

chapter 2

The External and Internal Environments

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1 Describe how environmental forces influence organizations and how organizations can influence their environments.**
- 2 Distinguish between the macroenvironment and the competitive environment.**
- 3 Explain why managers and organizations should pay attention to economic and social developments.**
- 4 Identify elements of the competitive environment.**
- 5 Summarize how organizations respond to environmental uncertainty.**
- 6 Define elements of an organization's culture.**
- 7 Discuss how an organization's culture and climate affect its response to its external environment.**

KEY STUDENT QUESTIONS

The two questions that come up most often for this chapter are:



- 1. “Can you explain the difference between the macroenvironment and the task environment?” (Or request to explain a particular element of either environment.)*
- 2. “As a manager, what should I do to respond to a changing environment?”*

Fortunately, the text has tools to help you deal with both of these questions more effectively.

- The first question is best addressed with examples, and students often find it useful to go through an example or two for a specific company. Start by discussing the high tech industry, using the information in the text and the “Management Connection” section called “Apple’s Rocky Relationships.” Next, ask students to name a company with which they are familiar, and have them identify examples of each of the different environmental factors for

that organization. If your students can't think of an organization, try using something with which they are likely to be familiar, such as Kaiser Permanente (a large national HMO.) A completed example appears below in the instructions for Experiential Exercise 2.1, "External Environment Analysis".

- The second question is best addressed by having students work together to complete the concluding case study "Wild Water Gets Soaked." The brainstorming activity that students complete for the third discussion question on the case also serves as an excellent introduction to Chapter 3 - Decision Making.
- "Now, create a plan for Wild Water. In your plan, describe what changes the organization needs to make to its culture to meet the upcoming challenges in the external environment. Then describe steps that Wild Water can take to compete successfully against the new amusement park. How can the Salernos keep their loyal customers happy while attracting new ones?"

CLASS ROADMAP

Management Connection

Can Mark Zuckerberg Steer Facebook through a Turbulent Environment?

One of the most dramatic business stories of the past decade has been how Mark Zuckerberg created a social-networking website that helped transform how people use the Internet. Facebook, along with other popular social-media sites, converted consumers of media content into creators of that content, and it vastly widened the scope of what information people share about themselves.

Some observers expected that Facebook would continue to be primarily a force that changes the online environment and social communities. However, other signs point to the possibility that change is beginning to outpace the company. Today Facebook's managers are trying to keep up with the race to mobile devices even as Facebook users are looking around for the latest hot new thing to do online.

<p>Introduction</p> <p>A. Organizations are <i>open systems</i> (Figure 2.1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive raw materials, services, and financial, human, and information resources from the environment, called <i>inputs</i> 2. Transform resources into finished goods and services 3. Send <i>outputs</i> back into the environment <p>B. External Environment Influences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When resources change, environment influences the organization 2. When outputs differ, organization influences the environment 3. The organization operates in a competitive environment. <p>I. The Macroenvironment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Macroenvironment is defined by the most general elements in the external environment that can potentially influence strategic decisions <p>A. The Economy (Figure 2.3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The economic environment dramatically affects companies' ability to function effectively and influences their strategic choices. b. Interest and inflation rates affect the availability and cost of capital, the ability to expand, prices, costs, and consumer demand for products. c. Unemployment rates affect labor availability and the wages the firm must pass, as well as product demand. <p>B. Technology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Technological advances create new products. As technology evolves, new industries, markets, and competitive niches develop. b. New technologies provide new production techniques. Sophisticated robots perform jobs without suffering fatigue. c. New technologies also provide new ways to manage and communicate. Computerized management information systems (MIS) make in- 	<p><i>LO 1: Describe how environmental forces influence organizations, and how organizations can influence their environments</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">E.G.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Use Example 2.1 – Environment Influences here</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>LO 2: Distinguish between the macroenvironment and the competitive environment</i></p>
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formation available when needed.

C. Laws and Regulations

1. U.S. government policies both impose strategic constraints and provide opportunities.
2. Government can affect business opportunities through tax laws, economic policies, and international trade rulings.
3. *Regulators* are specific government organizations in a firm's more immediate task environment.
4. Regulatory agencies have the power to investigate company practices and take legal actions to ensure compliance with the laws are:
 - i. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - ii. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
 - iii. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - iv. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
 - v. National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
 - vi. Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)
 - vii. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

D. Demographics

- a. *Demographics* measures of various characteristics of the people comprising groups or other social units.
- b. Work groups, organizations, countries, markets, or societies can be described statistically by referring to their members' age, gender, family size, income, education, occupation, and so forth.

E. Social Issues

- a. Societal trends regarding how people think and behave have major implications for management of the labor force, corporate social actions, and strategic decisions about products and markets.

E. G.

Use Example 2.2 – Laws and Regulations here

LO 3: Explain why managers and organizations should attend to economic and social developments

<p>b. Companies have introduced more supportive policies, including family leave, flexible working hours, and childcare assistance.</p> <p>F. Sustainability and the Natural Environment</p> <p>a. Prominent issues in today's press pertain to natural resources.</p> <p>b. The protection of the natural environment is important to managerial decisions.</p> <p>II. The Competitive Environment</p> <p>A. Competitors</p> <p>a. As a first step in understanding their competitive environment, organizations must identify their competitors, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. small domestic firms ii. overseas firms iii. new domestic companies exploring new markets iv. strong regional competitors v. unusual entries, such as Internet shopping <p>b. The next step is to analyze how they compete.</p> <p>B. New Entrants</p> <p>a. <i>Barriers to entry</i> are conditions that prevent new companies from entering an industry.</p> <p>b. Some major barriers to entry are government policy, capital requirements, brand identification, cost disadvantages, and distribution channels.</p> <p>C. Substitutes and Complements (Table 2.1)</p> <p>a. Technological advances and economic efficiencies are among the ways that firms can develop substitutes for existing products.</p> <p>D. Suppliers</p> <p>a. Suppliers provide the resources needed for production and may come in the form of people, raw materials, information, and financial capital.</p>	<p><i>LO 4: Identify elements of the competitive environment</i></p> <hr/> <p>TEXT REFERENCE Management Connection – Progress Report</p> <p>Facebook's seemingly dominant position among social media is under constant challenge. Increasingly, Facebook is competing to provide services that overlap with other leading players—Amazon, Apple, and Google. To gain an edge, Facebook relies heavily on the data it collects from its users.</p> <p>• <i>Are Amazon, Apple, and Google competitors in Facebook's competitive environment or sellers of complements? Explain.</i></p> <p>The case describes these companies as offering some similar and some complementary services. Students may have different opinions but should demonstrate that they understand the meaning of competing and complementary products. For example, Google dominates search, while Facebook is launching search tools; Amazon suggests products to buy, and Facebook suggests gifts to buy when a user congratulates a friend; Apple sells entertainment, and using Facebook (especially to view friends' pictures, videos, and so on) is a form of entertainment.</p> <p>• <i>Facebook has two major kinds of customers: the users of its site and the advertisers on its site. What challenges does Facebook face from Google in serving each customer group?</i></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Suppliers can raise their prices or provide poor quality goods and services. c. Labor unions can go on strike or demand higher wages. d. Workers may produce defective work. 	<p>In serving the users of its site, Facebook is challenged by Google's offering of an alternative social-media site, Google+. In serving advertisers, both companies want to promise these customers the most value for their ad spending. For example, Google might point out to advertisers that someone searching for information about cars is more likely to be shopping for cars than someone commenting about cars on Facebook; Facebook might say the conversation about cars will do more to influence a purchase decision. (Box in text page 58)</p>
<p>E. Customers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Customers purchase the products or services the organization offers. b. Final consumers are those who purchase products in their finished form. c. Intermediate consumers are customers who purchase raw materials or wholesale products before selling them to final customers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Customer service means giving customers what they want or need, the way they want it, the first time. ii. Actions and attitudes that mean excellent customer service include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) Speed of filling and delivering normal orders. b.) Willingness to meet emergency needs. c.) Merchandise delivered in good condition. d.) Readiness to take back defective goods and re-supply quickly. e.) Availability of installation and repair services and parts. f.) Service charges (that is, whether services are "free" or priced separately). 	<hr/> <p>Teaching Tip:</p> <p>Have students review and give feedback on each others' responses to the pre-class assignment (Experiential Exercise 2.1) at this point in the lecture. The best way to do this is in pairs. Each student reads the other's paper, and then both students talk about environmental factors that have been misclassified, and other environmental factors that could be added. Students should correct their own papers before turning them in, and if possible, students should get feedback from the professor or teaching assistant about both the paper and the corrections.</p>
<p>III. Environmental Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Developments outside the organization can have a profound impact on the way managers operate. b. Example: if little is known about customer likes and dislikes, organizations will have a difficult time designing new products, scheduling production, or developing market plans. c. Environmental uncertainty means that managers do not have enough information about the environment to understand or predict the future. d. Uncertainty arises from two related factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental <i>complexity</i>, or the number of issues to which a manager must attend, as well as 	<p>LO 5: Summarize how organizations respond to environmental uncertainty</p>

<p>their interconnectedness.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Dynamism</i>, or the degree of discontinuous change that occurs within the industry. <p>A. Environmental scanning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A process that involves searching out information that is unavailable to most people and sorting through that information in order to interpret what is important and what is not. b. Competitive intelligence is the information necessary to decide how best to manage in the competitive environment they have identified. (Table 2.2) <p>B. Scenario Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scenario is a narrative that describes a particular set of future conditions. b. <i>Best-case scenario</i>--events occur that are favorable to the firm. c. <i>Worst-case scenario</i>--events are all unfavorable. d. Scenario development helps managers develop contingency plans for what they might do given different outcomes. <p>C. Forecasting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used to predict exactly how some variable or variables will change in the future. b. The best advice for using forecasts might include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use multiple forecasts 2. Accuracy decreases the farther into the future you are trying to predict. 3. Forecasts are no better than the data used to construct them 4. Use simple forecasts 5. Important events often are surprises and represent a departure from predictions <p>D. Benchmarking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Benchmarking is the process of comparing the organization's practices and technologies with those of other companies. 	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>E. G.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Use Example 2.3 – Environmental Complexity here</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>E. G.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Use Example 2.4 – Competitive Intelligence here</i></p> <hr/> <p>Teaching Tip:</p> <p>Ask students to imagine different scenarios that might impact your school, and to develop contingency plans that might address those scenarios. This can either be done as a discussion question with the entire class, or students can work in groups to answer the question, and report back. For example, a possible scenario might center around a population boom or bust. In a population boom, universities might respond by setting up satellite campuses, whereas in a bust, universities might look for additional students by setting up international pro-</p>
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- b. Benchmarking means identifying the best-in-class performance by a company in a given area.

IV. Responding to the Environment

A. Changing the Environment You Are In

1. **Strategic maneuvering** is the organization's conscious efforts to change the boundaries of its task environment. It can take four basic forms:
 - a. **Domain selection** is the entrance by a company into another suitable market or industry.
 - b. **Diversification** occurs when a firm invests in different types of businesses or products, or when it expands geographically to reduce its dependence on a single market or technology.
 - c. A **merger or acquisition** takes place when two or more firms combine, or one firm buys another, to form a single company.
 - d. **Divestiture** occurs when a company sells one or more businesses.
2. **Prospectors** are companies that continuously change the boundaries of their task environments by seeking new products and markets, diversifying and merging, or acquiring new enterprises.
3. **Defenders** are companies that stay within a more limited, stable product domain

B. Influencing your environment

1. **Independent strategies** are strategies that an organization acting on its own uses to change some aspect of its current environment. (Table 2.4)
2. **Cooperative strategies** are strategies used by two or more organizations working together to manage the external environment. (Table 2.5)

C. Adapting to the Environment: Changing Yourself

1. Four different approaches that organizations can take in adapting to environmental uncertainty are: (Table 2.3)
 - a. Decentralized bureaucratic (stable, complex environment)
 - b. Centralized bureaucratic (stable, simple envi-

grams and/or programs targeted to meet the needs of working professionals.

E.G.

Use Example 2.5 Independent Strategies here

LO 6: Define elements of an organization's culture

<p>ronment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Decentralized organic (dynamic, complex environment) d. Centralized organic (dynamic, simple environment) <p>2. Adapting at the boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Buffering is creating supplies of excess resources in case of unpredictable needs. b. Smoothing is leveling normal fluctuations at the boundaries of the environment. <p>3. Adapting at the core.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flexible process allows for adaptation in the technical core to meet the varied and changing demands of customers. <p>D. Choosing a Response Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three general considerations help guide management's response to the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Change appropriate elements of the environment. b. Choose responses that focus on pertinent elements of the environment. c. Choose responses that offer the most benefit at the lowest cost. <p>V. The Internal Environment of Organizations: Culture and Climate</p> <p>A. Organization culture is the set of important assumptions about the organization and its goals and practices that members of the company share.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong cultures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Everyone understands and believes in firm's goals, priorities, and practices. b. An advantage if appropriate behaviors are supported. 2. Weak cultures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Different people hold different values b. Confusion about corporate goals c. Not clear what principles should guide decisions 	<p>LO 7: Discuss how an organization's culture affects its response to its external environment</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">E. G.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Use Example 2.6 Corporate Culture here</i></p> <hr/> <p>TEXT REFERENCE</p> <p>Management Connection – Onward</p> <p>CEO Mark Zuckerberg is working hard to keep Facebook not just relevant but essential in a fast-changing environment. Based on the expectation that people's desire to share content will only increase, Zuckerberg is pursuing make the sharing ever easier and to spur membership growth on a global scale. He and Facebook's other managers also are exploring whether users will pay for some kinds of social-media tools.</p> <p>• <i>How well do you think Facebook has been responding to its fast-changing environment? Name one or two actions it could take to improve its response.</i></p> <p>Answers will vary, especially as students take into account how Facebook's performance has fared since the case was written. The text provides possible environmental responses for students to consider: domain selection, diversification, mergers and acquisitions, divestitures, independent actions (such as competitive aggression, voluntary action, and legal action), cooperative action (contraction, cooptation, and coalition), and adapting (buffering, smoothing, flexible processes). Effective managers would evaluate</p>
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<p>B. Diagnosing Culture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culture can be diagnosed through the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Corporate mission statements and official goals. (Figure 2.5) b. Business practices. c. Symbols, rites, and ceremonies. d. The stories people tell. 2. Four types of organizational culture (Figure 2.6) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Group culture - flexible, internal focus b. Hierarchical structure - controlling, internal focus c. Rational culture - controlling, external focus d. Adhocracy - flexible, external focus <p>C. Managing Culture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Espouse lofty ideals and visions for the company 2. Give constant attention to mundane, daily details 3. CEO's need to embody the vision of the company <p>D. Organizational Climate</p>	<p>more than one possible kind of response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How can Mark Zuckerberg strengthen Facebook's culture to help the company fulfill its missions?</i> <p>Methods by which managers can reinforce Facebook's culture include espousing a vision for Facebook that continues the company's mission and values, setting an example of adhering to those values, communicating concern for those values, and rewarding employees for acting on those values. Elements of Facebook's culture should be evident in the company's celebrations, the types of employees hired, and the content of employee orientation and training. (Box in text page 72)</p>
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KEY TERMS PRESENTED IN THIS CHAPTER

Acquisition One firm buying another

Barriers to entry Conditions that prevent new companies from entering an industry

Benchmarking The process of comparing an organization's practices and technologies with those of other companies

Buffering Creating supplies of excess resources in case of unpredictable needs

Competitive environment The immediate environment surrounding a firm; includes suppliers, customers, rivals, and the like

Competitive intelligence Information that helps managers determine how to compete better

Cooperative strategies Strategies used by two or more working organizations working together to manage the external environment

Defenders Companies that stay within a stable product domain as a strategic maneuver

Demographics Measures of various characteristics of the people who make up groups or other social units

Diversification A firm's investment in a different product, business, or geographic area

Divestiture A firm selling one or more businesses

Domain selection Entering a new market or industry with an existing expertise

Empowerment The process of sharing power with employees, thereby enhancing their confidence in their ability to perform their jobs and their belief that they are influential contributors to the organization

Environmental scanning Searching for and sorting through information about the environment

Environmental uncertainty Lack of information needed to understand or predict the future

External environment All relevant forces outside a firm's boundaries, such as competitors, customers, the government, and the economy

Final consumer Those who purchase products in their finished form

Flexible processes Methods for adapting the technical core to changes in the environment

Forecasting Method for predicting how variables will change the future

Independent strategies Strategies that an organization acting on its own uses to change some aspect of its current environment

Inputs Goods and services organizations take in and use to create products or services

Intermediate consumer A customer who purchases raw materials or wholesale products before selling them to final customers

Macroenvironment The general environment; includes governments, economic conditions, and other fundamental factors that generally affect all organizations

Merger One or more companies combining with another

Open systems Organizations that are affected by, and that affect, their environment

Organizational climate: The patterns of attitudes and behavior that shape people's experience of an organization

Organization culture The set of important assumptions about the organization and its goals and practices that members of the company share

Outputs The products and services organizations create

Prospectors Companies that continually change the boundaries for their task environments by seeking new products and markets, diversifying and merging, or acquiring new enterprises

Scenario A narrative that describes a particular set of future conditions

Smoothing Leveling normal fluctuations at the boundaries of the environment

Strategic maneuvering An organization's conscious efforts to change the boundaries of its task environment

Supply chain management The managing of the network of facilities and people that obtain materials from outside the organization, transform them into products, and distribute them to customers

Switching costs Fixed costs buyers face when they change suppliers

BOTTOM LINE

p. 47: Does low-cost mean low-quality? Why or why not?

Not necessarily. Efforts to save money can improve processes—for example, simplifying a process in a way that reduces errors along with costs. It can involve reducing waste. It can involve locating in parts of the world where equally skilled people accept lower rates of pay. Of course, cost cutting can also involve using inferior material or untrained labor, so decisions about saving money should be made with concern for the organization's overall strategy.

p. 47: What are some technologies that have given managers fast access to information?

Two obvious answers are the Internet and portable computers such as laptops. Students may also be familiar with other information technologies, such as wireless computing, databases, and decision-support systems.

p. 51: In which of these areas would you say PepsiCo tried to create a competitive advantage? (If you aren't sure, come back to this question after you've studied this section.)

PepsiCo sought to innovate by creating snacks that are more healthful, which could also be seen as competing in terms of quality. It has spent less than Coca-Cola on advertising, which is in a sense a low-cost strategy that PepsiCo has tried to move away from.

p. 53: Would cost be a bigger barrier for a game console maker or a developer of video games? Why?

Cost would be a bigger barrier for a game console maker, because a tremendous investment in research is required to develop a competitive product, and then each unit must be manufactured and shipped to stores. Furthermore, few consumers would buy more than one or two game consoles (versus many games sold per consumer), so the company would have to invest heavily in marketing the product. In contrast, once the software for a game has been written, producing many copies is simple and fast, and the game can be distributed readily by offering downloads online, even if the game developer doesn't have much shelf space in stores.

p. 55: To meet this requirement, what qualities would a company need in its employees?

A company that can manufacture customized products quickly will need employees who are themselves flexible—skilled in performing more than one process and willing to make adjustments to satisfy customers. The company would especially benefit from employees who are able to understand work processes and think creatively about how to adapt them to meet customer needs efficiently.

p. 57: Name a company that has delivered good customer service to you.

Answers will vary. This is a chance for students to think about what "service" means in concrete, practical terms.

p. 65: What might "flexible processes" mean for a fast-food restaurant? For an auto company?

For a fast-food restaurant, a flexible process is any part of food production that enables the restaurant to customize its offerings, such as a selection of cheeses and condiments on sandwiches or special decorations for a children's party in the restaurant. For an auto company, flexible processes would likely entail building cars with various options selected by customers, such as colors, entertainment systems, engine sizes, and so on.

p. 71: To be aligned with its environment, what values should an oil company have?

Answers will vary. Examples might be a high value placed on worker safety, strategies for managing price fluctuations, use of the latest technology for exploration and drilling, scientific knowhow in pin-

pointing where to explore and extract oil, protection of natural environments where it operates, and development of substitute products as customers look for alternative sources of energy. Leaders might be highly engaged in building positive relationships with governments and public-interest groups.

IN PRACTICE

p. 46: Besides corn, what are some other products for which prices have swung dramatically?

Answers will vary, but commodities are typically the products that see wide swings in prices. Possible examples are oil, steel, wheat, and cotton. Students also may have noticed large price changes involving health care, computers, or other products.

p. 53: What barriers to entry would you expect for entering the auto market at the low end, as Tata did with the Nano?

Designing a car that is safe as well as inexpensive would be a complex and difficult undertaking, with plenty of opportunity for error. Setting up a manufacturing facility for automobiles is expensive for any type of vehicle; for cars that will sell at a low price, the pressure to squeeze out every type of cost saving would be essential. Also, Tata's competition would come from established auto companies that already have spent money to make themselves known to consumers. It would be difficult for a start-up to out-market these giants.

p. 56: Given these problems, why would auto companies want close relationships with a few suppliers?

In spite of risks that their supply chains will be disrupted by problems affecting one or a few suppliers, auto companies have sought close relationships with suppliers because they can minimize inventory costs and ensure that suppliers are committed to meeting quality standards.

p. 65: What do you think would be the greatest challenges of managing contingent workers rather than full-time employees?

Hiring contingent workers is a way of adapting at the boundaries by using employment agencies as a source of excess human resources when the company has an unpredictable or short-term need. The text does not name the challenges, so students should be encouraged to consider possibilities—for example, that contingent workers might be less committed to the company's success, would need careful training, and would need close supervision as a result of being less familiar with the company and less committed to its customers.

p. 67: How would Google's culture affect its sales management? Could someone who makes decisions based on hunches and intuition succeed as a sales manager at Google? Explain.

Google's culture is based on respect for careful, detailed analysis—approaching every problem as something that can be measured and analyzed to find the solution that will deliver the best results. Sales management based on hunches would be disrespected in such a culture. A sales manager would be expected to use all available data about customers to figure out what they want and how to serve them. A sales manager would be expected to demonstrate the results of any selling strategy used by the company.

LECTURETTES

LECTURETTE 2.1

Being Mindful instead of Mindless: Johnsonville Sausage

As noted in this chapter, excelling at the profession of management takes careful thinking and learning. Harvard psychologist Ellen Langer calls this “being mindful.” How can a company inspire employees to adopt this approach to their work? Johnsonville Sausage has managed to craft a company culture that asks employees to keep their minds engaged at all times. Their company creed makes it clear. What they call “The Johnsonville Way” is posted on their website, and their success as an organization suggests that they “walk the talk.”

The Johnsonville Way

Date Posted: 04/08/2007

We at Johnsonville have a moral responsibility to become the Best Company in the World.

We will accomplish this as each one of us becomes better than anyone else at defining, and then serving, the best interests of all those who have a stake in our success.

We will succeed by setting near-term objectives and long-term goals that will require personal growth and superlative performance by each of us. We will change any objectives or goals that no longer require personal growth and superlative performance to ones that do.

As an individual, I understand The Johnsonville Way is about my performance and my accountability to the team. My commitment to stretch, grow and excel is an unending one.

This is The Johnsonville Way and I am committed to it.

The Johnsonville Way also indicates the company’s belief in management science. Their focus on “setting near-term objectives and long terms goals” suggests that they carefully measure and monitor their progress toward those objectives and goals.

Johnsonville is more than just an organization that is focused on management science and keeping employees mindful. Their commitment to “change any objectives or goals that no longer require personal growth and superlative performance to ones that do” suggests that this organization prides itself on being a learning organization. As evidenced by the number of concepts this company creed conveys in just a few lines, “The Johnsonville Way” has been carefully crafted to indicate in a powerful way just exactly the kind of mindset the organization expects from its employees.

(Source: <http://www.johnsonville.com/home/press-room/corp-info/the-johnsonville-way>)

LECTURETTE 2.2

Operations and Human Resources: IBM's Workforce Management Initiative

As the book explains, one way in which an organization can manage its competitive environment is through becoming a globally integrated enterprise. IBM has adopted a human capital management approach to better utilize its talented workforce. Considering labor as an input and IBM products as an output, the company launched its Workforce Management Initiative (WMI) to capture and effectively leverage every employee's skill set and training. All of IBM's approximately 330,000 employees are captured in this database. Having this database allows managers to search for employee talent within the company---around the world---rather than having to look outside to recruit talent and fill current needs. The company estimates that this initiative has saved over \$500 million. In addition to saving the company money, applying this supply chain approach allows the company to estimate its talent capacity for future anticipated needs as well, and to train individuals in a proactive fashion. In 2007, the IBM Institute for Business Value published seven keys to succeed in a globally integrated world of business, written by Eric Lesser, Tim Ringo, and Andrea Blumberg. The seven principles are:

1. Understanding the demographics and capabilities of the workforce.
2. Predicting the future labor supply and demand.
3. Utilizing social networks to increase visibility and application of knowledge across the organization.
4. Enabling individuals to perform work regardless of location.
5. Facilitating collaboration across traditional organizational boundaries.
6. Driving the rapid development of skills and capabilities to meet changing business conditions.
7. Evaluating employee performance and providing appropriate feedback.

Sources:

<http://intelligententerprise.informationweek.com/showArticle.jhtml;jsessionid=FRFIJGEA3BMIXQE1GHPSKHWATMY32JVN?articleID=175002433> (accessed on December 22, 2009)

[http://www.shrm.org/Education/hrededucation/Documents/Boudreau IBM%20Case%20Study%20with%20Teaching%20Notes_FINAL.pdf](http://www.shrm.org/Education/hrededucation/Documents/Boudreau_IBM%20Case%20Study%20with%20Teaching%20Notes_FINAL.pdf) (accessed on November 9, 2011)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. This chapter's opening quote by Peter Drucker said, "The essence of a business is outside itself." What do you think this means? Do you agree?

Students may ask: What is meant by the word "essence?" It has a number of meanings. However, according to the dictionary, it means "that which makes something what it is." It is important to remember that the purpose of a successful business is to get customers and to retain customers.

Using the definition above, Drucker's statement can be interpreted to mean that it is the outside environments that determine the nature of business. This can be illustrated through the use of an example. A new automobile manufacturer entering the U.S. market is faced with three large domestic companies and a number of well-established foreign firms. The newcomer's strategy has to take this external environment into consideration. This can be contrasted with a new company entering a business in which the competition is limited to three or four small firms.

However, one can argue that even though the external environments can have a dramatic impact on a business, it is still management's responsibility to develop a strategy to enable the organization to grow and prosper.

2. What are the most important forces in the macroenvironment facing companies today?

In order to answer this question, the student probably needs to recognize that different companies operate in different industries and a critical macroenvironment force facing one company may be a minor factor for another. Three examples are given below:

Economy. The economy is always a factor. A booming economy may allow a new business to grow and prosper while a depressed economy would cause it to fail. Some businesses do very well in booming economies whereas others (notably the entertainment industry) seem to flourish during times when the economy is weak.

Technology. Consider the impact of rapidly changing technology on the computer industry. Most of the early innovators are no longer in business, and many of the current leaders might not survive another dramatic change in technology. And yet, in other industries (such as candy making), the technology has been unchanged for many years.

Political/legal. This factor is having a major impact on the television/telephone/computer interface. Political efforts to increase competition in the cable television industry will probably be a major factor for many years to come.

Students should be able to identify industries in which each of the forces in the macroenvironment is playing a major role or, at least, have done so in the past.

3. What are the main differences between the macroenvironment and the competitive environment?

The macroenvironment consists of the major forces (international, economic, social and natural, demographic, technological, and political/legal) which affect all businesses to some degree.

The competitive environment. While this is also part of the external environment, it is viewed separately from the macroenvironment in that it focuses on the competitive forces that are specific to each business.

4. What kinds of changes do companies make in response to environmental uncertainty?

Organizations may adapt to the environment by altering their work structures and work processes in order to reduce uncertainty. When uncertainty arises due to environmental complexity, many organizations adopt more decentralized decision-making structures. This allows people with the most direct knowledge of a particular product or operation to make important decisions rather than a centralized unit that may be more removed from the daily business activities.

When uncertainty arises due to changes in the environment, many organizations adopt more flexible structures. When technologies, customers, and competitors change rapidly, a highly rigid, bureaucratized organization is less able to respond effectively, thus responsiveness and innovation become priorities

Organizations can adapt to uncertainty by buffering at both the input and output sides of their boundaries. They may do this by hiring temporary workers during rush periods on the input side, and by maintaining adequate inventory in order to manage a rush of orders on the output side. Organizations may also adapt at their core by establishing flexible processes such as mass customization which allows an organization to produce large quantities at low cost, yet still offer individual customization.

5. We outlined several proactive responses organization can make to the environment. What examples have you seen recently of an organization responding effectively to its environment? Did the effectiveness of the response depend upon whether the organization was facing a threat or an opportunity?

A number of proactive responses to the environment are identified in the text:

Independent strategies: The firm acts on its own to change some aspect of the current environment through competitive aggression, competitive pacification, public relations, voluntary action, legal action, or political action.

Cooperative strategies: The firm collaborates with another organization to either reduce their costs and risks or increase their power relative to the environment.

Strategic maneuvering: The firm attempts to change the boundaries of its competitive environment through domain selection (entering new markets with limited competition or regulation), diversification (investing in different types of business), mergers and acquisitions, or divestiture.

Challenge students to identify firms that are adopting each of these strategies and whether or not they are doing so in response to a threat or an opportunity.

6. Select two organizations that you are interested in. Research information about the firms or talk with an employee if possible. What types of cultures do they have? Write a paragraph that describes each culture.

EXAMPLE: "Company X seems to really care about their new employees. The employee I spoke to told me that the company actively encourages employees to move from job to job within

the organization - that sounded great to me. In addition, I found out that people have a lot of flexibility to work on their terms - for example, being in the office at 9am doesn't matter as much as whether or not you get the job done. To me, this company looks like it has a group culture."

7. **When you were visiting colleges to decide where to attend, were there cultural differences in the campuses that made a difference in your choice? How did these differences impact your decision on which college to attend?**

Student responses to this question will differ widely, but if they understand the concept of culture, they should talk about the "feeling" a place has - organized, productive, friendly, etc. If students have visited several college campuses, they should definitely be able to talk about difference in culture for each campus. For example, in California, one might have perceive USC as being very sports-oriented, Occidental as being very arts-oriented and exclusive, UCSD as a school that produced "renaissance people", CalTech as being a place for brains and geeks, and San Diego State as a party school. Note that all of these perceptions of culture have value judgments attached to them, and they may or may not be accurate.

EXPERIENTIAL EXERCISE

EXERCISE 2.1: EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

Objective: To give students the experience of performing an analysis of a company's external environment.

Responses to the external environment questions will vary depending on the companies and industries the students discuss.

Suggested Responses to Discussion Questions

1. **What has the company done to adapt to its environment?**

Using the music industry as an example, explain how in order adapt to the environment, music companies are taking over more of the supply chain, manufacturing their own CDs and managing their own music clubs. They are making deals with on-line music distributors to sell individual songs. They are also increasing their on-line marketing efforts, as in letting AOL offer its customers music video and song samples.

2. **How does the company attempt to influence its environment?**

Continuing with the music industry example, students might indicate that in order to influence the environment, music companies pay slotting fees to retailers to gain shelf space, and pay fees to ensure play time on radio stations. They heavily market new releases. They are aggressively seeking to enforce copyright laws forbidding illegal copying - their success in shutting down Napster is an example of that. They are also enlisting the artists themselves in an effort to educate and influence the public on the illegal copying issue. In the U.S., they are also asking the government to pressure China to reduce the widespread music piracy in that country.

EXERCISE 2.2 - CORPORATE CULTURE PREFERENCE SCALE

Objectives

- To expose students to different types of corporate cultures.
- To help students identify the kind of organization in which they would most like to work.
- To help students see how classroom cultures can differ along the same lines as corporate cultures.

Case Discussion Questions:

1. **Review the four types of corporate cultures outlined in the exercise. Working in small groups, give examples of classes you have taken that correspond to each of the different types of corporate culture dimensions.**

Student responses will vary, but in general, you can expect to see the following differences across different types of classrooms:

Control Culture - These classes have professors that are firmly in charge of the class and they let students know it. Typically, professors in a control culture will take roll, have large amounts of homework (which may or may not be meaningful to the students), and will give difficult tests that may or may not be related to the work done previously in class. Control culture classes often place a lot of emphasis on memorization as a learning tool.

Performance Culture - These classes have professors that are interested in learning and who foster a learning environment with their students. Class assignments are typically relevant and give students new skills, and although tests may be difficult, they are clearly related to what has been presented in class. Students often describe these classes as challenging, but fair and interesting. In a performance culture, the primary emphasis is on learning and growth.

Relationship Culture - These classes have professors that become 'friends' with students. Students feel that their opinions count, that their voices are heard, and that they contribute to learning, along with the professor.

Responsive Culture - This class is constantly changing to keep up with the latest changes in the field. It may be taught online or it may evolve as students bring in additional information.

2. **How do you know what kind of culture a class has? What do you look for that tells you how the class is going to be?**

Again, student responses will vary, but students are likely to talk about professor behavior (business practices), the class syllabus (corporate mission statement and official goals), ritualized behaviors such as distributing paperwork and taking roll (symbol, rites, and ceremonies), and student reviews of the class (the stories people tell.)

CONCLUDING CASE

Wild Water Gets Soaked

Case Summary:

This case reveals how important it is to organizations of all sizes to be prepared and ready to implement changes in business scope and even product mix in order to combat the effects of external forces. As the case depicts, external environmental changes – changes in competition and consumers' preference, to name a few - often strongly impact companies. Changes such as these necessitate that an organization, desiring to remain profitable, must be willing to modify operations to better accommodate its changing consumers' needs.

Chapter Topics Related to the Case:

- Discuss how environmental forces impact organizations
- Describe the purpose of an environmental analysis
- Discuss how organizations like the Salernos operation can conduct environmental analyses
- Identify how an organization can better adapt to the demands of its external environment
- Identify how an organization can influence its external environment
- Differentiate between an organization's external and competitive environments

Case Discussion Questions:

1. **Imagine that you are a management consultant hired by the Salernos to help them navigate the choppy waters ahead. First, describe the elements of the macroenvironment and competitive environment that affect Wild Water now. Then describe elements that you anticipate will affect the water park in the next few years.**

The elements of the macroenvironment that are going to be affecting Wild Water are demographics (the changing clientele attracted by the new condos), technology (the upscale chain park), the economy (the price of tickets, along with the costs of running the park), laws and politics (the new state safety law). Wild Water will also be affected by the competitive environment in the form of rivals (the chain park), substitutes (golf, deep-sea fishing trips), and a customer base that is potentially changing.

2. **Next, describe the organization's culture. Discuss how the current culture affects the way it responds to the organization's external environment.**

Wild Water has a strong group culture. Despite the "hierarchy", employees at Wild Water are considered "family", and there is a sense of cohesiveness, participation, and teamwork. Having a group culture means that the staff at Wild Water are probably going to care more about loyalty, tradition, and developing employees than they will about gaining a competitive advantage or market superiority. Having a strong culture means that Wild Water can identify and support appropriate behaviors for moving the company forward.

3. **Now, create a plan for Wild Water. In your plan, describe what changes the organization needs to make in its culture to meet upcoming challenges in the external environment. Then**

describe steps that Wild Water can take to compete successfully against the new amusement park. How can the Salernos keep their loyal customers happy while attracting new ones?

The first thing Wild Water managers will need to do is to understand the changes to their environmental and competitive environments. As noted in the text, there are three considerations that guide the choice of a response approach to the environment: 1) changing the appropriate elements of the environment; 2) choosing responses that focus on pertinent elements of the environment; and 3) choosing responses that offer the most benefit at the lowest cost. In this case, independent action may be the best way for Wild Water to change the environment. If they started working right away, they would be able to bring their park up to the new safety standard laws. The next thing they need to do is embark on a public relations campaign - making sure that their best features are highlighted in advertising, and that the advertising reaches the right people. They may not be able to compete head-to-head with the new chain park, but they may still be able to engage in competitive aggression through the use of aggressive pricing.

EXAMPLES

Example 2.1 – Environment Influences: In August of 2013, Jeff Bezos, Amazon founder and CEO, purchased the Washington Post. The newspaper industry has been suffering over the past decade due to customers increasingly relying on the Internet for news coverage. The Post's newspaper division's revenue declined by 44% in the preceding six years. Some are optimistic, while others remain skeptical about Bezos' ability to turn the newspaper or its industry around. Bezos stated, "I don't want to imply that I have a worked out plan. This will be uncharted terrain, and it will require experimentation."¹

Example 2.2 – Laws and Regulations: The macroenvironment is composed of international, legal and political, economic, technological and social forces that influence strategic decisions. Many of these factors affect a manager's ability to function effectively and influence their strategic choices – interest and inflation rates, unemployment rates, rising energy costs, rising health care costs and changes in the value of the dollar to name a few. In Malaysia when the cost of doing business is artificially inflated, the customer bears the charge without any real gain in value. One such example was The Private Healthcare Facilities and Services Act (1998) and Regulations (2006). This act stipulate higher charges by private medical practitioners to which must be added the cost of registration.²

Example 2.3 – Environmental Complexity: Recently, more and more Americans are becoming aware of the environment - specifically the air that they breathe. With concerns about global warming and pollution at an all-time high, people want to be sure that they and their companies are acting in environmentally responsible ways. Americans spend 90% of their time indoors and much of that at work. According to the EPA, air pollution is up to five times worse inside than outside. Harsh cleaning chemicals contribute to the problem. Approximately 37 million Americans suffer from chemical sensitivity, leading to increased absenteeism and health costs. Managers who promote the use of eco-cleaners, which do not evaporate harmful materials into the air, can reduce their costs, make the workplace safer for their workers, and improve their reputation as part of the "green movement".³

¹ Farhi, Paul. "Washington Post to be sold to Jeff Bezos, the founder of Amazon." *The Washington Post*, August 5, 2013. Retrieved from http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2013-08-05/national/41085661_1_washington-post-co-jeff-bezos-graham

² Singh, Beldev. "Keep cost of doing business low." *New Straits Times (Malaysia)*. August 21, 2006, pg. 25.

³ Boulden, Jennifer. "The air in there." *Fast Company*, September 2007, Iss. 118, pg. 64.

Example 2.4 – Competitive Intelligence: Faced with declining customer-service ratings and prices higher than competitors, Michael Dell recently resumed the role of chief executive at the company he founded. His initial steps to be more competitive focused on eliminating redundancies throughout the business. He began by eliminating eight senior executives, suspending bonuses and providing limited discretionary awards to exceptional performers. Dell urged employees to work quickly to turnaround the company. He said “There is no luxury of time. The competitors are fierce.”⁴

Example 2.5 – Independent Strategies: As global warming is threatening the viability of Aspen’s famed ski resort, companies there are responding by becoming pioneers in corporate environmentalism. Aspen uses biodiesel fuel in its bulldozer-sized snowcats, uses a speck of dust to seed artificial snowflake which consumes less water and energy, vehicle shop is partly heated with used motor oil, Coke machines run on motion sensors, toilets have two different flush settings—half flush and full flush, and resorts add \$2 a day to the bill of every hotel guest donating it to the Aspen Valley Land Trust to preserve open space. Aspen managers must complete an environmental impact assessment for each request for capital spending. Auden Schendler, Aspen’s director of environmental affairs, wants “Aspen to be a thought leader – not just to be doing it, but talking about how we do it.”⁵

This is a good example of both the public relations and voluntary action approaches to changing the environment. (Table 2.4)

Example 2.6 – Corporate Culture: Tony Hsieh, CEO of shoe retailer, Zappos, is passionate about corporate culture, “The original idea was to add a little fun.” Now companies around the world are attempting to model Zappos’ renowned corporate culture and customer service model. Zappos employees are given the freedom to decide how best to satisfy their customers, whether that means staying on phone calls for hours at a time, sending flowers, or even redirecting a customer to a rival website with a better price. Hsieh observes, “They may only call once in their life, but that is our chance to wow them.”⁶

SUPPLEMENTAL FEATURES

Please see the following additional materials in Connect. Note: The expanded PPT can be found on the Online Learning Center (OLC) or website at www.mhhe.com/bateman11e or in Connect.

CHAPTER VIDEO

- **Opportunity International**

For over 25 years, Opportunity International has provided microloans to help impoverished people in underdeveloped nations improve their lives and work their way out of poverty. Opportunity International recognizes that poverty is multidimensional, and relies on principles of microeconomics to foster economic development. As just one example, Opportunity International was involved in helping an

⁴ *Techweb Newswire*. “Dell suspends bonuses, streamlines management.” February 5, 2007

⁵ Fishman, Charles. “Degree of difficulty.” *Fast Company*, February 2007, Issue 112, pg. 94

⁶ Palmeri, Christopher. “Zappos retails its culture.” *Bloomberg Businessweek*. December 2009. Retrieved from http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/10_02/b4162057120453.htm

individual begin a small mushroom farming and production business that began as a way to feed one family but expands to affect over 100 local individuals trained as the business grows and becomes more sustainable. Opportunity International is effective at growing a free market economy. The key to successful economies is freedom and the result is the opportunity for all to have a better life. Opportunity International is in the midst of an effort to expand in Africa and benefit 100 million working families on that continent.

MANAGER'S HOT SEAT (MHS)

There are no Manager's Hot Seat clips for this chapter

SELF-ASSESSMENT

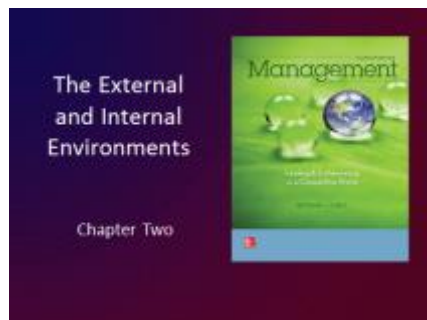
- **Corporate Culture Preference Scale**

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- **Macro Environmental Forces**

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE SHOW

Expanded PowerPoint Slides include most Basic PowerPoint slides, along with additional material that can be used to expand the lecture.



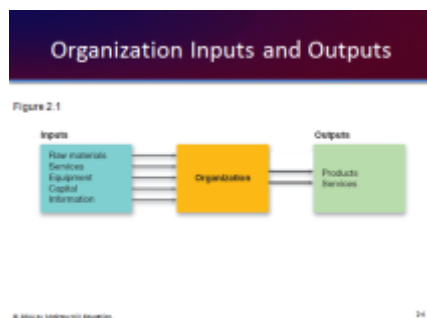
EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 1
Chapter Title



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 2
LO 1 – LO 4



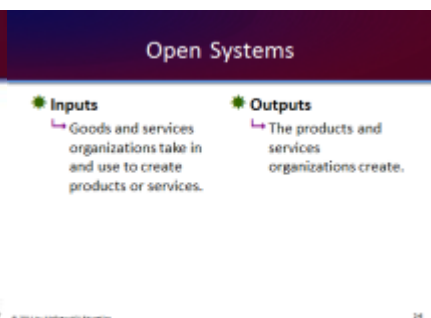
EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 3
LO 5 – LO 7



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 4
Figure 2.1: Organization Inputs and Outputs



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 5
Open Systems: Definition.



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 6
Open Systems: Inputs & Outputs



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 7
External/Competitive Environment



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 8
Macroenvironment

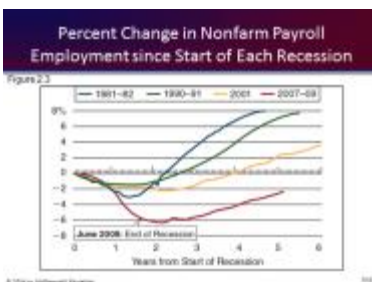


EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 9
Figure 2.2: The External Environment

The Economy

- The **economic environment** dramatically affects managers' ability to function effectively and influences their strategic choices.
- Interest and inflation rates affect the **availability** and **cost** of capital, growth opportunities, prices, costs, and consumer demand for products.

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 10
The Economy: The economic environment...



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 11
Figure 2.3: Twelve month comparison of stock markets

The Economy

- In **publicly held** companies, managers may feel required to meet Wall Street's earnings expectations.
- Managers may focus on **short-term** results at the expense of long-term success.
- Some managers may be tempted to engage in **unethical** or **unlawful** behavior that misleads investors.

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 12
The Economy: publicly held companies...

Technology

- Technological advances create new **products**, advanced production **techniques**, and better ways of managing and communicating.
- As technology evolves, new industries, markets, and **competitive niches** develop.

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 13
Technology

Laws and Regulations

- Regulators** include agencies such as:
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)
 - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
 - National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 14
Laws and Regulations

Demographics

- Demographics**
 - Measures of various characteristics of the people who make up groups or other social units.

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 15
Demographics: defn.

Demographics

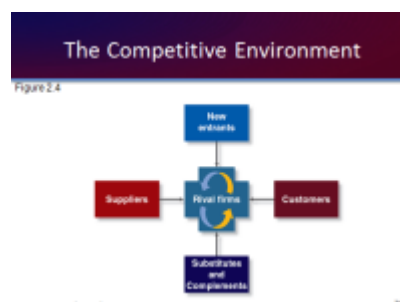
- Demographic trends**
 - Growth of the labor force
 - Increasing education and skill levels
 - Immigration
 - Increased numbers of women in the workforce
 - Increasingly diverse workforce

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 16
Demographics: trends

Social Issues

- Societal trends regarding how people think and behave have major implications for **management** of the labor force, corporate social actions, and **strategic decisions** about products and markets.
- Family leave, domestic partner benefits, flexible working hours, and child care assistance.

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 17
Social Issues and the Natural Environment



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 18
Figure 2.4: The Competitive Environment

Competitors

- * **Competition** is most intense when:
 - ↳ There are many direct competitors
 - ↳ Industry growth is slow
 - ↳ Product/service is not easily differentiated

EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 19
Competitors

New Entrants

- * **Barriers to entry**
 - ↳ conditions that prevent new companies from entering an industry
 - ↳ government policy, capital requirements, brand identification, cost disadvantages, and distribution channels.

EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 20
New Entrants

Substitutes and Complements

- * **Substitutes**
 - ↳ alternative products or services
- * **Complements**
 - ↳ products or services that increase purchases of other products

Substitutes	Complements
Example: coffee	Example: coffee
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle
Example: instant noodle	Example: instant noodle

EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 21
Substitutes and Complements

Question

- _____ costs are fixed costs buyer face if they change suppliers.
- Exchange
 - Lever
 - Switching
 - Transfer

EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 22
Question

Suppliers

- * **Suppliers**
 - ↳ provide resources or inputs needed for production
- * **Switching costs**
 - ↳ fixed costs buyer face if they change suppliers



EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 23
Suppliers

Suppliers

- * **Supply chain management**
 - ↳ managing the network of facilities and people that obtain materials from outside the organization, transform them into products, and distribute them to customers

EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 24
Supply Chain Management

Customers

- * **Final customers**
 - ↳ purchase products in their finished form
- * **Intermediate customers**
 - ↳ purchase raw material or wholesale products before selling them to final customers

EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 25
Customers

Environmental Analysis

- * **Environmental uncertainty**
 - ↳ Lack of information needed to understand or predict the future.



EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 26
Environmental Analysis

Environmental Uncertainty

- * **Environmental complexity**
 - ↳ The number of issues to which a manager must attend as well as the interconnectedness of these issues
- * **Environmental dynamism**
 - ↳ The degree of discontinuous change that occurs within an industry

EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 27
Environmental uncertainty

Environmental Analysis

- Environmental scanning**
 - searching out information that is unavailable to most people and sorting that information to interpret what is important and what is not.
- Competitive intelligence**
 - Information that helps managers determine how to compete better.

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 28
Environmental Scanning and Intelligence

Environmental Analysis

- Scenario development**
 - A narrative that describes a particular set of future conditions
 - Best-case, worst-case
- Forecasting**
 - Method for predicting how variables will change the future

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 29
Development and Forecasting

Question

What is the process of comparing an organization's practices and technologies with those of other companies?

- Comparative technology
- Benchmarking
- Process synchronization
- Process asynchronization

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 30
Question

Environmental Analysis

- Benchmarking**
 - The process of comparing an organization's practices and technologies with those of other companies.



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 31
Benchmarking

Changing the Environment You are In

- Strategic maneuvering**
 - An organization's conscious efforts to change the boundaries of its task environment.
- Domain selection**
 - Entrance to a new market or industry with an existing expertise
- Diversification**
 - Occurs when a firm invests in a different product, business, or geographic area

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 32
Changing the Environment

Changing the Environment You are In

- Mergers**
 - One or more companies combine with another
- Acquisitions**
 - One firm buys another
- Divestiture**
 - A firm sells one or more businesses
- Prospectors**
 - Continuously change the boundaries of their task environment by seeking new products and markets, diversifying and merging, or acquiring new enterprises
- Defenders**
 - Stay within a stable product domain as a strategic maneuver

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 33
Changing the Environment: contd.

Influencing Your Environment

- Independent strategies**
 - Strategies that an organization acting on its own uses to change some aspect of its current environment.
- Cooperative strategies**
 - Strategies used by two or more organizations working together to manage the external environment.

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 34
Table 2.4: Influencing your Environment

Independent Action

Table 2.3

Strategy	Definition	Examples
Competitive aggression	Exercising a distinctive competence or superior internal efficiency for competitive advantage	Aggressive pricing, competitive advertising (e.g., Walmart)
Competitive avoidance	Independent action to improve relations with competitors	Forming cooperative business relations
Public relations	Communicating and establishing favorable images in the mind of those making up the environment	Recommending donating events
Industry action	Industry commitment to address shared group, industry, and social problems	Industry & business creating responsible business codes
Legal action	Exercising company or industry legal rights	Walmart suing retailers against their patent copying
Political action	Efforts to influence external organizations to create a more favorable business environment or social landscape	Issue advocacy, lobbying, and trade and cultural deals

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 35
Table 2.3: Independent Action

Cooperative Action

Table 2.5

Strategy	Definition	Examples
Coordination	Specification of an agreed-upon behavior, the organization and another group to exchange goods, services, information, patents, and so on	Contractual marketing systems
Cooperation	Mobilizing new elements into the organization's leadership structure to avoid threats to its viability or existence	Consumer and labor organizations and business associations of retailers
Coalition	Two or more groups that coordinate and act jointly with respect to some set of issues for some period of time	Industry associations, political initiatives of the Business Roundtable and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce

EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 36
Table 2.5: Cooperative Action maneuvering...

- Buffering**
 - Creating supplies of excess resources in case of unpredictable needs.
- Smoothing**
 - Leveling normal fluctuations at the boundaries of the environment.

- **Organizational culture**
 - ↳ The set of important assumptions about the organization and its goals and practices that members of the company share
- In **strong cultures**, the majority of people within the organization agree on organizational goals
- In **weak cultures**, different people hold different values and there is confusion about corporate goals

Figure 2.6



EXPANDED POWERPOINT SLIDE 38 Organization Culture

**EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 39**

Figure 2.6: Competing Values Model of Culture

- Which social issues in the macroenvironment are addressed by Opportunity International?



**EXPANDED POWERPOINT
SLIDE 40**
Video: Opportunity International