# Article information:

Examining the quantitative determinants of organizational performance: evidence from China | Emerald Insight  
<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/MBE-05-2014-0014/full/html>

# Article summary:

1. The study examines the determinants of organizational performance (OP) in China and identifies five factors that affect OP: finance and customer, internal business, work satisfaction, pay and benefits, and innovation and technology.

2. The five-factor model provides a framework for organizations to evaluate their performance in China from both financial and non-financial perspectives.

3. The findings suggest that organizations should explore ways to enhance their performance in these areas and inform decision makers about practices for performance improvement.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Examining the quantitative determinants of organizational performance: evidence from China" provides an empirical study on the determinants of organizational performance (OP) in China. The study uses a five-factor model, including finance and customer, internal business, work satisfaction, pay and benefits, and innovation and technology. The article is well-structured and provides a comprehensive literature review on OP.

However, there are some potential biases in the article. Firstly, the study only focuses on business enterprises located in China, which limits its generalizability to other countries or regions. Secondly, the study relies solely on quantitative methods without considering qualitative data or perspectives from employees or customers. This may limit the understanding of how different stakeholders perceive OP.

Moreover, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings. For example, it does not consider how external factors such as political instability or economic fluctuations may affect OP in China. Additionally, the article does not provide a clear definition of what constitutes OP or how it can be measured accurately.

Furthermore, while the article provides practical implications for organizations to improve their performance based on the five-factor model, it does not address potential risks or challenges that organizations may face when implementing these strategies. For instance, increasing pay and benefits may lead to higher costs for organizations and potentially lower profits.

In conclusion, while the article provides valuable insights into OP in China using a five-factor model approach, it has some limitations regarding its generalizability and lack of consideration for alternative perspectives or potential risks. Future research could benefit from incorporating qualitative data and exploring external factors that may impact OP in different contexts.

# Topics for further research:

* External factors affecting organizational performance in China
* Qualitative perspectives on organizational performance in China
* Challenges of implementing strategies to improve organizational performance in China
* Alternative models for measuring organizational performance
* Cultural factors influencing organizational performance in China
* Impact of government policies on organizational performance in China

# Report location:

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