

Using Business Analyst to Benchmark Your Way to Success

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Abstract

Benchmarking is an essential and sometimes overlooked skill. It can help us to provide context, set meaningful targets, gain insight into trends, and evaluate performance relative to a business strategy or value proposition. This presentation will describe 8 techniques to improve location analytics for retail applications. The techniques are analogous to 8 scientific tools, which are: 1) The Mass Spectrometer, 2) The Telescope, 3) The Microscope, 4) The Scale, 5) The Black Light, 6) The Funnel, 7) The Petri Dish and 8) The Mirror. Each tool will be translated into an analytics technique using an example from retail projects that used Esri Business Analyst and the Spatial Statistics toolbox. After the data has been created through the analytics process, it can be transformed into a dashboard that provides business value and improves operational decisions.

This presentation expands upon my UC 2015 presentation (4 Lessons in Creating a New Trade Area Methodology for Retail Stores) and it is inspired by the 8 techniques from the “Seven Data Story Types” described by [Ben Jones](#) who based his data visualization techniques on Christopher Booker’s [The Seven Basic Plots: Why We Tell Stories](#). The benchmarking techniques are not necessarily new ideas, but innovation and insight are often the result of a *process* and not an epiphany. The goal of this presentation is to encourage analysts to develop their own analytical process to improve the business decisions for their organization.

Compose the scene



Get the light right

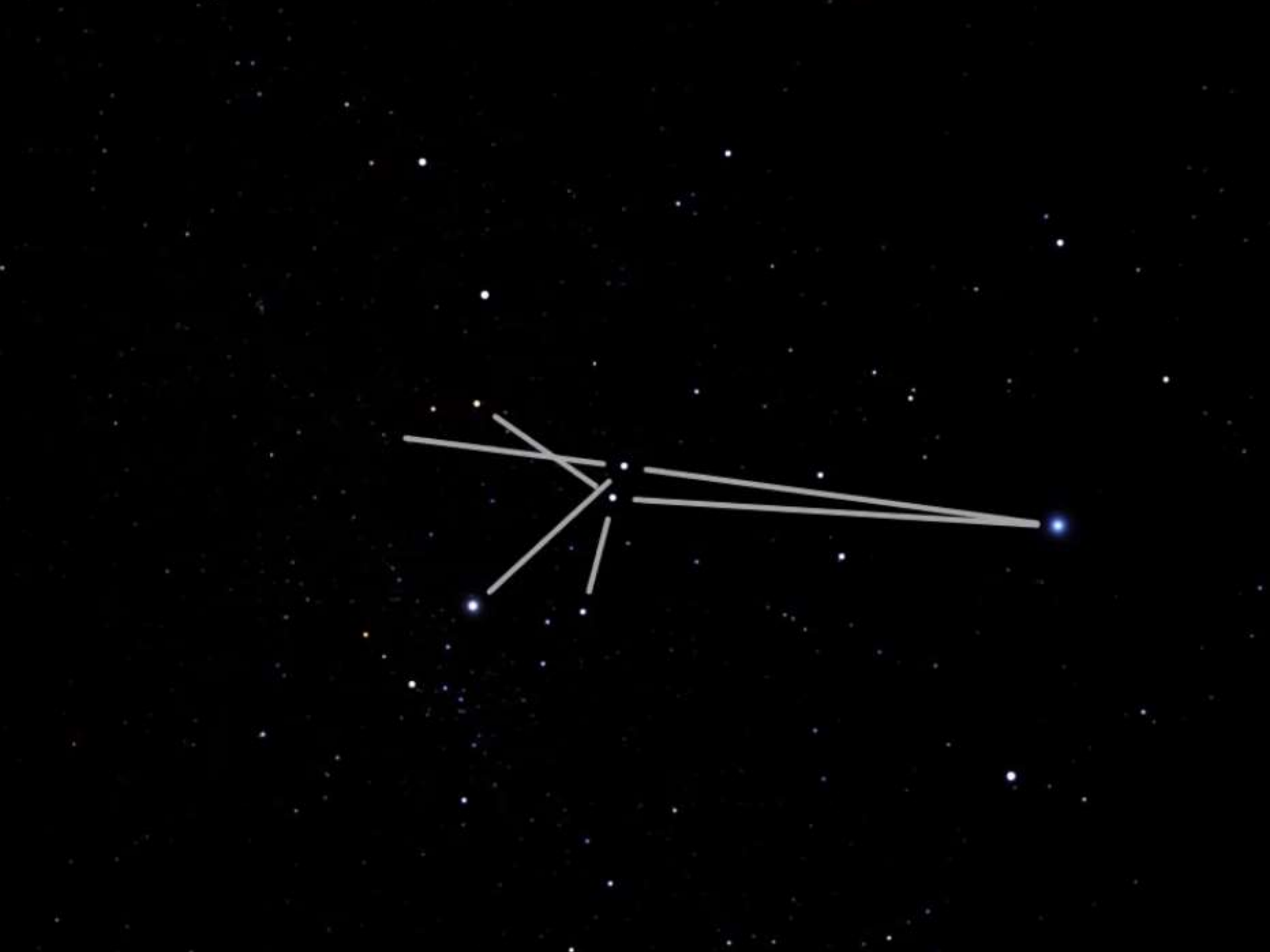


Sequential pattern
of search



Reveal the hidden
Show the relevance









Benchmark: A Point of Reference



8 Scientific Tools – 8 Techniques for Benchmarking

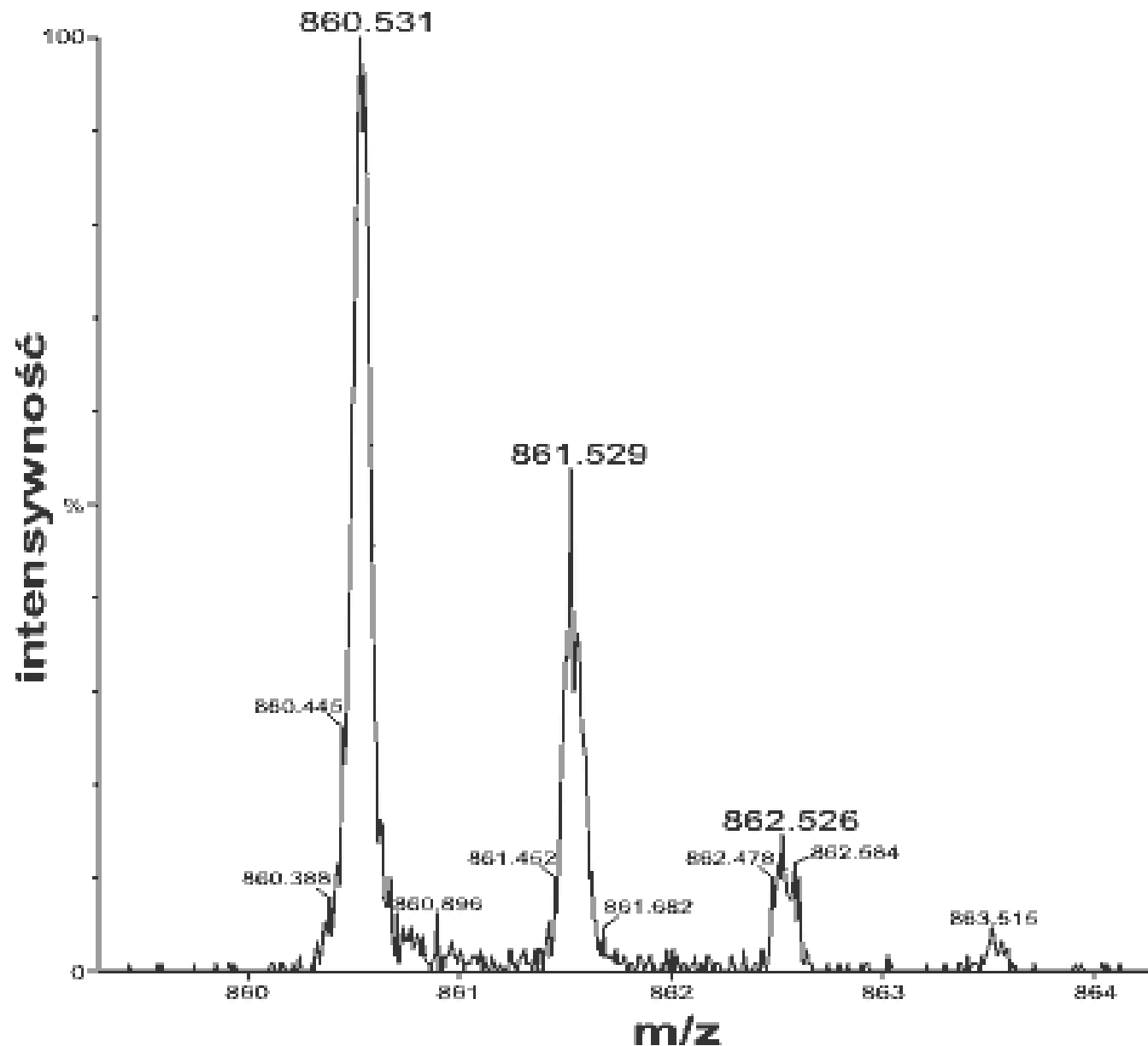
1. The Mass Spectrometer
2. The Telescope
3. The Microscope
4. The Scale
5. The Black Light
6. The Funnel
7. The Petri Dish
8. The Mirror

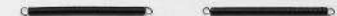
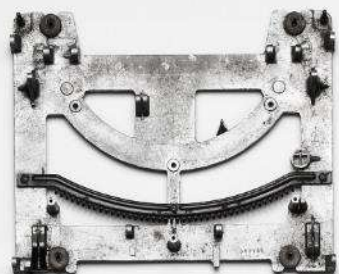


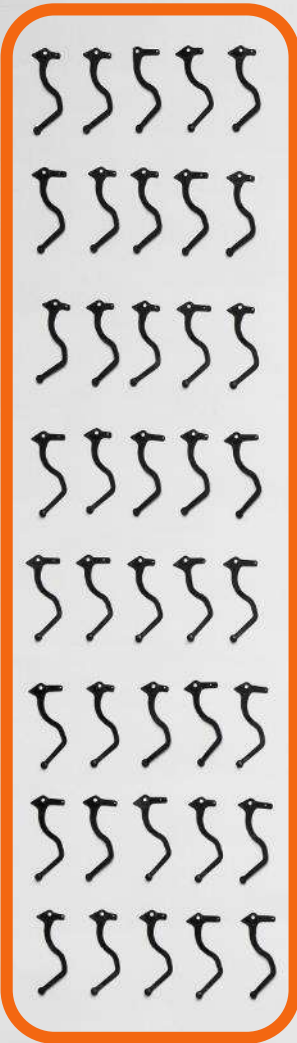
1) The Mass Spectrometer: Parts of the Whole



The Mass Spectrometer: Parts of the Whole



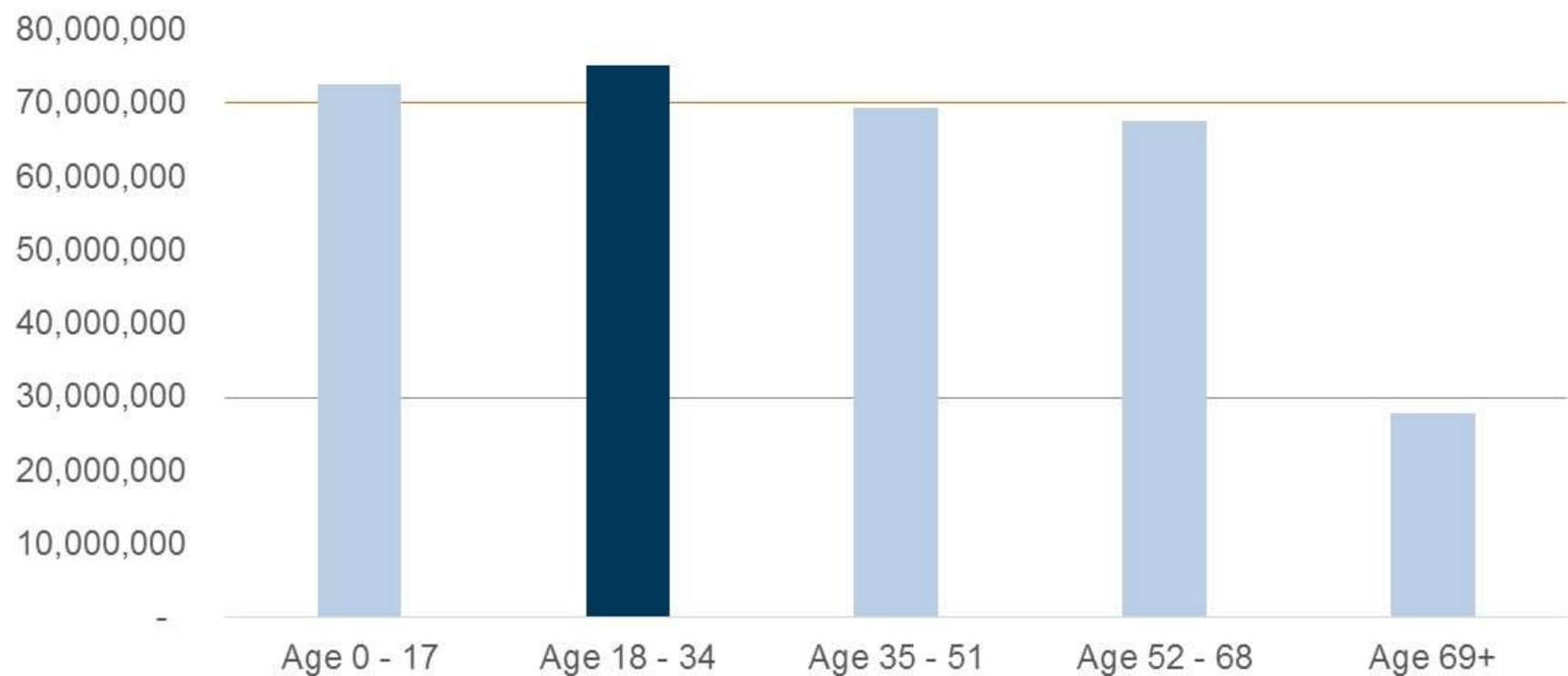




**Where are the best markets
for craft beer and pizza?**



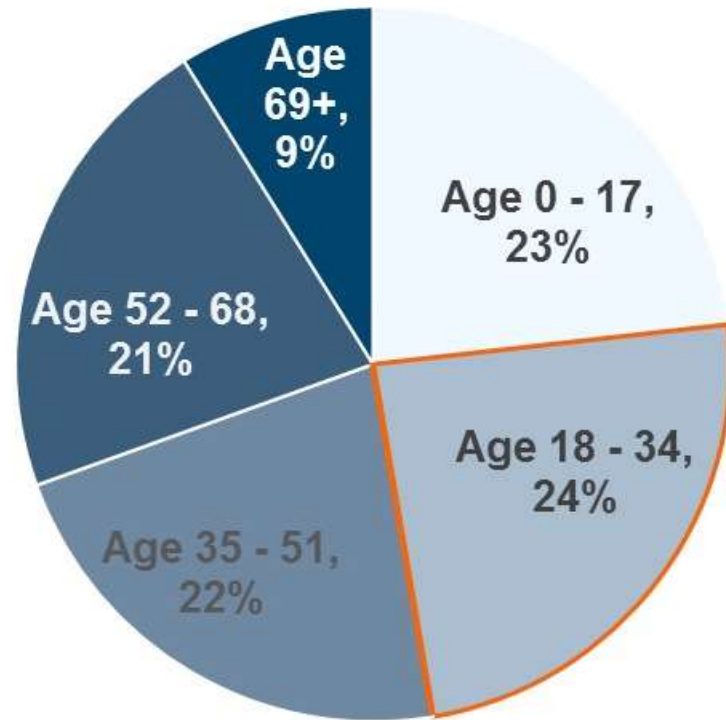
US Population by Age Groups



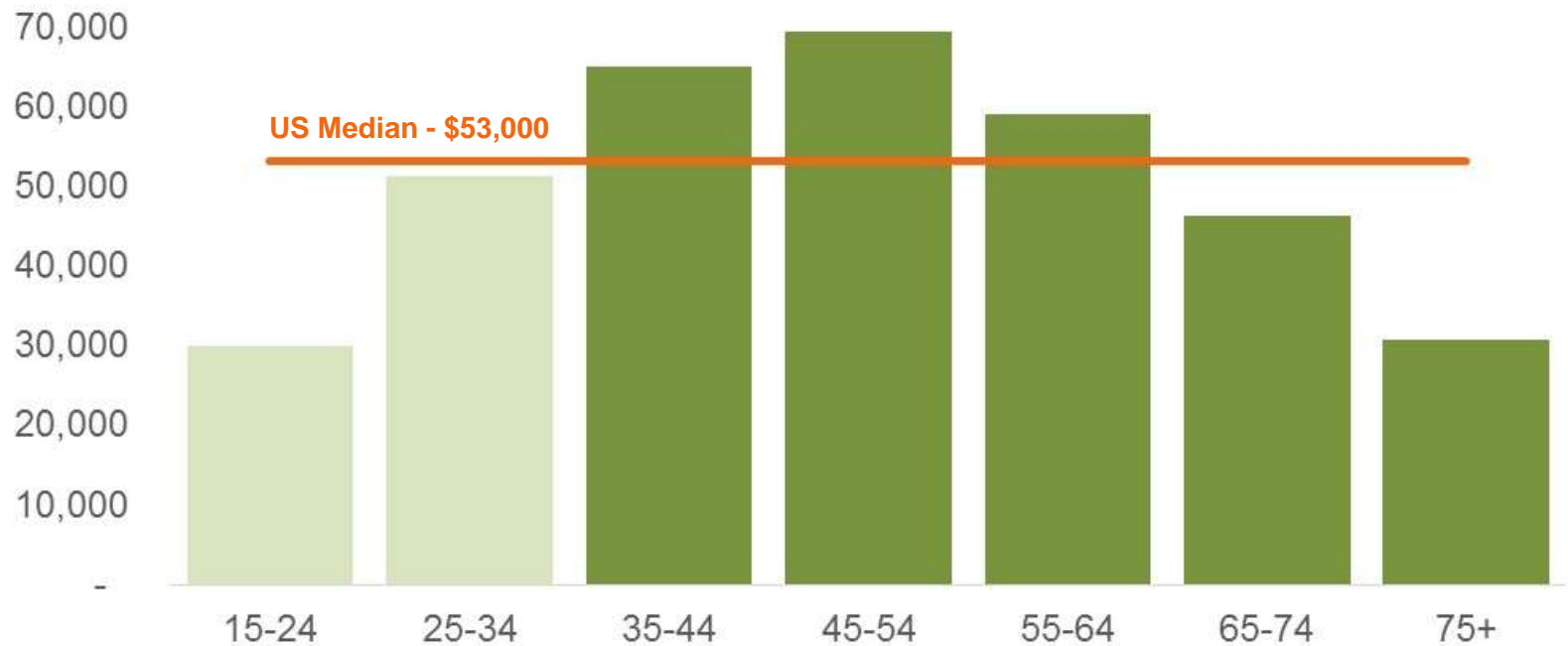
2015 Millennial Context in the US

- 24% of the US population
- Just slightly more than other groups, except those age 65+

US Population: Percent by Age

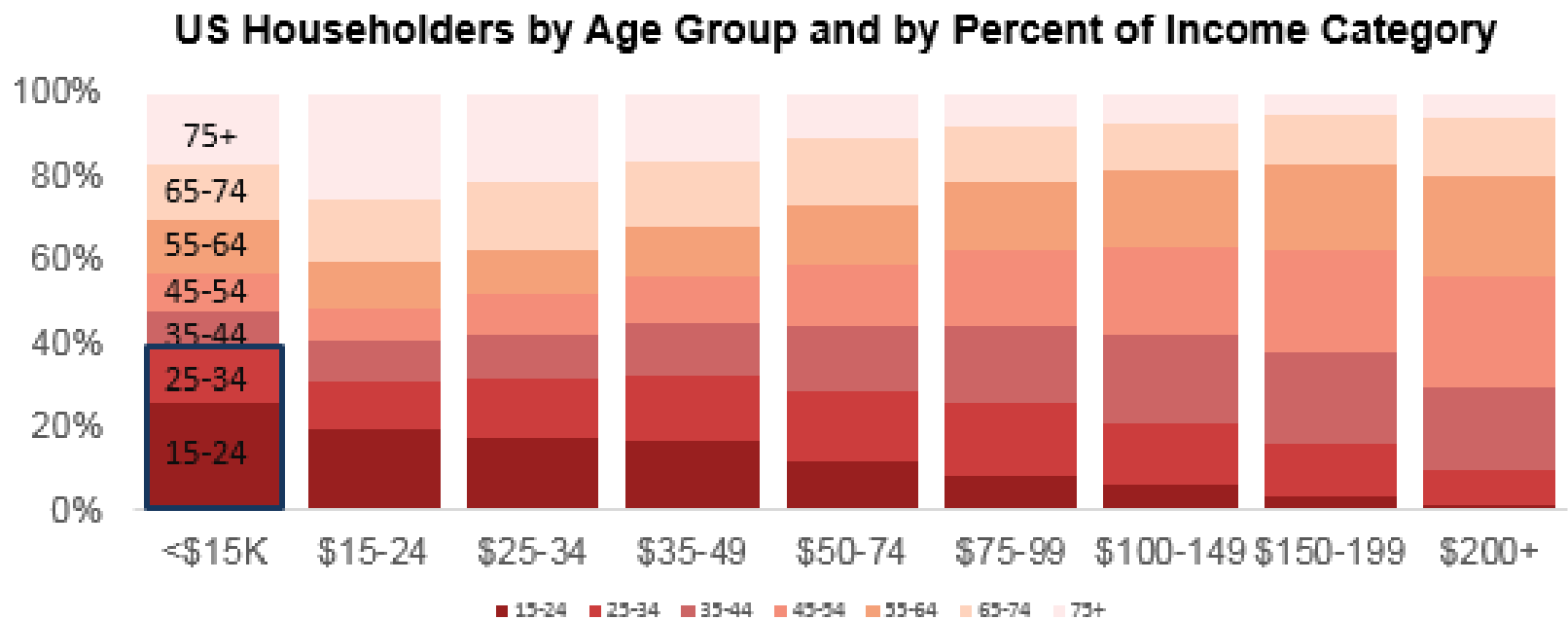


US Median Household Income by Age Group



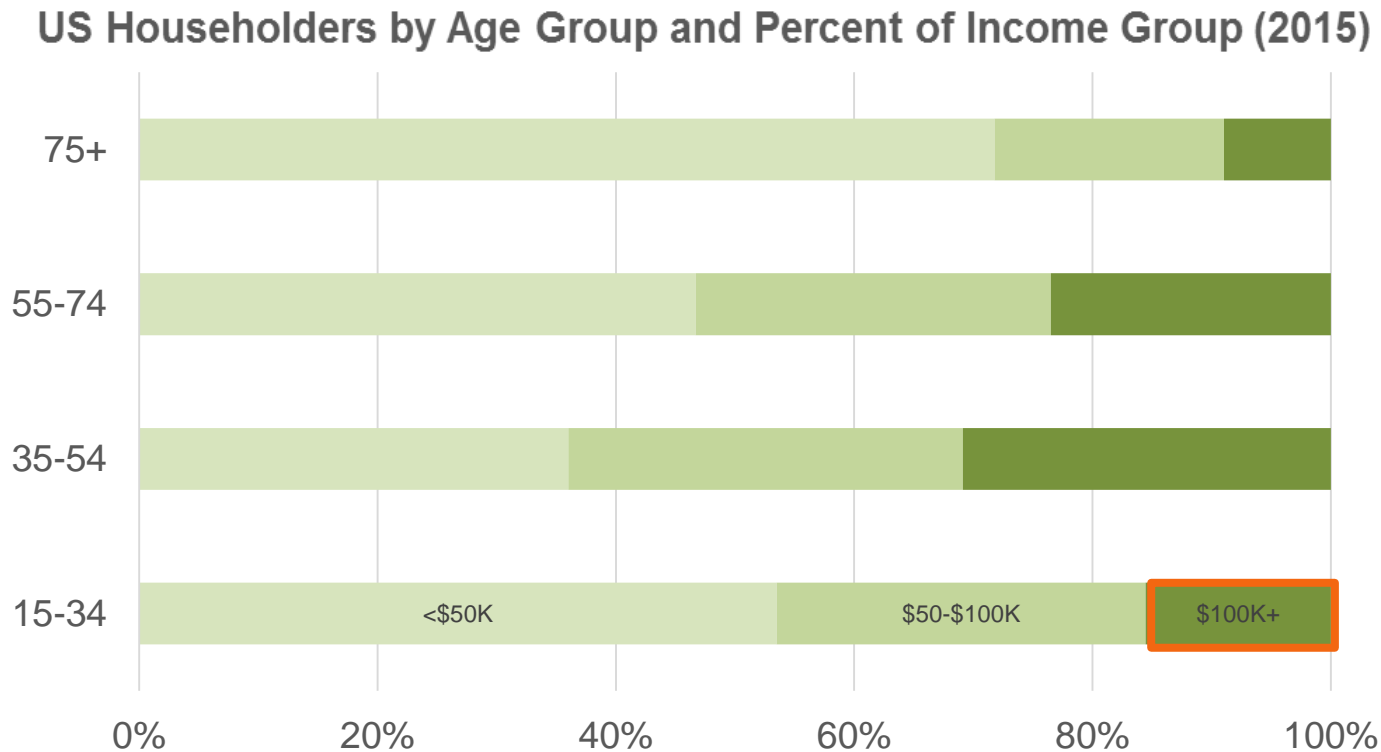
2015 Millennial Income Context in the US

- 42% of millennials make < \$15,000 in annual income.
- % of millennials in higher income categories is low compared to other age groups.



2015 Millennial Income Context in the US

- 53% of millennials make < \$50,000 in annual income.



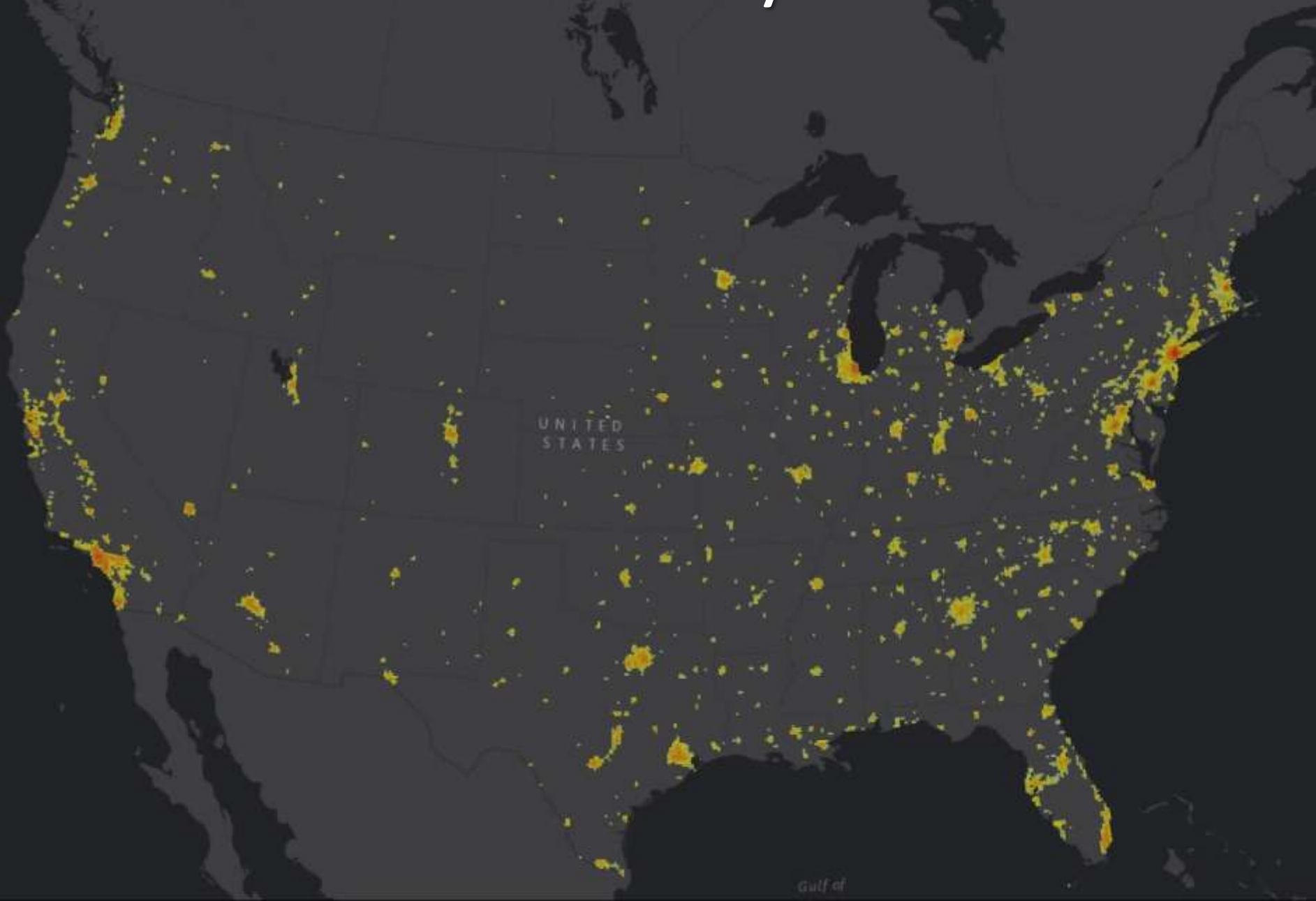
2) The Telescope: Zoom Out



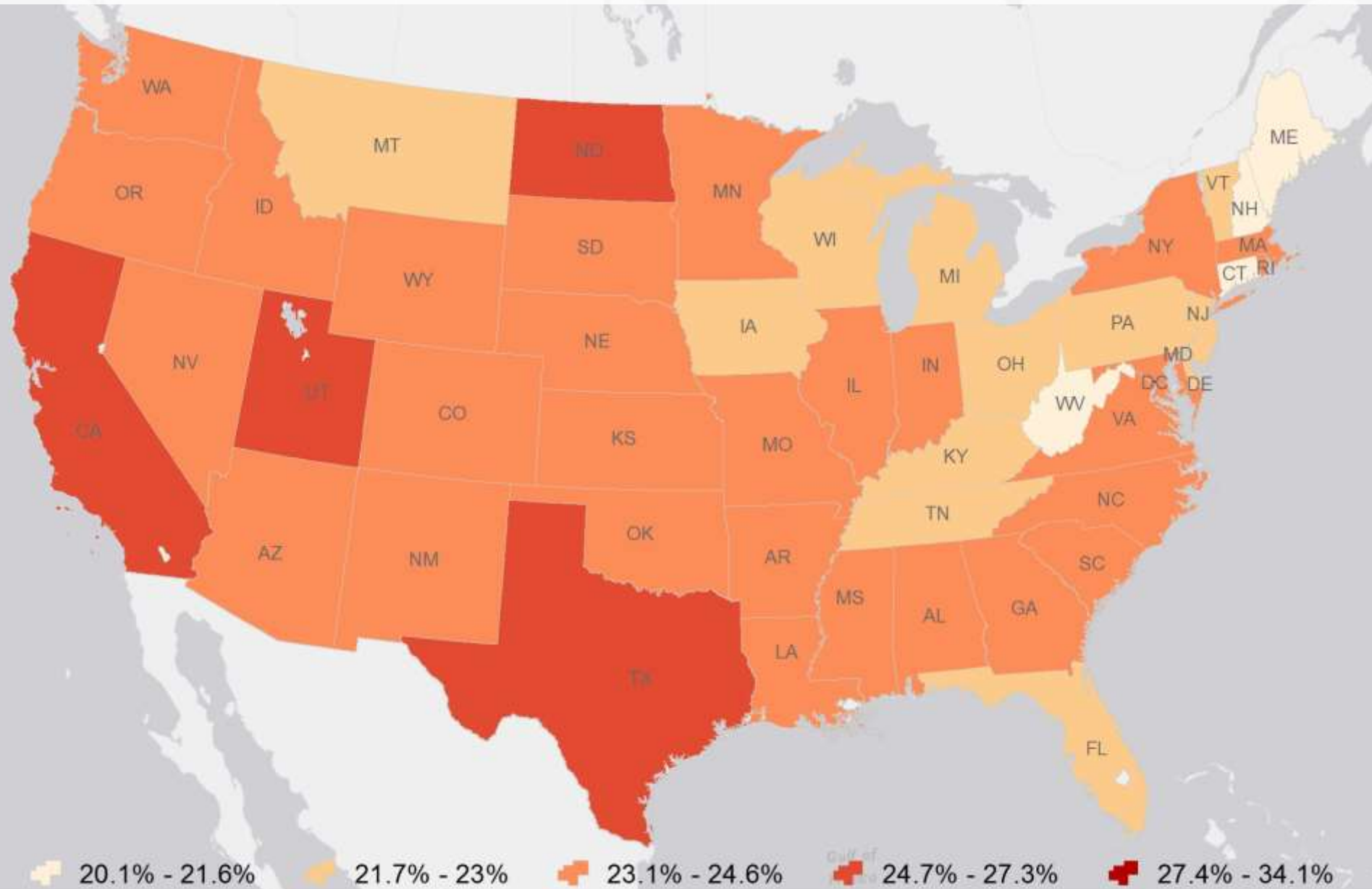




Millennial Density in the US



Percent Millennials by State



How to Calculate a Base Comparison Index

- First, calculate the percentage for your area of interest.
 - Washington D.C.'s population is about 34% millennials.
- Second, calculate the percentage for your base area.
 - The US 2015 Population is about 24% millennials.
- Divide the percentage of your area of interest by the base area and multiple by 100.
 - $(34.137\% / 23.615\%) * 100 = \text{an index of } 145$



Millennial Index by State

85 - 100 101 - 110 111 - 145



Millennial Percent Index by DMA

0 - 100

100 - 120

120 - 158



DMA Millennial Percent: Top 5



Number of Millennials Index: Top 10 DMAs



How to Calculate an Average Comparison Index

- First, calculate the values for each area and then the average of these values
 - The average number of millennials in DMAs is 358,076.390476
- Second, divide 100 by the average value
 - $100 / 358,076.390476 = 0.000279270017961998$
- Multiply each record by the result in the second step.
 - $[\text{Age18_34_CY}] * 0.000279270017961998$
 - This ensures that the average will always equal 100, which then serves as the benchmark.



3) The Microscope: Zoom In



An aerial photograph of San Francisco, California, showing the city's coastline, hills, and waterways. A semi-transparent green rectangular box is centered over the city, containing the text "San Francisco County".

San Francisco County



**Daly
City**

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood. The houses are arranged in a grid-like pattern with winding streets. A yellow rectangular box is centered over the middle of the image, containing the text 'Skyline Shopping Center'. In the background, there are rolling hills and a coastline with a beach and ocean waves on the right side.

**Skyline
Shopping
Center**

122°29'54"W 37°40'26"N elev 0.34m, eye alt 545.21 m

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood. A yellow rectangular text box is overlaid on the right side of the image. The background shows a mix of residential streets, houses, and a large undeveloped hillside in the upper left. A major road, Skyline Blvd, runs diagonally through the center of the image. Other visible streets include Central Ave, Highland Ave, Eaton Ave, Skyline Dr, and Hinkle Dr. The text 'Skyline Shopping Center' is written in bold black font within the yellow box.

**Skyline
Shopping
Center**



Pizza Site



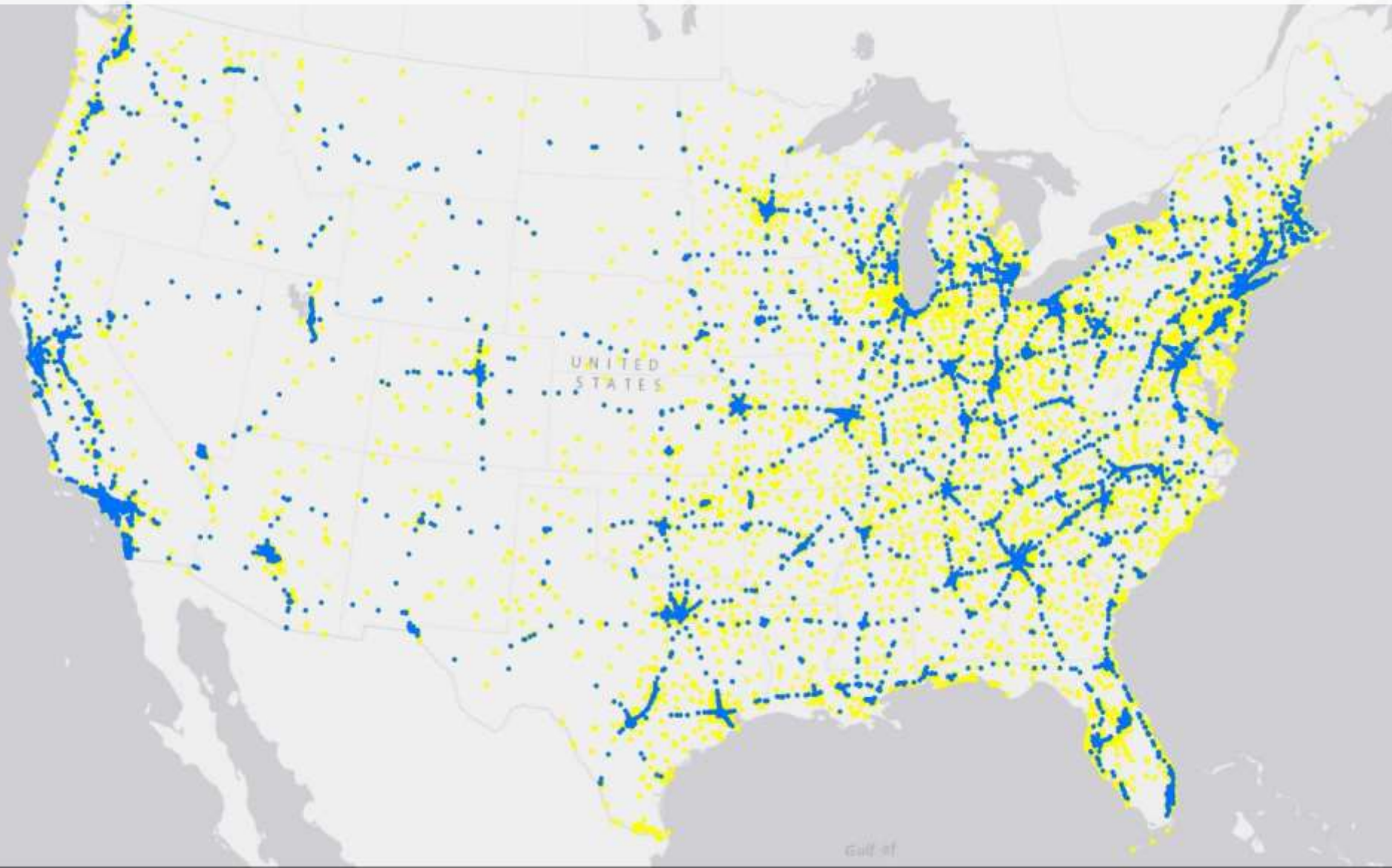
Refining Site Selection Criteria



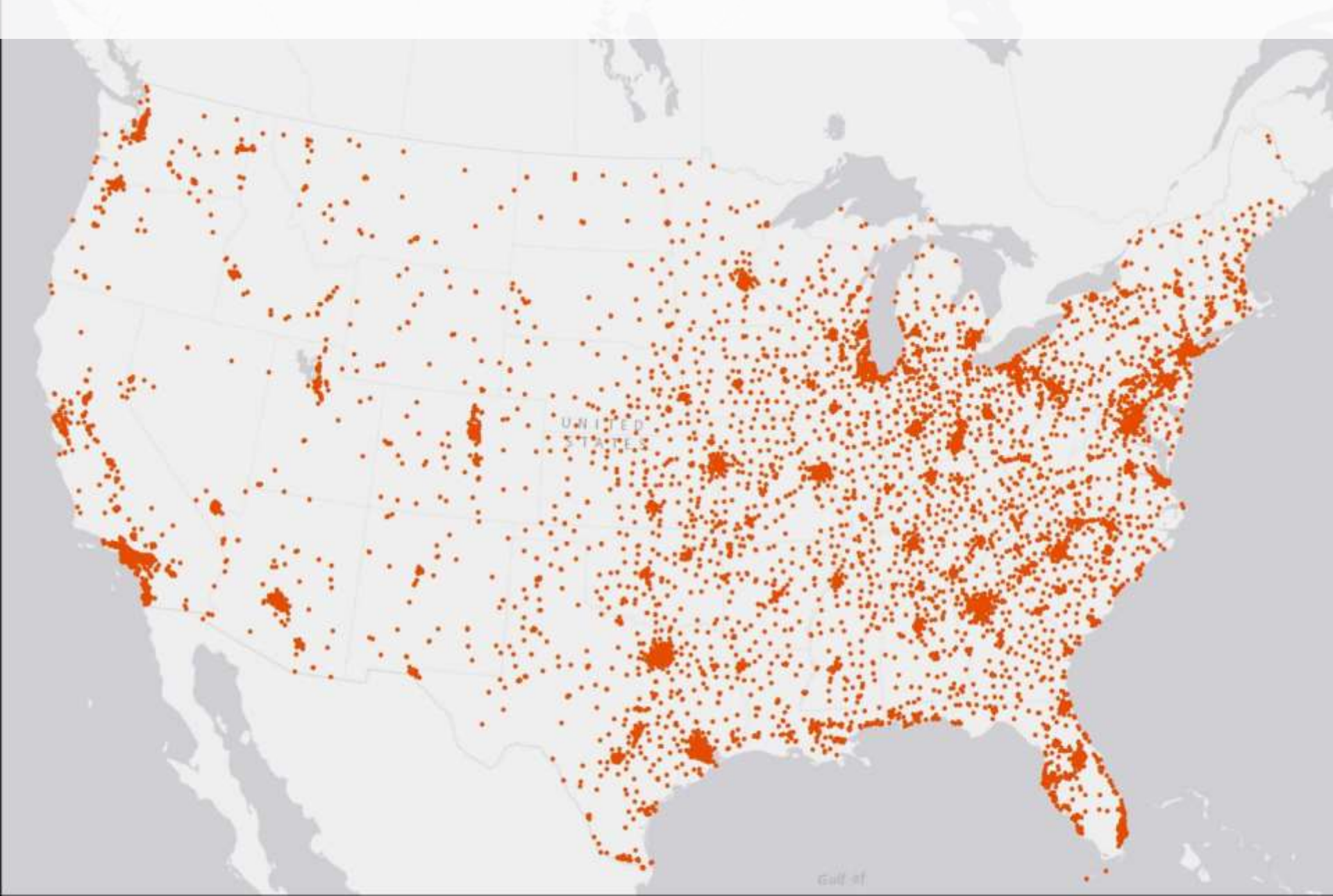
43,942 Highway Exits in the US



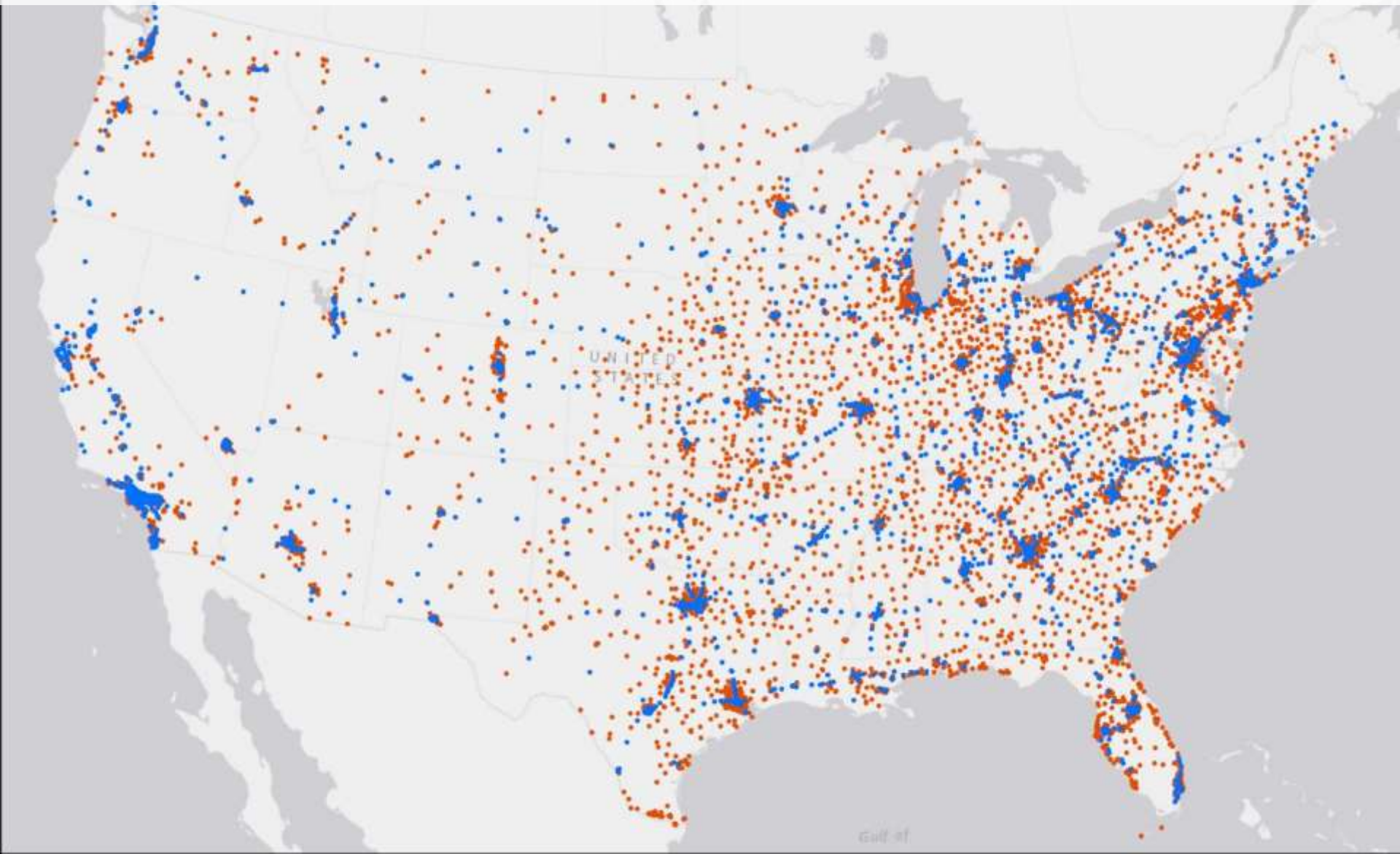
40% of McDonalds are within
1 Mile of a Highway Exit

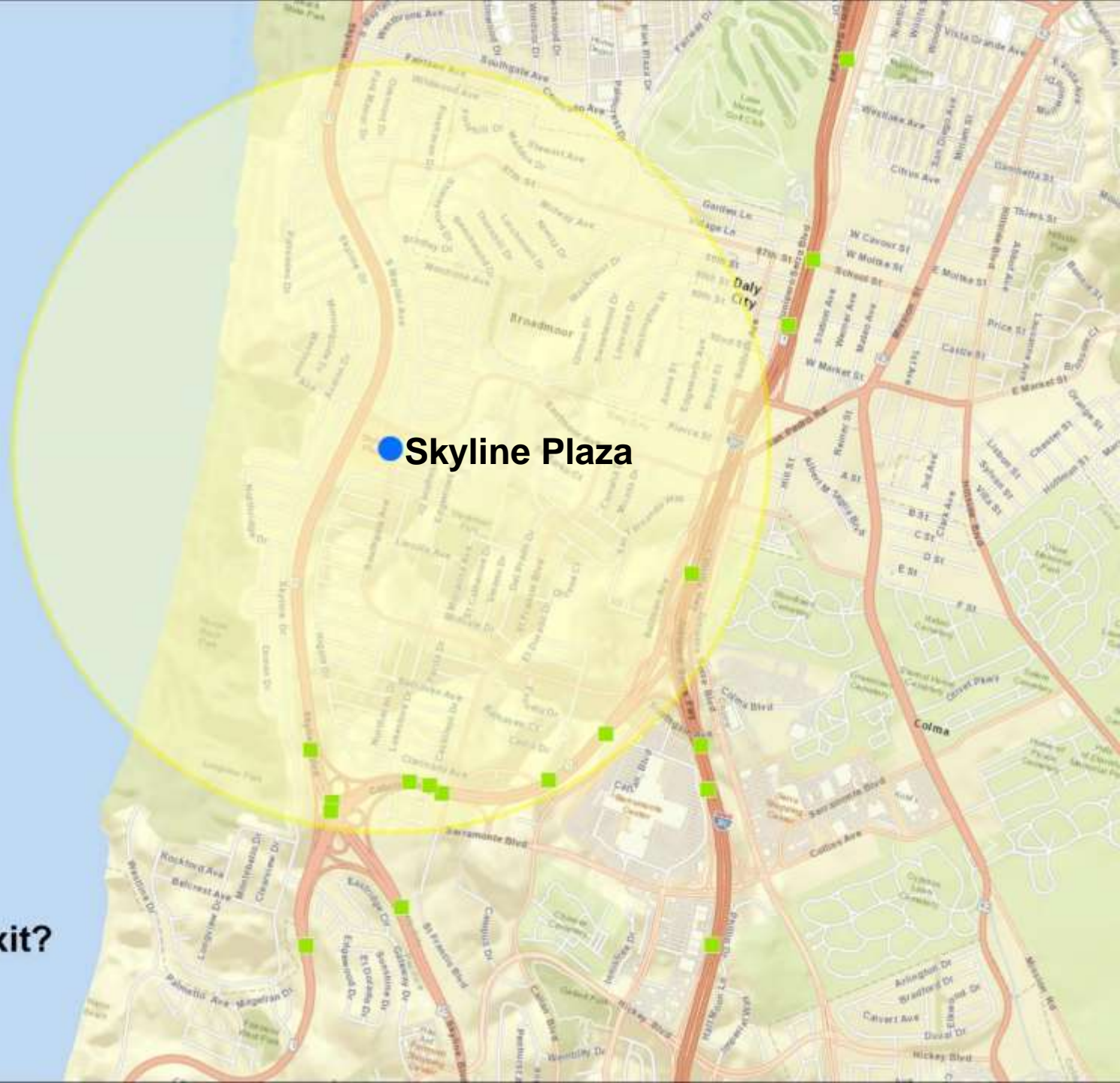


7400+ Pizza Hut Locations in the US



30% of Pizza Huts are within 1 Mile of a Highway Exit

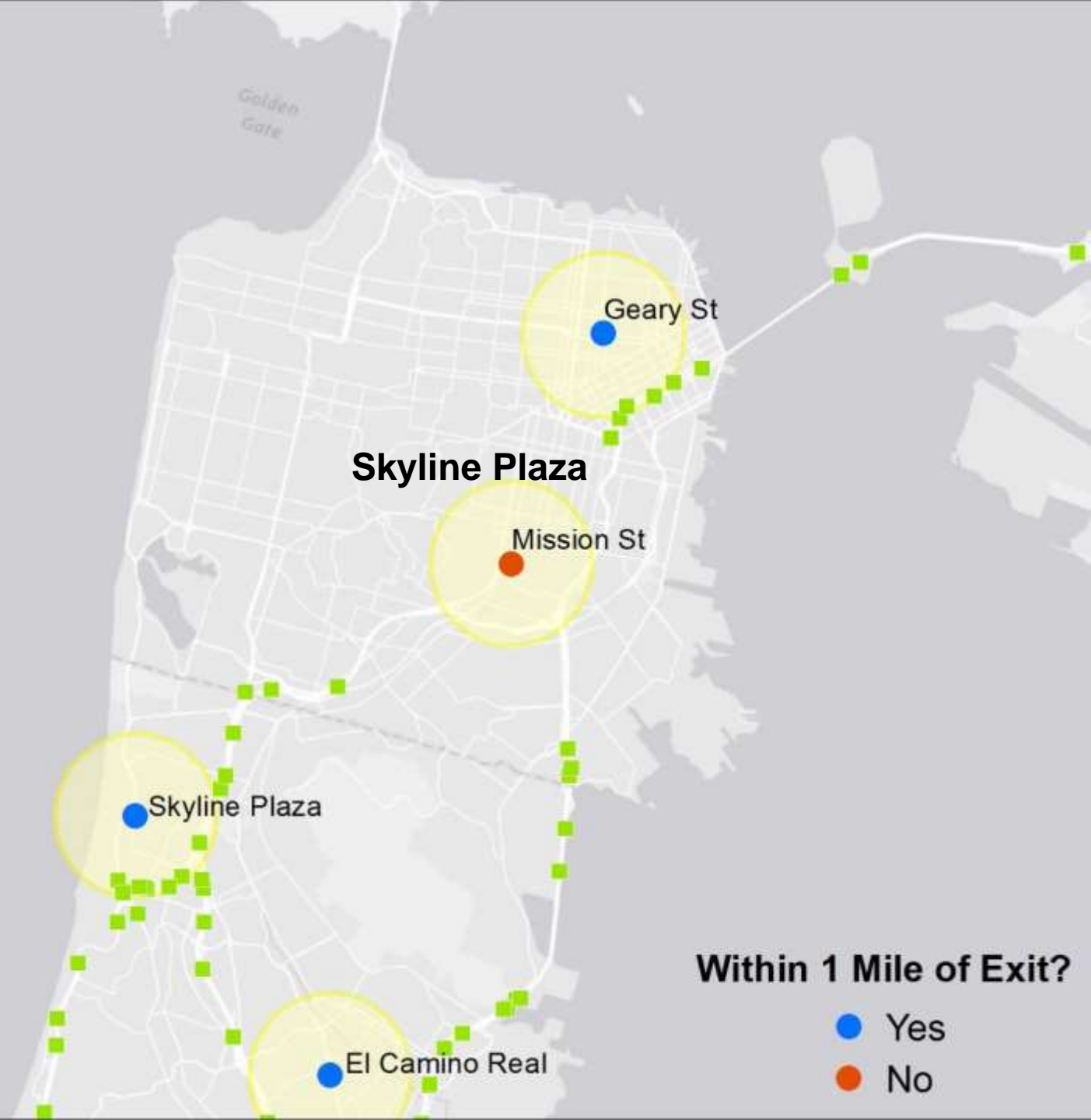




● Skyline Plaza

Within 1 Mile of Exit?

- Yes
- No



2055 Hilltop Dr
Redding, CA

Within 1 Mile of Exit?

- Yes
- No

4) The Scale: Show the Differences

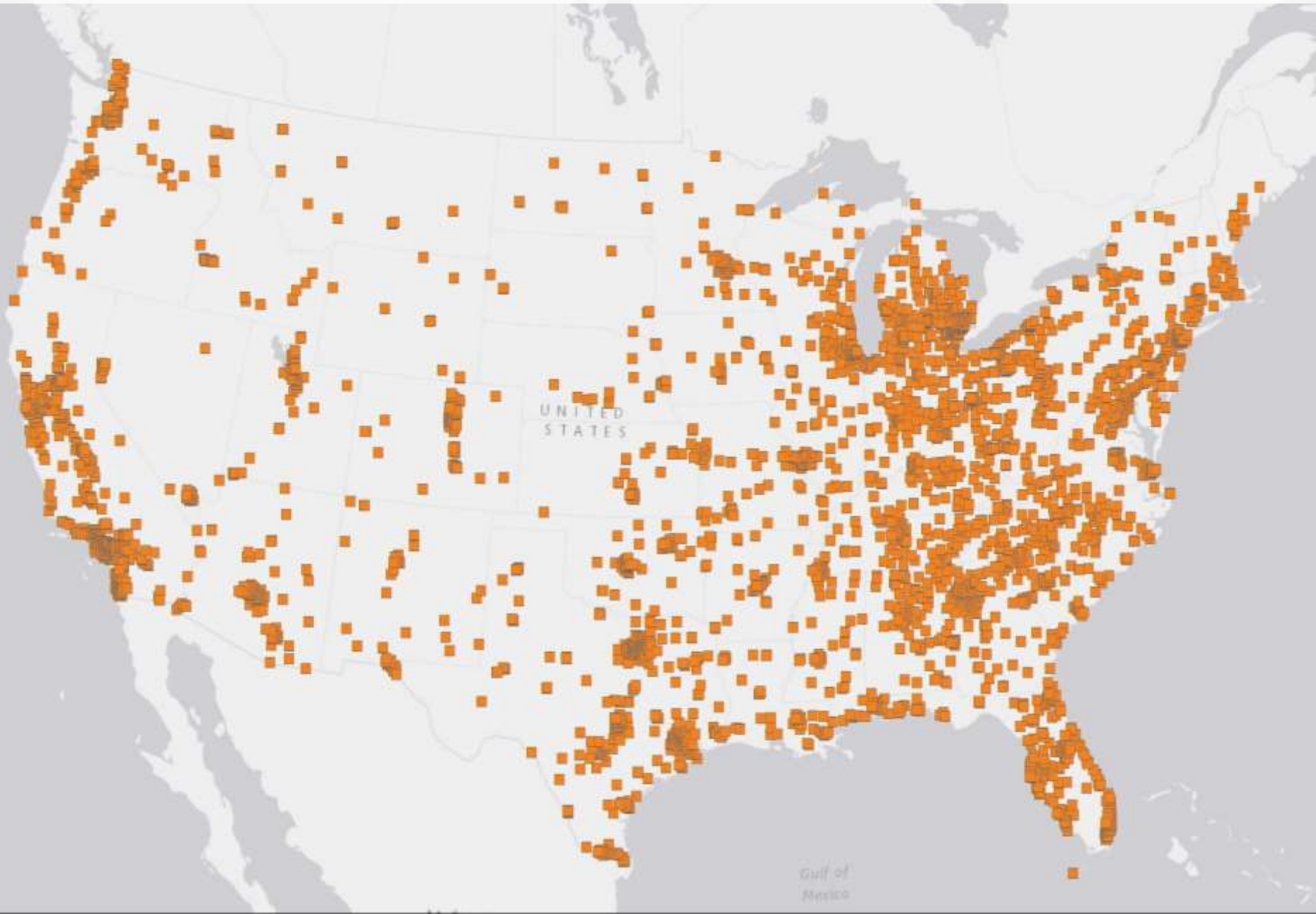




Comparing Customer Income Profiles



4200+ Little Caesars Pizza Locations



152 MOD Pizza Locations



Comparison of Major Pizza Chains in California

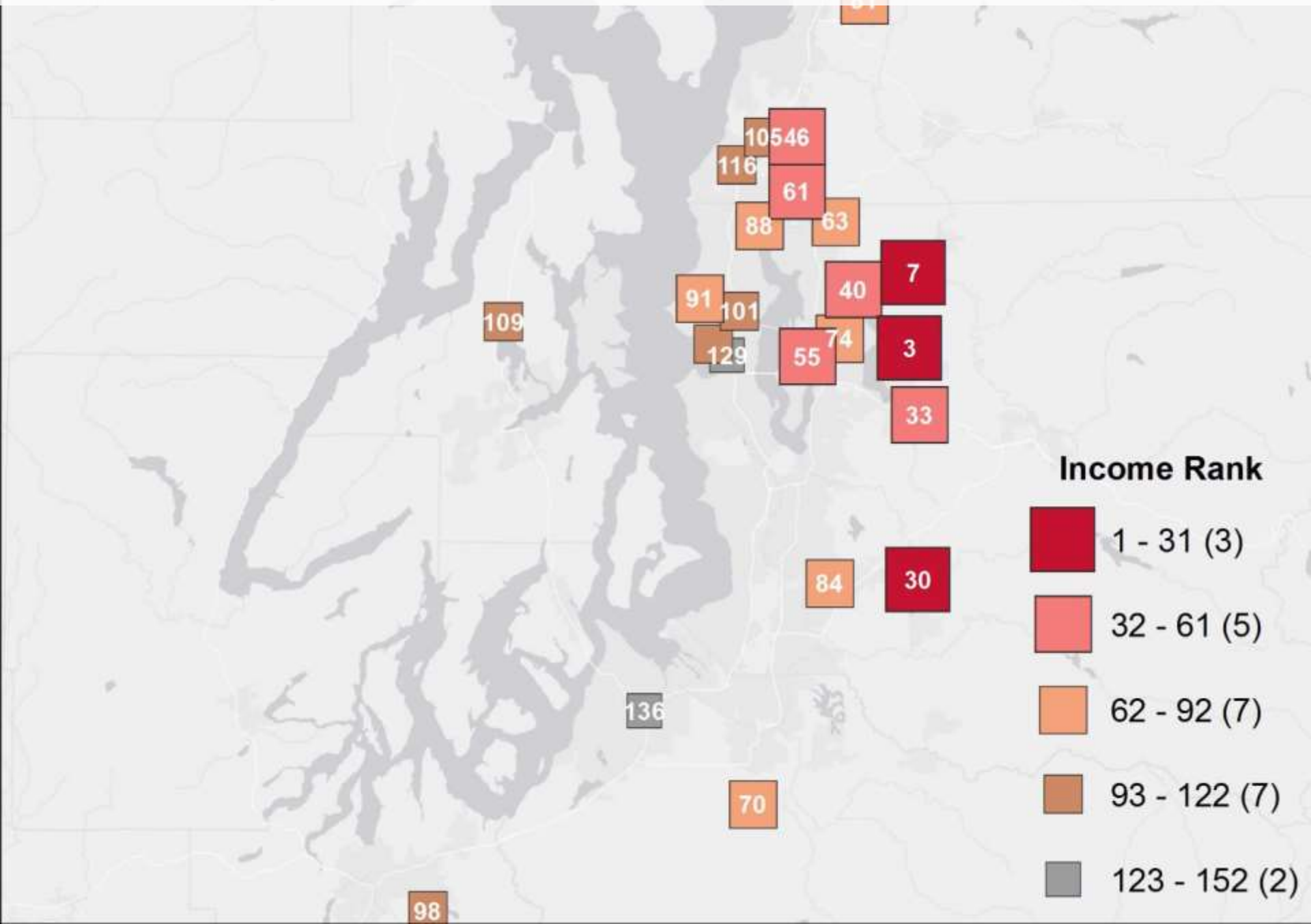
Competitor Average for 2-Mile Ring Areas	Average of 2015 Total Population	Average of 2015 Average Household Size	Average of 2015 Median Household Income
Little Caesars	69,969	3.06	\$54,193
Shakey's	99,752	3.22	\$55,949
Papa Murphy's	41,075	2.67	\$55,983
Me-n-Ed's	42,911	3.03	\$57,393
Domino's	71,866	2.86	\$59,284
Pizza Hut	84,619	3.09	\$59,844
Papa John's	80,387	2.90	\$61,334
Pizza Guys	62,917	2.97	\$61,659
Blast 825	39,333	2.60	\$62,613
Mountain Mike's	50,663	2.86	\$66,915
Pizza Rev	106,999	2.78	\$68,437
Round Table	55,323	2.76	\$68,642
Blaze	81,632	2.67	\$71,434
Pieology	64,763	2.90	\$74,737
Mod Super Fast	71,542	2.78	\$79,452

Traditional

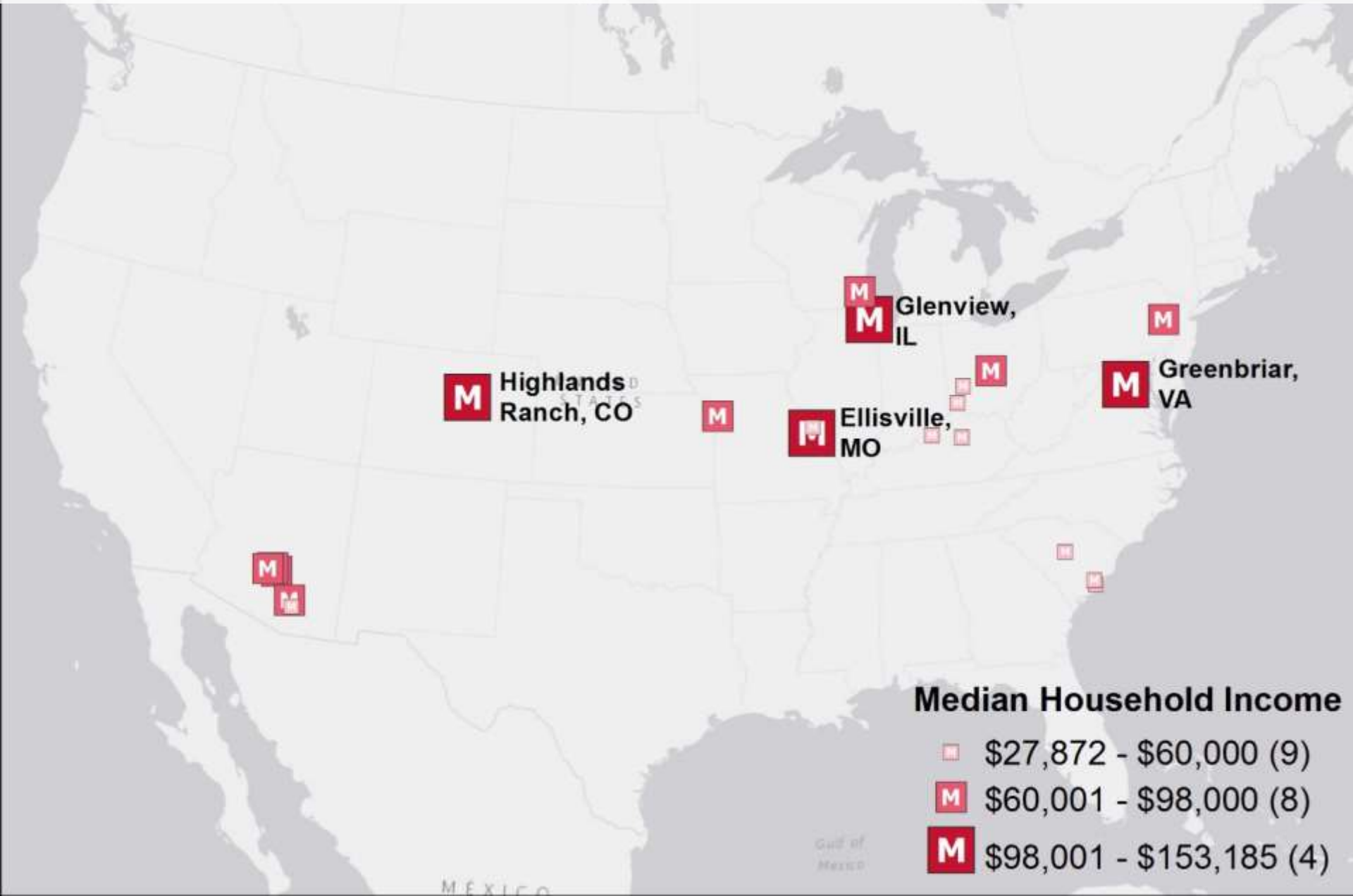


Fast Casual

How many locations are in the top 20% in the Seattle area?



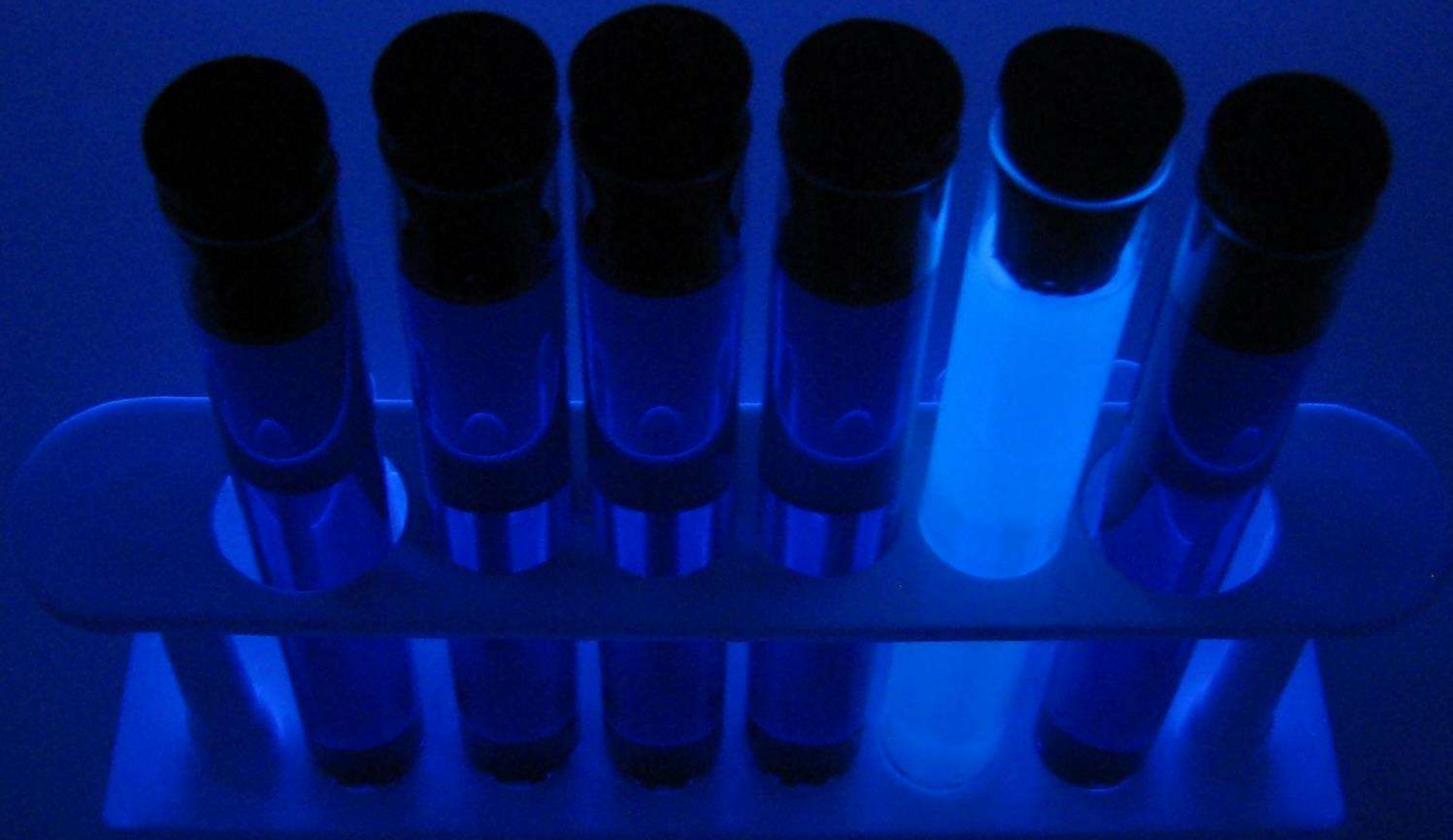
Which new MOD Pizza locations look like the top 20% in terms of median household income?



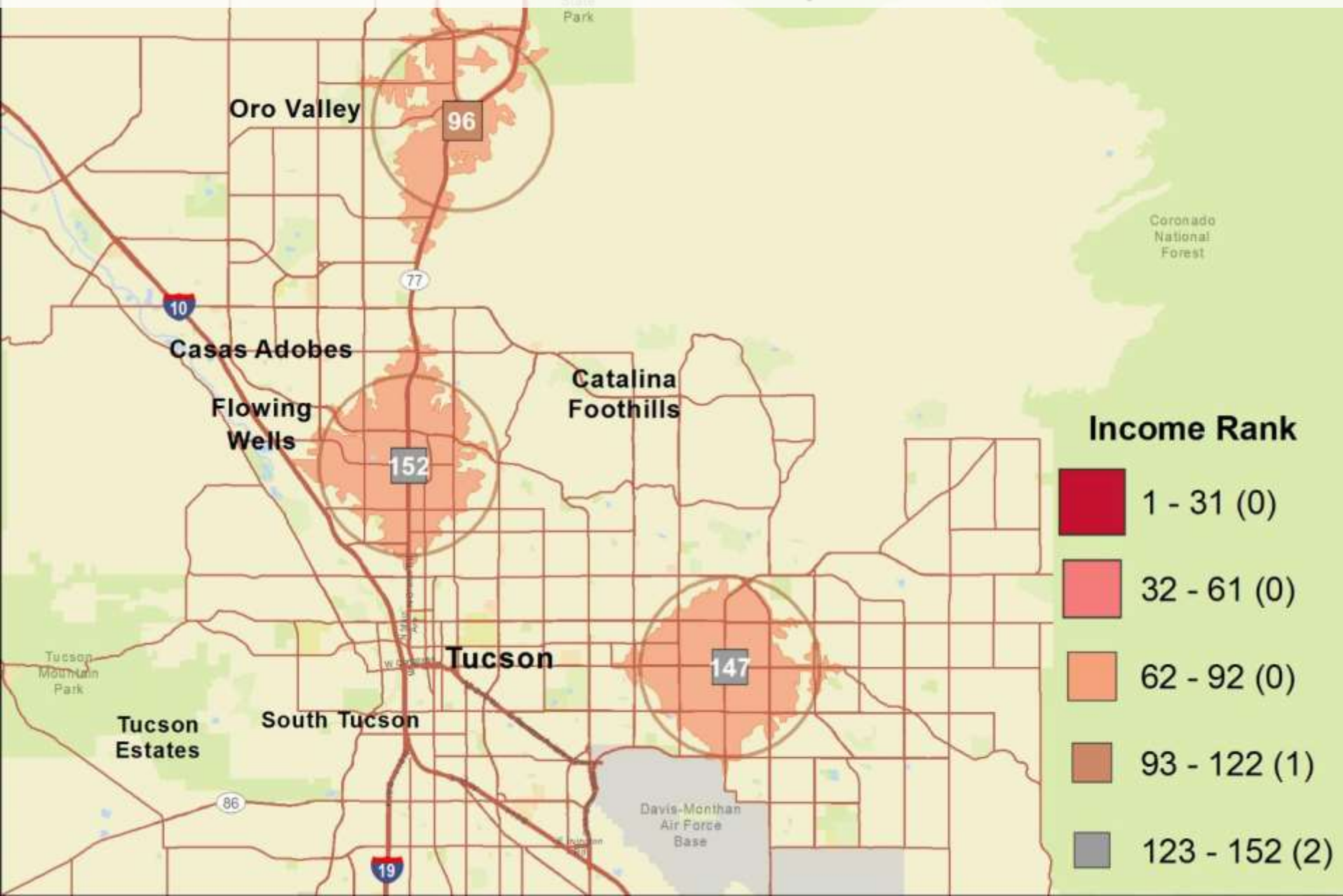
5) The Black Light: Find the Outliers



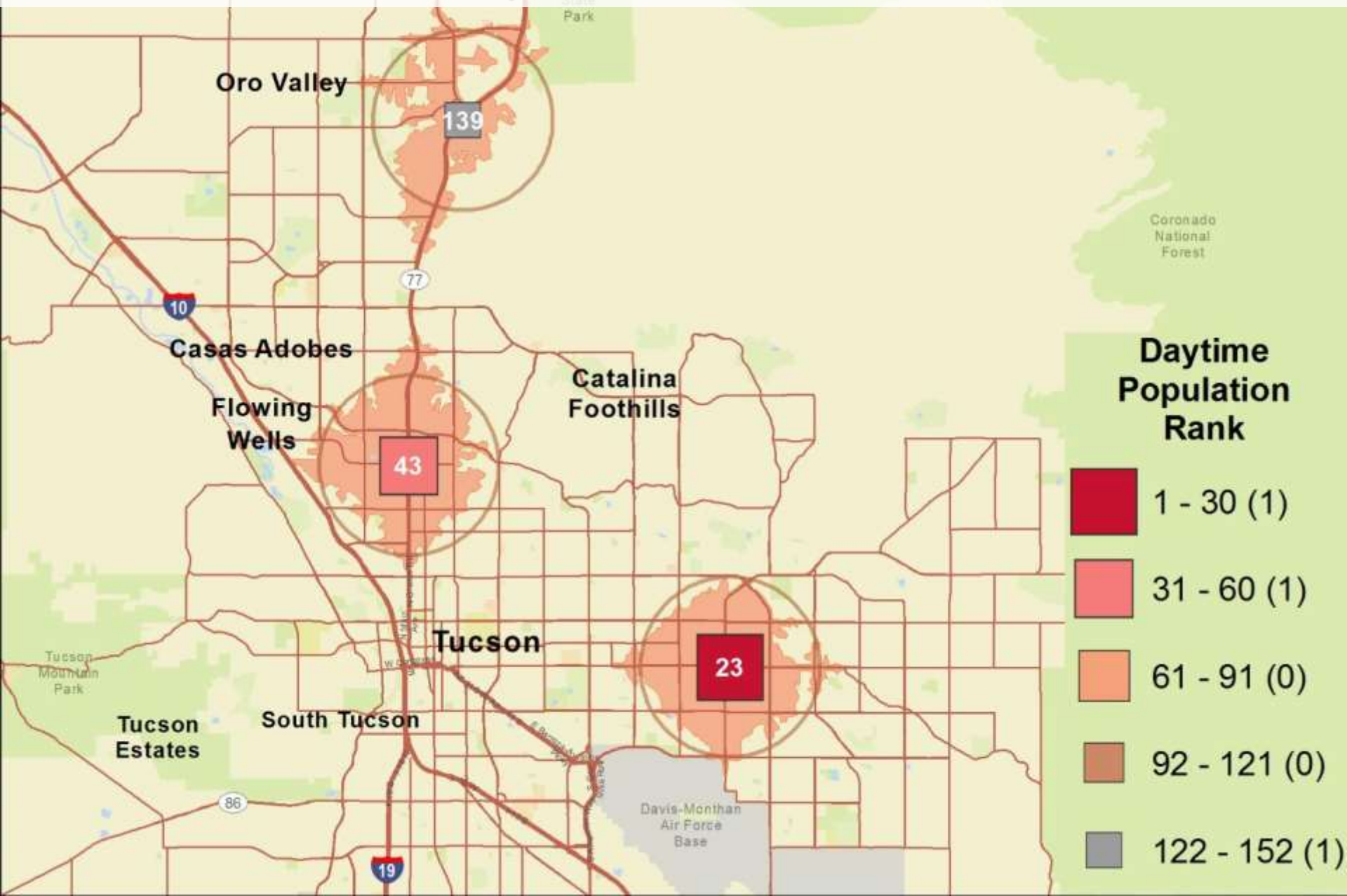
5) The Black Light: Find the Outliers



Why is median income the lowest for Flowing Wells (\$27,872) and can the site still be profitable?



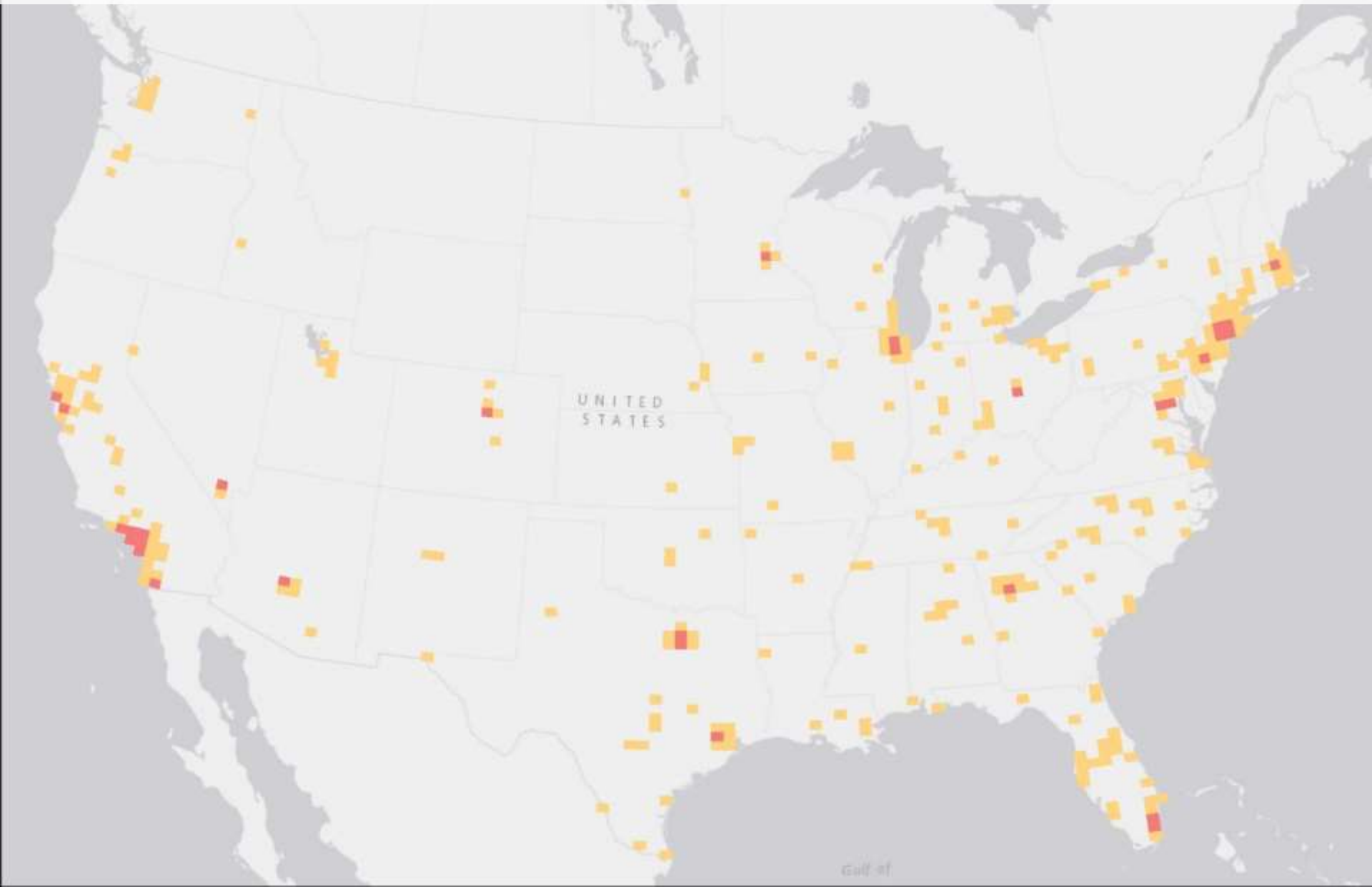
Daytime population for Flowing Wells (33,225) is in the top 40% of all MOD locations



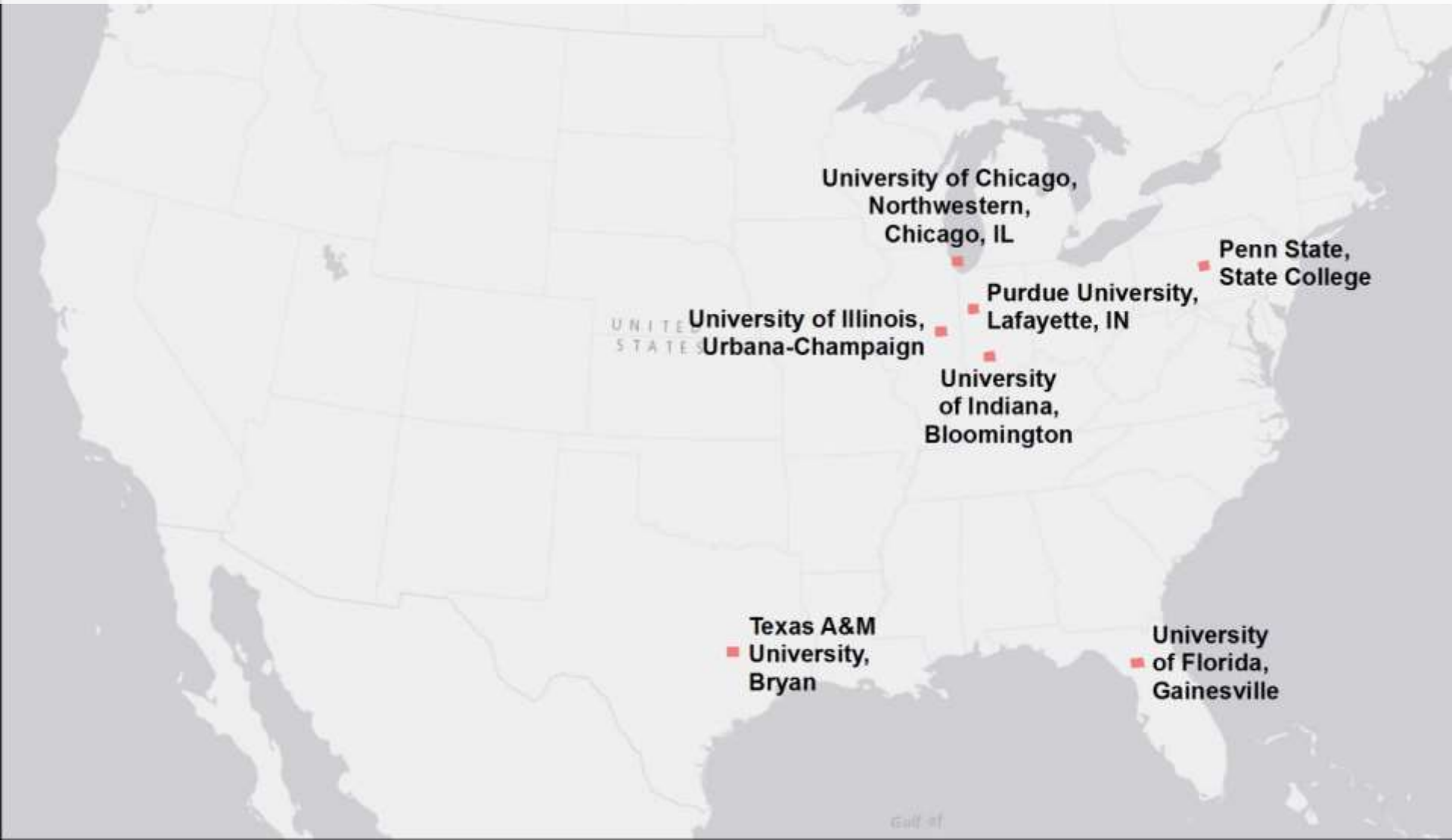
6) The Funnel: Combine and Intersect



Hot Spot Grid by Millennial Number



7 Areas that are 40% or more Millennial with 50,000 or more Millennials

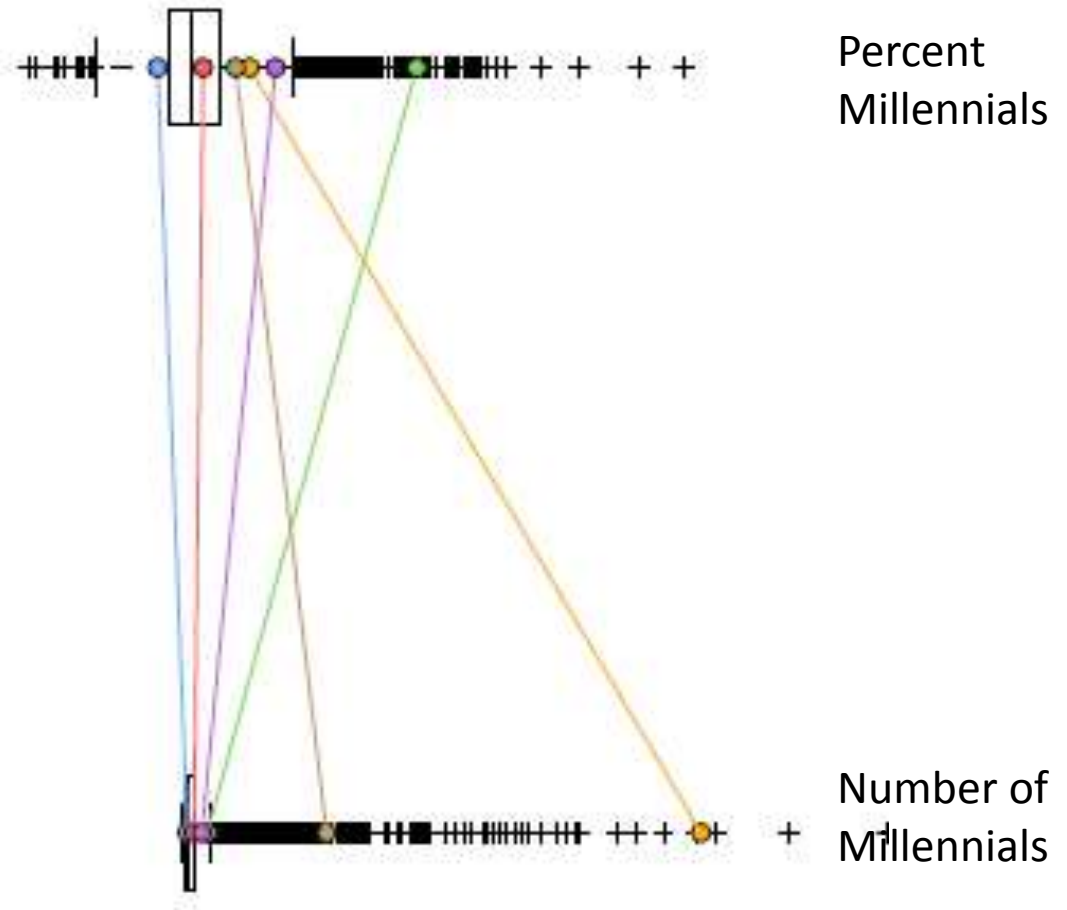


30 Hot Spot Grids that are 24% + and 300,000 + Millennials



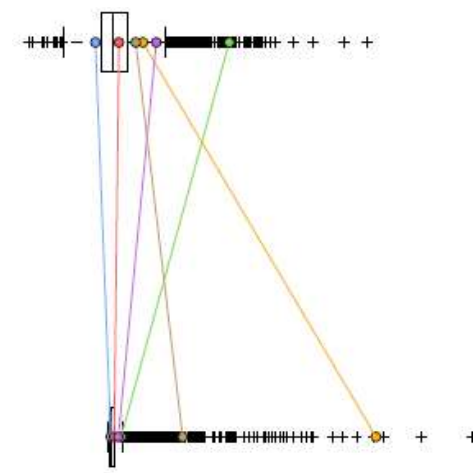
Grouping Analysis

- Using Grouping Analysis in the Spatial Statistics Toolbox, we can combine the percent millennials and the total number in the 20 mile grid areas to see how these factors combine.



Group 3 – Highest %, Average Total

- The green group has an average percentage of 40% and an average of 27,931 millennials.



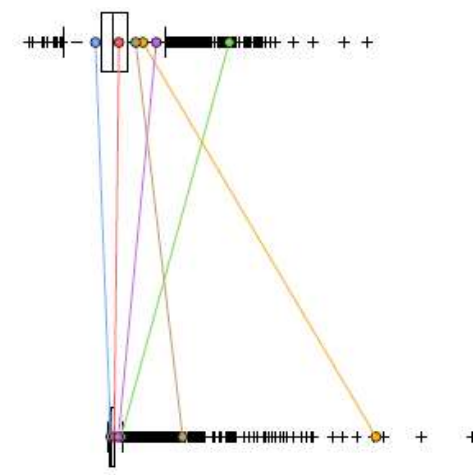
Group 3: Count = 84, Std. Distance = 23995.3854, SSD = 127.1698

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Share
P_AGE18_34	0.4043	0.0565	0.3439	0.6389	0.5105
AGE18_34_CY	27931.6786	23995.3854	1974.0000	137389.0000	0.0777



Group 4 – Highest Total, Above Average %

- The orange group has an average percentage of 25% and an average of 586,128 millennials.



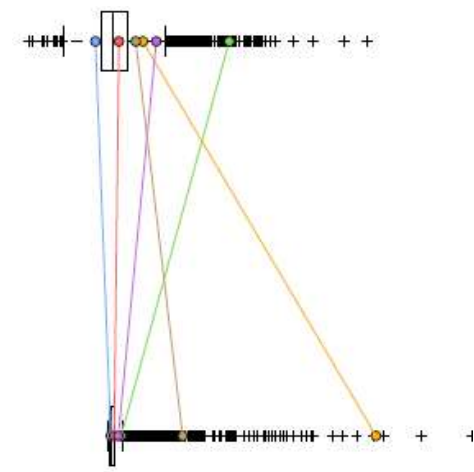
Group 4: Count = 21, Std. Distance = 311737.9932, SSD = 534.0620

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Share
P_AGE18_34	0.2568	0.0194	0.2313	0.3106	0.1373
AGE18_34_CY	586128.0476	311737.9932	376373.0000	1743002.0000	0.7843



Group 6 – High Total, Average %

- The brown group has an average percentage of 24.5% and an average of 162,655 millennials.

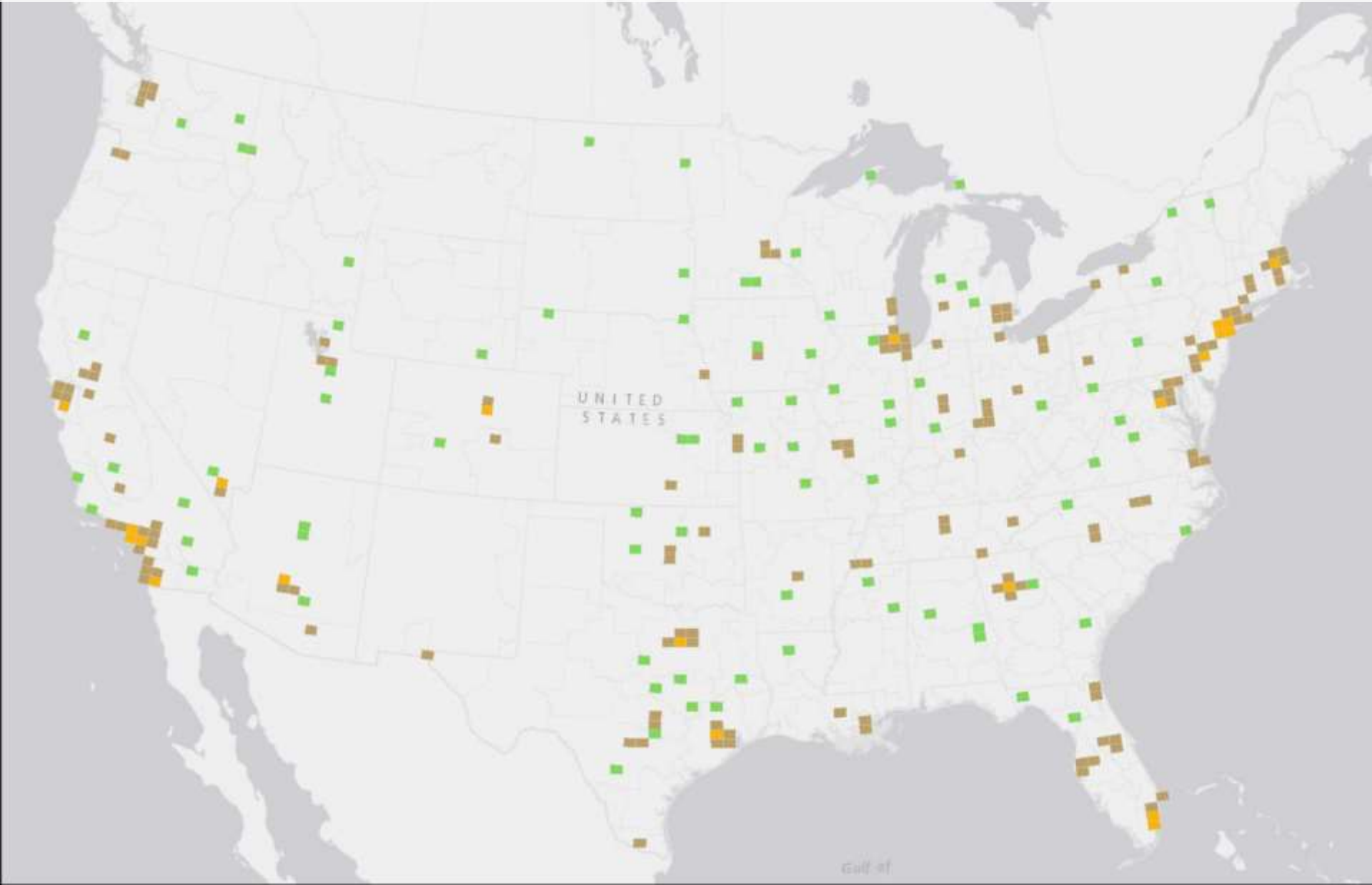


Group 6: Count = 148, Std. Distance = 66575.6965, SSD = 225.5755

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Share
P_AGE18_34	0.2446	0.0295	0.1859	0.4112	0.3899
AGE18_34_CY	162654.7500	66575.6965	88434.0000	366730.0000	0.1597



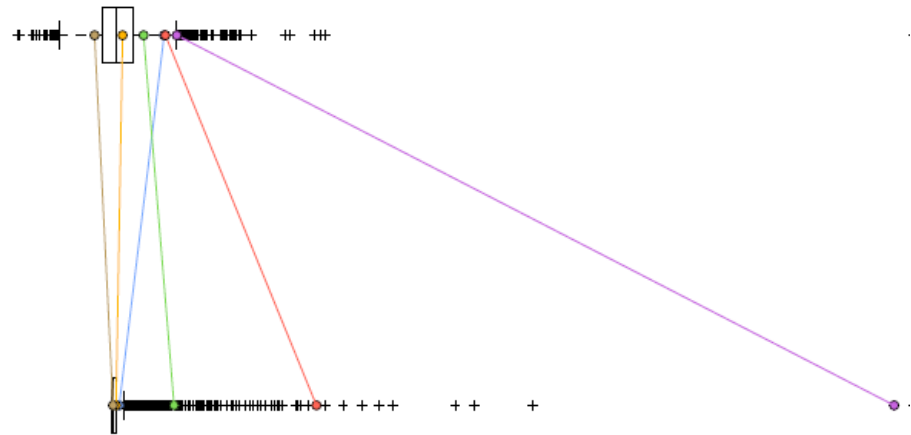
Grouping Analysis for Millennial Hot Spots



Grouping Analysis for Older Millennials

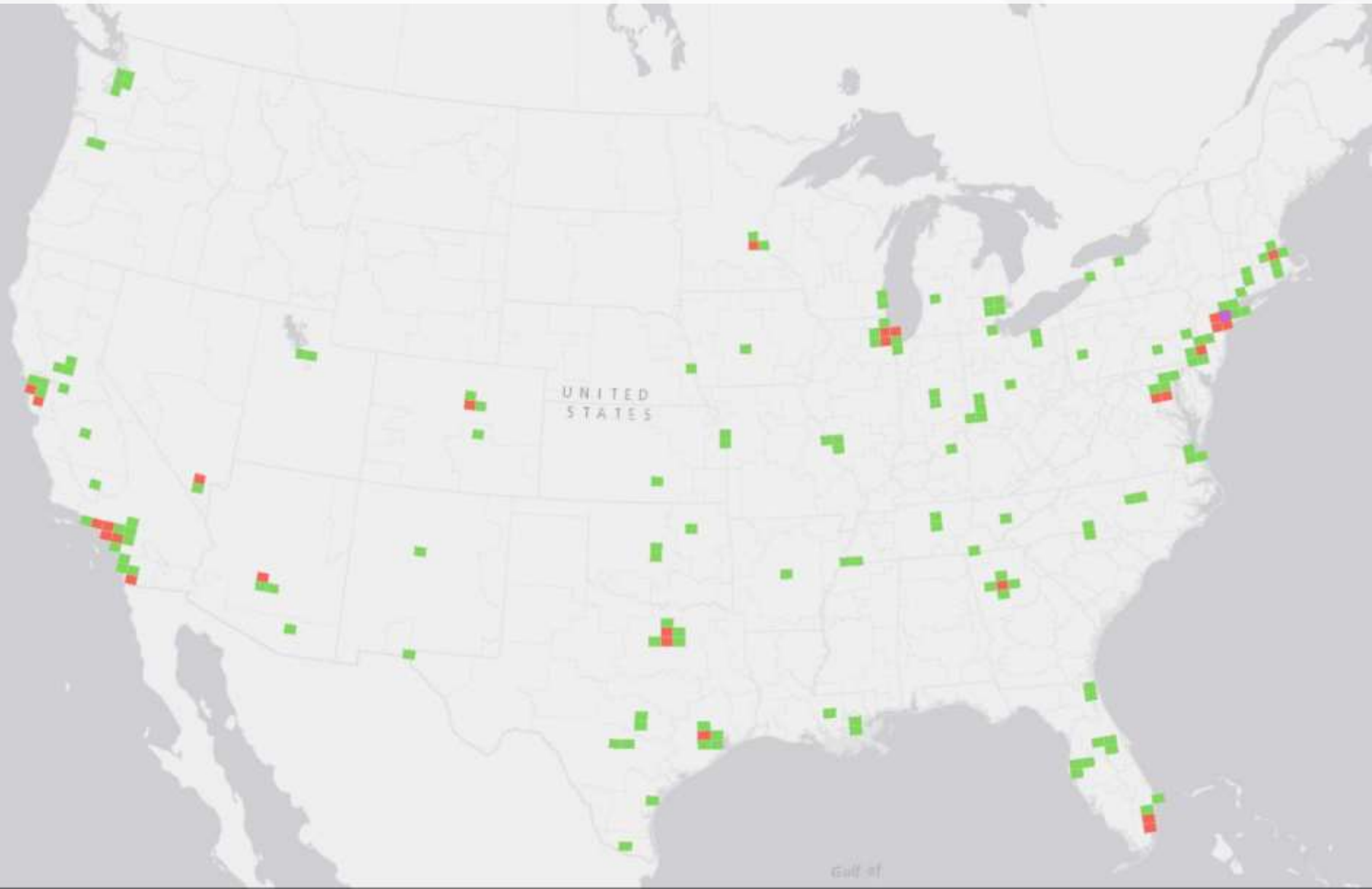
- The purple, red, and green groups all have a higher than average percent and total older millennials.

	# of Older Millennial	%
Average	12,112	12.1%
Purple	1,104,853	17.0%
Red	289,840	16.0%
Green	89,052	14.2%
Blue	11,631	15.9%
Orange	7,163	12.4%
Brown	2,966	10.0%



Grouping Analysis for Older Millennials

115 of the 152 MOD Pizza are in these areas



Older Millennial Hot Spots with No MOD

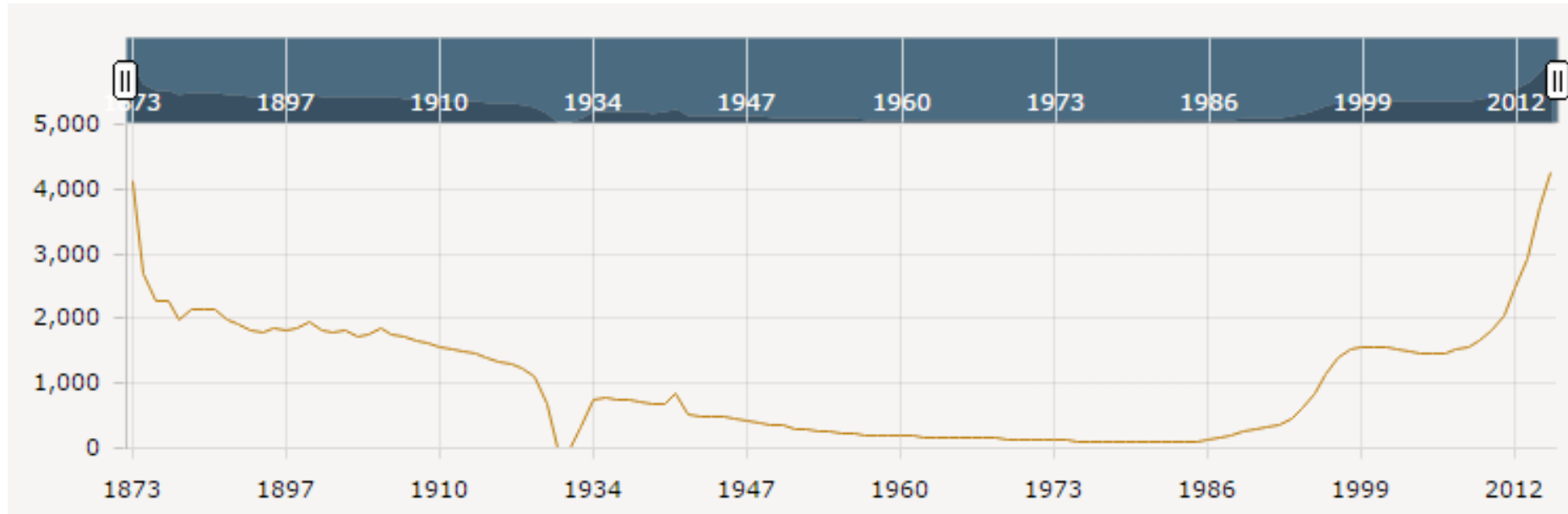
118 Opportunity Areas



7) The Petri Dish: Change Over Time



Historical US Brewery Count

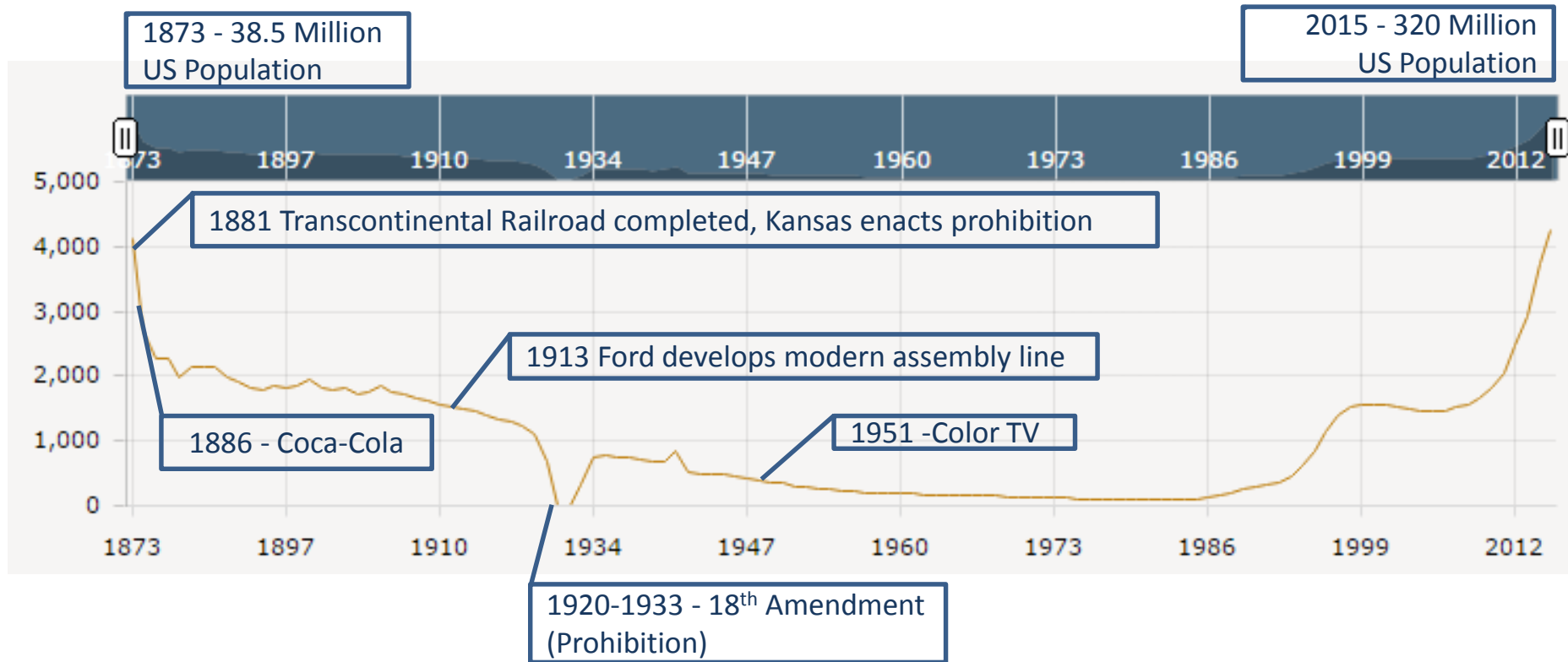


<https://www.brewersassociation.org/statistics/number-of-breweries/>

Bart Watson, Used with permission.



Historical US Brewery Count



<https://www.brewersassociation.org/statistics/number-of-breweries/>

Bart Watson, Used with permission.



17.9% Increase from 2014 to 2015

U.S. Brewery Count

	2012	2013	2014	2015	'14 to '15 % Change
CRAFT	2,401	2,863	3,676	4,225	+ 18.1
Regional Craft Breweries	97	119	135	178	+ 31.9
Microbreweries	1,149	1,464	2,041	2,397	+ 21.6
Brewpubs	1,155	1,280	1,500	1,650	+ 12.2
LARGE NON-CRAFT	23	23	26	30	
OTHER NON-CRAFT	32	31	20	14	
Total U.S. Breweries	2,456	2,917	3,722	4,269	+ 17.9

<https://www.brewersassociation.org/statistics/number-of-breweries/>

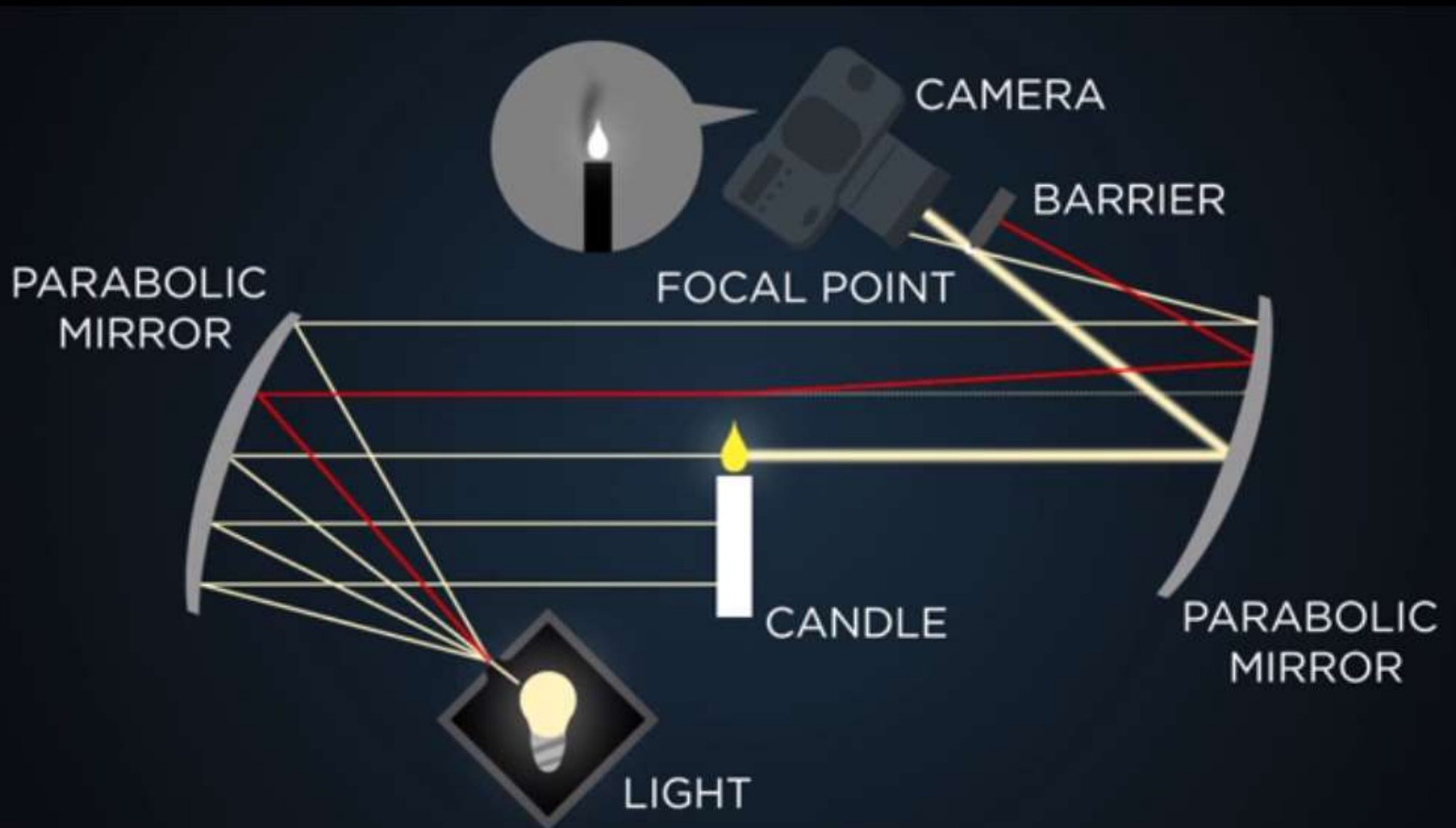
Bart Watson, Used with Permission.



8) The Mirror: The Personal Perspective, Seeing the Invisible



Seeing the Invisible: Schlieren Flow Visualization



Adam Cole/NPR YouTube. Used with permission.

<http://www.npr.org/2014/04/09/300563606/what-does-sound-look-like>

Seeing the Sound of a Clap



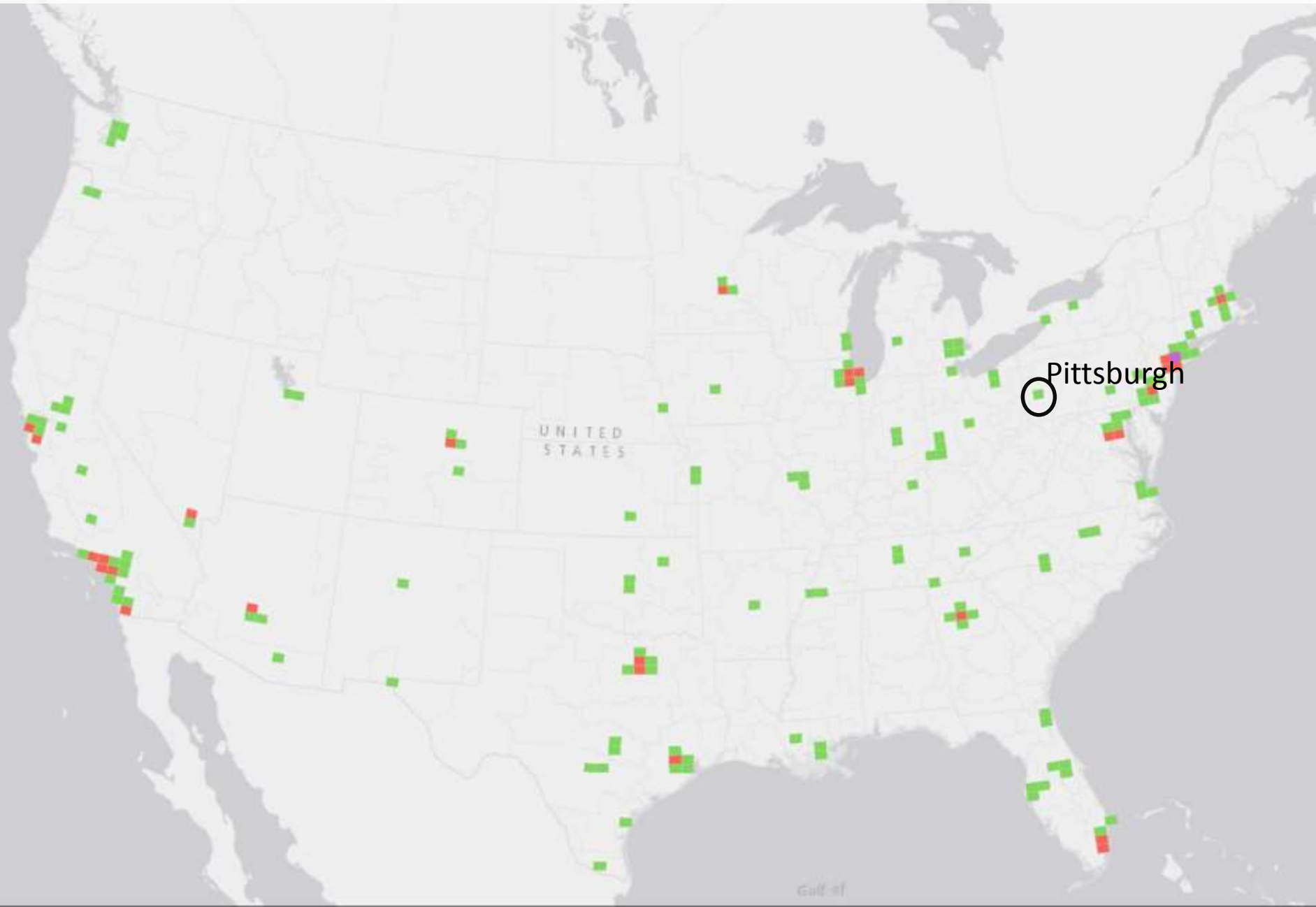
Adam Cole/NPR YouTube. Used with permission.

<http://www.npr.org/2014/04/09/300563606/what-does-sound-look-like>

**Should a craft beer and pizza place
open in my neighborhood?**



Grouping Analysis for Older Millennials

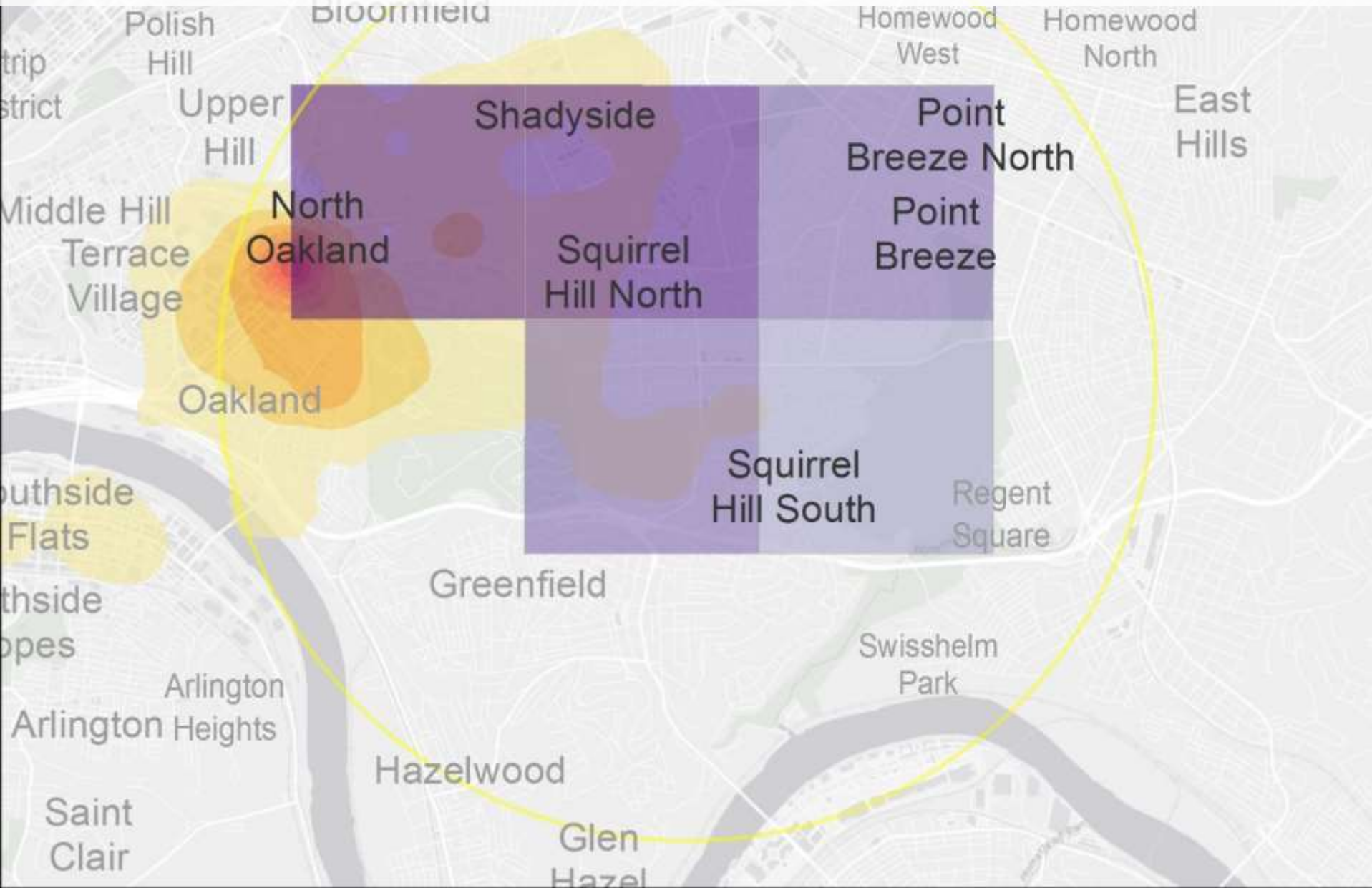


Millennial Density in Pittsburgh

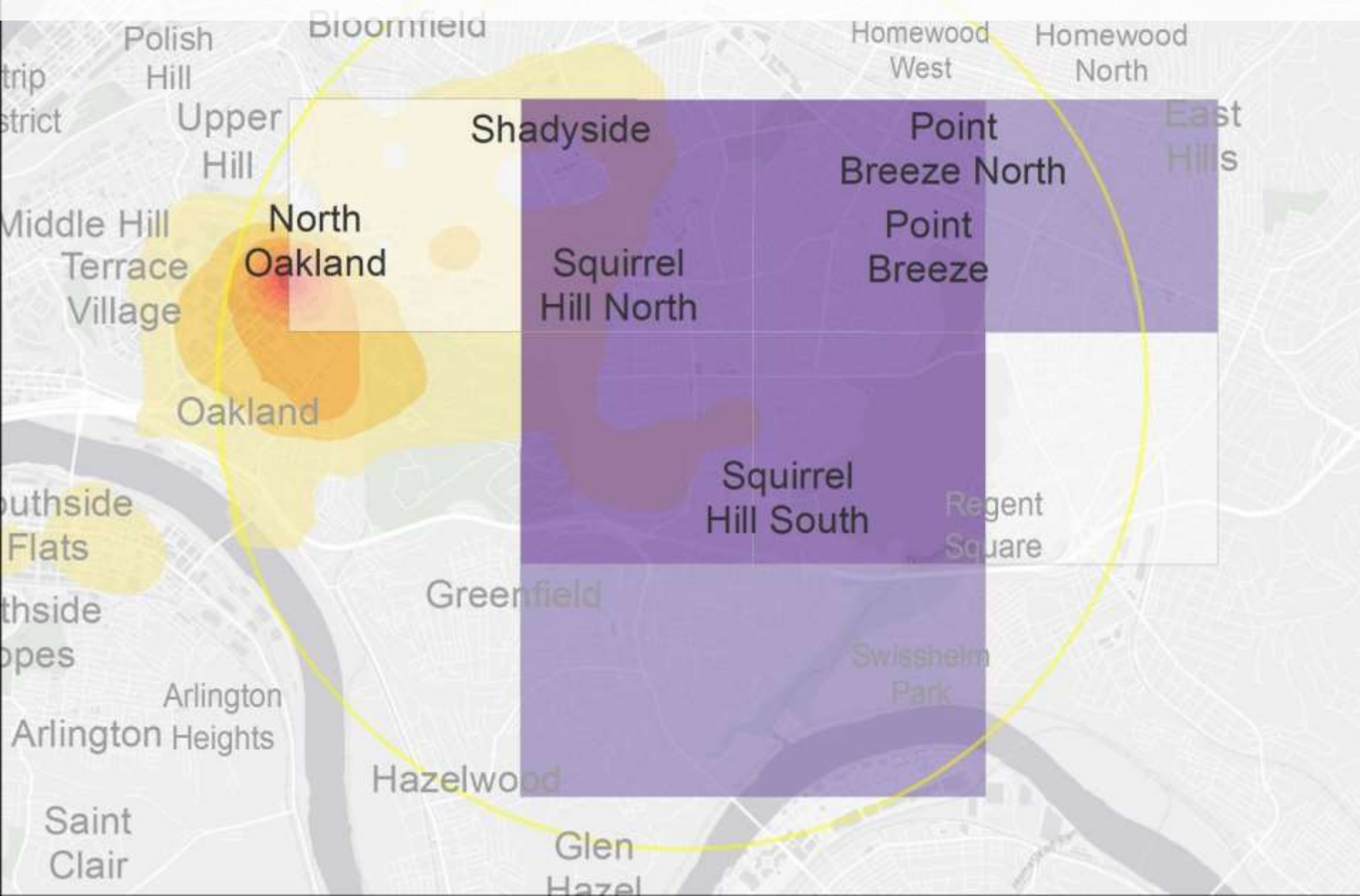
The map displays the following neighborhoods and their approximate millennial density levels:

- High Density (Dark Red/Orange):** Central Business District, Bluff, Oakland, North Oakland.
- Medium Density (Yellow/Orange):** Shadyside, Squirrel Hill North, Southside Flats, Bloomfield, Upper Hill, Strip District, Fine View, Spring Hill-City View, Perry South, Brundis Island.
- Low Density (Light Yellow/Green):** Westwood, West End, Duquesne Heights, Mount Washington, Beechview, Brookline, Carrick, Hays, Hazelwood, Glen Hazel, Swisshelm Park, Regent Square, Squirrel Hill South, Point Breeze, East Hills, Homewood North, Homewood West, East Liberty, Larimer, Garfield, Central Lawrenceville, Spring Garden, Troy Hill, East Allegheny, Manchester, California-Kirkbride, Northview Heights, Brighton Heights, Stanton Heights, Highland Park, Sheraden, Crafton Heights, Elliott, Chateau, West North Shore, Allegheny, South Shore, Westwood, Mount Oliver, Saint Clair, Arlington Heights, Greenfield, Hazelwood, Brookline, Carrick, Hays, Overbrook, Banksville, Westwood, West End, Duquesne Heights, Mount Washington, Beechview, Brookline, Carrick, Hays, Overbrook, Banksville.

Laptops and Lattes Density in Pittsburgh



Urban Chic Density in Pittsburgh



Metro Renters Density in Pittsburgh

The map illustrates the density of metro renters across Pittsburgh. The highest density is concentrated in the central urban core, particularly in the areas of North Oakland, Shadyside, and Squirrel Hill North, which are shaded in dark purple. This high-density area is surrounded by a yellow circle. Other neighborhoods with moderate density include East Liberty, Squirrel Hill South, and the Central Business District. The density decreases as one moves towards the outskirts, with many peripheral areas shaded in light yellow or white. The map also shows the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and various other neighborhood names like Spring Hill-City View, Strip District, and Hazelwood.

8 Scientific Tools – 8 Techniques for Benchmarking

1. The Mass Spectrometer (Parts of the Whole)
2. The Telescope (Zoom Out, Aggregation)
3. The Microscope (Zoom In, Individual, Specific)
4. The Scale (Show the Difference, Rank)
5. The Black Light (Understand the Outliers)
6. The Funnel (Combine & Intersect)
7. The Petri Dish (Change Over Time)
8. The Mirror (The Personal Perspective, Seeing the Invisible)



Benchmarking:
Starts with a PROCESS;
leads to an epiphany.

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- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_spectrometry#/media/File:ObwiedniaPeptydu.gif Uploaded: November 19.20,5. GNU General Public License. (Slide 10)
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- Greg Rakozy. <https://images.unsplash.com/photo-1452611545118-2b35b308caf5?ixlib=rb-0.3.5&q=80&fm=jpg&crop=entropy&s=f7d930472b1c3a2e6d13098cbeecd4006> Free photos. (Slide 20)
- [NASA](#), [ESA](#), K. Kuntz (JHU), F. Bresolin (University of Hawaii), J. Trauger (Jet Propulsion Lab), J. Mould (NOAO), Y.-H. Chu (University of Illinois, Urbana), and [STScI](#). <http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2009/07/image/h/results/100/> (Slide 21)

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- © Giuseppe Porzani. <https://stock.adobe.com/stock-photo/bilancia-di-precisione/49469340> Purchased image. April 21, 2016. (Slide 45)
- http://www.dea.gov/pr/multimedia-library/image-gallery/lab/analytical_balance_mettler_ae-260.jpg Public Domain. (Slide 46)
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- André Branco. <https://unsplash.com/photos/OYcO1xSyrQ0> Free photos. (Slide 73)
- Adam Cole/NPR YouTube. <http://www.npr.org/2014/04/09/300563606/what-does-sound-look-like> Used with permission. (Slide 74-75) Also on <https://aeon.co/videos/is-it-possible-to-see-sound-yes-but-it-takes-some-crafty-photographic-wizardry>

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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