

Chapter 5



Benefits of Analysis

- Greater understanding of relationships and situations
- Initially focus the analyst on data and facts
- Guide efficient data collection efforts
- Encourages analysts to be rigorous
- Forces analysts to think critically
- Promotes a proactive attitude to analysis





Applying the Analysis Techniques

- There is a process to properly identify analysis techniques.
- Analysts should think through a series of questions before they make their choice:
- 1. What is the full range of techniques that can be used to respond to the question asked?
- 2. What is the focus and scope of the competitive phenomenon being analyzed?
- 3. What are the constraints: personal, informational, organizational, resources and contextual, which might affect the analysis process?



The Evaluation Scheme

- Future-oriented
 - Accurate
- Resource efficient
 - Objective
 - Useful and
 - Timely





Using FAROUT

- Future Orientation:
 - 1 = the model's output provides a low level of future orientation. It may be too anchored in the past or present
 - 5 = the model is highly future focused
- Accuracy:
 - 1 = the level of accuracy for this model is low taking into account the probable sources of data underlying its application
 - 5 = accuracy has been greatly increased based on the requirements of the model
- Resource-efficiency:
 - 1 = this model requires a large volume of data, financial, human resources and is low in efficacy
 - 5 = this technique is highly efficient in its use of resources and in deriving desired outputs from few inputs



Using FAROUT cont.

- Objectivity:
 - 1 = a particular tool was not highly objective due to the presence of biases and mind-sets
 - 5 = that the potential for biases can be minimized
- Usefulness:
 - 1 = delivers a lower level of valued output
 - 5 = a high level of valued output
- Timeliness
 - 1 = analysis model that requires a great deal of time to complete well
 - 5 = this model takes little time to successfully complete



Chapter	Method	Future- oriented	Accurate	Resource Efficient	Objective	Useful	Timely
6	Industry Analysis: The 9 Forces	4	3	4	2	3	3
7	Competitive Positioning	4	4	4	4	5	3
8	Business Model	3	3	4	3	4	3
9	SERVO	4	2	3	1	4	2
10	Supply Chain Management	4	3	3	4	5	3



Chapter	Method	Future- oriented	Accurate	Resource Efficient	Objective	Useful	Timely
11	Bench- marking	3	3	2	3	5	2
12	McKinsey 7S	4	2	3	1	3	2
13	Shadowing	4	3	2	3	5	4
14	Product Line	3	3	3	4	3	2
15	Win/Loss	4	3	4	4	5	2



Chapter	Method	Future- oriented	Accurate	Resource Efficient	Objective	Useful	Timely
16	Strategic Relation- ship	2	4	2	4	3	3
17	Corporate Reputation	2	4	1	4	3	2
18	Critical Success Factors	3	4	3	2	5	3
19	Country Risk	3	2	3	3	3	3
20	Driving Forces	5	3	3	2	4	3



Chapter	Method	Future- oriented	Accurate	Resource Efficient	Objective	Useful	Timely
21	Event & Timeline	4	4	4	4	3	3
22	Technology Forecasting	5	2	3	2	4	2
23	War Gaming	5	3	3	3	5	1
24	Indications & Warnings	5	3	3	2	4	3
25	Historiograph -ical	2	2	3	1	4	3



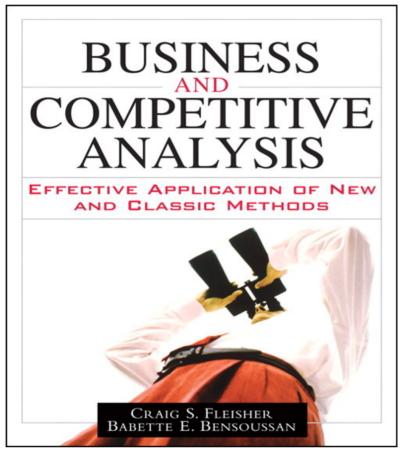
Chapter	Method	Future- oriented	Accurate	Resource Efficient	Objective	Useful	Timely
26	Interpreting Statistics	1	4	3	3	3	2
27	Competitor Cash Flow	4	4	1	3	5	2
28	Analysis of Competing Hypotheses	1	3	2	5	3	2
29	Linchpin	3	2	3	4	5	2



Summary

- There are no universal tools, 'one size fits all' or 'magic bullet' techniques
- Every technique or tool is unique and has advantages and disadvantages
- Analysts must consider the utility of the techniques very early in the analysis cycle
- Techniques should match as closely as possible to the requirements of the assignment
- FAROUT helps the analyst consider the fit between the techniques and their assignments.





For More About Business & Competitive Analysis, and 24 Useful Analysis Methods, see:

Fleisher, Craig S. and Babette E. Bensoussan

Business and Competitive
Analysis: Effective Application of
New and Classic Methods



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