

# Customer Acquisition Project

Catherine Cartsos  
Ziad R Raphael

# Targeting Industries

# Daedalus priorities

- ◆ To target Industries in Boston that have strong National expansion
- ◆ Industries with low software penetration
- ◆ To target Small and Medium size companies, with sales not exceeding \$25 million

## Leading Industries in Boston

- **Financial Services**
- **Health Care**
- **High Technology**
- **Education & Consulting**
- **Visitor Industry**

# Daedalus should target

## 1-VISITOR INDUSTRY

### Advantages

- Important and growing in Boston
- Software penetration Untapped
- Small and Medium size companies

### Drawbacks

- Not as strong nationally
- Uncertainty regarding the Industry response to software integration

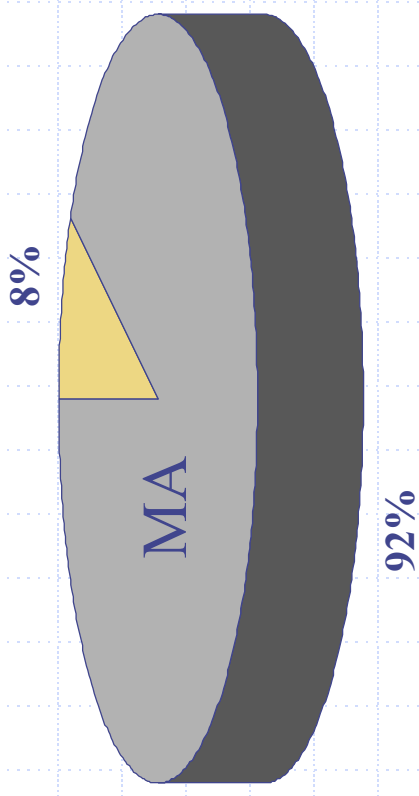
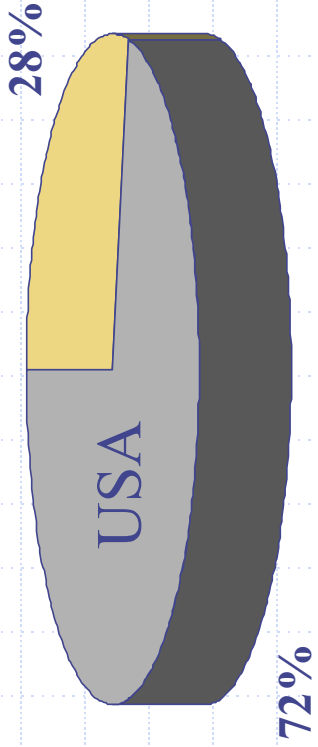
# Visitor Industry

- ◆ One of the leading industries in Greater Boston Area
- ◆ 1996-1999 employment growth
  - nationwide 8.2%
  - Boston 11%
- ◆ 1997-2000 increase of visitors 16%
- ◆ 1999 economic impact of visitors 7.1b

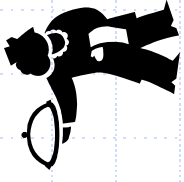
# Visitor Industry Segmentation

Sector	Growth	Software Need
Transportation	High	low
Entertainment	High	low
Hotels	high	low
Restaurants	High	High
Retail	low	high
Travel arrangement	none	high

# Visitor Industry



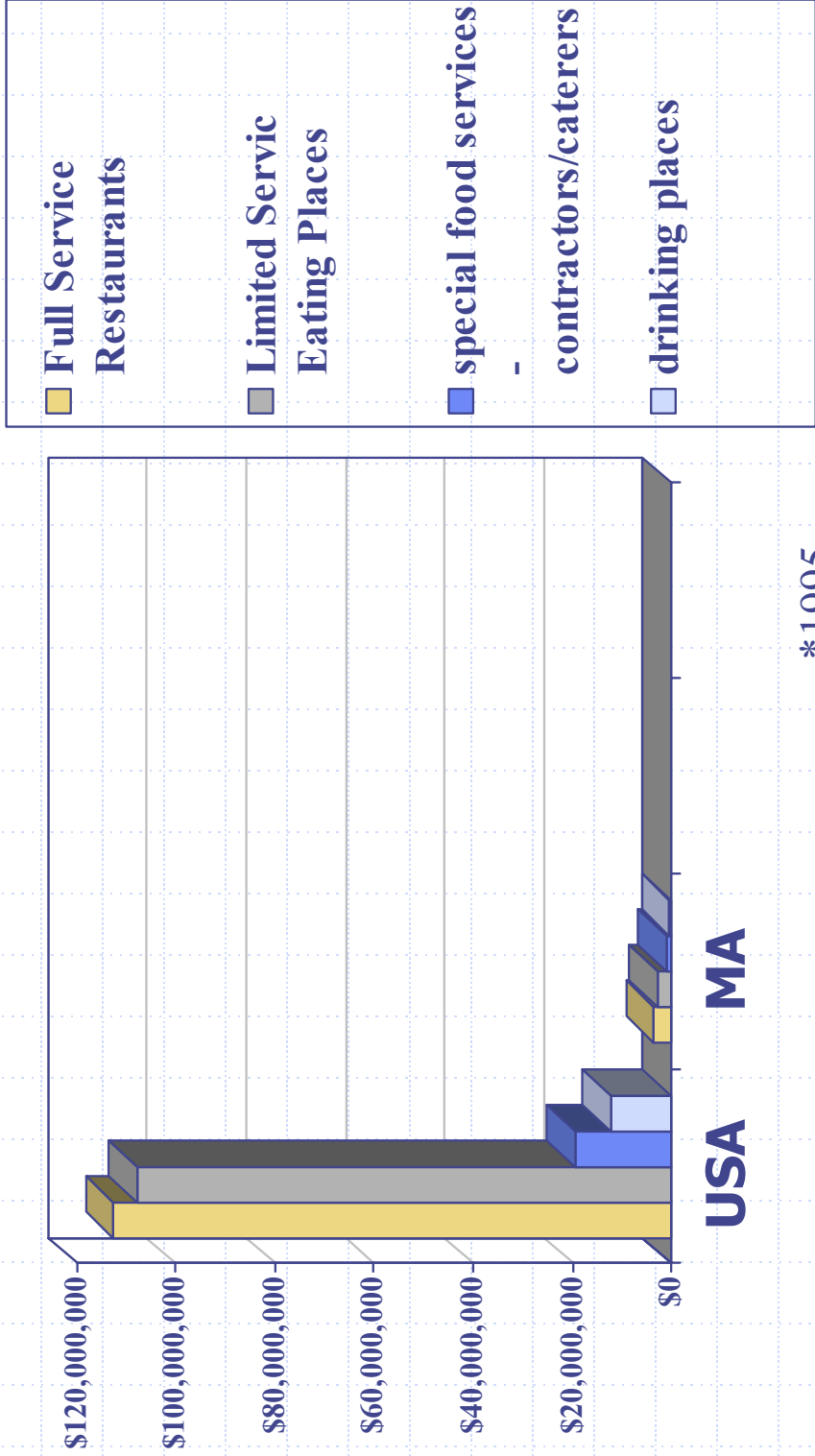
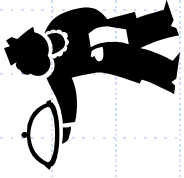
# Restaurant Industry



- ◆ Consist of restaurants, bars and other away-from-home eating facilities, private or publicly owned, chain or independent
- ◆ 2000 estimated sales 379.2 b (6% growth)
- ◆ 11.3 m employed
- ◆ Fragmented
  - 844,000 establishments
  - despite consolidation trend, mostly small businesses
  - 40% sole proprietorships or partnerships
  - top 100 chains 50.7% of total sales

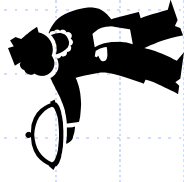


# Restaurant Industry



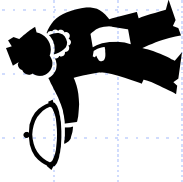
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# Restaurant Industry Segmentation

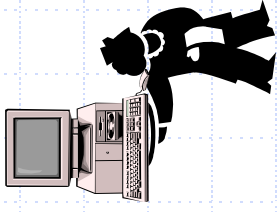


- ◆ Quick Service (limited service)
  - sandwich, pizza, chicken
  - sales 107.3 b in 2000 (growth 4.4%)
- ◆ Full Service (casual and fine dining)
  - dinner house restaurants, family restaurants, grill/buffet restaurants
  - 134.5 b in 2000 (growth 7.0%)

# Industry Problems



- ◆ Rise in Food Cost
- ◆ Shrinking labor pool - Rise in Labor Cost (industry's # 1 problem)
- ◆ Increase in Menu Price Dangerous Competitive Environment (83 on 0-100 range)
- ◆ Solution: decrease of costs without burdening customers



# Technology Solution

- ◆ Low-tech still, labor intensive = untapped market
- ◆ declining cost of hardware and software (Moore's Law)
- ◆ many tasks automated to improve efficiency (inventory control, payroll, accounting, sales analysis, labor scheduling) and offset higher labor and food costs

◆ 2 out of 5 use technology to improve efficiency

◆ point-of-sale systems

◆ drawback: capital or access to capital necessary which is absent from small operations - chains however have strong cash flows - buying their own shares back

# Wish List

- ◆ hand held wireless devices
- ◆ interaction with PDA and cell phones
- ◆ “Digital Deal”
- ◆ web based calculation and collection of royalties
- ◆ kiosks surveying customer satisfaction, order entry
- ◆ total link-up of establishment to manager
- ◆ electronic kitchen display conveying orders and tracking their status

# Recommendation

- ◆ Try to get into the market
- ◆ First through the large chains which are already in the mind-frame of using technology and have capital
- ◆ Due to high competition, they seek for solutions giving them an edge over competitors - good opportunity for customized software
- ◆ smaller enterprises, maybe later, maybe never
- ◆ customer acquisition methods: trade shows and conferences, industry magazines, NRA forum for technology

## 2- HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY

### Advantages

- Huge industry nationwide
- Highly diversified Industry
- Weak software penetration

### Drawbacks

- Highly competitive
- Mostly large companies



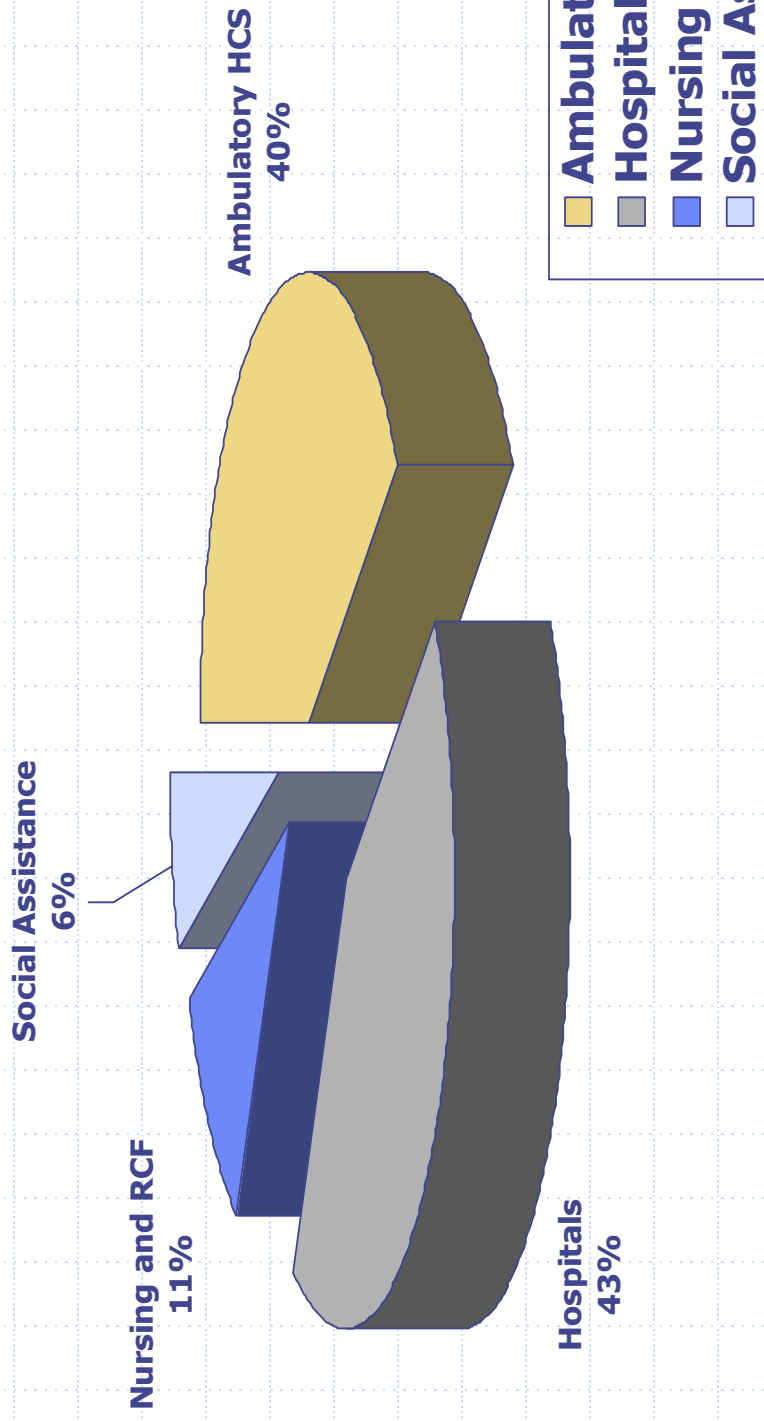
# Health Care Industry

## Key Findings

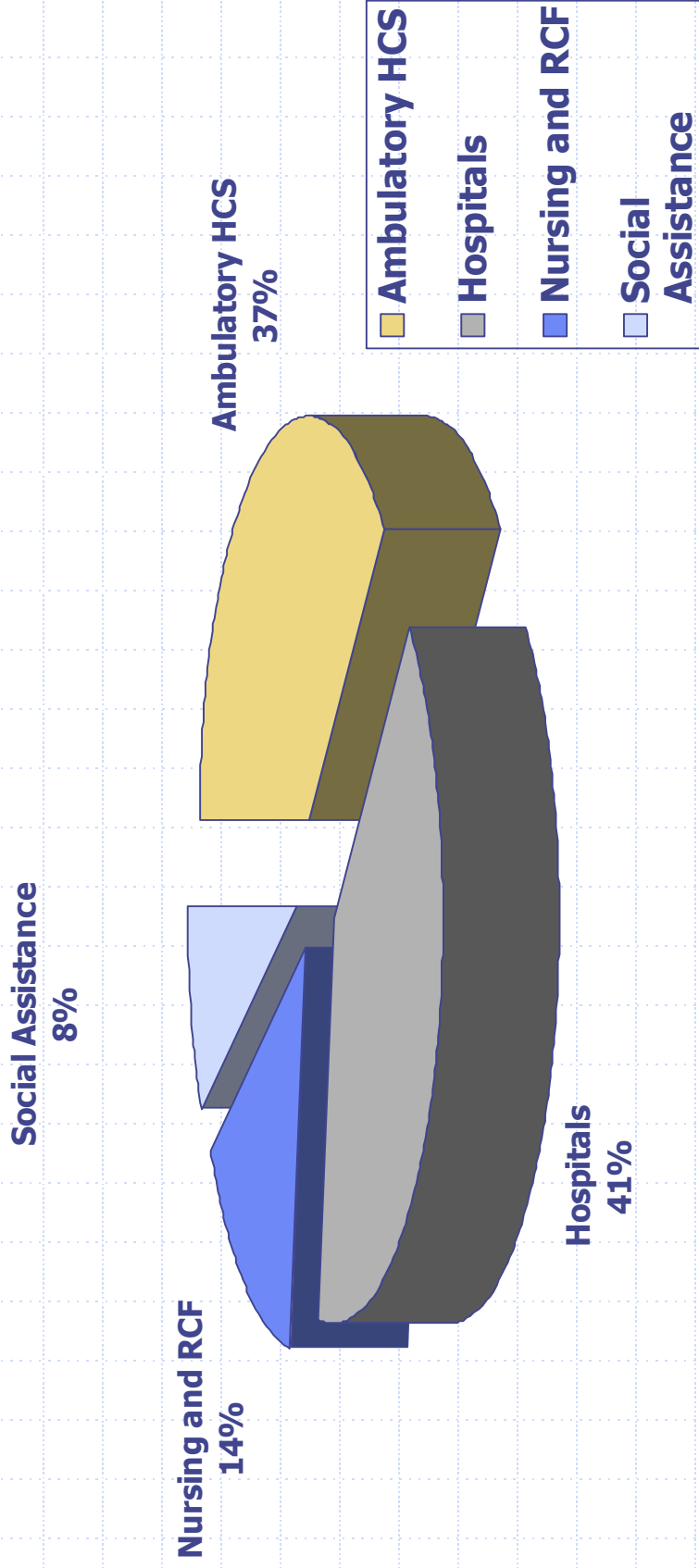
Health Care Industry is highly segmented both on a MA local level and National Level. The HIPPA present an important opportunity for Daedalus to enter this industry. We suggest that Daedalus target the Offices of Physicians and Offices of Dentist in MA as a first step. Although ASP seems appealing, specially regarding the low upfront cost, and the risk sharing, it is still an unproven technology, with security and privacy risk, for this we suggest approaching the two segments, from a software outsourcing strategy.

# Health care Customer segmentation

# Health care industry sub-sectors in the US

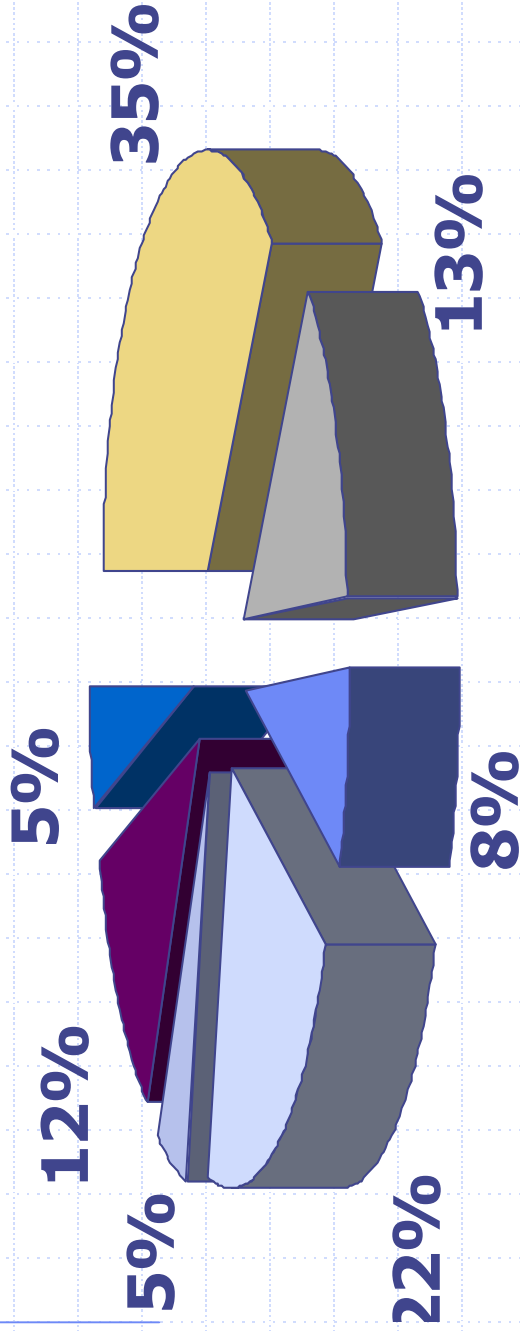
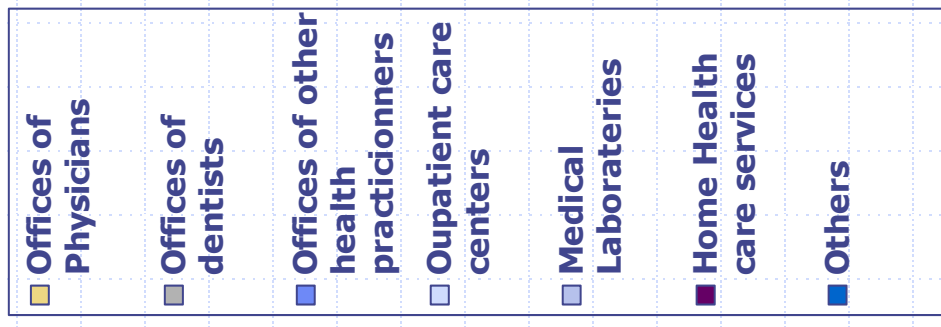


# Health care industry sub sectors in MA

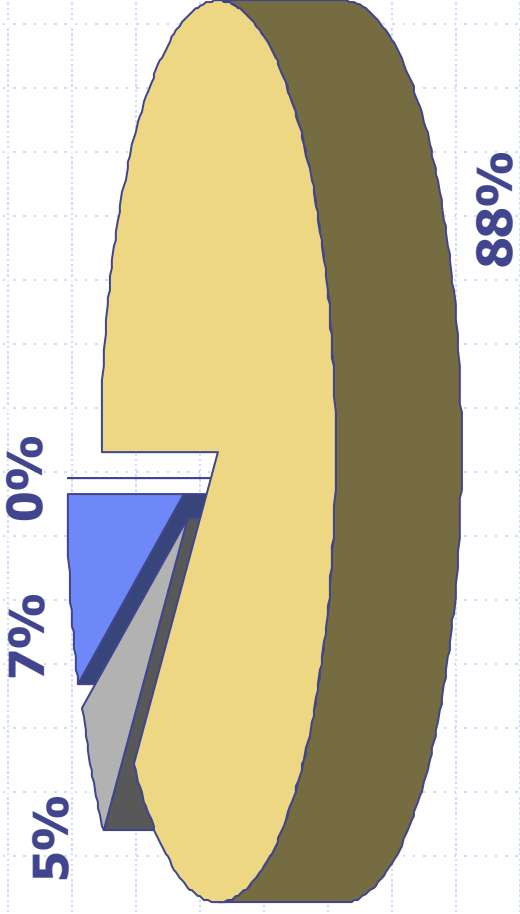


# Looking deeper in MA

## Ambulatory Health care services

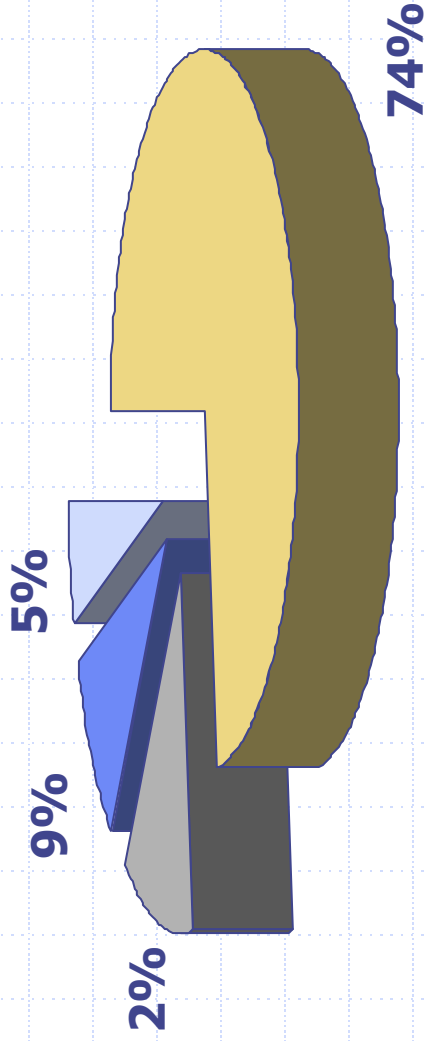


# Hospitals



- General medical & surgical hospitals
- Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals
- Speciality hospitals

## Nursing & residential care facilities



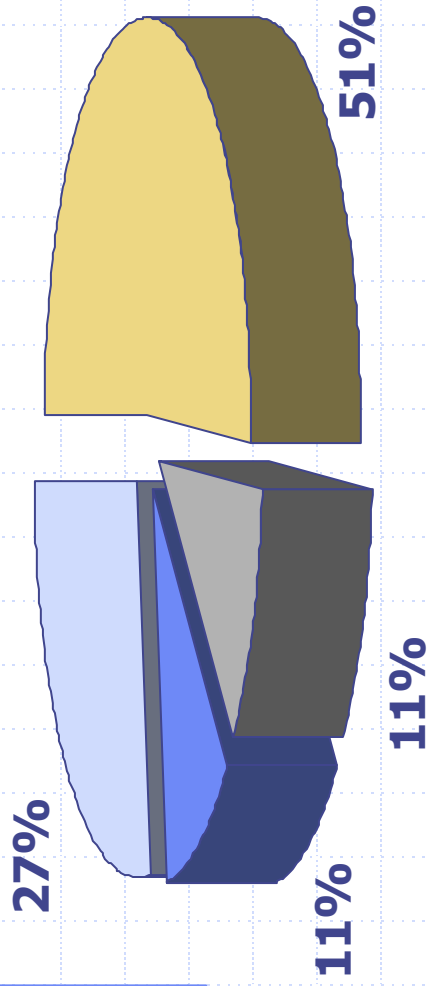
**Nursing care facilities**

**Residential mental retardation/abuse facilities**

**Community care facilities for the elderly**

**Other residential care facilities**

## Social assistance



- Ind & family services
- Community food housing/emergency and others
- Vocational rehabilitation services
- Child day care services



# Identifying software opportunities in the Health Care Industry

**HIPAA**

# HIPPA

## An Introduction

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 was signed into law by President Clinton on August 21, 1996. The intent of HIPAA is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the healthcare system by encouraging the development of health information systems that utilize EDI for the administrative and financial transactions specified. In addition, HIPAA seeks to establish the required use of national transaction standards when performing these business transactions between organizations electronically. It further requires that all parties using these transactions for healthcare follow the guidelines established by national implementation guides

# Implication for the Health care industry: the second Y2K

- Short Term
- Compliance was required for October 2002;
- Compliance is expected to extend to 2004
- large economies of scale are demanded to implement HIPAA requirements : Estimated between \$3.5 and 35 billion
- non-compliance will carry stiff civil and criminal penalties
- Long term
- healthcare industry at large would save \$26 billion annually,
- Substantial reduction in transaction handling and process times.
- Reduced or eliminated risk of lost paper documents.
- Reduced administrative burden.
- Lower operating costs.
- Improved overall data quality.
- Greater organizational flexibility in choosing software applications and services(a)

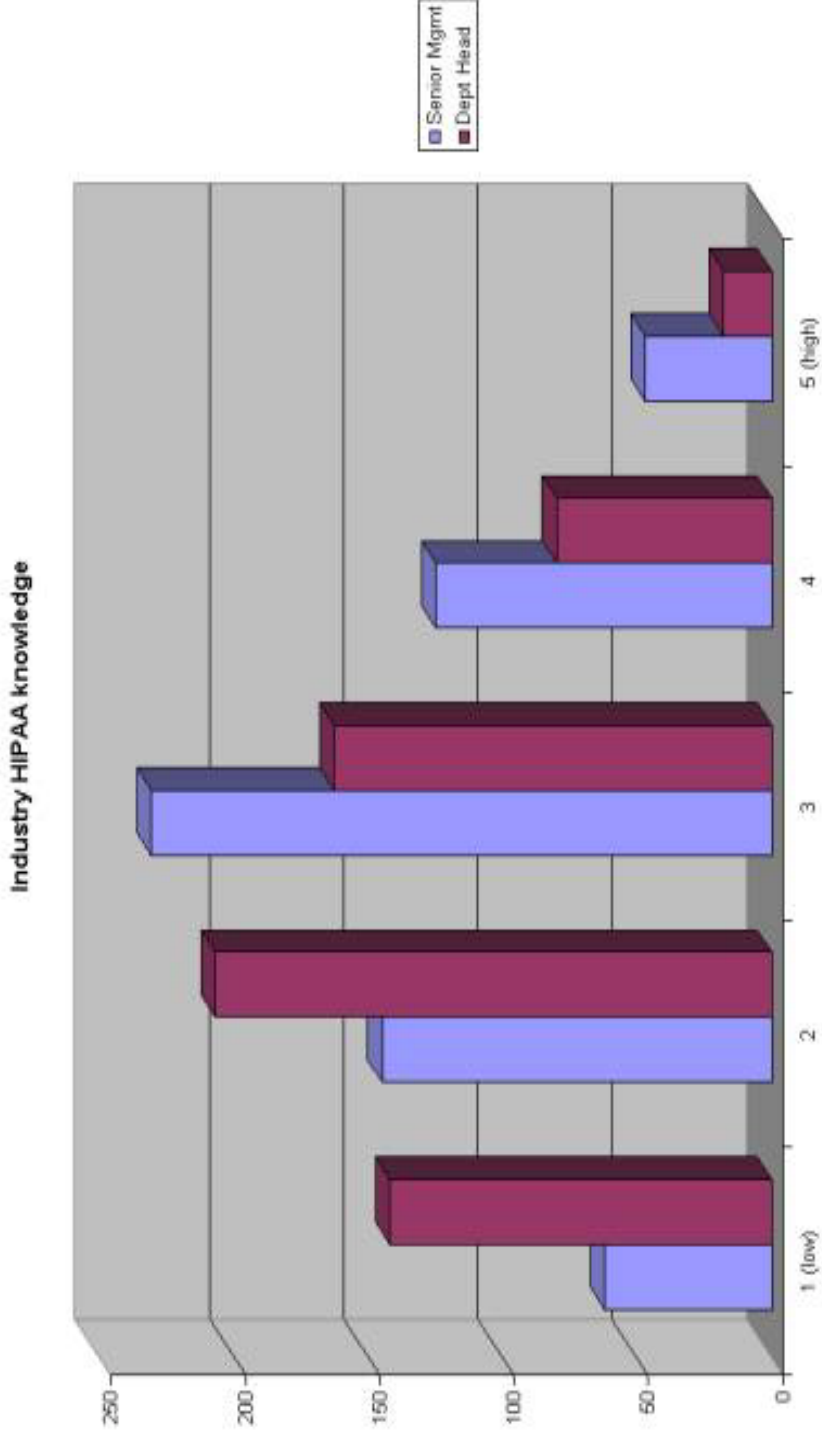
## Implication for software providers

- ◆ Need for more sophisticated information systems to meet the "standards"
- ◆ Development of wrap-around software so that organizations do not have to purchase new systems
- ◆ Outsourcing as a viable alternative
- ◆ ASP as a new model

# HIPAA Compliance Time Table

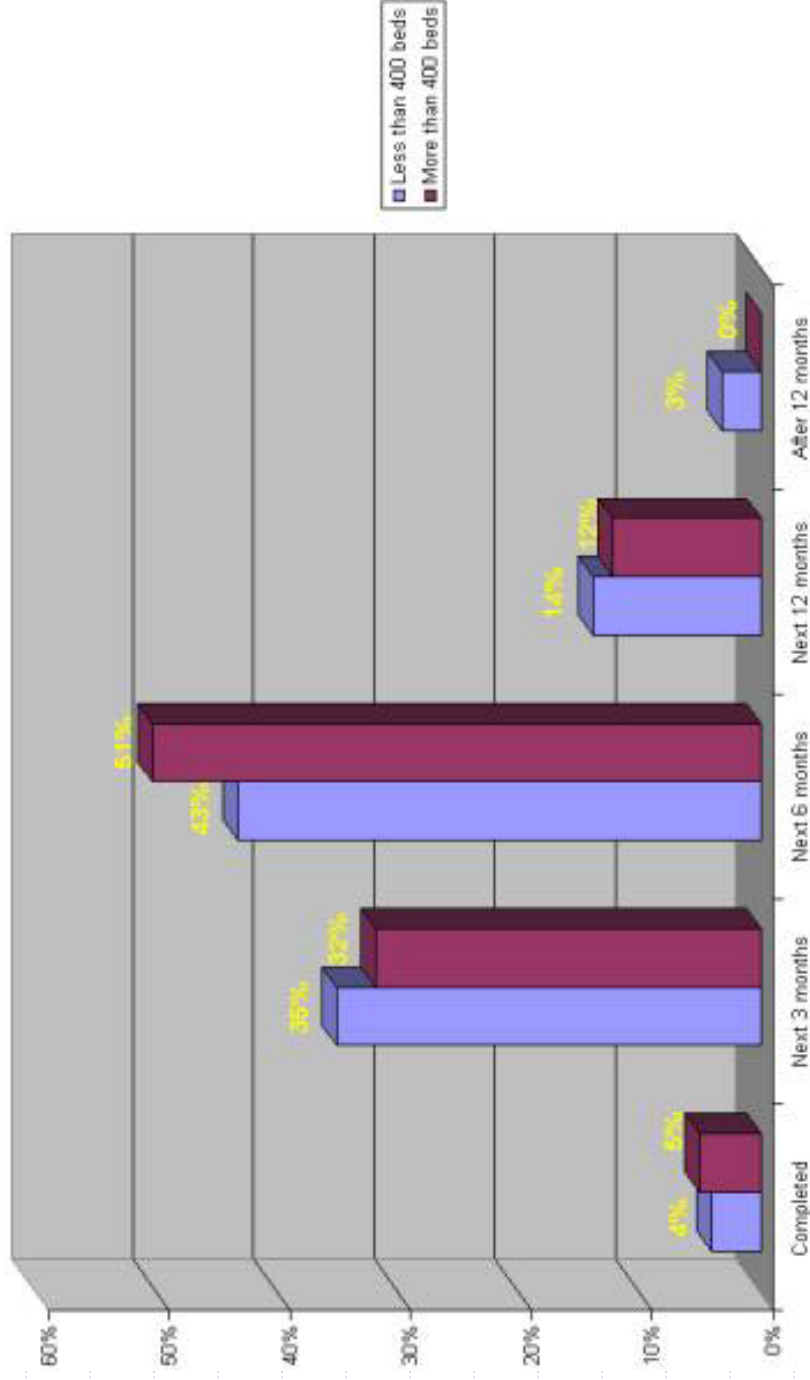
STANDARD	NPRM PUBLISHED	FINAL RULE PUBLICATION	COMPLIANCE REQUIRED
Transactions & Code Sets	5/7/1998	8/17/2000	10/16/2002 (2003 < \$5 MIL) 4/14/03 (2004 < \$5 MIL)
Privacy	11/3/1999	12/28/2000	To Be Determined
Security	8/12/1998	Expected Some Time in 2001	To Be Determined
National Provider Identifier	5/7/1998	Not Yet Announced	24 Months After Effective Date
National Employer Identifier	6/16/1998	Not Yet Announced	24 Months After Effective Date

# Industry HIPAA Knowledge



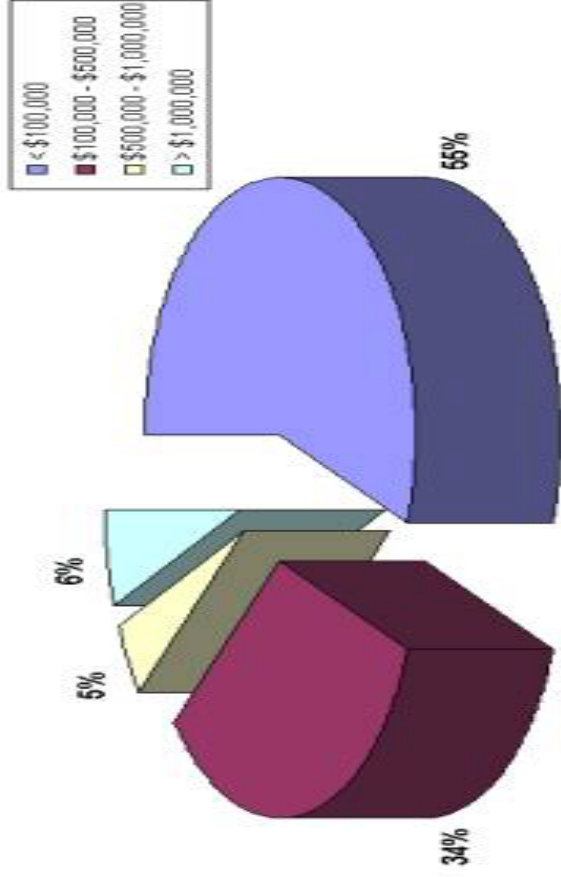
# Hospital effective compliance

Impact/Gap Analysis Schedule for Hospitals

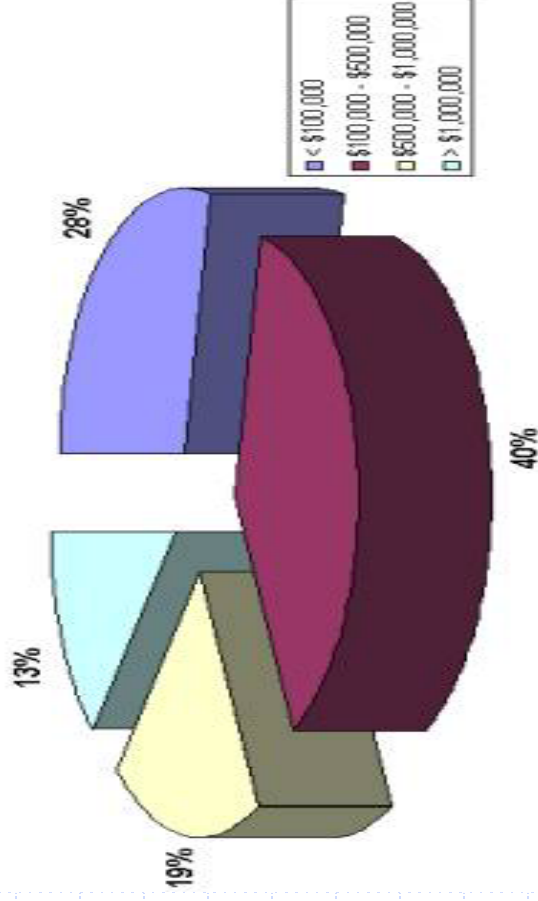


# Hospitals HIPAA budgets

HIPAA Budgets  
for Hospitals with less than 400 beds  
(January 2001)



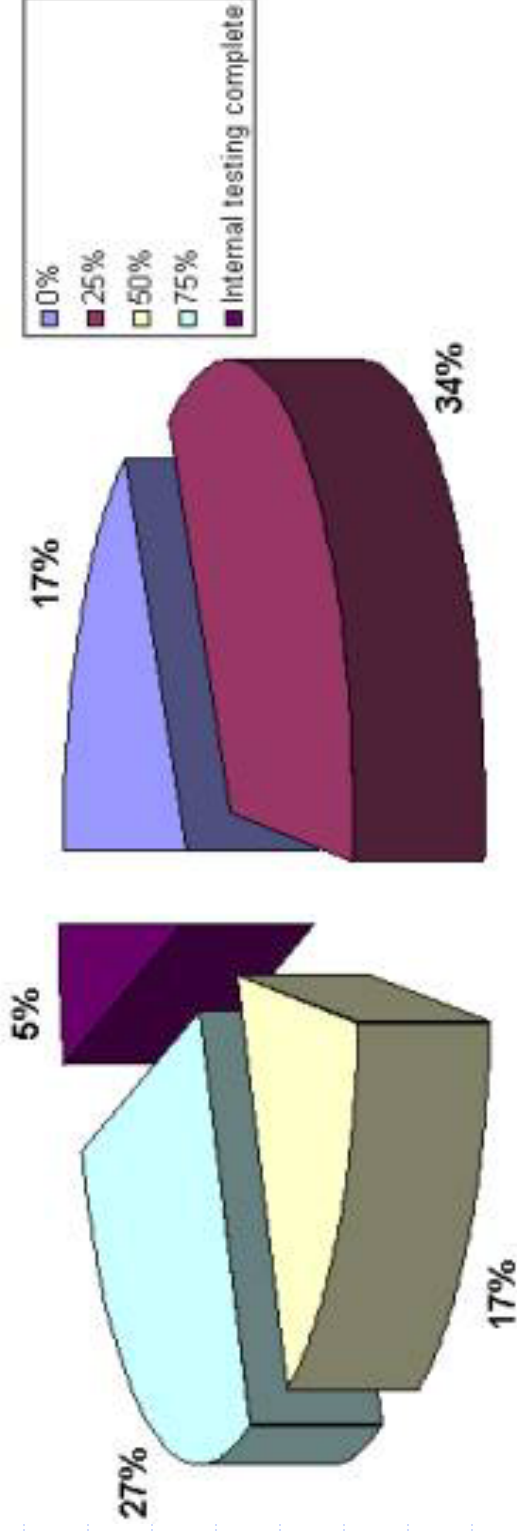
HIPAA Budgets  
for Hospitals with more than 400 beds  
(January 2001)





# READINESS TO DO HIPAA-COMPLIANT BUSINESS

Vendor Remediation/Development Progress



# Daedalus opportunity

## Taking advantage of HIPAA

- ◆ How can Daedalus take a piece of this huge pie? Three step strategy:
- ◆ First, concentrate on small segments of the health industry in MA
- ◆ Build a learning curve, and go to bigger segments in Boston, than expand Nationally

# Segments to target in MA

## Physicians

- Biggest segment of the Ambulatory Health Care Services sub industry with 4104 establishment and sales of \$3,66777 billion
- Facing important challenges in complying with the HIPPA regulation ( Please see the attached memo)

## Offices of dentist

- Second biggest segment of the Ambulatory Health care services Sub Industry with 2929 establishments and sales of \$1.34 billion
- Considered as a small business, which give this segment an extra year to comply

# Strategy: Software Outsourcing or ASP?

## Software Outsourcing

### Advantages

- Core competency of Daedalus
- Daedalus has been able to beat market industry
- prices by 30%
- Daedalus has a good after sale service
- Proven technology

### Drawbacks

- High up front cost for the health care
- Health care industry is low in resources

## ASP

### Advantages

- Low upfront cost
- Lower yearly spending for the industry ( \$ 200 million compared to \$ 280 billion for health care information technology
- Health care companies keep focus on their core competency
- Sharing the risk
- Expanded benefits

### Drawbacks

- Security and issues
- not proven strategy yet
- slow or non existing internet connection
- privacy issues
- huge educational task for health care companies