 348) “Exchange partners: homogeneous – other scientists” (p. 349)</p>	<p>Industrial principle: primacy of competency and expertise “Patenting (in industry and academia) is undertaken at the discretion of different constituencies: university administrators or industrial managers, technology</p>

		transfer officers (TTOs), lawyers, and investors.” (p. 348)
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Appendix 4 – Higher common principles associated with ecologizing and economizing logics in York et al. (2016)

Characteristics	Ecologizing logic	Economizing logic
Goals and symbols	<p>Civic principle: subordination of individual interest to the general will “WRA and other environmental SMOs in Colorado espoused a logic of ecologizing, emphasizing interdependence and maintenance of relationships that perpetuate human and natural communities (Frederick, 1995). An ecologizing logic prioritizes goals of environmental preservation and recognizes nature’s inherent moral value.” (p. 589) “Values focused on life preservation through community and linkage to nature” (p. 591) “Measure progress through conservation of nature and life” (p. 591) “Natural environment is under attack by negative externalities of business” (p. 591)</p>	<p>Industrial principle: search for efficiency and performance, optimization of resources “The goals of the economizing logic are linked to the ideals of efficiency, wealth creation, and speed.” (p. 588) “Seek the efficient use of resources for material improvement” (p. 591) “Measure progress through economic profits” (p. 591) “Natural environment is a resource to be utilized by business and society” (p. 591)</p>
Governance	<p>Civic principle: primacy of the law “Regulatory intervention is required to increase adoption of wind energy” (p. 591) Industrial and civic principles: optimization of collective costs “We need a federal policy that recognizes the true costs of our energy appetite... The impact on the</p>	<p>Industrial principle: optimization of resources and costs “The goals of economizing were also embedded in the governance of Colorado’s electricity industry through the CPUC. This regulatory agency consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state senate. The CPUC oversees the rates and resource plans of all utilities</p>

	global environment and the lives of our sons and daughters.” (p. 591)	and was charged by state law to require utilities to seek the “least-cost” option for energy production” (p. 588) Industrial principle: search for efficiency “Regulatory interference with free markets regarding wind energy will lead to inefficiency and human needs not being met” (p. 591) Industrial principle: search for reliability “Mandating the use of this expensive, fluctuating energy source will not only increase electricity rates, it will wreak havoc on the reliability of the electric grid.” (p. 591)
Practices	Industrial and civic principle: optimization of resources and collective costs “Wind energy should be adopted to reduce environmental degradation” (p. 591) “Do something about climate change as well as all the other external costs related to our heavy reliance on fossil fuels... wind energy has been a big part of that.” (p. 591)	Industrial principle: optimization of resources and costs “Wind energy should only be adopted when customers demand it and are willing to pay and cost is acceptable” (p. 591) “If we’re going to have to compete for customers, we better understand who they are, what they want, what we could offer them, how we could make money off of them ... Some alternative ways of utilities making money.” (p. 591)

Appendix 5 – Higher common principles associated with religious and market logics in Gümüşay et al. (2020)

Characteristics	Religious logic	Market logic
Mission of the organization	Civic principle: refusal of individual interest “Islamic banking explicitly bans the payment of interest” (p. 127)	Market logic: financial opportunism through a diversified offer

	<p>“Likewise, it prohibits speculation and risk trading, as in conventional derivatives” (p. 127)</p> <p>Domestic principle: respect of traditional religious rules and sanction if not compliant</p> <p>“To accommodate these diverse views, they later discussed a different credit card model that would devolve this debate to the customer by obliging them to sign a document in which they committed to adhere to Sharia standards. Through regular monitoring, the bank could reprimand customers and even terminate the business relationship in case of misuse.” (p. 138)</p>	<p>“The first provider of Islamic compliant financial products and services in Germany” (p. 139)</p> <p>Industrial principle: search for objectivity, transparency and efficiency</p> <p>“They frequently referred to deliberately vague higher-order values of sustainability, transparency and trustworthiness, which are not explicitly religious, but straddle market and religious concerns.” (p. 140)</p>
<p>Governance</p>	<p>Domestic principle: consultation of seniors to ensure tradition is respected</p> <p>“Bank representatives frequently discussed their evolving strategy with officials of the four largest Muslim organizations in Germany, representing over 2000 mosques, to gain their approval as legitimating stakeholders and their business as potential customers” (p. 135)</p> <p>Civic principles: representativity of the different departments</p> <p>“More formally, the bank’s internal Ethics Council consulted an external panel of three prominent Islamic scholars that formed the external Ethics Council to ensure religious compliance. Together they formed a construction that weaved throughout the entire organization, as members of the internal council were at the same time positioned across departments, and the advice given impacted the whole organization</p>	

	from practices, processes to products and structures” (p. 135)	
Managerial principles and organizational practices	<p>Domestic principle: respect of traditional values “Proponents of this strong view demanded a full commitment to the spirit of Islamic law and a comprehensive reinvention of banking based on the primacy of Islamic values : Islamic banking is not just about the product. It is about values. (...) What is the underlying idea behind Islamic conformity? (...) By this holistic approach, I understand that we do not just abide by strict rules, but go beyond and include sustainability, animal protection, and so on.”” (p. 138)</p> <p>Inspired principles: recognition of singularity “For instance, the bank planned to impose a ‘no beard’ policy for male staff as a signal of compliance with market conventions of professionalism. Some staff, however, considered it an unacceptable intrusion in their religious expression. Heated debates culminated in one manager storming down the corridor red-faced – and the bank abandoning the policy.” (p. 137)</p> <p>Domestic principle: respect of rituals and traditions “Religious practices typically took staff away from their desks, a situation that employers usually sought to minimize. Yet, management typically scheduled meetings around prayers or paused for them. On Fridays, many employees extended their lunchbreak, self-selecting into</p>	<p>Industrial principle: primacy of compliance and reliability “Other managers endorsed religious compliance and rejected any plans to raise ethical standards beyond strict prescriptions. They aimed to fit religion into the market. Using the vocabulary of the market, they considered Islamic compliance a “risk”, “cost” or means to unlock the German market.” (p. 138)</p> <p>Industrial principle: objective standardization and measurement instruments “When the Head of Compliance developed the bank’s compliance management standards, he took the market-typical seven pillars of compliance and added “Islamic Finance discussion and concerns” as an eighth column to his excel spreadsheet” (p. 138) “Embodying personal values was far from straightforward, however. Performance metrics and compliance standards cut across individuals’ religious beliefs. Products that over- or underemphasized religious prescriptions or communications were felt to instrumentalize religion in pursuit of profit.” (p. 140)</p>

	<p>groups of like-minded colleagues when visiting the mosque together for the congregational midday sermon and prayer, as the Quran restricts work at this time” (p. 141)</p> <p>Domestic principle: material objects referring to religious traditions</p> <p>“The prayer room was the most intuitive place to note how staff used different physical places to sustain separate conversations and give salience to religion or market. It engaged all senses in carving out space from the office environment. Its spatial separation, incense sticks, devotional atmosphere, and colorful prayer rugs facing Mecca formed a stark contrast to the monotone grey, black and white of the conference facilities, reception areas, and work stations. Notably, KT Bank had consciously rented this space in the financial center of Frankfurt, “the finance capital of Germany”” (p. 141)</p>	
<p>Organizational identity</p>		<p>Industrial principle: objectivity of the brand image and standardization</p> <p>“We need to be careful what associations are connected with Kuwait and Turkey. This is why the reorientation to call us KT Bank, not Kuvayt Türk, is a step in the right direction.” (p. 139)</p> <p>Industrial principle: optimization of visual resources by selecting ambivalent elements, adaptation to local conditions</p> <p>“For instance, visual presentations such as images on calendars or products used very subtle religious symbols. Those versed in Islam would recognize their</p>

		<p>religious connotation, but others could enjoy them as artistic or cultural artifacts. The most visible instance of this interpretive flexibility was KT Bank’s logo. It shows a yellow date tree on a green background. For those unfamiliar with the Islamic faith, this may seem an unremarkable choice, possibly evoking a sense of environmental or economic sustainability as supported by mentions of the “long-living and sustainable palm tree”. Muslims, by contrast, would recognize green as the ‘color of Islam’ and associate the date with divine nourishment” (p. 139)</p> <p>“From among three alternatives, the bank’s leadership selected the marketing campaign whose subtle imagery signaled religious values to the religiously informed, while offering secular business readings for everybody else. In fact, a senior manager emphasized their wish to simultaneously speak to different target groups in a meeting with the agency. Central to this subtlety were slogans that play with double meanings in German. For instance, one campaign slogan translates as: “Now there is a bank that does not trade with everything, but always with accountability.” Another reads: “Now there is a bank that does not speculate, but invests sensibly.” These signaled KT Bank’s religious commitments not to speculate or trade in improper goods, but could also be interpreted as a distinctive market position by secular observers.” (p. 139)</p>
<p>Discourses and languages</p>	<p>Domestic principle: values expressed in the traditional language “The “outsider” coauthors noted the same mechanism for carving out a niche for religious</p>	<p>Industrial principle: vocabulary focused on figures, indicators and financial models “Finally, staff accommodated competing commitments to religion or market through languages. Intuitively,</p>

	<p>sentiments. People expressed these in Turkish or Arabic, rather than in the official office languages, English or German. They fluidly switched languages in both informal conversations and formal meetings.” (p. 142)</p>	<p>people spoke “banking” predominantly through the language of numbers, but also couched their concerns in professional jargon and abbreviations. They used complicated financial models and spreadsheets that only experts could decipher, or referred to their minimum requirement for risk management as “MaRisk”” (p. 142)</p>
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