Quantitative Analysis vs. Qualitative Analysis

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■ Quantitative Analysis?

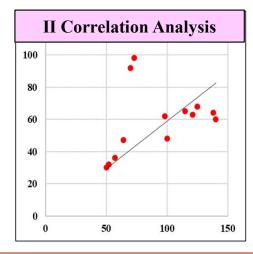
Quantified Data

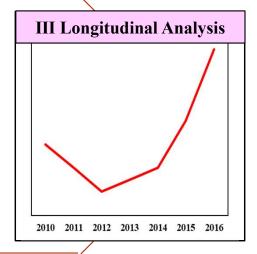
Clarifying the Purpose of Analysis



I Comparison in Indicators

- Firm-Level Analysis
- ✓ Profitability analysis
- ✓ Growth analysis
- ✓ Productivity analysis
- Decision-Making
- ✓ Decision in uncertainties
- ✓ Decision under risks







Identification of real problems Decision on strategic plans!

Source: Nakamura (2019: 13).





■ Strengths of Quantitative Analysis?

Analyze quantified information & data!

It is objective & reduces ambiguous judgments!

A large amount of data can be processed at high speed!

The results can be displayed in graphs & charts!

It increases persuasiveness in communication & presentations!

Basically, it is past performance-based information & data!

Source: Nakamura (2019: 17-18).





■ Weaknesses of Quantitative Analysis

It might not be possible to read hidden & complex information!

Actually, it is essentially based on past information & data!

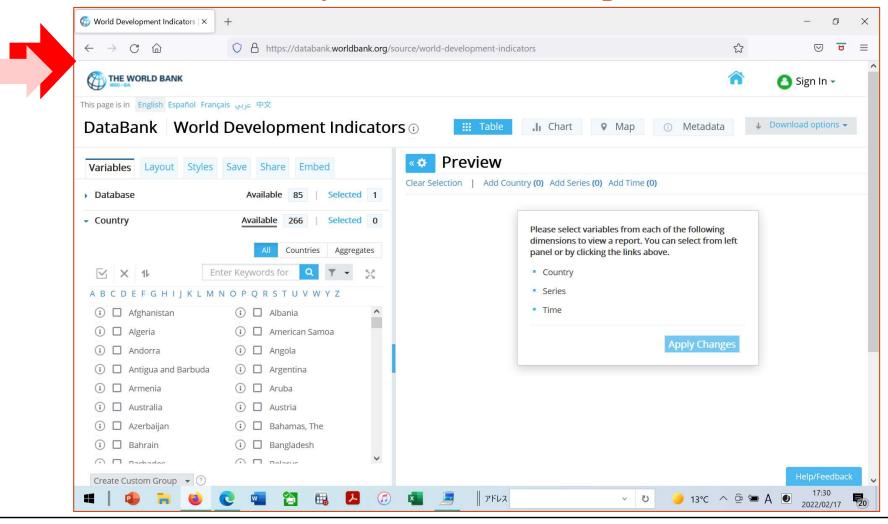
Qualitative data & information itself might be reliable!

Source: Nakamura (2019: 17-18).





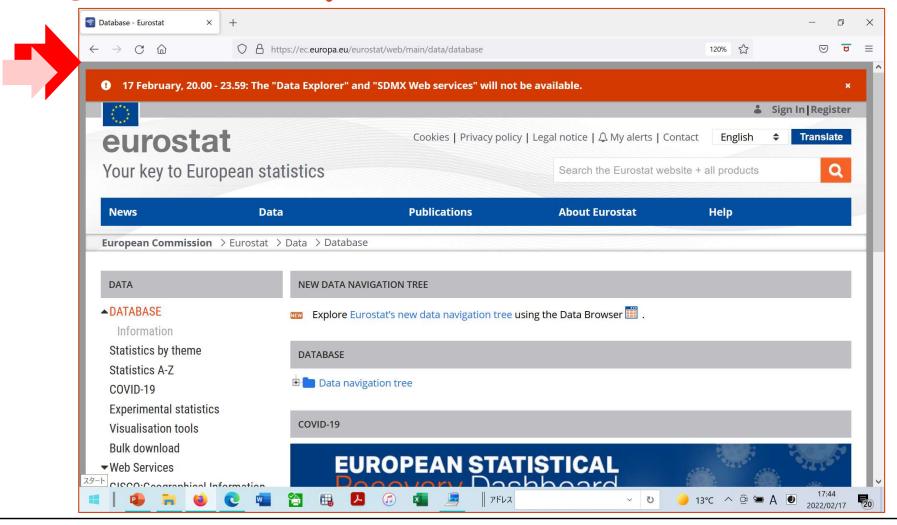
■ Quantitative Analysis: World Development Indicators







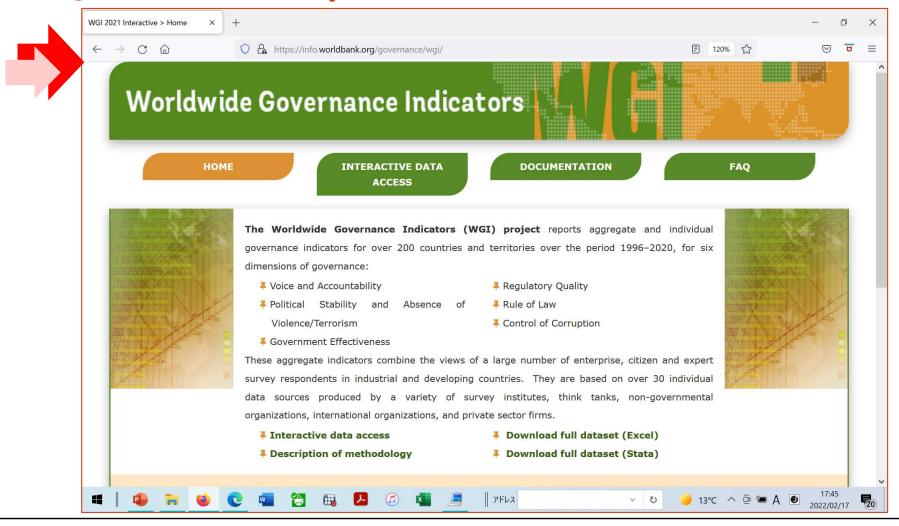
■ Quantitative Analysis: Eurostat







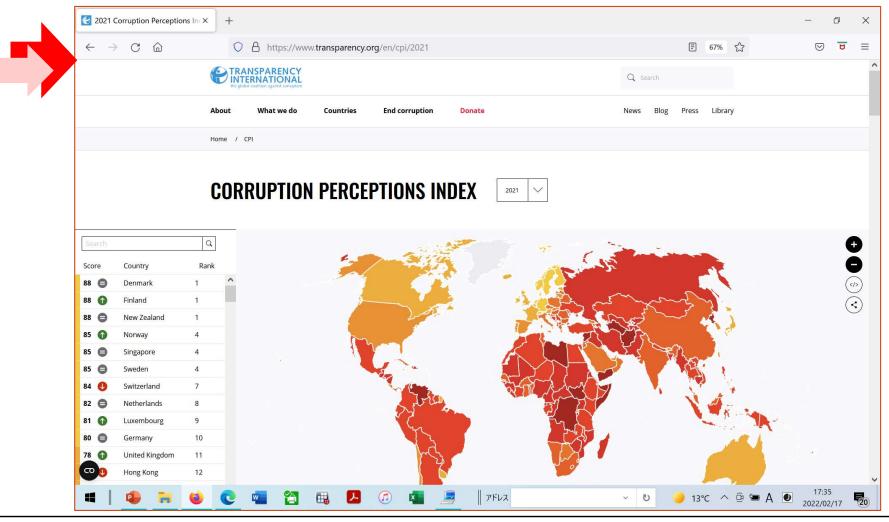
■ Quantitative Analysis: Worldwide Governance Indicators







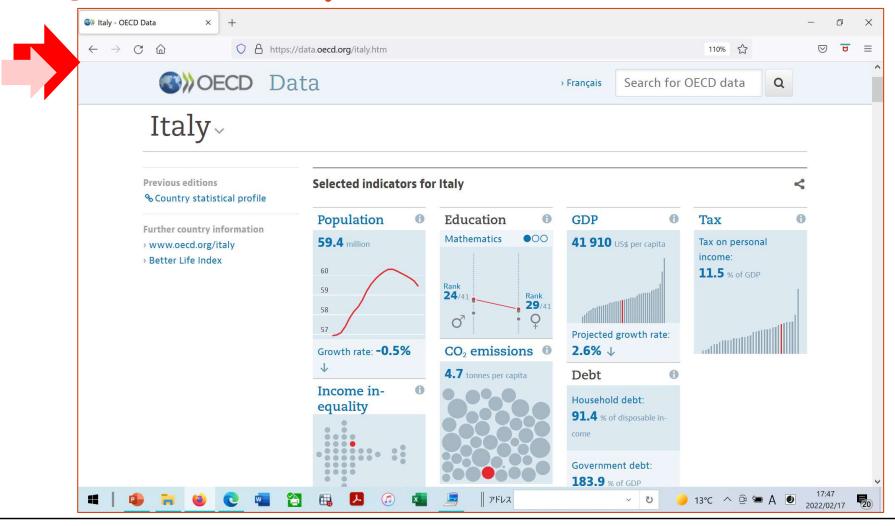
■ Quantitative Analysis: Corruption Perceptions Index







■ Quantitative Analysis: OECD Data







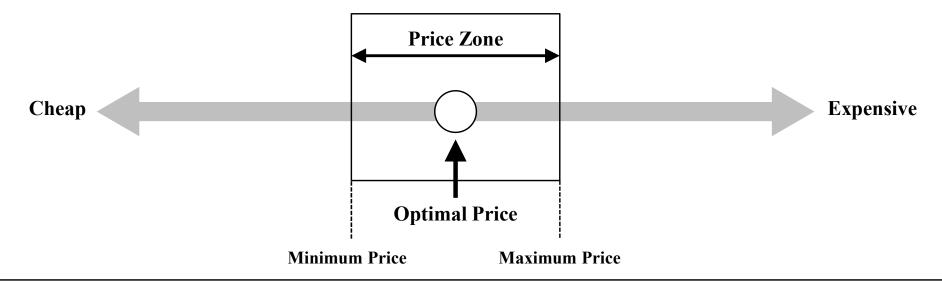
■ Data Collection

- https://www.jetro.go.jp/
- https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-developmentindicators
- https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/afghanistan?redirected
 =1
- https://www.heritage.org/index/
- https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/
- https://www.bti-project.org/en/home.html?&d=D&cb=00000
- http://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/arrangementand-sector-understandings/financing-terms-andconditions/country-risk-classification/
- https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database





■ Quantitative Analysis: Price Sensitivity Measurement



Ask 100 customers the following questions about the price of a new product:

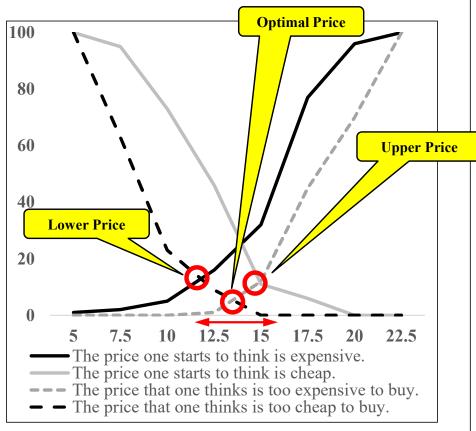
- I. Price that you start to think is high.
- II. Price that you start to think is cheap.
- III. Price that is too expensive to buy.
- IV. Price that is too cheap to buy.





■ Quantitative Analysis: Price Sensitivity Measurement

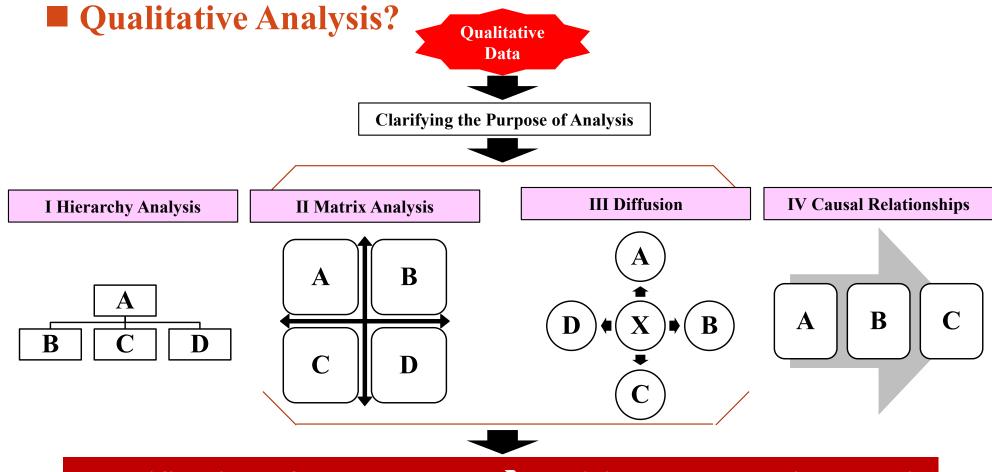
Unit: Euro	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	17.5	20	22.5
The price one starts to think is expensive.	1	2	5	16	32	77	96	100
The price one starts to think is cheap.	100	95	73	46	11	6	0	0
The price that one thinks is too expensive to buy.	0	0	0	1	12	45	70	100
The price that one thinks is too cheap to buy.	100	63	23	9	0	0	0	0



Source: Nakamura (2019: 29-30).







Identification of real problems Decision on strategic plans!

Source: Nakamura (2019: 15).





■ Strengths of Qualitative Analysis?

It can analyze information that cannot be stated numerically!

It is possible to take a broad view of the entire problem or issue!

Multifaceted analysis beyond numerical values is possible!

It includes future-oriented content (corporate vision & outlook)!

It is subjective & explorative!

Source: Nakamura (2019: 17-19).





■ Weaknesses of Qualitative Analysis

It lacks objectivity.

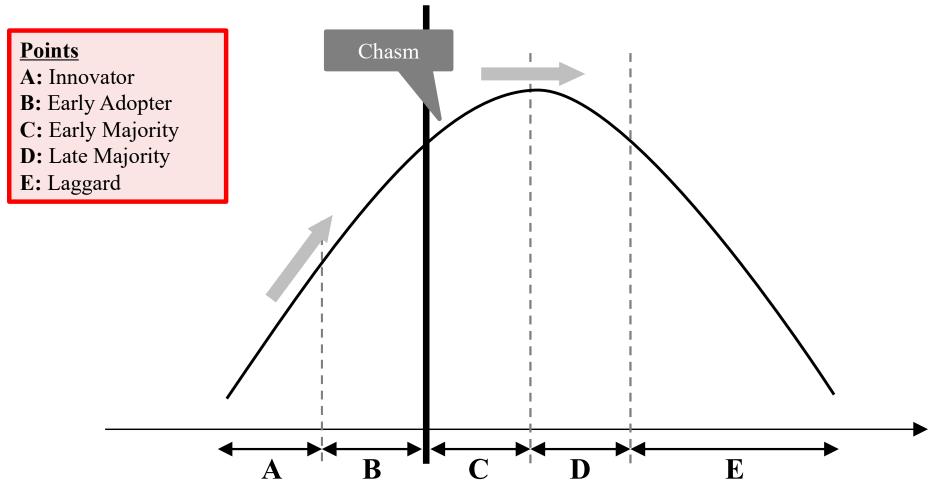
Valuation risk needs to be considered.

Source: Nakamura (2019: 21).





■ Qualitative Analysis: Diffusion of Innovations by Rogers



Source: Nakamura (2019: 31-33).





■ Qualitative Analysis: Diffusion of Innovations by Rogers

Points

A: Innovator

B: Early Adopter

C: Early Majority

D: Late Majority

E: Laggard

Chasm

A. Skimming Strategy

A strategy to aim for short-term profits by setting <u>higher prices</u> targeting <u>customers who are curious about new</u> <u>products</u> (A+B)

B. Penetration Strategy

A strategy that firmly captures the customer base (C+D) that transcends the chasm. A strategy to set the **price low & aim for a large market**.

Source: Nakamura (2019: 31-33).





■ Qualitative Analysis: Kotler's PEST Analysis – Rakuten

Political instability abroad. **Political** □ Regime change Factors Changes in tax measures Market trends **Economic** Inflation & deflation **Factors** Economic growth Intensified competition for high-quality Social human capital **Factors** ■ Demographic changes (e.g., aging etc.) Intensified competition due to significant **Technological** technological innovation **Factors** ☐ Fintec

- Maintain steady growth & consolidate profit margins!
- ❖ Design & execute a long-term plan designed for further growth.

Source: Nakamura (2019: 47).





■ Let's Use "3 Kinds of Thinking"!

Logical Thinking

Qualitative Analysis

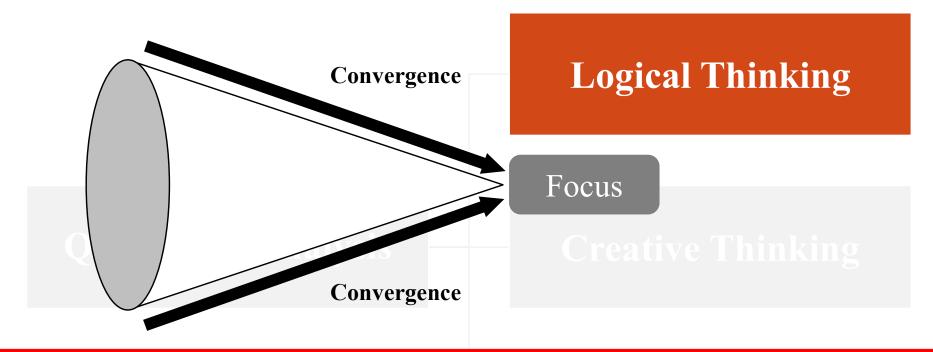
Creative Thinking

Systems Thinking





■ Let's Use "3 Kinds of Thinking"!

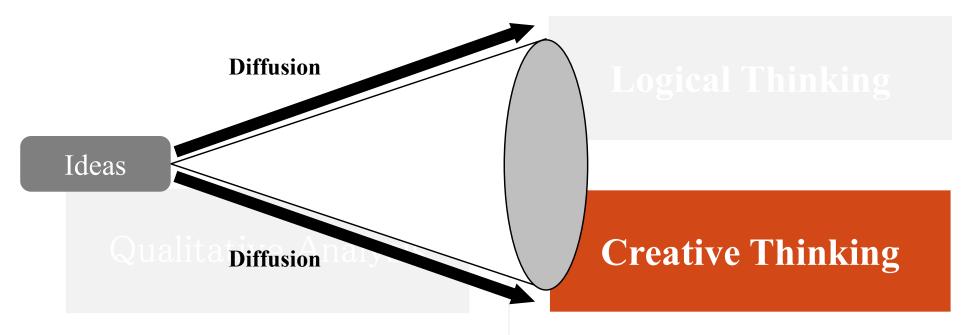


Convergent thinking: While logically dividing into various elements & examining the structure of the elements, the correct answer is <u>narrowed down</u> & a convergent image. An effective way to find a solution in a short amount of time.





■ Let's Use "3 Kinds of Thinking"!

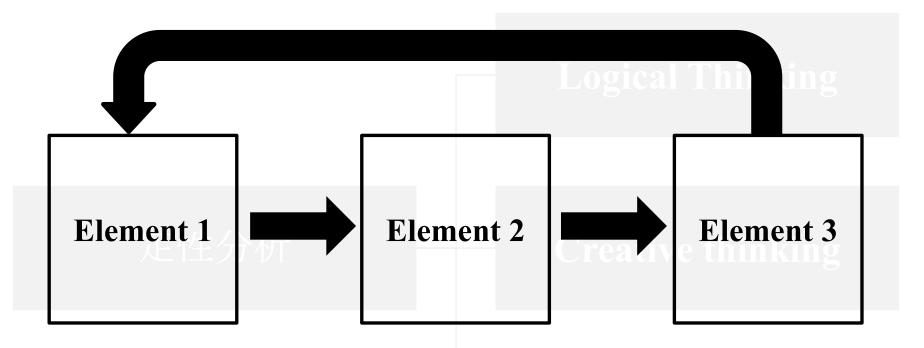


Diffuse Thinking: An image of steadily creating <u>free-spirited ideas</u>. It is a way of thinking that <u>abandons stereotypes</u> & preconceived ideas & gives top priority to <u>free thinking!</u>





■ Let's Use "3 Kinds of Thinking"!



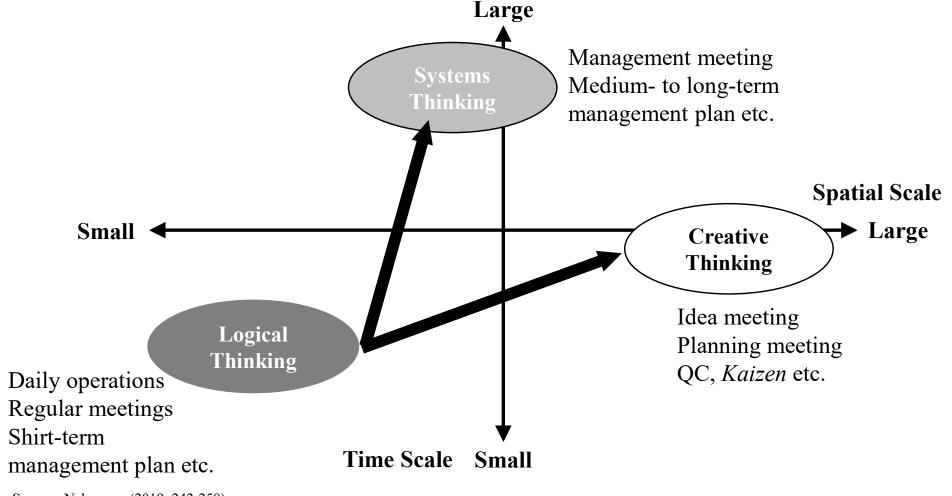
Systems thinking is effective when the causal relationships of multiple factors are intricately intertwined.

Systems Thinking





■ How to Use the 3 Ways of Thinking Properly?





The Importance of a Mixed Method



■ Combine Quantitative Analysis & Qualitative Analysis?

Quantitative Analysis

If there is a numerical basis, the <u>objectivity</u> will increase.

Qualitative Analysis

Gain insight into the mechanism of the problem behind numbers.

Outputs

Effective & appropriate problem solutions to the problem can be found.

Source: Nakamura (2019: 21).



Idea Augmentation Method



■ Brainstorming

- *The best way is that <u>multiple members get together & share ideas</u>.
- *You should set a theme & start immediately.
- *Choose a place & atmosphere where you can speak freely.
- ❖It is desirable that the team is composed of members with various related departments & various specialties as much as possible.
- ❖It is important <u>not to criticize the opinions of others</u>.

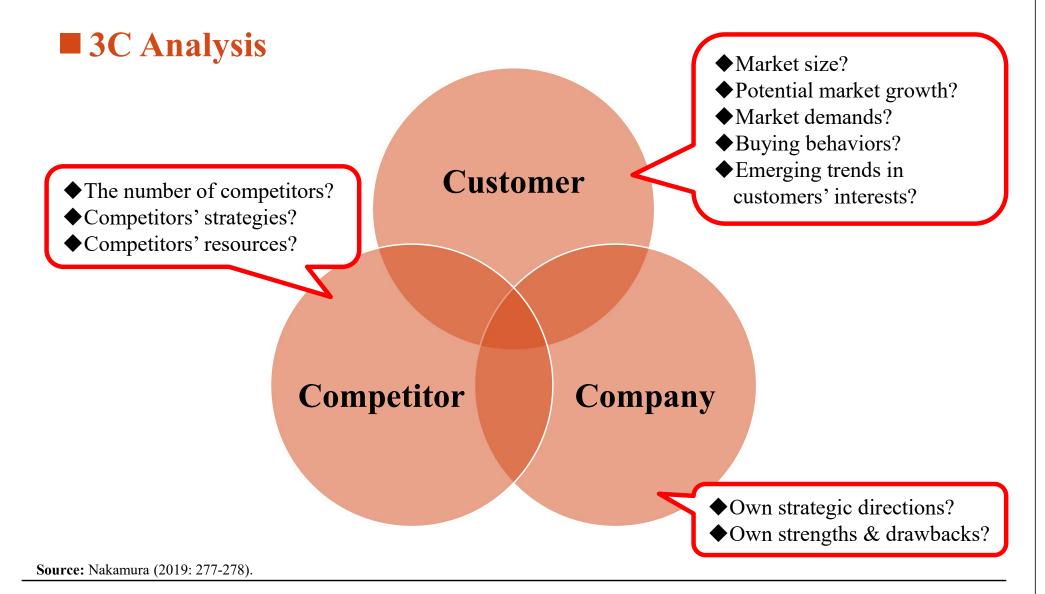




Let's learn different frameworks!



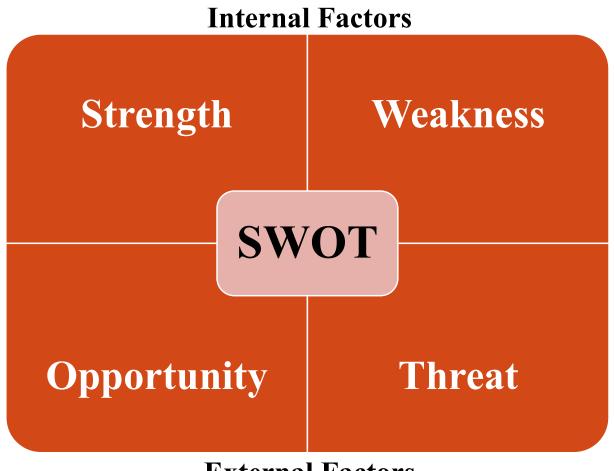








■ SWOT Analysis



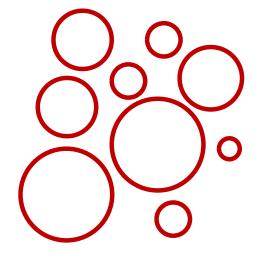
External Factors





■ STP

Segmentation



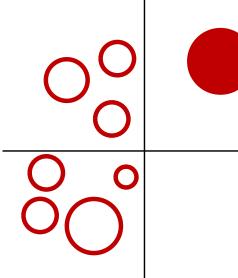
Age? Cities? Interests or Hobbies?

Targeting



30s, Tokyo, People living in Tokyo like jogging.

Positioning

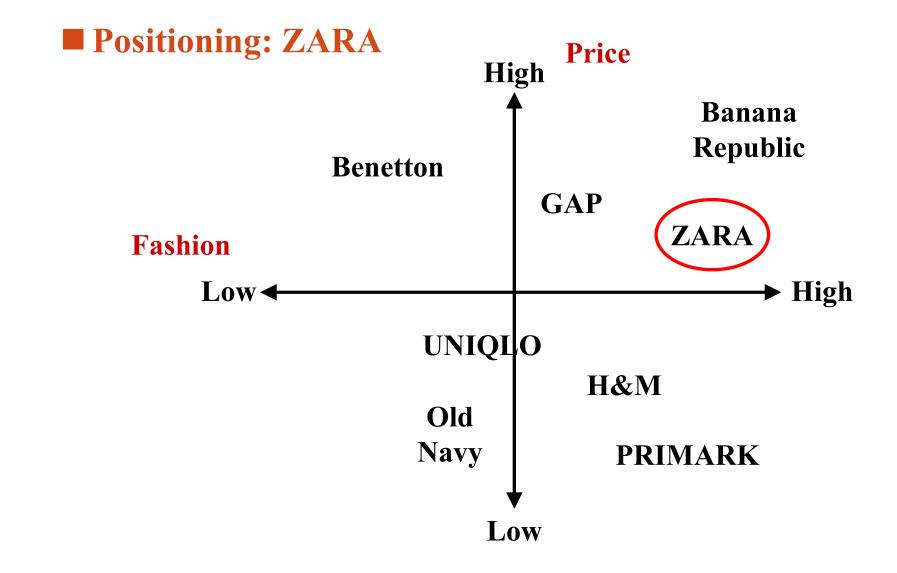


Define the position of one's products.

Source: Ueyama (2016: 89).



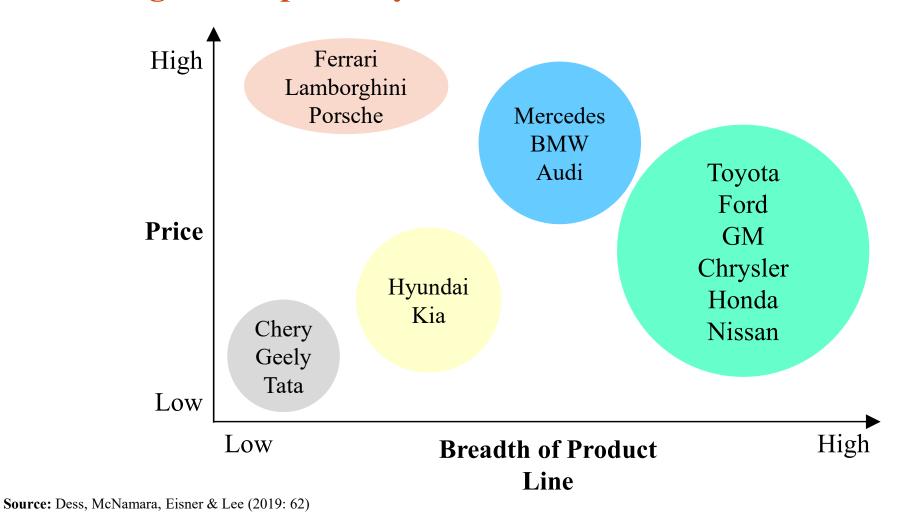








■ Strategic Groups Analysis



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■ '4'P

PRODUCT

PRICE

PLACE

PROMOTION





■ SCP Framework

Structure (S)

- Number of competitors
- **Product** homogeneity
- Cost relating to entry & exit



Conduct (C)

- **Product** diversification
- Response to market changes
- **Bid-rigging** collusion



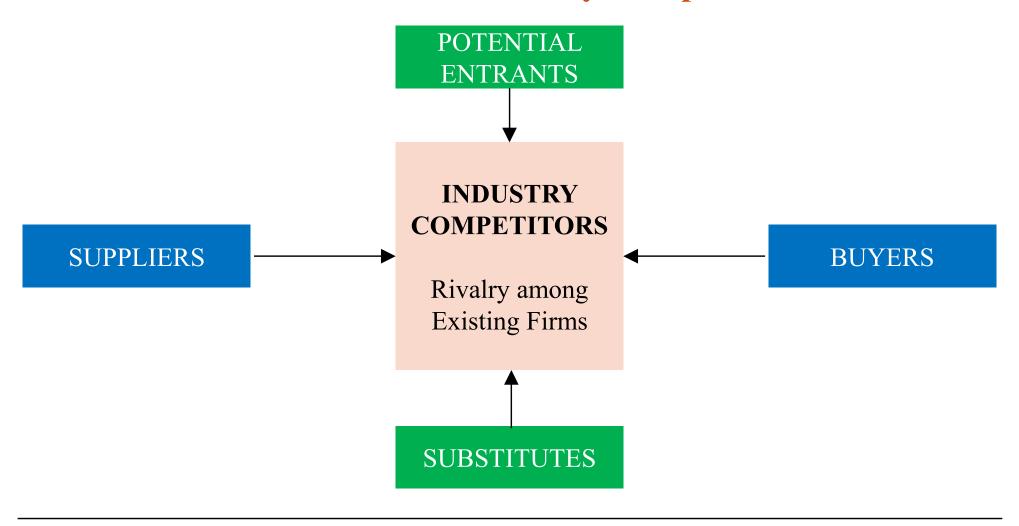
Performance (P)

- Financial performance
- Social perfomance





■ Porter's Forces Model of Industry Competition







Exercises





■ Brainstorming

Think HOW the COVID-19 pandemic affected the global economy!







■ Brainstorming

Think HOW the COVID-19 pandemic affected the global economy!

National bond Disruptions to global supply chain

Economic collapse

Remote work

Currency depreciation

Lockdown

Securing of funds

Stock market

Financial

Widening gap in income

1 1' / '

Bankruptcy

crash difficulties

between rich & poor

Social distancing

Declining demand

Decreased export volume

Work system reform

Medical care breakdown

Increased stress
Stand by

Immigration restrictions

in sales

Cutdown

waiting at home





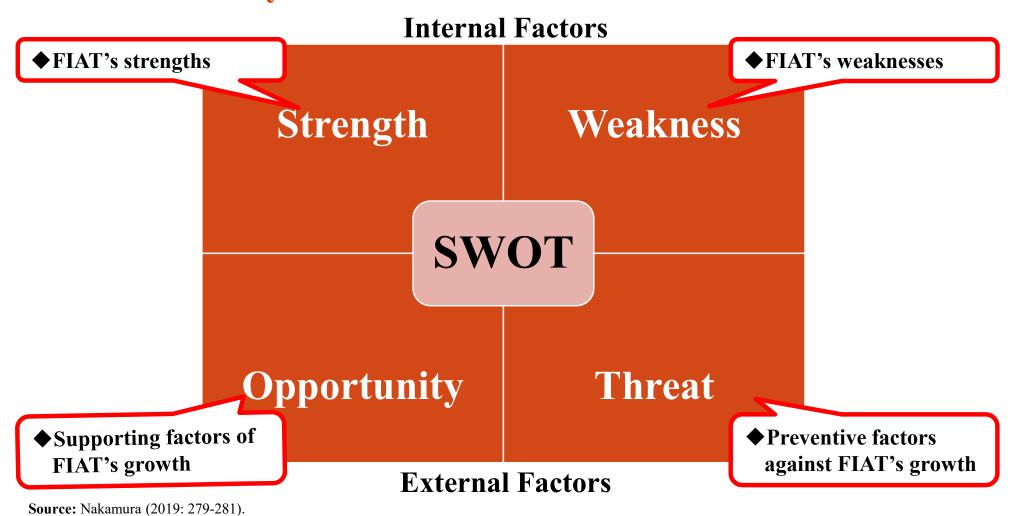
■ SWOT Analysis: FIAT

Analyze FIAT & its foreign operations, using SWOT Analysis.





■ SWOT Analysis: FIAT







■ '4'P

PRODUCT

PRICE

PLACE

PROMOTION



Compare ZARA with UNIQLO!



The End of Today's Lecture



ご清聴有難う御座いました。
Thank you so much!
Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!
Grazie mille!

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