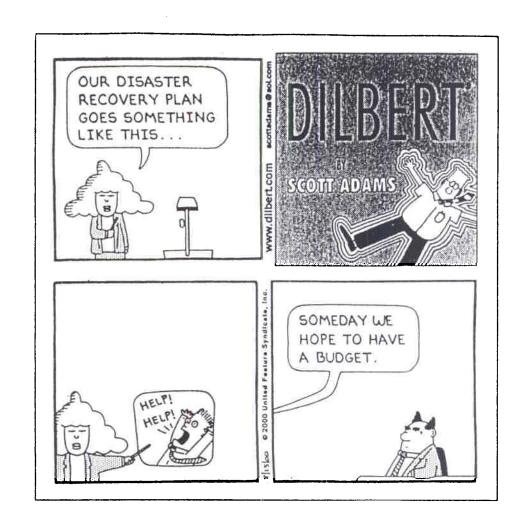
# **PLANNING**

## **AND**

## **FORECASTING**



#### A. Planning

- 1. Primary activity of management
- 2. Definitions of planning
- 3. Advantages of planning

### B. Approach to Planning

- 1. Systems approach to planning
- 2. Hierarchy of planning

#### C. Forecasting

- 1. Adjunct to planning
- 2. Types of techniques/methods
- 3. Applications of techniques/methods
- 4. Effectiveness of techniques/methods
- 5. Limitations of techniques/methods

#### **MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Planning	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Organizing Staffing	XX	XX XX	XX XX	XX	XX XX	XX XX	XX	XX XX	XX	XX
Decision Making	•••••	•••••	XX	*****	•••••	<b>****</b> **	•••••	••••	•••••	•••••
Integrating	•••••	•••••	•••••	*****	•••••	••••	XX	•••••	•••••	•••••
Activating	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
Directing	XX	XX	•••••	*****	•••••	XX	*****	•••••	XX	•••••
Commanding	•••••	•••••	•••••	XX	•••••	•••••	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••
Initiating	•••••	•••••	······	•••••	****** *****	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	XX
Leading Mativating	XX		XX XX	*****	XX	•••••	•••••	•••••	****** */*/	*****
Motivating Coordinating		•••••		XX	•••••	XX	•••••	XX	XX	•••••
Measuring	•••••	•••••	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	XX	•••••	XX	•••••
Correcting	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	XX	•••••
Controlling	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	•••••	•••••	XX	•••••	XX
Reporting	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	XX	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
Budgeting	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	XX	•••••	*****	•••••	•••••
(1) Cleland & Ko	caogl	u	(4) I	Fayol			(7), (	8), (9)	,(10)	
(2) Carlisle			(5) Koontz				Configurations from			
(3) Babcock			(6) I	Dale (C	(Gulick) Karger & Murdick			ck		

## **DEFINITIONS**

"a method of identifying objectives and designing a sequence of programs and activities to achieve these objectives"

"an integrative activity which seeks to maximize the effectiveness of an organization as a system in accord with organizational objectives"

"intelligent cooperation with the inevitable"

#### ADVANTAGES OF PLANNING

- 1. Provides sense of direction
- 2. Focuses attention on objectives
- 3. Serves as an integrating force
- 4. Anticipates problems; offsets uncertainty
- 5. Provides guidelines for decision making
- 6. Provides basis for decentralization
- 7. Serves as prerequisite for other functions
- 8. Provides goal achievement motivation

## SYSTEMS APPROACH TO PLANNING

- 1. APPRAISE ENVIRONMENT
- 2. VISUALIZE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE
- 3. PERCEIVE CUSTOMER NEEDS
- 4. **DETERMINE OTHER NEEDS**
- 5. PROVIDE FOR PARTICIPANTS
- 6. DEVELOP GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND PLANS
- 7. DEVELOP FUNCTIONAL EFFORTS
- 8. DEVELOP DETAILED EFFORTS

**Planning Hierarcy** 

Strategic Planning
Tactical Planning
Operational Planning

#### VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF PLANS

<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>	TYPE OF PLAN					
	Strategic	Tactical	Operational			
	(Long-Range)	(Annual Operating)	(Short-Range)			
Time horizon	over one year	one year	under one year			
Purpose	establish objectives and future states	set and implement goals	implement goals			
Organizational level involved	top management	top and middle management	middle and lower management			
Systems level	external environment	primarily internal environment	internal environment			
Activity controlled	total performance, systems relations	task and total performance	tasks, operations			
Decision range	relatively enduring	primarily short- term	short-term			
Basis for planning	primarily judgmental	exact data and judgmental	exact data and standards			
Content	broad, general	specific, detailed	specific, detailed			
Predictability	uncertain	quite certain	highly certain			
Anticipated accuracy	within 25%	within 5%	within 2 or 3%			
Management functions involved	planning dominant	planning and control	primarily control			
Management control of variables	slight	significant	almost complete			

### EXAMPLES OF FORECASTING TECHNIQUES USED IN PLANNING

**Brainstorming** 

Delphi Technique

**Expert Opinion** 

**Literary Fiction** 

**Scenarios** 

**Historical Analogy** 

**Time Series Analysis** 

Morphological Analysis

**Reference Trees** 

**Decision Matrices** 

**Deterministic Models** 

**Probabilistic Models** 

**Operational Simulation** 

Input/Output Tables

PERT/CPM

**PPBS** 

# TYPICAL APPLICATIONS OF SELECTED FORECASTING TECHNIQUES

(1) (2) (3) (4)	Distributi Pricing St	quisition Screening tribution Planning cing Strategy oduct Life-Cycle Analysis				(5) (6) (7) (8)	Product Planning R&D Planning Sales Forecasting Venture Planning		
Dage		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Anal	ession ysis			***				***	
Baye Anal				***	***	***			
PER	T/CPM					***	***		***
Deci Tree				***					
_	onential othing							***	
Inpu Anal	t-Output ysis					***	***	***	***
	te Carlo llation	***	***			***			***
Quei Mod	ueing els		***						
	nological casting				***	***	***	***	***

# EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTED FORECASTING TECHNIQUES

	Accuracy			Turning		
	Short = 3 mos	Medium 3 mo - 2 yr	Long = 2 yrs	Point ID	Time Required	
QUALITATIVE						
Delphi	F - VG	F - VG	F - VG	F - VG	2+ mos	
Market Research	E	G	F - G	F - VG	3+ mos	
Panel Consensus	P - F	P - F	P	P - F	2+ wks	
Historical Analogy	P	F - G	F - G	P - F	1+ mo	
TIME SERIES						
Moving Average	P - G	P	VP	P	1 day	
Exponential Smoothing	F - VG	P - G	VP	P	1 day	
Box-Jenkins	VG - E	P - G	VP	F	1 wk	
Trend Projection (Curve Fitting)	VG	G	G	P	2 days	
CAUSAL						
Regression Models	G - VG	G - VG	P	VG	1-2 mo	
Econometric Model	s G - VG	VG - E	G	E	2+ mos	
Input-Output Mode	els NA	G - VG	G - VG	F	6+ mos	
Leading Indicator	P - G	P - G	VP	G	1+ mo	
Life-Cycle Analysis (S-Curves)	P	P - G	P - G	P - G	1+ mo	

# EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTED FORECASTING TECHNIQUES

	Accuracy			Turning		
-	Short = 3 mos	Medium 3 mo - 2 yr	Long = 2 yrs	Point ID	Cost Estimated	
QUALITATIVE						
Delphi	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	>\$16,700	
Market Research	6.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	>\$25,000	
Panel Consensus	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	>\$3,800	
Historical Analogy	2.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	>\$8,300	
TIME SERIES						
Moving Average	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	>\$400	
Exponential Smoothing	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	>\$400	
Box-Jenkins	5.5	3.0	1.0	3.0	>\$1,900	
Trend Projection (Curve Fitting)	5.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	>\$800	
CAUSAL						
Regression Models	4.5	4.5	2.0	5.0	>\$8,300	
Econometric Models	4.5	5.5	4.0	6.0	>\$16,700	
Input-Output Models	NA	4.5	4.5	3.0	>\$50,000	
Leading Indicator	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	>\$8,300	
Life-Cycle Analysis (S-Curves)	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	>\$8,300	

## BUSINESS CYCLE EXAMPLE LEADING INDICATORS

Based on analyses of the behavior of more than 400 statistical indicators over a long period of time by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Published monthly by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, as <u>Business Cycle Developments</u>.

SERIES	SOURCE	AVERAGE LEAD
Business failures, liabilities	Dun & Bradstreet	9 months
Industrial common stock prices	Dow-Jones & Co.	6 months
New orders for durable goods	Department of Commerce	6 months
Residential building contracts	F.W. Dodge Corporation	5 months
Commercial and industrial building contracts	F.W. Dodge Corporation	3.5 months
Average hours worked per week	Bureau of Labor Statistics	3.5 months
New incorporations	Dun & Bradstreet	3 months
Wholesale price index (28 basic commodities)	Bureau of Labor Statistics	3 months