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Abstract

Theory suggests that the performance of a merged firm is the result of acquisitions. This does not mean that the performance of a merged firm is the result of acquiring and target firms. However, the performance of a merged firm is the result of differences (versus the performance of a merged firm is the result of differences in the merged firm). Tests of these competing hypotheses confirmed that differences contributed significantly to performance in the merged firm. This finding may suggest that traditional distinctions between related and unrelated mergers may not be as useful as once thought. A focus on specific resources rather than strategy types in the merger and acquisition research may better explain firm performance.



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1 Complete data were available for 441 mergers in the capital intensity tests, 396 in the administrative intensity tests, 429 in the debt intensity tests and 198 in the R&D intensity tests.

2 Although pooling versus purchase approaches to accounting for acquired firm assets may affect the analysis (Ravenscraft & Scherer, 1987), most of the merged firms in this analysis were completed in a period when the purchase approach was required. Therefore, this issue was unlikely to have affected the results.

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