

Theoretical understanding between competitiveness and productivity: firm level

INGENIERÍA INDUSTRIAL

Comprensión teórica entre competitividad y productividad: Ámbito de la empresa

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(Recibido: 30 de octubre de 2017 – Aceptado: 28 de abril de 2018)

Resumen

El objetivo de este artículo es contribuir para la comprensión del concepto de competitividad en el nivel de empresa y su relación con la productividad. Se conduce una revisión sistemática de la literatura pertinente al tema y, posteriormente fue estructurado un análisis de los elementos encontrados en la literatura por medio del pensamiento sistémico. El pensamiento sistémico permite identificar las relaciones de causa y efecto entre los elementos que accionan la competitividad, evidenciando las convergencias y divergencias entre esos elementos. Se concluyó que la productividad se destacó entre los demás elementos confirmando su importancia en la determinación de la competitividad.

Palabras clave: *Competitividad, Empresa, Pensamiento sistémico, Productividad.*

Abstract

The objective of this article is to contribute to the understanding of the concept of competitiveness at firm level and its relation to productivity. To support the objective of this work, a systematic review of the literature was conducted and was subsequently structured an analysis of the elements found in the literature through systems thinking. Systems thinking enables to identify the cause and effect between the elements of competitiveness, highlighting the convergence and divergence between these elements. It was concluded that productivity stood out among the other elements confirming its importance in determining firm competitiveness. Limitations of this study consists on the theoretical nature, there is the need for an empirical study to verify the practical effect of productivity on competitiveness at the firm level.

Keywords: *competitiveness, productivity, firm, company, systemic thinking.*

1. Introduction

In the year of 2015, Brazil lost 18 positions in the World Economic Forum ranking, that annually assesses the competitiveness of countries ⁽¹⁾. However, other emerging countries showed economic growth and increases in competitiveness in the same period ⁽²⁾. This information, presented as an example, highlights the relevance of understanding the dimensions that involve competitiveness. Thus, it is necessary an articulation between the private sector of the country and public agencies to reverse this trend, expanding the capacity of the industry to compete in the international market ⁽²⁾.

In this scenario the competitiveness is among factors influencing companies' position and makes them structured to better compete in the market. A competitive company can market products and services efficiently and effectively, with appropriate prices and quality for customers ⁽⁴⁾. Therefore, the competitiveness at firm level can be perceived as a sustainable position of the company to meet the forces of competition in a given business sector, in order to overcome its rivals in terms of long-term profitability ⁽³⁾.

Thus, competitiveness, from the point of view of competitive advantage, is treated as the advantage of proactively perceiving market trends ahead of competitors and adjusting supply according to this anticipation ⁽⁴⁾. The competitive advantage can be based on different functional areas within the organization, as examples that can generate the competitive advantages: to attend smaller cycles of product deliveries; have product with quality and reliability; fulfill the promise of delivery; be able to quickly produce new products, and have the flexibility to adjust volume changes and lower costs ⁽⁵⁾. With these practices, although they seem easy to apply, they require a lot of commitment and competence ⁽⁵⁾.

One of the ways to increase competitiveness is to act in the increase of productivity. It should be noted that competitiveness and productivity are complementary concepts, and for competitiveness it is

necessary solid bases of productivity ⁽⁶⁾. Besides that, the increase in productivity is, notoriously, a condition for the growth of the economy ⁽⁷⁾.

The productivity corresponds to a measure to verify how well the resources to produce a certain result are employed ⁽⁸⁾. Inputs correspond to resources used in the production process as raw material, equipment, labor and other factors of production, while outputs correspond to the results of the production process, obtained through the use of these resources ⁽⁸⁾.

Just as productivity impacts the competitiveness of a country or the sector, it is also a fundamental element for increasing the competitiveness of the companies themselves. Competition, in general, influences the business environment, both in the definition of strategies, objectives and goals of the organization, as well as in the structuring of resources necessary to execute internal processes in a dynamic and efficient manner. Thus, the competitive company is one that has the ability to deliver products and services, effectively, with prices and quality appropriate to its consumer ⁽⁹⁾.

Thus, companies continually seek ways to adapt to economic, social, political, technological and structural changes, that is, to the environmental changes. As a consequence of these changes, organizations face situations of uncertainty and are exposed to a series of threats and opportunities, which influence the choice of strategies, the definition of objectives and the decision-making process ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Given this context, the aim of this paper is to contribute to understand the concept of competitiveness at the company level and its relation with productivity. In addition to that, the main elements that constitute the competitiveness concept will be cataloged, in the level of the company. This objective was mainly materialized through a systematic literature review on the subject of competitiveness and productivity, giving this work an eminently theoretical feature. To support the understanding of the interrelations between the drivers of competitiveness, among them productivity, the systemic thinking was used.

The justification for carrying out this study, under the academic dimension, is the shortage of addressing competitiveness and its driving elements at the level of the company. In this sense, the systematic literature review allowed us to identify that the concept of competitiveness and productivity are treated in an isolated manner and without the perception of the connection between them ⁽⁶⁾.

From the managerial point of view, the importance of this paper is to generate specialized knowledge regarding the reciprocal influences of the elements of competitiveness impulse, revealed by the systemic thinking language. Therefore, the application of systemic thinking is justified by broadening the perception of the relationship between competitiveness and its driving elements, giving the basis for determining actions in the conduct of business enterprises.

2. Competitiveness

Competitiveness can be conceptualized under different perspectives or dimensions. Competitiveness can be measured according to their level of analysis: country, sector, company ⁽¹¹⁻¹³⁾. The competitiveness of the company depends of the connection between the competitiveness in country and sector level, as well as its own level of competitiveness. The first level, country competitiveness, includes variables such as macroeconomic stability, access to international markets or the complexity of regulation for the business sector; the second level, sectoral competitiveness, refers to the regional infrastructure; and the third level explains the competitiveness of the company, in what must be turned to the internal analysis of the organization ⁽⁶⁾.

A competitive company is the one that has the ability to generate profit and have significant market share ⁽¹⁴⁾. However, to be considered competitive, the company must use its resources and its capacity to produce the right products and services, with quality, an appropriate price and in the correct number ⁽¹³⁾, so it can commercialize, effectively, its products to the consumer market ⁽¹⁵⁾.

In order to be competitive, any company must offer products and services that customers are willing to pay ⁽¹²⁾. In the long term, in a free trade system, competitiveness is measured by the ability of the company to continue the business and protect its investments, generating return on investments and guaranteeing future employment ^(9,12).

The immediate and future capacity to generate opportunities for entrepreneurs is one of the aspects of competitiveness ⁽¹⁶⁾, and also highlights that the company must project, produce and market products around the world, whose price and qualities form a more attractive package than the competition. Siudek and Zawajska (2014)⁽⁹⁾, affirm that the competitiveness of a company depends on the combination of tangible and intangible assets. These assets include human resources, material inputs, segment infrastructure, technology, reputation, trademarks and processes within the organization ⁽⁹⁾. These elements, combined, offer competitive advantages and can be referred to as sources of competitiveness ⁽⁹⁾.

To better understand the company competitiveness, it is essential to determine its endogenous and dynamic characteristics, since both terms focus on increasing productivity and the development of technology, reducing costs or depreciation ⁽¹⁷⁾. In the company level, the increase of productivity reflects in the improvement of competitiveness, therefore productivity directly impacts competitiveness ⁽¹⁸⁾.

There are more radical visions that emphasize that if competitiveness has any meaning, it is just another way of expressing productivity ⁽¹⁹⁾. The competitiveness of a country, sector and company is decided by its productivity, so productivity is considered one of the main determinants of competitiveness and, even, equated to this ⁽⁹⁾.

However, although productivity is a key factor for the competitiveness of a company, other elements also concur for competitiveness. In this way, business competitiveness depends, in addition to productivity, on profitability, on the competitive position, on participation in the internal and exter-

nal market, on its inter-company relations, on the sector and on regional infrastructure as a whole ⁽⁶⁾.

In fact, productivity is an element that significantly impacts competitiveness at the company level, being considered one of the measures of competitiveness performance. In the following section, we present the main productivity concepts in company level.

2.1 Productivity

Productivity is the only relevant measure of competitiveness ⁽³⁾. Thus, the increase in productivity implies the improvement of competitiveness, but Buckley et al. (1988) ⁽¹⁵⁾ points out that productivity is one of the elements of competitiveness.

The productivity parameter serves as the equivalent for competitiveness and can be applied at the country, sector, and company level. In the field of business, productivity establishes coherence between the organizational goals and aspirations of society through the input and output relationships ⁽²⁰⁾. Productivity is the result of interactions of organizational management systems with external environment factors and, fundamentally, this concepts aim to accelerate actions in the sense of improving performance in multiple dimensions ⁽²⁰⁾.

Productivity can be understood as the ability to transform the inputs used in the production process into products ⁽²¹⁾. This ability can be measured by the efficiency of production ^(22,23), which is a comparative measure that represents the use of resources, that is, what was produced with the use of certain resources compared to what could have been produced with these same resources ⁽²²⁾. We can say that efficiency can be described as an optimal location of resources to achieve the desired ends ⁽²⁴⁾.

Productivity is commonly defined as the relationship between production and resources, that is, compares what was produced with the amount of resources used ⁽²⁵⁾. Resource signify all the means that are used to generate products, whether services or goods, among resources: labor, materials, machines and supplies (energy, water, other complementary materials) ⁽²⁵⁾.

The productivity concept is related to obtaining the maximum results with the minimum of efforts, or resources used, so you can define productivity, also, as a metric, an indicator that allows to guide, as well as manage resources better. It is, therefore, a measure of effectiveness, or of how productive means are used, to do things the right way ⁽²⁵⁾.

To monitor the behavior of the relationship between production and resources, it is necessary to analyze the performance of productivity. The productivity analysis is a technique used to evaluate performance and contributes to the search for improvement alternatives ⁽²⁰⁾. The efficient frontier can be constructed to characterize the degree of efficiency of production processes that use inputs to generate outputs, considering the same input source, inefficiency is indicated by the lower levels of the output system ⁽²⁰⁾.

In the economy, productivity is the ration of what is produced and what is required for that production ⁽²²⁾, this is measured by the comparison of inputs and outputs of resources ⁽²⁶⁾. Normally that ratio is in the form of an average, which expresses the total output of some category of goods, divided by the total of inputs. In principle, any input can be used as a denominator of productivity ⁽²²⁾.

Productivity metrics refer, essentially, to measures of inputs and outputs of a single, or combination of inputs, in order to grant comparisons over time, between plants or in relation to some model ⁽²⁷⁾. The choice of which form to use depends on the purpose of the measurement of productivity and the availability of the data ⁽²⁸⁾.

In this sense, productivity measures can be divided between partial and total ^(28,29). Partial productivity measures the relationship between inputs and outputs, considering as outputs those related to the operation itself, such as labor, energy consumption, among others. I.e.: 110 production / man, 40 production / hour. The most common partial measure is labor productivity, which often measures production per hour or per employee. The most common partial measure is labor productivity, which often measures production per

hour or per employee ⁽²⁹⁾. Total productivity, in turn, measures the proportion of total outputs by total inputs, considering capital ^(28,30). When dealing with complex projects, the availability of industrial machines must be a constituent of equations in the rate of productivity. Manufacturing systems often use the term physical productivity, which is the ratio between the number of products manufactured in time ⁽³¹⁾. This term includes technical, technological and managerial information that can be used for subsequent evaluation of the efficiency of the production system. This term does not take into account the labor costs of the manufacturing process ⁽³¹⁾, then it is a partial measure of productivity.

Therefore, measuring productivity is reflected in changes in production efficiency ^(22,28) and can contribute like this, so that companies are more lucrative ⁽³⁰⁾. In fact, there are different ways to measure productivity, in common they want to measure performance, allied to the interest of modifying that performance, some reasons why productivity is measured ⁽³²⁾: (i) measure the performance of individuals / departments of a Company; (ii) generate an index of production capacity of wealth of industries or economies; (iii) the influence of productivity on prices, both for companies and for reasons of public order; (iv) measure the performance of a company or industry over time; (v) performance comparisons between companies in an industry, sectors and between countries; (vi) compare the performance of companies / industries under alternative public policy regimes, for example, regulation and / or government ownership.

So, the measures of the productivity of a company are related to the productive processes, being this way, the failures in the production, when they are corrected in time, avoid damages in the productivity. Therefore, increasing the productivity of the company requires effort to identify and analyze inefficient resources, to act in the sense of cutting unnecessary expenditures, and increase the economic and financial result of the Company ⁽²⁴⁾. In highly productive organizations it is possible to conclude that there is a correlation between productivity and competi-

tive advantages, and among their strengths is the high quality in the process, quality of supplies, reduced stock, speed in manufacturing, flexibility to change products ⁽³³⁾. Productivity measures indicate the interaction between products or services produced and capital and labor resources used ⁽²⁹⁾.

It should be noted that in this work, the effort was directed towards the understanding of the interrelationships between competitiveness and productivity. Thus, the approach used for the perception of interrelations was systemic thinking.

2.2 Systemic Thinking

Systemic Thinking can be defined as a way of perceiving reality ^(34,35). In the science of the 20th century, the holistic perspective becomes known as systemic and the way of understanding the relationships between the different elements forming a system becomes known as Systemic Thinking ⁽³⁶⁾. Systemic Thinking can be defined as a subject, that helps in the development of studies that unite theory and practice, allowing to develop the vision of the whole, and the interrelationships instead of things, in a dynamic way ⁽³⁶⁾.

Systemic thinking modifies the emphasis on approaching systems ⁽³⁴⁾. While the mechanistic approach seeks to understand the systems by the parties, following a linear logic of absolute and quantitative truths, in the systemic approach, the emphasis is on the whole, following a circular logic that identifies links ⁽³⁴⁾.

Thus, the perception of the importance of an element from the whole in which it is inserted is adherent to the precepts of Systemic Thinking ⁽³⁴⁾. Therefore, the core of Systemic Thinking is the change of mentality, in the understanding of the interrelations instead of linear chains of cause and effect ⁽³⁶⁾.

One of the main working models of systemic thinking is focused on the levels of perception of reality ⁽³⁴⁾. Thus, one way of applying the Systemic Thinking was presented by Senge (1990) ⁽³⁷⁾. According to this model, reality is structured in layers ⁽³⁶⁾:

Events: they occur and are perceived by the people involved, in this way they question the perceptions of events.

Behavioral patterns: events are evidence of variations in deeper behavioral patterns. In this layer, long-term trends are analyzed, and analysis graphs are used to understand past behavior and look for evidence that can predict their future or desired behavior.

Systemic structure (or systemic map): at this level, the understanding of reality takes place, by identifying the causes of behavioral patterns, seeking to understand how the variables influence each other in relation to cause and effect. Systemic maps are the basis for system design.

Mental models: it is necessary to identify how mental models generate or influence systemic structures, so that they are susceptible to understanding and modification.

The systemic language is an instrument used to put in practice the systemic ideas⁽³⁴⁾. The systemic structure, in turn, provides reflection based on the whole, on the relationships of the objects and the search for the understanding of reality more as networks, than as hierarchies⁽³⁴⁾.

In this sense,⁽³⁸⁾ attribute the term systemic competitiveness to the analysis of the factors that determine the interrelationships of competitiveness. The competitiveness of a company is based on the standard of the organizational structure of society as a whole, presenting parameters of competitive relevance at all levels of the system and the interaction between them is what generates competitive advantages⁽³⁸⁾.

In order to analyze the results, they point out that industrial competitiveness is the result of the complex and dynamic interaction between four economic and social levels of a national system: i) micro level of companies that seek simultaneously efficiency, quality, flexibility and speed of reaction, many of them articulated in networks of mutual collaboration; ii) the meso level, corresponding to the State and social actors, that develop specific support

policies, encourage the formation of structures and articulate learning processes at the level of society; iii) the macro level, which puts pressure on companies for performance demands; and iv) target level, structured with solid basic standards of legal, political and economic organization, sufficient social organization capacity and integration and capacity of actors for strategic integration⁽³⁸⁾.

Applying the Systemic Thinking can also help in understanding the interrelationships of each level of competitiveness. In this sense, the effort of this research is centered application of the concepts of systemic thinking at the micro, enterprise level, as presented in the methodology item.

3. Methodology

In order to meet the objective of the study, a systematic literature review was carried out, based on the procedures proposed by Morandi and Camargo (2015)⁽³⁹⁾, presented in the figure 1. The motivation for this study is linked to the need of the private sector and public agencies to reverse the declining trend of the country's competitiveness, based on the increase in productivity in companies. For this, it is necessary to understand the determinants of competitiveness, including productivity. It also seeks to identify indicators for measuring competitiveness and productivity in the companies.

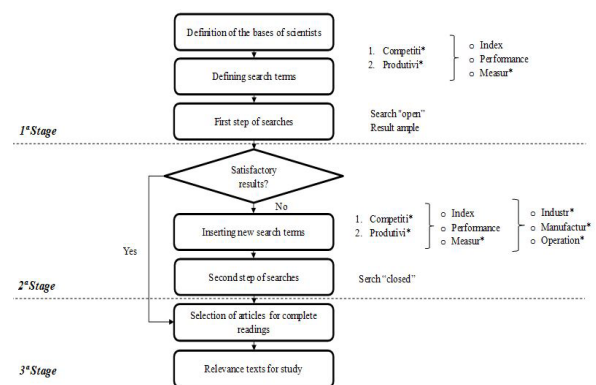


Figure 1. Stages of the Systematic Literature Review

The search strategy was based on international and national papers collected from the database EBSCO Host, Scopus, Scielo Br, which are part of the

main databases for studies in the management area⁽³⁹⁾. There was no temporary cut for the investigation and the search stage was sequenced in two main phases. Figure 1 shows the three stages of the systematic literature review, search for enforceability and codification, for later evaluation of the quality of the study and synthesis of the results.

In the first phase of searches, called open search, were selected the radicals of the words competitiveness and productivity - Competitivi* and Productivi* - added to the terms measur*, performance, index in scientific journals. The result generated was an expressive quantity of articles that did not satisfy the needs of the study in terms of adherence to the objective of the study.

In the second phase of searches, were defined new keywords with the aim of restricting the quantitative of publications and aligning the result with the objective of the study. For this closed search, the radicals of the words competitiveness and productivity were used, the terms measur*, performance, index; allies to industry context terms – industr*, manufactur* and operation*.

The inspectional reading was carried out by three different researchers and of each of the studies found, 325 relevant studies were selected to answer the question of revision. For the selection of these studies, the established requirement was to contemplate, at least, one of the following criteria: (i) present the concept of competitiveness and productivity; (ii) link at least two indicators of competitiveness and productivity measurement in the field of companies. By not presenting any of the two established requirements, the article was excluded from the analysis. Studies focused only on competitiveness of the country and the sector were also excluded from the analysis, since the objective of this study is competitiveness and productivity at the company level. Papers were also excluded from the analysis duplicate reports of the same study (when several reports of a study exist in different journals the most complete version of the study was included in the review).

The inspection reading process, in which the titles and summaries of the studies are read, help in

verifying the relevance of the texts for this study⁽³⁹⁾. After the selection of the relevant texts, they were analyzed in depth. Table 1 shows the synthesis of the results of the study in the databases and Appendix 1 presents information on selected articles (54 articles).

Table 1. Results Database Search

Terms	1 ^a stage	2 ^a stage	3 ^a stage
Competitive	4.294	146	27
Productive	5.586	179	31
Total	9.880	325	58

After reading the relevant texts, on the aspects that make up the competitiveness, surveys were made and linked to the author of the study. For this, a spreadsheet was used to compute the number of competitiveness elements cited in each paper.

Finally, the researchers sought to identify the interrelationships between aspects that drive competitiveness through the construction of the systemic map (or systemic structure), that covers the central elements of competitiveness, considering the articles analyzed in the systematic literature review. After, they present to compensate the cause and effect relationships existing between elements of competitiveness at firm level and its applying the systemic thinking followed the four structured in layers' steps pointed out by Senge (1990)⁽³⁴⁾, presented in item 2.2.

4. Aspects that drive competitiveness at company level

The factors that make up and boost competitiveness are often used as metrics to measure the companies' competitiveness. There is a diversity of ways to monitor competitiveness and, consequently, the performance of the company in that aspect⁽¹⁵⁾. In this way, there is no synthetic measure or a single index that reveals the performance of competitiveness⁽¹²⁾. In this sense, there are different understandings of what compose the competitiveness⁽¹⁵⁾. For some authors, competitiveness can be understood as the ability to execute

well or, as well as the generation and maintenance of competitive advantages ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Based on the hypothesis that there is no single way to monitor and evaluate the performance of competitiveness at the company level, we sought,

in the literature, to identify which are the central aspects that interfere in the competitiveness of a company. Table 2 shows the authors, year of publication, the aspects that drive competitiveness and its frequency among the analyzed studies.

Table 2. Aspects that drive competitiveness

Elements	Buckley, Pass y Prescott (1988)	Montanari; De Matos Miranda; Engracia Giraldi (2014)	Siudek and Zawojska, (2014)	Boone (2008)	Laureti and Viviani (2011)	Lucato et al., (2012)	Fischer y Schornberg (2007)	Baily y Gersbach (1995)	Rojas et al. (2013)	García (2012)
Cost and price	x		x			x				
Efficiency			x	x						x
R&D and Innovation investment	x		x					x	x	
Profit	x	x	x	x			x			
Market share	x	x	x			x				x
Marketing	x		x							x
Financial measures					x	x	x			x
Operations						x		x		x
Productivity	x		x		x	x	x	x		x
Human Resources			x							x
Customer satisfaction	x		x			x				
Technology	x		x							x

Analyzing the results summarized in Table 2, it is identified that, in studies that address aspects that compose and can measure competitiveness, the main elements that are addressed by the authors are: (i) productivity; (ii) profit; (iii) market share; (iv) R&D and Innovation Investment. The productivity element was the one that presented the highest frequency of citation in the studies analyzed, and is the focus of investigation of those papers. Based on this result we seek to understand, more deeply, the authors' perception of productivity.

The different vision and aspects presented in terms of productivity are analyzed together with

the other elements of competitiveness and allow us to deduce that productivity is the key element of competitiveness. This analysis was possible through the construction of the systemic map (or systemic structure) that covers the central elements of competitiveness, considering the articles analyzed in the systematic literature review. Figure 2 presents the systemic map evidencing the variables and the cause and effect relationships between them. It should be noted that intermediate variables, besides those identified in the literature, were inserted to ensure the real meaning of systemic links, as suggested, seeking to ensure logical consistency on systemic map.

petitiveness, as well as the link between the measure of production efficiency and productivity. It should be noted that from the identification of these elements and their relationships, it is possible for companies to define specific actions, even in their most operational actions, but with a significant impact on increasing their productivity and competitiveness. The use of systemic thinking was fundamental to offer the direction to interpret the relations between the drivers of competitiveness in a holistic way.

Finally, productivity stood out among other drivers of the company competitiveness, confirming its importance in determining competitiveness in itself. Future studies can be directed to the analysis of the other aspects identified in this study, as well as in its confirmation and the inclusion of more elements. We also suggest in the state of art of Systemic Thinking related to competitiveness and productivity. The limitations of this study consist of its theoretical nature, there is a need for a study that explores to verify in practice the drivers of competitiveness at the company level.

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Appendix 1

BASE	COMBINAÇÃO			GERAL	CLASSIFICADOS TÍTULO	BOOK
EBSCO	PRODUCTI*	MEASUR*	INDUSTR*	588	21	8
	PRODUCTI*	MEASUR*	MANUFACTUR*	305	10	
	PRODUCTI*	MEASUR*	OPERATIONS	137	8	
	PRODUCTI*	PERFORMANCE	INDUSTR*	389	8	3
	PRODUCTI*	PERFORMANCE	MANUFACTUR*	179	10	
	PRODUCTI*	PERFORMANCE	OPERATIONS	89	7	
	PRODUCTI*	INDEX	INDUSTR*	185	8	4
	PRODUCTI*	INDEX	MANUFACTUR*	85	8	
	PRODUCTI*	INDEX	OPERATIONS	31	4	
BASE	COMBINAÇÃO			GERAL	CLASSIFICADOS TÍTULO	BOOK
SCOPUS	PRODUCTI*	MEASUR*	INDUSTR*	627	31	11
	PRODUCTI*	MEASUR*	MANUFACTUR*	287	16	
	PRODUCTI*	MEASUR*	OPERATION*	245	7	
	PRODUCTI*	PERFORMANCE	INDUSTR*	824	16	3
	PRODUCTI*	PERFORMANCE	MANUFACTUR*	453	12	
	PRODUCTI*	PERFORMANCE	OPERATION*	496	13	
	PRODUCTI*	INDEX	INDUSTR*	377	7	2
	PRODUCTI*	INDEX	MANUFACTUR*	116	6	
	PRODUCTI*	INDEX	OPERATION*	171	6	
BASE	COMBINAÇÃO			GERAL	CLASSIFICADOS TÍTULO	BOOK
SCIELO	PRODOTI*	MEDIÇÃO	INDUSTR*	0	0	0
	PRODOTI*	MEDIÇÃO	MANUFATURA	0	0	
	PRODOTI*	MEDIÇÃO	OPERAÇ*	0	0	
	PRODOTI*	PERFORMANCE	INDUSTR*	0	0	0
	PRODOTI*	PERFORMANCE	MANUFATURA	0	0	
	PRODOTI*	PERFORMANCE	OPERAÇ*	0	0	
	PRODOTI*	ÍNDICE	INDUSTR*	0	0	0
	PRODOTI*	ÍNDICE	MANUFATURA	0	0	
	PRODOTI*	ÍNDICE	OPERAÇ*	2	0	

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P-006	EILON, S. A Framework for Profitability and Productivity Measures. <i>Interfaces</i> . 15, 3, 31-40, May 1985. ISSN: 00922102.
P-007	GULLICKSON, W. Measurement of productivity growth in U.S. manufacturing. <i>Monthly Labor Review</i> . 118, 7, 13, July 1995. ISSN: 00981818
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P-024	CORRADO, C; GILBERT, C. Industrial production and capacity utilization.. Federal Reserve Bulletin. 83, 2, 67, Feb. 1997. ISSN: 00149209.
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P-029	FERREIRA LF, TORRES MM. Contributo para a revisão da literatura sobre produtividade no Âmbito da economia empresarial. Rev. Bras. Gest. Negócios. 2005; 7:47-57.
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BASE	COMBINAÇÃO			GERAL	CLASSIFICADOS TÍTULO	BOOK
EBSCO	COMPETITI*	MEASURE*	INDUSTR*	499	24	10
	COMPETITI*	MEASURE*	MANUFACTUR*	149	15	4
	COMPETITI*	MEASURE*	OPERATION*	182	6	1
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	INDUSTR*	864	37	4
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	MANUFACTUR*	168	11	4
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	OPERATION*	137	0	0
	COMPETITI*	INDEX	INDUSTR*	108	23	2
	COMPETITI*	INDEX	MANUFACTUR*	22	1	1
	COMPETITI*	INDEX	OPERATION*	23	0	0

BASE	COMBINAÇÃO			GERAL	CLASSIFICADOS TÍTULO	BOOK
SCOPUS	COMPETITI*	MEASURE*	INDUSTR*	466	7	0
	COMPETITI*	MEASURE*	MANUFACTUR*	181	4	1
	COMPETITI*	MEASURE*	OPERATION*	113	0	0
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	INDUSTR*	716	15	0
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	MANUFACTUR*	348	0	0
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	OPERATION*	62	1	0
	COMPETITI*	INDEX	INDUSTR*	185	0	0
	COMPETITI*	INDEX	MANUFACTUR*	43	1	0
COMPETITI*	INDEX	OPERATION*	28	1	0	

BASE	COMBINAÇÃO			GERAL	CLASSIFICADOS TÍTULO	BOOK
SCIELO	COMPETITI*	MEDIÇÃO	INDUSTR*	0	0	0
	COMPETITI*	MEDIÇÃO	MANUFACTURA	0	0	0
	COMPETITI*	MEDIÇÃO	OPERAÇ*	0	0	0
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	INDUSTR*	0	0	0
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	MANUFACTURA	0	0	0
	COMPETITI*	PERFORMANCE	OPERAÇ*	0	0	0
	COMPETITI*	ÍNDICE	INDUSTR*	0	0	0
	COMPETITI*	ÍNDICE	MANUFACTURA	0	0	0
COMPETITI*	ÍNDICE	OPERAÇ*	0	0	0	

CO-001	BUCKLEY, PJ; PASS, CL; PRESCOTT, K. Measures of International Competitiveness: Empirical Findings from British Manufacturing Companies. Journal of Marketing Management. 6, 1, 1-13, 1990. ISSN: 0267257X.
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CO-003	NICOLE E. COVIELLO, PERVEZ N.;GHAURI, KRISTINA A-M. MARTIN; international competitiveness: empirical findings from sme service eirms; Journal of International Marketing Vol. 6. No. 2. 1998. p. 4,ISSN 1069-03IX.
CO-004	HARDWICK, P; Wen, D. The Competitiveness of EU Insurance Industries. Service Industries Journal. 18, 1, 39-53, Jan. 1998. ISSN: 02642069.
CO-005	HITCHENS, D; et al. Competitiveness, Environmental Performance and Management of SMEs. Greener Management International. 44, 45-57, 2003. ISSN: 09669671.
CO-006	MONTANARI, MG; DE MATOS MIRANDA, RA; ENGRACIA GIRALDI, JM. Uma comparação quantitativa entre dois 121 índices de competitividade. (Portuguese). : A quantitative comparison of two competitiveness indexes. (English). GCG: Revista de Globalización, Competitividad & Gobernabilidad. 8, 2, 121-136, May 2014. ISSN: 19887116.
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CO-008	KABAK, Ö; et al. Cumulative belief degrees approach for analyzing the competitiveness of the automotive industry. Knowledge-Based Systems. 70, 15-25, Nov. 2014. ISSN: 09507051

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CO-010	NAYYAR, PRAVEEN R. On the Measurement of Competitive Strategy: Evidence from a Large Multiproduct U.S. Firm. <i>The Academy of Management Journal</i> , 36, 6, 1652-1669, Dec.1993.
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CO-012	BOONE, J. A New Way to Measure Competition. <i>Economic Journal</i> . 118, 531, 1245-1261, Aug. 2008. ISSN: 00130133.
CO-013	EKER, M; PALA, F. The Effect of Competition, Just In Time Production and Total Quality Management on the Use of Multiple Performance Measures: An Empirical Study. <i>Journal of Economic & Social Research</i> . 10, 1, 35-72, Jan. 2008. ISSN: 13021060.
CO-014	RYBAKOVAS, E. Competitiveness of lithuanian manufacturing industry. <i>Economics & Management</i> . 912-918, Aug. 2009. ISSN: 18226515.
CO-015	AHUMADA, VC. Competitividad internacional, productividad y costos laborales unitarios en la industria manufacturera. (Spanish). : <i>International Competitiveness, Productivity and Unit Labor Costs in the Manufacturing Industry</i> . (English). <i>Frontera Norte</i> . 22, 44, 7-39, July 2010. ISSN: 01877372.
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CO-017	LUCATO, WC; et al. Model to measure the degree of competitiveness for auto parts manufacturing companies. <i>International Journal of Production Research</i> . 50, 19, 5508-5522, Oct. 2012. ISSN: 00207543.
CO-018	HUSAVAT, K; HAAPASALO, H; LIN, B. Achieving enterprise competitiveness through an effective management process. <i>Human Systems Management</i> . 30, 3, 115-124, June 2011. ISSN: 01672533.
CO-019	FISCHER, C; SCHORNBERG, S. Assessing the competitiveness situation of EU food and drink manufacturing industries: An index-based approach. <i>Agribusiness</i> . 23, 4, 473-495, Oct. 2007. ISSN: 07424477.
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CO-021	MARTÍNEZ ROJAS, MA; et al. Innovation and Competitiveness in SMEs: The Local Experience in San Luis Potosi, Mexico. <i>Journal of Marketing & Management</i> . 4, 1, 74-92, May 2013. ISSN: 21539715.

CO-022	SAAVEDRA GARCÍA, ML. Una propuesta para la determinación de la competitividad en la pyme latinoamericana. (Spanish). Pensamiento & Gestión. 33, 93-124, July 2012. ISSN: 16576276.
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CO-025	ISMAIL, AI; et al. The relationship between organisational competitive advantage and performance moderated by the age and size of firms. Asian Academy of Management Journal. 15, 2, 157-173, July 2010. ISSN: 13942603.
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