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A Method to Assess the Competitiveness of Property Developers

By Quan Zhen

A Dissertation Submitted for the Degree of PhD.

At The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

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2009

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ABSTRACT

Real estate (or property) development has been considered as one of the pillar industries in the Mainland Chinese economy. Followed by the globalization of economy and 'macro-control' policy by the central government to cool down the overheated economy, the real estate industry has faced strong competition and further development. 'Competitiveness' has long been considered as a core factor for the success and sustainable development of the coproates. Though the study of corporate competitiveness has been extensively conducted in business industry, there is a paucity of research that has investigated the competitiveness of the real estate corporate (or the property developer) in China.

With the limitations and deficiencies of the current research in mind, this study developed a method to investigate the competitiveness of the real estate development corporate in the Mainland China. The purpose of this research is to investigate and develop an analytical system for the corporate competitiveness of the real estate corporate in China. It also aims to evaluate the 'health condition' of the corporate in different aspects of competitiveness. A systematic and structured evaluation approach can assist the corporate to identify the strengths and problems existed. This study aims to provide some insights for the sustainable development of the real estate development corporate in China.

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CHPATER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Real estate (or property) development has been considered as one of the pillar industries in the Mainland Chinese economy. Followed by the globalization of economy and 'macro-control' policy by the central government to cool down the overheated economy, the real estate industry has faced strong competition and further development. 'Competitiveness' has long been considered as a core factor for the success and sustainable development of the coproates. Though the study of corporate competitiveness has been extensively conducted in business industry, there is a paucity of research that has investigated the competitiveness of the real estate corporate (or the property developer) in China.

With the limitations and deficiencies of the current research in mind, this study developed a method to investigate the competitiveness of the real estate development corporate in the Mainland China. The purpose of this research is to investigate and develop an analytical system for the corporate competitiveness of the real estate corporate in China. It also aims to evaluate the 'health condition' of the corporate in different aspects of competitiveness. A systematic and structured evaluation approach can assist the corporate to identify the strengths and problems existed. This study aims to provide some insights for the sustainable development of the real estate development corporate in China.

1.2 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The primary aim of this research is to develop models for the competitiveness evaluation and analysis for the real estate development corporate in Mainland China. The competitiveness model is developed based on seven key competitive factors (the 'level 1') identified in the literature. They include the (1) finance competency, (2) market share, (3) management competency, (4) social responsibility, (5) organizing competencies, (6) technological capabilities, and (7) regional competitiveness. Under each factor, there are a group of competitive criteria (the 'level 2'). For example, under the competitive factor 'market share', there are five criteria (i.e., (i) localisation, (ii) market coverage, (iii) land acquisition strategy and implementation, (iv) property sales strategy and implementation, (v) consumer satisfaction with the property sales). In addition, there are a set of competitive attributes (the 'level 3') under each competitive criteria (the 'level 2'). As an example, under 'land acquisition strategy and implementation', there are four attributes: rate of land acquisition, quantity of land bank, quality of land bank, land acquisition/pricing strategy. The competitiveness framework developed in this research is based on the core competitive factors which is unique in the real estate development. The competitiveness model developed in the present research also takes the five unique stages (i.e., land acquisition, design and development, construction, sales and property management) in order to develop a comprehensive competitiveness framework for the real estate developer.

1.3 METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The methodology used to fulfil the aims and specific objective of this research is set out in three steps:

- The development of proposed competitive factors, criteria and attributes by academics and industry experts. The proposed model was developed based on the experience.
- The assessment of the competitiveness of the corporate by the experts and different party related to the corporate (CEO, senior management level and their sub-ordinates, building owners).
- The establishment of the final competitive score of the corporate by calculating the weight of each competitive factor, criterion and attribute, and combining the weights with the importance weights. The final results help to provide recommendations and advices to the corporate competitiveness.

1.4 CHAPTER ORGANISATION

This thesis is structured corresponding to the flow of methodology. This introductory chapter presents the initial background to the research. It introduces the research objectives that are addressed in this report. It also outlines the significance of the study, describes the methodology used and the organisation of the thesis.

Chapter 2 introduces the research context of the intelligent building. The research work begins with the discussion of the background and definitions of competitiveness. A literature review then sketches the discussion of the corporate competitiveness. In the latter part of this chapter, it presents the general competitive factors, criteria and attributes for the property development corporate. The proposed factors, criteria and attributes are drawn from the previous studies.

The rationale of the research design and methodology is presented in Chapter 3. Three different questionnaires survey that were employed for this research are introduced and discussed.

Chapter 4 reports the major findings of the studies. The results of the research were discussed. The implications of this study are then discussed in Chapter 5, together with the recommendations for the corporate.

1.5 SUMMARY

The objective of this study is to develop a method to assess the competitiveness of property developers, in order to provide some insights for the sustainable development of the real estate development corporate in China. The developed method is evaluated through a leading property developer. For the sake of anonymity, the property is coded as Company A.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews critically, in two sections, the relevant literature related to the theory and research of competitiveness. The first part of the literature review presents the definition and meanings of 'competitiveness'. Then, factors affecting the competitiveness of corporate will be discussed and reviewed. A model for the corporate competitiveness of the property developers in China is introduced.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1 What is 'Competitiveness'?

Intense competition in the market of property development amongst the developers requires the firms to improve their competitiveness. Competitiveness not only forces the firms to improve themselves, but also exert a direct impact on the competitiveness of an industry as a whole. Over the last decades, *competitiveness* has been an attractive concept at various levels of study over the last decades, including the individual firm level, micro economic level for industry policies and the macroeconomic level for the competitive positions of national economies (Nelson, 1992). There has been a debate, especially in the building real estate industry, regarding how the competitiveness of contractors or developers should be measured and what factors affect their competitive performance.

As pointed out by Krugman (1997), in the individual firm level, competitiveness is a comparative concept of the ability and performance of a film, sub-sectors or country to see and supply goods and/or services in a given market. In fact, competitiveness concept includes varied disciplines such as comparative advantages, price competitiveness perspective, the strategy and management perspectives, and the historical and socio-cultural perspectives (Man *et al.*, 2002). The study of 'competitiveness' is ultimately concerned with the long-term performance of the subject related to its competitors, which is result of being competitive. It is also concerned with what factors lead to being competitive, as well as how it can be achieved. In addition, competitiveness is an interaction between the level of customer and shareholder values through matching and improving the organization's capabilities, offerings and potential, as well as the organization's ability to act and react through its financial strength (Feurer and Chaharbaghi, 1994).

The study of corporate competitiveness has been a centre of competitive research. Researchers including Corbett and Wassenhove (1993), Buckley *et al.* (1988) and Institute of Management Development and World Economic Forum (1993) suggested that a firm's competitiveness has price, place, and product dimensions, and therefore competitiveness is considered as a multidimensional concept. Man *et al.* (2002) proposed four characteristics for the concept of competitiveness: long-term orientation, controllability, relativity and dynamism. First, competitiveness is long-term oriented, focusing on long term performance rather

than the possession of temporary competitive advantage only. For example, Ramasamy (1995) defined competitiveness as the ability to increase market share, profit and growth in value-added and to stay competitive for a long duration. Second, competitiveness is considered as controllable, relating to the various resources and capabilities of a firm rather than simply the favorable external conditions leading to superior performance. Furthermore, competitiveness is concerned with how competitive a firm is when compared to the rest of the industry. The last characteristic is concerned with its dynamic nature, which involves the dynamic transformation of competitive potentials through the competitive process into outcomes. Porter (1990) developed a diamond framework to specify the role of national environment in influencing the international competitiveness of an industry. Porter finds that four attributes of the home country environment shape the context which allows firms to gain and sustain competitive advantage: factor conditions, demand conditions, related and supporting industries, and context for firm strategy and rivalry. Two exogenous factors, government and chance, in Porter's view, influence the functioning of these four major determinants.

2.2.2 Corporate Competitiveness

The success of an organization traditionally gets equated with profitability (and short-term share prices) on the basis of the shareholder value paradigm. However, clear evidence from strategic management studies indicates the success of an organization, as perceived by all stakeholders (for examples, employees, management, shareholders, other constituencies), is much broader and must

include not only wealth but also growth, which in turn influences job creation (rather than job destruction), and a sense of a positive role that the organization plays in a community (Charan and Tichy, 1998; Collins, 2001). In this sense, the success of an organization rests on a combination of its ability to achieve an attractive strategic positioning and the change this positioning over time as the environment evolves, along with its competences in executing that strategic position.

Sirikrai and Tang (2006) also pointed out that financial indicators such as return on investment and return on assets are the conventional proxies of competitiveness, a number of non-financial performance indicators are also important. Sirikrai and Tang (2006) pointed out that non-financial performance indicators that are widely used include overall customer satisfaction (Sharma and Fisher, 1997; and, Tracy et al., 1999); market share (Anderson and Sohal, 1999; Li, 2000; and, Sharma and Fisher, 1997); growth of market share (Tracey et al., 1999); overall competitiveness (Anderson and Sohal, 1999; and Lau, 2002); sales performance (Anderson and Sohal, 1999; and Li, 2000); growth of sales (Lau, 2002; Sharma and Fisher, 1997) and productivity (Noble, 1997; Ross, 2002; and, Sharma and Fisher, 1997). Sirikrai and Tang (2006) argued that the use of both financial and non-financial performance indicators creates a more accurate performance measurement system as it offers a more complete view of a business, and thus lead to better-informed business decision.

On the other hand, some recent studies (for example, Man *et al.*, 2002) also found out that the entrepreneur's demographic, psychological and behavioral characteristics, as well as his or her managerial skills and technical know-how are often cited as the most influential factors related to the performance of a firm. The relationship is also affected by many industrial, environmental, firm-specific characteristics and firm strategies.

Man *et al.* (2002) suggested that there are three key aspects leading to a firm's competitiveness, including the internal firm factors, external environment and the influence of the entrepreneur. These factors in turn affect the performance of the firm. The capital and resource dimension of the framework of Horne et al. (1992) represents the internal aspect of firm competitiveness. It is seen as one key facilitating element applied to a variety of competitiveness strategies. Similar internal sources have also been identified in the literature. For example, O'Farell et al. (1992) and O'Farell and Hitchens (1988 and 1989) have firm performance, focusing on price, quality, design, marketing and management. Slevin and Covin (1995) however applied a 12-factor instrument to measure the total competitiveness of the firms, including the firm's structure, culture, human resources, product/service development etc. Pratten's (1991) study of small firms in several industries in the UK also highlighted the importance of product development, the quality of customer service, efficiency of production, marketing expertise, and low overhead costs as the sources of competitiveness.

Regarding the external environment, the lack of market power and the turbulent nature of newly emerging markets are some of the problems faced by the corporate. Representing this external aspect of competitiveness, the framework of Horne et al. (1992) highlighted the scope for action and growth, which indicates the availability of opportunities to generate increased long-term profitability inherent in the external environment. The OECD (1993) study stressed that changes occurring in the economies can affect the "competitiveness strategy" of the many corporate. Pratten (1991) also suggested the influences of industrial differences on the sources of competitiveness. Although the focuses of the external environment are different, these studies have shown the significant impacts of the external environment on competitiveness of the corporate. Moreover, Barringer et al. (1997) found that rapid-growth entrepreneurial firms operate in more munificent environments than slower-growth ones, suggesting the positive influence of environmental opportunities. Other authors have taken a more proactive approach when considering the external factors. For example, Slevin and Covin (1995) suggested that continuous repositioning is needed for small new firms to anticipate and be responsive to the actions of competitors. Malecki and Tootle (1996) also emphasized the roles played by SME networks in their competitiveness. These studies suggest an interaction between the firm and the environment. Small firms need not behave only as recipients of environmental changes, but can also actively work on the environment.

The influence of the entrepreneur is also an important factor affecting the competitiveness of the corporate. For an SME, the process of achieving

competitiveness is strongly influenced by the key players, highlighted as entrepreneurship factors in the framework of Horne et al. (1992). Even in the literature emphasizing the internal or external sources of competitiveness, these entrepreneurial factors are also stressed. For example, the OECD (1993) study has put forward the idea that the "basic role played by the owner/manager" is one of the major determinants of competitiveness of the corporate because of the concentration of decision-making power in the owner/manager in an SME environment, consequently affecting the firm's overall strategy. This emphasis on the human factor is supported by the finding of Stoner (1987) that the key distinctive competence of small firms is the experience, knowledge, and skills of the owners and workers. Two of the critical success factors highlighted in the study of Chawla et al. (1997) are the "experience" and "goal orientation" of the small business owners. Slevin and Covin (1995) also suggested that the "total competitiveness" is positively influenced by a founder who can pay attention to the detailed operations of the business when the business is small. In sum, all of these studies imply the influential role of the entrepreneur in affecting the performance of the firm, particularly when the firm remains small. Competitiveness is only a means to an end, that is, the firm's performance. Although the studies cited above tend to focus on identifying what leads to performance rather than performance itself, all of them call for the long term performance, success or growth of the firms. Just like their large counterparts, the performance resulting from the competitiveness of the corporate should be longterm focused rather than short-term oriented.

2.2.3 The Role of Organizational Culture

Over the last 30 years, organizational culture is an issue which has been widely discussed and debated by the scholars and practitioners. Uttal (1983) pointed out that organizational culture is 'the system of shared values (what is important) and beliefs (how things work) that interact with a company's people, organizational structures, and control systems to produce behavioral norms (the way we do things around here)'. Schein (1987) also suggested that an organizational culture is the pattern of basic assumptions which a group has invented, discovered or developed, in learning to cope with problems in its environment, which have worked well enough to be considered valid and therefore to be taught to new members as the correct way to perceive, think and feel in relation to those problems. Dowling (2001) argued that different types of cultures can enhance or inhibit internal communication in an organization. He maintained that cultures are developed by people and they are comprised of their beliefs, feelings, corporate values, and assumptions. These beliefs and values vary, depending on the nature of the work group to which a person belongs, and the types of problems they face in the work environment. In addition, Dowling (2001) argued that another feature of the organizational culture is that it filters information coming into the organization. The positive result of this process is that the filtering removes extraneous information, but the negative result is that it can also systematically remove important and relevant information. A company with a more balanced culture may achieve a better balance between these two outcomes. Johnson and Scholes (1984) argued that corporate culture as being 'the deeper level of basic values, assumptions and beliefs, that are shared by members of an organisation'. These values, assumptions, attitudes and beliefs are reflected within an organizational culture. In fact, they are manifested in many ways such as the rites, rituals and routines that take place within an organization, the language used, the stories, legends and myths that are told and re-told, the symbols, logos and artifacts that are found throughout the company. Therefore, an organizational culture is considered to be a set of collective norms that govern the behavior of people within the company. An organizational culture is characterized by members' shared ability to understand specific concepts within the organization (Karathanos, 1998). Tric and Beyer (1993) suggested that what a culture does in an organization is to help 'manage shared uncertainties; create social order; promote continuity and learning; create collective identity and commitment and encourage ethnocentrism.

At a basic level, culture may be defined as "the way we do things around here" or "the way we think about things around here" (Williams et al., 1994). The key feature is that culture is taught to new members as the correct way to behave, thus perpetuating organizational survival and growth. (Maull et al., 2001). Essentially, corporate culture is a soft, holistic concept with, however, presumed hard consequences. Hofstede (1991:p18) refers to such culture as "the psychological assets of an organization, which can be used to predict what will happen to its financial assets in five years time". Several researchers, such as Kotter and Heskett (1992) have concluded that corporate culture may hurt or help a firm's performance. For example, in Fortune's *all star* ranking, General Electric earned the highest honor in 1998 since it has spent years developing a corporate culture

in which executives have the autonomy to swoop in and take advantage of sudden shifts in markets (Kahn, 1998). A strong organizational culture enables the smooth flow of information and nurtures harmony among its members (Karathanos, 1998). Improvements in work culture and internal communication thus improve customer (internal and external) satisfaction, which is essential for market growth and profitability in the long term (Lakhe and Mohanty, 1994). A strong corporate culture will assist members of a diverse workforce in establishing a super-ordinate organizational identity, and in identifying shared, super-ordinate goals. Noteworthy, however, Schneider and Northcraft (1999) suggest that such cultures may be difficult to cultivate.

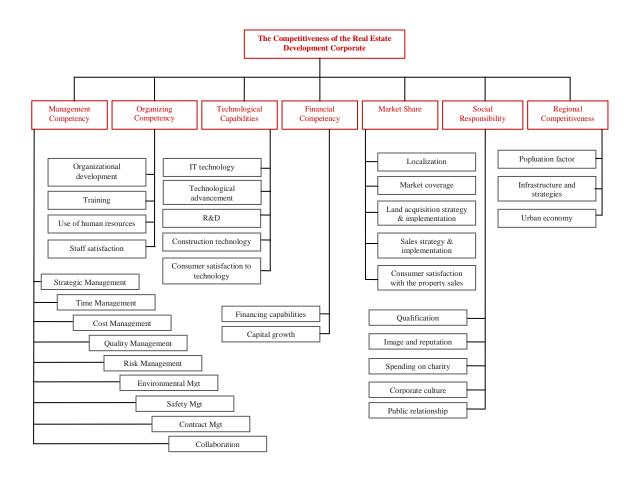
Successfully reacting to changes in the global marketplace requires a flexible and adaptable corporate culture (Elashmawi, 2000). Yet, advocates of organizational excellence tend to obscure the problems associated with achieving a flexible, adaptable and committed workforce in organizations. This is because they seem to lack a dominant and coherent culture, where values, commitments and approaches are likely to diverge and where the divergence seems likely to present a barrier to cooperation, joint action and problem solving across the organization (Barratt, 1992). Thus, according to Karathanos, (1998) managers should periodically analyze the relevance of corporate values within their organizations to examine how adaptive it is to environmental changes. With this in mind, managers need to gain an understanding about how they can promote a culture that is adept to learning on how to change through participation, teamwork and empowerment of workers—all of which are considered necessary for effective quality management.

In fact, organizational culture is rooted in the countless details of organizational life – how rewards are administrated, how plans are made, how conflict is resolved, how the director interacts with staff (Dowling, 2001). Dowling (2001) further argued that significant strategic and structural change cannot take place unless it is supported by the organization's cultures. Many organizations have also discovered that a key success factor in the management of their external images and reputations is the management of internal culture. If the various subcultures can be organized around providing value to customers, employees and stockholders, then this should facilitate good financial performance.

2.3 CONCLUSION

To summarize, previous studies have shown that the indicators and attributes of competitiveness are multi-faceted in nature. Literature has highlighted a number of firm-specific factors such as financial, human and technological resources, organizational structures and systems, productivity, innovation, quality, productivity, image and reputation, culture, product/service variety and flexibility, and customer service.

Figure 2.1: A summary of the key competitive factors, criteria and attributes for the property development corporate in China



CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHOD AND DESIGN

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the important issues to be considered in the selection of an adequate research design for the empirical studies, and describe the research method and design of this study. This study proposes a positivistic approach as the research plan for data collection and analysis, and develops the survey method and questionnaire design.

According to Zikmund (1997:48), research design is a master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information. It is considered a framework for the research plan of action. In any research, the researcher should ensure that the information collected is appropriate for solving the research problem. The researchers need to determine the type of data, the research techniques and the sampling method.

3.2 SURVEY DESIGN

3.2.1 Design of Survey Questionnaires

This is important first to define the target population and to select the sample process for this research. The survey design consists of the six procedures as showed in Figure 3.1. In this research, a set of two survey questionnaires was designed (Figure 3.2), comprising two questionnaires: to evaluate the

competitiveness of the property developer in China (i.e. Company A) (Questionnaire A1-1 to A1-8, A2, and A3) and to assess the importance weights of the competitiveness factors, criteria (Questionnaire Type C) and attributes (Questionnaire Type B1, B2-1 to B2-8).

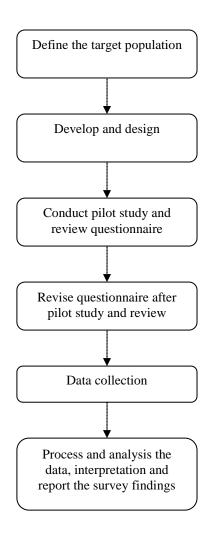


Figure 3.1: Survey Design for the Research

3.3 DATA COLLECTION AND PROCEDURE

3.3.1 Investigating the Corporate Competitiveness

From the literature review, a list of competitiveness attributes was found and developed. The first step of the competitiveness analysis is to evaluate the performance of corporate against each of the competitiveness attributes. To rate a developer in term of its competitiveness, information could be obtained internally or from external sources. Internal sources based on the firsthand knowledge of the staff and the company records. External sources may be obtained from the financial institutes as well as the referees related to the corporate.

Data were first collected via three sets of questionnaires (i.e. Type A1-1 to A1-8, Type A2 and Type A3). The purpose of Questionnaires A1-1 to A1-8 was to investigate the performance of the property development corporate in eight different managerial and financial aspects, which includes the human resources (A1-1), finance (A1-2), land development (A1-3), design, planning, and, research and development (RD) (A1-4), construction and project management (A1-5), sales performance (A1-6), Information technology (A1-7), and general management (A1-8) (Figure 3.3). The target population was the directors, managers and seniors officials of the corporate as they have the firsthand information about the performance of the corporate. Respondents were asked to rate their Company Against the competitiveness attributes on a 5-point Likert scale. The Likert scale was selected to obtain weights for this survey as it gives unambiguous results which are easy to interpret. For example, respondents were required to assess the

effectiveness of the corporate policy in risk management, based on a scale where 1 represented 'very ineffective', 2 for 'ineffective', 3 for 'acceptable'; 4 indicated 'effective' and 5 stood for 'very effective'. Five-point Likert scales facilitated the quantification of responses so that statistical analysis could be taken and differences between participants could be observed and generalized (Abdel-Kader and Dugdale, 2001). As such, this measure is based on the positivistic approach and objectivity can be achieved.

Prior to the sending of questionnaires, the first version of the questionnaires was pre-tested and reviewed by industry experts and academics. These interviews served two purposes; first, to pilot the questionnaire before sending it out, and second, to ensure the suitability and comprehensibility of the questionnaires. The interviewees comprised 2 senior managers and academics. It aims to ensure that every question was stated appropriately so that respondents could clearly understand the concepts and questions. A debrief was given to the respondents to ensure that they would interpret the question as expected. At the end of this consultation process, improvements were made to the both questionnaires based on the comments of interviewees, and the amended questionnaires were ready for data collection.

A total of 105 replies of Questionnaires A1-1 to A1-8 were received from the supervisors and managers in different divisions or department in the Company A. Regarding the sampling companies, as the Company A has different office

branches across China, the head office as well as two offices from the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western parts of China which have a longer history, were selected as the sampled companies (Figure 3.4).

To collect the data regarding the overall satisfaction of the staff and customers, the sub-ordinates were also invited and asked to complete another questionnaire (i.e. Questionnaire A2). Questionnaire A2 was designed to assess the overall job satisfaction (i.e. salary, performance review system, and promotion) as well as the perception of the corporate culture of the staff. They were then requested to rate their satisfactions and feelings based on the Likert scale. In addition, questionnaire A3 was designed to evaluate the overall satisfaction of buyers over the finished product (i.e. houses, apartments and units). At the end, there were 269 and 377 questionnaires received from the staff (i.e. Questionnaire A2) and the property owner (i.e. Questionnaire A3), respectively. All returned questionnaires were edited, and analysed using the statistical package for social science (SPSS).

Figure 3.2: Types of Questionnaires and Respondents for this Study

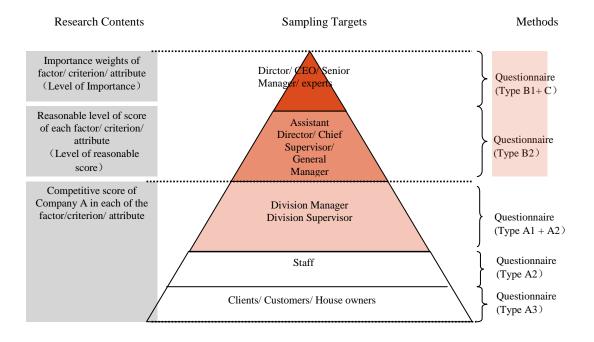
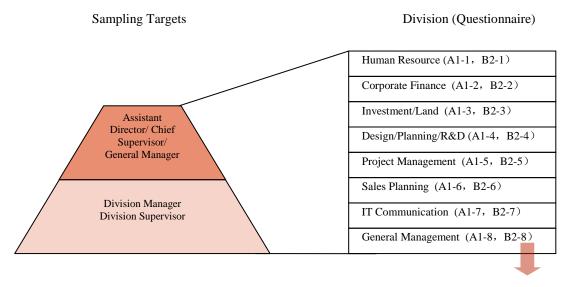


Figure 3.3: Details of Questionnaires A1 and B2 in this Study



For example: CEO, Customer Services, Contract Mgt, etc.

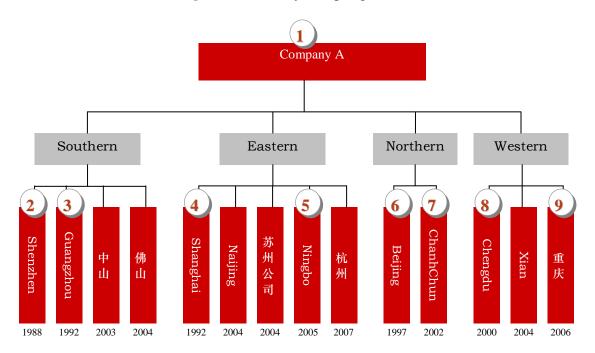


Figure 3.4: Survey Sampling

3.3.2 Importance Weights of Competitive Factors, Criteria and Attributes

After assessing the competitive performance of the Company A, the next step was to assess the importance of each competitiveness factors, criteria and attributes. As the different factors, criteria and attributes did not have the same degree of importance, these attributes were discriminated by weights, which may range from 0 to 1 (0 for 'not important' and 1 for 'very important'). A rating method was developed and verified by industry experts and researchers. These attributes were structured into an MAVT model. Using MAVT, the attributes were structured into a hierarchy tree comprising 'factor' (*wk*, first level), 'criteria' (*wj*, second level), and 'attributes' (*wh*, third level). The standard MAVT formula (Keeney and Raiffa, 1976) was used to calculate the weights of attributes, criteria

and factors. The formula for calculating the weight of an attributes is given in equation 1:

$$w_h = a_h / \sum_{h=1}^m a_h$$

where h is the attribute reference, and there are 'm' number of attributes under one criterion, w_h is the weight of attribute 'h', and a_h is the mean importance rating of attribute h obtained from Equation 2.

$$a = \frac{1(n_1) + 2(n_2) + 3(n_3) + 4(n_4) + 5(n_5)}{(n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5)}$$

where: a is the mean importance rating of attributes, and n_1 , n_2 , n_3 , n_4 , and n_5 are the number of respondents who indicated on the 5-point Likert scale, the level of importance as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, for attribute h, where 1 represented 'very unimportant', 2 for 'unimportant', 3 for 'good to have' 4 indicated 'important' and 5 stood for 'very important'.

The employment of MAVT approach to solving problems with multiple attributes is to develop a scoring model, where each attribute is assigned a weight to reflect its importance. The weight is multiplied by the rating and the product is summed for each alternative. To achieve this, another group of questionnaires (i.e. Type B1, Type B2-1 to B2-8, and Type C) were developed to determine the importance weights of the competitiveness attributes. Questionnaire B1 (for CEO) was

designed to elicit the opinion of the senior management and executive directors regarding the importance weights of the competitiveness attributes, while Questionnaire B2-1 to B2-8 was designed for the supervisors and managers in different sections or department of the corporate, to examine the importance weights of the attributes and also the acceptable level for each attributes. Similar to Questionnaire A, the questionnaires were designed and divided into eight managerial and financial aspects, which include the human resources (B2-1), corporate finance (B2-2), land development policy (B2-3), design, planning and RD (B2-4), project management and construction (B2-5), sales performance (B2-6), IT development (B2-7), and general management (B2-8). Questionnaire Type C was developed to evaluate the importance weight of the first two hierarchical levels, the competitive factors and criteria, of the competitiveness model. Respondents were asked to indicate the importance of the competitiveness factors, criteria and attributes in the questionnaires on a 5-point Likert scale (i.e. 1 to 5). Finally, there were 26 and 32 questionnaires received for Questionnaire B (including B1 and B2) and Questionnaire C, respectively. These raw data were subsequently used to calculate mean importance ratings and normalised to derive the weights of the attributes. The suitable returned questionnaires were edited and then coded into the computer. All returned questionnaires were edited, and analysed using the statistical package for social science (SPSS). Mean importance rating and statistical t-test of the mean were carried out. Those attributes that were found to be statistically important were used to construct the competitiveness model. The multi-attribute value techniques was used to calculate the importance weights of the attributes in the model, formulate the methods of rating the competitiveness of the property developers and aggregate the scores of the developer.

Table 3.1: Number of Respondents for the Study

Questionnaire	Targeted respondents	Criteria for the respondents	Number of received	Sub-total 751	
A1-1 to A1-8	Division supervisors and managers	Minimum 2-year working experience in the corporate	105		
A2	General staff	Minimum 1-year working experience in the corporate	269		
A3	60% of t	Properties more than 60% of the total occupancy	377		
B1	Executive Directors	Minimum 3-year working experience in the corporate	2	26	
B2	General managers, assistant general managers	Minimum 3-year working experience in the corporate	24		
С	Experts and academics	•	32	32	
			Total:	809	

3.4 SUMMARY

This chapter presented the methods adopted in this thesis. The chapter proposed a positivistic orientation as the research plan for data collection and procedure, and established the survey method, questionnaire design, pilot study, target population and sample process.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter analysed the data collected from the survey questionnaires as discussed in Chapter 3.

4.2 DEVELOPMENT OF IMPORTANCE WEIGTHTS

From the calculated mean importance weights of each competitive factors (level 1), criteria (level 2) and attributes (level 3), they were ranked using the order of importance. The weight is important to decision makers because it expresses the importance of each factor, criterion and attribute relative to the others. To determine the importance of all competitiveness factors, criteria and attributes, 48 experts were selected from the real estate development and academic fields. These 48 experts comprised senior management in the property developer and had many years of experience in the real estate and construction industry. Academics that are specialising in real estate research also formed part of the sampling population. As mentioned in previous chapter (Chapter 4), data were collected using the structured questionnaires (i.e. Questionnaire B1, B2-1 to B2-8, and C), some of the survey were conducted through face-to-face interviews. From the ratings of these 48 experts, mean importance weight for the competitive factors, criteria and attributes were calculated. These importance weights were also normalised. The results of the importance weights of each competitive factors, criteria and attributes are tabulated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Survey results on the importance weights of competitive factors, criteria and attributes

Fact	tors (Level 1)	Crit	eria (Level 2)		Attributes (Level 3)	Reasonable	Importance
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	score	weight
A	Management competency					0.6550	0.8875
		A-1	Strategic Mgt			0.0932	0.7655
				A-1-1	Corporate concept and vision	0.0281	0.6634
				A-1-2	Corporate strategic objectives and expansion policy	0.0303	0.7144
				A-1-3	Property management system	0.0348	0.7655
		A-2	Time Mgt			0.0750	0.6656
				A-2-1	Time management policy and system	0	
				A-2-2	Project completion on time/schedule	0.0750	0.5515
		A-3	Cost Mgt			0.0651	0.7766
				A-3-1	Cost mgt policy and system	0	
				A-3-2	Project completion on budget	0.0236	0.5436
				A-3-3	Construction cost reduction strategy	0.0157	0.5547
		A-4	Quality Mgt			0.0818	0.7377
				A-4-1	Quality mgt policy and system	0.0242	0.5902
				A-4-2	Establishment of quality system	0.0245	0.6640
				A-4-3	Quality rewarding system	0.0109	0.4426
				A-4-4	Quality control policy	0.0221	0.5902
				A-4-5	Satisfaction with the quality services	0	
		A-5	Risk Mgt			0.0875	0.6878
				A-5-1	Risk mgt policy and system	0.0875	0.5503
		A-6	Environmental Mgt			0.0510	0.5547
				A-6-1	Environmental mgt policy and system	0.0249	0.3051
				A-6-2	Establishment of environmental system	0	
				A-6-3	Complaints/punishment on environmental aspects	0.0261	0.3421
		A-7	Safety Mgt		•	0.0634	0.6323
				A-7-1	Construction site safety regulation and policy	0	
				A-7-2	Number of site accidents	0.0403	0.5239
				A-7-3	Durations of accident cases handling	0.0231	0.4806
		A-8	Contractual Mgt			0.0568	0.6601
				A-8-1	Contract management/administration system	0.0284	0.4753
				A-8-2	Contract negotiation power	0.0175	0.4225
				A-8-3	Completion of contract	0	0.3960
		A-9	Collaboration			0.0812	0.7433
				A-9-1	Collaboration with the design	0.0408	0.5352
				A-9-2	Collaboration with the contractor	0.0404	0.5054

Factors (Level 1)		Criteria (Level 2)			Attributes (Level 3)		Importance
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Code	score	weight
В	Organising Competency					0.5850	0.7118
		B-1	Organisational development			0.1647	0.5946
				B-1-1	Organisational structure	0.0156	0.5054
				B-1-2	HR development strategy and management system	0.0157	0.5351
				B-1-3	Recruitment system	0.0088	0.3568
				B-1-4	Promotion system	0.0165	0.5351
				B-1-5	Rewarding system	0.0165	0.5946
				B-1-6	Salary system	0.0184	0.5946
				B-1-7	Job security system	0.0184	0.5946
				B-1-8	Job authorization and profit sharing system	0.0147	0.4757
				B-1-9	Information sharing system	0.0132	0.4757
				B-1-10	Compensation system to the accident	0.0099	0.3568
				B-1-11	Dispute resolution system	0.0055	0.2973
				B-1-12	Organisation culture	0.0116	0.4162
		B-2	Training			0.1272	0.5024
			Ü	B-2-1	Training system and resource	0.0599	0.4019
				B-2-2	Variations between training to new and old staff	0.0674	0.4019
		B-3	Use of human resources			0.1354	0.8110
				B-3-1	Growth rate of GDP per annum	0.0152	0.4425
				B-3-2	Growth rate of average profit per annum	0.0179	0.4425
				B-3-3	Growth rate of salary	0.0143	0.4702
				B-3-4	Ratio of the technicans-to-staff	0.0143	0.4425
				B-3 -5	Ratio of the senior management from lower lever of the same company	0.0179	0.4425
				B-3-6	Ratio of the professional qualification in the middle and senior management	0.0118	0.4148
				B-3-7	Percentage of staff with university education	0.0108	0.3319
				B-3-8	Turnover of staff	0.0092	0.3595
				B-3-9	Record of dispute amongst staff	0.0078	0.9250
				B-3-10	Spending on HR	0.0161	0.5000

Fac	tors (Level 1)	Criteria (Level 2)			Attributes (Level 3)	Reasonable	Importance	
Code	Name	Code Name		Code Code		score	weight	
		B-4	Staff satisfaction			0.1576	0.5577	
				B-4-1	Recognition of the corporate strategy and policy	0.0141	0.5206	
				B-4-2	Recognition of the corporate concept and vision	0.0131	0.4833	
				B-4-3	Staff satisfaction at cultural activities by corporate	0.0114	0.4218	
				B-4-4	Staff satisfaction at training system	0.0117	0.4462	
				B-4-5	Recognition of the award system	0.0146	0.5577	
				B-4-6	Staff satisfaction at the salary/payment system	0.0162	0.5577	
				B-4-7	Staff satisfaction with job security	0.0162	0.5577	
				B-4-8	Staff satisfaction with job athorisation and profit sharing	0.0130	0.4462	
				B-4-9	Staff satisfaction at the promotion system	0.0146	0.5020	
				B-4-10	Staff satisfaction at the compensation system	0.0087	0.3346	
				B-4-11	Recognition of the channel of information sharing	0.0117	0.4462	
				B-4-12	Staff satisfaction with the working environment	0.0123	0.4462	
С	Technological capabilities					0.4817	0.7063	
		C-1	IT application			0.0787	0.4370	
				C-1-1	Application of new tech. in corporate	0.0293	0.3496	
				C-1-2	Application of new software	0.0293	0.3496	
				C-1-3	Spending on IT from profit	0.0202	0.3205	
		C-2	Technological advancement			0.0553	0.4855	
				C-2-1	No. of patents	0.0061	0.2185	
				C-2-2	No of patents in application	0.0187	0.2671	
				C-2-3	Application of IT technology	0.0306	0.3642	
		C-3	R&D			0.1034	0.5650	
				C-3-1	Existence of R&D staff/ department	0.0293	0.4238	
				C-3-2	Spending on R&D from profit	0.0188	0.3955	
				C-3-3	Diversification of R&D area & project	0.0277	0.3892	
				C-3-4	Diversification of products	0.0277	0.3892	
		C-4	Construction technology			0.1180	0.5297	
				C-4-1	Productivity of the construction facility	0.0265	0.3178	
				C-4-2	Effective use of construction site	0.0248	0.3178	
				C-4-3	Effective use of materials	0.0277	0.3390	
				C-4-4	QA of the products	0.0393	0.4238	
		C-5	Consumer satisfaction (CS) with technology			0.1263	0.5606	
			<u> </u>	C-5-1	CS with quality	0.0207	0.5157	
				C-5-2	Quality over consumer expectation	0.0207	0.4485	
				C-5-3	CS with interior design	0.0177	0.3364	
				C-5-4	CS with building design	0.0134	0.4485	
				C-5-5	CS with surrounding facilities	0.0176	0.3364	
				C-5-6	CS with the landscaping	0.0178	0.4858	

Fact	tors (Level 1)	Crit	teria (Level 2)		Attributes (Level 3)	Reasonable	Importance
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Code	score	weight
				C-5-7	CS with the recreational facilities	0.0176	0.4858
D	Finance competency					0.6219	0.8938
		D-1	Financing capabilities			0.3567	0.8435
				D-1-1	Creditability offered by banks	0.0483	0.5061
				D-1-2	Understanding of financial system	0.0715 0.0501	0.6748 0.6748
				D-1-3 D-1-4	No. of financing institutes Channels of corporate financing	0.0563	0.6748
		1		D-1-4 D-1-5	Loan for land acquisition	0.0894	0.7391
				D-1-6	Loan received for building construction	0.0411	0.5543
		D-2	Capital growth	-		0.2652	0.7373
				D-2-1	Capital growth rate	0.0196	0.5161
				D-2-2	Profit growth rate (average)	0.0347	0.6267
				D-2-3	Average debt rate	0.0138	0.5899
				D-2-4	Cash flow (average)	0.0344	0.7373
				D-2-5	Annual growth rate of share prices	0.0120	0.5161
				D-2-6	Securities price growth rate	0.0258	0.5530
		1		D-2-7 D-2-8	Capital gain rate ROI	0.0248 0.0241	0.6267 0.5161
				D-2-9	Net capital profit	0.0309	0.6636
				D-2-10	Bad debt (average)	0.0241	0.5161
				D-2-11	Annual growth rate of profit tax	0.0211	0.5161
Е	Market Share					0.5716	0.8875
		E-1	Localization			0.1352	0.6934
				E-1-1	Cope with the property market trends	0.0448	0.6934
				E-1-2	Understanding of property markets	0.0447	0.6656
				E-1-3	Understanding of competitor	0.0457	0.6656
		E-2	Market Coverage			0.0824	0.6767
				E-2-1-1	Coverage of land market(local)	0.0096	0.5414
				E-2-1-2	Coverage of land market(provincial)	0.0090	0.4060
				E-2-1-3	Coverage of land market(national)	0.0088	0.4963
				E-2-1-4	Coverage of land market(international)	0.0032	0.2707
				E-2-2-1	Coverage of the property development (local)	0.0037	0.5955
				E-2-2-2	Coverage of the residential property market (local)	0.0088	0.5684
				E-2-2-3	Coverage of the commercial property market (local)	0.0053	0.4511
				E-2-2-4	Coverage of the hotel property market (local)	0.0036	0.4060
				E-2-2-5	Coverage of the office property market (local)	0.0047	0.4511
				E-2-2-6	Coverage of the industrial property market (local)	0.0017	0.2256
				E-2-2-7	Coverage of other property market (local)	0	
				E-2-3-1	Rental/sales of residential building (local)	0.0077	0.5414
				E-2-3-2	Rental/sales of commercial building (local)	0.0047	0.4511
				E-2-3-3	Rental/sales of hotel building (local)	0.0036	0.4060
				E-2-3-4	Rental/sales of office building (local)	0.0047	0.4511
				E-2-3-5	Rental/sales of industrial building (local)	0.0036	0.4060
				E-2-3-6	Rental/sales of other building (local)	0	

	Factors (Level 1)		riteria (Level 2)		Attributes (Level 3)	Reasonable	Importance
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Code	score Name	weight Code
		E-3	Land acquisition strategy and			0.1550	0.7877
			implementation	E-3-1	Bidding (success rate)	0.0146	0.5251
				E-3-1 E-3-2	Total amount of land bank	0.0468	0.7877
				E-3-2 E-3-3	Quality of land bank	0.0468	0.7877
				E-3-4	Effectiveness of land pricing strategy	0.0468	0.7877
		E-4	Sales strategy and	12-3-4	Effectiveness of land pricing strategy	0.1228	0.7710
			implementation	E 4.1	TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O	0.0104	0.7002
				E-4-1 E-4-2	Effectiveness of sales strategy	0.0184 0.0173	0.7093
				E-4-2 E-4-3	Effectiveness of sales training Sales estimate	0.0173	0.6682 0.6168
				E-4-3 E-4-4		0.0146	0.6168
				E-4-4 E-4-5	Average property sales rate	0.0133	0.4626
				E-4-5 E-4-6	Sales variations (actual/estimate) Price variations with similar property	0.0109	0.4626
				E-4-0	Ratio of sales area compared to the	0.0178	0.6168
				E-4-8	whole area Ratio of sales amount compared to the	0.0097	0.6168
				E-4-9	whole area Growth rate of sales prices	0.0110	0.6682
			Consumer	E-4-9	Growth rate of sales prices	0.0110	0.0082
		E-5	satisfaction (CS)			0.0762	0.7045
				E-5-1	CS to sales staff	0.0217	0.6105
				E-5-2	CS to sales prices	0.0186	0.6105
				E-5-3	CS to property surrounding environment	0.0144	0.5166
				E-5-4	Total amount of consumer complains	0.0000	0.5592
				E-5-5	CS to complain handling	0.0214	0.6105
				E-5-6	Frequency of consumer recommendations of the corporate products	0.0000	0.5592
				E-5-7	Possibility of consumer for buying another property from the same corporate	0.0000	0.5592
F	Social Responsibility					0.5678	0.7875
		F-1	Qualifications			0.1262	0.5316
				F-1-1	Quality of R&D	0.1262	0.4253
		F-2	Image and reputation				0.6940
				F-2-1	Credibility of contract exchange	0.0298	0.6477
				F-2-2	Quality performance	0.0255	0.5552
				F-2-3	Number of awards from industry	0.0234	0.5552
				F-2-4	Number of awards by the gov't	0.0128	0.5552
				F-2-5	Number of complains per month	0.0255	0.5552
		F-3	Spending on charity			0.0540	0.4873
				F-3-1	Spending on charity from profits	0.0540	0.2924
		F-4	Corporate culture			0.1219	0.5906
				F-4-1	Brand concept, direction and strategy	0.0365	0.5119
				F-4-2	Development of corporate brands	0.0202	0.4725
				F-4-3	Establishment of dept. for corporate brand	0.0316	0.5119
				F-4-4	Practicability of corporate culture	0.0337	0.4725
·		F-5	Public relationship			0.1487	0.6546

	Factors (Level 1)		Criteria (Level 2)		Attributes (Level 3)	Reasonable	Importance
Co de	Name	Cod e	Name	Code	Code	score Name	weight Code
				F-5-1	Relationship with clients/ customers	0.0215	0.5237
				F-5-2	Relationship with the government	0.0259	0.5891
				F-5-3	Relationship with sub-contractors	0.0242	0.5891
				F-5-4	Relationship with supplier	0.0225	0.5891
				F-5-5	Relationship with the press	0.0288	0.6546
				F-5-6	Relationship with the public	0.0259	0.5891
G	Regional Competitiveness					0.4835	0.7063
		G-1	Population factor			0.1307	0.5120
				G-1-1	Population growth	0.0310	0.3840
				G-1-2	Change in population density	0.0334	0.3840
				G-1-3	Change in labour market	0.0330	0.4096
				G-1-4	Change in city-to-city immigration	0.0334	0.3840
		G-2	Urban economy			0.1853	0.5650
				G-2-1	Urban economic development	0.0600	0.4520
				G-2-2	Urban GDP		
				G-2-3	Growth rate of urban GDP	0.0578	0.4897
				G-2-4	Difference between the growth rate of property price and the salary	0.0675	0.5085
		G-3	Infrastructure and strategies			0.1675	0.5871
				G-3-1	Transportation system	0.0271	0.5088
				G-3-2	Educational and medical system	0.0235	0.4697
				G-3-3	Stability of local gov't policy	0.0203	0.5088
				G-3-4	The effectiveness of social security system	0.0192	0.4109
				G-3-5	The openness of info. exchange	0.0178	0.4109
				G-3-6	The openness of commercial development	0.0205	0.4403
				G-3-7	Regional land policy and legality	0.0391	0.5871

The importance weights of the competitive factors (the first level) and criteria (the second level) are shown in Table 4.2. The survey results suggested that the finance competency (0.8938) was considered by the experts as the most important and therefore, has the highest importance weights, followed by the market share (0.8875), management competency (0.8875), the social responsibility (0.7875), organizing competencies (0.7375), technological capabilities (0.7063) and regional competitiveness (0.7063).

Regarding the importance weights of competitive criteria (the second level), the financing capability (0.8435) was accorded the highest importance weights by the respondents, followed by land policy strategy and implementation (0.7877) and cost management (0.7766). Other criteria with high importance weights include sales policy planning and implementation (0.7710), corporate strategic

competencies (0.7655), coordination (0.7433), quality management (0.7377), financial asset growth (0.7373), customer satisfaction (0.7045), and localization (0.6934).

Table 4.2: The importance weights of competitive factors and criteria

Rank	Factor (Level 1)	Level of Importance		Rank	Criteria (Level 2)	Level of Importance	Factor (Level 1)
1	Finance	0.8938	>	1	Financing capabilities	0.8435	FC
2	competency (FC) Market share	0.8875	\	2	Land acquisition strategy and implementation	0.7877	MS
2	(MS)	0.8873	K.	3	Cost management	0.7766	MC
3	Management competency (MC)	0.8875	M/	4	Sales strategy & implementation	0.7710	MS
4	Social	0.7875	M	5	Strategic management	0.7655	MC
	responsibility (SR)		11/1/2	6	Collaboration	0.7433	MC
5	Organising competency (OC)	0.7375	1/1/	7	Quality management	0.7377	MC
6	Technological	0.7063	//*	8	Capability of capital growth	0.7373	FC
	capabilities (TC)		/4	9	Consumer satisfaction with sales	0.7045	MS
7	Regional competitiveness (RO	0.7063 C)	1	10	Localization	0.6934	MS

Figure 4.1: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Factors (The First Level) for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property

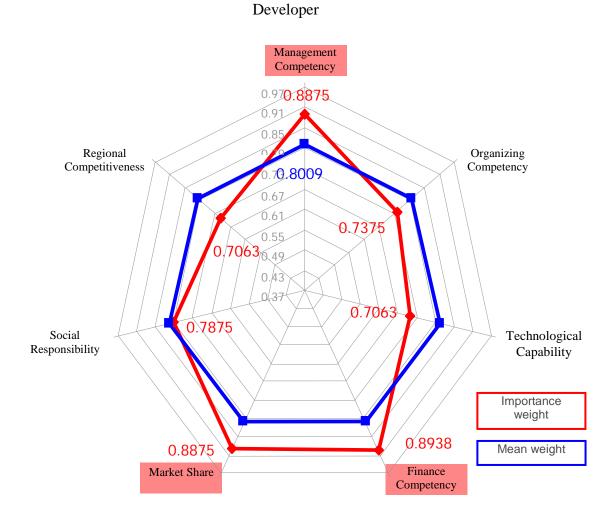
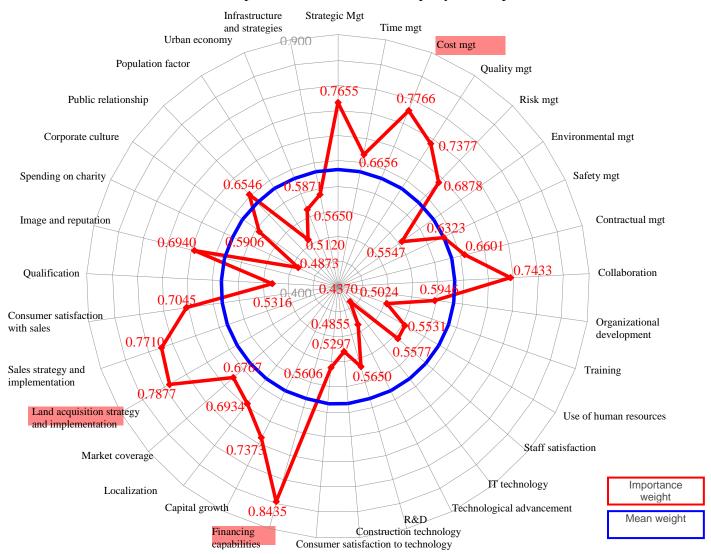


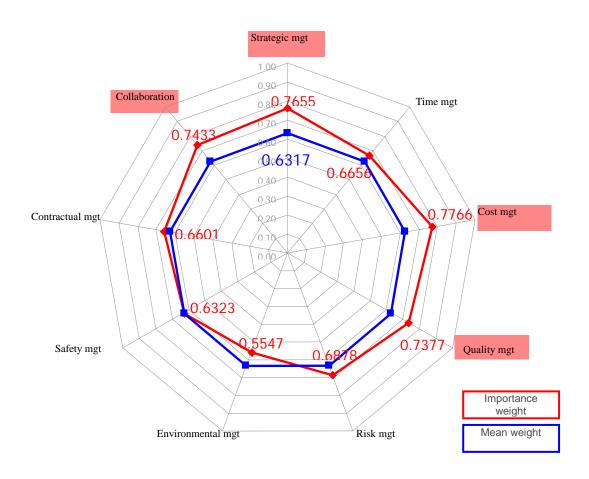
Table 4.3 summarizes the top 20 competitive attributes with the highest relative weights. The top attribute includes the total amount of financing for land (0.8435), followed by developers' land bank (0.7877), land quality (0.7877) and land acquisition and pricing strategy (0.7877).

Table 4.3: The importance weights of competitive attributes

				Rank	Attributes (Level 3)	Level of Impo.
			×	1	Loan received for land acquisition	0.8435
			/*	2	The total amount of land bank	0.7877
			//*	3	The quality of land bank	0.7877
Rank	Criteria (Level 2)	Level of Importance	///*	4	Land acquisition pricing strategy	0.7877
1	Financing capabilities	0.8435	4//	5	Property management system	0.7655
0	T d:-:4:	0.7077		6	Channels of corporate financing	0.7591
2	Land acquisition strategy and implementation	0.7877		7	Difference of sales price amongst similar prop.	0.7196
3	Cost management	0.7766		8	Corporate strategic objectives and exp. plan	0.7144
				9	Sales planning	0.7093
4	Sales strategy & implementation	0.7710		10	Adaptability of the corporate to local market	0.6934
5	Strategic management	0.7655		11	No. of financing institutes	0.6748
			\ \X*	12	Understanding of financial system	0.6748
6	Collaboration	0.7433	\ X*	13	Market sales training	0.6682
7	Quality management	0.7377	\ / 🔌	14	Growth rate of the property price	0.6682
,	Quanty management	0.7377	X	15	Understanding of the (local) property market	0.6656
8	Capability of capital growth	0.7373		16	Understanding of the (local) competitor	0.6656
0		0.7047		17	Establishment of quality system	0.6640
9	Consumer satisfaction with sales	0.7045		18	Net capital gain rate (average)	0.6636
10	Localization	0.6934		19	Corporate concept and direction	0.6634
				20	Relationship with the press	0.6546

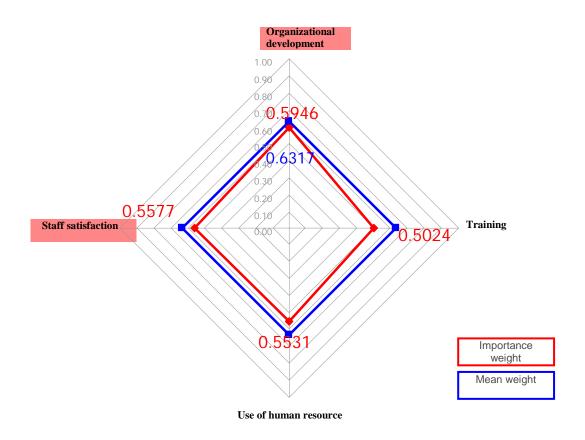
Figure 4.2: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Criteria (The Second Level) for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property Developer





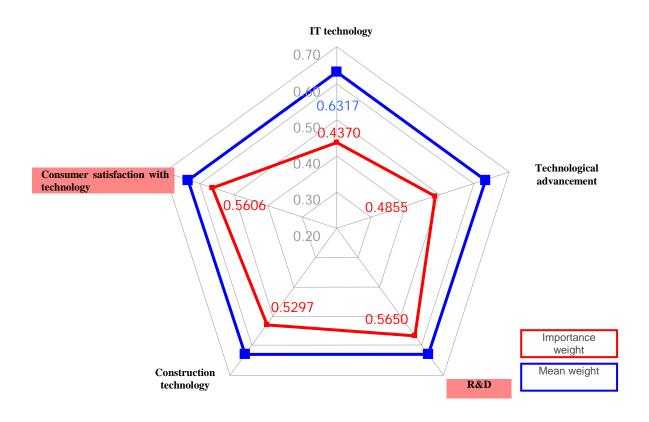
Cost	Reduction of construction cost	
Management	Project completion on budget	
Stratagia	Property management system	
Strategic Management	Corporate strategic objectives and expansion policy	
Wanagement	Corporate concept and vision	
Collaborations	Collaborations with design teams	
Collaborations	Collaborations with contractors	
Quality	Quality plan	
Management	Quanty plan	
Risk	Risk management system	
Management	Risk management system	

Figure 4.3: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Attributes (The Third Level) under the *Management Competency* for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property Developer



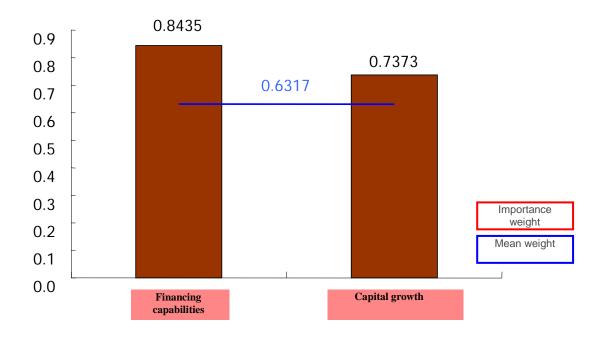
	Rewarding system
	Salary system
Organizational	Job security system
Development	Human resources development strategies and management system
	Job promotional system
	Rewarding system
	Salary system
Staff Satisfaction	Job security system
	Recognition of corporate strategic objectives and expansion policy

Figure 4.4: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Attributes (The Third Level) under the *Organising Competencies* for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property Developer



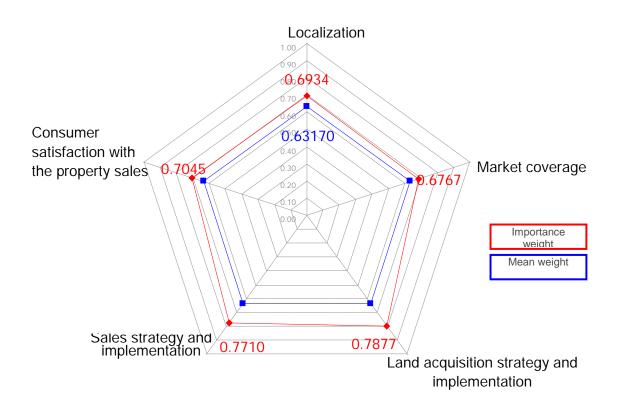
R&D	Development of R&D unit and staff
K&D	Spending on R&D from corporate profit
Consumer	Satisfaction with quality
satisfaction with technology	Actual quality over expectations

Figure 4.5: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Attributes (The Third Level) under the *Technological Capabilities* for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property Developer



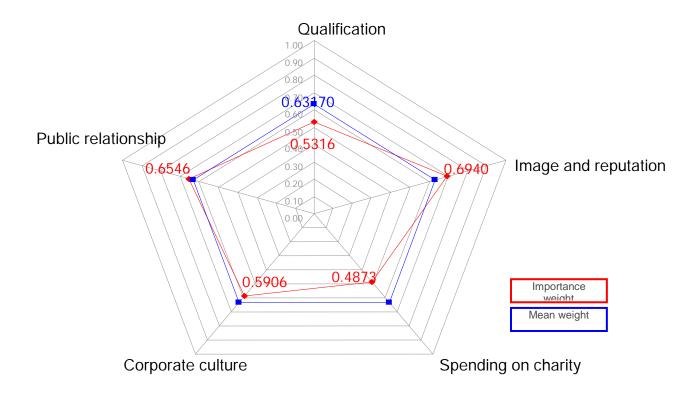
	Loan received for land acquisition
Financing capabilities	Channels of corporate financing for example, bank, trust and fund etc
	Cash flow (average)
Comital amounth	Net capital profit (average)
Capital growth	Annual profit growth rate (average)
	ROI

Figure 4.6: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Attributes (The Third Level) under the *Finance Competency* for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property Developer



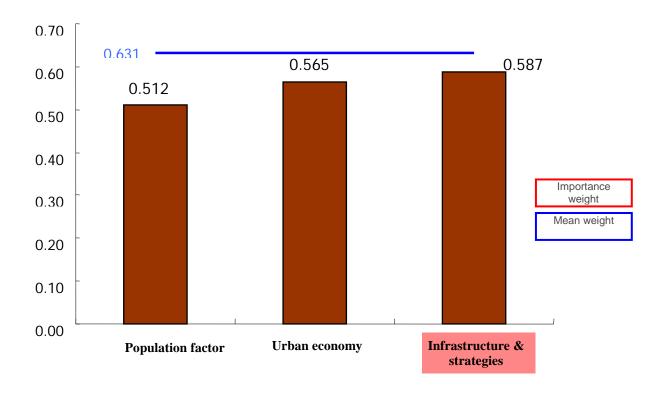
Land acquisition	Total amount of land bank				
strategy and	Quality of land bank				
implementation	Land acquisition pricing strategy				
Sales acquisition	Difference between sales prices of similar properties				
strategy and	Effective sales strategy				
implementation	Sales training				
	Sales price growth rate				
Consumer satisfaction	Satisfaction with the salesperson				
with the property sales	Satisfaction with the sales price				
	Satisfaction with the complain handling				

Figure 4.7: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Attributes (The Third Level) under the *Market Share* for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property Developer



	Credibility contract exchange (without dispute)
Image and remutation	Quality
Image and reputation	Number of awards by government
	Number of complaints per month
Public relationship	Relationship with the press

Figure 4.8: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Attributes (The Third Level) under the *Social Responsibility* for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property Developer



Infrastructure and strategies	Regional land policy and legality
	Transportation
	Stability of local government policy
Urban economy	Difference between the growth rate of property price and the salary

Figure 4.9: Comparison of the Average Weight and Importance Weight of Attributes (The Third Level) under the *Regional Competitiveness* for Measuring the Competitiveness of Chinese Property Developer

4.3 RATING DEVELOPERS ON THE ATTRIBUTES

The next step is to evaluate the property developer (i.e. Company A) against each attribute. As discussed in previous chapter, a series of questionnaires were designed to collect information regarding the performance of a developer in terms of the human resources (Questionnaire A1-1), finance (Questionnaire A1-2), land development (Questionnaire A1-3), design, planning, and, research and development (RD) (Questionnaire A1-4), construction and project management (Questionnaire A1-5), sales performance (Questionnaire A1-6), Information technology (Questionnaire A1-7), general management (Questionnaire A1-8), overall staff satisfaction (Questionnaire A2), and customer satisfaction (Questionnaire A3).

Table 4.4 summarised the results that the Company A scored on each competitive factors, criteria and attributes. In general, the survey result suggested that Company A scores a high rating on the finance competency (0.6414), followed by the management competency (0.6249) and the market share (0.5426). Among all competitive criteria, Company A scored highest in two criteria under the factor, the finance competency: the financing ability (0.3265) and the asset growth ability (0.3149). In the level of attributes, Company A has the highest score in the 'customer satisfaction with the quality' (0.5157) and the 'actual product quality over expectation' (0.5157).

Table 4.4: Survey results on the rating of Company A against each competitive factor, criterion and attribute

Fac	tors (Level 1)	Crit	eria (Level 2)		Attributes (Level 3)	COMPANY
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	A Score
A	Management competency					0.6249
		A-1	Strategic Mgt			0.0824
				A-1-1	Corporate concept and vision	0.0263
				A-1-2	Corporate strategic objectives and expansion policy	0.0260
				A-1-3	Property management system	0.0301
		A-2	Time Mgt			0.0788
				A-2-1	Time management policy and system	0
				A-2-2	Project completion on time/schedule	0.0788
		A-3	Cost Mgt			0.0725
				A-3-1	Cost mgt policy and system	0
				A-3-2	Project completion on budget	0.0310
				A-3-3	Construction cost reduction strategy	0.0170
		A-4	Quality Mgt			0.0764
				A-4-1	Quality mgt policy and system	0.0194
				A-4-2	Establishment of quality system	0.0245
				A-4-3	Quality rewarding system	0.0100
				A-4-4	Quality control policy	0.0225
				A-4-5	Satisfaction with the quality services	0
		A-5	Risk Mgt			0.0642
				A-5-1	Risk mgt policy and system	0.0642
		A-6	Environmental Mgt			0.0565
				A-6-1	Environmental mgt policy and system	0.0214
				A-6-2	Establishment of environmental system	0
				A-6-3	Complaints/punishment on environmental aspects	0.0351
		A-7	Safety Mgt			0.0649
				A-7-1	Construction site safety regulation and policy	0
				A-7-2	Number of site accidents	0.0376
				A-7-3	Durations of accident cases handling	0.0273
		A-8	Contractual Mgt			0.0575
			-	A-8-1	Contract management/administration system	0.0265
				A-8-2	Contract negotiation power	0.0151
				A-8-3	Completion of contract	0
		A-9	Collaboration			0.0717
				A-9-1	Collaboration with the design	0.0338
				A-9-2	Collaboration with the contractor	0.0379

Fact	ors (Level 1)	C	riteria (Level 2)	Attributes (Level 3)		COMPANY
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	A Score Code
В	Organising Competency					0.4682
		B-1	Organisational development			0.1161
				B-1-1	Organisational structure	0.0128
				B-1-2	HR development strategy and management system	0.0122
				B-1-3	Recruitment system	0.0086
				B-1-4	Promotion system	0.0112
				B-1-5	Rewarding system	0.0125
				B-1-6	Salary system	0.0132
				B-1-7	Job security system	0.0069
				B-1-8	Job authorization and profit sharing system	0.0055
				B-1-9	Information sharing system	0.0104
				B-1-10	Compensation system to the accident	0.0078
				B-1-11	Dispute resolution system	0.0051
				B-1-12	Organisation culture	0.0098
		B-2	Training			0.1018
			Ĭ	B-2-1	Training system and resource	0.0494
				B-2-2	Variations between training to new and old staff	0.0524
		B-3	Use of human resources			0.1336
				B-3-1	Growth rate of GDP per annum	0.0161
				B-3-2	Growth rate of average profit per annum	0.0155
				B-3-3	Growth rate of salary	0.0126
				B-3-4	Ratio of the technicans-to-staff	0.0158
				B-3 -5	Ratio of the senior management from lower lever of the same company	0.0176
				B-3-6	Ratio of the professional qualification in the middle and senior management	0.0158
				B-3-7	Percentage of staff with university education	0.0118
				B-3-8	Turnover of staff	0.0090
				B-3-9	Record of dispute amongst staff	0.0104
				B-3-10	Spending on HR	0.0090

	ctors (Level 1) Cr		Criteria (Level 2)		Attributes (Level 3)	
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	A Score Code
		B-4	Staff satisfaction			0.1166
				B-4-1	Recognition of the corporate strategy and policy	0.0124
				B-4-2	Recognition of the corporate concept and vision	0.0116
				B-4-3	Staff satisfaction at cultural activities by corporate	0.0093
				B-4-4	Staff satisfaction at training system	0.0090
				B-4-5	Recognition of the award system	0.0106
				B-4-6	Staff satisfaction at the salary/payment system	0.0102
				B-4-7	Staff satisfaction with job security	0.0098
				B-4-8	Staff satisfaction with job athorisation and profit sharing	0.0079
				B-4-9	Staff satisfaction at the promotion system	0.0096
				B-4-10	Staff satisfaction at the compensation system	0.0069
				B-4-11	Recognition of the channel of information sharing	0.0093
				B-4-12	Staff satisfaction with the working environment	0.0100
С	Technological capabilities					0.4194
		C-1	IT application			0.0682
				C-1-1	Application of new tech. in corporate	0.0260
				C-1-2	Application of new software	0.0233
				C-1-3	Spending on IT from profit	0.0189
		C-2	Technological advancement			0.0458
				C-2-1	No. of patents	0.0092
				C-2-2	No of patents in application	0.0121
				C-2-3	Application of IT technology	0.0246
		C-3	R&D			0.1001
				C-3-1	Existence of R&D staff/ department	0.0246
				C-3-2	Spending on R&D from profit	0.0137
				C-3-3	Diversification of R&D area & project	0.0316
				C-3-4	Diversification of products	0.0303
		C-4	Construction technology			0.1068
				C-4-1	Productivity of the construction facility	0.0233
				C-4-2	Effective use of construction site	0.0246
				C-4-3	Effective use of materials	0.0251
				C-4-4	QA of the products	0.0340
		C-5	Consumer satisfaction (CS) with technology			0.0984
	1	1	with technology	C-5-1	CS with quality	0.5157
	1	1		C-5-1 C-5-2	Quality over consumer expectation	0.5157
	1			C-5-2 C-5-3	CS with interior design	0.3137
	1			C-5-3 C-5-4	CS with building design	0.4485
				C-5-4 C-5-5	CS with building design CS with surrounding facilities	0.3364
	1			C-5-6	CS with surrounding facilities CS with the landscaping	0.4638
		1	1	C-5-6 C-5-7	CS with the recreational facilities	0.4643

Fact	tors (Level 1)	Cr	iteria (Level 2)		Attributes (Level 3)	COMPANY
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	A Score
D	Finance competency					0.6414
		D-1	Financing capabilities			0.3265
				D-1-1	Creditability offered by banks	0.0483
				D-1-2	Understanding of financial system	0.0656
				D-1-3	No. of financing institutes	0.0393
				D-1-4	Channels of corporate financing	0.0483
				D-1-5	Loan for land acquisition	0.0751
				D-1-6	Loan received for building construction	0.0499
		D-2	Capital growth			0.3149
				D-2-1	Capital growth rate	0.0265
				D-2-2	Profit growth rate (average)	0.0365
				D-2-3	Average debt rate	0.0220
				D-2-4	Cash flow (average)	0.0387
				D-2-5	Annual growth rate of share prices	0.0181
				D-2-6	Securities price growth rate	0.0316
				D-2-7	Capital gain rate	0.0329
				D-2-8	ROI	0.0211
				D-2-9	Net capital profit	0.0340
				D-2-10	Bad debt (average)	0.0241
				D-2-11	Annual growth rate of profit tax	0.0295
E	Market Share					0.5426
		E-1	Localization			0.1309
				E-1-1	Cope with the property market trends	0.0443
				E-1-2	Understanding of property markets	0.0447
				E-1-3	Understanding of competitor	0.0419
		E-2	Market Coverage			0.0572
				E-2-1-1	Coverage of land market(local)	0.0055
				E-2-1-2	Coverage of land market(provincial)	0.0036
				E-2-1-3	Coverage of land market(national)	0.0044
				E-2-1-4	Coverage of land market(international)	0.0014
				E-2-2-1	Coverage of the property development (local)	0.0049
				E-2-2-2	Coverage of the residential property market (local)	0.0077
				E-2-2-3	Coverage of the commercial property market (local)	0.0046
				E-2-2-4	Coverage of the hotel property market (local)	0.0019
				E-2-2-5	Coverage of the office property market (local)	0.0033
				E-2-2-6	Coverage of the industrial property market (local)	0.0010
				E-2-2-7	Coverage of other property market (local)	0
				E-2-3-1	Rental/sales of residential building (local)	0.0072
				E-2-3-2	Rental/sales of commercial building (local)	0.0048
				E-2-3-3	Rental/sales of hotel building (local)	0.0021
				E-2-3-4	Rental/sales of office building (local)	0.0031
				E-2-3-5	Rental/sales of industrial building (local)	0.0018
				E-2-3-6	Rental/sales of other building (local)	0

Facto	ors (Level 1)		Criteria (Level 2)	Attributes (Level 3)		COMPANY
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	A Score Code
		E-3	Land acquisition strategy and implementation			0.1171
				E-3-1	Bidding (success rate)	0.0125
				E-3-2	Total amount of land bank	0.0298
				E-3-3	Quality of land bank	0.0391
				E-3-4	Effectiveness of land pricing strategy	0.0357
		E-4	Sales strategy and implementation			0.1266
				E-4-1	Effectiveness of sales strategy	0.0176
				E-4-2	Effectiveness of sales training	0.0152
				E-4-3	Sales estimate	0.0161
				E-4-4	Average property sales rate	0.0153
				E-4-5	Sales variations (actual/estimate)	0.0053
				E-4-6	Price variations with similar property	0.0170
				E-4-7	Ratio of sales area compared to the whole area	0.0114
				E-4-8	Ratio of sales amount compared to the whole area	0.0114
				E-4-9	Growth rate of sales prices	0.0172
		E-5	Consumer satisfaction (CS) over sales			0.1108
				E-5-1	CS to sales staff	0.0170
				E-5-2	CS to sales prices	0.0171
				E-5-3	CS to property surrounding environment	0.0142
				E-5-4	Total amount of consumer complains	0.0173
				E-5-5	CS to complain handling	0.0149
				E-5-6	Frequency of consumer recommendations of the corporate products	0.0147
				E-5-7	Possibility of consumer for buying another property from the same corporate	0.0156
F	Social Responsibility					0.5142
		F-1	Qualifications			0.1118
				F-1-1	Quality of R&D	0.1118
		F-2	Image and reputation			
				F-2-1	Credibility of contract exchange	0.0281
				F-2-2	Quality performance	0.0241
				F-2-3	Number of awards from industry	0.0303
				F-2-4	Number of awards by the gov't	0.0175
				F-2-5	Number of complains per month	0.0234
		F-3	Spending on charity			0.0521
				F-3-1	Spending on charity from profits	0.0521
		F-4	Corporate culture			0.0962
				F-4-1	Brand concept, direction and strategy	0.0267
				F-4-2	Development of corporate brands	0.0187
				F-4-3	Establishment of dept. for corporate brand	0.0275
		İ		F-4-4	Practicability of corporate culture	0.0232
		F-5	Public relationship		1	0.1307

Fac	ctors (Level 1)		Criteria (Level 2)		Attributes (Level 3)	COMPANY A
Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name	Score Code
				F-5-1	Relationship with clients/ customers	0.0194
				F-5-2	Relationship with the government	0.0213
				F-5-3	Relationship with sub-contractors	0.0219
				F-5-4	Relationship with supplier	0.0219
				F-5-5	Relationship with the press	0.0249
				F-5-6	Relationship with the public	0.0213
G	Regional Competitiveness					0.4877
		G-1	Population factor			0.1518
				G-1-1	Population growth	0.0381
				G-1-2	Change in population density	0.0385
				G-1-3	Change in labour market	0.0378
				G-1-4	Change in city-to-city immigration	0.0374
		G-2	Urban economy			0.1696
				G-2-1	Urban economic development	0.0560
				G-2-2	Urban GDP	
				G-2-3	Growth rate of urban GDP	0.0601
				G-2-4	Difference between the growth rate of property price and the salary	0.0536
		G-3	Infrastructure and strategies			0.1662
				G-3-1	Transportation system	0.0255
				G-3-2	Educational and medical system	0.0233
				G-3-3	Stability of local gov't policy	0.0254
				G-3-4	The effectiveness of social security system	0.0197
				G-3-5	The openness of info. exchange	0.0193
				G-3-6	The openness of commercial development	0.0218
		1		G-3-7	Regional land policy and legality	0.0313

4.4 AGGREGATION OF WEIGHTS AND RATINGS

Having established the importance weights of the attributes and the score that Company A obtained for their competitiveness performance against each attributes, the next step in calculating the competitiveness score is to aggregate the scores to produce one overall score for Company A. The calculation involves the aggregation of weights and ratings to produce one overall score (Ling *et al.*, 2003). To calculate

the aggregate score, the important weights (w) of each relevant competitive factors, criteria and attributes, which were developed in earlier section in this chapter, are multiplied by the ratings (r) for the corresponding competitive factors, criteria and attributes that Company A obtained from the raters, to derive the weighted scores. All the weighted ratings are summed up to produce an aggregate property developer's competitiveness score (Score_{PDC}). The following equation is the mathematical expression for the aggregate property developer's competitiveness score (Score_{PDC}).

 $\begin{aligned} & \textbf{Aggregate score (Score}_{PDC}) = \textbf{Score}_{(FI)} + \textbf{Score}_{(MS)} + \textbf{Score}_{(MA)} + \textbf{Score}_{(SI)} + \\ & \textbf{Score}_{(OR)} + \textbf{Score}_{(TE)} + \textbf{Score}_{(RC)} \end{aligned}$

Where:

Score (FI) is the aggregate score of attributes under 'finance competency' factor.

Score (MS) is the aggregate score of attributes under 'market share' factor.

Score (MA) is the aggregate score of attributes under 'management competency' factor.

Score (SI) is the aggregate score of attributes under 'social responsibility' factor.

Score (OR) is the aggregate score of attributes under 'organising competencies' factor.

Score (TE) is the aggregate score of attributes under 'technological capabilities' factor.

Score (RC) is the aggregate score of attributes under 'regional competitiveness' factor.

As an example, the mathematical expression for Score_(FD), finance competency, is

given in the following equation.

$$Score_{(FI)} = w_C[w_{C1}(\sum w_{C1a} \times r_{C1a}) + w_{C2}(\sum w_{C2b} \times r_{C2b})]$$

where:

Score (FI) is the aggregate score of attributes under finance competency factor,

W_c is the weight of 'finance competency' factor

 W_{c1} and W_{c2} are the weights of the 'financing capabilities' and 'the capability of capital growth' criteria respectively,

 W_{c1a} and W_{c2a} are the weights of the attributes under the 'financing capabilities' and 'the capability of capital growth' criteria respectively,

 r_{c1a} and r_{c2a} are the ratings given to Company A for the attributes under the 'financing capabilities' and 'the capability of capital growth criteria' respectively

4.5 RESULTS

4.5.1. General

The performance of Company A in various competitive factors is represented graphically in Figure 4.10 and tabulated in Table 4.5. The result suggested that a outstanding performance in the finance competency (Company A score: 0.6414; reasonable score: 0.6219; maximum score: 0.7971). Similarly, Company A also has a good performance in the regional competitiveness (Company A score: 0.4877; reasonable score: 0.4835; maximum score: 0.6299). The performance of Company A

in both factors abovementioned exceeded their expected reasonable score, which suggests that these are two strengths of the corporate.

Despite these excellent performance, Company A scored under their expectation in organizing competencies (Company A score: 0.4682; reasonable score: 0.5850; maximum score: 0.6577) and technological capabilities (Company A score: 0.4194; reasonable score: 0.4817; maximum score: 0.6299). This generally suggested that there are rooms for improvement in these two aspects.

Figure 4.10: Radar diagram representing the competitiveness factors in maximum score, expected/reasonable score, and actual score by Company A

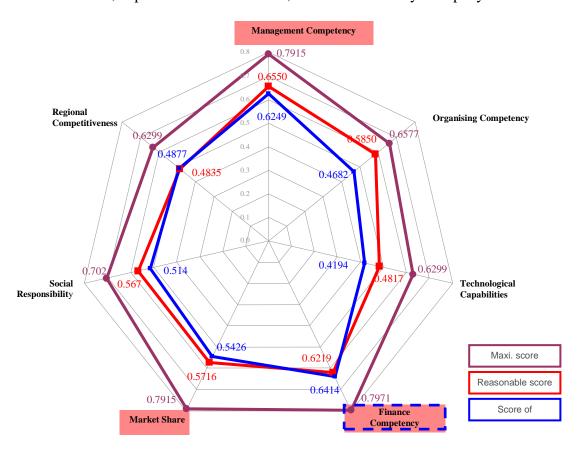


Table 4.5: Summary of scores of competitiveness factors (the 'first' level) of the Company A

Rank	Factors	Reasonable Score	Score of COMPANY	Combined Score
1	Finance Competency	0. 6219	0. 6414	1. 0313
2	Regional Competitiveness	0. 4835	0. 4877	1. 0087
3	Management Competency	0. 6550	0. 6249	0. 9541
4	Market Share	0. 5716	0. 5426	0. 9493
5	Social Responsibility	0. 5678	0. 5142	0. 9056
6	Technological Capabilities	0. 4817	0. 4194	0.8706
7	Organizing Competency	0. 5850	0. 4682	0.8003

Table 4.6 summarizes the score of 33 competitiveness criteria (the 'second' level) obtained by Company A. The top five scores of Company A in the competitive criteria were 'consumer satisfaction with the sales' (1.4543), 'the capabilities of captial growth' (1.1873), 'population factor' (1.1612), 'cost management' (1.1143), and 'environmental management' (1.1071). Table 4.6 also reveals that Company A has a low score in 'land policy and implementation' (0.7559), 'staff satisfaction' (0.7402), 'risk management' (0.7333), 'organisational development' (0.7048), and 'market share' (0.6941).

Table 4.6: Summary of scores of competitiveness criteria (the 'second' level) of the Company A

Rank	Competitive Criteria	Score
1	Consumer satisfaction with the sale	es 1. 4543
2	Capabilities of capital growth	1. 1873
3	Population factor	1. 1612
4	Cost management	1. 1143
5	Environmental management	1. 1071
6	Image and reputation	1.0556
7	Time management	1.0514
8	Sales strategy & implementation	1.0304
9	Safety management	1.0242
10	Contract management	1.0115
11	Infrastructure & strategies	0.9926
12	Use of human resource	0. 9867
13	Localization	0. 9680
14	Research & Development (R&D)	0. 9680
15	Spending on charity	0. 9643
16	Quality management	0. 9345
17	Urban economy	0. 9157

Rank	Competitive Criteria	Score
18	Financing capabilities	0. 9153
19	Construction technology	0. 9053
20	Qualifications	0.8857
21	Strategic management	0.8842
22	Collaboration	0. 8825
23	Public relationship	0.8791
24	IT technology	0. 8661
25	Technological advancement	0. 8298
26	Training	0.8000
27	Corporate culture	0. 7889
28	Consumer satisfaction to tech.	0. 7791
29	Land acquisition strategy & impl.	0. 7559
30	Staff satisfaction	0. 7402
31	Risk management	0. 7333
32	Organizational development	0. 7048
33	Market coverage	0. 6941

Table 4.7 tabulates Company A' score in each competitive attribute (the 'third' level). The five highest scores were 'average debt rate' (1.600), 'the growth rate of property sales price' (1.5561), 'the number of patent owned by corporate' (1.5000), 'annual growth rate of share' (1.5000), and 'the capabilities of negotiating contract sum' (1.4500). However, Company A also scored low in a number of attributes: 'the variation between actual sales and prediction' (0.4822), 'land market coverage at the international level, 'land market coverage at the other provinces' (0.4000),

'acceptance of the job-related security system' (0.3750), 'acceptance of job authorisation and profit sharing system' (0.3750)

Table 4.7: Summary of scores of competitiveness attributes (the 'third' level) of the Company A

Rank	Competitive Attributes	Score
1	Average debt rate	1.6000
2	Growth rate of sales prices	1.5561
3	No. of patents	1.5000
4	Annual growth rate of share price	1.5000
5	Contract pricing strategy	1.4500
6	Annual growth rate of profit tax	1.4000
7	Number of awards by government	1.3750
8	Annual growth rate of profit tax	1.3538
9	Complaints/punishment on environmental aspects	1.3460
10	Ratio of the prof. quail. in the middle/senior mgt	1.3429
11	ROI	1.3235
12	Record of disputes amongst staff	1.3214
13	Local coverage of property development	1.3187
14	Project completion on budget	1.3143
15	No. of awards from industry	1.2954
16	Stability of local government policy	1.2500
17	A stable population growth	1.2308
18	Securities price growth rate	1.2250
19	Loan received for construction projects	1.2143
20	Durations of accident cases handling	1.1833

D I.	C	G
Rank	Competitive Attributes	Score
142	Job promotion system	0.6800
143	Rental/sales of commercial bldg (local)	0.6735
144	Staff satisfaction with the promotion system	0.6578
145	No. of patent in application	0.6500
146	Total amount of land bank	0.6364
147	Staff satisfaction with the salary/payment system	0.6307
148	Staff satisfaction with the job authorization	0.6109
149	Staff satisfaction with the job security	0.6035
150	Coverage of local industrial property dev. market	0.6000
151	Rental/sales of local hotel property	0.5769
152	Coverage of land market (local)	0.5750
153	Spending on R&D from profit	0.5556
154	Coverage of local hotel property dev. market	0.5385
155	Coverage of land market (national)	0.5000
156	Rental/sales of local industrial property	0.5000
157	Sales variations (actual/estimate)	0.4822
158	Coverage of land market (international)	0.4375
159	Coverage of land market (province)	0.4000
160	Recognition of the job security system	0.3750
161	Recognition of the job authorization and profit sharing system	0.3750

4.5.2. Management Competency

The performance of Company A in various competitive criteria in the management competencies was graphically represented in Figure 4.11 and tabulated in Table 4.6. The result suggested Company A has an outstanding performance in the 'cost management' (Company A score: 0.0725; reasonable score: 0.0651; maximum score: 0.0988), followed by 'environmental management' (Company A score: 0.0585; reasonable score: 0.0510; maximum score: 0.0705), 'time management' (Company A score: 0.0788; reasonable score: 0.0750; maximum score: 0.0847) and 'safety management' (Company A score: 0.0649; reasonable score: 0.0634; maximum score: 0.0804). The performance of these four criteria of Company A exceeded their expected/reasonable score, which suggests that these four aspects are the strengths of the corporate. Despite these excellent performance, the result also suggested that improvement is needed in the 'strategic management' (Company A score: 0.0824; reasonable score: 0.0932; maximum score: 0.0974), 'collaboration' (Company A score: 0.0717; reasonable score: 0.0812; maximum score: 0.0945) and 'quality management' (Company A score: 0.0764; reasonable score: 0.0818; maximum score: 0.0938).

Figure 4.11: Radar diagram representing the competitive attributes score of Company A in the management competencies factor

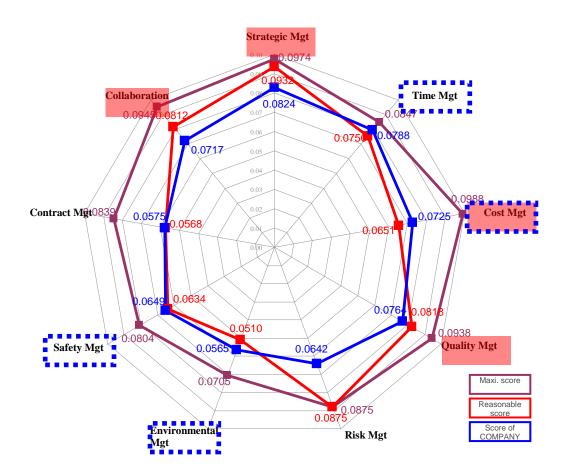


Table 4.8 and table 4.9 tabulate the score of Company A' in each of the competitive criterion and attribute under the management competency factor. The top five scores of Company A in the competitive attributes were contract pricing strategy (1.4500), complaints/punishment on environmental aspects (1.3460), project completion on budget (1.3143), durations of accident cases handling (1.1833), and construction cost

reduction strategy (1.0809). However, Company A scored low in a number of attributes which includes environmental protection system (0.8571), corporate strategic objectives and expansion (0.8571), negotiation with design teams (0.8282), quality management approach and system (0.8000), and risk management approach and system (0.7333).

Table 4.8: Summary of scores of competitiveness criteria (the 'second' level) and attributes (the 'third' level) under the management competency factor

			Rank	Attributes	Score	
		Î	1	Contract pricing strategy	1. 4500	
		4	2	Complaints/punishment on environmental aspects	1. 3460	
			3	Project completion on budget	1. 3143	
		//	4	Durations of accident cases handling	1. 1833	
			5	Construction cost reduction strategy	1. 0809	
Criteria	Score	7 //	6	Project completion on time	1.0514	
Officeria	DCOTC] // /]	7	Control of quality	1. 0177	
Cost management	1. 1143		8	Quality assurance/ control plan	1.0000	
Environmental	1, 1071	 / /	9	Effectiveness of purchasing strategy	0. 9524	
management	1. 1071	/ /	10	Negotiation skills with sub-contractors	0. 9375	
Time management	1.0514	7/	11	Corporate concept and vision	0. 9351	
G 0.		- <u> </u>	12	Number of accidents	0. 9330	
Safety management	1. 0242		13	Contract management system	0. 9330	
Contract	1. 0115	╡	14	Quality rewarding system	0. 9167	
management		_	15	Property management system	0.8666	
Quality management	0. 9345		16	Contract negotiation power	0.8640	
Strategic	0.8842	╡ [17	Environmental protection system	0. 8571	
management	0.0012	_	18	Corporate strategic objectives and expansion	0. 8571	
Collaboration	0.8825		19	Negotiation with design teams	0. 8282	
Risk management	0, 7333	-	20	Quality management approach and system	0.8000	
Trisk management	U. 1333		21	Risk management approach and system	0. 7333	

Table 4.9: Details of scores of the best and worst five competitive attributes under the 'managing competency' factor

The Best-performed Attributes

Contract pricing strategy	Largely Decline	Slightly Decline	Steady	Slightly Increase	Slightly Increase	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	15.0%	15.0%	30.0%	25.0%	15.0%	2.9000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	2.0000
Complaints/punishment on environmental aspects	None	1-3	4-6	7-9	10 or more	
A (COMPANY A Score)	73.3%	24.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7111
B (Reasonable Score)	25.0%	41.7%	8.3%	8.3%	16.7%	3.5000
Project completion on budget	<1%	1-25%	25-50%	50-75%	>75%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	25.0%	70.0%	4.6000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	3.5000
Durations of accidents handling	<1 day	1day	2-4 days	5-7 days	>7 days	
A (COMPANY A Score)	40.0%	0.0%	45.0%	5.0%	10.0%	3.5500
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3.0000
Project completion on time	<1%	1-25%	25-50%	50-75%	>75%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	5.9%	64.7%	5.9%	23.5%	0.0%	2.4706
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2857

The Best-performed Attributes

Environmental protection system	None	Not Obvious	Fair	Obvious	V. Obvious	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	28.6%	21.4%	50.0%	0.0%	3.2143
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	3.7500
Corporate strategic objectives and expansion	V. inefficient	Inefficient	Fair	Efficient	V. efficient	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	77.8%	11.1%	4.0000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	4.6667
Negotiation with design teams	V. bad	Bad	Fair	Good	V. good	
A (COMPANY A Score)	4.3%	8.7%	26.1%	56.5%	4.3%	3.4783
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	4.2000
Quality mgt approach/system	V. inefficient	Inefficient	Fair	Efficient	V. efficient	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	4.0000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
Risk mgt approach and system	V. inefficient	Inefficient	Fair	Efficient	V. efficient	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	3.6667
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000

4.5.3. Organising Competency

Figure 4.12 graphically represented the competitive performance of Company A in the 'organizing competencies' factor. As tabulated in Table 4.9, the result suggested that an acceptable performance of Company A in the use of human resources (Company A score: 0.1336; reasonable score: 0.1354; maximum score: 0.1648). Despite this, Company A has a low score in staff satisfaction (Company A score: 0.1166; reasonable score: 0.1576; maximum score: 0.1662), and organisational development (Company A score: 0.1161; reasonable score: 0.1647; maximum score: 0.1771).

Table 4.10 and 4.11 tabulates the score of Company A in each of the competitive attribute under the 'organizing competency' factor. The results suggested that Company A has a good ratio of the professional qualification in the middle and senior management (1.3429), a low record of dispute amongst staff (1.3214), a high ratio of the technicans-to-staff (1.1000), a high percentage of staff with university education (1.1000), and the growth rate of GDP per annum (1.0588). Despite these excellent performance, Company A scored low in a number of attributes: staff satisfaction over the job authorization and profit sharing (0.6109), staff satisfaction over the job security (0.6035), spending on human resources (0.5556), acceptance of the job security plan (0.3750) and acceptance of the job authorization and profit sharing system (0.3750).

Figure 4.12: Radar diagram representing the competitive attributes score of Company A in the 'organizing competencies' factor

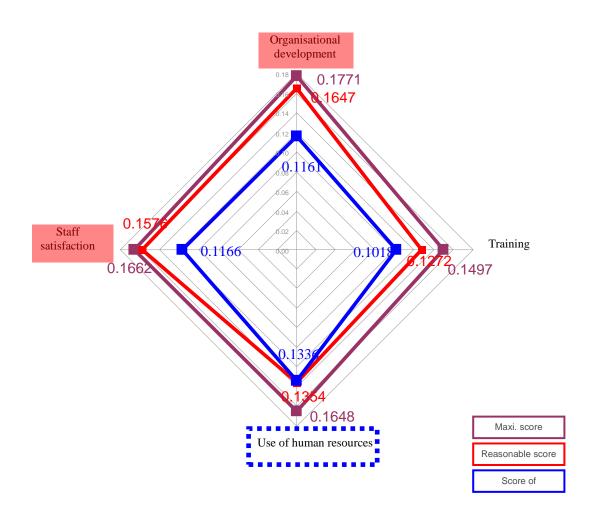


Table 4.10: Summary of scores of competitiveness attributes (the 'third' level)

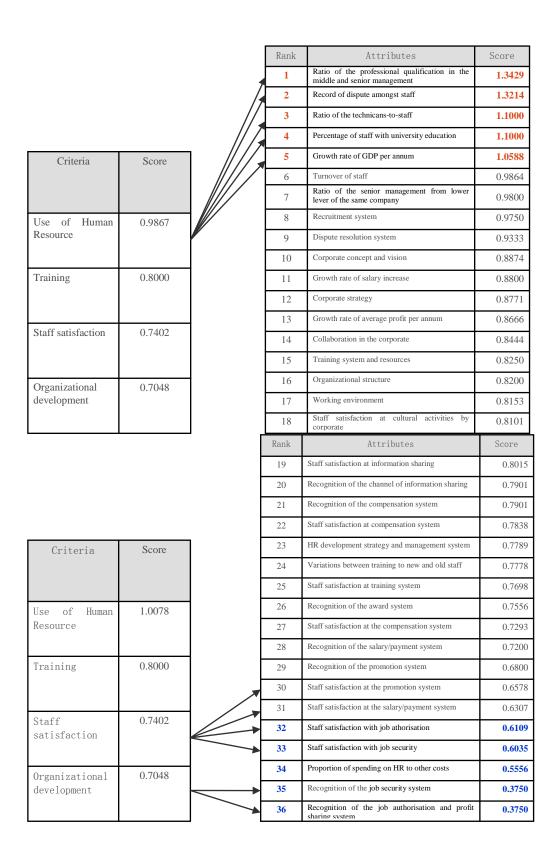


Table 4.11: Details of scores of the best and worst five competitive attributes under the organizing competency factor

The Best-performed Attributes

Ratio of the professional qualification in the middle and senior management	<20%	20-30%	30-50%	50-70%	>70%	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	70.0%	4.7000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3.5000
Record of dispute amongst staff	None	1-5	6-10	11-20	21 or more	
A (COMPANY A Score)	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6250
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5000
Ratio of the technicans-to-staff	<10%	10-25%	25-50%	50-75%	>75%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	40.0%	50.0%	4.4000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	4.0000
Percentage of staff with university	<20%	20-30%	30-50%	50-70%	>70%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	4.4000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	4.0000
Growth rate of GDP per annum	Rapidly De.	Decline	Steady	Increase	Rapidly inc.	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	10.0%	70.0%	4.5000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25. 0%	4.2500

The Best-performed Attributes

Staff satisfaction with job athorisation	V. Dissat	Dissat	Fair	Satisfy	V. Satisfy	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	4.3%	22.9%	41.5%	26.0%	5.4%	3.0543
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
Staff satisfaction with job security	V. Dissat	Dissat.	Fair	Satisfy	V. Satisfy	
A (COMPANY A Score)	5.4%	22.2%	43.2%	24.1%	5.1%	3.0117
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
Proportion of spending on HR to other costs	<10%	10-25%	25-50%	50-75%	>75%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	2.5000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	4.5000
Recognition of the job security system	V. Unreas.	Unreasonable	Fair	Reasonable	V. Reason.	
A (COMPANY A Score)	44.4%	22.2%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8889
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
job authorisation and profit sharing	V. Unreas.	Unreasonable	Fair	Reasonable	V. Reason.	
A (COMPANY A Score)	50.0%	12.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8750
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000

On the other hand, the score of each attribute under the competitive criteria, 'staff satisfaction', was tabulated in Table 4.12. The three highest scored attributes were corporate vision and mission, corporate stragetic objectives, corporate developemnt and expansion strategies, and the working atmosphere. However, there were also dissatisfaction amongst staff in various corporate systems: salary system, job authorisation and profit sharing system, and job-security system. In addition, this survey also found that there is a higher staff satisfaction with their corprate in the northern China branch such as Changchun, than the southern China branch such as Shenzhen (Table. 4.13). Similarly, junior staff (less than 3 years in CS) was found a higher satisfaction than the senior staff (more than 11 years in CS).

Table 4.12: Summary of the score of the attributes under the 'staff satisfaction' criteria.

Attributes	V. Dissat	Dissat.	Fair	Satisfy	V.	Score
Corporate vision and mission	0.4	1.5	15.6	48.7	33.8	4.1413
Corporate stragetic objectives	1.1	1.1	15.7	51.5	30.6	4.0933
Working atmosphere	1.1	4.1	18.4	59.2	17.2	3.8727
Activities for appraising staff	1.5	5.2	27.9	44.6	20.8	3.7807
Staff information sharing/ communications	0.4	9.4	34.1	41.6	14.6	3.6067
Training for staff	1.5	10.6	36.6	42.6	8.7	3.4642
Compensation/ insurance for staff	1.5	3.8	44.6	40.4	9.6	3.5269
Promotion system	4.2	14.4	36.9	37.3	7.2	3.2890
Awarding system for staff	3.4	17.7	35.3	34.6	9.0	3.2820
Salary system	4.9	19.5	34.8	37.1	3.7	3.1536
Job authorisation and profit sharing system	4.3	22.9	41.5	26.0	5.4	3.0543
Job-security system			3.2	24.1	5.1	3.0177

Table. 4.13: A comparsion of staff satisfaction in different office branches and age.

Office Branches	Corporate vision and mission							
	Strongly Dis	Disagree	Fair	Agree	Strongly Ag.			
Head Office		3.2%	16.1%	45.2%	35.5%			
Shenzhen		4.9%	26.8%	61.0%	7.3%			
Guangzhou			19.4%	45.2%	35.5%			
Shanghai			17.2%	51.7%	31.0%			
Ningbo			7.1%	78.6%	14.3%			
Beijing			21.4%	64.3%	14.3%			
Changchun	1.9%			20.4%	77.8%			
Chengdu		2.4%	19.5%	56.1%	22.0%			
Total	0.4%	1.5%	15.6%	48.7%	33.8%			

Working	Corporate vision and mission							
experience	V. dissat	Dissat.	Fair	Satisfy	V, Satisfy			
Less than 3 yrs	0.7%	2.1%	11.2%	47.6%	38.5%			
3-5 yrs		1.1%	18.4%	48.3%	32.2%			
6-10 yrs			23.5%	55.9%	20.6%			
11-15 yrs			40.0%	40.0%	20.0%			
Total	0.4%	1.5%	15.6%	48.7%	33.8%			

Company Branches	Staff satisfaction over the job authorization and profit sharing							
	V. dissat	Dissat.	Fair	Satisfy	V, Satisfy			
Head Office		24.1%	55.2%	20.7%				
Shenzhen	22.5%	50.0%	22.5%	5.0%				
Guangzhou	3.2%	3.2%	58.1%	25.8%	9.7%			
Shanghai	7.1%	32.1%	35.7%	21.4%	3.6%			
Ningbo		23.1%	46.2%	30.8%				
Beijing		21.4%	60.7%	3.6%	14.3%			
Changchun		8.0%	32.0%	50.0%	10.0%			
Chengdu	5.3%	18.4%	50.0%	26.3%				
Total	5.4%	22.2%	43.2%	24.1%	5.1%			

Working	Staff satisfaction over the job authorization and profit sharing							
experience	V. dissat Dissat.		Fair	Satisfy	V, Satisfy			
Less than 3 yrs	5.8%	15.9%	43.5%	27.5%	7.2%			
3-5 yrs	6.0%	21.7%	45.8%	22.9%	3.6%			
6-10 yrs	3.2%	48.4%	35.5%	12.9%	0%			
11-15 yrs	0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0%			
Total	5.4%	22.2%	43.2%	24.1%	5.1%			

Staff satisfaction

Offic	ce Branch	Job authorisation and profit sharing system							
		V. dissat.	Dissat.	Fair	Satisfy	V. Satisfy			
	Head Office		32.1%	46.4%	14.3%	7.1%			
	Shenzhen	17.9%	51.3%	23.1%	7.7%				
	Guangzhou	3.3%	13.3%	50.0%	26.7%	6.7%			
	Shanghai	7.1%	28.6%	35.7%	25.0%	3.6%			
	Ningbo		23.1%	76.9%					
	Beijing		21.4%	57.1%	14.3%	7.1%			
	Changchun		5.8%	26.9%	53.8%	13.5%			
	Cheungdu	2.5%	15.0%	50.0%	32.5%				
	Total	4.3%	22.9%	41.5%	26.0%	5.4%			

Working	Job authorisation and profit sharing system							
experience	V. dissat	Dissat.	Fair	Satisfy	V. satisfy			
Less than 3 yrs	3.6%	21.0%	36.2%	32.6%	6.5%			
3-5 yrs	7.1%	19.0%	48.8%	19.0%	6.0%			
6-10 yrs	0%	38.7%	48.4%	12.9%	0%			
11-15 yrs	0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0%			
Total	4.3%	22.9%	41.5%	26.0%	5.4%			

4.5.4. Technological Capabilities

Figure 4.13 graphically depicted the competitive performance of Company A in the technological capabilities. As tabulated in Table 4.14, the result suggested that a reasonable performance in the 'research and development (R&D)' (Company A score: 0.1001; reasonable score: 0.1034; maximum score: 0.1381). Despite that, Company A scored low in 'consumer satisfaction with the technological capabilities' (Company A score: 0.0984; reasonable score: 0.1263; maximum score: 0.1370).

Table 4.14 further tabulates the score of Company A' in each of the competitive attribute under each technological capabilities criterion. The results (Table 4.15) suggested that Company A has a high score in a number of attributes, which include 'the number of patent owned by the corporate' (1.500), 'diversification of R&D area and project' (1.1414), 'diversification of products' (1.0946), 'effective use of construction site' (0.9921), and 'spending on IT from corporate profit' (0.9394). However, Company A also scored low in a number of attributes (Table 4.15), which includes 'consumer satisfaction with the building design' (0.7715), 'consumer satisfaction with the building quality' (0.7590), 'spending on R&D from corporate profit' (0.7273), 'quality of building exceed the expectation of consumers' (0.6956), and 'the number of patent in application' (0.6500).

Figure 4.13: Radar diagram representing the competitive attributes score of Company A in the technological capabilities factor

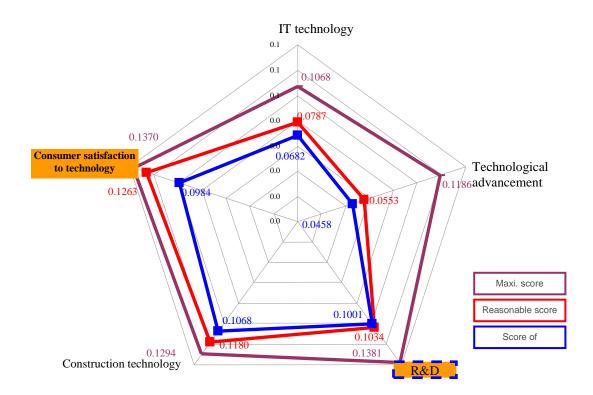


Table 4.14: Summary of scores of competitiveness criteria (the 'second' level) and attributes (the 'third' level) under the technological capabilities factor

			No.	Attributes	Score
			1	No. of patents	1.5000
		4	2	Diversification of R&D area & pro.	1.1414
			3	Diversification of products	1.0946
			4	Effective use of construction site	0.9921
		//7	5	Spending on IT from profit	0.9394
Criteria	Score		6	Effective use of materials	0.9091
		// /	7	Application of IT technology	0.8864
R&D	0.9680		8	Productivity of the construction fac.	0.8778
KCD	0.7000	/ /	9	Consumer satisfaction (CS) w/ landscaping	0.8680
			10	QA of the products	0.8666
Construction	0.9053	/	11	Existence of R&D staff/ department	0.8393
technology			12	CS with building design	0.8134
			13	Application of new tech. in corporate	0.8056
IT application	0.8661		14	Application of new software	0.7955
			15	CS with surrounding facilities	0.7887
m - 1111	0.8298		16	CS with recreational facilities	0.7829
Technological advancement	0.8298	//*	17	CS with interior design	0.7715
		\// _*	18	CS with quality	0.7591
Consumer satisfaction	0.7791		19	Spending on R&D from profit	0.7273
at technology			20	Quality over consumer expectation	0.6956
		¥	21	No of patents in application	0.6500

Table 4.15: Details of scores of the best and worst five competitive attributes under the technological capabilities factor

The Best-performed Attributes

No. of patents	None	1-2 items	3-4 items	5-6items	7 items or >	Core
A (COMPANY A	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	1.5000
B (Reasonable Score)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0000
Diversity of market research	None		Small amount/ Uncertain		Multi-types/ Certain	
A (COMPANY A	0.0%		15.4%		84.6%	4.6923
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%		44.4%		55.6%	4.1111
Diversification of products	None		Small amount/		Multi-types/	
A (COMPANY A	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	4.5000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	55.6%	4.1111
Effective use of const. site	'. poor	Poor	Fair	Good	V. good	
A (COMPANY A	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	66.7%	25.0%	4.1667
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	4.2000
Spending on IT from profit	0	<3%	3-5%	5-10%	>10%	
A (COMPANY A	0.0%	45.5%	27.3%	27.3%	0.0%	2.8182
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3.0000

The Worst-performed Attributes

Consumer satisfaction to interior design of bldg	V. dissat	Dissat.	Fair	Satisfy	V. satisfy	Score
A (COMPANY A	2.1%	8.3%	26.9%	49.1%	13.6%	
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	
Consumer satis. to quality	V. dissat	Dissat.	Fair	Satisfy	V. satisfy	
A (COMPANY A	3.7%	8.5%	22.3%	50.5%	14.9%	3.6436
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	4.8000
Spending on R&D from prof	it 无	<3%	3-5%	5-10%	>10%	
A (COMPANY A	28.6%	57.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	2.0000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7500
Quality > consumer exp.	L. under	S. under	Same	Slightly over	Largely over	
A (COMPANY A	7.4%		68.3%		24.3%	3.3388
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	4.8000
No.of patents under applicat	ion one	1-2	3-4	5-6	7 or more	
A (COMPANY A	75.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	1.6250
B (Reasonable Score)	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	2.5000

In addition, the score of each attribute under the competitive criteria, 'consumer satisfaction', was specified in Table 4.16. The top three highest scored attributes were the existence of landscaping in the property, architectural desige, and property price. However, the survey also suggested that there were dissatisfaction amongst the consumer in 'the leisure facilities of the property', 'recreational facilities of the property' and 'the handling of consumer complaint by the corporate/'.

Table. 4.16: A comparsion of staff satisfaction in different office branches and age.

Factor %	v. dissat.	Dissat	Fair	Satisfy	V.	Score
Landscaping environment	3.7	4.8	15.5	42.9	33.1	3.9680
Building design	3.5	2.7	20.1	51.6	22.2	3.8636
Sales price of the property	4.5	3.5	26.7	50.9	14.4	3.6720
Services of sales person	3.8	3.8	30.6	47.7	14.2	3.6488
Quality of property	3.7	8.5	22.3	50.5	14.9	3.6436
Inner design of the property	2.1	8.3	26.9	49.1	13.6	3.6373
Surrounding environment	2.7	6.0	33.9	42.0	15.4	3.6152
Supporting facilities	4.3	12.1	35.3	34.0	14.3	3.4178
Recreational facilities	4.6	11.6	36.8	34.1	12.9	3.3925
Handling of complains	4.1	17.4	42.0	27.9	8.7	3.1963

4.5.5. Finance Competency

Figure 4.14 graphically represented the competitive performance of Company A in the *finance competency*. As summarized in Table 4.17, the result suggested that there was an acceptable performance in the financing capabilities (Company A score: 0.3265; reasonable score: 0.3567; maximum score: 0.4253) and the capability of capital growth (Company A score: 0.3149; reasonable score: 0.2652; maximum score: 0.3718).

Figure 4.14: Comparison of the competitive attributes score of Company A in the *'finance competency'* factor

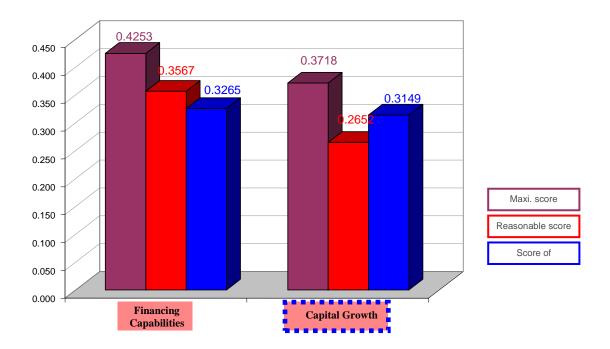


Table 4.17: Summary of scores of competitiveness criteria (the 'second' level) and attributes (the 'third' level) under the 'finance competency' factor

			No.	Attributes	Score
			1	Average debt rate	1.6000
		/]	2	Annual growth rate of share prices	1.5000
		//]	3	Annual growth rate of profit tax	1.4000
		///	4	Capital growth rate	1.3538
		////	5	ROI	1.3235
		/////	6	Securities price growth rate	1.2250
		/////	7	Loan received for construction pr.	1.2143
		////	8	Cash flow (average)	1.1250
		////	9	Net capital profit	1.1000
		////	10	Profit growth rate (average)	1.0526
	- C	<i> </i>	11	Creditability offered by banks	1.0000
Criteria	Score		12	Bad debt (average)	1.0000
			13	Understanding of financial system	0.9167
Capital	1.1873		14	Capital gain rate	0.8750
		/ /	15	Channels of corporate financing	0.8571
Financing	0.9153		16	Loan for land acquisition	0.8400
capabilities		***	17	No. of financing institutes	0.7857

Table 4.17 further tabulates the score of Company A' in each of the competitive attribute under the finance competency factor. The results suggests that Company A has a good performance in 'the average debt rate' (1.3429), 'annual growth rate of the share price' (1.3214), 'annual growth rate of profit tax' (1.1000), 'annual growth rate of capital asset' (1.1000), and 'average ROI' (1.0588). Despite these, Company A scored low in a number of attributes, which includes 'the level of understanding of the financial system' (0.9167), 'average asset return rate' (0.8750), 'sources and

channels of corporate financing' (0.8571), 'acquisition of land loan' (0.8400), and 'the total number of financing institutes' (0.7857).

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Table 4.18: Details of scores of the best and worst five competitive attributes under the finance competency factor

The Best-performed Attributes

Average debt rate	<15%	15-30%	30-50%	50-70%	>70%	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	30.0%	60.0%	10.0%	0.0%	3.2000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	2.0000
Share price growth rate	<10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-50%	>50%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	30.0%	10.0%	10.0%	30.0%	20.0%	3.0000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0000
Profit growth rate	Steady	<5%	5-10%	10-15%	>15%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%	4.9000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3.5000
Capital growth rate	Steady	<10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%	4.4000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	3.2500
ROI	Steady	<10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	4.5000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	0%	3.4000

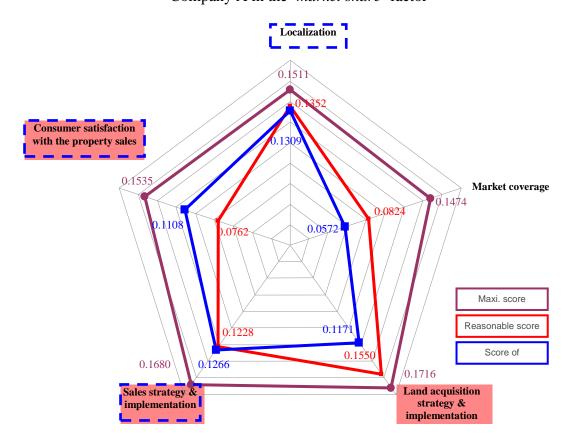
The Worst-performed Attributes

Understanding of financial sys	None	Slightly	Fair	Largely	All	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.7%	58.3%	4.5833
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
Aver. capital gain rate	Steady	<10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	10.0%	50.0%	20.0%	20.0%	3.5000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	4.0000
Channels of corporate financing	g ne	1	2-3	4-5	6 or more	
A (COMPANY A Score)	9.1%	27.3%	36.4%	9.1%	18.2%	3.0000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3.5000
Loan for land acquisition	V. low	Low	Fair	High	V. high	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	4.2000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
No. of financing institute	None	1-3	4-6	7-9	10 or more	
A (COMPANY A Score)	16.7%	25.0%	33.3%	16.7%	8.3%	2.7500
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3.5000

4.5.6. Market Share

The competitive performance of Company A in the 'market share' was graphically represented in Figure 4.15. As tabulated in Table 4.19, the result suggested that Company A has a high score in a number of competitive criteria under the 'market share' factor, for examples: the 'consumer satisfaction with the property sales' (Company A score: 0.1108; reasonable score: 0.0762; maximum score: 0.1535) and 'property sales strategy and implementation' (Company A score: 0.1266; reasonable score: 0.1228; maximum score: 0.1680).

Figure 4.15: Radar diagram representing the competitive attributes score of Company A in the 'market share' factor



Despite the excellent performance, Company A poorly performed in the 'market coverage' (Company A score: 0.0572; reasonable score: 0.0824; maximum score: 0.1474), as well as in 'the land acquisition strategy and implementation' (Company A score: 0.1171; reasonable score: 0.1550; maximum score: 0.1716).

Table 4.19 and 4.20 tabulate the score of Company A' in each of the competitive criterion and attribute under the 'market share' factor. It showed that Company A has out-performance in 'the growth rate of sales price of the property in similar type'(1.5561), 'coverage of property development market in the region' (1.3187), 'gross area of the property in sales compared to others in the region' (1.1786), 'total amount of sales compared to others in the region (1.1786), and 'the average property sales rate' (1.1493). Despite this, Company A still has room for improvement in a number of competitive attributes, for examples, the land market coverage at the national level (0.5000), the market coverage of the rental and sales of industrial buildings at the regional level (0.5000), the variations between the sales estimates and actual sales volume (0.4822), the land market coverage at the international level (0.4375), and the land market coverage at the other provinces (0.4000).

Table 4.19: Summary of scores of competitiveness criteria (the 'second' level) and attributes (the 'third' level) under the market share factor

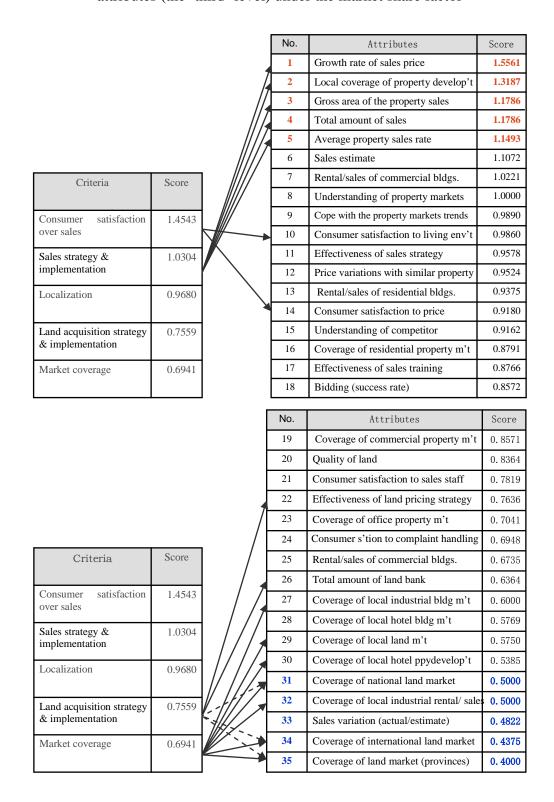


Table 4.20: Details of scores of the best and worst five competitive attributes under the 'market share' factor

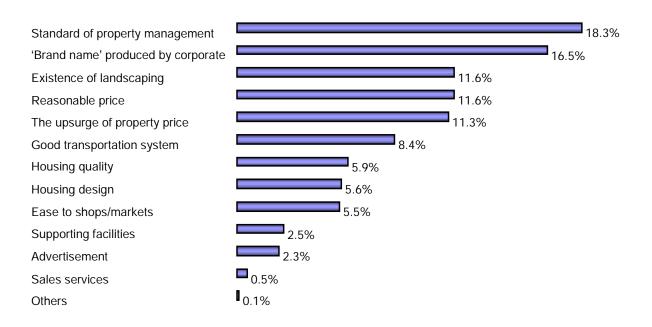
The Best-performed Attributes

Growth rate of property sales price	<1%	1-10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	64.3%	35.7%	4.3571
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	2.8000
Coverage of property develop't	%	1-5%	5-8%	8-15%	>15%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	30.8%	53.8%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8462
B (Reasonable Score)	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	2.4000
Gross area of the property sales	<1%	1-10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	14.3%	21.4%	21.4%	21.4%	21.4%	3.1429
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6667
Total amount of sales	<1%	1-10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	14.3%	21.4%	21.4%	21.4%	21.4%	3.1429
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6667
The average property sales rate	V. slow	Slow	Fair	Fast	V. fast	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	64.3%	28.6%	4.2143
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	3.6667

The Worst-performed Attributes

Land coverage at national level	<1%	2-3%	4-6%	7-10%	>10%	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	2.0000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	4.0000
Rental/sales of industrial bldgs.	none	<1%	1-5%	5-10%	>10%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0000
B (Reasonable Score)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0000
Variations (estimates& actual sales) volume	Largely>1	Slightly >1	Same	Slightly <1	Largely <1	
A (COMPANY A Score)	14.3%	35.7%	14.3%	28.6%	7.1%	1.9286
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	4.0000
Land coverage (international)	None	<0.5%	0.5-1%	1-1.5%	>1.5%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1667
B (Reasonable Score)	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	2.6667
Land coverage (provinces)	<1%	2-5%	6-8%	9-12%	>12%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	50.0%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	2.0000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000

Table. 4.21: The reasons of customer/owner decision in purchase of Company A' product



On the other hand, this study also found that the customers/ owners has a preference in the products of Company A for a number of reasons: the excellent property management system (18.3%), the 'brand name' offered by the corporate (16.5%) and the provision of the landscape and 'green' environment (11.6%) (Table. 4.21). The results also suggested that there was a high satisfaction from the customers/ owners regarding the existence of the landscaping inside the property,, the attractive architectural design, and reasonable property price. However, the results also suggested that there were a lower consumer/ owner satisfaction in the northern China region such as Beijing and Changchun (Table. 4.22).

Table. 4.22: A comparsion of customer/owner satisfaction in different regions

Customer/Owner Satisfaction

Housing	д Туре	Customer/ owner satisfaction over the landscaping inside the property							
		V. dissatisfy	Dissatisfy	Fair	Satisfy	V. Satisfy			
	Low-rise	7.4%	3.2%	9.5%	50.5%	29.5%			
	Mid-rise	1.5%	4.5%	17.9%	46.3%	29.9%			
	High-rise	2.6%	2.6%	18.1%	42.6%	34.2%			
	House			15.4%	38.5%	46.2%			
	Duplex	10.0%	20.0%	20.0%	15.0%	35.0%			
	Mansion		12.5%	12.5%	50.0%	25.0%			
	Total	3.9%	4.2%	15.6%	43.9%	32.4%			

Customer/Owner Satisfaction

City	Customer/ ow	Customer/ owner satisfaction over the recreational facilities inside the property							
	V. Dissatisfy	Dissatisfy	Fair	Satisfy	V satisfy				
Beijing	10.0%	40.0%	17.5%	30.0%	2.5%				
Changchun	11.1%	13.9%	16.7%	27.8%	30.6%				
Chengdu	1.5%	6.0%	49.3%	37.3%	6.0%				
Guangzhou	1.3%	3.8%	39.7%	30.8%	24.4%				
Shanghai	0%	1.4%	50.0%	36.1%	12.5%				
Shenzhen	9.0%	17.9%	29.5%	38.5%	5.1%				
Total	4.6%	11.6%	36.8%	34.1%	12.9%				

Hous	sing Type	over the recreat	ional facilities ir	nside property		
		V. dissatisfy	Dissatisfy	Fair	Satisfy	V. Satisfy
	Low-rise	8.7%	9.8%	30.4%	41.3%	9.8%
	Mid-rise	1.5%	19.4%	40.3%	37.3%	1.5%
	High-rise	3.2%	4.5%	43.9%	31.0%	17.4%
	House	0%	15.4%	23.1%	46.2%	15.4%
	Duplex	5.0%	30.0%	20.0%	25.0%	20.0%
	Mansion	0%	25.0%	37.5%	12.5%	25.0%
	Total	4.2%	11.0%	37.5%	34.6%	12.7%

Customer/Owner Satisfaction

City	Cu	Customer/ owner satisfaction over the complain handling							
	V. dissatisfy	Dissatisfy	Fair	Satisfy	V. Satisfy				
Beijing	4.3%	13.0%	39.1%	34.8%	8.7%				
Changchun	28.6%	28.6%	21.4%	14.3%	7.1%				
Chengdu	0%	18.8%	34.4%	31.3%	15.6%				
Guangzhou	1.4%	8.7%	55.1%	26.1%	8.7%				
Shanghai	5.6%	0%	44.4%	50.0%	0%				
Shenzhen	3.2%	30.6%	35.5%	22.6%	8.1%				
Total	4.1%	17.4%	42.0%	27.9%	8.7%				

4.5.7. Social Responsibility

Regarding the 'social responsibility' of the Company A, figure 4.16 graphically summarizes the findings on each of the competitive attributes. As tabulated in Table 4.23, it suggested that Company A has a good performance in the corporate image and reputation (Company A score: 0.1234; reasonable score: 0.1169; maximum score: 0.1648), but it also suggested that Company A has poor performance in its public relationship (Company A score: 0.1307; reasonable score: 0.1487; maximum score: 0.1554).

As summarized in table 4.23 and 4.24, it suggested that Company A has a good performance in the number of awards by government (1.3750), the number of awards from industry, (1.2954). In addition, Company A not only has a good relationship with supplier (0.9744), but also it has a higher score in the 'spending on charity from

corporate profit' (0.9643), and the 'quality performance' (0.9445). Despite these competitiveness, Company A were under-performed in 5 competitive attributes: relationship with the press (0.8666), relationship with the public (0.8222), relationship with the governmental department (0.8222), the practicability of corporate product concept, direction and strategy (0.7333), as well as the practicability of corporate culture (0.6888).

Figure 4.16: Radar diagram representing the competitive attributes score of Company A in the 'social responsibility' factor

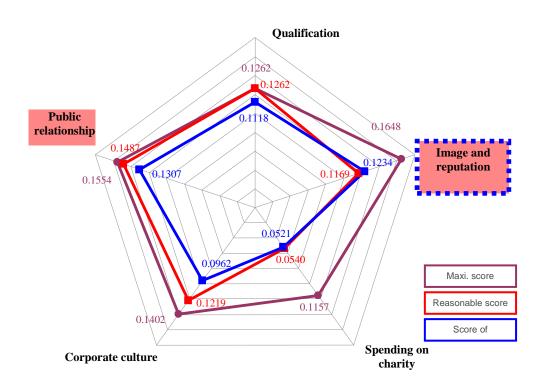


Table 4.23: Summary of scores of competitiveness criteria (the 'second' level) and attributes (the 'third' level) under the 'social responsibility' factor

			No.	Attributes	Score
			1	Number of awards by the gov't	1.3750
			2	Number of awards from industry	1.2954
			3	Relationship with supplier	0.9744
Criteria	Score		4	Spending on charity from profits	0.9643
			5	Quality performance	0.9445
Image and	1.0556		6	Credibility of contract exchange	0.9445
reputation	1.0000		7	Establishment of dept. for corporate brand	0.9259
		/ [8	Number of complains per month	0.9168
Spending on charity	0.9643	/	9	Relationship with sub-contractors	0.9048
			10	Relationship with clients/ customers	0.9047
Qualification	0.8857		11	Quality of R&D	0.88572
		1	12	Development of corporate brands	0.8718
Public	0.8791		13	Relationship with the press	0.8666
relationship	0.0771	$\qquad \qquad \qquad $	14	Relationship with the public	0.8222
			15	Relationship with the gov't	0.8222
Corporate culture	0.7889	/	16	Brand concept, direction and strategy	0.7333
	*	\longrightarrow	17	Practicability of corporate culture	0.6889

Table 4.24: Details of scores of the best and worst five competitive attributes under the 'social responsibility' factor

The Best-performed Attributes

Number of awards (Gov't)	None	1 time	2 times	3 times	>3 times	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	12.5%	37.5%	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	2. 7500
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2. 0000
Number of awards (Indust)	None	1 time	2-3 times	4-5 times	6 times or	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	87.5%	4. 7500
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	3. 6667
Relationship with suppliers	V. bad	Bad	Fair	Good	V.good	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.8%	22.2%	4. 2222
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	4. 3333
Spending on charity	None	<3%	3-5%	5-10%	>10%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	12.5%	62.5%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	2. 2500
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2. 3333
Quality performance	None	<30%	30-60%	60-90%	>90%	
A (COMPANY A Score)	11.1%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	3. 7778
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4. 0000

The Worst-performed Attributes

Relationship with the press	V. bad	Bad	Fair	Good	V.good	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	4.3333
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
Relationship with the public	V. bad	Bad	Fair	Good	V. good	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	66.7%	22.2%	4.1111
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
Relationship with gov't	V. bad	Bad	Fair	Good	V. good	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	66.7%	22.2%	4.1111
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
Brand concept, direction and strategy	V. bad	Bad	Fair	Good	V. good	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	3.6667
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000
Corporate culture	V. bad	Bad	Fair	Good	V. good	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	22.2%	11.1%	3.4444
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5.0000

4.5.8. Regional Competitiveness

Figure 4.17 graphically represented the performance of Company A over the regional competitiveness in general. As tabulated in Table 4.25, the result suggested that Company A obtained a competitive advantage in the population factor in the area that they developed (Company A score: 0.1518; reasonable score: 0.1307; maximum score: 0.1938).

Figure 4.17: Radar diagram representing the competitive attributes score of Company A in the 'regional competitiveness' factor

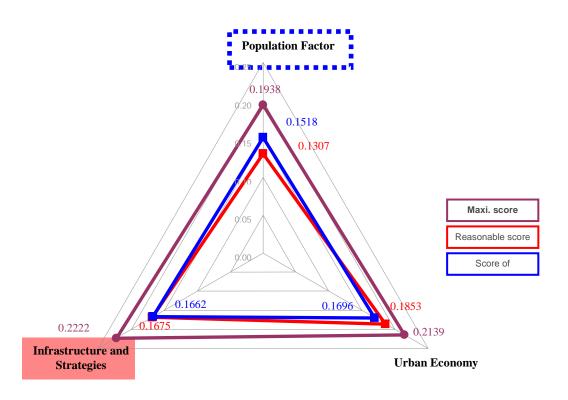


Table 4.25 and 4.26 tabulates the score of Company A in each of the competitive criterion and attribute under the 'regional competitiveness' factor. The results suggested that Company A has a strong regional competitiveness because of 'stability of local government policy' (1.2500), 'a stable population growth' (1.2308) and a positive 'change in population density (1.1543). However, Company A also faced obstacles in their regional competitiveness. For example, a slow urban economic development (0.9333), problems in regional land policy and legality of land acquisition (0.8000) and the difference between the growth rate of property price and the salary (0.7936).

Table 4.25: Summary of scores of competitiveness criteria (the 'second' level) and attributes (the 'third' level) under the 'regional competitiveness' factor

			No.	Attributes	R.I.
			1	Stability of local gov't policy	1. 2500
		4	2	A stable population growth	1. 2308
		/	3	Change in population density	1. 1543
			4	Change in labour market	1. 1446
			5	Change in inner immigration	1. 1200
Criteria	R.I.] ////	6	The openness of info. exchange	1.0831
			7	The openness of commercial develop't	1.0629
Population	1.1612		8	Growth rate of urban GDP	1.0400
factor			9	The effectiveness of social security system	n 1.0286
T.C. ()	0.000		10	Educational and medical system	0. 9920
Infrastructure & strategies	0.9926		11	Transportation system	0. 9400
			12	Urban economic develp't	0. 9333
Urban economy	0.9157		13	Regional land policy and legality	0.8000
			14	Difference between the growth rate of property price and the salary	0. 7936

Table 4.26: Details of scores of the best and worst competitive attributes under the 'regional competitiveness' factor

The Best-performed Attributes

Stability of local gov't policy	V. Unstable	Unstable	Fair	Stable	V. Stable	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	12. 5%	12.5%	62.5%	12. 5%	3. 7500
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	3. 0000
Population growth	R. Decline	M. Decline	Fair	M. Growth	R. Growth	
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	16. 7%	66. 7%	16. 7%	4. 0000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	75. 0%	25.0%	0.0%	3. 2500

The Worst-performed Attributes

Regional land policy and legality	Illegal	Minority legal	Half legal	Majority legal	All legal	Score
A (COMPANY A Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	4. 2000
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5. 0000
Diff. between the growth rate of property price & salary	R. Decline	M. Decline	Fair	M. Growth	R. Growth	
A (COMPANY A Score)	4.8%	42.9%	14.3%	4.8%	33. 3%	3. 5714
B (Reasonable Score)	0.0%	66. 7%	16. 7%	16. 7%	0.0%	4. 5000

4.6 SUMMARY

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of data collected from Company A in order to evaluate its strengths and weaknesses. The formation of the corporate competitiveness is affected by the market situation and condition. Such competitiveness not only reflects the difference of a corporate with their competitor, but also the difference between the industry that the corporate belonged to with others. In addition, the competitiveness also reflects the development stage of the corporate. As a result, the expansion of the corporate and the enhancement of its competitiveness require a good business environment and healthy development of the industry

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS

The primary aim of this research is to develop models for the competitiveness evaluation and analysis for the real estate development corporate in Mainland China. The competitiveness model is developed based on seven key competitive factors (the 'level 1') identified in the literature. They include the (1) finance competency, (2) market share, (3) management competency, (4) social responsibility, (5) organizing competencies, (6) technological capabilities, and (7) regional competitiveness. Under each factor, there are a group of competitive criteria (the 'level 2'). For example, under the competitive factor 'market share', there are five criteria (i.e., (i) localisation, (ii) market coverage, (iii) land acquisition strategy and implementation, (iv) property sales strategy and implementation, (v) consumer satisfaction with the property sales). In addition, there are a set of competitive attributes (the 'level 3') under each competitive criteria (the 'level 2'). As an example, under 'land acquisition strategy and implementation', there are four attributes: rate of land acquisition, quantity of land bank, quality of land bank, land acquisition/pricing strategy. competitiveness framework developed in this research is based on the core competitive factors which is unique in the real estate development. The competitiveness model developed in the present research also takes the five unique stages (i.e., land acquisition, design and development, construction, sales and property management) in order to develop a comprehensive competitiveness framework for the real estate developer.

In fact, the main objective of the management activities in the corporate is to develop and strength the competitiveness of the corporate, and to use the resource properly for their manufacturing and business activities. The use of processes and resources of the corporate can affect the performance of the corporate and also provide an opportunity to strength its competitiveness. In the other words, corporate competitiveness is a comprehensive, inter-related framework which is concerned with the competitiveness concept, level as well as the benchmarks.

Despite the importance of the competitiveness, the core competitiveness of the property development is different from other industries. For one reason, it is due to the uniqueness of the property industry. Factors such as capital, market, management and resource management have been considered as the core of competitiveness for the property development. However, following the mature development of the industry, capital and land are still considered as the core competitiveness, management, sales and corporate flexibility have become factors which are more important and critical in affecting the competitiveness of the property development corporate.

'Finance competency' and 'regional competitiveness' were found as the most favourable competitive factors for Company A. These two competitive factors provided a strong competitiveness for Company A. The strong 'finance competency' of Company A is due to its capabilities of capital gain (i.e., corporate profit and earning). However, the results also reflected that there are still rooms for

improvement in the channel and scale of corporate financing. The favourable 'regional competitiveness' of Company A is the results of strong demand of property due to population expansion from the process of urbanization. Despite this, it also reflects the corporate relies strong on the business environment. Attention is needed to the risk from the business environment.

This research also suggested that 'management competency' and 'market share' are the second most important competitive advantages of the Company A. The strong performance of 'management competency' is due to the effective cost management, environment management, time management, safety management and contractual management of the Company A. On the other hand, the well-performed 'market share' is the results of effective sales strategy and consumer satisfaction with the sales. The capabilities of increasing sales prices, ideal regional sales performance, and satisfaction from the consumers have been considered as the comparative advantage of the Company A. However, the research also reveals the problem of COMPANY A in its strategic management and land policy. The results suggested that there is a problem in the expansion of land bank.

However, this study also found out that the Company A had a poor score in a few competitive factors such as 'organizing competency', 'technological capabilities' and 'social responsibility'. Poor performance in its 'organizing competency' would possibly lead to an imbalance to the corporate. Problems in the job authorization and profit sharing, job security system, salary system lead to a staff dissatisfaction. Most

dissatisfaction was found in the staff in the middle to junior level. On the other hand, the low score in the 'technological capabilities' of Company A was mainly due to the dissatisfaction from the consumers and the innovation capabilities by the corporate. Good quality maintenance system and extra building facilities would possibly help to improve the consumer satisfaction over the technological performance. The research results further reveal that there are rooms for improvement in the development of the corporate culture and public relationship.

In conclusion, this research reveals that Company A has a strong competitive performance over the capital/finance, urban development and sales promotions. However, the results also argued that there are still rooms for improvement in the use of human resources, development of the corporate culture and strategy, and resource allocation. There is also a larger room for the improvement in the land bank. This research also revealed that there were different perceptions in the performance of COMPANY A in varied competitive attributes, which suggested that communications amongst different management levels are needed in order to development a clear vision and direction for the future of the corporate.

In summary, contributions made in this study include:

- Development of a health-check system which enables property developers to make self-assessment of their competitive advantages as well as areas that need improvements.
- 2. The assessment method is evaluated through data collected from a leading property developer in China.
- 3. The assessment method integrates qualitative and quantitative data and provides an overall evaluation of the competitiveness of a property developer.
- 4. Through identifying the strengths and weaknesses of a property developer, the senior management can better allocate resources in improving the overall competitiveness of the company.

In other words, the method developed in this study provides an useful analytical tool to assist senior management of property developers in maintaining and enhancing their competitiveness. It is expected that through using this method, the real estate developers can achieve sustainable development in China.

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房地产开发企业调查问卷[IT 信息类]

提示

尊敬的中海员工, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对中海地产竞争力"健康状况"进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 5 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,对您直接所属的中海公司进行评估,然后在选项前的方框内 打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

第	一部分:背景						
1.	您在房地产行业	的从业年限:					
	口少于3年	□3至5	年	口6至10年	F	□ 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至20年						
2	您在中海的工作.			(6) 工 热)。			
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	口少于3年	□ 3 至 5	年	□ 6 至 10 年	F	口 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20) 年				
3.	您目前的职务:	□ 经理	□ 副经理	口主管	口其它		
第	二部分:中海竞	争力因素评估					
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1.	您认为您所在的	中海公司目前在信	言息技术应用	的范围:			
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3.	您认为您所在的	中海公司目前的信	言息技术发展	的支持度是否	足够:		
	□ 非常不足	口 不太足够	□ 一般	口 比较	有力	口 非常有力	
4.	如果您认为您所	在的中海公司目前	前的信息技术	发展需要改进	,主要是	关于哪方面:	
	□ 投资程度	口 应用水平	口 软件别	干发 口 员	员工培训	□ 其它	
			, ,	-			
		你口	冬完成问券	非堂咸谢你	的参与和国	支持!	

房地产开发企业调查问卷[综合管理类]

提示

尊敬的中海员工,您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对中海地产竞争力"健康状况"进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 10 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,对您直接所属的中海公司进行评估,然后在选项前的方框内 打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

	一部分:背景			
النسير	叩刀: 月景			
1.	您在房地产行业的从	业年限:		
	口少于3年	□3至5年	□ 6 至 10 年	□ 11 至 15 年
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2.	您在中海的工作总年	限(包括在中海其它企)	业的工龄):	
	口少于3年	□3至5年	口6至10年	□ 11 至 15 年
	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20 年		
3.	您目前的职务:	□ 经理 □ 副经理	□主管 □其它	
第	二部分:中海竞争力]因素评估		
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企:	业管理 			
4				
1.	您认为你所在中海公司	司有没有完善明确的企业	业理念及愿景?	
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l.				明确 □ 非常完善明确
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	□ 没有 □ 不 您认为你所在中海公司	太完善明确 □	一般 □比较完善 L战略目标、发展及扩	张策略?
2.	□ 没有 □ 不 您认为你所在中海公 □ 没有 □ 不	太完善明确 □	一般 □比较完善 此战略目标、发展及扩展。 一般 □比较完善	张策略?
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13.]的行业获奖数量				
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	百代在二人子					
15.	过去 1-5 年,	您所在中海公司	将房地产开发利	润用于公益的比	重:	
	口无	□ 1-3%	□ 3-5%	□ 5-10%	□ 超过 10%	
16.	过去 1-5 年中,	您所在中海公司	司平均每月接收的	的总体投诉数量:		
	□ 无	□ 1-25 宗	□ 26-50 宗	□ 51-75 宗	□ 超过 75 宗	
		你你去去怎么	=1 双扑棒,体开棒;	6n T1 4+ /12 h++11.25 / /	,L (¹²⁾	
17.				和卫生保健投诉/タ		
		1-3 示	1-0 亦	9宗 🗆 10宗	以之上	
企、	业文化					
18.	您所在中海公司	可有没有品牌部门	']:			
	□ 没有	□ 有兼管品牌	的部门	□ 有专门的品牌	部门	
19.	您所在中海公司	司的品牌理念、;	品牌目标、品牌品	战略建设:		
	□ 没有	□ 不太有效	□ 一般	口 比较不	頁效 □ 非常有效	
20.	您所在中海公司					
	□ 没有	□ 不太完善	□一般		完善□ 非常完善清晰	
24	你	1.企业文化设备	、道具的有效性:			
21.					有效 □ 非常有效	
	L (X h		<i>ــ ب</i>	. – 7012.		
公	共关系					
					1 ************************************	
22.	您所在中海公司					
	□ 没有投诉	口 少于 25%	投诉 🗆 26-50	0%投诉 □ 5	1-75%投诉 □ 75%投诉或更多	
	11 - 00 - 1 - 1 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1	To the well who does by New Year	TE ALL 144 THE OTHER			
23.	您所在中海公司 - (1) **			□ <i>t</i> ☆47	D 48 47	
	□ 很差	□ 牧差	口一般	□ 较好	□ 1使灯	
24	您所在中海公司	引与转包商沟通!	的满意度:			
 -	· 忍勿在下海公· □ 很差		□一般	□ 较好	□ 很好	
	- INZE		_ /~	_ ~~	••••	

您已经完成问卷,非常感谢您的参与和支持!



房地产开发企业调查问卷[员工满意度方面]

提示

尊敬的中海员工, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对中海地产竞争力"健康状况"进行 评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 10 分钟填写一份问卷,问卷总共两页,包括两部分:您的背景资料和您对直接所属中海公司的满意 度。请您阅读提问,然后在选项前的方框内打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填 写。

4.4		1						
<u> </u>	一部分: 背景	<u> </u>						
1.	性别:	□男	口女					
2.	年龄:	□ 20-24	□ 25-29	□ 30-34		□ 35-39		
		□ 40-44	□ 45-49	□ 50-54	.] 55 或以上		
3.	学历:	口高中及以下	口大	:专 !	□ 本科			
		口硕士	□博	!± !	□其它			
4.	您在房地产行	业的从业年限:						
	口少于3年	□ 3 至	5年	口6至1	10年	□ 11 至 15 年		
	□ 16至20年	□超过	20年					
5.	您在中海的工作	作总年限(包括	在中海其它企	业的工龄)	:			
	口少于3年	口 3 至	5年	口6至1	0年	口 11 至 15 年		
	□ 16至20年	口超过	过 20 年					
6.	您目前的职务:	□职员	□ 经理	□ 副经理	口主管	口其它	-	
		<u></u>						
第.	二部分:满意	度						
4	您对目前的企业	心体或目标 安	园女长沙华政	見不難問つ				
1.					小伙 蛛 回	口北海熱田		
	□ 非吊个質問	1 一一个人第	Klul 🗆 —	'NIX □ [七秋災門	□ 非常赞同		
2	您对目前的企业	心神今乃原男具	丕赞同2					
4.				. ሰር-	シ 袋 鯵 同	□ 非常赞同		
	口。市的小项内			AX LI	心权贝門	四人即从即10		
3.	您对目前员工的	的表彰及庆祝等	文化活动是否	满意?				
J.					· 较满章	□ 非常满意		
E. v.a.	حد المحدد المالية التاريخ. حقد المحالة المالية التا						# 0 天 2 4 1 7	=



4.	您对目前员工的事业	业/技能培训计划(经验者和新员	工)是否满意?	
	□ 非常不满意	□ 不太满意	□ 一般	□比较满意	□ 非常满意
5.	您对目前员工的激励	动体系是否满意?			
	口 非常不满意	□ 不太满意	□一般	□比较满意	□ 非常满意
	/	11 min 11 min 1/1 /1 = =	~ \# * •		
6.	您对目前员工的意外	小事故赔偿体系是			
	□ 非常不满意	口 不太满意	□一般	□比较满意	□非常满意
7	您对目前员工的薪酮	·····································			
••			□ <u>-</u> AG	□比较满意	口非党满音
	口 非市公网总	口个众俩忘	L AX	口记权内心	Ci -ll- th iwi /cz
8.	您对目前信息分享、	员工互动在内的	沟通是否满意	?	
	□ 非常不满意	□ 不太满意	□一般	□比较满意	□ 非常满意
9.	您对目前的员工就会	业安全方案,例如:	股权/购买计划	和员工所有权是	台海意?
	□ 非常不满意	□ 不太满意	□ 一般	□比较满意	□非常满意
10	您对目前员工的授权	7.7.4.4.7.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	准音 ?		
10.				□比较满意	口北党选备
	□ 非常不满意	口 个 众 俩 总		口化权俩总	一一一点,然后,他们就是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个
11.	您对目前的内部晋纪	设和轮岗政策是否	满意?		
	□ 非常不满意	□ 不太满意	□一般	□比较满意	□ 非常满意
12.	您对您周围的工作领	其围总体上是否满	意?		
	□ 非常不满意	□ 不太满意	□ 一般	□比较满意	□ 非常满意
				a _15.4/1 /A_ 1.4 /:	- 1.14 ·
		您已经完	成问卷,非常	京感谢您的参与范	和支持!

房地产开发企业消费者满意度调查问卷

提示

尊敬的消费者, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组对全国购房消费者的一次调查,我们真诚希望,作为物业消费者的您,根据购买、使用该房屋的经历和感受,给我们的研究提供真实、宝贵的意见,帮助中国的房地产开发企业改善和发挥竞争力,今后为广大消费者提供更好的产品和服务。

每户业主只需要 10 分钟,只填写一份问卷,问卷总共两页,包括两部分:您的背景资料和您对所在中海物业的评价。请您阅读提问,然后在选项前的方框内打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

第	一部分:背靠	ţ					
1.	性别:	□男	口女				
2.	年龄:		□ 25-29 □ 45-49				
3.	学历:		と以下 ロ大专 ロ博士		¥ 		
4.	现居住物业所	在地区和	名称:	(城市)_		(名	称)
5.	现居住房屋类	型:			小高层(12 层及以 n别墅 □ 独a		
6.	现居住面积(平方米/套	,建筑面积):				
•					□70-90	□90-110	
					□200-300		
第二	二部分:对房	地产开发	之企业的满意思	<u> </u>			
	ルロンル・ヤスンカ Adm 、!!	, 十無田	为哪些原因(请	:	二価)・		
7.					□开发商品牌	口绿化环境	□ 销售服务
					口房屋设计		
				/ LE-10/V			•
	, ,						
2.			售人员的服务是				
	□ 非常	不满意	□ 不太满意	□ 一般	□比较满意	□ 非常满意	

□ 不会 □ 有可能 □ 一定会

______ 您已经完成问卷,非常感谢您的参与和支持!____



房地产开发企业调查问卷[人力资源类]

提示

尊敬的中海员工,您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对中海地产竞争力"健康状况"进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 10 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,对您直接所属的中海公司进行评估,然后在选项前的方框内 打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

A-A-	Acres 1 to 1 to 1 to					
第	一部分: 背景					
1.	您在房地产行业的从业	全年限:				
	口少于3年	□3至5年	口6至	10年 [□ 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20 年				
2.	您在中海的工作总年限	(包括在中海其	它企业的工龄)	:		
	口少于3年	□3至5年	口6至	10年 [□ 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20 年				
3.	您目前的职务:	□经理□	副经理 口主	管 □其他		
第	二部分:中海竞争力	因素评估				
4	您所在中海公司的企业	,如如结构的全理	i bit. •			
١.	□不合理 □ 不力			口业总人理	口。北带春珊	
	山不合理 山 不入	八百理	□	口比权古理	口 非角百基	
2	您所在中海公司在培训	计划和答源的有	が性・			
	□ 没有完善应用			口比较完	善 □ 非常完善应用	
	口 权有几百胜/1			المالمال		
3.	您所在中海公司在人力	资源发展策略:				
	□ 没有完善策略		□ 一般	口比较完	善 □ 非常完善策略	
		_ ,,,,,,				
4.	过去 1-5 年,您所在中	海公司的员工工	资平均增长率:			
	口下降 口持平	□ 0 - 5%	□ 5-10%	□ 10-15%	□ 15% 或更高	

5.	您所在中海公司	司的	人均总产值均	增长率	K :					
	口快速下降		逐步下降	口基	本持平		逐步上升		快速上升	
6.	您所在中海公司	引的	人均利润增力	长率:						
	口快速下降		逐步下降	口基	基本持平		逐步上升		快速上升	
7 .	您所在中海公司	ij,	技术职员占总	总组织	职员的比	重(主	支术职员 :	总组织	织职员):	
	口 少于 0.1:1		□ 0.25:	1	□ 0.	5:1	□ 0.	. 75:1	□ 1: 1	
8.	您所在中海公司],	从基层职员。	中提拔	的管理人	.员比	例(从基层	提拔的	育理人员:外	招的管理人员):
	口 少于 0.1:1		□ 0.25:	1	□ 0.	5:1	□ 0.	. 75:1	☐ 1: 1 i	或之上
9.	您所在中海公司],	人力资源花野	劳与总	计商务费	用的	比例(人力	资源花	· 费:总计商务	费用):
	口 少于 0.1:1		□ 0.25:	1	□ 0.	5:1	□ 0.	. 75:1	□ 1: 1:	或更高
10.	您所在中海公司									
	口不合理		不太合理			投	口比较	合理	□ 非常合理	#
11.	您 所在中海公司	•								V-
	□ 没有		不太完善		□ 一般		口比较完	善	□ 非常完	菩
					1.1					
12.	您所在中海公司							L A -m	مالىكىلى مىسى مالىكىلى مىسى	
	□不合理		不太合理		□ — <u></u>	技	山比杉	(合埋	口 非常合理	≛
	### ### ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## #			W 41 Z	·	-122 LaL	_			
13.	您所在中海公司 							· 人 799		#
	□不合理		小太台埋			汉	LITE	(百理	□ 非常合理	£
44	梅花大山海八哥		ik → ΔΔ 32 = 11 /	* T +	~高协办理	I+ia.				
14.	您所在中海公司	•					⊓₩₺	法人曲	□ 非常合理	T
	□不合理	ш	小人百理			iX	□ 16 ₹)	人口任	U 45005	: .
1 <i>E</i>	您所在中海公司	1 /c	部小安全士3	安 店	itm BAtto	/服53	工计划和员	丁所君	7权方面的会理:	灶 •
13.	□ 没有		机业女主刀 <i>。</i> 不太完善		□ 一般		□比较完		秋刀圖的古生 □ 非常完	
	山 仅有	ш	小八八百		L /IX		しいたん			ш



16.	您所在中海公	司在授权/分红方	案方面的合理性:	:			
	□ 没有	口 不太完善	□ 一般	口比较完善		常完善	
17	你所在由海从	司左信自公官	是工方动在山的》	勾通方面的完善性	•		
17.				口比较完善	-	:	
	山 仅有	口 个众元音		口以权尤者	U -₩	· 市 元 音	
18.	您所在中海公	司在过去 3 年平均	均员工争执记录:				
	口 没有 口	每月 1-5 次	□ 每月6-10次	て □ 毎月11-	20 次 口	每月21次或更多	
19.	您所在中海 公	司在申诉程序的设	力、正规的争论	:决议和解决问题 <i>!</i>	人组方面的名	}理性:	
				□比较完善		•	
			_ /&		<u> </u>	11.70 11	
20.	您所在中海公司	司在确立组织文化	2,以鼓励协作确立	立项目目标方面:			
	□ 没有	口 不太完善	□ 一般	□比较完善	口非	常完善	
21.	您所在中海公	司在内部晋级和轮	岗政策方面的合	·理件:			
				□比较完善		·	
	U AH	口 小众无音	LI AX	口化权尤音	□ 4F	他几日	
22.	过去 1-5 年, 5	您所在中海公司每	年平均员工更换	率方面:			
	□ 0 - 5%	□ 5-10%	□ 10-15%	□ 16-20%	□ 20%	或之上	
22	社士1_5 年 (您所在中海公司 在	: 気伝め尽工再格	· 懂 上 变,			
2 3.				□ 逐步增长	П ##:	站 Min K -	
	口 迅速减少	口 处少减少	口 坐平打丁	口 处少增长		丕 垍 仄	
24.	您所在中海公司	司组织内部中高层	曾理人 员中,具	有专业资格的比重	£:		
	口少于 10%	□ 10-20%	□ 20-30%	□30-50% □	150-70%	□ 70% 或更多	
25	冷此且去去小。	家校协由官用统项	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	发 事由官级的 以 1	f r.		
2 5.				格为中高级的比重		口 70% 計画夕	
	口少于 10%	□ 10-20%	L) 20-30%	□30-50% □	150-70%	□ 70% 或更多	
26.	您所在中海公	司的全体人员中,	具有大专学历的	比重:			
	□少于 10%	□ 10-20%	□ 20-30%	□30-50% □	150-70%	□ 70% 或更多	
		<i>11</i>	- عند سد هند بخص سر م		- In- -!+ :		
		您t	2 经元成问卷,	非常感谢您的参与	7和文符!		

房地产开发企业调查问卷[财务资金类]

提示

尊敬的中海员工, 您好!

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您只需要 10 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,对您直接所属的中海公司进行评估,然后在选项前的方框内 打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

第一部分: 背景 1. 您在房地产行业的从业年限: □少于 3 年 □3 至 5 年 □6 至 10 年 □11 至 1: □16 至 20 年 □超过 20 年 2. 您在中海的工作总年限(包括在中海其它企业的工龄): □少于 3 年 □3 至 5 年 □6 至 10 年 □11 至 1: □16 至 20 年 □超过 20 年 3. 您目前的职务: □经理 □副经理 □主管 □其它 □	
□少于 3 年 □ 3 至 5 年 □ 6 至 10 年 □ 11 至 15 □ 16 至 20 年 □ 超过 20 年 2. 您在中海的工作总年限(包括在中海其它企业的工龄): □少于 3 年 □ 3 至 5 年 □ 6 至 10 年 □ 11 至 15 □ 16 至 20 年 □ 超过 20 年 3. 您目前的职务: □ 经理 □副经理 □主管 □其它 □ 其它 □ 20 年 1. 您所在中海公司对财务政策的了解: □ 没有 □ 小部分 □ 一般 □ 大部分 □ 全部 2. 您所在中海公司在获得建设贷款方面的金融支持力度: □ 非常低 □ 较低 □ 一般 □ 较高 □ 非常高 3. 您所在中海公司在获得贷款方面的金融机构数量: □ 没有 □ 1-3 机构 □ 4-6 机构 □ 7-9 机构 □ 10 机构或更多 4. 有关部门对您所在中海公司认定的信用等级:	
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4. 有关部门对您所在中海公司认定的信用等级:	
- ロンルーナケケグは、	***/T /7 /=
□ 没有等级,或>10%贝顶 □ 2-A 等级,或 10-10/0页页 □	2-A 等级, 以 6-10% 贝偾
□ 3-A 等级, ,或 1-6%负债 □ 3-A 等级,或没有负债	



香港理工大学

5	您所在中海么	公司在获得	贷款方面的途 ^往	径 , 如银行、基	金、股票、债券:		
J.					项 □ 6 项		
	L OCH		<u></u>	,	, – ,		
6	过去1.5年.	您所在中	海公司的平均。	总资产增长率:			
O.	口下降		☐ 1-10%	□ 10-20%	□ 20-30%	□ 30-50%	□ 超过 50%
	<u> П</u>	- 14 I	_ 1 10/0				
7 .	过去 1-5 年,	您所在中海	每公司的平均和	利润增长率:			
••	口下降		□ 1-10%	□ 10-20%	□ 20-30%	□ 30-50%	□ 超过 50%
	_ ,,,						
8.	过去 1-5 年,	您所在中	海公司的平均的	资产负债率:			
	□ 非常低	口 较低	; -	般 □ €	交高 □ 非常	含高	
9.	过去 1-5年	,您所在中	海公司的平均	现金流量:			
	口欠缺	口 不太	充裕	□ 一般	□比较充裕	口 非行	常充裕
10.	过去 1-5 年,	您所在中海	每公司的总股本	本增长率 :			
	口 下降	□ 持平	□ 1-10%	□ 10-20%	□ 20−30%	□ 30-50%	□ 超过 50%
11.	过去 1-5年,		海公司的证券ī			E 00 50W	□ ±73± 500/
	□ 下降	□ 持平	☐ 1-10%	☐ 10-20%	□ 20-30%	□ 30-50%	□ 超过 50%
	N. I. a. m. Am	سلم مناه مناه	. 本人司 协 亚特	机次同级变 /D/	nn .		
12.				投资回报率 (RC		□ 30-50%	□ 超过 50%
	□ 下降	口 持平	□ 1-10%	□ 10-20%	L 20 30%	□ 00 00M	
42	动士18年	你矿女山	海八司的平均	资产收益率 (RC)A):		
13	. 过去 I-3 平, □ 下降		☐ 1-10%			□ 30-50%	□ 超过 50%
	□ P#F	□ 14.1	L 1 10/0	10 2070			
14	过去 1-5 年,	您所在中	海公司的平均	净资产收益率 ()	ROE):		
••			□ 1-10%		□ 20-30%	□ 30-50%	□ 超过 50%
15	. 过去 1-5 年,	, 您所在中	海公司的平均	呆帐坏帐率:			
	□低			□ 较高	□ 很高		
16	. 过去 1-5年	,您所在中	P海公司的利税	增长率:			
	口 下降	口 持平	□ 1-10%	□ 10-20%	□ 20-30%	□ 30-50%	□ 超过 50%
			您已经完	完成问卷,非常	感谢您的参与和	支持!	



房地产开发企业调查问卷[投资/土地类]

提示

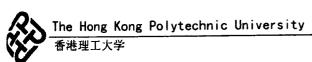
尊敬的中海员工, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对中海地产竞争力"健康状况"进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 10 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,对您直接所属的中海公司进行评估,然后在选项前的 方框内打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

第	一部分: 背景				
1.	您在房地产行业的从业	:年限:			
	口少于3年	□3至5年	口6至10年	口 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20 年			
2.	您在中海的工作总年限	(包括在中海其它企业	的工龄):		
		口3至5年		□ 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至20年				
3.		□ 经理 □ 副经理	口主管	□其它	
第	二部分:中海竞争力	因素评估			
所	在区域/城市人口状况				
1.	您所在中海公司所在地	1区(下同)的人口增长	:		
	□ 迅速下降	□ 适度下降	□ 稳定	□ 适度增长	□迅速增长
2.	所在地区的人口密度:				
	□ 迅速下降	□ 适度下降	口 稳定	□ 适度增长	□迅速增长
3.	所在地区的劳动力市场	场的规模 :			
	□ 迅速下降	口 适度下降	□ 稳定	□ 适度增长	□迅速增长
4.	所在地区的城市间的程	民:			
					中四海横丛
	□ 迅速下降	□ 适度下降	□ 稳定	□ 适度增长	□迅速增长

香港理工大学中国房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组 地址: 香港九龙红磡 电话: (852)2766 5882 27665813 传真: (852) 2764 5131 Email: 0390



您所在中海公司土地市场竞标的成绩及取地价格策略

16.	您所在的中海么	公司(下同),;	过去 1-5 年里在:	当地土地拍卖市	场的市场占	5有率:
	□ 低于 1%	□ 2-5%	□ 6-8%	□ 9-11%	□ 12%或	之上
		눈시사 나 놔 ★ 축:	主权的主权 上方	şêr.		
17.	过去 1-5 年里在	生外省土地拍卖证	中场的中场百年	≃p:		
	□ 低于 1%	□ 2-5%	□ 6-8%	□ 9-11%	□ 12%或	之上
18.	过去 1-5 年里石	在全国土地拍卖证	市场的市场占有	率:		
	□ /⊈. 10	□ 2-3%	□ 4-6%	□ 7-9%	□ 10%型	ナ ト
	T 122.1.19	L 2-3%	☐ 4 0W	U 1 3%	_ 10,000	~
19.	过去 1-5 年里石	生国际土地拍卖!	市场的市场占有	≭:		
	□ 没有	□ 低于 0.5 %	□ 0.5°	-1% 🗆 1-1	. 5%] 1.5 或之上
20	过去1-5年 在	土地市场竞标的	市成绩及成功取得	≱土地的比率(占	·全部土地F	申请的比例):
20.						
	□ 没有	□ 1-25%	□ 26-50%	☐ 91-1970		JN
04	<i>梅氏</i> 大协士编	公司取地价格策	吹的右放性.			
21.					. ایناد مطع	
	□ 欠佳	□ 不太有效	□ — A	文 口比较	(有)效	□ 非常有效
22	你玩力的小说	公司过去(1-5 年	5) 土地音标的平	也成功塞·		
44.					5 100%	
	□ 没有	口 低于 25%	□ 50%	□75%	□100%	
23.	过去 1-5 年,1	您所在的中海公	司土地拥有总量	:		
		□ 低度			□高度	
	_	, 				
24.	过去 1-5 年,第	您所在的中海公	司拥有土地的总	体质量:		
	口 欠佳	□ 不太理想	□ 一般	口比较理	思想	□ 非常理想
25.		性,即在土地取				n ne 1
	口 欠佳	□ 不太理想	□ 一般	口比较理	里想	□ 非常理想
					منطبا ملم ووجو سيا	
		您已	经完成问卷,非	丰常感谢您的参	与和支持!	

房地产开发企业调查问卷[设计/规划/研发类]

提示

尊敬的中海员工, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对中海地产竞争力"健康状况"进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

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	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20)年				
2.	您在中海的工作总年	狠(包括在 中	海其它企业的	的工龄):			
	口少于3年	□3至5年	Ŧ	□ 6至10年		□ 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20)年				
3.	您目前的职务:	□ 经理	□ 副经理	口主管	口其它_		
						·	
第	二部分:中海竞争力	力因素评估					
\n.	\.→ . =						
女	计方面 						
			* W. T. F. F. F. F. P. S.	-l-t-			
	您所在的中海公司目				· 数:8日 7角	二 非党资城明确	
					公较明确	□ 非常清晰明确	
1.	您所在的中海公司目 □ 没有 □ 不	太明确	□ 一般	t 🗆 🖰		□ 非常清晰明确	
1.	您所在的中海公司目 □ 没有 □ 不 过去 1-5 年, 您所在	太明确 的中海公司?	□ 一般 生环保方面平	均接收的投诉	:/处罚:		
1.	您所在的中海公司目 □ 没有 □ 不	太明确 的中海公司?	□ 一般 生环保方面平	均接收的投诉	:/处罚:		
1.	 您所在的中海公司目前 □ 没有 □ 不 过去 1-5 年, 您所在 □ 0宗 □ 1- 	太明确 的中海公司码 3 宗 □	□ 一般 生环保方面平 4-6 宗	均接收的投诉 □ 7-9 宗	:/处罚:		
1.	 您所在的中海公司目前 □ 没有 □ 不 过去 1-5 年, 您所在 □ 0宗 □ 1- 您所在的中海公司目前 	太明确 的中海公司 3 宗 □ 前是否有明确	□ 一般 在环保方面平 4-6 宗	均接收的投诉 □ 7-9 宗	÷/ 处罚 : □ 1	0 宗或之上	
1.	 您所在的中海公司目前 □ 没有 □ 不 过去 1-5 年, 您所在 □ 0宗 □ 1- 	太明确 的中海公司 3 宗 □ 前是否有明确	□ 一般 在环保方面平 4-6 宗	均接收的投诉 □ 7-9 宗	÷/ 处罚 : □ 1	0 宗或之上	
1.	 您所在的中海公司目录 □ 没有 □ 不 过去 1-5 年, 您所在 □ 0宗 □ 1- 您所在的中海公司目录 □ 没有 □ 不 	太明确 的中海公司。 3 宗 □ 前是否有明确 太明确	□ 一般 在环保方面平 4-6 宗 A A A A A A A A	均接收的投诉 □ 7-9 宗 □ 比较明确	÷/ 处罚 : □ 1	0 宗或之上	
1.	 您所在的中海公司目前 □ 没有 □ 不 过去 1-5 年, 您所在 □ 0宗 □ 1- 您所在的中海公司目前 	太明确 的中海公司。 3 宗 □ 前是否有明确 太明确	□ 一般 在环保方面平 4-6 宗 A A A A A A A A	均接收的投诉 □ 7-9 宗 □ 比较明确	÷/ 处罚 : □ 1	0 宗或之上	
1.	 您所在的中海公司目記録 辻去1-5年, 您所在 ○ ○ ○ ○ 1- 您所在的中海公司目記 所在的中海公司目記 	太明确 的中海公司 3 前 是 否 有明确 太 否 有明确的	□ 一般 在环保方面平 4-6 宗 (4-6) (4-6)	均接收的投诉 □ 7-9 宗 □ 比较明确	:/ 处罚 : □ 1	0 宗或之上	



香港理工大学

研一	发方面 				
5.	您所在的中海公司	目前的研发主要是	关于哪方面:		
	□ 管理方法	□ 建筑设计	□ 工程技术	□ 软件发展	□ 行业发展

	□ 管理方法	□ 建筑设i	十 口 工程	技术 口	软件发展	□ 行业发展	
	□ 市场研究	口 其它					
6.	您所在的中海么	公司目前的研究」	单位的设立和研	究职员的能力	:		
	□ 没有	□ 不太完善	□ 一般	□比	较完善	□ 非常完善	
7 .		公司目前拥有的一					
	□ 没有	□ 1-2项	□ 3-4 项	□ 5-6 项	□ 6 项或	更多	
8.		公司目前在专利日					
	□ 没有	□ 1-2 项	□ 3-4 项	□ 5-6 项	□ 6 项或	更多	
9.		公司目前在研究					
	口 没有		口低于 5%企业	利润	□5-10%企业	业利润	
	□10-15%企业和	间润	□超过 15%企业	k利润			
10.		公司内部的新技术					
	□ 没有	□低于 25%	□50%	□ 75%	□100%		
		V. J 17					
11.		公司目前在市场					
	□ 没有	口少量和不太。	月确 □多样	和非常明确			
		アナル上海ハコリ	ᄀᆇᄮᇊᅑᆩ	全面量面水 进	十	哪 古 而 .	
12.		所在的中海公司 					
	□ 投资程度				□ 上程技	术 □ 软件发展	
	□ 行业发展	口 其它	<u> </u>				

您已经完成问卷,非常感谢您的参与和支持!______

房地产开发企业调查问卷[项目管理/工程类]

提示

尊敬的中海员工, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对中海地产竞争力"健康状况"进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 10 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,对您直接所属的中海公司进行评估,然后在选项前的方框内 打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

第	一部分: 背景			•	
1.	您在房地产行业的从业	业年限:			
	□ 少于 3 年	口3至5年	口6至10年	□ 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20 年			
2.	您在中海的工作总年降	艮(包括在中海其它企业	'的工龄):		
	口少于3年	□3至5年	口6至10年	□ 11 至 15 年	
	□ 16至 20年	□ 超过 20 年			
3.	您目前的职务:	□ 经理 □ 副经理	口主管 口其7	È	
第.	二部分:中海竞争力	因素评估			
1.	过去 1-5 年,您所在的	的中海公司的工程项目按	期完成的平均比例(占总工程项目比例):	
	□ 低于总项目 60%	口 占总项目 61-70%	口占总项目 71-8	80% 口占总项目 81-99%	
	□ 占总项目 100%				
2.	过去 1-5 年,您所在的	内中海公司的工程项目合	同总额中有工程成本	本削减的记录(占总工程项目比	例):
	□ 没有 □ 1-2	25%总工程项目达到成本	削减 □	26-50%总工程项目达到成本削	减
	□ 51-75%总工程项目	达到成本削减	□ 76-100%总工程	项目达到成本削减	
3.	如有成本削减的记录(问题 2), 合同总额中工	程成本削减总额所占	「平均比率(占合同总额的比例)	:
	□ 低于合同总额 1%	□ 合同总额 1	-25% □	合同总额 26-50%	
	□ 合同总额 51-75%	□ 高于合同总	总额 76%		
4.	您所在的中海公司是否	否有明确有效的工程合同]管理制度:		
	□没有□不	太明确 □ 一般	□ 比较明硕	角 □ 非常消晰明确	



5 .	如有合同索赔,	过去 1-5 年内	1, 您所在的中海公司	司的工程合同索赔	的成功率(占总索赔	的比例):
	□ 低于 1%	□ 1-25%	□ 26-50%	□ 51-75% C]高于 76%	
6.	您所在的中海公	公司的工程合	同按成本完成的成	功比率(占总工程)	页目比例):	
	□ 低于 1%	□ 1-25%	□ 26-50%	□ 51-75% □] 高于 76%	
-	你能无妨击 诸/	公司的工程 值	目与外部的设计顾	间的协调性.		
7.					调 🛭 非常协调	
	U (X F				4.3 <u>— 11 11 01 4.3</u>	
8.	您所在的中海么	公司的工程项	目工地管理能力:			
	□ 没有	口 不太协调		₹ □比较协	调 □ 非	常协调
			on the me does not be the the tree of	tal.		
9.			目与承包商的协调		.m — +⊩	:常协调
	凵 没有	山 个太砂塘		2. 口记数例	III 드	פוש עט פון
10.	过去 1-5 年, 您	所在的中海么	公司的工程项目主要	長质量事故的数量:		
	□ 没有记录		-20 宗工程记录	□ 20-35	宗记录	
	□ 35-50 宗记:	录 🗆 5	60 宗记录或更多			
				ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	m >- ~ to > ~ to m th	w. =
11.					保方面投诉/处罚的	双重:
			-3 宗工程记录	□ 4-6 示	记录	
	□ 7-9 宗记录		0 宗记录或更多			
12.	过去5年工程。	中,您所在的	中海公司的每项工	陧项目平均发生工	地意外事件的数量:	
	□ 没有记录		1-3 宗工程记录	□ 4-6 宗	记录	
	□ 7-9 宗记录		.0 宗记录或更多			
40	极能大协由海人	八司对尔太工	程项目意外事件的	超冲程序零更名长	时间.	
13.					口 超过7天	
	T 24 (1.41)	.				
14.	您所在的中海4	公司的一般工	程设备总体生产能	力:		
	口 欠佳	□ 不太理想	□ 一般	□比较理想	□ 非常理想	
			to the man had seen to see			
15.	您所在的中海2			□比较有效	口 非骨方效	
	□ 欠佳	口 不太有效	∀ □ 一般	山北秋竹双	山市市双	

//	The Hong Kon	g Polytechnic U	niversity				问卷编号:	2007-
\	香港理工大学						-	
16	. 您所在的中海?	公司在工程方面获	得的年度贷款额	页(占总申请贷款额	顿的比率):			
	□ 没有	□ 低于 25%	□ 25-50%	□ 50-75%	口 高于	- 75%		
17.	. 过去 1-5 年, 您	所在的中海公司 <i>在</i>	在工程中购置的	材料或设备的有效	效消耗:			
	口 欠佳	口 不太理想	□ 一般	□比较理想	□ 非常理想			
18.	. 您所在的中海?	公司是否有明确有	效的材料或设备	备采购方法, 如电	子商务的利用	:		
	□ 欠佳	□ 不太理想	□ 一般	□比较理想	□ 非常理想			
19.	过去 1-5年, 您	所在的中海公司。	是否有与承包定	价能力?与承包コ	二程合同定价的	的相对增长:		
	□ 工程合同定	价相对大量下降	□ 工程	合同定价相对少量	計下降	□ 持平		
	□ 工程合同定	价相对少量增长	口工程	合同定价相对大量	量增长			

您已经完成问卷,非常感谢您的参与和支持!______

房地产开发企业调查问卷[营销策划类]

提示

尊敬的中海员工, 您好!

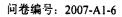
这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对中海地产竞争力"健康状况"进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 10 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,对您直接所属的中海公司进行评估,然后在选项前的方框内 打勾。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

第	一部分:背	景					•		
1.	您在房地产	行业的从业	年限:						
	口少于3年	:	□3至5年	:	□6至10年	F	□ 11 至 15 年		
	口 16 至 20	年	□ 超过 20:	年					
2.	您在中海的	工作总年限	(包括在中	每其它企业	的工龄):				
	口少于3年	:	□3至5年		口6至10年	F	□ 11 至 15 年		
	□ 16至20	年	□ 超过 20:	年					
3.	您目前的职	务:	□ 经理	□ 副经理	口主管	口其它_			
第	二部分:中	海竞争力[月素评估						
1.	您所在的中海	海公司. 在	当地市场发	展的总体适	应能力:				
••					□ 较强适应	7 口非	常适应		
	- 1 AB/24	ت بری		<i>,</i> 		"			
2	您所在的中海	海公司 讨	去 1-5 年里	在当地房地	产市场开发量	l的总体占	有率:		
					☐ 9-15%				
	□ 1K/1 1W			0 0.0	_ 0 10%		·A.Z.3		
3	过去 1-5 年	(下同)	你 所在中海	公司在当 曲	相关物业的开	F发占有率	•		
٥.						10-15%	□ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%	
							☐ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%	
					0% 🗆 :			□ 超过 20%	
						10-15% 10-15%	☐ 15-20% ☐ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%	
	写字楼: [口 低于 5%						
		□ 没有	口 低于 5%			10-15%	☐ 15-20%	口 超过 20%	
	其它:		□ 低于 5%	□ 5-1	∪%	10-15%	□ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%	

4.	过去 1-5 年 (下同), 您所在	中海公司在当地	相关物业的销售/出	租占有率:	
	住宅: 🗆	没有 口 低	于5% □ 5-1	0% 🗆 10-15%	5 □ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%
	商业: 🗆	没有 🗆 低	于 5% 🛘 5-1	0% 🗆 10-15%	15-20%	□ 超过 20%
	酒店: 🗆	没有 口 低	于5% □ 5-1	0% 🗆 10-15%	□ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%
	写字楼: 🛘	没有 口 低	于 5% 口 5-1	0% 🗆 10-15%	□ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%
	厂房: 口	没有 口 低	于 5% 口 5-1	0% 🗆 10-15%	□ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%
	其它:	口 低	于5% □ 5-16	0% 🗆 10-15%	□ 15-20%	□ 超过 20%
5 .	过去 1-5 年,	您所在中海公司	对当地房地产行	业的了解程度:		
	□ 很低	□ 较低	□一般	口 较高	□ 很高	
6.	过去 1-5 年,	您所在中海公司]对当地竞争对手	的了解程度:		
	□ 很低	□ 较低	□一般	口 较高	□ 很高	
				Ada fada 1 ha ann		
7.			针对市场的物业			\
	□ 没有	□ 不太明确		₹□比较明確	前 □ 非常	清晰明确
R	你认为你所在	中海公司县否有	有效的物业营销组	答·也1。		
V.		□ 不太有效			女 □ 非常:	濇晰 有效
	L W.		_ ,,,			113.00 13.00
9.	您认为您所在!	中海公司是否有	有效的物业销售	顶测 :		
	□ 没有	□ 不太有效	□ 一般	と □比较有效	女 □ 非常	清晰有效
10.	您认为您所在·	中海公司的平均	物业销售率:			
	□ 非常缓慢	□ 较缓慢	□一般	□较迅速□□	非常迅速	
	Alexander of the contraction.				* 	
11.				销售预测总金额的含		
	世 非常低	□ 较低	口一样		非常高	
12	你所在由海八	引 甘皮州本亚	5. 给他的人们可以	· 域同迷物心市场平	均单价差异(比率):	
12.	□ 非常低	•			将年17左升(ルギ): 非常高	i
	게 테마 U	U KIK	□ 1T		31= (14 1e4	
13.	过去 1-5 年中	您所在中海 公司]的平均房地产销	售总面积占该区域。	总销面积比率:	
		☐ 1-25%			高于 75%	
					e e e comme	

14. 您所在中海公司, 其房地产销售总金额占该区域总销额比率:



24.		或/城市的交通建设,即		输:						
	口 未开发	□ 低度开发	口 中度开发	□ 中高度开发	亡 □ 全部开发					
25.	所在地区的区域	或/城市的教育的和健康	延设备的有效性 :							
	□ 没有	□ 不太完善	□ 一般	□ 比较完善	□ 非常完善清晰					
26.	所在地区的区域	或/城市的地方政府政策	後定性 :							
	□ 混乱	□ 不太稳定	□ 一般	□ 大部分稳定	□ 非常稳定					
27.	27. 所在地区的区域/城市的区域稳定性:									
	□ 混乱	□ 不太稳定	□ 一般	口 大部分稳定	□ 非常稳定					
28.	所在地区的区域	或/城市的社会保障制度	: :		4					
	□ 没有	□ 不太完善	□ 一般	口比较完善	□ 非常完善清晰					
					•					
29.	所在地区的区域	成/城市的信息交流的开	放程度:							
	口无	口低度开放	口中度开放	□中高度开放	口完全开放					
30.	所在地区的区域	成/城市的商业发展的开	放程度:							
	口未开发	口低度开发	口中度开发	□中高度开发	□全部开发					

房地产开发企业调查问卷[综合管理类]

提示

尊敬的中海领导, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对房地产开发企业的竞争力因素 进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,以便下一步找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 15 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问.根据国内房地产开发企业的实际情况和您的经验判断, 点击选项前的方框即可。请您就单个企业而言,首先对该因素的重要程度进行评估,分值越小表示重要程度越 低。其次判断该因素的合理区间,即该因素在企业内(包括管理层和员工)及相应环境下(包括楼盘业主和所 在城市),达到何种程度(或相关人员对该因素的认同度、满意度达到何种程度),可以认为该因素是合理或 有效的。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

填完后请将问卷发至页面下方的邮箱,如有任何问题请与我们联系。非常感谢您的理解和真诚支持!

第	一部分: 背景						
1.	您在房地产行业的从业年限:						
	□ 少于3年 □ 3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11至	15年 🗌	16 至 20 年	□ 超过 20 名	¥
2.	您在中海的工作总年限(包括中海	其它企业的工程	铃):				
	□ 少于 3 年 □ 3至 5年	□ 6至10年	11至	15年 🔲	16至20年	□ 超过20	年
3.	您目前的职务: □ 副总经理	□总监 □	〕总建 □ □ 均	力理总经理	□ 顾问 □]其他	
4.	您目前所在公司: 口中国海外发	展有限公司(688) □中海	手地产集团有 网	艮公司 □深:	圳公司 □广	州公司
	□ 上海公司	□宁波公司	□北京公司	□ 长春公	∵司 □成都	郵公司 □□	i 庆公司
5.	您的姓名: 联系电话:	_(仅用于本次	、调查抽样回 订	į)			
ŷ	5二部分:综合因素评估						
	请您对房地产开发企业总体因素的	重要程度讲行	综合评分(分	盲越小表示 重	要程度越低)	:	
	用心内//心/ // // // // // // // // // // // //	ZX11X4117	A-12-01-20				
	总体因素	1分	2分	3 分	4 分	5 分	
	人力资源						
	财务资金						
	投资/土地						
	设计/规划/研发						
	项目管理/工程						
	营销策划						
	IT 信息						

综合管理

第三部分:竞争力因素评估

竞争力因素							因素评估		<u> </u>		
企业管理	L										
1. 完善明确的企业	理念	及愿景			**************************************			.,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
重要程度		1分		ar in court	2分		3分		4分	ŢĽ] 5 分
企业人员总体认同度		<15%			15%-30%	T	30%-50%		50%-70%	ΙC	>70%
2. 完善明确的企业。	划略	目标、发展及	Ŧ	引	· 策略	d					
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体认同度		<15%	\prod		15%-30%	I	30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
3. 总体有效的房地	产管	理制度									
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分] 5 分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
4. 总体有效的质量	管理	制度							······································		
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
5. 质量管理方法的	完善	应用									
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分		」5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
6. 年均质量奖惩数	Ŀ									<u></u>	
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分	L	5分
合理次数		没有			1-3 次		4-6 次		7-9 次		>10 次或更多
7. 完善的各种风险	管理	方法的使用技	术	利	「经验					T	
重要程度		1分	[2分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%	<u> </u>		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
8. 企业开发资质			,								
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分	ļĻ	5分
等级					四级		三级		二级		一级
9. 提交合同方面的记	成信	度	····								
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分	╙] 5 分
有争执的合同					低于 30%		30-60%		60-90%		」超过 90%
10. 房地产开发意外			·	*******		T - p					
重要程度		1分			2分		3分	<u> </u>	4分	<u> </u>	5分
合理次数		没有	Ц	-	1-3 次		4-6 次	<u> </u>	7-9 次		>10 次或更多
11. 房地产开发的质			, ,						41	- 	
重要程度		1分		SHI TOTAL	2分		3分		4分	<u> </u>] 5 分
有质量投诉的合同		无 无			低于 30%		30-60%		60-90%]超过 90%
12. 产品验收方面的	通i		,					T			7 - 1
重要程度		1分		-171004000	2分		3分		4分	┞	5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
13. 年均企业的行业	/获》	2数量	 2	*******				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分	┞	5分
年均获奖合理次数		】无			1次] 2-3 次		3-5 次		」超过5次
14. 其中国家级获奖	数量							سسر		· Y ····	
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分	↓ <u>L</u>] 5 分
年均获奖合理次数		无			1次		2次		3 次		」超过3次
15. 房地产开发利润	用	于公益的总体比	Ł	重	······································		·			-T	
重要程度] 1 分			2分		3分		4分	<u> [</u>	5分
合理比重		无			<3%		3%-5%		5%-10%		>10%

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香港理工大学	,	7.0011110 01111									154	M .	5: 2007-62-6
16. 年均各类投诉总	体	数量								7) + 17(4) 7) 2 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 1			
重要程度	Γ		1] 2 分	П	3分	T		4分	Т	NI VI	5分
年均合理次数		无	1		1-25 宗	ΤĒ	26-50 宗			51-75 宗	ΤĪ		超过 75 宗
17. 年均收到环境和	IZ	生保健投诉/如	ኒኒ	引奏	女量:			···•	**********	**************************************			
重要程度		1分	T		2分	ΙĽ	3分	T		4分		1-5	5分
年均合理次数		无			1-3 宗] 4-6 宗	T		6-9 宗		,,,,,,,	10 宗或更多
企业文化													
18. 设置企业品牌部门	7												
重要程度] 1 分] 2 分] 3分			4分			5分
合理设置		〕无					兼管部门						专职部门
19. 有效的企业品牌理	里念	8、目标和战略	<u>ķ</u>										
重要程度] 1 分] 2 分		3分			4分	<u> </u>		5分
企业人员总体满意度] <15%			15%-30%		30%-50%			50%-70%			>70%
20. 企业品牌规范建立	<u></u> ፲ታ	2善		-manus									
重要程度] 1 分] 2 分] 3 分		· martine	4分	<u> </u>		5分
企业人员总体满意度		3 <15%			15%-30%		30%-50%	Ц		50%-70%			>70%
21. 企业文化设备和证	首星	1的有效性				******************************							
重要程度] 1 分		- Jan Jan	2分	ΙC	3分	Ц		4分	<u> </u>		5分
企业人员总体满意度		3 <15%			15%-30%		30%-50%	Ш		50%-70%			>70%
公共关系													-
22. 与开发伙伴沟通的	勺消	请意度(如联 营	F	Í.	投资商)		<u></u>					*********	
重要程度		1分		Manuel	2分		3分			4分			5分
企业总体满意度] <15%		-	15%-30%	LC.	30%-50%	Ш		50%-70%			>70%
23. 与政府部门沟通的	勺滑	請意度						· •		······	<u></u>		
重要程度] 1 分		a de la composición dela composición de la composición de la composición dela composición dela composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composición de la composición dela c	2分		3分		i in berger	4分			5分
企业总体满意度		<15%			15%-30%		30%-50%			50%-70%	ΙL		>70%
24. 与转包商沟通的流	茜	度				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
重要程度] 1 分			2分		3分	Ц		4分	<u> </u>	_	5分
企业总体满意度] <15%] 15%-30%		30%-50%	Ш		50%-70%			>70%
25. 与供应商沟通的流	斯 厄							_			T		
重要程度] 1分			2分		3分	Ш		4分	╽	╛	5分
企业总体满意度] <15%			15%-30%		30%-50%	Ц		50%-70%			>70%

你口	公字:	步 (河)	#	非骨	感谢您	化的多	与和	古持	1
11.5% E.S.	44 TO 1	MININ	4.	3E 25	~~ IST ::	כציוים ו	· — I /TH	V 177	÷

3分

3分

30%-50%

30%-50%

2分

2分

15%-30%

15%-30%

4分

4分

50%-70%

50%-70%

5分

>70%

5分

>70%

26. 与新闻媒体沟通的满意度

27. 与公众沟通的满意度

企业总体满意度

重要程度 1分

重要程度 1分

<15%

企业总体满意度 (15%

房地产开发企业调查问卷[B1类]

尊敬的中海领导,您好!

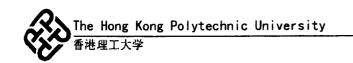
这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对房地产开发企业的竞争力因素 进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,以便下一步找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 20 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,根据国内房地产开发企业的实际情况和您的经验判断, 点击选项前的方框即可。请您就单个企业而言,首先对该因素的重要程度进行评估,分值越小表示重要程度越 低。其次判断该因素的合理区间,即该因素在企业内(包括管理层和员工)及相应环境下(包括楼盘业主和所 在城市),达到何种程度(或相关人员对该因素的认同度、满意度达到何种程度),可以认为该因素是合理或 有效的。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

填完后请将问卷发至页面下方的邮箱,如有任何问题请与我们联系。非常感谢您的理解和真诚支持!

第	一部分: 背景
_	//m -de 12 11 - 24 6 - 11 - 11 - 25 12 12 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
1.	您在房地产行业的从业年限:
	□ 少于3年 □ 3至5年 □ 6至10年 □ 11至15年 □ 16至20年 □ 超过20年
2.	您在中海的工作总年限(包括中海其它企业的工龄):
	□ 少于 3 年 □ 3 至 5 年 □ 6 至 10 年 □ 11 至 15 年 □ 16 至 20 年 □ 超过 20 年
3.	您目前的职务: 董事长
4.	您目前所在公司: □ 中国海外发展有限公司 (688) □中海地产集团有限公司 □深圳公司 □广州公司
	□ 上海公司 □宁波公司 □北京公司 □长春公司 □成都公司 □重庆公司
5.	您的姓名: 联系电话: (仅用于本次调查抽样回访)
贫	第二部分:综合因素评估
	请你对房州产开发企业总体因素的重要程度进行综合评分(分值越小表示重要程度越低):

	总体因素	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分
ŀ	人力资源					
Ì	财务资金					
l	投资/土地					
İ	设计/规划/研发					
	项目管理/工程					
Ì	营销策划					
	IT 信息					
	综合管理					



第三部分: 竞争力因素评估

竞争力因素		··			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 因素评估				
企业管理及文化							EL SK N ILL			_	
1. 完善明确的企业现	H 4	> 7. 信 星									
重要程度	至 /ゼ	1分	7		2分	ТГ] 3 分	T	4分	T	5分
企业人员总体认同度] 1 37] <15%	+		15%-30%	┝	30%-50%	┢	50%-70%	-	>70%
2. 完善明确的企业品	4-4-	=	L	- 21	<u> </u>	L L	J 30% 30%	<u> </u>	1 30% 10%		1 770%
重要程度	K PH	1分	T.	71	2分	П	1 3 分		4分		5分
企业人员总体认同度	-	1 1 737 1 <15%	+	-	15%-30%	┝	1 30%-50%		50%-70%	\vdash	>70%
3. 有效的企业品牌理			<u></u>		1 1370-3070	<u> </u>] 30% 30%		30/0 10/0	نيال	1 / 1 0 %
重要程度		1分	T		2分	T	3分	П	4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度	┢	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	-		15%-30%	-	30%-50%	-	50%-70%	H	>70%
4. 企业品牌规范建立	누		1		1 10% 30%		J 30% 30%	<u> </u>	1 00% 10%	سا	7.0%
重要程度	7	1分	Τ		2分	ГГ	3分		4 分	П	5分
企业人员总体满意度	┢	<15%		4000000	15%-30%	┢	30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
5. 提交合同方面的说	力信		1!		1 10% 00%	<u> </u>	1 00% 00%		00% 10%	<u> </u>	
重要程度		1分	Π		2分	П	3分	П	4分		5分
有争执的合同	-	」	H		低于 30%		30-60%		60-90%	H	超过 90%
6. 年均企业的行业	 ¥≉		Ц		1 180 3 0070	L. <u>L</u>	1 00 00%		30 000	لــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>
重要程度		1分	П		2分	Γ	3分	ГГ	4分	П	5分
年均获奖次数	┢	★ 元 一 一 一 元	╁	1,,,,,,,,,,	1次	┢	2-3 次		3-5 次	H	超过5次
7. 房地产开发利润	□ B∓		1	 F	110	<u> </u>	1200	<u> </u>	000	با	AEAE O DO
重要程度	1	<u> </u>		<u>-</u>	2分	П	3分		4分	П	5 分
合理比重	┢	」: <i>//</i> 无	H		<3%	┢	3%-5%	\vdash	5%-10%	H	>10%
8. 年均收到环境和]	ᄓᄲ		<u></u>	≱ {r·		L <u>L</u>	1 3% 5%		00 100		71070
重要程度		1分		**	2分	Г	3分		4分	П	5分
<u> </u>	┢	」	H	********	1-3 宗	┝┝═	4-6 宗			H	10 宗或更多
十一次以来(<u>ی ر</u>	<u></u>	-	1 0 7	L <u>L</u>	1 1 0 //				10 //14/20
人 十 十 十 十 十 十 十 十											
公共关系	\-				Ln Me the N		, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,				
9. 与开发伙伴沟通的	满						100		<u> </u>	Г	5 /\
重要程度] 1 分	Ļļ		2分	<u> </u>	3分	片	4分		5分
企业总体满意度	Ļ	<u> <15%</u>			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%	Ш	>70%
10. 与政府部门沟通的	勺洞	<u> </u>	1-7						4 /\		FA
重要程度	Ļ	1分	\coprod	au/moit	2分	<u> </u>	3分	Щ	<u>4分</u>	닏	5分
企业总体满意度	Ļ] <15%			15%-30%		30%-50%	Ш	50%-70%	Ш	>70%
11. 与转包商沟通的流	東 意	<u> </u>	ı						4 ()		- A
重要程度	Ļ] 1 分	Ц		2分	<u> </u>	3分	<u> </u>	4分	닏	5分
企业总体满意度	L	<u> <15%</u>	Ц		15%-30%	L	30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
12. 与供应商沟通的流	第 意	<u></u>	T3			····				r	
重要程度		1分	Ц		2分	Ļ	3分		4分	Щ	5分
企业总体满意度] <15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
13. 与公众沟通的满意	頂		T								
重要程度] 1 分	Ц		2分		3分		4分	Щ	5分
企业总体满意度] <15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
-											
人力资源											
14. 企业的组织结构	的	 合理性				······································	2- 41				
重要程度	Ť	1分	Π		2分	Г	3分	П	4 分	П	5分
ニューニューニューニューニューニューニューニューニューニューニューニューニューニ		/	اا								

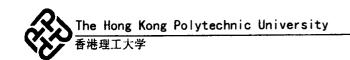
The Hong Kong Po	olyt	technic Unive	ersi	ty					可卷约	鳥号: 2007-B1
香港理工大学	,		т			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,			
企业人员总体满意度		 <15%		15%-30%	<u>L</u>	30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
15. 人力资源发展策略	各的	有效性								
重要程度] 1分] 2 分] 3 分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%	T	50%-70%		>70%
16. 员工工资年均增	长3	K	J		A		·A		den dineval	
重要程度		1分	П	2分		3分		4分	П	5分
合理增长率		持平		<5%		5%-10%		10%-15%		>15%
17. 人均总产值年均	+ 強士	<u> </u>			L 1===			<u> </u>	L	
重要程度		1分	П	2分	П	3分	I	4分	П	5分
合理增长率	_	持平	┝┝	2 /3 <5%		5%-10%		10%-15%	┢	>15%
18. 从基层职员中提	상		(11		## J	. ·	· ## /			, , 10.0
	X H _J			至左延返17首 2分		3分		4分		5分
重要程度		】1分 少于 0.1:1	-	0.25 : 1	<u> </u>	0.5:1	┝	0.75 : 1	┝┝	1:1或之上
合理比例 10 年4月工再作序	<u>L</u>	少丁 0.1 :1	<u> </u>] 0.25 : 1		0.5 : 1	LL	1 0.75 : 1		1 . 1 34.2.1
19. 年均员工更换率		1 - A		1	Г	104	T	- A /\		- A
重要程度		1分	<u> </u>	2分	<u> </u>	3分		4分		5分
合理比率		<5%	<u> </u>	5%-10%	L	10%-15%	<u>L</u>	15-20%		20%或更高
20. 组织内部中高层管	埋		全刀				T 7			
重要程度		1分		2分	ᆜ	3分	<u> </u>	4分		5分
合理比重	Ļ	<10%		10%-20%		20%-30%		30%-50%	Ш	>50%
21. 企业有可持续的	かけ						,		ويسور	
重要程度		1分] 2 分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
财务资金			*							
22. 年均总资产增长图	K				<u> </u>	······································				·
重要程度	<u> </u>	1分		2分		3分		4分	П	5分
合理比率			┢	1%-10%		10%-20%		20%-30%	Ħ	>30%
23. 年均利润增长率	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	1 14 1		, 10 100	L					
重要程度		1分		2分		3分		4分	П	5 分
合理比率		持平	-	1%-5%	\vdash	5%-10%	H	10%-15%	H	>15%
24. 证券市价年均增长	 			1 1 0 0 0		30 100		10% 10%		710%
	\ 			2分		3分		4分		5 分
重要程度	片	1分				10%-20%	H	20%-30%	H	>30%
合理比率		持平		1%-10%		1070-2070	L L	2070-3070		/30%
25. 平均资产负债率				1 6 1/2		0.4		4 /\		<i>-</i> /\
重要程度		1分		2分		3分	片	4分	닖	5分
合理比率	Ļ	<30%		30%-50%		50%-70%	Ш	70%-90%	لــا	>90%
26. 平均投资回报率(KO			1		0.4		4 //		ΓΛ
重要程度	Щ	1分	<u> </u>	2分		3分		4分	닉	5分
合理比率	Щ	持平		1%-10%		10%-20%	Ш	20%-30%	Ш	>30%
									······································	
投资/土地										
27. 有利于企业竞争力	的的	当地房价收入	比	(过去 1-5 年)					***************************************	
重要程度		1分		2分		3分	П	4分	П	5分
比值	H	迅速下降		适度下降		稳定		适度上升	П	迅速上升
28. 有利于企业竞争力	 Ի քкո		・情		上 <u>一</u> 手)					
重要程度	7 11 3	1分		2分	İΠ	3分		4 分	П	5 分
世安任及 増长	┢	迅速下降	-	」2 /Л 适度下降	H	 稳定	H	适度上升	H	 迅速上升
	<u></u> h, 66		rkı A		<u></u> } (3		ليا	ベニメエノ	لب	~u~u=-/1
29. 有利于企业竞争力	רוון ני		ᅜᄺ		י עג רדו			4 分		5 分
重要程度	느	1分	<u> </u>	2分	믬	3分	H		님	
开发度	<u> </u>	<u>无</u>] 低度开发	Щ	中度开发		中高度开发	Ш	高度开发
30. 有利于企业竞争力	力的	地方政策稳定	性							

香港理工大学中国房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组 地址: 香港九龙红磡 电话: (852)2766 5882 27665813 传真: (852) 2764 5131 Email: 0390

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香港理工大学		1	T	7	T 1	1 ~ /\		1 4 4		
重要程度	<u> </u>	】1分	↓ 上	2分	<u> </u>	」3分 1 4n	- - -	4分	- - -	5分
稳定性	L	混乱		不太稳定] 一般		比较稳定	<u> </u>	非常稳定
31.有效的土地政策,	내	<u> </u>	法化	W	- T	T - 4	- 1 - J	1		
重要程度		1分	<u> </u>] 2 分	_ _	3分	_	4分	<u> </u>	5分
企业认同度	L	<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
32.当地土地拍卖市场	6的	总体占有率	T						- ү	
重要程度		1分		2分	<u> </u>] 3 分		4分		5分
合理比率_		 <1%		2%-5%] 6%-8%		9%-11%	<u> </u>	>12%
33. 全国土地拍卖市	多的	总体占有率	-T							
重要程度		1分		2分	<u> </u>] 3分		4分	_	5分
合理比率		J <1%] 2%-3%		4%-6%		7%-9%		10%或更高
34. 国际土地拍卖市场	多的	总体占有率								
重要程度		1分		2分		3分		4分	<u> </u>	5分
合理比率] 无		0.5%		0.5%-1%		1%-1.5%		>1.5%
35. 土地竞标的平均	戊功									
重要程度		1分] 2 分		3分		4分		5分
合理比率		<10%		10%-25%		25%-50%		50%-75%		>75%
设计/规划/研发/IT信	息									
36. 企业有产品定位表	生异									
重要程度		1分	П	2分	T	3分		4分		5分
差异度	- inner	无		少量差异		适量差异		较人差异		完全差异
37. 企业研发方面的技	公	占企业利润的	比』	<u> </u>						<u></u>
重要程度		1分	П	2分	T	3分		4分		5分
合理比重		无		<3%		3%-5%		5%-10%		>10%
38. 企业对信息技术	的书	资额占企业和	洞	的比重						
重要程度		1分	T	2分		3分	ΙĽ	4分	ΤC	5分
合理比重		无		<3%		3%-5%		5%-10%		>10%
项目管理/工程								······		
39. 企业的工程项目	坎!	旧字成的平均	+ 15il							
重要程度	197	1分		2分	TT	3分	I	4分	T	5 分
		<50%	┢	50%-60%	十一	60%-70%		70%-90%	╁┝═	>90%
40. 企业的工程项目				<u> </u>	<u>. </u>	1 00% 10%		1 10% 50%		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
重要程度		1分	± 704	2分	T	3分	I	4分		5分
	\vdash	<15%	┝	15%-30%	╁	30%-50%		50%-70%	+	>70%
41. 合同总额中建筑	Ett 7	<u> </u>	└└─ ┟╟	<u> </u>		1 00% 00%		1 00% 10%		1 / 10/0
重要程度	,,,,,,,	1分		<u>+</u> 2 分	T	3分	TI	4分	T	5分
	┢		╁┾╌	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	╁┾═	25%-50%	╁╞	50%-75%	╁┝═	>75%
42. 成功按成本计划	<u> </u>		文文] \20%	1 -	200 000		00% 10%		710%
重要程度	たル		<u> </u>	2分	T	3分	ТГ	4分	ТГ	5 分
	┢	无	╁╞╸	\ 25%	╁┾═	1 25%-50%	╁┾	50%-75%	╁┝═	>75%
43. 单个工程主要质量			<u> </u>] \23%	1	1 20% 00%		1 00% 10%	<u> </u>	1 / 10 //
			T	2分	T	3分		4分	ТП	5分
重要程度	<u> </u>	】1分 】无	┞┝	」 2 万 1-20 宗	+ <u> -</u>] 20-35 宗	+	35-50 宗	+	57 51 宗或更多
年均合理次数	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	LL	」1-20 示	1 🖵	」 20 33 不		10000不	1	01 小以又多
										
营销策划								(4,		
44. 企业对当地房地	产彳	亍业有效了解	<u></u>		<u></u>			/m. 44014117.201111111111111111111111111111111111		
重要程度		1分] 2 分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%] 15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
45. 企业对当地竞争	-tx	F有效了解								

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❷ 督쬰理工人子		T	1 0 1		2 /		4 ()	T	1 = 1
重要程度 _	」1分	<u> </u>	2分	_	3分		4分	┡	5分
企业人员总体满意度 [<u> </u>		15%-30%	Щ	30%-50%	Ш	50%-70%		>70%
46. 企业在当地房地产		170				7	4 /\	T	1 - 1
重要程度 _	1分		2分	ᆜ	3分		4分	<u> </u>	5分
合理比率	<1%] 1%-5%	لــاــ	5%-8%	Ш	8%-15%	<u>LL</u>	>15%
47. 其中,住宅开发市	场的总体占有	K				T			1 = /
重要程度	1分		2分		3分	<u> </u>	4分	<u> </u>	5分
合理比率	〕无		 <1%		1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%
48. 企业在当地物业销	售/租赁市场的	总包	4占有率			T			
重要程度	1分		2分		3 分		4分		5分
合理比率	〕 无] <1%		1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%
49. 其中,住宅销售 /	'租赁市场的总体	本占	有率			***************************************		·····	,
重要程度	1分		2分		3分		4分		5分
合理比率	无		<1%		1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%
50. 企业具备有效的营	销策划	····							
重要程度	1分		2分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度	<15%	IC	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
51. 企业平均销售单价	与同区域同类物	业	万场平均单价的	差昇	₽			·	
重要程度	1分		2分		3分		4分		5分
合理比率	远低于其		较低于其		基本持平		较高于其		」远高于其
52. 企业同一项目同类4	勿业分期销售 ,	其領	肖鲁单价的平均	増	长率	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u></u>	
重要程度	1分		2分		3分		4分		5分
合理增长率	<1%		1%-10%		10%-20%		20%-30%		>30%
53. 消费者对房屋购买	介格的满意度								
重要程度	1分		2分		3分		4分		5分
消费者满意度	<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
54. 消费者对物业质量的	的满意度								
重要程度	1分		2分		3分		4分		5分
消费者满意度	<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
55. 对开发商投诉反馈	的满意度								
重要程度	1分	П	2分		3分		4分	\prod	5分
	<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%



房地产开发企业调查问卷[人力资源类]

提示

尊敬的中海领导, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对房地产开发企业的竞争力因素 进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,以便下一步找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 15 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,根据国内房地产开发企业的实际情况和您的经验判断,点击选项前的方框即可。请您就单个企业而言,首先对该因素的重要程度进行评估,分值越小表示重要程度越低。其次判断该因素的合理区间,即该因素在企业内(包括管理层和员工)及相应环境下(包括楼盘业主和所在城市),达到何种程度(或相关人员对该因素的认同度、满意度达到何种程度),可以认为该因素是合理或有效的。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

填完后请将问卷发至页面下方的邮箱,如有任何问题请与我们联系。非常感谢您的理解和真诚支持!

第	一部分: 背景	-										
	//											
1.	您在房地产行业的从业年限:											
	□ 少于3年 □ 3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11 至	15年 🗌	16至20年	□ 超过 20 4	丰					
2.	您在中海的工作总年限(包括中海	其它企业的工品	铃):									
	□ 少于 3 年 □ 3至 5年	□ 6至10年	[] 11 至	15年 🗌	16 至 20 年	□ 超过 20	年					
3.	您目前的职务: 🔲 副总经理	□总监□□]总建 🔲 🛭	力理总经理	□ 顾问 □]其他						
4.	悠目前所在公司: □ 中国海外发	足有限公司(688) □中港	地产集团有	限公司 □深	圳公司 🔲广	州公司					
	□ 上海公司	□宁波公司	□北京公司	□ 长春2	公司 □成	都公司 🔲 🛚	重庆公司					
5.	您的姓名: 联系电话:	_(仅用于本次	、调查抽样回 访	j)								
Î	三二部分:综合因素评估											
	请您对房地产开发企业总体因素的重要程度进行综合评分(分值越小表示重要程度越低):											
	总体因素	1分	2 分	3 分	4 分	5 分						
	l L Me Vizi	<u> </u>										

 总体因素
 1分
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 3分
 4分
 5分

 人力资源
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 财务资金
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香港理工大学

三部分: 竞争力因素评估

	竞争力因素						因素评估			-	
	1. 企业的组织结构的	的合	 ·理性							•	
	重要程度		1分	Ī		ТГ	3分	T	4分		5分
_	企业人员总体认同度			虚		本 フ			50%-70%		>70%
_	2. 培训计划和资源的		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		2(14)2,242,1G.	P 14:	3-2-				
	重要程度	12.13	1分	Т	2分	ТГ	3分		4分		5分
_	企业人员总体认同度			H		大 旗		十一	50%-70%	_	>70%
_	3. 人力资源发展策略	_		101/	K TO ME NO PRINCE	T LE	180300 0070		00% 10%		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	重要程度	Han	1分	Γ	72分	1	3分	ТП	4分	Г	5分
	企业人员总体认同度		<15%	┢	15%-30%	╅	30%-50%		50%-70%	H	>70%
	4. 员工工资年均增长] \10%	با.	1000000		1 00% 00%	.			1 - 1 - 0 - 0
	重要程度		1分	Г	2分	ПП	3分	T	4分	T	5分
	合理增长率		持平	_	\ 5%	 	5%-10%		10%-15%		>15%
	5. 人均总产值年均均	ĕ K	1		1 .00	<u> </u>	J 0/0 10/0	1	20,0 10,0		
	重要程度	<u> </u>	1分	Т	2分		13分		4分		5分
	合理增长率	┢	持平	┢] <5%	┢	5%-10%	H	10%-15%	-	>15%
	6. 人均利润年均增长	- 塞	1 14 1					1			
	重要程度		1分] 2 分] 3 分	ПП	4分	П	5分
	合理增长率	十	持平	┢	1 <5%	┢] 5%-10%	ΙĦ	10%-15%		>15%
	7. 技术职员占总组织	即						<u> </u>			
	重要程度		1分		2分] 3 分	ПП	4分	Г	5分
	合理的比率		少于 0.1:1	T	0. 25 : 1		0.5:1	İΠ	0.75 : 1		1:1
	8. 从基层职员中提拢	的的		从	基层提拔的管理	里人		理人	.员)		
	重要程度		1分	Γ] 2 分		3分		4分		5分
	合理比率		少于 0.1:1		0. 25 : 1		0.5 : 1		0.75 : 1		1:1或之上
	9. 人力资源花费与商	务	费用相比								
	重要程度		1分		2分	ΙC	3分		4分		5分
	合理比率		少于 0.1:1	Ĺ	0. 25 : 1		0.5 : 1		0.75 : 1		1:1或之上
	10. 企业的人员招募	程	予的合理性								
	重要程度		1分	Ē] 2 分] 3 分		4分		5分
	企业人员总体满意度	文 介	业场景总体认	囿	变企业30强总位	本歴	意39% 50%		50%-70%		>70%
	11. 对有经验者和新										
Ì	重要程度		1分	Ĺ] 2 分] 3 分		4分		5分
	企业人员总体满意度	满意	度近业人员总	伛	南部度30 级总位	本展	意39% 50%		50%-70%		>70%
	12. 合理的激励体系	L									
	重要程度		1分	Ē] 2 分] 3 分		4分		5分
	企业人员总体满意度	度介	业场景总体满	意	支金量2000人	本磁	意39% 50%		50%-70%		>70%
	13. 合理的意外事故										
-	重要程度		1分] 2 分	Ι] 3 分		4 分		5分
٦	企业人员总体满意度		业场% 总体满	意	变态处30景总位	本選	意理% 50%	$I \square$	50%-70%		>70%
	14. 合理的包括收益?					A		b			
	重要程度	П	1分] 2 分	ΙĽ	3分		4分		5分
	企业人员总体满意度		<15%	Ī	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
	15. 明确有效的就业分	安全	方案,例如: 凡	权	/购买计划和员	II.	所有权				
	重要程度		1分	Г] 2 分] 3 分		4分		5分
			<15%	Ī] 15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
	16. 明确有效的授权,	分约	<u> </u>			Anomore and					
į	重要程度		1分] 2 分		3分		4 分		5分
			······································								

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香港理工大学	T	7 /150	-1		1 150 000	T	7 00% 50%		1 500 500	T	1
企业人员总体满意度	ĻĻ	<u> <15%</u>		<u>_</u>	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
17.有效的包括信息经	子字		EP	3 8			T				
重要程度	ĻĻ] 1 分	_		」2分	┞] 3 分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度	LL	<15%		L	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
18. 年均员工争执记	录	<u>upa na anjaran na anj</u>				<u></u>	<u> </u>				
重要程度		1分	L] 2 分		3分		4分		5分
合理数量		〕无] 1-5 次] 6-10 次		11-20 次		21 次或更多
19. 明确有效的申诉	程序	『的设立、正规	À) f	静论决议和解	央问	题小组				
重要程度] 1 分] 2 分	ot] 3 分		4分] 5 分
企业人员总体满意度] <15%] 15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%] >70%
20. 确立组织文化,	以费	<mark>技励</mark> 协作确立项	ĮΕ	E	目标						
重要程度		1分] 2 分] 3 分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度] <15 %	T		15%-30%	IC	30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
21. 明确有效的内部	晋 级	和轮岗政策									
重要程度] 1 分		O MAN	2分	IC	3分		4 分	ΙC	5分
企业人员总体满意度] <15%		<u> </u>	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%	T	>70%
22. 年均员工更换率		 		*******							
重要程度] 1 分	H		2分	T] 3 分		4 分		5分
合理比率		<5%	Ti		5%-10%		10%-15%		15-20%		20%或更高
23. 员工更换率的年	匀堆	长速度				<u> </u>				**************************************	9
重要程度] 1 分			2分		3分		4 分		5 分
合理增速		迅速减少	П		逐步减少		基本持平		逐步增长		迅速增长
24. 组织内部中高层	宁理	人员中,具有	†	<u>- 1</u>	/资格的比重						
重要程度		1分	Π		2分] 3 分		4 分		5分
合理比重		<10%	Ħ		10%-20%	Ī	20%-30%		30%-50%		>50%
25. 其中,具有中高级	及专	业资格的比重	Ţ		<u> </u>						
重要程度		1分			2分		3分		4分		5分
合理比重		<10%			10%-20%		20%-30%		30%-50%		>50%
26. 全体员工中具有	大专	学历的员工比	重	Ì			T			.h	
重要程度		<u> </u>	П	******	2分		3分		4分		5分
合理比重		<10%	Τİ		10%-20%		20%-30%		30%-50%		>50%
27. 企业有可持续的	俞快	的工作环境	2								
重要程度	Ī] 1 分	Π		2分		3分		4分		5分
	T	<15%	Ť	25 1177	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
		您已经完	E Fi	大 i	可卷,非常感	谢您	的参与和支	 持!			

房地产开发企业调查问卷[财务资金类]

1177	
4.17	718
\sim	

尊敬的中海领导, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对房地产开发企业的竞争力因素 进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,以便下一步找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 15 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,根据国内房地产开发企业的实际情况和您的经验判断,点击选项前的方框即可。请您就单个企业而言,首先对该因素的重要程度进行评估,分值越小表示重要程度越低。其次判断该因素的合理区间,即该因素在企业内(包括管理层和员工)及相应环境下(包括楼盘业主和所在城市),达到何种程度(或相关人员对该因素的认同度、满意度达到何种程度),可以认为该因素是合理或有效的。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

填完后请将问卷发至页面下方的邮箱,如有任何问题请与我们联系。非常感谢您的理解和真诚支持!

第	一部分: 背景						-	
1.	您在房地产行业的人	人业年限:						
	□ 少于3年 □	3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11至	15年] 16至20年	□ 超过 20 年	E
2.	您在中海的工作总统	F限(包括中海	其它企业的工品	(
	□ 少于3年 □	3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11 至	15年 [] 16至20年	□ 超过 20 4	丰
3.	您目前的职务:	□ 副总经理	□总监 □	总建 🗌 🗓	理总经理	□ 顾问 □] 其他	
4.	您目前所在公司:	□ 中国海外发	展有限公司(688) □中海	地产集团有	限公司 □深	圳公司 □广	州公司
		□ 上海公司	□宁波公司	□北京公司	□ 长春	公司 □成	都公司 🗌 重	庆公司
5.	您的姓名:	联系电话:	_(仅用于本次	调查抽样回访)			
Ű	三部分:综合因;	素评估						
	请您对房地产开发红	企业总体因素的	重要程度进行组	综合评分 (分位	直越小表示』	重要程度越低)	:	
			T					
	1 46	k [17] 表	1 4 1	2分 1	3 分	4分	5分	

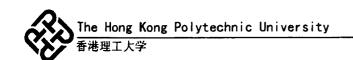
总体因素	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分
人力资源					
财务资金					
投资/土地					
设计/规划/研发					
项目管理/工程					
营销策划					
IT 信息					
综合管理					



部分: 竞争力因素评估

竞争力因素			因素评估		
1. 企业对财务政策	有明确的了解				
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分
企业人员总体认同度	<15%	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%
2. 在获得建设贷款	方面的金融支持力	7度			
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	4分	
企业人员总体满意度	<15%	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%
3. 在获得贷款方面的	金融机构数量				<u> </u>
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分
合理数量	一 无	1-3 个	1 4-6 个	7-9 个	10 个或更多
4. 有关部门认定的位		ala Tiriri a managan ang ang ang ang ang ang		L	<u> </u>
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	□ 4分	5分
等级	无		1-A 等级		3-A 等级
5. 在获得贷款方面的		行、基金、股票	、债券等		Land Committee C
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	□ 4分	5分
合理数量	无	1项	2-3 项	4-5 项	6 项或更多
6.总资产年均增长率	L 				
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
合理比率	持平	1%-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	>30%
7.利润年均增长率					<u></u>
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	4分	□ 5分
合理比率		1%-5%	5%-10%	10%-15%	☐ >15%
8. 平均资产负债率	L. Time I	.t			
重要程度	□ 1分	2分	3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
合理比率	<30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	70%-90%	>90%
9. 企业有效的平均业	L务现金流量				
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
企业人员总体满意度	<15%	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	☐ >70%
10.总股本年均增长率	K				
重要程度	□ 1分	□ 2分	│	□ 4分	□ 5分
合理比率	□ 持平	1%-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	>30%
11. 证券市价年均增一	长率				
重要程度	□ 1分	2分	□ 3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
合理比率	持平	1%-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	>30%
12. 平均投资回报率	(ROI)				
重要程度	1分	2分	□ 3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
合理比率	持平	1%-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	☐ >30%
13. 平均资产收益率	(ROA)	<u> </u>	Marcally Asia - 100 a martiness and the second of the s		
重要程度	1分	2分	3 分	□ 4分	□ 5分
合理比率	持平	1%-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	☐ >30%
14. 平均净资产收益	率 (ROE)				
重要程度	1分	2分	3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
合理比率	持平	1%-10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	☐ >30%
15. 平均呆帐坏帐率					
重要程度	□ 1分	□ 2分	3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
合理比率	万 无	1%-5%	5%-10%	10%-15%	☐ >15%
16. 利税增长率	Law states were supply and the state of the	<u></u>		Manuel Transfer of the Control of th	
重要程度	1分	□ 2分	3分	□ 4分	□ 5分

The Hong Kong P 香港理工大学	olytechnic Uni	versity		问卷编号:2007-B2-	.2
合理比率	持平	1%-5%	5%-10%	10%-15% >15%	
	您已经	完成问卷,非常愿	蒸谢您的参与和 3	支持!	



房地产开发企业调查问卷[投资/土地类]

提示

尊敬的中海领导, 您好!

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第	一部分	〉 :背景											
1.	您在是	房地产行 业	业的从业年限:										
		▶于3年	□ 3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11 至	15年 🗌	16 至 20 年	□ 超过 20 4	ŧ				
2.	您在「	中海的工作	F总年限(包括中海	其它企业的工	龄):								
	□ 少	▶于 3 年	□ 3至 5年	□ 6至10年	三 [] 11 3	[15年]	16至20年	□ 超过 20	年				
3.	您目前	前的职务:	□副总经理	□总监 □]总建 🔲 🛭	力理总经理	□ 顾问 □] 其他					
4.	您目前	前所在公司	引: □中国海外发	展有限公司(688) □中港	手地产集团有 网	艮公司 []深:	圳公司 🔲广	州公司				
			□ 上海公司	□宁波公司	□北京公司	□ 长春公	公司 □成都	都公司 🔲 🗓	直庆公司				
5.	您的如	性名:	联系电话:	_(仅用于本次	、调查抽样回 访	i)							
Î	第二部分:综合因素评估												
			F发企业总体因素的	重要程度进行	综合评分 (分	直越小表示重	要程度越低)	:					
			总体因素	1分	2 分	3 分	4分	5 分					
			人力资源										
			财务资金										
			投资/土地										
		 设i	计/规划/研发										
		项	目管理/工程										
	•		营销策划										

IT 信息 综合管理



三部分:竞争力因素评估

竞争力因素					因素评估				
区域/城市竞争力方	面								
1. 有利于企业竞争力		(过	去 1-5年)				######################################		
重要程度	□ 1分		2分		3分		4分		5分
人口	□ 迅速下降		适度下降		稳定		适度上升		迅速上升
2. 有利于企业竞争力	的当地人口密度	(过	去 1-5年)						
重要程度	□ 1分] 2 分		3分		4分		5分
密度	□ 迅速下降] 适度下降		稳定		适度上升		迅速上升
3. 有利于企业竞争力		多规		E)		ı		r- -	
重要程度	□ 1分	Ļ	2分		3分	_	4分	<u> </u>	5分
规模	□ 迅速下降	<u>L</u>	适度下降	L	稳定		适度上升		迅速上升
4. 有利于企业竞争力		(过	<u> </u>		1 - 1	T	4 /\		1 = 1
重要程度		<u> </u>	2分	<u> </u>	3分		4分		5分
规模	□ 迅速下降		<u>」适度下降</u>		稳定		适度上升		迅速上升
5. 有利于企业竞争力		七(<u> </u>		1.0.4	T	4.7		T = 7
重要程度	1分	┝	2分		3分	┞┡	4分 适度上升	<u> </u>	5分 迅速上升
・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・	迅速下降	Ander V	」适度下降	<u>_</u>	稳定		迫及工开	<u> </u>	巫迷上开
6. 有利于企业竞争力	, <u>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>	情化	<u></u>	<u>, </u>	1 0 75	1	1 4 44		5分
重要程度	1分	┞	2分		3分	┞	4分 适度上升	\vdash	迅速上升
发展	□ 迅速下降	<u> </u>] 适度下降		稳定	L	地及工力		地域工力
世心地到近年	************************************					·····			
基础建设和政府政		h 66	大海 小张母奶	(2 4	・七15年)				
7. 有利于企业竞争力		7 EU	文理及應建区 2分		3分		4分		5分
重要程度	1分 无	┝	しょ ガート	<u> </u>	中度开发	┝	中高度开发	H	<u>5 カ</u> 高度开发
开发度 8. 有利于企业竞争力		<u> </u>		F\	下及八及	LL	中间及开及		同及开及
重要程度	1分		2分		3分	I	4分		5分
完善度	非常不完善	┝	不太完善	_	一般	H	比较完善	T	非常完善
9. 有利于企业竞争力		<u> </u>] /1/////		1 /4		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	<u>نظ</u> ا	1 11 10 20 11
重要程度	1分	Ť٣	2分		3分	П	4分		5分
稳定性		十一	不太稳定		一般	┢	比较稳定		非常稳定
10. 有利于企业竞争		制用				<u></u>			
重要程度	1分	I	2分	Τ	3分	П	4分		5分
完善 完善度		Ħ	不太完善	Ī	一般	П	比较完善		非常完善
11. 有利于企业竞争		程				.L		kanakana	
重要程度	1分		2分		3分		4分		5分
开放度	不开放		不太开放		一般		比较开放		完全开放
12. 有利于企业竞争		程	ŧ						
重要程度	1分	П	2分		3分		4分		5分
开放度	□ 不开放	Ī	不太开放		一般		比较开放		完全开放
13.有效的土地政策,	即取得土地的合	法伐	用权						
重要程度	1分	ΙĽ] 2 分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体认同度	<u> </u>	ΙĒ	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
The state of the s	NE SEPTEM PROGRAMMENT AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND								-
土地市场竞标的成绩	F及取业价格策	略プ	7面				<u></u>		
14.当地土地拍卖市场						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
重要程度		~_2	2分	T	3分		4分		5分
里女(代戊		ı 1	J 2 /1		1 ~ //	1			

The Hong Kong Po	olytechnic Univ	versity	,	问卷编	号: 2007-B2-3
香港理工大学					
合理比率	\(\) <1%	2%-5%] 6%-8%	9%-11%] >12%
15. 外省土地拍卖市均	あ的总体占有率	(过去 1-5 年)			
重要程度	1分	2分 [] 3 分] 4 分 [] 5 分
合理比率	<1%	2%-5%] 6%-8%] 9%-11%] >12%
16. 全国土地拍卖市场		(过去 1-5 年)			
重要程度	1分	2分 [] 3 分] 4 分] 5 分
合理比率	<1%	2%-3%] 4%-6%] 7%-9%] 10%或更高
17. 国际土地拍卖市场		(过去 1-5 年)			
重要程度	□ 1分	2分	3分 [] 4 分] 5 分
合理比率	<u></u> 无	<0.5%] 0.5%-1% [] 1%-1.5%] >1. 5%
18. 土地市场竞标的风		上地的比率(过去 1-5	年)		
重要程度	□ 1分	2分	3分 [] 4 分] 5 分
合理比率	□ 无	低于 25%	25%-50%] 50%-75% [] >75%
19. 取地价格策略的有		<u>,</u> 5年)			
重要程度	1分	2分] 3 分] 4 分] 5 分
企业人员总体满意度	<15%	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%] >70%
20. 土地竞标的平均成	成功率 (过去 1- 1	5年)			
重要程度	□ 1分	2分] 3 分] 4 分] 5 分
合理比率	<10%	10%-25%	25%-50%	50%-75%] >75%
21. 土地拥有总量(対	过去 1-5 年)				
重要程度	□ 1分	2分 [] 3 分] 4 分] 5 分
企业人员总体满意度	<15%	15%-30%	30%-50%] 50%-70%] >70%
22. 拥有土地的总体原	质量(过去 1-5 年	E)			
重要程度	□ 1分	2分] 3 分] 4 分	5分
企业满意度	 	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%] >70%
23.在土地取得方面获	(得的财务能力(i.e. 年度贷款额)			
重要程度	□ 1分	2分] 3 分] 4 分] 5 分
企业人员总体满意度	15%	15%-30%	30%-50%] 50%-70% [] >70%
	您已经:	完成问卷,非常感谢》	的参与和支持!		

共3页 第3页

房地产开发企业调查问卷[设计/规划/研发类]

提示

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这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对房地产开发企业的竞争力因素 进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,以便下一步找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

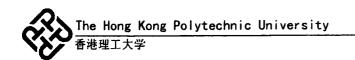
您只需要 15 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,根据国内房地产开发企业的实际情况和您的经验判断,点击选项前的方框即可。请您就单个企业而言,首先对该因素的重要程度进行评估,分值越小表示重要程度越低。其次判断该因素的合理区间,即该因素在企业内(包括管理层和员工)及相应环境下(包括楼盘业主和所在城市),达到何种程度(或相关人员对该因素的认同度、满意度达到何种程度),可以认为该因素是合理或有效的。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

填完后请将问卷发至页面下方的邮箱,如有任何问题请与我们联系。非常感谢您的理解和真诚支持!

第	一部分:背景	it						
1.	您在房地产	行业的从业年限:						
	□ 少于34	年 🗌 3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11 至	15年 🔲	16 至 20 年	□ 超过 20 年	F
2.	您在中海的	工作总年限(包括中海	其它企业的工	铃):				
	□ 少于 3	年 🗌 3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11 至	15年 🗌	16至20年	□ 超过 20 2	年
3.	您目前的职	务: □ 副总经理	□总监□□]总建 🔲 🛭	力理总经理	□ 顾问 □	其他	
4.	您目前所在	公司: 口中国海外	发展有限公司(688) □中淮	野地产集团有 隔	艮公司 □深り	圳公司 🔲广	州公司
	,		□宁波公司					
5.	您的姓名:	联系电话:	_ (仅用于本次	、调查抽样回 访	į)			
贫	5二部分: 约	宗合因素评估						
	가요 (10-21-12) 나	产开发企业总体因素的	有更要度进行	综合评分(分	情越小表示重 []]	要程度越低):	:	
	有您对方 地	厂开及企业总件因系	三女任及处门:	**************************************			· 	
		总体因素	1分	2分	3分	4分	5 分	
		人力资源						
		财务资金						
		投资/土地						
		设计/规划/研发						
		项目管理/工程						
		营销策划						

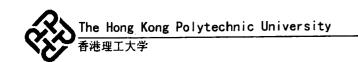
香港理工大学中国房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组 地址: 香港九龙红磡 电话: (852)2766 5882 27665813 传真: (852) 2764 5131 Email: 0390

IT 信息 综合管理



第三部分: 竞争力因素评估

竞争力因素	· ·						因素评估					
	<u> </u>											
设计规划方面	<u> </u>	r /n :1.4i										**************************************
1. 企业有明确的项		<u></u>	T	p-101-197	2 分	1] 3 分	T	4分	Τľ	۳	5 分
重要程度	┝┝	<u> </u>	l l		15%-30%	┼┢╌	1 30%-50%	╁┝	50%-70%	╁	4	>70%
企业人员总体认同度 2. 企业在环保方面:		<15%	<u> </u>				J 30%-30%	<u> </u>	J 30%-10%	<u> </u>		/10x0
	中心		T. L	ių:		T	1 2 🛆	T	1 4 45	Tr	7	5 分
重要程度	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-4110.00	2分	╁] 3 分] 4-6 宗	├-	4分 7-9宗	╁	_	10 宗或更多
合理宗数 0 4 小 本 四 2 4 4 5] 无	<u> </u>		1-3 宗		」4-0 示	<u> </u>	J 1 ⁻⁹	LL		10 示以史多
3. 企业有明确的质	I	WID-WIN	Г		2 分	TT] 3 分	TT	4分	TT	7	5分
重要程度	┝┝	】1分 【<15%	ĻĻ		15%-30%	╁┝═	30%-50%	╁╞	50%-70%	╁	╡	>70%
企业人员总体认同度			Ц		1570-3070	1	j 3070-3070	<u> </u>	30x0-70x0	LL		/1070
4. 企业有明确的市场	ועיון.	1分	ΓΪ		2分	Т	3分	T	4分	ТГ	7	5 分
重要程度	┝┝				15%-30%	╁	30%-50%	┝	50%-70%	╁╞	╡	>70%
企业人员总体认同度		」<15% 3	<u> </u>		1570-3070	┸┖	מטפרמטפן		30%-70%	L	لـ	/1U/8
5. 企业有产品定位	左刃	<u> </u>	Г		2分	T	3分	I	4分	ТГ	7	5分
重要程度	<u> </u>	】1分 】无	┝		少量差异	╁┝	」 3 万 适量差异		ゼル 较大差异	╁╞	╡	完全差异
差异度 6. 消费者对房屋室内	175			÷	少里左升	<u> </u>	」但里左升		权人左升	LL		九王左开
10. 们货名对房屋至的 重要程度	Į (X	1分	3. <i>L</i>	모	2 分	T	3分		4分	ТΓ	٦	5 分
	<u> </u>	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	┝		15%-30%	╁┾	30%-50%		50%-70%	╁┝	4	>70%
消费者满意度 7. 消费者对房屋外观	 20-				13/8/30/8	1	1 20% 20%	<u> </u>	1000 1000	1 🖵		77070
	· 区	1分			2分	Т	3分	T	4分	ТГ	7	5分
重要程度	┝	\(\frac{15\}{}\)			15%-30%	╁┝╴	30%-50%	┝	50%-70%	╁╞	_	>70%
消费者满意度 8. 消费者对物业内部	/43		<u> </u>		13/0/30/0	<u> </u>	J 30% 30%	<u> </u>	30% 10%			71010
重要程度) SK	化 小块的网 感及 1分	R T		2分	T	3分	T	4分	ĪΓ	1	 5分
当日本	<u> </u>	<15%	-		15%-30%	╁╞═	30%-50%	┝	50%-70%	╁	╡	>70%
/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /		7 /19/9	LL		100 000	<u> </u>	1 20% 20%	<u> </u>	30% 10%			710%
TT 43> -==						<u>-</u>			····			
研发方面	. 77		4. I							······································		
9. 企业研发部门设立	- <i>X</i>		X 7	生	0.4	T 7	1 1 1	Т	A 45	T	7	<u>- </u>
重要程度	<u> </u>	1分	<u> </u>		2分	<u> </u>	3分		4分	┝	4	5分
企业人员总体认同度		<15%	Ļ		15%-30%	<u> </u>	30%-50%		50%-70%	<u>LL</u>		>70%
10. 企业已经拥有专	刊和	<u></u>	1	-5		T	1 0 1/2	Г	4 /\	TF	7	<u>-</u> Λ
重要程度	닏		Ļ	-	2分	<u> </u>	3分	├	4分	╁	╡	5分
合理数量		无			1-2 项	<u> </u>] 3-4 项	L	5-6 项	ĻĻ		6 项或更多
11. 企业当期正在申	有比		- T			T 6	1 0 1/2	T		T	— <u> </u>	<i>=</i> /\
重要程度	┝┝] 1 分	<u> </u>		2分	 	3分	<u> </u>	4分	┝		5分
合理数量] 无	Ц		1-2 项		3-4 项		5-6 项	Ц		6 项或更多
12. 企业研发方面的	义员		ば	里	~ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Т —	1 . 4	Т —	1 4 1	T	 -	5 A
重要程度	<u> </u>	1分	<u> </u>		2分	- -	3分	1	4分	╁╞	_	5分
合理比重	ĻĻ] 无			<3%		3%-5%	<u> </u>	5%-10%	ŢĹ		>10%
13. 企业新技术在企	业内	<u></u>			- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7	1			T	-	- A
重要程度	L] 1 分			2分	<u> </u>	3分		4分	ĻĻ	_	5分
合理比率	L				<25%	Щ	25%-50%		50%-75%	<u>L</u>		>75%
		您已经完	Б	ti	可卷,非常感	谢您	8的参与和支持	寺!				



房地产开发企业调查问卷[项目管理/工程类]

提示

尊敬的中海领导, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对房地产开发企业的竞争力因素 进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,以便下一步找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

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第	一部分:背景							· ·
1.	您在房地产行业的	从业年限:						
	□ 少于3年 □]3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11至	15年 🗌	16 至 20 年	□ 超过 20 年	F
2.	您在中海的工作总4	年限(包括中海其	丰它企业的工 数	令):				
	□ 少于 3 年 □] 3 至 5 年	□ 6至10年	11至	15年 🔲	16至20年	□ 超过 20 :	年
3.	您目前的职务:	□ 副总经理	□总监 □	总建 🗌 🗓	理总经理	□ 顾问 □	其他	
4.	您目前所在公司:	□ 中国海外发	展有限公司(688) 🔲中海	地产集团有限	長公司 □深均	圳公司 □广	州公司
		□ 上海公司	□宁波公司	□北京公司	□长春公	∵司 □成都	那公司 🗌 重	族公司
5.	您的姓名:	联系电话:	(仅用于本次	调查抽样回访	·)			
贫	5二部分:综合因	素评估						
	请您对房地产开发	企业总体因素的重	重要程度进行组	综合评分(分位	直越小表示重	要程度越低):	:	
	总	本因素	1分	2 分	3 分	4 分	5 分	
	人	 力资源						

香港理工大学中国房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组 地址:香港九龙红磡 电话: (852)2766 5882 27665813 传真: (852) 2764 5131 Email: 0390

财务资金 投资/土地 设计/规划/研发 项目管理/工程 营销策划 IT 信息 综合管理



三部分: 竞争力因素评估

竞争力因素		因素评估									
项目管理/工程方面	<u> </u>								· -		
1. 企业的工程项目		月完成的平均比	例								
重要程度	Ī	1分			2分		3分		4分		5分
合理比率		<50%	Ī		50%-60%		60%-70%		70%-90%		>90%
2. 企业的工程项目	合同	总额中有工程	成	.本	削减的记录						
重要程度	ÎΓ	1分	Ī		2分		3分		4 分		5分
合理比率	T	<15%	Ī		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
3. 合同总额中建筑	成ス	· 削减总额所占	比	車	<u></u>						Favorities
重要程度		1分	ľ		2分		3分		4分		5分
合理比率	١Ē	无	Ī	٦	<25%		25%-50%		50%-75%		>75%
4. 有效的合同管理制	度					- Tana	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tan a liber service			
重要程度	ĬΓ	1分	ſ		2分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度	T	<15%	Ī		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
5. 工程合同索赔的	成马	 力率				Landinini					
重要程度	П	1分			2分		3分		4分		5分
合理比率	T	1 无	Ī		<25%		25%-50%		50%-75%		>75%
6. 成功按成本计划	完成	工程合同的比	枢					,			
重要程度	ТГ	1分	ſ		2分		3分		4 分		5分
合理比率	T	1 无	Ī		<25%		25%-50%		50%-75%		>75%
7. 与设计顾问的有效	汝切	调性		-		h					
重要程度	ТТ	1分	Ī		2分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
8. 有效的工地管理的											
重要程度	Π	1分			2 分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度	ΙĪ	<15%	Ĩ		15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
9. 与承包商的有效也	小调	性									
重要程度	TC] 1 分			2分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度		<15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
10. 单个工程主要质	量	本故年均数量									
重要程度	ΤC] 1 分			2分		3分		4分		5分
合理年均次数	TC	〕无			1-20 宗		20-35 宗		35-50 宗		51 宗或更多
11. 环保方面平均接	收的	的投诉/处罚年5	þ	枚:	<u>t</u>						
重要程度] 1 分			2分		3分		4分		5分
合理年均次数		〕无			1-3 宗		4-6 宗		6-9 宗		10 宗或更多
12. 工程项目平均发	生〕	[地意外事件的	年	Ϋ́		····				سحوت	
重要程度] 1 分			2分		3分		4分	<u> </u>	5分
合理年均次数		〕无			1-3 宗		4-6 宗		6-9 宗		10 宗或更多_
13. 工程项目意外事	件的	的解决程序所需	时	1		····				اسمعوده	
重要程度] 1分		*********	2分		3分		4分	<u> </u>	5分
合理时间] 1 天内			1-3 天		4-7天	L	7-14天] 超过 14 天
14. 一般工程设备总	体生	上产能力的有效	性			·					
重要程度] 1分			2分		3分		4分		5分
企业人员总体满意度		15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
15. 施工场地的有效	利戶	<u> </u>	.			Y				r	
重要程度] 1 分			2分		3分		4分	<u> </u>	5分
企业人员总体满意度] <15%			15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%	L	>70%
16. 工程方面获得的	年月	度贷款额(占总目	₽i	青.	贷款额的比率)		<u></u> -			
重要程度] 1 分			2分] 3 分] 4 分] 5 分

The Hong Kong Pol	ytechnic Uni		问卷编号: 2007-B2-5			
香港理工大学						
合理比率	<30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	70%-90%	<u>>90%</u>	
17. 工程中购置的材料	或设备的有效	消耗				
重要程度	1分	□ 2分	│ □ 3分	□ 4分	□ 5分	
企业人员总体满意度 [<15%	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	<u>>70%</u>	
18. 明确有效的材料或	设备采购方法					
重要程度	1分	2分	□ 3分	□ 4分	□ 5分	
企业人员总体满意度 [<15%	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%		
19. 同类承包工程合同	定价的相对增	长				
重要程度 [] 1分	2分	3分	□ 4分	□ 5分	
合理比率 [持平	⟨25%	25%-50%	50%-75%	>75%	

共3页 第3页

房地产开发企业调查问卷[营销策划类]

提示

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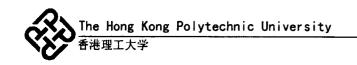
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1.	您在房地产	行业的从业年限:						
	□ 少于3	年 🗌 3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11 至	15年 🗌	16 至 20 年	□ 超过 20 4	年
2.	您在中海的	工作总年限(包括中海	其它企业的工作	龄):				
	□ 少于 3	年 🗌 3至5年	□ 6至10年	E 🗌 11 🛚	至15年 🗌	16 至 20 年	□ 超过20	年
3.	您目前的职	务: □副总经理	□总监 □]总建 🔲 🏻	 力理总经理	□ 顾问 □]其他	
4.	您目前所在	公司: 口中国海外发	展有限公司(688) □中港	事地产集团有阿	艮公司 □深	圳公司 🔲广	-州公司
		□ 上海公司	□宁波公司	□北京公司	□ 长春2	公司 □成	都公司 🔲 🛚	重庆公司
5.	您的姓名:	联系电话:	_(仅用于本》	《调查抽样回 》	5)			
贫	5二部分:	综合因素评估						
	海你对它丛	产开发企业总体因素的	新 亚 伊度排行	综合评分 (分)	值越小表示重:	更程度越低)	•	
	用心 对方处	一	里女任及处门:	**************************************	且处小农小里	X12/X/21607	•	1
		总体因素	1分	2 分	3分	4分	5分	
		人力资源						
		财务资金						
		投资/土地						
		设计/规划/研发						
		项目管理/工程						
		营销策划						
		IT 信息						

综合管理



第三部分: 竞争力因素评估

竞争力因素		因素评估								
企业营销										
1. 企业在当地市场的	的总体适应能力					·				
重要程度	1分	T	2分		3分	II	4分	П	5分	
企业人员总体认同度	<15%	T	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%	
2. 企业在当地房地产		场。								
重要程度	□ 1分	TĨ	2分	T	3分	I	4 分		5分	
合理比率	<1%	忊	1%-5%		5%-8%		8%-15%		>15%	
3. 其中, 住宅开发下	市场的总体占有数	K			1					
重要程度	□ 1分	ΤĽ	2分	TE	3分		4分		5分	
合理比率	□ 无	ΙĒ	<1%		1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%	
4. 同上,商业开发了	市场的总体占有3	K				······································			5-4	
重要程度	□ 1分] 2 分] 3 分		4分		5分	
合理比率	□ 无] <1%] 1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%	
5. 同上,酒店开发下	市场的总体占有率	K								
重要程度	1分		2分		3分		4 分		5分	
合理比率	□ 无] <1%] 1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%	
6. 同上,写字楼开发	发市场的总体占有	率	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·····			
重要程度	□ 1分		2分		3分		4分		5分	
占有率	无] <1%		1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%	
7. 同上,厂房开发了		<u> </u>				yyy			-	
重要程度	□ 1分		2分		3分		4分		5分	
合理比率	<u></u> 无		<1%		1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%	
8. 企业在当地物业针		总体								
重要程度	1分	<u> </u>	2分	<u> </u>	3分	<u> </u>	4分		5分	
合理比率	□ 无		<1%		1%-5%	<u> </u>	5%-10%		>10%	
9. 其中,住宅销售		[5]						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
重要程度		14] 2 分	1	3分		4分	14	5分	
合理比率	<u> </u>	<u> </u>] <1%		1%-5%		5%-10%		>10%	
10. 同上,商业销售		体占	<u> </u>	Т	1			T 7	- A	
重要程度		ᄔ] 2 分		3分	14	4分	╀	5分	
合理比率	五 无		<u> </u>		1%-5%		5%-10%	ليا	>10%	
11. 同上,酒店销售		<u> </u>	<u></u>				4 /\	ا 	E //	
重要程度		ᄔ] 2 分	<u> </u>	3分	14	4分	井님	5分	
合理比率	□ 无 使 /积焦主权的] <1% - - - - - - - - - - 		1%-5%	<u> </u>	5%-10%	لـــا	>10%	
12. 同上,写字楼销		⊌14			10.7	1 [<u>.</u>		E /\	
重要程度		╁	」2分 1/1∞	_	3分	+ -	4分	+ $+$ $+$ $+$	5分	
合理比率	<u></u> 无	<u> </u>] <1%		1%-5%		5%-10%	ليا	>10%	
13. 同上,厂房销售		伊白	<u></u>	Т		 	4 /\		E /\	
重要程度		╁┝	2分		3分	+H	4分	+H	5分	
合理比率	□ 无 文矢业左处了网	IL	J <1%		1%-5%	لياز	5%-10%	لــــا	>10%	
14. 企业对当地房地		1 [1 o 45	16	2 2 2		1 4	T	5分	
重要程度	□ 1分	╁] 2分	1	3分	H	4分	╁┺┪	>70%	
企业人员总体认同度	<15% 动手 左 数乙級公	<u> </u>	15%-30%		30%-50%		50%-70%		/1070	
15. 企业对当地竞争	<u></u>		<u></u>	[F	I n /\		4 🗘	1	5 A	
重要程度	□ 1分	<u> </u>] 2分		3分	 	4分	ㅐ	5分 \70%	
企业人员总体满意度	<u> </u>		15%-30%	<u> </u>	30%-50%		50%-70%	ليا	>70%	

The Hong Kong Po 香港理工大学) i y i	Technic out	<u></u>	-	Ly					įμj	位網	号: 2007-B
16. 企业有明确的针	Vd 7	5亿的费绍拉	4 3111				•				·······	
重要程度	731	1分	"	Т] 2 分			3分	T	4分	T	5分
上业人员总体满意度 上业人员总体满意度	-	1 /3 1 <15%		┢═	15%-30%	†	1	30%-50%		50%-70%	╁┝	>70%
17. 企业具备有效的	告生				1 10% 00%			, 00% 00%	<u> </u>		1 -	1 /10%
重要程度	7	1分	Т	<u> </u>	2分	Τſ		3分	T	4分	ТГ	5分
上业人员总体满意度	-	<15%	+	H	15%-30%			30%-50%	╁	50%-70%	╁┝	>70%
18. 企业具备有效的银	当住	f	L_	<u></u>	1 10/0 00/0		ATT COURT	, 00% 00%	┸┺			
重要程度	72	1分		_] 2 分	T		3分	T	4分		5分
	╆	<15%	+	_	15%-30%	ti	11(44-)	30%-50%	╁	50%-70%	╅	>70%
19. 物业的平均销售3	K/H	<u> </u>		bunn		_Lb	anad.					4
重要程度		1分	T		2分	TT		3分	П	4分	T	5分
上业人员总体满意度		<15%			15%-30%	ti	T	30%-50%	╁┝	50%-70%	T	>70%
20. 物业销售额与预测	川额	<u> </u>		Annual Control	1					<u> </u>		4
重要程度		1分	Т		2分	П		3分	ТГ] 4 分	П	5分
·业人员总体满意度	一	<15%	1	ALL DE LE	15%-30%	†[30%-50%		50%-70%	T	>70%
21. 企业平均销售单位	一	同区域同类物	勿丛	L T	场平均单价的	的比	<u> </u>	K				£
重要程度		1分] 2 分	T		3分		4分	TE] 5 分
合理比率		非常低			较低			持平	ΙC	较高		非常高
22. 销售总面积占城市	万内	同一属性区域	或厅	13	*物业总销面 和	只比	<u>L1</u>	f				
重要程度		1分			2分			3分	T] 4 分] 5 分
合理比重		<1%			1%-10%			10%-20%		20%-30%	IC	30%
23. 销售总额占城市内	7同	一属性区域同	司学	き世	加业总销额比重	Ē	-					
重要程度		1分			2分			3分] 4 分] 5 分
合理比重		<1%] 1%-10%			10%-20%		20%-30%		30%
24. 企业同一项目同约	き物	业分期销售,	j	L针	肖售单价的平 均	匀均) t	矢率				
重要程度] 1 分] 2 分	\prod		3分] 4 分		5分
合理增长率] <1%] 1%-10%	[10%-20%		20%-30%		>30%
25. 企业的同类产品有	7在	差异化,如品	品质	Ę,	特色等		n.n===					
重要程度		1分] 2 分			3分		4分	ot	5分
2业人员总体满意度		<15%] 15%-30%			30%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
费者满意度										Marie and the state of the stat		

们负有两忌及	[] /1920	100 300			
27. 对房屋购买价格的	的满意度				
重要程度	□ 1分	2分	□ 3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
消费者满意度	<u> </u>	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%
28. 对物业质量的满规	意 度				
重要程度	1分	2分	□ 3分	□ 4分	□ 5分
消费者满意度	15%	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%
29. 对房屋室内设计	和布局的满意度				
重要程度	1分	2分	□ 3分	□ 4分	5分 5分
消费者满意度	<15%	15%-30%	30%-50%	<u>50%-70%</u>	>70%
	51 11 34 / 1- A CT	* +n-+ 'A \$\colon \ &	4 Add abs tobs		

30. 对物业内部生活的	比套皮施(如会別	「、趙巾、珍所)」	的俩总及		
重要程度	□ 1分	2分	3分	│	5分 5分
消费者满意度	\(\lambda \)	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%
31. 对物业内部绿化环	不境的满意度				
重要程度	□ 1分	2分	│	│	│
消费者满意度	<u> </u>	15%-30%	30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%

32. 对邻里氛围的满意度

The Hong Kong Po	olyt	echnic Unive	r	si	ty					问卷	编号	: 2007-B2-6
香港理工大学			ı – ř				٦ ,			4分		5 分
重要程度	Щ	1分	Ļļ		2分	┝		<u>分</u>	<u> </u>		H	
消费者满意度	Щ	<15%			15%-30%		<u> </u>	0%-50%		50%-70%		>70%
33. 对开发商投诉反复	贵的		ı — ı				<u> </u>			1 4 A		
重要程度		1分	<u> </u>		2分	<u> </u>		分	_	4分	닉	5分
消费者满意度		<15%			15%-30%] 3	0%-50%		50%-70%	ليا	>70%
所在区域/城市经济人	口北	大况										
34. 有利于企业竞争			((过	去 1-5 年)							
重要程度		1分			2 分] 3	分		4分		5分
人口		迅速下降			适度下降]和	急定		适度上升		迅速上升
35. 有利于企业竞争。	力的	当地人口密度	((过	去 1-5 年)							
重要程度		1分	П		2分		3	分		4分		5分
密度		迅速下降	Π		适度下降	Ι] 私	急定		适度上升		迅速上升
36. 有利于企业竞争	力的		场	刼	模(过去 1-5	年)				en granite	
重要程度		1分	Ī		2分	T] 3	分		4分		5分
		迅速下降	T		适度下降	Ī	】和	急定		适度上升		迅速上升
37. 有利于企业竞争	力的		[(<u>(</u> 过	去 1-5年)							
重要程度		1分	Ī	П	2分	ΙГ	3	分	Ĺ	4分		5 分
	┢═	迅速下降	T		适度下降	İΤ		·····································		适度上升		迅速上升
38. 有利于企业竞争	力的		Н	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>						
重要程度		1分	Ī		2分	ТΓ	7 3	分		4分		5分
比值	┢	迅速下降	t		适度下降	忊		急定		适度上升		迅速上升
39. 有利于企业竞争	力 於		K	情		年)	=		Zia conse			
重要程度	77 113	1分	T		2分	İГ	٦ 3	分	Γ	4分		5分
<u> </u>	╁┾╸	迅速下降	t		适度下降	ΤĒ	11000	急定		适度上升		迅速上升
40	1	1 4646 177	J		1 22							
所在区域/城市基础	2卦 辽	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	 F					<u>us.us.us</u>				
所任区域/城川基础	建り	2件以外以外	- 11	h 6	1.水涌沿体建设	<u> </u>	′ }\ t+=	上1.5年)				
40. 有利于企业竞争	カド		I T	ת מנה		Ž ,	7 2	公1-3 平) 分		4分	Т	5分
重要程度	╀┝	1分	+	L	2分	╁┾		カー 中度开发	-	中高度开发	┢	高度开发
开发度		】无 ***** 医症况	<u> </u>	A- 7-	】低度开发 トルイオナ1.6			下汉八人	L L	」「同及万久」		1 14727122
41. 有利于企业竞争	7		CJI T	也沒) 4-	ノ コっ	3分	П	4分		5分
重要程度		1分	-	<u> </u>	2分	┼╞		- 分 一般	┝	比较完善	┢	非常完善
完善完善完善		极不完善		Ļ	不太完善	1 _		AX.	<u> </u>] -1111-70-11
42. 有利于企业竞争		_	<u> </u>	Ξ	1 0 1/2	7 F		<u> </u>	I Г	4分	$\overline{}$	5分
重要程度] 1分	+		2分	╁╞		3 分 MT	┝	比较稳定	┢	非常稳定
稳定性		混乱] 不太稳定	11		一般	LL	」比较低处		J -1-13 160 AC
43. 有利于企业竞争			1	即是		T 7	—		T	144		5分
重要程度	-] 1 分	1	Ļ	2分	╁		3分	┝	4分	┢	非常完善
完善完善		极不完善	Ţ	L	不太完善	<u> </u>		一般		比较完善		
44. 有利于企业竞争	力的		材	型		- T-F			T 7	1 4 1		1 = 4
重要程度		1分	1	L] 2 分	1		3分	<u> </u>	】4分 】1/485开始	<u> </u>] 5 分] 今 4 平 始
开放度		】未开放	1	L] 不太开放			一般开放		」比较开放	L] 完全开放
45. 有利于企业竞争	力的	的地方商业开放	X1	星/						7		1 - 1
重要程度] 1 分] 2 分			3分		4分	┞╞] 5 分
开放度	T	】未开放	ſ] 不太开放			一般开放		」比较开放] 完全开放
月瓜及	<u> </u>		一完	成	问卷,非常恩	· ·谢			诗!			

房地产开发企业调查问卷[IT信息类]

提示

尊敬的中海领导, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对房地产开发企业的竞争力因素 进行评估,我们真诚希望得到您的意见和建议,以便下一步找出中海的优势,提高中海的竞争力。

您只需要 10 分钟填写一份问卷,请您阅读提问,根据国内房地产开发企业的实际情况和您的经验判断,点击选项前的方框即可。请您就单个企业而言,首先对该因素的重要程度进行评估,分值越小表示重要程度越低。其次判断该因素的合理区间,即该因素在企业内(包括管理层和员工)及相应环境下(包括楼盘业主和所在城市),达到何种程度(或相关人员对该因素的认同度、满意度达到何种程度),可以认为该因素是合理或有效的。您回答的信息将仅用于本次研究,不对外泄露,请您放心填写。

填完后请将问卷发至页面下方的邮箱,如有任何问题请与我们联系。非常感谢您的理解和真诚支持!

第	一部分:背景	77				
1.	您在房地产行业的	从业年限:				
	□ 少于3年 □]3至5年	□ 6至10年	□ 11至15年	□ 16至20年	□ 超过 20 年
2.	您在中海的工作总	年限(包括中海	其它企业的工龄)	•		
	□ 少于 3 年 □] 3 至 5 年	□ 6至10年	□ 11 至 15 年	□ 16至20年	□ 超过20年
3.	您目前的职务:	□ 副总经理	□总监 □总	建 🔲 助理总经	理 🗌 顾问 [
4.	您目前所在公司:	□ 中国海外发	支展有限公司(688) □中海地产集	团有限公司 🔲 🗎	深圳公司 □广州公司
		□ 上海公司	□宁波公司 [□北京公司 □	长春公司 🔲 🛭	战都公司 □重庆公司
5.	您的姓名:	联系电话:	(仅用于本次调	査抽样回访)		
穿	5二部分:综合因	素评估				
	请您对房地产开发	企业总体因素的	重要程度进行综合	·评分(分值越小表	表示重要程度越低》):

总体因素	1分	2分	3分	4分	5 分
人力资源					
财务资金					
投资/土地					
设计/规划/研发					
项目管理/工程					
营销策划					
IT 信息					
综合管理					



香港理工大学

部分: 竞争力因素评估

竞争力因素						因素评估			
设计规划方面									
1. 企业信息技术应用的总体有效性									
重要程度		1分		2分		3分 [4分	5分	
企业人员总体满意度		<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%	
2. 企业内部软件开发	 	应用的有效性						<u> </u>	
重要程度		1分		2分		3分 [] 4 分	5分	
企业人员总体满意度		<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%	
3. 企业对信息技术的	的总 [·]	体支持程度						177.171	
重要程度		1分		2分		3分 [] 4 分	5分	
企业人员总体满意度		<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%	
4. 企业对信息技术的	的投	资额占企业利	润的	的比重					
重要程度		1分		2分		3分 [[] 4分	5 分	
合理比重		无		<3%		3%-5%	5%-10%	>10%	
5. 企业信息技术应用方面的员工培训的有效性									
重要程度		1分		2分		3分 [] 4分	5分	
企业人员总体满意度		<15%		15%-30%		30%-50%	50%-70%	>70%	
		你口从空	ett i	3半 非骨威	油 你	的参与和古技!			

房地产开发企业调查问卷[C类]

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E		-	•
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尊敬的专家, 您好!

这是香港理工大学房地产开发企业竞争力研究工作组的调查问卷,目的是对房地产开发企业竞争力因素的

	重要程度进行评估,每项竞争力因素评估分为5级分值,分值越大表示重要程度越高。我们真诚希望得到您的 意见和建议,以帮助企业提高竞争力。填完后请将问卷发至页面下方的邮箱。非常感谢您的理解和真诚支持!								
贫	5一部分:背景								
2.	您在房地产行业的从业 □ 少于3年 □ 3 您的文化程度: □ 您的姓名: 联系	至 5 年]16至2	0年 [] 超过 2	0 年		
第	5二部分:一级因素评	佔							
	竞争力因素(一级)	摘要	1分	2分	3 分	4分	5 分		
	1. 管理能力	战略管理、时间管理、成本管理 质量管理、风险管理、环境管理、安全管理、 合同管理、管理协调							
	2. 组织能力	组织运转、培训、人力资源应用、员工满意度							
	3. 技术能力	IT 应用、创新、研发、工程技术等							
	4. 财务能力	融资能力、增长能力							
	5. 市场能力	本土化、市场占有率、营销策略、消费者满意度等							
	6. 社会影响力	资格、业务范围、形象和名誉、项目公益性、 企业文化、公共关系等							
	7. 区域/城市竞争力	人口因素、经济因素、基建和政策等							
第	三部分:二级因素评	佔							
	竞争力因素 (二级)	摘妥	1分	2分	3分	4 分	5分		
	1.1 战略管理	企业理念及愿景、战略目标、扩张策略等							
	1.2 时间管理	时间管理方法和制度、按期完成项目建设及销售的能力等							
	1.3 成本管理	成本控制方法及制度、项目按成本完成能力、 建筑成本削减能力、营销成本控制能力等							
	1.4 质量管理	质量管理方法及制度、质量计划、质量事故、 							

质量维修满意度等

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1.5 风险管理	风险管理方法及制度					
1.6 环境管理	环保制度、环保计划、环保投诉及处罚等					
1.7 安全管理	工地安全规程、工地意外事故、事故处理等					
1.8 合同管理	合同管理制度、合同索赔、合同完成能力					
1.9 管理协调	与设计方、承包商、监理方、政府等协调能力					
2. 组织能力	M		<u>-</u> -			
竞争力因素(二级)	摘要	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分
2.1 组织运转	组织结构、人力资源发展策略、人员招募、轮 岗及晋升、薪酬、股权、信息共享等					0,7
2.2 培训	培训计划及资源、培训差异化					
2.3 人力资源应用	人均总产值、人均利润、员工工资增长、基层 人员提拔管理者比重、大专以上人员比重、员 工年均更换率、员工争议等					
2.4 员工满意度	理念、战略认同度、文化活动满意度、薪酬满 意度、激励体系满意度、信息分享满意度等					
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3. 技术能力	***					
竞争力因素(二级)	摘要	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分
3.1 IT 技术应用	IT 应用范围、软件发展及应用、企业支持度等					
3.2 技术创新	专利数量、新技术应用程度等					
3.3 研究与开发	单位及人员配置、企业支持度、项目定位多样 化、产品差异化等					
3.4 工程技术	建筑设备生产能力、施工场地利用度、材料和 设备消耗、产品验收通过等					
3.5 获得能力	材料订购、承包合同订价能力等					
4. 财务能力						
竞争力因素 (二级)	摘要	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分
4.1 融资能力	银行信用、贷款渠道、土地贷款额度、工程贷款额度、上市情况等					
4.2 增长能力	资产增长率、利润增长率、总股本增长率、股 价增长率、投资回报率、资产收益率等					
5. 市场能力						
竞争力因素(二级)	摘要	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分
5.1 本土化	对当地的总体适应能力、对当地房地产业掌握 程度、对当地竞争对手掌握程度等					
5.2 市场占有率	土地占有率、开发占有率、租售占有率等					
5.3 取地策略与执行	成功竞标率、土地储备量、土地质量、取地价 格策略等					
5.4 销售策略与执行	营销策划有效性、营销培训、销售预测、销售 率、同区域物业单价差异、单价增长率等					

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销售服务满意度、价格满意度、邻里氛围满意

度、投诉量、反馈满意度、再次购房可能性等

5.5 消费者对营销的

满意度

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6. 社会影响力							
竞争力因素(二级)	摘要	1分	2分	3分	4分	5分	
6.1 资格	开发资质、中高层管理者专业资格等						
6.2 业务范围	分行业的业务范围,分区域的业务范围等						
6.3 形象和名誉	提交合同诚信度、质量成绩、银行信用、行业 获奖、投诉总量等						
6.4 项目公益性	公益项目数量、项目利润用于公益的比重等						
6.5 企业文化	品牌理念及战略、品牌部门设置、文化设备利 用、员工对企业文化活动的满意度等						
6.6 公共关系	与项目伙伴、政府、承包商、新闻媒体和公众 的沟通满意度等						
7. 区域/城市竞争力							
竞争力因素 (二级)	摘要	1分	2分	3 分	4分	5分	
7.1 人口因素	人口增长、人口密度、劳动力市场、移民等						
7.2 经济因素	城市经济发展、GDP 及增长、收入房价比等						
7.3 基础建设和政府 政策	交通设施、教育及健康设备、区域稳定性、政府政策稳定性、社会保障制度完善性、信息开放度、商业开发度、土地政策等						
您已经完成问卷,非常感谢您的参与和支持!							

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