

#### ANALYZING THE MARKETING ENVIRONMENT

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### Case of Xerox

- •Xerox introduced the first photocopier machine and dominated the industry for years.
- •In year 2001-2002 Xerox was on the brink of bankruptcy.
- •In the new digital environment Xerox customers no longer "wanted" a photo-copier.
- Customers "needed" digital document management solutions.

•New competitors: HP, IBM etc who were in selling IT solutions for effective sharing of

information.

- •Xerox is now "the world's leading document management technology and services enterprise" with a new mission "Be smarter about your documents"
- •Xerox provides a range of tools and techniques to capture, organize, facilitate, and enhance communication in any form.
- •Xerox went through a process called "dreaming with consumers" so that technology and customer needs go hand in hand.

•Now Xerox is a tech savvy, innovative company because it has adapted to its

changing marketplace environment.



# What is the Marketing Environment?

- The first step of the marketing process is: understanding the marketplace and customer needs and wants.
- The marketing environment includes the actors and forces outside marketing that
  affect marketing management's ability to build and maintain successful relationships
  with customers.
- The marketing environment comprises of the macro environment and the micro environment.

### **Macro and Micro Environment**

- The micro environment consists of actors close to the company that affects its ability to serve its customers – the company, suppliers, marketing intermediaries, customer markets, competitors, and publics.
- These actors can be controlled by the company with its own action (controllable factors).
- The macro environment consists of the larger societal forces that affect the micro environment – demographic, economic, natural, technological, political, and cultural forces.
- These factors cannot be controlled by the company (uncontrollable factors).

### Actors in the micro environment (value delivery network)



### The company

- All the departments within the company should take on the marketing concept which
  is "think consumer".
- All departments should work together in harmony to provide superior customer value and relationships.
- Top management, R & D department, commercial department, Technical services department, accounts and finance department etc.

### **Suppliers**

- Suppliers form an important link in the company's overall customer value delivery system.
- Provides the resources to produce goods and services
- Shortages of supply can affect revenue and profits.
- Rising supply cost can influence profitability.
- Treat suppliers as partners to provide customer value.

### **Marketing Intermediaries**

- Marketing intermediaries help the company to promote, sell and distribute its products to final buyers.
- Resellers: Retailers and wholesalers.
- Physical distribution firms: such as MGM group distributing P & G and J & J products.
- Marketing intermediaries play a vital role in delivering value to the consumer and should be carefully controlled.

### Competitors

• A company must provide greater customer value and satisfaction than its competitors.



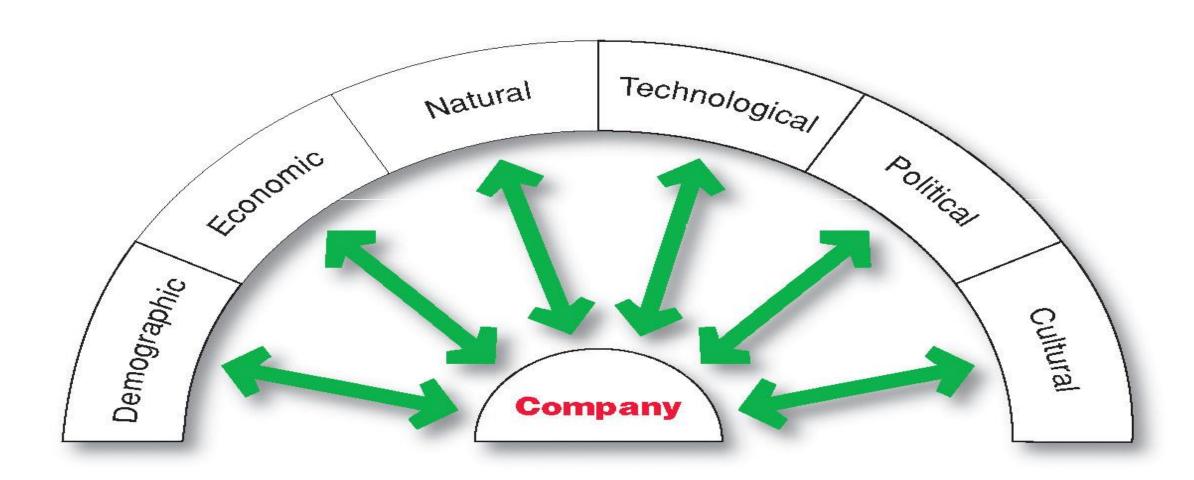
#### **Publics**

- Any group that has an actual or potential interest in or impact on an organization's ability to achieve its objectives
  - Financial publics: affects company's ability to obtain funds.
  - Media publics: Consumers always believe the media.
  - Government publics: Any TV advert on BTV needs to be approved by govt.
  - General public: What does the general public think about the product/service?
  - Internal publics: everyone within the company needs to be motivated.

#### **Customer markets**

- Customers are the most important actors of the company's microenvironment.
- Consumer markets: individuals/households that buy goods and services for personal consumption.
- Business Markets: buy goods and services for further processing.
- Reseller markets: buy goods/services to resell at a profit.
- Government markets: govt. agencies who buy goods/services to produce public services or transfer the goods/services to others who need them.
- International markets: buyers in other countries including consumers, businesses, resellers, and governments.

### Major forces in the company's Macro environment



### **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 consumer markets.
- Important Demographic trends: age structure, family structure, geographic population shifts, educational characteristics, population diversity.

### Age structure of the population in the USA

#### Baby boomers:

- people born between 1946 and 1964.
- 30% of the population.
- Most affluent Americans.
- Lucrative segment for real estate, travel, health and fitness products, dining, financial services.



### Age structure of the population in the USA

#### Generation X:

- includes people born between 1965 and 1976.
- High parental divorce rates
- Cautious economic outlook because they were born during the recession.
- Family comes first, career second.
- They "research" a product before making a purchase.
- Discussion: How will you persuade your brand to the generation Xers?

### Age structure of the population in the USA

- Generation Y (Millennials):
  - Include those born between 1977 and 2000
  - Comfortable with technology/tech savvy.

### Age structure of the population in Pakistan

• In Pakistan there is a growing number of infants and toddlers.





### Age structure of the population in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh almost 40% of the population are between 16 to 26 years old.



### Geographic population shifts

- In Bangladesh, the population is shifting from rural areas into Dhaka and other metropolitan cities for jobs.
- In these cities communication has been booming.



## Changes in education and workforce of Bangladesh

- Majority of the workers in Bangladesh are unskilled workers.
- There is a need for increase in skilled workers.
- More people are getting aware of the importance of education.
- Still in the rural areas, education is lacking.
- The trend of women getting white collar jobs is increasing but at a low rate.

#### The economic environment

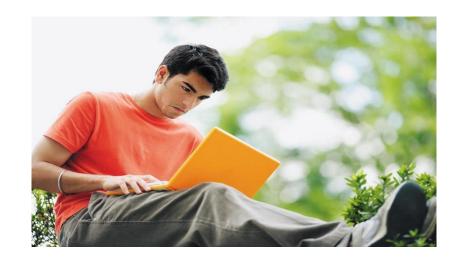
- The economic environment consists of factors that affect consumer purchasing power and spending patterns.
- What is meant by the term "disposable income"?
- The economy in Europe is currently not doing so well. Consumers are spending less.
   Value marketing is the key.
- In India there is a growing middle class with rapidly rising incomes; 1 in 7 people now owns a car in India.
- In Bangladesh, the lower income group is the biggest. On average a person spends only 350TK on branded FMCG products.

#### The Natural environment

- The natural environment is affected by businesses.
- There are rising concerns of our natural environment:
  - Increased pollution
  - shortage of raw materials.
  - Global warming.
- Today's businesses are developing environmentally sustainable strategies in an effort to create a world economy that the planet can support indefinitely.
- Sony ericsson asks their consumers to hand in their old phones back so that they can recycle it.
- HP wants to recycle old TVs, computers and other electronics.
- Societal Marketing.

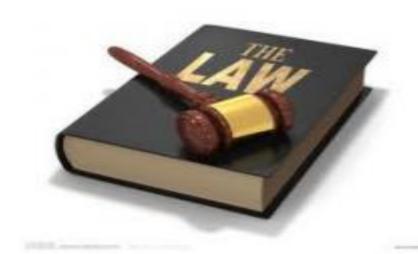
### **Technological environment**

- Most dramatic force in changing the marketplace
- New products, opportunities
- Concern for the safety of new products



#### **Political environment**

laws, government agencies, and pressure groups that influence or limit various organizations and individuals in a given society.



#### **Cultural environment**

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

