

Even it is much
harder for a

[Business](#), [Industries](#)



Even though both companies are in the business of selling food and beverages, McDonald and Starbucks are not in the same industry. From a customer's perspective, McDonald is a representative of the fast food industry which also sells beverages.

Starbucks, on the other hand, mainly offers beverages and some food items. In addition, McDonald competes in a "lower price" industry whereas Starbucks sells more expensive products and attracts more health-conscious customers. Furthermore, McDonald is in the real estate business where it owns more than thirty billion dollars in real estate assets.

It purchases property for the restaurants and leases them to its franchise owners. However, both companies are substitutes to one another. For example, even though customers associate McDonald with a fast food they can also purchase less expensive coffee beverages at McCafe. On the other hand, a coffee giant like Starbucks offers sandwiches and desserts.

Therefore, it can be a substitute to McDonald's food for some customers. Industry analysis helps business owners to understand the business environment they operate in and consequently figure out how to position their products and services in order to be profitable. By performing business analysis, companies are able to identify all market participants and, moreover, competitors relevant to a particular business. In this case, industry analysis helps a company to add value and to stay ahead of the competition.

As a result, a company can devise an appropriate business strategy which is very important for a business to increase its profits and continue to prosper

for along period of time. Profitability varies by industry because five forces that influence the amount of profit a business can make are more prevalent in those industries where businesses are less profitable.

Furthermore, there are some forces that create a greater threat to profits than others. For example, the threat of new entrants greatly reduces the profit opportunity for a business because when companies enter the industry the competition intensifies. Therefore, the prices drop and profits decrease.

However, the ability for a company to enter any industry depends on the existence of the barriers to entry. If such barriers do exist, it is much harder for a competition to increase, thus, the negative impact on profitability becomes much lower. In addition, there is another force which creates a significant threat to profits: the rivalry between competitors. When companies compete for the same customers, the greatest threat to profit is a competition on price. For example, companies with undifferentiated products and low switching costs as well as those with high fixed costs and low margin costs have a big incentive to lower their prices. It is evident that new entrants present a threat to incumbents' profitability. However, there are several advantages incumbents possess that help them to neutralize this threat. Incumbents may cut prices, offer discounts, and introduce expensive advertisement campaigns.

They are able to do it by maintaining a strong brand and by having substantial resources compared to newcomers. Substitutes are products or services that are provided by the firms competing for the profits from outside the industry. Consequently, they present a threat to a company's profitability.

Therefore, it is important for a company to assess substitutes with its strengths and weaknesses from a customer's perspective. When a company knows how a customer views a substitute and, more importantly, why a customer may choose it instead of the company's product/service, it is easier to form an appropriate strategy to deal with the threat of substitutes.

Therefore, by identifying a customer's needs and their price sensitivity a company is able to provide a service/product which is valuable enough for a customer not to choose a substitute. As a result, the company's profitability can significantly improve. Complements are products that are consumed together with another product and whose demand increases along with that of the other one. Complements enhance a company by helping to attract and keep customers where they provide a service which is very valuable to customers.

Complements become more powerful when they are concentrated, when they make relative switching costs higher, when it is hard to unbundle them from a product, and when they exert influence on the demand. In all of those instances complements enhance a company and help to position it to acquire more profits. Before performing an industry analysis the issue needs to be identified and the hypotheses about the answer must be developed. In order to test the hypotheses, the industry analysis is performed. There are six steps to perform an industry analysis.

The first step is to define the industry (in what industry a company competes). The second step is to identify the players in the industry (the organizations that impact a company's profitability: competitors, suppliers,

customers, producers of substitutes). The third step is to analyze the players' influence on profitability (the forces that influence profitability). The fourth step is to test the analysis (by comparing the hypotheses with the actual profitability). The fifth step is to develop a way to deal with the industry environment (by identifying profit opportunities and creating a strategy to exploit them and by recognizing the threats to profits and devising a strategy to counter them). The final step is to figure out how to exploit a change in the environment (change as a result of new regulations or technological change; changes in the new threats to entry, in bargaining power of suppliers, in bargaining power of buyers, in threats of substitutes, in industry rivalry, and in the influence of complements).

Therefore, by conducting the industry analysis a company can create additional value to customers resulting in the increase of profits. Positioning is the process by which a firm establishes a unique position in a market segment relative to competing firms. The main idea is to position a business in the industry so that there is a minimal threat from the competitors and there is the ability to exploit different profitable opportunities for a business. If a business seeks to tend to a market segment where customers are not price-sensitive and value a unique product, for example, positioning can be achieved by differentiating a product and creating a powerful brand.

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