

1 Better Business Solutions Are Fact-Based

- ✓ Facts are friendly: beginning problem-solving with raw empirical data neutralizes corporate politics, eliminates intuitive biases, and provides an unassailable foundation for executive decision-making.
- ✓ Gathering extensive facts does not mean accumulating trivia; it requires systematically assembling relevant quantitative metrics and customer realities before forming fixed opinions.
- ✓ When McKinsey entered a major retail engagement, rather than relying on boardroom assertions, associates physically walked store aisles, tallied merchandise turns, and uncovered inventory bottlenecks that management had ignored.

2 Rigorous Problem Structuring Through MECE

- ✓ The MECE principle (Mutually Exclusive, Collectively Exhaustive) demands that every problem be decomposed into discrete, non-overlapping subsets that leave zero blind spots across the problem space.
- ✓ Mutual exclusivity prevents analytical duplication and double-counting, while collective exhaustion guarantees that no critical operational vector or cost driver remains unexamined.
- ✓ When diagnosing an enterprise revenue shortfall, a MECE hierarchy separates issues cleanly into price-per-unit versus volume-sold, ensuring that every subsequent sub-hypothesis rolls up cleanly to the governing root cause.

3 Intuition and the Initial Hypothesis

- ✓ Solving complex business dilemmas without a working roadmap leads to aimless data collection; forming an Initial Hypothesis on day one provides a structured vector for targeted investigation.
- ✓ An Initial Hypothesis is not a predetermined conclusion, but an educated best-guess formulated by combining institutional experience, frontline facts, and deductive logic.
- ✓ Teams construct an issue tree around the hypothesis, designing analytical workplans specifically to pressure-test, validate, or falsify each governing assumption within weeks rather than months.