Supply Chain Integration, Learning, and Agility: Effects on Performance

Habibullah Khan
Department of Business Administration, Iqra University, Karachi, Pakistan

Joel D. Wisner
Lee Business School, Marketing and International Business Department, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Las Vegas, Nevada, USA
E-mail: joel.wisner@unlv.edu (Corresponding Author)

ABSTRACT

This study examines the interrelationships among supply chain integration, learning, agility and organizational performance. Survey data were collected from 257 publicly-owned companies in Pakistan, and the hypothesized framework was tested using a structural equation model. It was found that supply chain integration had a significant impact on external and internal learning. Additionally, supply chain integration was found to have an insignificant impact on firm performance and supply chain agility. Finally, internal learning was found to have an insignificant impact on supply chain agility, but a significant direct impact on firm performance, while external learning had an insignificant impact on firm performance both directly and indirectly. 

Keywords: supply chain management, company performance, learning, empirical study, structural equation model

1. INTRODUCTION

Customer demand as well as expectations have been rapidly growing since the end of the most recent global recession. Consequently, organizations today are revising their strategic visions and organizational priorities (Sharifi and Zhang, 1999). Organizations now understand that agility is an important survival factor in today’s business environment.

Customer demand has also increased the risk of supply chain disruptions due to the diversified nature of supply chain operations. These supply chain disruptions can be harmful to manufacturers, as they can lead to a temporary shut-down of production. Although there are various methods to ensure the continuous flow of products such as increasing safety stocks or use of back-up sourcing, the development of supply chain agility can more effectively reduce the impacts of supply chain disruptions (Tse et al., 2016).

In global markets, organizations face greater uncertainties in meeting specific delivery dates for example, thus requiring a more agile supply chain to consistently deliver effective performance. Flexibility, speed, and quality are the antecedents of agility (Christopher, 2000; Yusuf et al., 2004) and organizations must adapt if they expect to survive in the global marketplace. Organizations and their supply chains need to be agile to provide an uninterrupted flow of materials to their global customers. Agility is thus a necessary supply chain tool for any environment where there is volatility in demand. Further, since demand increases cause additional uncertainties, an agile supply chain would be highly effective in such environments.

Cooperation and learning between supply chain members can also help to make supply chains more agile. Learning-oriented organizations are more adaptable and thus higher performing (Slater and Narver, 1995). Firms that are more concerned about learning are more agile and more responsive to uncertainties (Tse et al., 2016). Organizations can learn both internally within the organization and externally from competitors, suppliers and customers.

While many studies have been conducted on the impacts of supply chain integration, agility, and external learning on a firm’s performance (see for example Tse et al., 2016; Zhao et al., 2013; and Khan and Pillania, 2008), no study to date has analyzed the impact of internal learning on performance. Additionally, as organizations focus on monitoring and improving their supply chain’s performance, they find that supply chain agility cannot be achieved without adequate integration. Supply chain integration is the basic pillar of responsiveness and agility, and improvements can be found through the benchmarking of internal and external best practices. As Gunasekaran et al. (2008) stated, internal and external communication enhances decision making; however to date, no study has looked at the impact of internal learning on performance. This study uses survey data and a structural equation model to examine the impacts of internal and external learning, supply chain integration, and agility on firm performance.

2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Supply Chain Agility

A good discussion and definition of supply chain agility can be found in Prater et al. (2001). They define supply chain agility as the ability of an organization and its supply chains to adapt swiftly to changing and unpredictable environmental conditions. Firms are thus required to be fast and flexible in their own and their supply chain partners’ operations to eliminate these disruptions and ensure the smooth flow of goods and services to end customers.
Supply chain agility has been found to be positively and directly influenced by the flexibility of the supply chain (Swafford et al., 2006). Previously, researchers gauged supply chain agility as a second order factor and measured it through customer response, joint planning and demand response (Tse et al., 2016). Organizations and their supply chain partners also seek to minimize supply lead times to respond swiftly to demand changes (Christopher and Towill, 2000). Other studies revealed that agile organizations typically launch new products with collaboration from strategic partners (Gehani, 1995; Gligor and Holcomb, 2012; Lummus et al., 2003). As goods quickly flow from one supply chain partner to the next, collaborative planning is required to maintain agility (Lummus et al., 2003). In short, effective joint planning and partnership-building leads to agility (Whitten et al., 2012). Towill (1996) added that reducing lead times can result in added productivity. Since environmental conditions appear to be changing even more dramatically in the 21st century, firms must strive to become ever more agile to survive. Speed and flexibility among supply chain members is thus extremely vital for enhancing performance of the firm (Khan and Pillania, 2008).

**Hypothesis 1:** Supply chain agility is positively associated with firm performance.

### 2.1.1 The mediating role of supply chain agility

Various studies have shown the direct relationship between supply chain process integration and organizational performance (Flynn et al., 2010; Leuschner et al., 2013). More recently, supply chain integration and external learning have been shown to be indirectly related to firm performance with a mediating role of agility (Tse et al., 2016). Integration of information or resources leads organizations towards flexibility (Leuschner et al., 2013). Additionally, Swafford et al. (2006) said that flexibility, agility and information technology (IT) are all related and create an indirect relationship between integration and performance via a mediating role of supply chain agility. The recent study of Tse et al. (2016) argues that supply chain integration cannot influence the firm’s performance without also enhancing supply chain agility.

Research has also been conducted on the direct relationship between learning and firm performance (Noruzi et al., 2013 and Aragón-Correa et al., 2007). Organizational learning was found to be vital for organizational innovation capability and firm performance (Hurley and Hult, 1998). Organizations emphasizing learning enhance their innovation capabilities which ultimately improve organizational performance. Thus, direct and indirect relationships between learning and firm performance were enhanced through innovation and agility (Mone et al., 1998; Gatignon and Xuereb, 1997). Learning can be expanded in management both externally and internally (Slater and Narver, 1995). Tse et al. (2016) found a significant impact of external learning on a firm’s performance mediated by supply chain agility. To date, there have been no studies examining the relationship between internal learning and firm performance mediated by supply chain agility.

**Hypothesis 2a:** Supply chain agility mediates the relationship between supply chain integration and firm performance.

**Hypothesis 2b:** Supply chain agility mediates the relationship between external learning and firm performance.

**Hypothesis 2c:** Supply chain agility mediates the relationship between internal learning and firm performance.

### 2.2 Supply Chain Integration

Supply chain integration is the extent to which the firm integrates with its other supply chain partners to achieve efficient and effective flows of information, products, decisions, money and information with high value, high speed, and low cost (Zhao et al., 2008). Firms are working at integrating their supply chains nowadays to achieve flexibility and speed (Zhao et al., 2008). Integration with supply chain partners also enhances the service quality of the organization (Lee and Padmanabhan, 1997). Supply chain integration has been shown to be positively associated with firm performance (Zhao et al., 2013). Another study though, shows that supply chain integration does not directly influence the organization’s performance; instead, performance is influenced indirectly through supply chain agility (Tse et al., 2016). Tse et al. (2016) shows the direct and positive relationship between supply chain integration and supply chain agility. The objective of supply chain integration is to provide maximum value to customers using high speed and low cost with respect to flows of information and materials (Flynn et al., 2010).

Tse et al. (2016) studied the impact of supply chain integration on firm performance. While the direct impact was found to be insignificant, a positive significant impact was found through a mediating supply chain agility variable. Some researchers have reviewed the past studies and found that supply chain integration can also be measured through second-order constructs such as customer integration, internal integration and supplier integration (Flynn et al., 2010). Internal integration is defined as the consistency within the organization (Venkatraman and Prescott, 1990). Flynn et al. (2010) stated that internal integration breaks down functional barriers which are expected to increase firm performance and agility.

Structural contingency theory indicates that customer and supplier integration show the consistency outside the organization and have important parallels with internal integration, which ultimately impact supply chain integration (Flynn et al., 2010). Another researcher has shown that internal integration is an a priori requirement of external integration, which consists of supplier and customer integration (Morash and Clinton, 1998). Thus, external and internal integration are important for manufacturers to understand environmental uncertainties and changes which ultimately impact flexibility and agility (Flynn et al., 2010). Interestingly, one study shows that internal integration positively impacts firm performance while supplier and customer integration do not. Taken together, internal and
external integration did not influence firm performance (Flynn et al., 2010), which was also the finding of Tse et al. (2016). Finally, successful supply chain integration enables firms to better learn from past mistakes and thus, they tend to focus more on learning (Spekman, Spear and Kamauff, 2002).

**Hypothesis 3a**: Supply chain integration is positively associated with internal learning

**Hypothesis 3b**: Supply chain integration is positively associated with external learning

**Hypothesis 3c**: Supply chain integration is positively associated with supply chain agility

**Hypothesis 3d**: Supply chain integration is positively associated with firm performance

**2.3 External Learning**

External learning is defined as the acquisition and creation of knowledge gained through joint problem solving with suppliers and customers (Huang et al., 2008). More importantly, an organization that is continuously learning and then processing the knowledge about its external environment is becoming more agile (van Hoek, 2000). Additionally, Tse et al. (2016) found that external learning indirectly influences firm performance through a mediating supply chain agility variable. Firms must learn outside their organizations to leverage new knowledge for enhancing responsiveness, which ultimately becomes the organizations’ competitive advantage (Zacharia et al., 2011; Grant, 1996). Additionally, Yu et al., (2013) pointed out that interactive relationships between supply chain partners can enhance organizational learning and thus improve the financial position of the company.

**Hypothesis 4a**: External learning is positively associated with supply chain agility

**Hypothesis 4b**: External learning is positively associated with firm performance

**2.4 Internal Learning**

Internal learning refers to employee training and the incorporation of employee suggestions that occur primarily during process or product development (Gerwin and Kolodny, 1992; Hall, 1987; Huang et al., 2008). Baker and Sinkula (1999) found that internal learning leads to increases in market share. Internal learning is also argued to be helpful in the context of agile supply chains (Braunscheidel and Suresh, 2009). As stated in Yu et al. (2013) above, interactive relationships between supply chain partners enhance organizational learning which improves financial performance; thus supply chain partnerships are often the result of collaboration between the organization and its suppliers and customers. To date though, there have been no studies regarding the impact of internal learning on firm performance or supply chain agility. So it is hypothesized that internal learning may help firms enhance their responsiveness and ultimately improve financial performance. Figure 1 shows the proposed structural equation model and associated hypotheses.

**Hypothesis 5a**: Internal learning is positively associated with supply chain agility

**Hypothesis 5b**: Internal learning is positively associated with firm performance

**3. METHODOLOGY**

The research constructs used in this study, notably internal learning, external learning, supply chain agility, supply chain integration and firm performance have been taken from previous studies. The survey instrument (shown in Appendix 1) used a five-point Likert scale. The survey was adapted from previous studies and was validated using several local supply chain experts with more than ten years

**Figure 1** Theoretical Framework
of experience. The companies selected to receive the survey were registered in the three largest stock exchanges in Pakistan. The relevant supply chain personnel were identified and contacted using their LinkedIn profiles and email addresses. These personnel all held an APICS certification or relevant degree in supply chain management. The survey was emailed in 2017 to 754 supply chain experts in Pakistan. A total of 269 responses were received, with twelve responses found to be unusable due to missing response values. Thus, a total of 257 survey responses (a 34.1% response rate) were used for this study. This is considered acceptable (Van der Vaart and Van Donk, 2008) given the survey length and topic.

To test the study’s hypotheses, AMOS (analysis of a moment structures) was used. AMOS is a statistical software and an SPSS module. It is particularly suited for structural equation modeling, path analysis, and confirmatory factor analysis.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Non-Response Bias

Non-response bias was measured using the method described in Swafford et al., 2006. A t-test for statistically significant differences in the responses was applied to the 50 earliest and 50 latest returned surveys (the late respondents were considered a surrogate for non-respondents, as described in Armstrong and Overton, 1977). No significant differences were found in the responses, thus it was concluded that non-response bias did not significantly affect the study.

4.2 Common Method Bias

The data were collected from a single respondent from each organization, therefore the issue of common method bias was examined using Harmon’s single-factor test (Harmon, 1967). A factor analysis was performed and the results revealed that 62.7 percent of the total variance was explained with seven variables, having eigenvalues greater than 1.0. The first-factor accounted 24.4 percent of the total variance, indicating that common method bias was not a problem.

4.3 Reliability and Validity

Five variables were used in the study—supply chain agility, internal learning, external learning, supply chain integration, and firm performance. Supply chain agility was measured through three second-order factors—joint planning, consumer response and demand response. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed on the gathered data to ensure the reliability and validity of the constructs. Chronbach’s alpha was used to check for reliability. Based on the coefficient values, the variables tested were concluded to be reliable (Flynn et al., 1994; Malhotra and Grover, 1998; Narasimhan and Jayaram, 1998). The results are shown in Table 2.

After applying CFA on the data, the factor loadings were initially checked, ensuring the values were greater than 0.5. The factor loading of one External Learning item was less than 0.5; therefore the item was excluded from the model. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to check the validity of the constructs through convergent and discriminant validity (Brown, 2006). Convergent validity was examined by checking the values of average variance extracted (AVE) for each variable. Researchers suggest that an AVE greater than 0.4 is acceptable (Fornel and Lacker, 1981; O’Leary-Kelly and Vokurka, 1998). Thus, convergent validity exists in the data. Discriminant validity was checked through the values of maximum squared variance (MSV). The results indicated that discriminant validity exists, since the values of AVE are greater than MSV (Sundaram, 2016).

| Table 1 | Respondent Demographics |
|---------|-------------------------|
| Industry | Responses | Percent | Administrative Position | Responses | Percent |
| Pharmaceutical | 59 | 23.0 | Asst. Manager of Supply Chain | 81 | 31.5 |
| Food and beverage | 53 | 20.6 | Manager of Supply Chain | 70 | 27.2 |
| Automobile | 50 | 19.5 | Head of Supply Chain | 46 | 17.8 |
| Textile | 38 | 14.8 | Director of Supply Chain | 40 | 15.5 |
| Chemical and petroleum | 29 | 11.3 | Executive / Officer | 20 | 7.7 |
| Agriculture | 15 | 5.8 | | | |
| Cement | 13 | 5.1 | | | |
| Number of Employees | | | | | |
| More than 300 | 161 | 62.6 | | | |
| 201 – 300 | 20 | 7.9 | | | |
| 101 – 200 | 50 | 19.5 | | | |
| 51 – 100 | 14 | 5.4 | | | |
| Less than 50 | 12 | 4.7 | | | |
| Total Responses | 257 | | | | |

| Years in current position | More than 10 years | 87 | 33.8 |
| | 8 -10 years | 59 | 22.9 |
| | 4 – 7 years | 49 | 19.1 |
| | 1 – 3 years | 54 | 21.0 |
| | Less than 1 year | 8 | 3.1 |
Table 2 Reliability and Validity

| Variables               | # of Items | Cronbach’s α | AVE  | MSV  |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|------|------|
| Joint Planning          | 3          | 0.793        | 0.569| 0.192|
| Demand Response         | 3          | 0.745        | 0.507| 0.185|
| Consumer                | 3          | 0.739        | 0.488| 0.233|
| Response                |            |              |      |      |
| External Learning       | 3          | 0.664        | 0.404| 0.367|
| Internal Learning       | 6          | 0.799        | 0.402| 0.333|
| Supply Chain Integration| 3          | 0.964        | 0.453| 0.367|
| Firm Performance        | 5          | 0.816        | 0.475| 0.333|

Model fitness was also checked through the values of χ²/df, comparative fit index (CFI), goodness of fit index (GFI) and the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA). Table 3 presents the goodness-of-fit data. The value of χ²/df was 2.084, which is within the acceptable range. The values of GFI and CFI were 0.860 and 0.873 respectively, which is also acceptable (Browne and Cudeck, 1993). The value of RMSEA was 0.065 which again indicates good model fit (Byrne, 1998).

Table 3 Goodness-of-fit

| χ²/df | GFI   | CFI   | RMSEA |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2.084 | 0.860 | 0.873 | 0.065 |

Note: < 5 ≥ 0.8 ≥ 0.9 ≤ 0.08

4.4 Analysis of the Structural Model

Table 4 indicates the standardized item loadings, which are all significant and above 0.4. Values of 0.4 or greater are considered acceptable (Hair et al., 2010). Mediation was analyzed through a bootstrapping method in AMOS.

4.4.1 Supply chain agility

Table 5 presents the measurement model information. Supply chain agility was found to have no significant impact on firm performance. Thus, H1 was not supported. Mishina et al., 2004, found that some resources were not always beneficial for a company, which tends to support the finding of an insignificant relationship between supply chain agility and firm performance. Tse et al., (2016) however, described supply chain agility as the company’s distinctive capability, which was argued to enhance firm performance. Obviously, there is some disagreement here with the findings.

4.4.2 Supply chain integration

Supply chain integration was found to have a significant and positive relationship with internal learning. A positive significant relationship was also found between learning and supply chain integration in Spekman et al., 2002. The results here provide support for H3a. The results also indicate that supply chain integration had a significant positive impact on external learning, which was supported by Tse et al., 2016. Thus, the results also support H3b. Supply chain integration had an insignificant impact on supply chain agility, thus the study finds no support for H3c. Supply chain integration was found to have an insignificant impact on firm performance, which is consistent with the findings of Tse et al., 2016 and Devaraj et al., 2007.

Table 4 Standardized Item Loadings

| Variables               | Items | Standardized Item Loading | p-value |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|---------|
| Joint Planning          | DR1   | .69                       | ***     |
| Demand Response         | DR2   | .79                       | ***     |
| Consumer                | DR3   | .65                       | ***     |
| Response                | CR1   | .71                       | ***     |
| Responsiveness          | CR2   | .71                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| CR3   | .68                       | ***     |
| Firm Performance        | JP1   | .75                       | ***     |
| External Learning       | JP2   | .82                       | ***     |
| Internal Learning       | JP3   | .69                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| SC1I  | .61                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| SC12  | .80                       | ***     |
| Internal Learning       | SC13  | .59                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| EL1   | .54                       | ***     |
| External Learning       | EL2   | .68                       | ***     |
| Internal Learning       | IL2   | .49                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| IL3   | .61                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| IL4   | .60                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| IL5   | .82                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| IL6   | .76                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| FP1   | .70                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| FP2   | .69                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| FP3   | .73                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| FP4   | .61                       | ***     |
| Supply chain integration| FP5   | .63                       | ***     |

Note: *** indicates a significant relationship, p < 0.001

Table 5 Structural Path Findings

| Structural Path                  | B     | p-value | Result      |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Direct Relationships             |       |         |             |
| (H1) Supply chain agility → Firm performance | .353  | .381    | Insignificant |
| (H3a) Supply chain integration → Internal learning | .595  | .001    | Significant  |
| (H3b) Supply chain integration → External learning | .700  | .001    | Significant  |
| (H3c) Supply chain integration → Supply chain agility | .405  | .140    | Insignificant |
| (H3d) Supply chain integration → Firm performance | .418  | .080    | Insignificant |
| (H4a) External Learning → Supply chain agility | .438  | .115    | Insignificant |
| (H4b) External Learning → Firm performance | .039  | .919    | Insignificant |
| (H5a) Internal Learning → Supply chain agility | .094  | .568    | Insignificant |
| (H5b) Internal Learning → Firm performance | .622  | .022    | Significant  |
| Indirect Relationships           |       |         |             |
| (H2a) Supply chain integration → Supply chain agility → Firm performance | .668  | .006    | Significant  |
| (H2b) External learning → Supply chain agility → Firm performance | .155  | .190    | Insignificant |
| (H2c) Internal learning → Supply chain agility → Firm performance | .033  | .364    | Insignificant |

Therefore, in our study, H3d was not supported. Interestingly, several studies (Swink et al., 2007, and
Koufneros et al., 2005) actually found negative relationships between supply chain integration and firm performance.

4.4.3 External and internal learning

External learning was not found to be significantly related to either firm performance or supply chain agility, thus, no support was found for H4a and H4b. Internal learning was found to have a significant and positive relationship with firm performance, but not with supply chain agility. Consequently, this study found support for H5b but no support for H5a. The trend of encouraging groups within the firm to share information (which may enhance firm performance) has been shown in Zhang et al., 2005. Additionally, while firms are integrating with their supply chain partners to become flexible, agile, and fast (Zhao et al., 2008) the results pointed out that supply chain integration did not necessarily create better agility and performance. Studies have shown that organizational learning is correlated with the development of new knowledge, which enables firms to enhance their innovation capabilities and organizational performance (Hurley and Hult, 1998). Thus, learning may help improve responsiveness which in turn increases firm performance, but this also depends upon other factors such as innovation, new knowledge, trust, and willingness to share information (Christopher, 2000; Zhang et al., 2005; Zhao et al., 2008; Hurley and Hult, 1998).

4.4.4 Indirect relationships

The impacts of supply chain integration and internal and external learning on firm performance were analyzed through the mediating role of supply chain agility. The results indicated a significant positive mediating role of supply chain agility between supply chain integration and firm performance, thus supporting H2a. Internal and external learning were also examined using the mediating role of supply chain agility. No indirect impacts of internal and external learning on firm performance were found. Thus, no support was found for H2b and H2c. Previous studies also support a mediation role of agility between supply chain integration and firm performance as discussed earlier.

5. DISCUSSION

Three of the key findings of the study were that supply chain integration was significantly correlated to both internal and external learning, and that internal learning was found to significantly impact firm performance. When supply chain trading partners share processes and make joint decisions, it creates opportunities for both internal and external learning. Ultimately, as internal learning progresses, firms can better serve customers and improve their performance. It was somewhat surprising that external learning had an insignificant impact on firm performance both directly and indirectly. External learning however, can be beneficial for the company if there is proper integration with supply chain members and most importantly, if there is a commitment of learning, trust, shared visions, shared information and other factors. It can be seen here though, that external and internal learning had mixed results.

This study analyzed the mediating role of supply chain agility on firm performance. Supply chain agility mediated the relationships of supply chain integration, external learning and internal learning with firm performance. Supply chain integration was found to have a significant impact on firm performance when mediated by supply chain agility. This was another key finding of the study. Previous studies have also supported the mediating relationship of supply chain agility with supply chain integration and firm performance.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND INSIGHTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Our study found that supply chain integration was significantly correlated to internal and external learning. Further, internal learning was significantly correlated to firm performance. And finally, supply chain integration significantly impacts firm performance when mediated by the firm’s agility. Managers wishing to improve firm performance should consider encouraging more communication, information sharing, and training within the firm. Renewed efforts to integrate processes with trading partners should also be considered. As supply chain integration matures, the trading partners become more agile and adapt quickly to any environmental changes. Consequently, firms begin to see better market share and profits.

It can also be surmised that external learning may not always be beneficial for the company, depending upon causal factors and moderators which may impact relationships. As Speakman et al. (2002) indicated, a firm’s performance may not necessarily be positively influenced if the firm is integrating processes with supply chain partners. The company’s culture and willingness to learn and absorb knowledge from its customers, suppliers, or internally, all impact firm performance. It falls on upper management of the firms to create a learning-oriented environment. Swift and Hwang (2013) suggested that organizations develop trust internally, to create an organizational learning environment. Similarly, Oke et al., (2013) pointed out that the establishment of strategic relationships with supply chain partners will create a learning-oriented environment.

External learning and internal learning can lead to a significant impact on responsiveness and flexibility, but may not always lead to positive impacts on a firm’s performance. Organizations need to work on developing new knowledge, innovation, creation of trust and willingness to share ideas and information. As discussed in Calantone et al. (2002), learning-oriented organizations share four factors: a commitment to learning, shared vision, open-mindedness and intraorganizational knowledge sharing. Noruzi et al. (2013) found that organizational performance depends not only on organizational innovation and learning, but also on knowledge management and transformation leadership. Thus, if organizations want to enhance their performance, upper management needs to create a learning-oriented firm. Managers need to remain open minded, share visions among supply chain partners, and share knowledge within the organization.

6.1 Future Research Directions

This study found no significant direct relationship between supply chain agility and firm performance, while other studies have at least argued for the existence of this relationship. Obviously, further study is required to test these two variables. While this study looked at the mediating role
of supply chain agility on firm performance, vis-à-vis supply chain integration, external learning and internal learning, future research could include a comparison of the resource-based view (RBV), the practice-based view (PBV), and the mixed-based view (MBV) with respect to firm performance. In Wernerfelt (1984), the RBV states that a firm’s unique capabilities can enhance the firm’s performance and agility. Another more recent study criticized the RBV and proposed the practiced-based view (Bromiley and Rau, 2016). According to Bromiley and Rau, the RBV cannot be used solely to explain a firm’s performance, so they proposed the PBV by the inclusion of practices and their impacts on a firm’s performance. It is proposed that a new model, the mixed-based view could be used to analyze the impacts of supply chain practices on firm performance—moderators can be included in the MBV to help uncover certain variations in performance. The MBV theory would be beneficial as it would cover both a firm’s performance and competitive advantage as dependent variables to analyze more specific results.

Another observation is that this study surveyed only Pakistani companies, thus an obvious extension would be to survey company representatives in other countries such as the U.S. and the U.K. Finally, future studies could assess the role of industry as a controlling variable.

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APPENDIX 1: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

### Supply Chain Survey

Please indicate your agreement with the following statements.  
Note: SD=strongly disagree, D=disagree, N=neutral, A=agree, SA=strongly agree

| Demand Response | SD | D | N | A | SA |
|----------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Our supply chain is able to leverage the competencies of our partners to respond to market demands |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2. Our supply chain is capable of forecasting market demand |    |   |   |   |    |
| 3. Our supply chain is capable of responding to real market demand |    |   |   |   |    |

| Consumer Responsiveness | SD | D | N | A | SA |
|-------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Our products are customized rather than standardized |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2. Our supply chain utilizes postponement strategies to enable customization of products/services |    |   |   |   |    |
| 3. We strive to increase the level of customization |    |   |   |   |    |

| Joint Planning | SD | D | N | A | SA |
|----------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Joint planning with suppliers is important in purchasing |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2. Joint planning with suppliers is important in production |    |   |   |   |    |
| 3. Joint planning with customers is important in logistics |    |   |   |   |    |

| Supply Chain Integration | SD | D | N | A | SA |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1. We work with our suppliers to seamlessly integrate our inter-firm processes (eg, order placement) |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2. Our supply chain uses rapid response initiatives (eg, continuous replenishment or Vendor Managed Inventory) |    |   |   |   |    |
| 3. We strive to establish long-term relationships with our supply chain members |    |   |   |   |    |

| External Learning | SD | D | N | A | SA |
|------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1. We often learn from other companies about their management practices to improve our own |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2. We maintain close communication with suppliers about quality considerations and design changes |    |   |   |   |    |
| 3. Our customers give us feedback on quality and delivery performance |    |   |   |   |    |
| 4. Our customers are actively involved in our product design process |    |   |   |   |    |

| Internal Learning | SD | D | N | A | SA |
|------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1. We have adequate internal routines to analyze the knowledge obtained from our external partner |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2. We successfully integrate existing knowledge with new knowledge acquired from our external partner |    |   |   |   |    |

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3. Employees are cross-trained at this plant so that they can fill in for others if necessary

| Firm’s Performance Note: SD=very low, D=low, N=nominal, A=high, SA=very high |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Return on sales              |                  |                  |
| 2. Sales growth                 |                  |                  |
| 3. Return on assets             |                  |                  |
| 4. Overall profitability        |                  |                  |
| 5. Return on investment         |                  |                  |

1 (adapted from Christopher, 2000; van Hoek et al., 2001; Braunscheidel and Suresh, 2009)
2 (adapted from Swafford, 2003; Braunscheidel and Suresh, 2009)
3 (adapted from Braunscheidel and Suresh, 2009)
4 (adapted from van Hoek et al., 2001; Shah et al., 2002; Braunscheidel and Suresh, 2009)
5 (adapted from Schroeder et al., 2002; Liu et al., 2012)
6 (adapted from Ettlie and Pavlau, 2006; Huang et al., 2008)
7 (adapted from Merschmann and Thonemann, 2011; Calantone et al., 2002)

Habibullah Khan is a Lecturer at Iqra University, Pakistan. He has a Master’s degree in Supply Chain Management from Iqra University and is planning to begin his PhD in the U.S. He can be reached at hu.khan4@gmail.com.

Joel D. Wisner received his Ph.D. in Supply Chain Management from Arizona State University in 1991. His textbook, Principles of Supply Chain Management, Cengage, is a leading global textbook in supply chain management. Dr. Wisner has also published Operations Management, Sage, and over 50 papers on a variety of purchasing, operations, and transportation topics in top-level journals. He can be reached at joel.wisner@unlv.edu.