



University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

# Lens or prism? How organisations sustain multiple and competing reputations

Harvey, WS, Tourky, M, Knight, E and Kitchen, PJ

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/EJM-03-2016-0122>

<b>Title</b>	Lens or prism? How organisations sustain multiple and competing reputations
<b>Authors</b>	Harvey, WS, Tourky, M, Knight, E and Kitchen, PJ
<b>Publication title</b>	European Journal of Marketing
<b>Publisher</b>	Emerald
<b>Type</b>	Article
<b>USIR URL</b>	This version is available at: <a href="http://usir.salford.ac.uk/id/eprint/40777/">http://usir.salford.ac.uk/id/eprint/40777/</a>
<b>Published Date</b>	2017

USIR is a digital collection of the research output of the University of Salford. Where copyright permits, full text material held in the repository is made freely available online and can be read, downloaded and copied for non-commercial private study or research purposes. Please check the manuscript for any further copyright restrictions.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: [library-research@salford.ac.uk](mailto:library-research@salford.ac.uk).



European Journal  
of Marketing

**Lens or Prism? How organisations sustain multiple and competing reputations**

Journal:	<i>European Journal of Marketing</i>
Manuscript ID	EJM-03-2016-0122.R2
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Keywords:	Corporate reputations, Case Study, Stakeholders, Geographies, Professional service firms, Prism

SCHOLARONE™  
Manuscripts

1  
2  
3  
4 **LENS OR PRISM? HOW ORGANISATIONS SUSTAIN MULTIPLE AND**  
5  
6 **COMPETING REPUTATIONS**  
7

8  
9 **ABSTRACT**  
10

11  
12 **Purpose (mandatory)**  
13

14  
15 This paper challenges singular definitions, measurements and applications of corporate  
16  
17 reputation which tend to be reductionist. We rebuff such narrow representations of reputation  
18  
19 by showing the multiplicity of reputation in the case of a global management consulting firm  
20  
21 and demonstrate how it has sustained such reputations.  
22  
23

24  
25 **Design/methodology/approach (mandatory)**  
26

27  
28 Using a large cross-country qualitative case study based on interviews, focus groups, non-  
29  
30 participant observations, workshops and a fieldwork diary, dimensions of reputation are  
31  
32 highlighted by drawing on perceptions from multiple stakeholder groups in different  
33  
34 geographies.  
35

36  
37 **Findings (mandatory)**  
38

39  
40 We find significant differences in perceptions of reputation between and within stakeholder  
41  
42 groups, with perceptions changing across dimensions and geographies.  
43

44  
45 **Originality/value (mandatory)**  
46

47  
48 The theoretical implications of the research indicate a plurality of extant reputations,  
49  
50 suggesting that a prism is more suited to representing corporate reputation than a singular  
51  
52 lens-like focus which is too narrow to constitute reputation. This paper offers theoretical and  
53  
54 practical suggestions for how global firms can build and sustain multiple and competing  
55  
56 corporate reputations.  
57  
58  
59  
60

## KEY WORDS

Corporate reputations; Case Study; Stakeholders; Geographies; Professional service firms; Prism

## INTRODUCTION

This paper challenges the narrow, lens-like portrayal of corporate reputation in which companies are depicted as if ‘cut from a single cloth’ (Fryxell and Wang, 1994; Walker, 2010). This limited focus has been evidenced, for example, in approaches to corporate reputation that seek to define impression-generated, trait-based characteristics under certain finite conditions (Fombrun 1996). We argue that such narrow depictions of corporate reputation may betray deeper prism-like strands shaping the way in which corporate reputations are built and maintained in global business environments, through the multiple stories that emerge from actors who engage relationally with firms.

To explore this issue, we conduct an in-depth qualitative study of a multinational professional service firm. Counter-intuitively, professional service firms may appear unlikely candidates for the study of multiple reputations since they strive to project a single, socially responsible and ‘elite’ corporate image to clients despite the multifaceted components of their human resource management systems (Empson, 2001). Yet, as extreme cases, this makes them ideal candidates for theorising by seeking to capture how multiple reputations emerge despite efforts towards uniformity across countries, practice groups, and hierarchical organisational levels.

In addressing the research aims, a number of contributions are made to the reputation literature. First, in contrast to prior assumptions in the literature (Fombrun, 1996), we show how different and even competing dimensions of reputation co-exist within a single global

1  
2  
3 organisation, which is what we term the prism effect. Second, we demonstrate how these  
4  
5 reputations are framed by stakeholder groups and highlight how the plurality of perceptions of  
6  
7 organisations across diverse stakeholder groups are sustained. Third, our data indicate  
8  
9 contrasting reputations geographically, that is nationally and regionally. Overall, we present  
10  
11 an alternative perspective and definition of reputation by revealing its rich prism-like  
12  
13 qualities.  
14  
15

## 16 17 **THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### 18 19 **Corporate reputation as a single lens**

20  
21  
22 Corporate reputation is commonly understood as a stakeholder's overall evaluation of an  
23  
24 organisation over time (Abratt and Kleyn (2012: 1050; Gotsi and Wilson, 2001: 29). This  
25  
26 evaluation is based on the stakeholder's direct experiences with the company, any form of  
27  
28 communication and symbolism that provides information about the firm's actions and/or a  
29  
30 comparison with the actions of other leading rivals (Gotsi and Wilson, 2001). In this respect,  
31  
32 corporate reputation is seen as an aggregate concept, in which internal and external  
33  
34 perceptions combine in a synthetic and singular view of what the organisation represents to  
35  
36 others. This can evidently be benchmarked in relation to competitors, who may in turn  
37  
38 perceive this as positive, negative or neutral (Walker, 2010). In this view, corporate reputation  
39  
40 is not a passing impression about an organisation, but a singular, consistent set of beliefs held  
41  
42 by diverse stakeholders – that is, what stakeholders actually think about the organisation  
43  
44 (Brown et al., 2006).  
45  
46  
47  
48

49  
50 The trouble with these definitions is that they overlap with other related but different concepts  
51  
52 such as corporate or organisational identity and image (Verčič and Verčič, 2007). Corporate  
53  
54 identity (hereafter, "CI") is what the organisation 'is', for example, its intrinsic characteristics,  
55  
56 internal attributes, or 'traits' (e.g. strategy, culture, core competencies) that give an  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 organisation its specificity, stability and coherence (Cornelissen and Elving, 2003: 115), albeit  
4  
5 transmitted through formal and informal communication channels and visual cues by which  
6  
7 an audience can recognise the company and distinguish it from others (Kitchen and Schultz,  
8  
9 2001; Kitchen et al., 2013). CI has been primarily used as a marketing tool concerning an  
10  
11 organisation's presentation to audiences in favourable ways that serve to enhance external  
12  
13 relations and positively influence business outcomes. Accordingly, and for a significant time  
14  
15 period, CI has been used interchangeably with visual design, organisational symbol or  
16  
17 landmark (Kiriakidou and Millward, 2000). Demonstrably, though, CI is more than these  
18  
19 elements; it is a set of attributes that denotes the ways in which a company operates, behaves  
20  
21 and presents itself to diverse stakeholders (Melewar et al., 2003). These attributes encompass  
22  
23 the organisation's communication, design, culture, behaviour, structure, industry identity and  
24  
25 strategy, which make CI intrinsically related to corporate image (Melewar and  
26  
27 Karaosmanoglu, 2006: 864). Thus, CI serves as a connecting linkage between a company and  
28  
29 its external stakeholders (Aaker, 2004), and underpins corporate uniqueness and  
30  
31 distinctiveness (De Chernatony and Harris, 2000). It is also considered to be a strategic  
32  
33 resource for building credibility, awareness and support among stakeholders (Melewar, 2003),  
34  
35 and tends to be championed by senior managers (Brown et al., 2006).  
36  
37  
38  
39

40  
41 Balmer and Greyser (2002: 73-75) sought to disaggregate corporate identity through their  
42  
43 AC<sup>2</sup>ID Test framework, which recognised five different types of identity. First, actual identity  
44  
45 consists of the current attributes of the corporation; second, communicated identity being the  
46  
47 controllable (e.g. advertising) and non-controllable communication (e.g. word-of-mouth) of  
48  
49 the organisation; third, conceived identity are the perceptions of internal and external  
50  
51 stakeholders; fourth, ideal identity is the optimum position of the organisation in the market at  
52  
53 a particular point in time based on research and analysis; and fifth, desired identity is the  
54  
55 aspiration and vision of senior managers for the organisation. Balmer and Greyser (2002) note  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 that organisations have ‘multiple identities’, and recognise that each identity type may have  
4  
5 nuances depending, for example, on the market and/or the stakeholder group in question.  
6  
7 Suvadjis et al. (2012) expand further, identifying not only the multidimensionality of CI, but  
8  
9 also the multiple images of organisations among stakeholders.  
10

11  
12 Despite Blomback and Brunninge’s (2009) claim that CI has dominated the marketing  
13  
14 literature by focusing on how identity is communicated to external stakeholders, the  
15  
16 management and organisational literature has addressed the concept of identity in relation to  
17  
18 ‘organisational identity’ (hereafter, “OI”) (Hatch and Schultz, 1997). OI refers to “a collective  
19  
20 shared understanding of an organisation’s distinctive values and characteristics” (Hatch and  
21  
22 Schultz, 1997:386) with emphasis on how members conceive OI (Stuart, 2002; Verbos *et al.*,  
23  
24 2007). In this context, identity is conceptualised from an (internal) employee perspective  
25  
26 through the relationship between staff and their company (Balmer, 2008) which leads to OI  
27  
28 being “held in organisation members’ minds” (Dutton and Dukerich, 1991:547). OI is  
29  
30 expressed by members through shared meaning and belonging (Cornelissen et al., 2007),  
31  
32 through an organisation’s values, purpose and knowledge based on its history (Gioia et al.,  
33  
34 2013) and its everyday behavior and practices (Nag et al., 2007). In broad terms, OI has  
35  
36 traditionally had an internal focus on employees which concentrates on how they conceive  
37  
38 identity, emphasising what is central, enduring and distinctive to an organisation or its key  
39  
40 units of analysis (Albert and Whetten, 1995). This is in contrast to CI which has a more overt  
41  
42 external focus that concentrates on how identity is communicated to external  
43  
44 customers/stakeholders (Blomback and Brunninge, 2009). From a philosophical stand, OI  
45  
46 researchers are concerned with exploring ‘who are we?’ relative to CI researchers who are  
47  
48 concerned with exploring ‘what are we?’ (Balmer and Greyser, 2003).  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54

55 Recently, the organisation theory and marketing perspectives on identity have cross-fertilised  
56  
57 each other (Blombäck and Brunninge, 2009), leading to a coalition of the two streams of  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 thought. We acknowledge CI as a broad, holistic, multidisciplinary concept incorporating  
4  
5 different internal and external elements (Melewar and Karaosmanoglu, 2006). It is considered  
6  
7 the sum of all the factors that define and project 'what the organisation is', 'what it stands  
8  
9 for', 'what it does', 'how it does it' and 'where it is going' (Melewar, 2003). This is based on  
10  
11 the premise that CI is based on OI, which was suggested by Balmer (2001) as the 'ideal'  
12  
13 explanation of the relationship between CI and OI.  
14  
15

16  
17 In relation to image, corporate identity takes an internal/corporate perspective in that it  
18  
19 represents what a company believes it is in terms of its strategy, culture, structure and history,  
20  
21 which is the basis for communicating its distinctive projected image (Cornelissen et al.,  
22  
23 2007), while image refers to the way in which an external party perceives an organisation at a  
24  
25 given point in time (Hatch and Schultz, 2002). Image can thus be considered as a snapshot of  
26  
27 'perceived identity' of external stakeholders, while reputation is regarded as the aggregated  
28  
29 perceptions developed as internal and external stakeholders receive more information over  
30  
31 time about an organisation (Ind, 1997; Abratt and Kleyn, 2012) and is deemed to be more  
32  
33 enduring. Although some authors acknowledge the similarities between image and reputation,  
34  
35 several distinctions are made. Hawabhay *et al.* (2009) note that the distinction between  
36  
37 corporate image and reputation is based on a historical perspective, that is, the number of  
38  
39 years that a company has maintained its survival with consistently favourable behaviour  
40  
41 (Fombrun and Van Riel, 1997). Here, reputation is considered in more long-term timeframes  
42  
43 than corporate image.  
44  
45  
46

47  
48 Foreman et al. (2012: 180) argue that reputation stems from OI because the values and  
49  
50 behaviours that members display will affect how third parties form reputational judgements.  
51  
52 However, Harvey et al. (2016) show in the context of a global management consulting firm  
53  
54 that there can be a serious disconnect between the perceptions of senior managers and those of  
55  
56 employees and clients, implying a conflict between its identity and reputation which require  
57  
58  
59  
60



1  
2  
3 remediation. A similar problem was identified by Balmer and Greyser (2002: 75) who argued  
4  
5 that a lack of alignment between any two identities causes dissonance and a potential  
6  
7 weakening of the organisation through for example employee disengagement or customer or  
8  
9 client dissatisfaction (Cornelissen et al., 2007). In contrast, Verčič and Verčič (2007) found  
10  
11 that an organisation's identity and image can be different without necessarily any negative  
12  
13 effect on an organisation's financial performance because it can serve varying purposes for  
14  
15 different actors.  
16  
17

18  
19 This suggests that prior work on CI has been overly narrow in viewing corporate reputation as  
20  
21 a single aggregation of themes, albeit through multiple criteria. Whetten (1997) argues that  
22  
23 the level of agreement among relevant stakeholders surrounding an organisation's reputation  
24  
25 is important because it has implications for the strength of the organisation's reputation.  
26  
27

28 Fombrun et al. (2000: 253) developed the Reputation Quotient (RQ), arguing for six main  
29  
30 dimensions (emotional appeal, products and services, vision and leadership, workplace  
31  
32 environment, social and environmental responsibility, and financial performance) which are  
33  
34 perceived differently depending on the stakeholder, hence justifying – perhaps inadvertently –  
35  
36 the need for understanding perceptions from multiple stakeholders. Walsh and Wiedmann  
37  
38 (2004) extended Fombrun et al.'s (2000) work in the same theoretical tradition, suggesting  
39  
40 support for the six dimensions, but also found an additional four dimensions in German firms,  
41  
42 namely fairness, sympathy, transparency and perceived customer orientation. Schwaiger  
43  
44 (2004) further augmented these by suggesting that other dimensions such as fairness towards  
45  
46 competitors, while transparency, openness and credibility were also important. Moreover,  
47  
48 Barnett et al. (2006) delineated corporate reputation against three different criteria: reputation  
49  
50 as a state of awareness, an assessment, and as an asset, while Lange et al. (2011) developed  
51  
52 three further important dimensions: 'being known', 'being known for something' and  
53  
54 'generalized favourability'. More recently, Olmedo-Cifuentes et al. (2014) outlined 13  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 potential dimensions of reputation, with a further nine dimensions not identified by previous  
4  
5 authors (such as business strategy, organisation structure, human resources, organisational  
6  
7 culture, ethics, brand image and global reach). Undoubtedly, these themes, criteria, and  
8  
9 dimensions could be augmented indefinitely.  
10

11  
12 However, theoretically, these approaches to corporate reputation draw on the impressionist  
13  
14 school in which reputations are constructed through clearly defined, relatively static, trait-  
15  
16 based characteristics. We describe these approaches as 'lens-like', taking a metaphor from  
17  
18 physics. Lenses focus light by concentrating light spectra into a single image. In the same  
19  
20 way, the evaluative and impressionist school seek to frame the construction of reputation onto  
21  
22 a single, coherent construct. However, given that stakeholder groups can have different  
23  
24 perceptions of a firm (Helm 2007), a key question arises as to whether and how firms can  
25  
26 sustain many reputations, even when these reputations do not necessarily complement each  
27  
28 other in a coherent manner?  
29  
30  
31

## 32 33 **METHOD** 34 35

### 36 **Case selection** 37

38  
39 To examine this question, we conducted an interview-based study of a large global  
40  
41 management consulting firm, titled under the pseudonym, 'Novel Solutions'. This was an  
42  
43 appropriate sector to focus on because the management consulting sector has long been  
44  
45 regarded as sensitive to issues of business ranking, client regard, and prestige as conferred by  
46  
47 others. This consciousness of corporate reputation has given rise to various studies of the  
48  
49 networked nature of reputation in the management consulting sector (Glückler and  
50  
51 Armbrüster 2003), the way consultants use rhetoric to construct their own reputation  
52  
53 (Berglund and Werr, 2000), as well as recognition of the ways 'liminality' may be used to  
54  
55 project images of innovation, authority, and legitimacy (Sturdy et al., 2009; Suddaby and  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Greenwood, 2005). Management consulting scholars have given their attention to questions of  
4  
5 image and identity in the sector paradoxically, because these elements are difficult to obtain  
6  
7 and evaluate given the composite and often temporary nature of the sector in which  
8  
9 employees are attracted from diverse quarters (Greenwood et al., 2005; Fombrun, 1996;  
10  
11 Rindova et al., 2005).

12  
13  
14 Second, Novel Insights was an appropriate firm choice as it is one of the leading global  
15  
16 management consulting firms striving for elite status among the very top echelons, meaning  
17  
18 that a positive reputation across its different functions, stakeholders and geographic locations  
19  
20 was crucial. This allowed us to examine how corporate reputations stretched beyond  
21  
22 geographical boundaries, both in terms of external client perceptions as well as the location of  
23  
24 different regional offices. Existing studies have suggested this as a promising area of research  
25  
26 given the limited empirical work to date (Greenwood *et al.*, 1994; Von Nordenflycht, 2010).

### 30 **Data collection**

31  
32  
33 In order to assess corporate reputation from the perspective of both internal and external  
34  
35 stakeholders, qualitative interviews were conducted with 116 participants across 8 countries  
36  
37 (Austria [n=16], China [n=21], Croatia [n=11], Czech Republic [n=10], France [n=6],  
38  
39 Germany [n=33], Hungary [n=2] and the UK [n=17]). First, internal respondents (n=56) were  
40  
41 selected in consultation with an experienced Novel Insights partner and senior consultant  
42  
43 based on a range of tenures within the firm: senior (6+ years tenure); middle (4-6 years) and  
44  
45 junior (0-3 years) employees. Interviewees ranged from managing partners of country offices  
46  
47 to partners, project managers, senior consultants, consultants and internees. Introductions to  
48  
49 internal respondents were snowballed in order to achieve a larger sample to avoid selection  
50  
51 biases, and validate our findings across a larger population of employees and geographic  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60 locations.

1  
2  
3 Sampling was carried out with the aim of understanding how perceptions differed across  
4 various positions within the firm as well as across geographic regions. There is a lack of  
5 empirical multi-country studies within the theoretical literature on corporate reputation and in  
6 management research generally (Tsui, 2007). We chose a range of international offices  
7 outside of North America as most studies of corporate reputation tend to be US-based.  
8 Interviews were conducted in company offices for several days at a time, giving the  
9 opportunity for substantial informal non-participant observation and for discussion with  
10 individuals and teams when they were in the office.  
11  
12

13  
14 In addition, we interviewed external stakeholders (n=60), which included clients, non-clients,  
15 competitors, and alumni, with some interviewees occupying more than one category. These  
16 respondents were identified in consultation with senior members within Novel Insights, and a  
17 similar snowball approach was adopted. We requested to speak to external stakeholders with a  
18 wide range of relationships with the firm (e.g. long-term and short-term clients, former  
19 employees with differing experiences as an employee). We had ongoing face-to-face  
20 conversations with key contacts of the firm to ensure that a broad perspective was captured  
21 from the internal and external stakeholders we interviewed. We also asked interviewees to  
22 recommend people who they thought had similar and different views to themselves of the  
23 firm's reputation. We interviewed internal and external stakeholders to respond to concepts in  
24 the corporate reputation literature attentive to perceptions gathered from those both inside and  
25 outside the organisation (Mahon, 2002; Chun, 2005). All interviews with internal and external  
26 stakeholders were conducted in English, with a small number of interviews with external  
27 stakeholders requiring a translator.  
28  
29

30  
31 Interviews were typically conducted face-to-face, although a small number of interviews were  
32 conducted over the telephone; and all interviews were recorded and transcribed. Interviewees  
33 were asked open-ended questions about their perceptions of Novel Insights as well as closed-  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 ended questions about how resultant reputations compared to competitors. Our semi-  
4  
5 structured interview questions explored perceptions of the firm's reputation internally and  
6  
7 externally, through for example probing on perceptions of quality of work, its functional  
8  
9 expertise, and factors which made the firm distinctive for different stakeholders and  
10  
11 perceptions of the firm's reputation in different geographic regions. We explored and probed  
12  
13 particular themes in greater depth depending upon the nature of the interviewee's response to  
14  
15 questions. In order to triangulate our findings (Yin 2009), interviews were complemented by  
16  
17 four other data sources: non-participant observations, focus groups, one-day partner meetings  
18  
19 and a research fieldwork diary. In relation to non-participant observation, the first author was  
20  
21 located in several offices for several weeks so that employees and clients could be  
22  
23 interviewed and observed. This provided important insights around how the firm sought to  
24  
25 position its reputation through the projection of its brand (e.g. via television screens, posters  
26  
27 and stationery). Two focus groups were conducted towards the end of the fieldwork with 3 or  
28  
29 4 employees, clients and students, to probe key topics highlighted during interviews that we  
30  
31 wished to explore in greater depth with internal and external stakeholders. Three one-day  
32  
33 workshops were arranged at the end of the fieldwork with 24 partners from different practice  
34  
35 areas in order to understand how Novel Insights managed its reputation as well as to probe  
36  
37 further into the findings from interviews and focus groups. From the non-participant  
38  
39 observations, focus groups and the one-day meetings, major themes were identified from the  
40  
41 prior interviews and the fieldwork diary, and participants were asked open-ended questions  
42  
43 related to these themes. This enabled us to examine how concepts of reputation emerged for  
44  
45 employees outside of the interview setting. Finally, a fieldwork diary was used to capture  
46  
47 some of the informal, spontaneous and often serendipitous observations and discussions,  
48  
49 which informed our data analysis and interpretation.  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55

56 [Table 2 about here]  
57  
58  
59  
60

## Data analysis

In the first stage of analysis, we developed a rich description of our case setting (Yin, 2009).

We recounted the facets of reputation highlighted by respondents, noting how these varied by demographic, geographic, and hierarchical contexts within the organisation. In the second stage, we used these descriptions to orient ourselves to the raw data, which had been imported into NVivo. Moving between data and the existing literature, we developed a list of first order codes that account for the different perceptions of stakeholders. We relied on the words used by our participants as much as possible. To ensure trustworthiness, an external researcher examined the transcripts for coding as well, and discrepancies were discussed and agreed after talking through in detail the context of particular interviews and focus groups. We then synthesised first order codes into second order themes, which formed the basis for identifying three categories for reputation formulation: dimensions, stakeholders and geography (see Table 2). Dimension referred to the firm's perceived reputation *for something*, being specific attributes related to how they interfaced with the client market. Stakeholders referred to the firm's perceived reputation *with someone*, and how these varied from a stakeholder perspective. Finally, geography referred to the firm's perceived reputation *in someplace*, referring to how physical geography intersected with what firms were known for. These dimensions stemmed from the coding of the data and were labelled by the authors.

Preliminary findings were shared with key respondents in follow-up interviews, providing an opportunity for them to respond to the findings and to explore additional themes (Lincoln and Guba, 1985).

We now recount our findings, focusing on our three categories of reputation formulation sequentially. Within each of these categories, we highlight the multiplicity of views thereby illustrating reputation's prism-like qualities in contrast to a lens-like singularity. Data supporting our constructs is included in Table 3 below.

[Table 3 about here]

## FINDINGS

### Reputation for something (dimensions)

Employees of Novel Insights expressed different perspectives on the reputation of their firm, sometimes focusing on it being known for providing pragmatic and implementable solutions to clients, but also for lacking creativity during the project delivery stage.

#### *Pragmatic reputation*

A core value that the firm projected to multiple stakeholders was its emphasis on providing practical and realistic solutions to clients. This was reflected through responses that clients provided. A Strategy Director of a global manufacturing company in China, for example, said that she knew the firm “very well” and that the company’s strength is “[...] very much results-driven, goal-oriented.” Another Senior Manager of a global manufacturing company in Germany said: “The best reputation they have is in the restructuring field”. A Senior Regional Manager of a consumer goods company in Germany agreed that the firm was seen as the:

“[...] more pragmatic consultants out there. So more like okay they say we can save you about, I don’t know, 100 million and then after all [sic] the project is done, we have at least a collection of matters summing up that 100 million.”

These responses demonstrated a construction of the quality dimension (Lange et al., 2011) which a firm may attempt to project internally and externally. This endeavour to provide clients with customised solutions to their problems is also something that other service firms strive for, with varying degrees of success (Morris and Empson, 1998).

In this case, the firm’s external reputation for pragmatism was mirrored internally in another construction of pragmatic reputation. A Principal of Novel Insights in Germany argued:

“But if you really have a problem and if you want to get it solved, regardless of how, regardless of the timeline, regardless of resources, regardless of whatever, then I



1  
2  
3 definitely would go for [... Novel Insights]. We've really proved [we are able] to get  
4 things done and getting it solved - like in mission-critical projects, you know, projects  
5 where other strategy consultants [have been] already proved to fail.”

6  
7 This claim was consistent with responses from other interviewees (see Table 3), that clients  
8 perceive Novel Insights as a company that delivers results. A Manager of Novel Insights in  
9 Germany said that their clients recognised the firm's ability to provide concrete solutions and  
10 results, which had proved important during the global economic crisis when the emphasis has  
11 been more on cost-cutting and crisis management rather than blue sky strategy projects:  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16

17  
18 “So, at the moment, especially now, in the crisis, they tell me ‘I really need those  
19 operational hands-on guys and don't want to have those brainy [...], a bit more  
20 arrogant consultant guys.’”  
21

22 This is an important insight because certain reputation dimensions such as quality can hold  
23 different levels of value during particular time periods. During the global financial crisis, the  
24 firm's tangible approach secured a lot of work with core clients. Ironically, this was a time  
25 when it was also looking to change its reputation from restructuring and cost-cutting to focus  
26 more on advising companies on pure strategy projects.  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32

33 The above constructs are noteworthy since they concur with notions from Lange et al. (2011)  
34 and Rindova et al. (2007) that reputation forms as convergence emerges among a broad group  
35 of stakeholders and particularly their clients. However, importantly in our data, other  
36 narrative constructions of pragmatic reputation emerged which did not subvert the dominant  
37 narrative but co-existed alongside it. For example, another positive impression of Novel  
38 Insights was that its employees worked closely with the client until the project was  
39 completed. A Human Resources Manager of Novel Insights, said:  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48

49 “I think we are very pragmatic - we don't only develop nice charts and leave our clients  
50 alone with this, but we also support them in the implementation phase. We are really  
51 people who roll up our sleeves, getting things done. Probably a little bit more down-to-  
52 earth than the others.”  
53  
54

55 One criticism external stakeholders had of many of Novel Insights' competitors was that they  
56 tended to spend short and intensive time periods with clients before leaving them to complete  
57  
58  
59  
60



1  
2  
3 the project on their own, often leading to problems. In contrast, one Senior Consultant of  
4  
5 Novel Insights in Vienna, argued:

6  
7  
8 “We don't make some super level strategy that nobody can follow, but more viable  
9 and practical strategies.”

10 The two quotations above suggest the importance of reliability in building reputation. The  
11  
12 ‘super level strategy’ references both high profile strategy projects that prominent  
13  
14 management consulting firms do and the inability of clients to understand and implement  
15  
16 diverse recommendations.  
17

### 18 19 20 *Creativity*

21  
22  
23 One of the additional perceptions constructed of Novel Insights internally and externally was  
24  
25 an apparent weakness in creativity. This seemed to be recognised in the student market with a  
26  
27 graduate of a prestigious university for business studies in Germany describing them as “[...]”  
28  
29 not the most creative.” This perception of a lack of creativity seemed to be held by employees  
30  
31 at all positions across the company. A junior consultant of Novel Insights in Austria, said –  
32  
33 for example that the firm: “[...] has a more pragmatic and concrete reputation than an artistic,  
34  
35 extremely creative, strategic one.” A Senior Consultant of Novel Insights in Germany agreed  
36  
37 that the firm was not known for its strength in strategy:  
38  
39

40  
41 “Well, probably the most fanciest top-level strategy projects, you know – being very  
42  
43 creative, very out-of-the-box thinking. That’s probably something [...Novel Insights]  
44 is not standing for.”

45 This was noteworthy as it showed how reputations about creativity can coexist alongside  
46  
47 reputations of pragmatism. In addition, their reputation about creativity varied across  
48  
49 geographies. Despite the perception that Novel Insights lacked creative thinking across  
50  
51 different levels of the firm, some offices such as France, for instance, considered their  
52  
53 reputation to be strongly creative, which was reflected in their external PR activities and was  
54  
55 mirrored with how their clients articulated their expertise in internal surveys. A Principal of  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Novel Insights in France, for instance, argued that his colleagues truly believe in  
4  
5 entrepreneurship:

6  
7  
8 “So I do believe that the entrepreneurship value is differentiating, especially when you  
9 compare us to [... three major competitors].”

10 The implication here is that entrepreneurship is an important dimension of corporate  
11 reputation. Another Principal of Novel Insights in France recognized the entrepreneurial spirit  
12 of the French office, describing it as “a small boutique” and “dedicated to strategy.” This  
13 perception in France was at odds with perceptions in other offices in Europe such as the  
14 Czech Republic, where a Consultant of Novel Insights, described them as not being as  
15 “analytical” or “out-of-the-box thinkers” compared to competitors. These results suggest, as  
16 discussed below in the context of China and the UK, geographic variation in the qualities  
17 Novel Insights was perceived as being known for.  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27

### 28 **Reputation with someone (stakeholder)**

29  
30  
31 Our data reflected perceptions of Novel Insights among internal and external stakeholders and  
32 this section focuses on employee perceptions. Responses were stratified into senior (e.g.  
33 Partners and Principals), middle (e.g. Senior Consultants and Project Managers) and junior  
34 (e.g. Consultants and Internees) employees, and the findings indicate multiple layers of  
35 perceptions. Senior members argued that the perception of Novel Insights improved once they  
36 started working for the firm, compared to their previous external perceptions. A Principal of  
37 Novel Insights in France, said that his perception of the firm beforehand was: “[...] part of  
38 those guys who are doing strategic consulting”, whereas his impression shifted to seeing it as  
39 a “very high-end company” once he started working for them. Another Principal for Novel  
40 Insights in France said that external stakeholders had the perception that the firm was “[...] a  
41 bit more bread and butter type of work style than maybe other management consultancies”,  
42 but “[...] usually the clients are then positively surprised once they start working with us.”  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Again, the implication is that the impressions of Novel Insights were initially not particularly  
4  
5 positive, but they improved as employees and clients became more familiar with the  
6  
7 organization. With the first example, the perception of Novel Insights shifted from somewhat  
8  
9 prominent when he was just aware of the organisation, to favourability when his impression  
10  
11 of its work became positive. With the second example, the perception altered from quality for  
12  
13 cost-cutting and restructuring projects ('bread and butter type of work style') to favourability  
14  
15 when clients across a range of projects became satisfied with the work. Employees holding  
16  
17 middle-level positions also indicated a different perception towards Novel Insights before and  
18  
19 while working for the firm. A Senior Consultant for Novel Insights in Eastern Europe  
20  
21 admitted that she "[...] wasn't really that much in touch with their work", although she knew  
22  
23 they were a "top consultancy" and "highly professional". She argued: "[...] before I started  
24  
25 working for [... Novel Insights] I would say maybe that [... our leading competitor] is number  
26  
27 one" and therefore they "deliver higher quality". However, this perception shifted once she  
28  
29 started working for the company and she now argues that the firm's leading competitor is not  
30  
31 delivering higher quality, but "we are about the same". The use of the term 'we' implies a  
32  
33 high level of organisational identification with a perceived alignment between an individual  
34  
35 and organizational values and characteristics. Similarly, a Project Manager of Novel Insights  
36  
37 in Eastern Europe, "had no clue about" the firm's reputation, although he "knew the other  
38  
39 consultancies". However, since he started working for the company, as he noted modestly, it  
40  
41 has "[...] increased the reputation a lot, simply by the fact that we are there now".  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46

47  
48 Among junior employees, the perception of Novel Insights varied geographically. In China,  
49  
50 students considered the reputation of the firm as very strong. An internee of Novel Insights in  
51  
52 China, described the firm as "prestigious" and a lot of his contemporaries were looking to  
53  
54 "pursue a full time position" in the firm. A Consultant of Novel Insights in China admitted  
55  
56 that before he started working for the firm,  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 “[...] you always have some dream” about working for a “big name” and an  
4 “international company”, but when you start working for the firm you become more  
5 “objective” and “[...] see both the good sides and the bad sides”.

6  
7 These quotations illustrate that students were strongly focused on the strength of the firm’s  
8 image, as well as its international prowess when they are applying for jobs. However, junior  
9 employees were more critical and aware of the firm’s core and peripheral strengths for  
10 multiple functions once they were working within the firm, which relates to the concept of  
11 quality.  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16

### 17 18 **Reputation in someplace (geography)** 19

20  
21 There has been very little research focusing on whether firms’ reputations vary  
22 geographically. This is important given the global reach of organisations, including  
23 professional service firms such as management consulting firms. This section analyses the  
24 reputations of Novel Insights among interviewees in China and the UK. It should be  
25 emphasised that this was representative of marked differences in reputations across all eight  
26 countries researched in this study. France, for example, was perceived as highly  
27 entrepreneurial, whereas Germany was perceived as strong in restructuring and cost-cutting.  
28 There is not the space here to analyse all the nuances between countries so we focus on China  
29 and the UK in depth to show some of the reputation differences between an Asian and  
30 European country and an emerging and established market in management consulting.  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42

#### 43 44 *China* 45

46  
47 Most employees interviewed from Shanghai and Beijing considered both offices collectively  
48 when they perceived the firm in China. An HR Manager for Novel Insights in Shanghai, for  
49 example, said: “I would not distinguish Shanghai and Beijing, I think I would rather to see  
50 them together because they are the China office.” A Manager of Novel Insights in Shanghai,  
51 agreed: “[...] they don’t care much about Beijing office or Shanghai office. They are just  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 treated as the China office.” Importantly, employees emphasised that they were working  
4  
5 together rather than benchmarking the reputation of one Chinese office in relation to another.  
6

7 As one Consultant of Novel Insights in Shanghai said:  
8  
9

10 “We don’t compete with each other, and when we have some kind of low time during  
11 the project or we have tough clients, we will telephone each other even at midnight and  
12 just try to communicate and encourage each other.”  
13

14 This reinforces the collaborative and supportive nature of work conducted between both  
15  
16 offices, a finding not necessarily reflected in other global locations. One of the explanations  
17  
18 for this collaborative environment between offices is that they are both relatively new and  
19  
20 expanding, which required cross-office cooperation in order to strengthen the company’s  
21  
22 prominence in China. The company has also experienced expansion into other parts of China  
23  
24 such as Guangzhou, which has required a lot of support from the more established offices in  
25  
26 China.  
27

28  
29 The impression that many respondents from China gave was that the office had developed  
30  
31 very quickly, particularly given the relative infancy of the management consulting sector in  
32  
33 China. In addition, employees held positive perceptions in relation to other global offices.  
34  
35 One Manager of Novel Insights in Shanghai said that she was “very proud” of the Chinese  
36  
37 office which was “number three” within the firm in terms of size and profit and despite the  
38  
39 fact that she felt the firm needed to “invest more in China”, the offices in Shanghai and  
40  
41 Beijing have demonstrated that they are able to “stand on [our] own feet”. This response is  
42  
43 important because it is clear that they see themselves collectively under the banner of the  
44  
45 China office, benchmarked their office’s reputation compared to other Novel Insights offices,  
46  
47 and also planned for and anticipated expected investment and resources.  
48  
49  
50  
51

52 Because the management consulting industry is quite new to many clients in China, it was not  
53  
54 surprising that interviewees said that Novel Insights tended to focus on smaller-scale projects.  
55

56 A Senior Consultant for Novel Insights in Beijing, described the firm as a “local consulting  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 company” despite the industry being “global”. To some extent this reflected the scale of the  
4  
5 projects not being perceived as significant as their competitors. The vast majority of the  
6  
7 employees were also Chinese-born rather than foreign expatriates, which explains in part why  
8  
9 many of their clients were Chinese corporations and state-owned enterprises, rather than  
10  
11 foreign multinational corporations. One of the consultants for Novel Insights in Shanghai said  
12  
13 that he would frequently only communicate with employees and clients in “Mandarin,  
14  
15 Shanghainese or even sometimes Beijingsese”, which reinforces the way in which reputation  
16  
17 was built at an office level in China through language. Holding a localised reputation was not  
18  
19 necessarily considered negative, as a client, who was the Head of an automotive company in  
20  
21 the Asia Pacific, explained:  
22  
23

24  
25 “[...] Novel Insights are] branching into Government, you know, having a lot of  
26  
27 Government clients and serving a lot of state-owned enterprises, which is, you know, I  
28  
29 think the right thing to do in the China market, because that’s where the power, that’s  
30  
31 where the money, that’s where the resources are, and I do believe that, you know,  
32  
33 eventually, it’s the Chinese companies that’s going to take a large share in the Chinese  
34  
35 economy.”

36  
37 In other words, the perception of working with local companies could provide Novel Insights  
38  
39 with a strategic advantage in terms of access to Chinese clients rather than focusing on  
40  
41 foreign multinational clients, although as we discussed above, holding a weaker global image,  
42  
43 or lacking prominence, meant the firm missed out on winning large and financially lucrative  
44  
45 global projects. The examples above suggest that Novel Insights in China were perceived as  
46  
47 holding strong qualities through focusing on local projects with the Chinese Government, but  
48  
49 they sometimes missed out on global projects because they lacked prominence and  
50  
51 favourability in the region compared to major high profile competitors.  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

*United Kingdom*

In the United Kingdom (UK), the perception among employees and clients towards Novel Insights was more specialist and lower in profile. One senior manager in the executive search sector in the UK described the company as more 'local' compared to its major competitors:

“[...] Novel Insights] is much, much smaller, and it's much more specific as to the sectors it covers. It's more of a niche. The bigger boys [sic], like [name of competitors...], yes, they may have an American parentage, but they are actually much more global, and an awful lot of their consultants are truly international. So local versus global is probably the way I would describe it.”

A management consultant working for a major competitor saw the reputation of Novel Insights somewhere between tier one and tier two:

“I think my perception would be that [...] Novel Insights] would almost be a firm that sits somewhere between tier one or tier two [...] but they don't command the same name recognition and brand credibility in the UK.”

One Senior Manager of the firm in another office described the UK office as the 'Achilles' heel. A Senior Consultant from the UK admitted that the office was: “[...] probably towards the bottom in terms of reputation.” He went on to argue that he did not feel that the quality of service delivery was any lower than other offices, but that the people in the larger offices: “[...] feel that those offices are superior to kind of the ancillary markets that don't really [...] have a large presence.” This response suggests more than just competition between offices related to perceptions of reputation, as intimated by employees working in China, but also elements of resentment. He went on to argue that when he was working in another international location for Novel Insights, certain colleagues did not “really care about our office.” A Consultant of Novel Insights in the UK said that the opinion of colleagues in other offices was that the UK was “[...] slightly more easy going or chilled out office than some of the other European offices.” He also argued that, unlike other offices which had a strong functional expertise for restructuring, the UK office had employees with a greater diversity of skillsets and therefore “[...] don't do necessarily things the same way that they do”. The first quotation showed an office divide of 'us' versus 'them', while the second quotation indicates



1  
2  
3 that the expertise in the UK office was more broad-based than other offices that tended to  
4  
5 specialise in core areas such as restructuring, implementation and cost-cutting. In both cases,  
6  
7 the implication is that perceptions of different global offices varied significantly across  
8  
9 countries within the same organisation. This raises questions around the organisation's  
10  
11 identity because there is a dissonance between the global values of the organisation and the  
12  
13 perceptions of these values among employees in the UK office. This shows how organisations  
14  
15 can attempt to create a global organisational identity through emphasising certain core values,  
16  
17 but this can manifest itself in very different ways across offices. There was also reliance on  
18  
19 larger offices for importing expertise. A Senior Consultant of Novel Insights in the UK said  
20  
21 that most of the big projects that the office had won had been a result of harnessing the  
22  
23 expertise and contacts of partners in other global locations and "It's only the smaller projects  
24  
25 that come through the UK partners." This builds on the work of Wilson (1983) who found  
26  
27 that firms often attempt to build their credibility through 'renting' the reputations of outside  
28  
29 auditors. We found that individual offices were 'borrowing' expertise from within the  
30  
31 organisation in order to build their reputation. In some cases, the borrowing not only existed  
32  
33 in the short term for procurement bids and delivering client projects, but more long-term  
34  
35 partner transfers to move functional expertise from one market to another. This was also a  
36  
37 strategy used to build the reputation of the Chinese offices through deploying a highly  
38  
39 successful European partner to head the company's Asia-Pacific operations.  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44

45 The firm was known in the UK, but not seen as having a particularly high profile or  
46  
47 favourable light compared to some other high profile offices. The perception of the UK office  
48  
49 of Novel Insights also depended on the stakeholder. A Partner of Novel Insights in the UK  
50  
51 admitted that the perception was divided. On the one hand, the perception was "non-existing"  
52  
53 with potential clients, who would say "[...] Novel Insights, who?" because they had not heard  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60



1  
2  
3 of the firm. He said that when he moved to the UK from another office, it took him some time  
4  
5 to adjust to the fact that the company's prominence was much lower:  
6

7  
8 "But when I came over, it took me six months I think for the first project I got, which  
9 was then a large one, which was good, but I thought like there's something wrong here,  
10 but I had to change the mindset of people."  
11

12 On the other hand, clients who have worked with the firm in the UK have tended to be very  
13 satisfied: "If people know us and have worked with us, there is a strong reputation, so we also  
14 have a lot of repeat clients." The above example from a partner implies that the UK office was  
15 not even known among many potential clients in the UK, but clients who had worked with the  
16 UK office were generally very satisfied with their work, which suggests that favourability is  
17 built from the accumulation of positive client experiences and loyalty over time in relation to  
18 their prior expectations.  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26

## 27 28 **DISCUSSION**

29  
30  
31 Building on prior work on corporate reputations (Davies and Chun, 2002; Wartick, 2002;  
32 Davies et al., 2004; Helm, 2007), this paper highlights the way in which multiple reputations  
33 can coexist in a single organisation, even when they are not only diverse but even possibly  
34 conflicting. The findings challenge other narrow, lens-like understandings of corporate  
35 reputation in the literature by showing how the multiplicity of reputations emerge as  
36 employees and external stakeholders 'use' stories, vignettes, and labels from their  
37 personalised interactions with the firm to construct stories about corporate reputation. These  
38 tend to show that reputation is not a singular concept strengthened, for example, through  
39 consistency, as has been implied by certain rankings such as *Fortune's* Most Admired  
40 Companies (FMAC) which take a narrow and reductionist interpretation of reputation, but  
41 rather reputation is something that emerges as relational ties get articulated and strengthened  
42 through personal experience. Figure 1 represents a conceptual depiction of our argument. The  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 left-hand side of the prism represents sources of reputation for an organisation, such as the  
4  
5 organisation's performance (something), its activities (someone), and geographical context  
6  
7 (someplace). The right hand side of the prism represents multiple, diverse perceptions of the  
8  
9 organisation, which are salient for different internal and external stakeholders. These  
10  
11 reputations are depicted as spectra from a prism, and are therefore not overlapping but rather  
12  
13 constituted from the relationship between the individual and the organisation.  
14  
15

16  
17 **[Figure 1 about here]**  
18

19  
20 Taken together, we now explain how our findings and conceptual model extend existing  
21  
22 theory and literature on corporate reputation in at least three ways.  
23

#### 24 **Multi-faceted reputations *within* a category**

25  
26  
27 The first contribution from the data showed how actors initially constructed a set of labels for  
28  
29 the firm as being 'pragmatic', 'down-to-earth' and providing 'implementable' solutions for  
30  
31 clients. Adopting a trait-based perspective to reputation is not surprising since many  
32  
33 professional service firms seek this reputation (Morris and Empson, 1998) especially for their  
34  
35 service quality (Walsh and Beatty, 2007). Yet our data revealed that even as the firm  
36  
37 developed this reputation, it *simultaneously* had a conflicting reputation related to its  
38  
39 creativity capability. Our interest here was not whether this reputation was 'good' or 'bad' per  
40  
41 se, but whether these diverse interpretations or 'slants' of reputation could co-exist without  
42  
43 rendering the initial reputation (of pragmatism) void. This ability to sustain multiple,  
44  
45 competing slants is what we intend to invoke through the prism metaphor (see Figure 1).  
46  
47 Whereas a lens concentrates light into an image, prisms refract light into multiple spectra that  
48  
49 are equally valid but mutually exclusive. This multiplicity is sustainable because of the  
50  
51 physical relationship between the light beam and the prism that enables each spectrum to be a  
52  
53 self-contained whole. In the same way, our findings show how organisations can sustain  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 multiple reputations that may be diverse and even contradictory, but are sustained through the  
4 relationship the respondent has with the firm. In doing so, we challenge a common  
5  
6 relationship the respondent has with the firm. In doing so, we challenge a common  
7  
8 assumption in much of the reputation literature that consensus or validation of shared  
9  
10 experiences is central to reputation.

11  
12 Prior studies on corporate reputation have recognized that multiple stakeholders can construct  
13  
14 reputations (e.g. Walsh and Beatty 2007). However, our findings take this further by showing  
15  
16 how the *divergence* between these multiple reputations is sustained. Specifically, an  
17  
18 important mechanism in our findings is the relational ties that individuals form with firms at  
19  
20 the exclusion of others. Thus, reputation is not collectively negotiated but is individually  
21  
22 constructed and sustained. This is important as it suggests that negative reputations among  
23  
24 some stakeholders need not always be managed if other stakeholder groups who are more  
25  
26 salient for the organisation form different, positive meaning constructions. Therefore, whilst  
27  
28 some scholars have talked about the inertness of reputation or its 'reputational stickiness'  
29  
30 (Greenwood et al., 2005), our findings suggest that this may not be problematic. Rather than  
31  
32 amend their reputation, organisations may simply be able to form different ones as they attract  
33  
34 new important stakeholders interacting with their products and/or services (Olmedo-Cifuentes  
35  
36 et al., 2014).

### 41 **Multi-faceted reputations *across* categories**

42  
43  
44 A second contribution of the paper is to show how multiple narrative constructions can co-  
45  
46 exist within a single reputational category (such as a dimension) and we demonstrate how  
47  
48 multiple reputations can emerge between categories. For example, we show how Novel  
49  
50 Insights sustained different reputations based on stakeholders and geographies. With variation  
51  
52 by stakeholder, our findings highlighted differences between internal and external actors;  
53  
54 while our findings on geography showed that the same firm could sustain different reputations  
55  
56 in the UK and China without perceptual contradictions emerging. This is important as it  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 extends existing definitions of reputation and shows how conflicting narratives can be  
4  
5 managed. The existing literature assumes that the decision by firms to pursue multiple  
6  
7 products and services to clients at the local level can add risk by creating too much variation  
8  
9 and ambiguity about a firm's core competencies across geographic markets. Our findings  
10  
11 suggest a modification to this notion. In terms of stakeholders, for example, our data showed  
12  
13 at a surface level that the distinct differences within and between stakeholder groups were  
14  
15 sustainable. Thus, rather than adopting a singularly narrow definition of reputation among a  
16  
17 finite group of stakeholders (Carter and Deephouse, 1999), we suggest this lens-like approach  
18  
19 may be insufficient to explore all the nuances of corporate reputation and it is problematic to  
20  
21 term this as reputation because it is reductionist in its representation and scope. Instead, we  
22  
23 propose a prism-like approach to reputation that incorporates multiple, diverse and sustained  
24  
25 perceptions of an organisation, which are salient for different internal and external  
26  
27 stakeholders and mutually exclusive. These are based on significant and varied relationships  
28  
29 and experiences of stakeholders with the organisation (see Table 1).  
30  
31  
32  
33

34  
35 At a more fine-grained level, we found marked differences in the reputation of the firm  
36  
37 among employees when they were asked to reflect on their perceptions of the firm before they  
38  
39 started working as employees (external stakeholders) compared to their perceptions at the  
40  
41 time of the fieldwork when they were employed in the organisation (internal stakeholders),  
42  
43 which suggest misalignment between actual and conceived identities (Balmer and Greyser,  
44  
45 2002). In all cases, the reputation became less superficial as employees became aware of the  
46  
47 firm's core values and expertise as well as its weaknesses compared to its competitors. This is  
48  
49 important theoretically because existing literature tends to theorise reputation at an  
50  
51 organisational level, rather than at the individual level (Fombrun and Gardberg, 2000; Walsh  
52  
53 et al., 2009; Ali et al., 2015). By changing the level of analysis, our findings show that an  
54  
55 individual's regard for the organisation's reputation may strengthen as time passes, thereby  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 allowing them to construct a reputation through their individualised relationship with the firm  
4  
5 and their own direct experience (Gotsi and Wilson, 2001).  
6

### 7 **Geography and corporate reputation**

8  
9  
10 Our third contribution is to bring a geographic focus to corporate reputation. Our findings  
11 suggest that internal and external actors can come to different understandings of corporate  
12 reputation in various geographic contexts or form competing views of the organisation, yet  
13 demonstrably these can still satisfy the requirements for 'corporate reputation'. For example,  
14 the Chinese office of Novel Insights was considered as a 'rising star' and 'number three'  
15 within the organisation, whereas the UK office was seen as one of the firm's 'Achilles heels'  
16 and near the bottom of the organisation's office hierarchy in terms of reputation. This is a  
17 significant insight because these findings go beyond the argument elsewhere in the literature  
18 that geographical context is important to study and affects stakeholder perceptions of  
19 companies (Bartikowski et al., 2011; Soleimani et al., 2014; Ali et al., 2015). We extend this  
20 literature not only showing how the reputation of an organisational partnership varies both  
21 internally and externally by geography, but also why: namely, because of the distinct  
22 relationship that the individual has with the organisation. For instance, while there were  
23 marked differences in perceptions that employees had of the Chinese offices compared to the  
24 UK offices, there were also nuances within these countries. In China, for example, the  
25 Shanghai and Beijing offices worked very closely with each other and considered both offices  
26 as one 'China' office, whereas other Chinese offices such as Hong Kong was structured under  
27 China within the firm, but they were perceived as somewhat distinct from the Shanghai and  
28 Beijing offices. We draw on Walker's (2010: 369) notion of the 'issue specific' nature of  
29 reputation – that is, the focus of different stakeholders is predicated upon criteria embedded in  
30 a country - and extend this to the issues facing individuals within the organisation. In our  
31 study, we were able to examine variations between multiple offices within a country. In the  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 case of our China study, for example, some although not all of employees in these offices  
4  
5 tended towards a uniform reputation of the organisation. This is important since it shows that  
6  
7 the narrative constructions that underpin multi-reputations are not limited to an organisation's  
8  
9 competitive positions within a geographic market, but are attenuated to the local context of  
10  
11 interpreters. Thus, while reputation might stem from common narratives within the macro-  
12  
13 structure, this need not be regarded deterministically but is rather particular to the  
14  
15 perspectives and interpretations of individual reputational judgements. Empirically, our study  
16  
17 also extends the geographical variety and reach with which corporate reputation has been  
18  
19 examined to date.  
20  
21

## 22 23 24 **LIMITATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

25  
26  
27 Our argument challenges assumptions in the corporate reputation literature and in  
28  
29 management practice that centre on singular reputation for organisations. While we recognise  
30  
31 the intuitive appeal for marketing and public relations of this assumption, as has been  
32  
33 evidenced by the explosion of league tables, ratings and rankings, we also wish to highlight  
34  
35 some of the complexities that this approach masks. One issue alluded to but not pursued  
36  
37 further in this paper is the extent to which certain issues are more important in framing  
38  
39 corporate reputation than others. A suggestion in our findings was that 'quality' served as a  
40  
41 relatively important driver for corporate reputation, especially during the global financial  
42  
43 crisis. However, it is not clear why this issue might prove more important than other issues,  
44  
45 such as discounting, ethical service, or historical performance. This attends to a broader  
46  
47 conceptual question about the interdependences between related concepts in the reputation  
48  
49 literature such as prominence, favourability and quality (Lange et al., 2011; Rindova et al.,  
50  
51 2005, 2007). Further research is needed to understand why certain issues are important, and  
52  
53 how individual level variation relates to reputation as an organisational-level construct.  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Empirically, this may mean that future studies examine a broader group of stakeholders  
4  
5 beyond customers, shareholders and employees.  
6

7  
8 Second, we have a limited understanding about how reputation influences labour market  
9  
10 mobility. For example, employees join (and leave) firms due to their intangible value and  
11  
12 corporate reputational advantage (Harvey and Morris, 2012). Our findings show that certain  
13  
14 offices imported labour while other offices exported partner expertise as a means of  
15  
16 redistributing their reputation between offices. This implies that certain prestigious offices  
17  
18 and celebrity actors have a disproportionate ability to build reputations. Again, our evidence  
19  
20 is limited to a single large qualitative study, but future contributions may examine the  
21  
22 literature on celebrity firms and celebrity CEOs (see Hayward et al., 2004; Wade et al., 2006;  
23  
24 Rindova et al., 2006; Pfarrer et al., 2010), as well as cross-boundary knowledge flows  
25  
26 (Tortoriello and Krackhardt, 2010). At issue here is when, how and why corporate reputations  
27  
28 influence labour mobility as a way of quantifying the intangible 'value' associated with  
29  
30 reputational benefits.  
31  
32

33  
34 Finally, the data indicate perceptions change over time among employees. However, richer  
35  
36 longitudinal research is needed to explore what internal and external factors drive reputation  
37  
38 to change over time, both from the perspective of internal and external stakeholders. For  
39  
40 example, it is not clear what the interplay is between internal and external stakeholders as  
41  
42 well as between intermediary actors who sit on the fringes of the two groups such as  
43  
44 investors, clients and alumni. In other words, how far may reputations change externally to  
45  
46 internally (e.g. from outsiders to employees) and internally to externally (e.g. from employees  
47  
48 to outsiders)? Herein lies a limitation with the generalisability of our findings and while we  
49  
50 seek to make a conceptual contribution to concepts in the corporate reputation literature using  
51  
52 rich qualitative data, we are aware than these findings need to be complemented by larger,  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60



1  
2  
3 quantitative datasets, such as FMAC, the RepTrak™ Pulse and other valuable surveys of  
4  
5 corporate reputation.  
6  
7

### 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

## MANAGERIAL RELEVANCE

Our research has shown that corporate reputation may vary markedly depending on the corporation, dimensions, stakeholder and geography in question. First, with dimensions we found that the firm sometimes made claims about expertise (e.g. creativity), which employees and clients did not believe in. This highlights the importance of ensuring alignment between a firm's corporate identity (how it presents itself, particularly from the perspective of senior managers) and its reputation (how internal and external stakeholders perceive it). Any significant dissonance between CI and reputation will ultimately lack credibility among different groups. Therefore, CI needs to be created both top-down and bottom-up, with regular identity reviews to ensure alignment.

Second, we found that the reputation of the subject organisation was significantly different when individuals were external stakeholders, either potential employees or alumni, compared to when they were employees. This suggests that organisations need to recognise that their reputations may be different among stakeholders and they should tailor their communication programmes to these groups. One managerial implication of this is that senior executives may be best placed to create and preserve corporate reputation through early engagement with staff, rather than focusing only on organisational-level activities. Employees, for example, have the ability to engage with both potential and former employees and therefore should be deployed strategically for managing the firm's reputation among these different stakeholders.

Third, our results show how the distribution of talent between offices can help to build reputation in new markets and align reputation between offices. The managerial challenge, however, is ensuring uniformity and avoiding asymmetrical standards across geographic



1  
2  
3 locations as this creates tensions between offices and sends mixed signals to external  
4  
5 stakeholders about the firm's reputation. This does not necessarily mean that the firm's  
6  
7 reputation is the same across geographic markets, but it does mean that there is consistency in  
8  
9 the quality of products and services offered and how they are perceived. We argue that this is  
10  
11 likely to be particularly salient for organisations seeking to build their reputations and achieve  
12  
13 an elite status when expectations among internal and external stakeholders are markedly  
14  
15 higher compared to less reputable organisations.  
16  
17

18  
19 Finally, corporate reputation is a more composite construct than hitherto portrayed in the  
20  
21 literature. It has been described as a 'meta-construct' that emphasises the perceptions of  
22  
23 various stakeholders (Lange et al., 2011). Extending this concept to incorporate multiple  
24  
25 reputations means that organisations need to do more than build and position their reputations  
26  
27 in relation to their competitors (Fombrun, 1996, 2012), but also relative to other internal  
28  
29 offices, departments and practice areas within global organisations because internal  
30  
31 unevenness in reputation seems to signal externally reputational asymmetry. Given this, there  
32  
33 is a danger of relying exclusively on popular annual surveys in making reputational  
34  
35 judgments. Although such surveys are valuable for providing a broad overview, it is  
36  
37 important to understand the limitations such as their emphasis on the perceptions of a  
38  
39 particular stakeholder group, or on a certain geographic location, as well as the methods used  
40  
41 to collect data.  
42  
43  
44

#### 45 46 47 REFERENCES

48  
49  
50 Abratt, R. and Kleyn, N. (2012). Corporate identity, corporate branding and corporate  
51  
52 reputations: Reconciliation and integration. *European Journal of Marketing*, 46(7/8): 1048-  
53  
54 1063.

55  
56 Albert, S. and Whetten, D. (1985). Organizational Identity. In *Organizational*  
57  
58 *Behavior*. JAI Press, Greenwich, CT, pp. 263-295.  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Ali, R., Lynch, R. and Melewar, T.C. (2015). The moderating influences on the  
4 relationship of corporate reputation with its antecedents and consequences: a meta-analytic  
5 review. *Journal of Business Research*, 68(5): 1105-1117.  
6  
7

8 Anand, N., Gardner, H.K. and Morris, T. (2007). Knowledge-Based Innovation:  
9 Emergence and Embedding of New Practice Areas in Management Consulting Firms.  
10 *Academy of Management Review*, 50(2): pp. 406-428.  
11  
12

13  
14 Balmer, J.M. (2001). Corporate identity, corporate branding and corporate marketing-  
15 seeing through the fog. *European Journal of Marketing*, 35(3/4): 248-291.  
16  
17

18 Balmer, J.M. and Greyser, S.A. (2002). Managing the Multiple Identities of the  
19 Corporation. *California Management Review*, 44(3): 72-86.  
20  
21

22 Balmer, J.M. and Greyser, S.A. (2006). Corporate marketing: integrating corporate  
23 identity, corporate branding, corporate communications, corporate image and corporate  
24 reputation. *European Journal of Marketing*, 40(7/8), 730-741.  
25  
26

27 Balmer, J.M. (2008). Identity based views of the corporation: Insights from corporate  
28 identity, organisational identity, social identity, visual identity, corporate brand identity and  
29 corporate image. *European Journal of Marketing*, 42(9/10): 879-906.  
30  
31

32 Barnett, M.L., Jermier, J.M. and Lafferty, B.A. (2006). Corporate reputation: The  
33 definitional landscape. *Corporate Reputation Review*, 9(1): 26-38.  
34  
35

36 Bartikowski, B., Walsh, G., & Beatty, S. E. (2011). Culture and age as moderators in  
37 the corporate reputation and loyalty relationship. *Journal of Business Research*, 64(9): 966-  
38 972.  
39  
40

41 Berglund, J. and Werr, A. (2000). The invincible character of management consulting  
42 rhetoric: How one blends incommensurates while keeping them apart. *Organization*, 7(4):  
43 633-655.  
44  
45

46  
47 Bernstein, D. (1984). *Company Image and Reality: A Critique of Corporate*  
48 *Communications*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, The Advertising Association, Eastbourne.  
49  
50

51 Blombäck, A. and Brunninge, O. (2009). Corporate identity manifested through  
52 historical references, *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 14(4): 404-419.  
53  
54

55 Bromley, D.B. (1993). *Reputation, Image and Impression Management*. Chichester:  
56 John Wiley & Sons.  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Brown, B. and Perry, S. (1994). Removing the financial performance halo from  
4 Fortune's "Most Admired" companies. *Academy of Management Journal*, 37(5): 1347-1359.

5  
6 Brown, T.J., Dacin, P.A., Pratt, M.G. and Whetten, D.A. (2006). Identity, Intended  
7 Image, Construed Image, and Reputation: An Interdisciplinary Framework and Suggested  
8 Terminology. *Journal of Academy of Marketing Science*, 34(2): 99-106.

9  
10 Carter, S.M. and Deephouse, D.L. (1999). Tough talk and soothing speech: managing  
11 reputations for being tough and for being good. *Corporate Reputation Review*, 2(4), 308–332.

12  
13 Chun, R. (2005). Corporate reputation: Meaning and Measurement. *International*  
14 *Journal of Management Reviews*, 7(2): 91-109.

15  
16 Cornelissen, J.P., Haslam, S.A. and Balmer, J.M.T (2007). Social Identity,  
17 Organizational Identity and Corporate Identity: Towards an Integrated Understanding of  
18 Processes, Patternings and Products. *British Journal of Management*, 18: S1-S16.

19  
20 Davies, G. and Chun, R. (2002). Gaps between the internal and external perceptions of  
21 the corporate brand. *Corporate Reputation Review*, 5(2-3): 144-158.

22  
23 Davies, G., Chun, R., Vinhas da Silva, R. and Roper, S. (2004). A Corporate  
24 Character Scale to Assess Employee and Customer Views of Organization Reputation.  
25 *Corporate Reputation Review*, 7(2): 125-146.

26  
27 De Chernatony, L., Harris, F. and Dall'Olmo Riley, F. (2000). Added value: its nature,  
28 roles and sustainability. *European Journal of Marketing*, 34(1/2): 39-56.

29  
30 Donaldson, T. and Preston, L.E. (1995). The stakeholder theory of the corporation:  
31 Concepts, evidence, and implications. *Academy of Management Review*, 20(1): 65-91.

32  
33 Dutton, J.E. and Dukerich, J.M. (1991) Keeping an eye on the mirror: Image and  
34 identity in organizational adaptation, *Academy of Management Journal*, 34 (3): 517-554.

35  
36 Empson, L. (2001), Fear of exploitation and fear of contamination: Impediments to  
37 knowledge transfer in mergers between professional service firms. *Human Relations*, 54(7):  
38 839-862.

39  
40 Fang, L. H. (2005), 'Investment Bank Reputation and the Price and Quality of  
41 Underwriting Services.' *The Journal of Finance*, 60(6): 2729–2761.

42  
43 Ferguson, P.D., Deephouse, D.L. and Ferguson, W.L. (2000) 'Do strategic groups  
44 differ in reputation?', *Strategic Management Journal*, 21(12): 1105–1215.

1  
2  
3 Fombrun, C.J. and Shanley, M. (1990). What's in a name? Reputation building and  
4 corporate strategy. *Academy of Management Journal*, 33(2): 233-258.

5  
6 Fombrun, C.J. (1996). *Reputation. Realizing Value from the Corporate Image*. Boston,  
7 Massachusetts: Harvard Business School Press.

8  
9 Fombrun, C.J. and Van Riel, C. (1997). The Reputational Landscape. *Corporate*  
10 *Reputation Review*, 1(1/2): 5-13.

11  
12 Fombrun, C.J. Gardberg, N.A. and Sever, J.M. (2000). The reputation quotient: A  
13 multi-stakeholder measure of corporate reputation. *Journal of Brand Management*, 7(4): 241-  
14 255.

15  
16 Fombrun, C.J. (2012). The building blocks of corporate reputation: definitions,  
17 antecedents, consequences. In *The Oxford Handbook of Corporate Reputation* (Eds. Barnett,  
18 M.L. and Pollock, T.G.), 94-113.

19  
20 Foreman, P.O., Whetten, D.A. and Mackey, A. (2012) An identity-based view of  
21 reputation, image, and legitimacy: Clarifications and distinctions among related constructs.  
22 In: Barnett ML and Pollock TG (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Corporate Reputation*.  
23 Oxford: Oxford University Press, 179-200.

24  
25 Fryxell, G.E. and Wang, J. (1994). The Fortune Corporate 'Reputation' Index:  
26 Reputation for What? *Journal of Management*, 20(1), 1-14.

27  
28 Gioia, D.A., Patvardhan, S.D., Hamilton, A.L. and Corley, K.G. (2013).  
29 Organizational identity formation and change. *Academy of Management Annals*, 7(1): 123-  
30 193.

31  
32 Glückler, J., and Armbrüster, T. (2003). Bridging uncertainty in management  
33 consulting: The mechanisms of trust and networked reputation. *Organization Studies*, 24(2):  
34 269-297.

35  
36 Gotsi, M. and Wilson, A.M. (2001) 'Corporate reputation: seeking a definition.'  
37 *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 6(1): 24-30.

38  
39 Greenwood, R., Hinings, C.R. and Brown, J. (1994). 'Merging Professional Service  
40 Firms.' *Organization Science*, 5(2): 239-257.

1  
2  
3 Greenwood, R., Li, S. X., Prakesh, R. and Deephouse. D. L. (2005). 'Reputation,  
4 Diversification, and Organizational Explanations of Performance in Professional Service  
5 Firms.' *Organization Science*, 16(6): 661-673.  
6  
7

8 Harvey, W.S. and Morris, T. (2012). A labor of love? Understanding reputation  
9 formation within the labour market. In Barnett, M.L. and Pollock, T.G. (eds.) *The Oxford*  
10 *Handbook of Corporate Reputation*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 341-360.  
11  
12

13  
14 Harvey, W.S., Morris, T. and Müller Santos, M. (2016). Reputation and identity  
15 conflict in management consulting. *Human Relations* [Online First].  
16

17  
18 Hatch, M.J. and Schultz, M. (1997) Relations between organisational culture, identity  
19 and image. *European Journal of Marketing*, 31(5): 356-65.  
20

21  
22 Hatch, M.J. and Schultz, M. (2002). The dynamics of organizational identity. *Human*  
23 *Relations*, 55(8): 989-1018.  
24

25  
26 Hayward, M.L., Rindova, V.P., and Pollock, T.G. (2004). Believing one's own press:  
27 The causes and consequences of CEO celebrity. *Strategic Management Journal*, 25(7): 637-  
28 653.  
29

30  
31 Hawabhay, B.B., Abratt, R. and Peters, M. (2009). The role of corporate  
32 communications in developing a corporate brand image and reputation in Mauritius.  
33 *Corporate Reputation Review*, 12(1): 3-20.  
34

35  
36 Helm, S. (2007). 'One reputation or many? Comparing stakeholders' perceptions of  
37 corporate reputation.' *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 12(3): 238-254.  
38

39  
40 Ind, N. (1997). *The Corporate Brand*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.  
41

42  
43 Kitchen, P.J. and Schultz, D.E. Eds (2001). *Raising the Corporate Umbrella*,  
44 Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.  
45

46  
47 Kitchen, P. J., Tourky, M., Dean, D., and Shaalan, A. S. (2013). 'Corporate Identity  
48 Antecedents and Components: Toward a Theoretical Framework'. *Corporate Reputation*  
49 *Review*, 16(4): 263-284.  
50

51  
52 Kiriakidou, O. and Millward, L. J. (2000). Corporate identity: external reality or  
53 internal fit? *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 5(1): 49-58.  
54

55  
56 Lange, D., Lee, P. M., and Dai, Y. (2011). 'Organizational Reputation: A Review',  
57 *Journal of Management*, 37(1): 153-185.  
58  
59  
60

- 1  
2  
3 Lincoln, Y.S. and Guba, E.G. (1985) *Naturalistic Inquiry*. Sage, Beverly Hills, CA.  
4  
5 Mahon, J.F. (2002). 'Corporate reputation research agenda using strategy and  
6 stakeholder literature', *Business & Society*, 41(4): 415-445.  
7  
8 Melewar, T.C. (2003). Determinants of the corporate identity construct: a review of  
9 the literature. *Journal of Marketing Communications*, 9(4): 195-220.  
10  
11 Melewar, T.C. and Karaosmanoglu, E. (2006). Seven dimensions of corporate  
12 identity: A categorisation from the practitioners' perspectives. *European Journal of*  
13 *Marketing*, 40(7/8): 846-869.  
14  
15 Morris, T. and Empson, L. (1998). Organisation and expertise: An exploration of  
16 knowledge bases and the management of accounting and consulting firms. *Accounting,*  
17 *Organizations and Society*, 23(5): 609-624.  
18  
19 Nag, R., Corley, K.G. and Gioia, D.A. (2007). The intersection of organizational  
20 identity, knowledge, and practice: Attempting strategic change via knowledge grafting.  
21 *Academy of Management Journal*, 50(4): 821-847.  
22  
23 Olmedo-Cifuentes, I., Martínez-León, I. M. and Davies, G. (2014). Managing internal  
24 stakeholders' views of corporate reputation. *Service Business*, 8(1): 83-111.  
25  
26 Pfarrer, M.D., Pollock, T.G. and Rindova, V.P. (2010). A tale of two assets: the  
27 effects of firm reputation and celebrity on earnings surprises and investors' reactions.  
28 *Academy of Management Journal*, 53(5): 1131-1152.  
29  
30 Rindova, V.P., Williamson, I.O. Petkova, A. P. and Sever, J. M. (2005). Being Good  
31 or Being Known: An Empirical Examination of the Dimensions, Antecedents, and  
32 Consequences of Organizational Reputation. *Academy of Management Journal*, 48(6): 1033-  
33 1049.  
34  
35 Rindova, V.P., Pollock, T.G., Hayward, M.L.A. (2006). 'Celebrity Firms: the social  
36 construction of market popularity.' *Academy of Management Review*, 31(1): 50-71.  
37  
38 Rindova, V.P., Petkova, A.P. and Kotha, S. (2007). Standing out: How new firms in  
39 emerging markets build reputation in the media. *Strategic Organization*, 5(1): 31-70.  
40  
41 Schwaiger, M. (2004). Components and parameters of corporate reputation – an  
42 empirical study. *Schmalenbach Business Review*, 56: 46-71.  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60



1  
2  
3 Soleimani, A., Schneper, W.D. and Newburry, W. (2014). 'The Impact of Stakeholder  
4 Power on Corporate Reputation: A Cross-Country Corporate Governance Perspective',  
5  
6 *Organization Science*, 25(4): 991-1008.  
7

8  
9 Stuart, H. (2002). Employee identification with the corporate identity - Issues and  
10 implications. *International Studies of Management & Organization*, 32(3): 28-44.  
11

12  
13 Sturdy, A., Clark, T., Fincham, R. and Handley, K. (2009). Between innovation and  
14 legitimization-boundaries and knowledge flow in management consultancy. *Organization*,  
15 16(5): 627-653.  
16

17  
18 Suddaby, R. and Greenwood, R. (2005). Rhetorical strategies of legitimacy.  
19 *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 50(1): 35-67.  
20

21  
22 Suvatjis, J.Y., de Chernatony, L. and Halikias, J. (2012) Assessing the six-station  
23 corporate identity model: a polymorphic model. *Journal of Product and Brand Management*,  
24 21(3): 153-166.  
25

26  
27 Tortoriello, M. and Krackhardt, D. (2010). Activating cross-boundary knowledge: the  
28 role of Simmelian ties in the generation of innovations. *Academy of Management Journal*,  
29 53(1): 167-181.  
30

31  
32 Tsui, A.S. (2007). 'From homogenization to pluralism: international management  
33 research in the Academy and beyond.' *Academy of Management Journal*, 50(6): 1353-1364.  
34

35  
36 Verbos, A. K., Gerard, J. A., Forshey, P. R., Harding, C. S. and Miller, J. S. (2007).  
37 The positive ethical organization: Enacting a living code of ethics and ethical organizational  
38 identity. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 76(1): 17-33.  
39

40  
41 Verčič, A.T. and Verčič, D. (2007) Reputation as Matching Identities and Images:  
42 Extending Davies and Chun's (2002) Research on Gaps between the Internal and External  
43 Perceptions of the Corporate Brand. *Journal of Marketing Communications*, 13(4): 277-290  
44

45  
46 Von Nordenflycht, A. (2010). What is a professional service firm? Toward a theory  
47 and taxonomy of knowledge-intensive firms. *Academy of Management Review*, 35(1), 155-  
48 174.  
49

50  
51  
52  
53 Wade, J.B., Porac, J.F., Pollock, T.G., and Graffin, S.D. (2006). The burden of  
54 celebrity: the impact of CEO certification contests on CEO pay and performance. *Academy of*  
55 *Management Journal*, 49(4): 643-660.  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

1  
2  
3 Walker, K. (2010). A systematic review of the corporate reputation literature:  
4 Definition, measurement, and theory. *Corporate Reputation Review*, 12(4): 357-387.

6 Walsh, G. and Wiedmann, K.P. (2004). A conceptualization of corporate reputation in  
7 Germany: An evaluation and extension of the RQ. *Corporate Reputation Review*, 6(4): 304-  
8 312.

10 Walsh, G. and Beatty, S.E. (2007). Customer-based corporate reputation of a service  
11 firm: scale development and validation. *Journal of the Academy Marketing Science*, 35(1):  
12 127–143

14 Walsh, G., Mitchell, V.W., Jackson, P.R. and Beatty, S.E. (2009). Examining the  
15 antecedents and consequences of corporate reputation: a customer perspective. *British*  
16 *Journal of Management*, 20(2): 187-203.

18 Wartick, S.L. (2002). Measuring corporate reputation: definition and data. *Business*  
19 *and Society*, 41(4): 371–392.

21 Whetten, D. (1997). Theory development and the study of corporate reputation.  
22 *Corporate Reputation Review*, 1(1/2): 26-34.

24 Wilson, R. (1983). Auditing: Perspectives from multi-person decision theory.  
25 *Accounting Review*, 58(2): 305-318.

27 Yin, R.K. (2009). *Case Study Research. Design and Methods* (4<sup>th</sup> edition). Sage Ltd.,  
28 London.



TABLE 1: DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Term	Definition	References
<b>Corporate identity</b>	What the organization 'is', including its intrinsic characteristics that make it unique, credible, memorable, specific, coherent, and ultimately supported among a broad group of stakeholders. Such a strategic approach is often initiated by senior managers.	(Balmer and Greyser, 2002; Cornelissen and Elving, 2003; Melewar, 2003; Brown et al., 2006; Balmer and Greyser, 2006; Blombäck and Brunninge, 2009; Kitchen et al., 2013)
<b>Organisational identity</b>	Collective shared perception, feeling, thinking and understanding of an organisation's distinctive characteristics and values among organisational members. It emphasises what is central, enduring and distinctive to an organisation or its key units of analysis.	(Albert and Whetten, 1995; Hatch and Schultz, 1997, 2002; Cornelissen et al., 2007; Nag et al., 2007; Gioia et al., 2013; Harvey et al., 2016)
<b>Image</b>	The external perception of an organisation by an individual, group or collection of groups at a one-off period of time based on their experiences, knowledge and perceptions of the organisation.	(Bernstein, 1984; Empson, 2001; Balmer and Greyser, 2002; Hatch and Schultz, 2002; Verčič and Verčič, 2007)
<b>Reputation as a single lens</b>	The aggregated perception of an organisation by a narrow stakeholder group, based on a set of reputation dimensions in a finite geographic location and timeframe. This is perceived as relatively stable:  <i>"A relatively stable, issue specific aggregate perceptual representation of a company's past actions and future prospects compared against some standard"</i> (Walker, 2010, p.370).  It combines into a shared, collective assessment:  <i>"A corporate reputation is a collective assessment of a company's attractiveness to a specific group of stakeholders relative to a reference group of companies with which the company competes for resources"</i> (Fombrun, 2012, p. 100).	(Gotsi and Wilson, 2001; Barnett et al., 2006; Walker, 2010; Fombrun, 2012)
<b>Reputation as a prism</b>	The multiple, diverse and sustained perceptions of an organisation, which are salient in particular ways for different internal and external stakeholders, and mutually exclusive. These are based on significant and varied relationships and experiences of stakeholders with the organisation.	(Whetten, 1997; Ferguson et al., 2000; Davies et al., 2004; Harvey et al., 2016)

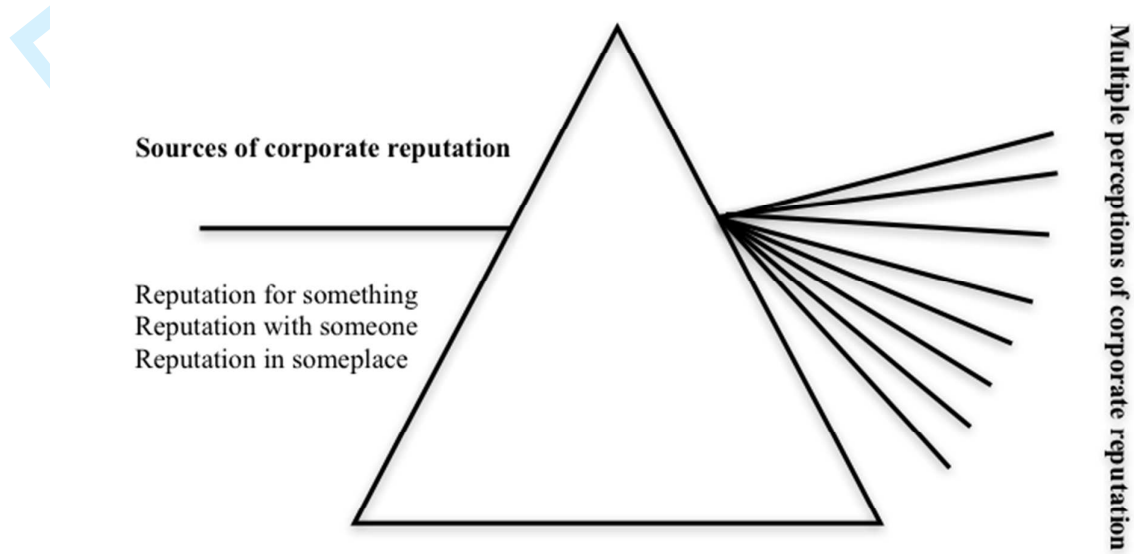
TABLE 2: CODING TABLE

First order codes	Second order themes	Categories	Data sources
Down-to-earth Realistic solutions Alternative approach to other consultancies Strategic thinking and implementation Thought leadership in sectors Restructuring work Promise of tangible solutions Access to extensive network Corporate value of entrepreneurship	Pragmatic Creative Entrepreneurial Strategic	Reputation for something (dimensions)	Interviews Focus groups Company archives Business media (Factiva) Non-participant observations
Strong ties with industry and academia Building competition between partners Work closely with clients Positive feedback from clients Co-production with clients Cost-cutting for clients Prominent private and government projects Measured outcomes and concrete results Difficult to distinguish from competitors Narrow focus of expertise	Strong ties with clients Positive internal reputation Uneven reputation	Reputation with someone (stakeholders)	Interviews Focus groups Company archive Non-participant observations Workshops Fieldwork diary
Strong presence in Europe Uncertain value of European identity Non-American Deployment of senior employees Strategic mobility of talent between offices Building competition between partners Small presence in the UK Fast growth and presence in China	Country reputation Partner and team reputation European	Reputation in someplace (geography)	Interviews Focus groups Company archives Non-participant observations Workshops

**TABLE 3: SUPPLEMENTARY DATA SUPPORTING OUR CONSTRUCTS FOR MULTIPLE REPUTATIONS**

<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Pragmatic and less creative</b>
Reputation for something	<p>“The strength is that the company is very much results-driven, goal-oriented” (Strategy Director, Global Manufacturer, China).</p> <p>“They are seen as the more pragmatic consultants out there” (Head of Global Conglomerate, China).</p> <p>“They’re more practical in their approach, they’re more grounded, they don’t try to come up with solutions that are too clever by half and will show the client up – they actually try and solve the problem” (Founder and CEO of an Executive Search Firm, UK).</p> <p>“We are known for a hands-on approach, not being as analytical maybe such as others, and being pragmatic, being out-of-the-box thinkers, not being creative” (Consultant, Eastern Europe).</p>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Senior-level positions</b>
Reputation with someone	<p>“That’s certainly something that’s come across quite clearly from a lot of people, that the quality of [Novel Insights] work is very much down-to-earth, about implementation, pragmatic” (Managing Partner of Novel Insights, UK).</p> <p>“[Novel Insights] is much more into implementing projects, being a coach and a partner for the client and helping the client” (Founder and CEO of a specialist consulting firm, Germany).</p>
	<b>Middle-level positions</b>
	<p>“We stand for close cooperation with clients, tailor made. We don’t copy and paste” (Project Manager of Novel Insights, Eastern Europe).</p> <p>“But the weakness would probably be I think that, in terms of the strategic level, and also professional level, I think that [... Novel Insights] is still lower than, you know, some other international brands” (Director of a Global Manufacturer, China).</p>
	<b>Junior-level positions</b>
	<p>“I don’t think that, at least among my friends from university, we had a very strong reputation for being the most strategic, the most creative, the most diversified consultancy firm. I don’t think we do. We have a more straightforward, concrete, operational reputation” (Junior Consultant of Novel Insights, Austria).</p> <p>“I would say, from my experiences, it’s the restructuring that sort of was what the company was founded on, and it’s what we are still recognised today as being a strong restructuring focused company” (Consultant of Novel Insights, UK).</p>
<b>Geography</b>	<b>China</b>
Reputation in someplace	<p>“So if I give my business card to someone, it will range from, “[Novel Insights], what?” to “Oh, I know this company – this is a good company.” Of course, sometimes people don’t say, you know, they don’t like it, but the range is very broad, okay, of reaction when you issue the card, which is a bit sometimes annoying because the range is too broad” (Partner of Novel Insights, China).</p> <p>“We are not so aggressive like other American consulting firms. We are down-to-earth. We like to know what clients really want and will deliver according to their exact needs, and so that we win a lot of local clients in even the second and third tier Chinese cities” (Consultant of Novel Insights, China).</p>
	<b>UK</b>
	<p>“I think we are strong in achieving change, so engaging with people. That’s because we work alongside management, so we support management. So I think we are strong in building up trust and giving confidence, managing difficult situations, and in really becoming a partner” (Partner of Novel Insights, UK).</p> <p>“My conception of their reputation was that they were an international firm, but more focused in Europe and in Asia than in the US” (Senior Consultant of Novel Insights, UK).</p>

FIGURE 1: REPUTATION AS A PRISM



Journal of Marketing