

Report Sections: Methodology

Bowker COMM 390

Image courtesy etftrends.com

Definition

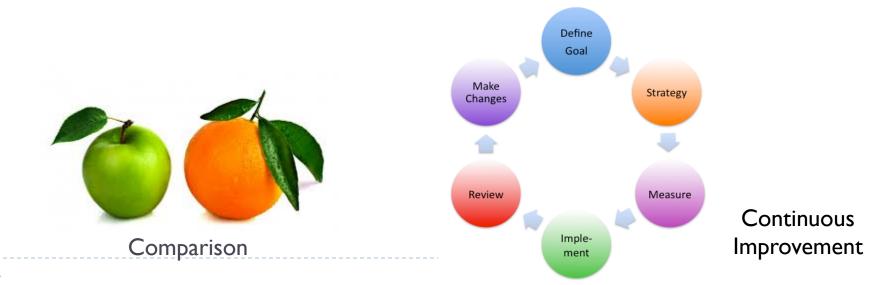
- A methodology is usually a guideline <u>system</u> for solving a problem, with specific components such as phases, tasks, methods, techniques and tools. (Wikipedia)
- It shows your reader how you addressed the problem and provides them with an understanding of how you arrived at your conclusion.
- It also gives them confidence in your findings.





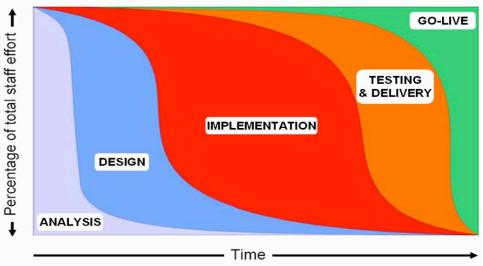
Methodology

- Methodology answers the questions: how do we determine (find out) what we need to know?
- Identifies the process we will use to come to a conclusion.
- Identifies the tools we need to answer the problem.
- Identifies specific components such as phases, tasks, methods, techniques and tools



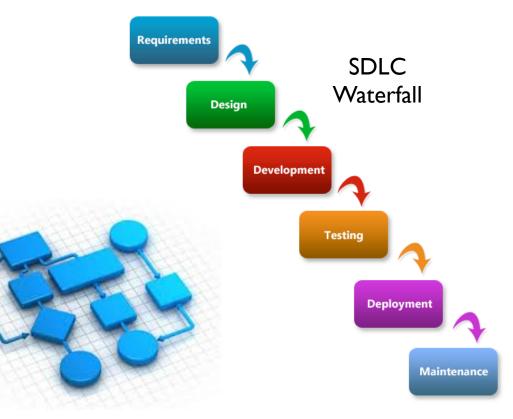
Phases

- Methodologies often include a timeline that identifies a number of phases and deliverables within each phase. For example:
- A **Pilot Phase** will allow us to test the product in one region before implementing it across the country.
- The Implementation Phase will not be undertaken until we have 80% confidence the project will meet specified sales targets.



Sample Methodologies

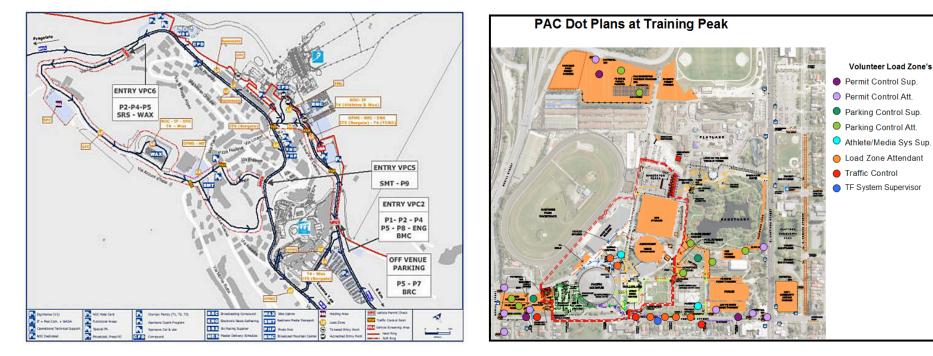
- Summary of research primary & secondary
- Survey
- Interview
- Consultation
- Benchmarking
- Options evaluation
- Scenario Planning
- Mapping
- Modeling
- Simulations
- Case Studies
- Ratios



Flow Chart

Mapping

- Scenario Planning
- Dot Planning
- System Mapping
- Simulations



Financial Ratios & Data Analysis

Quick Ratio

Cash + Accounts Receivable
Ouick Ratio =

Current Liabilities

Accounts Receivable + Cash Equivalents + Cash

Accruals + Accounts Payable + Notes Payable

= Sales Inventory

Inventory Turnover

Iumover

= Cost of Goods Sold
Average Inventory



More Methodologies



Prioritizing

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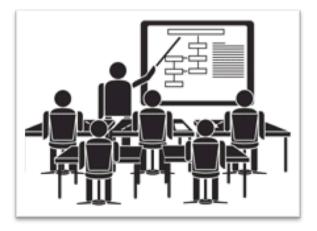




Interviews

Focus Groups





Training

Example Survey

- "How Did We Do?"
 - Were our staff friendly?
 - Did you get what you came for?
 - Did you get what you came for quickly?
- "Was the product what you expected?"
 - Measures your communication
- "Was the product satisfactory?
 - Measures your quality.

Interpreting the Data

- Once you have collected data (e.g. from a survey or interview, using ratios or scenario planning), you must interpret it to determine what it tells you.
- Provide a thorough description of the data and follow it up with a detailed analysis of how and why it works.

Interpreting the Data

A focus group survey for Yellow Cab identifies the following:

2

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- Overall service
- Friendliness of drivers
- Helpfulness of drivers
- Timeliness of pickup
- Timeliness of arrival
- Safety



Responses are rated 1-5 where 1 is very poor and 5 is excellent.

Describe the methodology used and then provide an analysis of the data.

Response

- A focus group of select individuals was created. The focus group was then asked to complete a questionnaire identifying how they felt about various aspects of service ranking their responses on a scale of 1-5.
- Overall the focus group found that drivers are friendly and drive well enough, however they were displeased with dispatch and wished drivers would be more helpful.

Identifying Your Methodology

A prospecting company is planning to look for gold and quartz in the Yukon north of Whitehorse.

What methodologies might they consider before they get started?

OR

A marketing agency is trying to get a very big and important account for Snickers and Mars.

What methodologies should they employ before making their pitch?

Measuring Performance

- What measure will you use to identify success?
- Key Performance Indicators (KPI)
 - Quantitative
 - Quality Control
 - Financial
 - Sustainability
 - Personal Satisfaction
 - Customer Satisfaction
 - Team Strength

