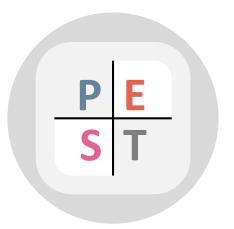
Continuous Improvement Toolkit

PEST ANALYSIS



A strategic and structured tool for evaluating the **external environment** of an organization.



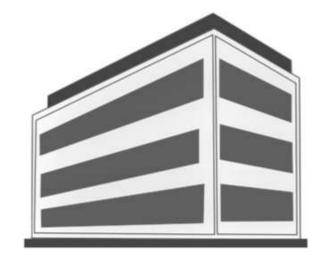
Allows any organization to understand the **macro-environmental factors** that affects its performance and its ability to grow.

One of the common approaches to identify and study **external factors**.

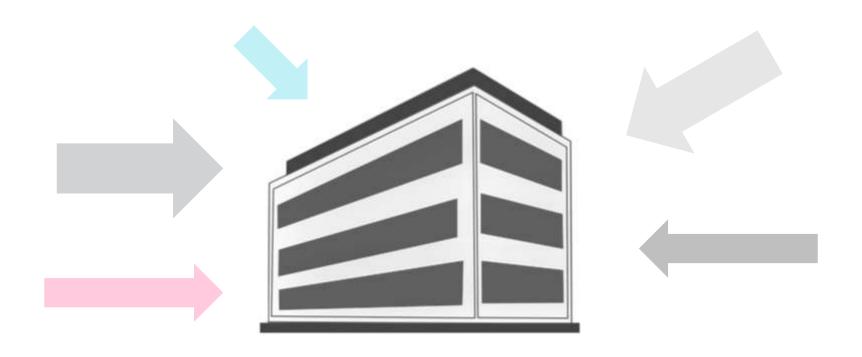


The aim is to understand how those external factors will affect the business, and how they affect the industry and market **in general**.

Then take **appropriate actions** to adapt to the changing environment.

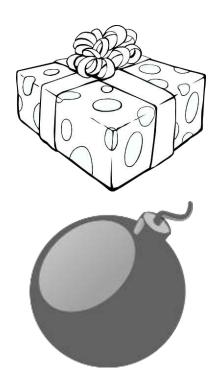


These external factors indirectly affect the organization but cannot be **controlled** by it.



Changes to the business environment can either create great **opportunities** or cause significant **threats**.

PEST analysis should provide a comprehensive **understanding** of all those opportunities and threats that are affecting or might affect the organization.



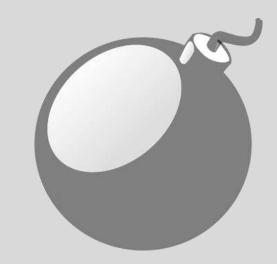
Opportunities may come from . . .

- New technologies that can be useful to reach new customers.
- Funding streams to invest in new software or equipment.
- A changed government policy that will increase long-term economic growth.

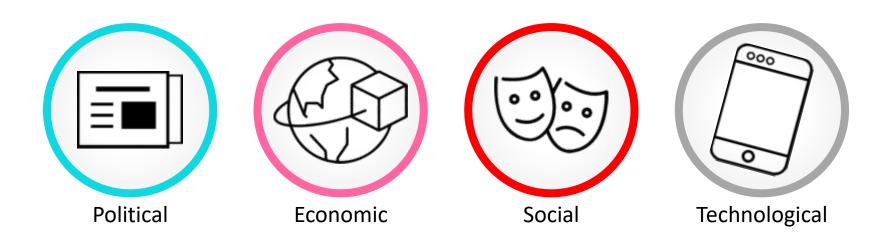


Threats may come from . . .

- An increase in tax rates or introduction of new taxes.
- An increase in interest rates that will lead to a decrease in financial leverage.
- A changed government policy that exposes you to intensified competition.

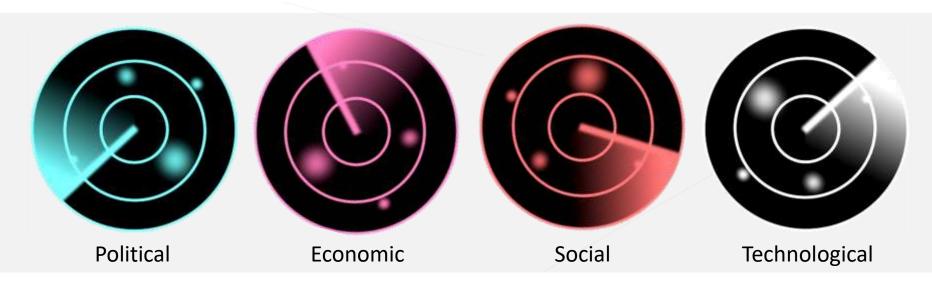


Used to analyze the **impact** that the political, economical, social, and technological factors might have on a business.



Brings together four environmental perspectives that serve as useful input into the **strategic planning process** of an organization

This environmental scanning is an **ongoing process** and businesses should always refine the way they go through this process.



These factors can vary in importance based on . . .

- Industry type.
- Geographical location.
- The nature of the offered products and services.



For example, **retail stores** tend to be more affected by the economic and social factors than the political and technological factors.

Often used when conducting **strategic analysis** and serves as a useful input into the strategic planning process.



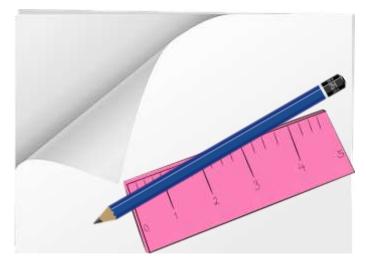
Used when conducting a market research.

Useful when entering a new country or market in which traditional assumptions about the business need to be understood.



Can be used in **project management** to increase awareness of the opportunities and threats a project may have.

Helps avoid starting a major project that is likely to fail for reasons **beyond control**.

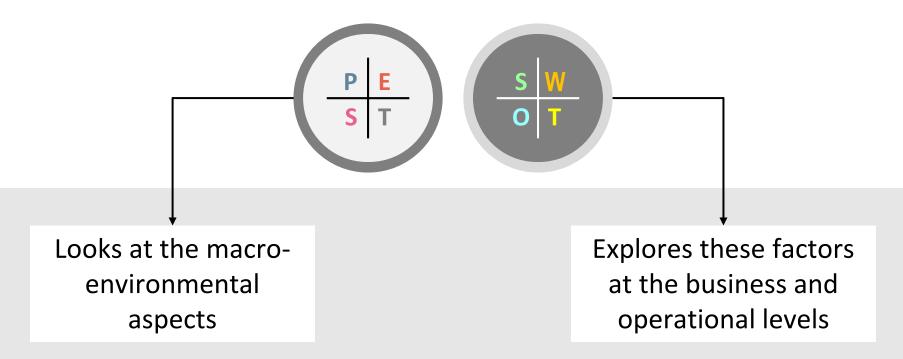


PEST analysis is often linked with **SWOT analysis** . . .

Both tools complement each other and are often used together

Information derived from PEST analysis can identify opportunities and threats in SWOT analysis.

Both tools have different areas of focus . . .



BENEFITS

Provides an **understanding** of the wider business environment

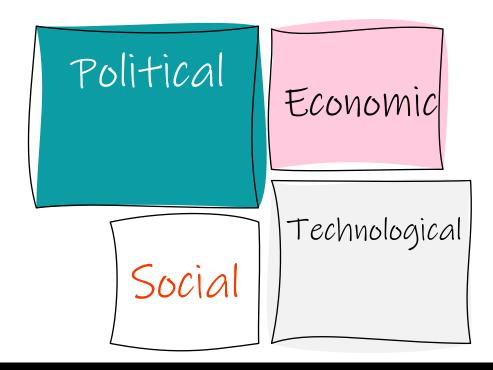
Helps to spot **future opportunities** and take advantage of them

Helps to spot **future threats** and take action to avoid or reduce their effect

Encourages a high level of **strategic thinking** and reveals the **direction of change**

All this will provide a context to make **informed decisions** that will better position the organization in the current business environment

PEST analysis analyzes the **impact** that the political, economical, social, and technological factors might have on a business.



Political Analysis

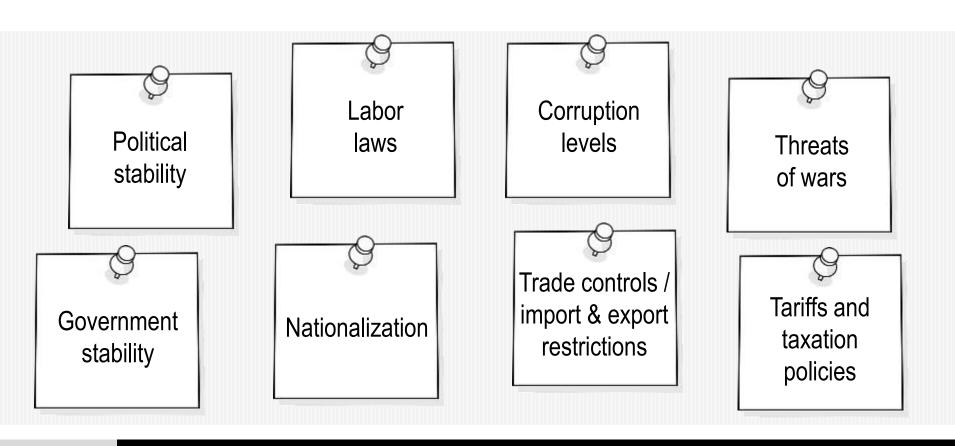
Analyzes how government intervention affects the economy, health care, education, employment opportunities, etc.

Focuses on government policies and regulations that may cause instability or uncertainty

Political risk analysis may be conducted to evaluate political issues



Political looks at . . .



Economic Analysis

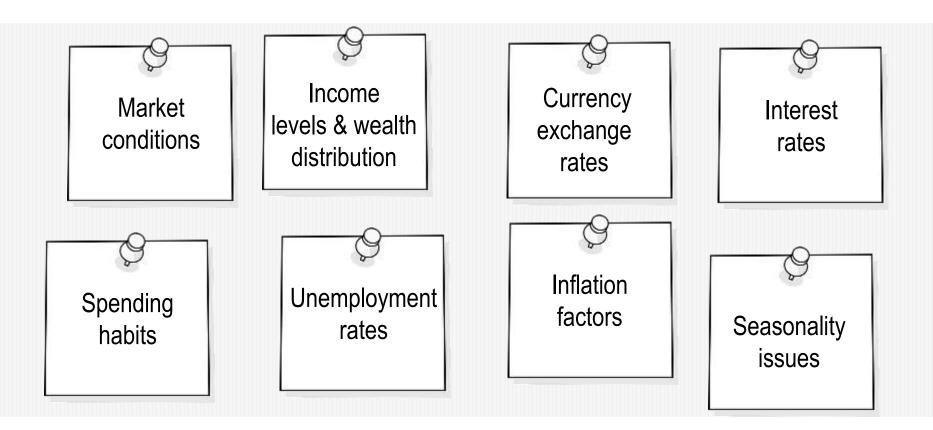
Analyzes how the economy affects the profitability of a business, and to what extent the business can grow.

Includes factors such as consumer spending habits and the power of consumer purchase

The economic growth of a country is an important aspect when analyzing the economic environment



Economic looks at . . .



Social Analysis

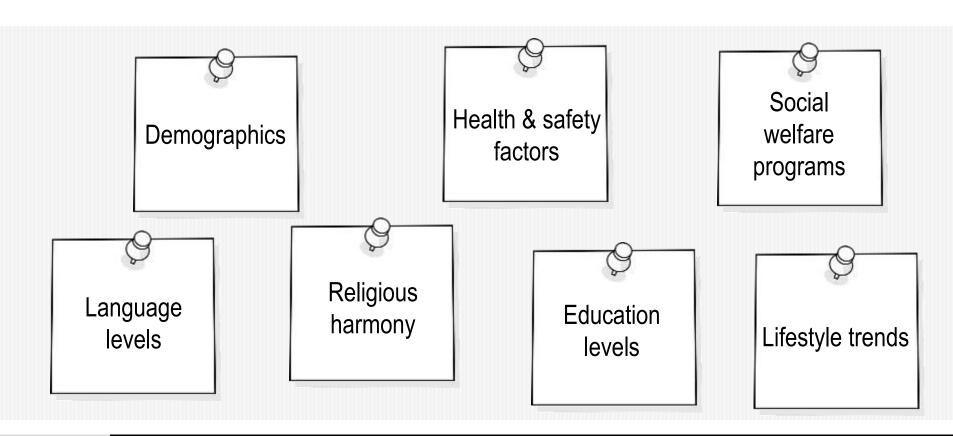
Looks at the social and cultural characteristics and values in which the organization is operating.

Social factors affect productivity, employment, and the demand of products and services

Organizations should consider the social values associated with the culture while trying to market and sell their products and services



Social looks at . . .



Technological Analysis

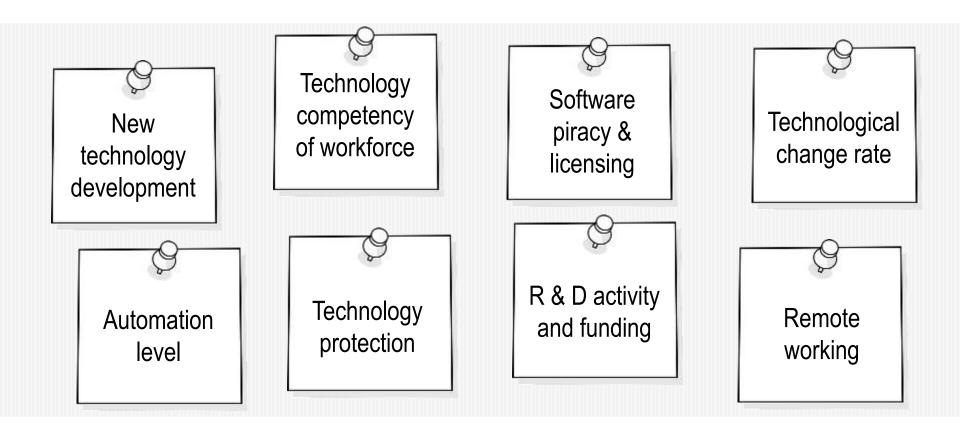
Looks at the technological characteristics which is becoming more important in the modern business environment.

Technology is growing quickly, and it affects quality, cost, delivery, and innovation

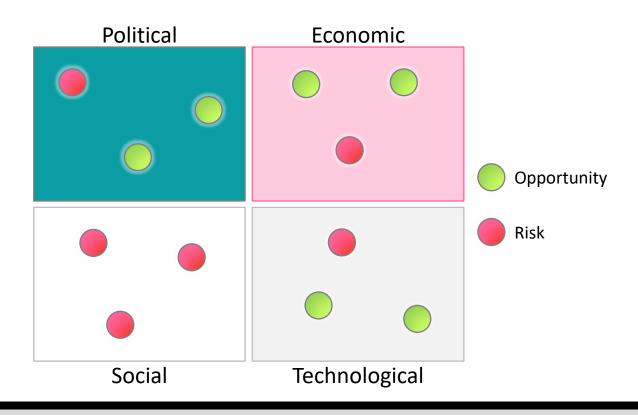
New technology brings new opportunities, but also new challenges, risks and responsibilities

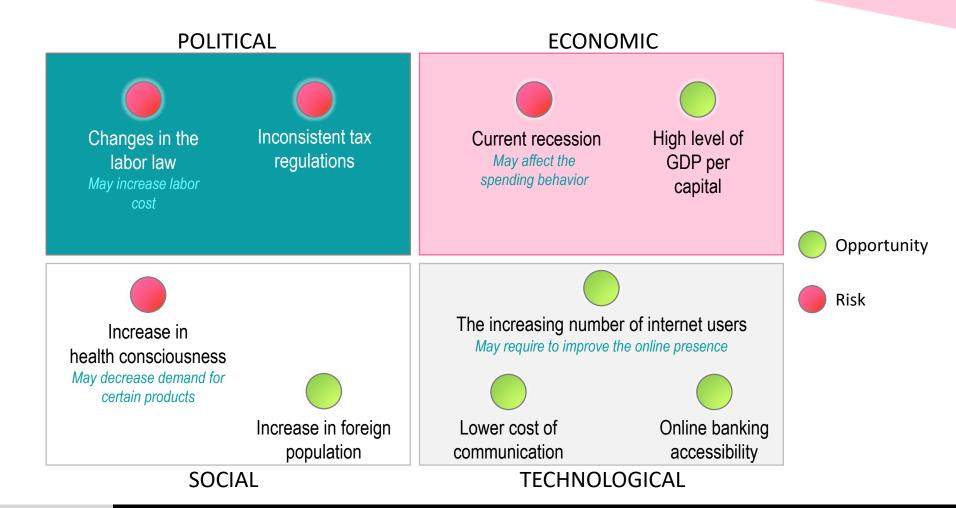


Technological looks at . . .



A **four-field** matrix may be used to present the PEST analysis outcome.





Other variations are also used . . .

PESTEL or PESTLE

Political	Economic	Social	
Technological	Legal	Environmental	

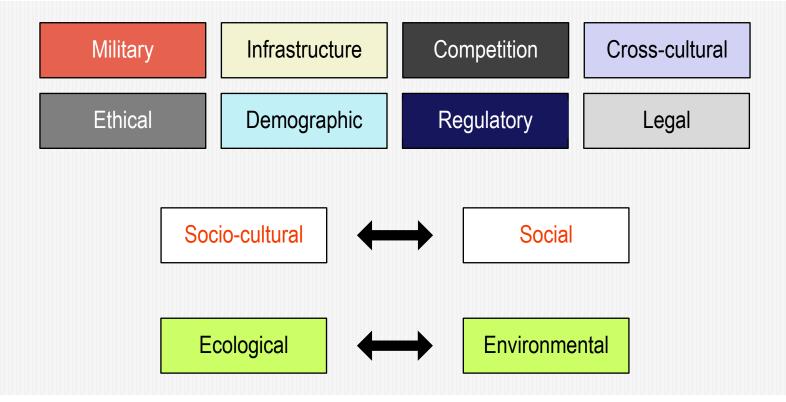
STEEPLED

Social	Technological	Economic	
Environmental	Political	Legal	
Ethical	Demographic		

STEER

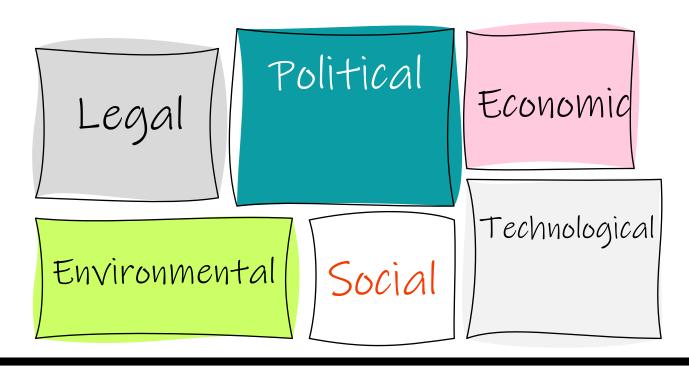
Social	Technological	Economic
Environmental	Regulatory	

Other variations may have other categories or use other names. . .



PESTLE

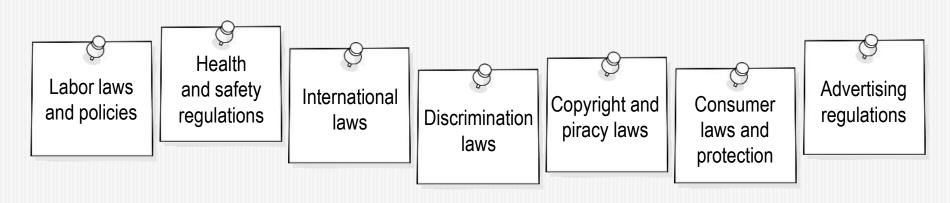
An alternative of PEST with the environmental and legal factors added to the mix.



Legal Analysis

Analyzes the **laws and regulations** that will affect the way in which the business produces and delivers its products and services.

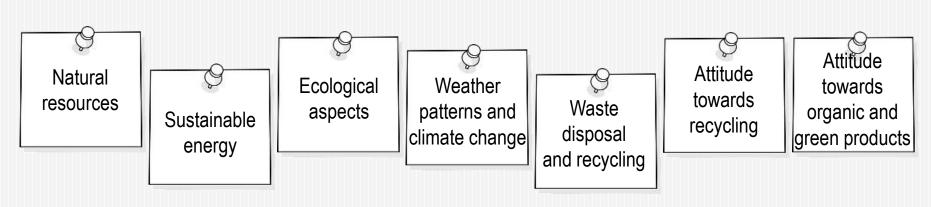




Environmental Analysis

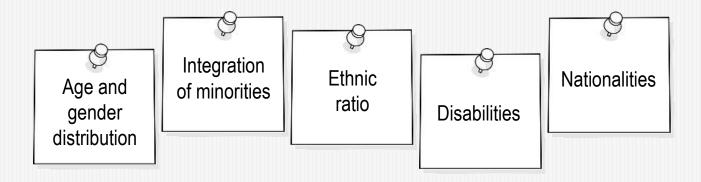
Analyzes the potential impacts of climate and climate change on how the business produces and delivers its products and services.



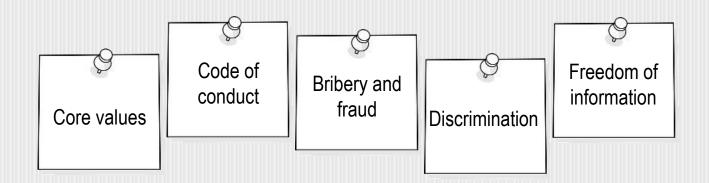


STEEPLED

Demographic looks at . . .



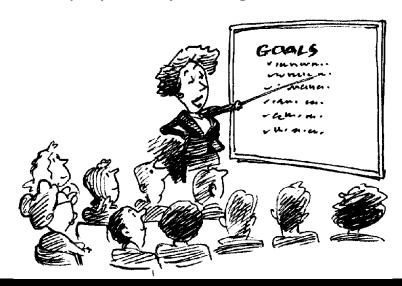
Ethical looks at . . .



How to Conduct an Environmental Scanning Analysis

With your team, clearly describe the **purpose** of the environmental scanning analysis

Ensure inviting representatives from finance, operation, marketing, and any other key players in your organization



How to Conduct an Environmental Scanning Analysis

Brainstorm the **external factors** that may influence the business and the potential opportunities and threats that may arise from each factor

Identify the sources of information for each environmental factor

Factors		Potential opportunities / threats	Sources of information	
Political				
Economic				
Social				
Technological				

How to Conduct an Environmental Scanning Analysis

Design a **questionnaire** to be used to collect the external environment data and information

Collect the external environment data from the appropriate data sources

	Factors	Questions	Data collection plan
Political			
Economic			
Social			
Technological			

How to Conduct an Environmental Scanning Analysis

Analyze the collected data and present the results to the appropriate stakeholders

Take **actions** where you have identified significant opportunities and threats and update your business strategic plan

	Factors	Research outcome	Opportunities	Threats	Actions
Political					
Economic					
Social					
Technological					

The following **external and internal sources** can be used to gather the required information . . .



The Internet

Journals and newspapers

Industry-related conferences

Internal databases and reports



Industry publications and magazines



Personal contacts

Government databases

Customers, suppliers and partners

Professional colleagues



Further Information

Different external factors are of different **importance** to different businesses.

For example, an organization which has a large amount of debt should focus more on the economic factors (interest rates).



Further Information

Big corporations which produce a wide range of products may find it more useful to analyze one **division** at a time.



Further Information

Risk analysis can be used to you to assess potential threats and decide on relevant actions.



Further Information - Barriers

Some received information may get overlooked or just missed entirely

Some information is time limited and become invalid due to ever changing environment

The inappropriate interpretation of information that has been collected



Made with **y** by



The Continuous Improvement Toolkit www.citoolkit.com

© Copyright Citoolkit.com. All Rights Reserved.