

Objective Outline
The Microenvironment The Macroenvironment

The Demographic Environment The Economic Environment

Objective Outline

The Natural Environment
The Technological Environment

The Political and Social Environment
The Cultural Environment

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Objective Outline

Responding to the Marketing Environment

Preview

Marketing Environment

 It is the actors and forces outside marketing that affect marketing management's ability to build and maintain successful relationships with target customers.

Microenvironment

 It consists of the actors close to the company that affect its ability to serve its customers, the company, suppliers, marketing intermediaries, customer markets, competitors, and publics.

Macroenvironment

The macroenvironme nt consists of the larger societal forces that affect the microenvironmen t-demographic, economic, natural, technological, political, and cultural forces.

The Microenvironment

 Marketing success requires building relationships with other company departments, suppliers, marketing intermediaries, competitors, various



The Company

• With marketing taking the lead, all departments—from manufacturing and finance to legal and human resources—share the resources—share the resources—ity for understanding customer needs and to management to mer value.





Apple's supplies in the world





Competitors

 Marketers also must gain strategic advantage by positioning their offerings strongly against competitors' offerings in the minds of consumers.







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TO MAKE GREAT THINGS HAPPEN IN THE LIVES OF KIDS



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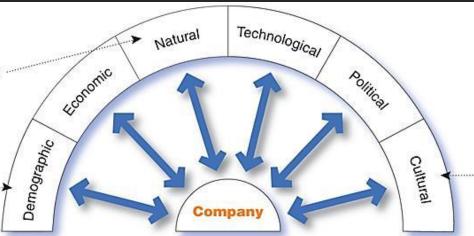
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Customers

 The company might to or all five types of Consumer customer markets: markets International **Business** markets markets

The Macroenvironment

Concern for the natural environment has spawned a so-called green movement. For example, last year HP recovered and recycled 800 jumbo jets worth of electronics globally.



Marketers also want to be socially responsible citizens in their markets and communities. Far example, shoe brand TOMS was founded on a cause: "No complicated formulas. It's simple," says the company's founder. "You buy a pair of TOMS and I give a pair to a child on your behalf."























The Demographic Environment

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





The Changing Age Structure of the Population



Marketers often split the baby boomers into three smaller groups-leading-edge boomers, core boomers, and trailing-edge boomers-each with its own beliefs and behaviors. Similarly, they split the Millennials into teens and young adults.

Thus, marketers need to form more precise age-specific ptive segments within each group. More important, defining people by their birth date may be less effective than segmenting them by their lifestyle, life stage, or the common values they buy.

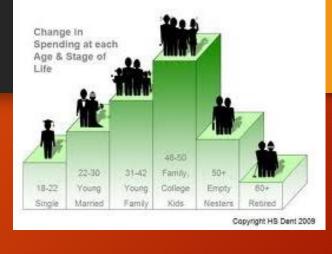
of the baby boomers.

The Changing American

- More people are:
 - Divorcing or separating
 - Choosing not to marry
 - Choosing to marry later
 - Marrying without intending to have children
 - Increasing number of working women









Geographic Shifts Population

- The shift in where people live has also caused a shift in where they work.
- For example, the migration toward micropolitan and suburban areas has resulted in a rapid increase in the number of people who "telecommute"—work at home or in a remote office and conduct their business by



ated a market



A Better-Educated, More White-Collar, More Professional Population

Changes in the Workforce





Increasing Diversity

- Markets are becoming more diverse
 - International
 - National
- Includes:
 - Ethnicity
 - Gay and lesbiar
 - Disabled









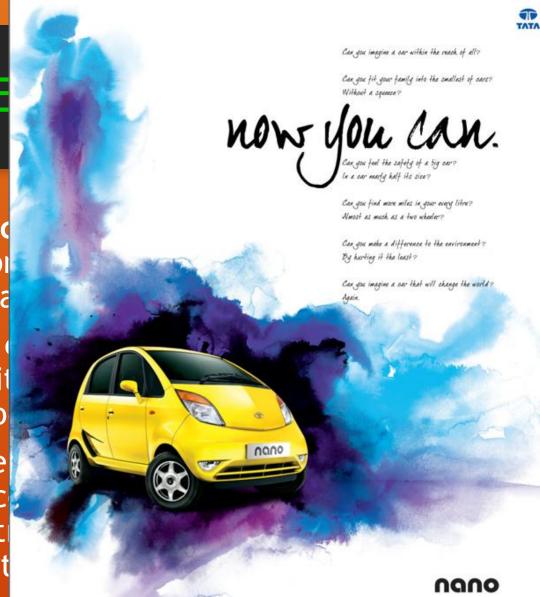
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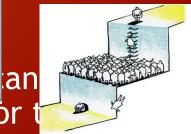
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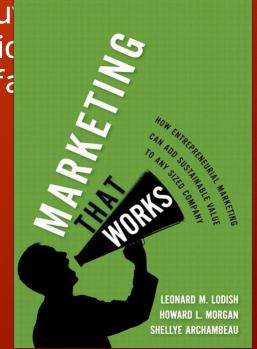
offer outstanding marketing opportunities for right kinds of products

Changes in Consumer Spending

• In turn, value marketing has become the watchword for many marketers.

Marketers in all industries are looking for ways to





Income Distribution

• Marketers should pay attention to *income* distribution as well as income levels.

poor.

Over the past several decades, t

grown richer, the middle class ha











The Political and Social Environment

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

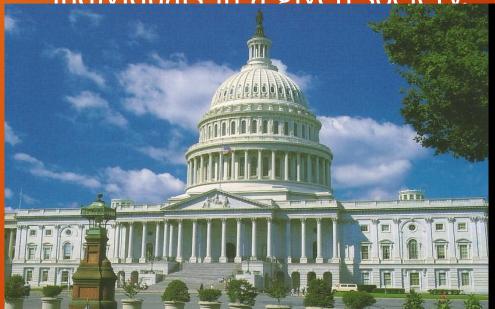




Table 3.1	Major U.S. Leg	islation Affecting	Marketing

Legislat

Purpose

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890) Prohibits monopolies and activities (price-fixing, predatory pricing) that restrain trade or competition in interstate commerce.

Federal Food and Drug Act (1906) Created the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). It forbids the manufacture or sale of adulterated or fraudulently labeled foods and drugs.

> Supplements the Sherman Act by prohibiting certain types of price discrimination, exclusive dealing, and tying clauses (which require a dealer to take additional products in a seller's line).

Established the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which monitors and remedies unfair trade methods.

Amends the Clayton Act to define price discrimination as unlawful. Empowers the FTC to establish limits on quantity discounts, forbid some brokerage allowances, and prohibit promotional allowances except when made available on proportionately equal terms.

Makes deceptive, misleading, and unfair practices illegal regardless of injury to competition. Places advertising of food and drugs under FTC jurisdiction.

Protects and regulates distinctive brand names and trademarks.

Provides for the creation of compulsory safety standards for automobiles and tires.

Provides for the regulation of the packaging and labeling of consumer goods. Requires that manufacturers state what the package contains, who made it, and how much it contains.

Bans the sale of hazardous toys and articles. Sets standards for child-resistant packaging.

Requires that cigarette packages contain the following statement: "Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health."

Establishes a national policy on the environment. The 1970 Reorganization Plan established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Establishes the Consumer Product Safety Commission and authorizes it to set safety standards for consumer products as well as exact penalties for failing to uphold those standards.

Authorizes the FTC to determine rules and regulations for consumer warranties and provides consumer access to redress, such as the class action suit.

Limits the number of commercials aired during children's programs.

Requires that food product labels provide detailed nutritional information.

Establishes procedures to avoid unwanted telephone solicitations. Limits marketers' use of automatic telephone dialing systems and artificial or prerecorded voices.

Makes discrimination against people with disabilities illegal in public accommodations, transportation, and telecommunications.

Prohibits Web sites or online services operators from collecting personal information from children without obtaining consent from a parent and allowing parents to review information collected from their children.

Authorizes the FTC to collect fees from sellers and telemarketers for the implementation and enforcement of a National Do-Not-Call Registry.

Regulates the distribution and content of unsolicited commercial e-mail.

Created the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, which writes and enforces rules for the marketing of financial products to consumers. It is also responsible for enforcement of the Truthin-Lending Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, and other laws designed to protect consumers.

Business (Chanham Trademark Act (1946)) number Of Fair Packaging and Labeling

- Protect Child Protection Act (1966)
- Protect
- Protect Consumer Product Safety



Wheeler-Lea Act (1938)

Legislation

Clayton Act (1914)

Act (1914)

Federal Trade Commission

Robinson-Patman Act (1936)

National Traffic and Safety Act (1958)

Act (1966)

Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (1967)

National Environmental Policy Act (1969)

Act (1972)

Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (1975)

Children's Television Act (1990)

Nutrition Labeling and Education Act (1990)

Telephone Consumer Protection Act (1991)

Americans with Disabilities Act (1991)

Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (2000)

Do-Not-Call Implementation Act (2003)

CAN-SPAM Act (2003)

Financial Reform Law (2010)

Increased Emphasis on Ethics and Socially Responsible Actions

- Socially Responsible Behavior:
 - Enlightened companies encourage their managers to look beyond what the regulatory system allows and simply "do the right thing."
 - These socially responsible firms actively seek out ways to protect the long-run interests of their



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he Benefits of Cause-Related Marketing



The Cultural Environment

• Cultural environment consists of institutions and other forces that affect a society's basic values,





The Persistence of Cultural Values

- People in a given society hold many beliefs and values. Their core beliefs and values have a high degree of persistence.
- Secondary beliefs and values are more open to change. Believing in marriage is a core belief; believing that people should get married early in life is a secondary belief.







Shifts i Values

- People's
 - People versus
 - People of self-





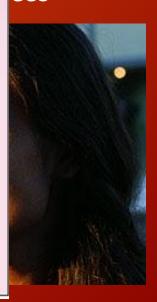


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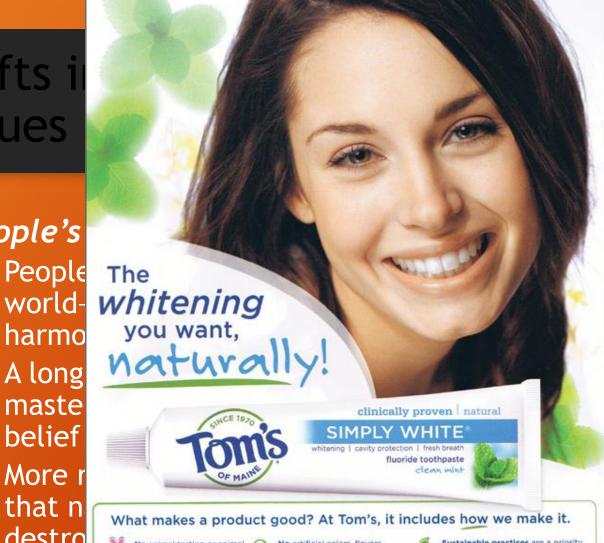
- People's Views of Organizations.
 - People vary in their attitudes toward corporations, government agencies, trade unions, universities, and other organizations.
 - The past two decades have seen a sharp decrease in confidence in and loyalty toward America's business and political organizations and institutions.
 - Many people today see work not as a source of satisfaction but as a required chore to earn money to enjoy their non-work hours.
 - This trend suggests that organizations need to find new ways to win consumer and employee confidence.

- People's Views of Society.
 - People vary in their attitudes toward their society—patriots defend it, reformers want to change it, and malcontents want to leave it.
 - People's orientation to their society influences their consumption patterns and attitudes toward the marketplace.



Shifts i Values

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- People's Views of Universe.
 - People vary in their beliefs about the origin of the universe and their place in it.
 - In recent years, some futurists have noted a renewed interest in spirituality, perhaps as a part of a broader search for a new inner purpose.

This affects consumers in extension shows they watch and see



Responding to the Marketing Environment

Uncontrollable

 React and adapt to forces in the environment

Proactive

 Aggressive actions to affect forces in the environment

Reactive

 Watching and reacting to forces in the environment