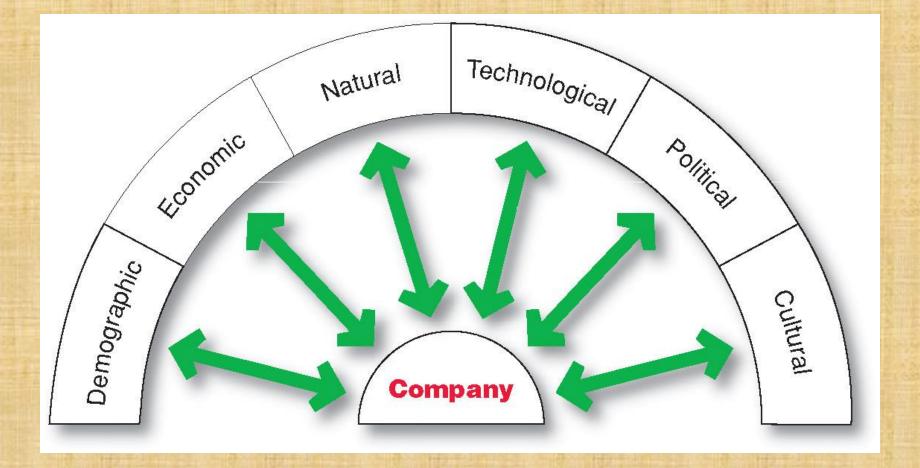
# PRINCIPLES OF NARKETING

# **Chapter Three**

Analyzing the Marketing Environment



Marketing Enriched with pome



**Demographic Environment** 

**Demography** is the study of human populations in terms of size, density, location, age, gender, race, occupation, and other statistics

- Demographic environment is important because it involves people, and people make up markets
- Demographic trends include age, family structure, geographic population shifts, educational characteristics, and population diversity

- Changing age structure of the population
  - Baby boomers include people born between 1946 and 1964
  - Most affluent Americans

- Generation X includes people born between 1965 and 1976
  - High parental divorce rates
  - Cautious economic outlook
  - Less materialistic
  - Family comes first
  - Lag behind on retirement savings

- Millennials (gen Y or echo boomers) include those born between 1977 and 2000
  - Comfortable with technology
  - Includes
    - Tweens (ages 8–12)
    - Teens (13–19)
    - Young adults (20's)

Generational marketing is important in segmenting people by lifestyle of life state instead of age

**Demographic Environment** 

More people are:

- Divorcing or separating
- Choosing not to marry
- Choosing to marry later
- Marrying without intending to have children
- Increased number of working women
- Stay-at-home dads

- Growth in U.S. West and South and decline in Midwest and Northeast
- Moving from rural to metropolitan areas
- Changes in where people work
  - Telecommuting
  - Home office
  - Divorcing or separating



**Demographic Environment** 

Changes in the Workforce

 More educated
 More white collar

#### Demographic Environment Increased Diversity

#### Energizer



#### Markets are becoming more diverse

- International
- National
- Includes:
  - Ethnicity
  - Gay and lesbian
  - Disabled

#### The Company's Macroenvironment Economic Environment

- Economic environment consists of factors that affect consumer purchasing power and spending patterns
- Industrial economies are richer markets
- Subsistence economies consume most of their own agriculture and industrial output

#### The Company's Macroenvironment Economic Environment

- Changes in income
- Value marketing involves ways to offer financially cautious buyers greater value—the right combination of quality and service at a fair price



The Company's Macroenvironment Economic Environment Changes in Consumer Spending Patterns

- Ernst Engel—Engel's Law
- As income rises:
  - The percentage spent on food declines
  - The percentage spent on housing remains constant
  - The percentage spent on savings increases

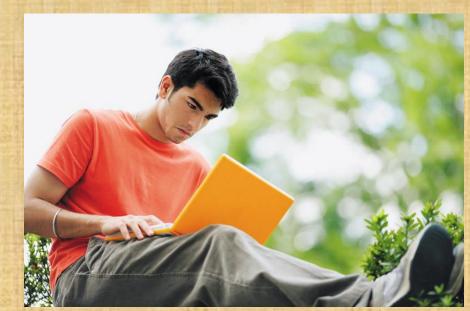
**Natural Environment** 

Natural environment involves the natural resources that are needed as inputs by marketers or that are affected by marketing activities

- Trends
  - Shortages of raw materials
  - Increased pollution
  - Increase government intervention
  - Environmentally sustainable strategies

**Technological Environment** 

- Most dramatic force in changing the marketplace
- Creates new products and opportunities
- Safety of new product always a concern



**Political Environment** 

Political environment consists of laws, government agencies, and pressure groups that influence or limit various organizations and individuals in a given society

#### **Political Environment**



- Legislation regulating business
  - Increased legislation
  - Changing government agency enforcement
- Increased emphasis on ethics
  - Socially responsible behavior
  - Cause-related marketing

#### The Company's Macroenvironment Cultural Environment

Cultural environment consists of institutions and other forces that affect a society's basic values, perceptions, and behaviors The Company's Macroenvironment Cultural Environment Persistence of Cultural Values

Core beliefs and values are persistent and are passed on from parents to children and are reinforced by schools, churches, businesses, and government

Secondary beliefs and values are more open to change and include people's views of themselves, others, organization, society, nature, and the universe

#### Cultural Environment Shifts in Secondary Cultural Values

People's view of themselves

- Yankelovich Monitor's consumer segments:
  - Do-it-yourselfers—recent movers
  - Adventurers

People's view of others
 – More "cocooning"

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#### The Company's Macroenvironment Cultural Environment Shifts in Secondary Cultural Values

- People's view of organizations
- People's view of society
  - Patriots defend it
  - Reformers want to change it
  - Malcontents want to leave it

#### Cultural Environment Shifts in Secondary Cultural Values





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Food to live by

People's view of nature

- Some feel ruled by it
- Some feel in harmony with it
- Some seek to master it
- People's view of the universe
  - Renewed interest in spirituality

### Responding to the Marketing Environment

**Views on Responding** 

Uncontrol	lab	e

 React and adapt to forces in the environment

#### Aggressive actions to affect forces in the environment

**Proactive** 

#### Reactive

 Watching and reacting to forces in the environment