

Strategic Management: How Exceptional Managers Realize a Grand Design

Chapter Six

Major Questions You Should Be Able to Answer

- **6.1** Am I really managing if I don't have a strategy?
- **6.2** What's the five-step recipe for the strategic management process?
- **6.3** How can competitive intelligence, SWOT, and forecasting help me establish my strategy?

Major Questions You Should Be Able to Answer

- 6.4 How can four techniques—Porter's competitive forces, competitive strategies, diversification and synergy, and the BCG matrix—help me formulate strategy?
- **6.5** How does effective execution help managers during the strategic-management process?

The Dynamics of Strategic Planning

♦ Strategy

☐ large-scale action plan that sets the direction for an organization

★ Strategic management

process that involves managers from all parts of the organization in the formulation and the implementation of strategies and strategic goals

Question?

Wal-Mart is guided by the following credo: "Find out what customers want, then provide it to them as cheaply and quickly as possible." This is Wal-Mart's:

- A. Mission
- B. Vision
- C. Strategy
- D. Forecast



Why Strategic Management & Strategic Planning are Important

- 1. Provide direction and momentum
- 2. Encourage new ideas
- 3. Develop a sustainable competitive advantage



Why Strategic Management & Strategic Planning are Important

Sustainable competitive advantage occurs when an organization can stay ahead in four areas:

- → Being responsive to customers
- **→** Innovation
- **♦** Quality
- **★** Effectiveness

Example: Developing Competitive Advantage

- "Ford is transforming the car into a powerful smartphone"
- ★ Ford has developed the Sync in-dash communications platform
- ★ Ford is introducing voice-activated apps
- ↑ A driver can say "I'm hungry" and receive advice on nearby restaurants

What Is an Effective Strategy?

★ Strategic positioning

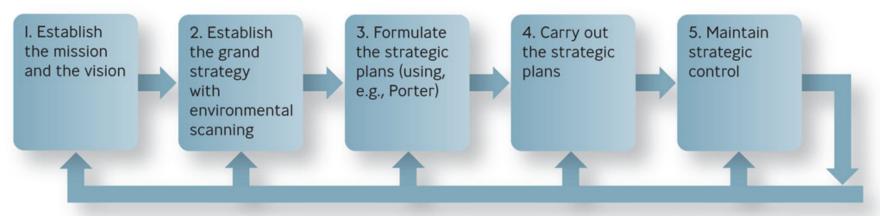
- → attempts to achieve sustainable competitive advantage by preserving what is distinctive about a company
- "performing different activities from rivals, or performing similar activities in different ways"

What Is an Effective Strategy?

- 1. Strategy is the creation of a unique & valuable position
- 2. Strategy requires trade-offs in competing
- 3. Strategy involves creating a "fit" among activities

The Strategic-Management Process

Figure 6.1



Feedback: Revise actions, if necessary, based on feedback

Question?

Zach manages a small video rental store. In order to determine if strategic planning will be likely to help his business, Zach should assess:

- A. How many competitors he has
- B. Foot traffic by his location
- C. His profitability in the prior six months
- D. Industry trends

Common Grand Strategies

★Growth strategy

involves expansion - as in sales revenues, market share, number of employees, or number of customers

★ Stability

involves little or no significant change

→ Defensive

- involves reduction in the organization's efforts
- → retrenchment

How Companies Can Implement Grand Strategies

Table 6.2

Growth strategy

- It can improve an existing product or service to attract more buyers.
- It can increase its promotion and marketing efforts to try to expand its market share.
- It can expand its operations, as in taking over distribution or manufacturing previously handled by someone else.
- · It can expand into new products or services.
- It can acquire similar or complementary businesses.
- It can merge with another company to form a larger company.

Stability strategy

- It can go for a no-change strategy (if, for example, it has found that too-fast growth leads to foul-ups with orders and customer complaints).
- It can go for a little-change strategy (if, for example, the company has been growing at breakneck speed and believes it needs a period of consolidation).

Defensive strategy

- It can reduce costs, as by freezing hiring or tightening expenses.
- It can sell off (liquidate) assets—land, buildings, inventories, and the like.
- It can gradually phase out product lines or services.
- It can divest part of its business, as in selling off entire divisions or subsidiaries.
- It can declare bankruptcy.
- It can attempt a turnaround—do some retrenching, with a view toward restoring profitability.

The Strategic Management Process

★ Strategy formulation

process of choosing among different strategies and altering them to best fit the organization's needs

★ Strategy implementation

→ putting strategic plans into effect

The Strategic Management Process

★ Strategic control

- □ consists of monitoring the execution of strategy and making adjustments, if necessary
- **★** Engage people
- **★** Keep it simple
- **♦** Stay focused
- ★ Keep moving



Competitive Intelligence

★ Competitive intelligence

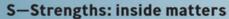
- means gaining information about one's competitors' activities so that you can anticipate their moves and react appropriately
- → public prints and advertising, investor information, informal sources

★ Environmental scanning

→ careful monitoring of an organization's internal and external environments to detect early signs of opportunities and threats that may influence the firm's plans

Figure 6.2

INSIDE MATTERS—Analysis of Internal Strengths & Weaknesses



Strengths could be work processes, organization, culture, staff, product quality, production capacity, image, financial resources & requirements, service levels, other internal matters.

O-Opportunities: outside matters

Opportunities could be market segment analysis, industry & competition analysis, impact of technology on organization, product analysis, governmental impacts, other external matters.

W-Weaknesses: inside matters

Weaknesses could be in the same categories as stated for Strengths: work processes, organization, culture, etc.

T-Threats: outside matters

Threats could be in the same categories as stated for Opportunities: market segment analysis, etc.



OUTSIDE MATTERS—Analysis of External Opportunities & Threats

Organizational strengths

→ skills and capabilities that give the organization special competencies and competitive advantages in executing strategies in pursuit of its mission

Organizational weaknesses

→ drawbacks that hinder an organization in executing strategies in pursuit of its mission

Question?

When analyzing the "W" in SWOT analysis, Roberta, the manager might be assessing:

- A. Possible challenges in the market
- B. Competitors' actions
- C. High turnover of employees
- D. Good financial resources of the firm

- Organizational opportunities
 - that the organization may exploit for competitive advantage
- Organizational threats
 - that hinder an organization's achieving a competitive

Example: How Would You Analyze Toyota?

♦ Internal strengths

→ attention to detail and a frugality that shuns waste of every kind

★ Internal weaknesses

→ parts were supplied by outside companies rather than trusted traditional suppliers

External opportunities

- → stressed commitment to customers

TOYOTA

Forecasting: Predicting the Future

★ Trend analysis

→ hypothetical extension of a past series of events into the future

★ Contingency planning

- creation of alternative hypothetical but equally likely future conditions
- → also called scenario planning and scenario analysis

Porter's Five Competitive Forces

- 1. Threat of new entrants
- 2. Bargaining power of suppliers
- 3. Bargaining power of buyers
- 4. Threat of substitute products or services
- Rivalry among competitors

Porter's Four Competitive Strategies

Figure 6.3

Type of market targeted

Strategy	Wide	Narrow
I. Cost-leadership	\	
2. Differentiation	/	
3. Cost-focus		1
4. Focused-differentiation		1

Porter's Four Competitive Strategies

★ Cost-leadership strategy



Question?

The company's CEO puts pressure on the firm's R&D managers to develop products that can be created cheaply. The firm would be following a ______ strategy:

- A. Cost leadership
- B. Differentiation
- C. Cost focus
- D. Retrenchment

Porter's Four Competitive Strategies

→ Differentiation strategy

offer products that are of unique and superior value compared to those of competitors but to target a wide market

Porter's Four Competitive Strategies

★ Cost-focus strategy

★ Focused-differentiation

→ offer products that are of unique and superior value compared to those of competitors and to target a narrow market

Single-Product versus Diversification

★ Single-product strategy

- □ company makes and sells only one product within its market
- → Benefit-focus
- → Risk-vulnerability



The Diversification Strategy

♦ Diversification

- → operating several businesses under one ownership that are not related to one another
- → Related, unrelated

Advantages of Related Diversification

- **→** Reduced risk
 - because more than one product
- **→** Management efficiencies
 - → administration spread over several businesses
- **♦** Synergy
 - the sum is greater than the parts

The BCG Matrix

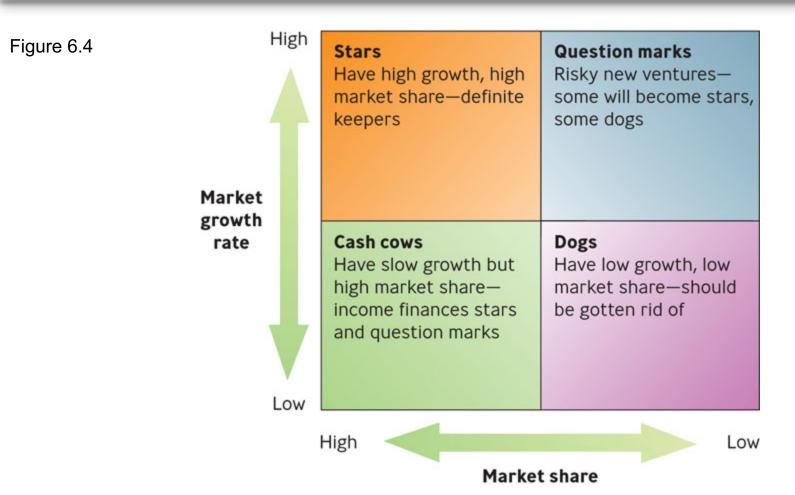
★BCG matrix

 → a means of evaluating strategic business units on the basis of (1) their business growth rates and (2) their share of the market.





The BCG Matrix



Execution: Getting Things Done

Execution

- consists of using questioning, analysis, and follow-through in order to mesh strategy with reality, align people with goals, and achieve results promised
- □ central part of any company's strategy

Question?

John owns a piano sales and tuning store. He wants to be the biggest retailer in the Midlands. Adding salespeople would be part of his strategic ______.

- A. Locution
- B. Execution
- C. Efficacy
- D. Efficiency

The Three Core Processes of Business

→ People

□ Consider who will benefit you in the future

♦ Strategy

□ Consider how success will be accomplished

♦ Operations

□ Consider what path will be followed

What Questions Should a Strong Strategic Plan Address?

Table 6.4

- I. What is the assessment of the external environment?
- 2. How well do you understand the existing customers and markets?
- 3. What is the best way to grow the business profitably, and what are the obstacles to growth?
- 4. Who is the competition?
- 5. Can the business execute the strategy?
- 6. Are the short term and long term balanced?
- 7. What are the important milestones for executing the plan?
- 8. What are the critical issues facing the business?
- 9. How will the business make money on a sustainable basis?

Building a Foundation of Execution

- ★ Know your people & your business
- ★ Insist on realism
- **★** Set clear goals & priorities
- ✦ Follow through
- Reward the doers
- ★ Expand the capabilities
- ★ Know yourself

