

14/e

Basic Marketing

A Global-Managerial Approach



William D. Perreault, Jr. E. Jerome McCarthy

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Basic 14/e Marketing

A Global-Managerial Approach

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BASIC MARKETING: A GLOBAL MANAGERIAL APPROACH

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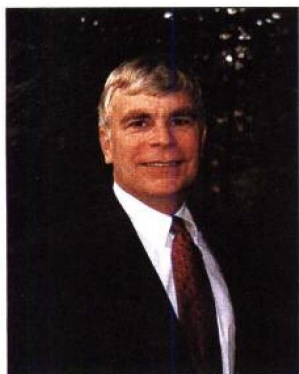
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About the Authors of *Basic Marketing*, 14/e



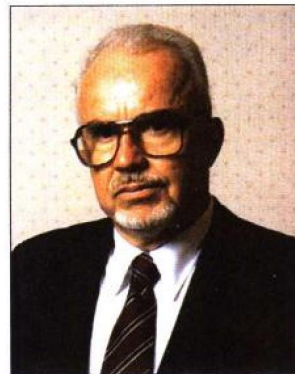
William D. Perreault, Jr., is currently Kenan Professor at the University of North Carolina Kenan-Flagler Business School. He has also taught at Stanford University, the University of Georgia, and North Carolina University and has been an invited speaker at over 80 universities. During 1997 he was the

Arthur Andersen Distinguished Visitor at Cambridge University.

Dr. Perreault is the recipient of the two most prestigious awards in his field: the American Marketing Association Distinguished Educator Award and the Academy of Marketing Science Outstanding Educator Award. He also was selected for the Churchill Award, which honors career impact on marketing research. He was editor of the *Journal of Marketing Research* and has been on the review board of the *Journal of Marketing* and other journals. His research has also been published in many journals, and one *Journal of Marketing* article was recently voted one of the most influential articles on sales and sales management of the twentieth century.

The Decision Sciences Institute has recognized Dr. Perreault for innovations in marketing education, and at UNC he has received several awards for teaching excellence. His books include two other widely used texts: *Essentials of Marketing* and *The Marketing Game!*

Dr. Perreault is a past president of the American Marketing Association Academic Council and was on the AMA board. He was chair of an advisory committee to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, a trustee of the Marketing Science Institute, and on the Council of the Decision Sciences Institute. He is a Fellow of the Society for Marketing Advances. He has also worked as a consultant to organizations that range from GE and IBM to the Federal Trade Commission and Venezuelan Ministry of Education. He is on the advisory board for Copernicus: The Marketing Investment Strategy Group.



E. Jerome McCarthy received his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. He has taught at the Universities of Oregon, Notre Dame, and Michigan State. He was honored with the American Marketing Association's Trailblazer Award in 1987, and he was voted one of the "top five" leaders in Marketing

Thought by marketing educators.

He has been deeply involved in teaching and developing new teaching materials. Besides writing various articles and monographs, he is the author of textbooks on data processing and social issues in marketing.

Dr. McCarthy is active in making presentations to business meetings and academic conferences. He has worked with groups of teachers throughout the country and has addressed international conferences in South America, Africa, and India.

He was also a Ford Foundation Fellow in 1963–64, studying the role of marketing in global economic development. In 1959–60 he was a Ford Foundation Fellow at the Harvard Business School working on mathematical methods in marketing.

Besides his academic interests, Dr. McCarthy has been involved in consulting for, and guiding the growth of, a number of businesses—both in the U.S. and overseas. He has worked with top managers from Steelcase, Dow Chemical, 3M, Bemis, Grupo Industrial Alfa, and many other companies. He is also active in executive education and is a director of several organizations. His primary interests, however, are in (1) "converting" students to marketing and marketing strategy planning and (2) preparing teaching materials to help others do the same. This is why he has spent a large part of his career developing, revising, and improving marketing texts to reflect the most current thinking in the field.

Preface

Basic Marketing Is Designed to Satisfy Your Needs

This book is about marketing and marketing strategy planning. And, at its essence, marketing strategy planning is about figuring out how to do a superior job of satisfying customers. We take that point of view seriously and believe in practicing what we preach. So you can trust that this new edition of *Basic Marketing*—and all of the other teaching and learning materials that accompany it—will satisfy *your* needs. We're excited about this edition of *Basic Marketing*, and we hope that you will be as well.

In developing this edition we've made hundreds of big and small additions, changes, and improvements in the text and all of the supporting materials that accompany it. We'll highlight some of those changes in this preface, but first it's useful to put this newest edition in a longer-term perspective.

Building on Pioneering Strengths

Basic Marketing pioneered an innovative structure—using the “four Ps” with a managerial approach—for the introductory marketing course. It quickly became one of the most widely used business textbooks ever published because it organized the best ideas about marketing so that readers could both understand and apply them. The unifying focus of these ideas was on how to make the marketing decisions that a manager must make in deciding what customers to focus on and how best to meet their needs.

Over many editions of *Basic Marketing* there has been constant change in marketing management and the marketing environment. Some of the changes have been dramatic, and others have been subtle. As a result, we have made ongoing changes to the text to reflect marketing's best practices and ideas. Throughout all of these changes, *Basic Marketing* and the supporting materials that accompany it have been more widely used than any other teaching materials for introductory marketing. It is gratifying that the four Ps has proved to be an organizing structure that has worked well for millions of students and teachers.

Continuous Innovation and Improvement

The success of *Basic Marketing* is not the result of a single strength—or one long-lasting innovation. Rather, the

text's four Ps framework, managerial orientation, and strategy planning focus have proved to be foundation pillars that are remarkably robust for supporting new developments in the field and innovations in the text and package. Thus, with each new edition of *Basic Marketing* we have continued to innovate to better meet the needs of students and faculty. In fact, we have made ongoing changes in how we develop the logic of the four Ps and the marketing strategy planning process. As always, though, our objective is to provide a flexible, high-quality text and choices from comprehensive and reliable support materials—so that instructors and students can accomplish their learning objectives. For example, included with the other innovations for this new edition are

- Integrated coverage, throughout the text, of the significant impacts that e-commerce, the Internet, and related information technologies are having on marketing.
- A complete revision of the *Student CD-ROM to Accompany Basic Marketing* that comes with the text, with a new interface that integrates the rich variety of multimedia learning resources it includes.
- A completely new and expanded archive of PowerPoint electronic lecture-support slides, with links to full-motion videos, ads, and photos, to provide instructors with flexible support for lectures and presentations.
- The *Instructor CD-ROM to Accompany Basic Marketing* that provides Windows software and all of the text's teaching support materials in easy-to-use electronic form.
- A sharper focus, throughout the text, on how the strategy planning process should lead to decisions about a target market and marketing mix that represents the best opportunity and competitive advantage for the firm and superior value for consumers.
- Interesting new video cases and teaching videos focused on current marketing issues.
- High-involvement Internet exercises integrated throughout each chapter of the text.

We Believe in Continuous Quality Improvement

McCarthy pioneered *Basic Marketing* and worked on the text without a coauthor for seven editions. Twenty years ago Perreault joined the team. We formed our

partnership with a shared commitment to ongoing improvements, and we're both proud that we were implementing continuous quality improvements in preparing *Basic Marketing* long before the idea became popular in the world of business. We work to be creative in our coverage and approaches—because creativity is at the heart of the marketing spirit. The most creative teaching innovations are ones that meet students' needs and instructors' objectives. That's also why our first priority has always been, and always will be, producing quality materials that really work well for students and teachers. Students take the first marketing course only once. It is an investment and opportunity from which there should be a solid return. So we take it as a serious personal responsibility to support that investment with materials that are interesting and motivating—and that really build the skills and ideas that students need in their lives and careers.

Our belief that attention to continuous quality improvement in every aspect of the text and support materials *does make a difference* is consistently reaffirmed by the enthusiastic response of students and teachers alike to each new edition.

Leading Technology Innovations for Teaching and Learning

It has always been our belief that it is our responsibility to lead the marketing discipline in developing new, breakthrough approaches for teaching and learning in the first marketing course. Our constant thrust has been to use technology to provide better and easier options for teaching and richer and more interesting approaches for learning. Along with other innovations, we were the first to develop and offer spreadsheet-based computer-aided problems, custom-produced videos, a computerized test bank, a PC-based marketing simulation, a hypertext reference, bar-coded laser disks, CD-ROM-based interactive versions of the text, PowerPoint presentation slides with linking by objectives, CD-ROM multimedia archives and presentation software for instructors, multimedia case support, and the multimedia CD for students. Now we continue these traditions of innovation with a completely redesigned *Student CD-ROM to Accompany Basic Marketing*, myPowerWeb online readings, and a host of new and improved teaching and learning materials available at the *Basic Marketing* website at www.mhhe.com/fourps.

Critically Revised, Updated, and Rewritten

This new edition of *Basic Marketing* is the highest-quality teaching and learning resource ever published for the introductory marketing course. The whole text and

all of the supporting materials have been critically revised, updated, and rewritten. As in past editions, clear and interesting communication has been a priority. *Basic Marketing* is designed to make it easy, interesting, and fast for students to grasp the key concepts of marketing. Careful explanations provide a crisp focus on the important “basics” of marketing strategy planning. At the same time, we have thoroughly

- Researched and incorporated new concepts.
- Integrated hundreds of new examples that bring the concepts alive.
- Illustrated marketing ideas and “best practices” in a rich variety of contexts.

We have deliberately used marketing examples from a host of different contexts. Examples span organizations that have moved to e-commerce and those that have found other ways to innovate, profit and nonprofit organizations, large and small firms, domestic and international settings, purchases by organizations as well as by final consumers, services and ideas or “causes” as well as physical goods, and established products as well as new technologies—because this variety reinforces the point that effective marketing is critical to all organizations.

Clear Focus on Changes in Today's Dynamic Markets

This edition focuses special attention on changes taking place in today's dynamic markets. Throughout every chapter of the text we have integrated discussion and examples of

- Best practices in marketing, and how to avoid the mistakes of death-wish marketing (including errors and omissions all too common among many failed dot-com operators).
- Effective e-commerce innovations and changes in marketing over the Internet.
- The costs and benefits of different approaches for customer acquisition and retention.
- Relationship building in marketing.
- The importance of providing superior customer value as the means to achieve customer satisfaction and competitive advantage.
- International perspectives.
- Ethical issues.

Similarly, we've also integrated new material on many important and fast-evolving topics. The following are but a sampling:

- Integrated marketing communications, direct-response promotion, and customer-initiated interactive marketing communications.

- Promotional campaigns that build “buzz” among consumers.
- The Euro, the World Trade Organization, exchange rates, and other topics central to international markets.
- The growth of business-to-business (B2B) exchanges on the Web and the expanding use of reverse auctions and interactive bidding.
- The circumstances when using a website for direct distribution or dual distribution makes sense and when it doesn’t.
- The expanding role of sales technologies and self-service technology.
- The increasing channel power of large retail chains.
- Competitor analysis and how to develop competitive advantage.
- How to use flexible pricing and evaluate price sensitivity.
- Marketing control, including marketing cost analysis.

Driving Home Competitive Advantage

Throughout the 14th edition we’ve continued to put more emphasis on the process of marketing strategy planning. In today’s dynamic markets it’s not enough to simply figure out an attractive opportunity and an effective marketing mix. The real challenge is to quickly but logically zero in on the target market and marketing mix that is really best for the firm, while recognizing that strategies need to be refined and improved as market conditions change. This highlights the need for breakthrough opportunities, the problems with me-too imitation, and the crucial role of competitive advantage in providing customers with superior value. In other words, we sharpen the focus on how to figure out the best blend of the four Ps and crush the mistaken view fostered by some texts that the marketing job is just coming up with *some* marketing mix.

Coupled with this, you’ll learn how breakthroughs in information technology are driving changes in all aspects of marketing—whether it’s e-commerce ordering, getting marketing information, preparing salespeople to interact with customers, or analyzing the “fire-hydrant” flow of data on sales and costs. We’ll also highlight the many ways that relationships among marketing partners are changing—ranging from coordination of logistics to alliances among firms focused on the same market opportunity. You’ll see how intense competition, both in the United States and around the world, is affecting marketing strategy planning. You’ll see what it takes to

transform an effective new-product development process into profitable business.

Some other marketing texts are attempting to describe such changes. But that’s not adequate. What sets *Basic Marketing* apart is that the explanations and examples equip students to see *why* these changes are taking place and what changes to expect in the future. That is an important distinction—because marketing is dynamic. Our objective is to prepare students to analyze marketing situations and develop exceptional marketing strategies—not just recite endless sets of lists.

A Fresh Design—to Make Important Concepts Even Clearer

Along with the new content, we’ve given the text a fresh design. The changes range from the new cover to hundreds of new photographs, ads, web pages, and illustrations. We’ve created many new exhibits—conceptual organizers, charts, and tables—and updated proven pieces from past editions, all with a fresh new design.

The aim of all this revising, refining, editing, and illustrating is to make important concepts and points even clearer to students. We want to make sure that each student really does get a good feel for a market-directed system and how he or she can help it—and some company—run better. We believe marketing is important and interesting—and we want every student who reads *Basic Marketing* to share our enthusiasm.

Twenty-Two Chapters—with an Emphasis on Marketing Strategy Planning

The emphasis of *Basic Marketing* is on marketing strategy planning. Twenty-two chapters introduce the important concepts in marketing management and help the student see marketing through the eyes of the marketing manager. The organization of the chapters and topics is carefully planned. But we took special care in writing so that

- It is possible to rearrange and use the chapters in many different sequences—to fit different needs.
- All of the topics and chapters fit together into a clear, overall framework for the marketing strategy planning process.

Broadly speaking, the chapters fall into two groupings. The first eight chapters introduce marketing and a broad view of the marketing strategy planning process. They cover topics such as segmentation, differentiation, the marketing environment, and buyer behavior, as well as how marketing information systems and research provide information about these forces to improve marketing

decisions. The second half of the text goes into the details of planning the four Ps, with specific attention to the key strategy decisions in each area. Then we conclude with an integrative review and coverage of overarching topics such as implementation and control, marketing's link with other functional areas, and an assessment of marketing's challenges and opportunities.

The first two chapters deal with the nature of marketing—focusing both on its macro role in a global society and its micro role in businesses and other organizations. The first chapter stresses that the effectiveness of our macro-marketing system depends on the decisions of many producers and consumers. That sets the stage for the second chapter—and the rest of the book—which focuses on how businesspeople and, in particular, marketing managers develop marketing strategies to satisfy specific target markets. This chapter introduces the marketing concept and develops the customer value and four Ps frameworks.

Chapter 3 introduces an integrative model of the marketing strategy planning process that serves as an organizing framework for the whole text. Chapter 3 sets the stage by overviewing how analysis of the market and external market environment relate to segmentation and differentiation decisions as well as the criteria for narrowing down to a specific target market and marketing mix. Broadly speaking, it introduces a strategic planning view of how a manager leads his or her firm to new market opportunities and competitive advantage.

This strategic view alerts students to the importance of evaluating opportunities in the external environments affecting marketing—and these are discussed in Chapter 4. This chapter also highlights the critical role of screening criteria for narrowing down from possible opportunities to those that the firm will pursue.

The next three chapters take a closer look at customers—so students will better understand how to segment markets and satisfy target market needs. Chapter 5 introduces the demographic dimensions of the global consumer market and provides up-to-date coverage on important geodemographic trends. The next chapter studies the behavioral aspects of the final consumer market. Chapter 7 looks at how business and organizational customers—like manufacturers, channel members, and government purchasers—are using e-commerce and the other ways that they are similar to and different from final consumers. You have to understand customers to understand marketing.

Chapter 8 is a contemporary view of getting information—from marketing information systems and marketing research—for marketing management planning. This chapter includes discussion of how information technology—ranging from intranets to speedy collection of market research data—is transforming the marketing manager's job. This sets the stage for discussions in later

chapters about how research and marketing information improve each area of marketing strategy planning.

The next group of chapters—Chapters 9 to 18—is concerned with developing a marketing mix out of the four Ps: Product, Place (involving channels of distribution, logistics, and distribution customer service), Promotion, and Price. These chapters are concerned with developing the “right” Product and making it available at the “right” Place with the “right” Promotion and the “right” Price—to satisfy target customers and still meet the objectives of the business. These chapters are presented in an integrated, analytical way—as part of the overall framework for the marketing strategy planning process—so students’ thinking about planning marketing strategies develops logically.

Chapters 9 and 10 focus on product planning for goods and services as well as new-product development and the different strategy decisions that are required at different stages of the product life cycle. We emphasize the value of an organized new-product development process for developing really new products that propel a firm to profitable growth.

Chapters 11 through 13 focus on Place. Chapter 11 introduces decisions a manager must make about using direct distribution (for example, selling from the firm's website) or working with other firms in a channel of distribution. We put special emphasis on the need for channel members to cooperate and coordinate to better meet the needs of customers. Chapter 12 focuses on the fast-changing arena of logistics and the strides that firms are making in using e-commerce to reduce the costs of storing, transporting, and handling products while improving the distribution service they provide customers. Chapter 13 provides a clear picture of retailers, wholesalers, and their strategy planning—including exchanges taking place via the Internet. This composite chapter helps students see why the big changes taking place in retailing are reshaping the channel systems for many consumer products.

Chapters 14 to 16 deal with Promotion. These chapters build on the concepts of integrated marketing communications, direct-response promotion, and customer-initiated digital communication, which are introduced in Chapter 14. Chapter 15 deals with the role of personal selling and sales technology in the promotion blend. Chapter 16 covers advertising and sales promotion, including the ways that managers are taking advantage of the Internet to communicate more effectively and efficiently.

Chapters 17 and 18 deal with Price. Chapter 17 focuses on pricing objectives and policies, including use of information technology to implement flexible pricing, pricing in the channel, and the use of discounts, allowances, and other variations from a list price. Chapter 18 covers cost-oriented and demand-oriented pricing

approaches and how they fit in today's competitive environments. The careful coverage of marketing costs helps equip students to deal with the renewed cost-consciousness of the firms they will join.

Chapter 19 offers completely updated coverage of how information technology is reshaping marketing implementation and control. This chapter also details how quality management approaches can improve implementation, including implementation of better customer service.

Chapter 20 deals with the links between marketing and other functional areas. The marketing concept says that people in an organization should work together to satisfy customers at a profit. No other text has a chapter that explains how to accomplish the "working together" part of that idea. Yet it's increasingly important in the business world today; that's what this important chapter is designed to do.

Chapter 21 reinforces the integrative nature of marketing management and reviews the marketing strategy planning process that leads to creative marketing plans and programs.

The final chapter considers how efficient the marketing process is. Here we evaluate the effectiveness of both micro- and macro-marketing—and we consider the competitive, technological, ethical, and social challenges facing marketing managers now and in the future. After this chapter, many students want to look at Appendix C—which is about career opportunities in marketing.

Careful Integration of Special Topics

Some textbooks treat "special" topics—like e-commerce, relationship marketing, international marketing, services marketing, marketing over the Internet, marketing for nonprofit organizations, marketing ethics, and business-to-business marketing—in separate chapters. We deliberately avoid doing that because we are convinced that treating such topics separately leads to an unfortunate compartmentalization of ideas. We think they are too important to be isolated in that way. For example, to simply tack on a new chapter on e-commerce or marketing applications on the Internet completely ignores the reality that these are not just isolated topics but rather must be considered broadly across the whole fabric of marketing decisions. In fact, the huge losses piled up by failed dot-com firms over the past few years are evidence of what happens when managers fail to understand the need to integrate marketing strategy planning decisions and don't come to grips with issues such as competitor analysis, customer value, and the marketing concept. Conversely, there is virtually no area of marketing decision making where it's safe to ignore the impact of e-commerce, the Internet, or information

technology. The same is true with other topics. So they are interwoven and illustrated throughout the text to emphasize that marketing thinking is crucial in all aspects of our society and economy. Instructor examination copies of this edition are again packaged with a grid that shows, in detail, how and where specific topics are integrated throughout the text. Talk is cheap, especially when it comes to the hype from some publishers about how important topics are treated in a new text. But the grid offers proof that in *Basic Marketing* we have delivered on the promise of integrated treatment.

Students Get "How-to-Do-It" Skill and Confidence

Really understanding marketing and how to plan marketing strategies can build self-confidence—and it can help prepare a student to take an active part in the business world. To move students in this direction, we deliberately include a variety of frameworks, models, classification systems, cases, and "how-to-do-it" techniques that relate to our overall framework for marketing strategy planning. Taken together, they should speed the development of "marketing sense" and enable the student to analyze marketing situations and develop marketing plans in a confident and meaningful way. They are practical and they work. In addition, because they are interesting and understandable, they motivate students to see marketing as the challenging and rewarding area it is.

Basic Marketing Motivates High-Involvement Learning

So students will see what is coming in each *Basic Marketing* chapter, behavioral objectives are included on the first page of each chapter. And to speed student understanding, important new terms are shown in red and defined immediately. Further, a glossary of these terms is presented at the end of the book. Within chapters, major section headings and second-level headings (placed in the margin for clarity) immediately show how the material is organized and summarize key points in the text. Further, we have placed annotated photos and ads near the concepts they illustrate to provide a visual reminder of the ideas and to show vividly how they apply in the current business world. In each chapter we have integrated Internet exercises related to the concepts being developed. The focus of these exercises is on important marketing issues, not just on "surfing the Net."

All of these aids help the student understand important concepts and speed review before exams. End-of-chapter questions and problems offer additional opportunities. They can be used to encourage students to investigate the marketing process and develop their

own ways of thinking about it. These can be used for independent study or as a basis for written assignments or class discussion.

● Varied Types of Cases

Understanding of the text material can be deepened by analysis and discussion of specific cases. *Basic Marketing* features several different types of cases. Each chapter starts with an in-depth case study developed specifically to highlight that chapter's teaching objectives and the specific marketing decision areas covered in that chapter. In addition, each chapter features a special case report in a highlighted box. These thought-provoking cases illustrate how companies handle topics covered in that chapter. All of these cases provide an excellent basis for critical evaluation and discussion. And we've included relevant Internet addresses so that it is easy for students to quickly get updated information about the companies and topics covered in the cases. Of course, website addresses referenced in the cases may change. Some companies change their websites to get a fresh look, to take advantage of new Web capabilities, or just to update the information that's available. However, when that occurs, our *Basic Marketing* website at www.mhhe.com/fourps provides up-to-date links relevant to the chapters in the text. Our CD-ROMs also include links to the website so you can bookmark the site in your Internet browser.

In addition, there are several suggested cases at the end of each chapter. The focus of these cases is on problem solving. They encourage students to apply, and really get involved with, the concepts developed in the text. Each of the first 19 chapters also features a computer-aided problem. These case-based exercises stimulate a problem-solving approach to marketing strategy planning and give students hands-on experience that shows how logical analysis of alternative strategies can lead to improved decision making. For the convenience of students and faculty alike, printed versions of the cases for the computer-aided problems are incorporated in the book itself. Further, the award-winning spreadsheet software we developed specifically for use with these problems has been revised so that it is fully integrated with the other applications on the Student CD-ROM that comes with the text.

● New Multimedia Video Cases are Integrative

In the last edition we included a custom-produced set of exciting video cases. The response to them was great, and this time we've expanded the set and updated some of the best from the previous set. Each of these combines a written case with an accompanying video. These cases

are a bit longer than the text-only cases and open up the opportunity for students to analyze an organization's whole marketing program in more depth and with even greater integration. Marketing professors wrote the scripts for both the videos and text portions of the cases—so the videos reinforce real content while bringing a high-involvement multimedia dimension to the learning experience. And to assure consistency with all of the other *Basic Marketing* materials, we've carefully edited and coordinated the whole effort. These cases were developed so that they focus on different areas of the text, and thus they deal with a variety of issues:

- The expanding role of marketing in developing export opportunities for a raw material that was previously just viewed as a commodity.
- How a well-known company won profits and customer loyalty by developing a marketing mix that's carefully matched to the needs of its target market.
- New-product development for a major component part that is sold to producers who serve consumer markets.
- The growth strategy for a vineyard that is working to develop a major brand.
- The development of a new market awareness and strategy by a major nonprofit organization.
- A case on the promotional program for the introduction of an exciting new automobile.
- An integrated case on the marketing strategy for an innovative household appliance.

We designed these cases so that students can analyze them before or after seeing the video, or even without seeing the video at all. They can be used in a variety of ways, either for class discussion or individual assignments. To get the ball rolling, students get their own copy of segments of the case videos on the Student CD-ROM. We're proud of these video cases, and we're sure that they provide you with a valuable new way to learn about marketing.

● Comprehensive, Current References for Independent Study

Some professors and students want to follow up on text readings. Each chapter is supplemented with detailed references—to both classic articles and current readings in business publications. These can guide more detailed study of the topics covered in a chapter.

● Instructor Creates a System— with *Basic Marketing's P.L.U.S.*

Basic Marketing can be studied and used in many ways—the *Basic Marketing* text material is only the

central component of our Professional Learning Units Systems (our P.L.U.S.) for students and teachers. Instructors (and students) can select from our units to develop their own personalized systems. Many combinations of units are possible—depending on course objectives. As a quick overview, in addition to the *Basic Marketing* text, the P.L.U.S. package includes a variety of new and updated supplements:

- A redesigned and updated *Student CD-ROM to Accompany Basic Marketing*, which includes clips for the video cases, a database of ads and annotations that illustrate key concepts for each chapter, a new version of our computer-aided problems (CAP) spreadsheet software, self-test quizzes, and narrated self-study PowerPoint electronic slide shows, to introduce students to what's ahead. The CD also includes a revision of the *Basic Marketing Hypertext Reference* for use in developing marketing plans or reviewing for tests.
- An online learning center at our revised website (www.mhhe.com/fourps) for students and instructors, with features such as (constantly updated) links to just-published articles from myPowerWeb on topics in each chapter, chat rooms, software downloads, Internet website links, and other exciting features.
- A completely new and much expanded archive of PowerPoint lecture slides, incorporating full-motion video clips, photos, ads, and other multimedia assets to support the professor.
- An improved *Instructor CD-ROM to Accompany Basic Marketing*, which includes all of the instructor resources available for *Basic Marketing* in electronic form.

In addition, we've completely revised and updated

- The *Multimedia Lecture Support Package*.
- The *Learning Aid* workbook.
- *Applications in Basic Marketing*, an annually updated book of marketing clippings from the popular press, free and shrinkwrapped with the text and, new to this edition, supplemented with myPowerWeb digital articles on the Web.
- Over 200 color acetates (also available in electronic form).
- Over 200 transparency masters (also available as PowerPoint slides).
- *Instructor's Manual*.
- Author-prepared *Manual of Tests*, accompanied by the *Diploma* test-generator software that supports both printed and online testing.
- A complete set of new and updated *teaching videos* and seven great video cases (and instructor's manual).

- A new Windows version of the *The Marketing Game!* (and instructor's manual) that offers password-protected digital plan and report files and supports working over the Internet.

We've been busy. You may not want to use all of this. Some people don't want any of it. But whatever you elect to use—and in whatever medium you like to work—the teaching and learning materials work well together. We've designed them that way.



Hypertext—a Marketing Knowledge Navigator

We introduced the innovative *Basic Marketing Hypertext Reference* with the 11th edition of *Basic Marketing* and have expanded its capabilities ever since. This easy-to-use Windows software puts almost all of the key concepts from *Basic Marketing* at your fingertips. It features hyperlinks, which means that when you are reading about a concept on screen you can instantly jump to more detail on any topic. You simply highlight the concept or topic and click with a mouse or press the enter key. Books assemble information in some specific order—but hypertext allows you to integrate thinking on any topic or combination of topics, regardless of where it is treated in the text.

The new version of the software provides an even clearer and easier way to search for ideas while developing a marketing plan. You can also use the software to review topics in “book order”—starting with learning objectives and then “paging” through each set of ideas.



Free Applications Book—Updated Each Year

It is a sign of the commitment of our publisher to the introductory marketing course that it will publish a new edition of *Applications in Basic Marketing* every year and provide it free of charge shrinkwrapped with each new copy of the 14th edition of *Basic Marketing*. This annually updated collection of marketing “clippings”—from publications such as *Business Week*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Advertising Age*, and *Fortune*—provides convenient access to short, interesting, and current discussions of marketing issues. Each edition features about 100 articles. There are a variety of short clippings related to each chapter in *Basic Marketing*. In addition, because we revise this collection each year, it includes timely material that is available in no other text.



Learning Aid—Deepens Understanding

There are more components to P.L.U.S. A separate *Learning Aid* provides several more units and offers further

opportunities to obtain a deeper understanding of the material. The *Learning Aid* can be used by the student alone or with teacher direction. Portions of the *Learning Aid* help students to review what they have studied. For example, there is a brief introduction to each chapter, a list of the important new terms (with page numbers for easy reference), true-false questions (with answers and page numbers) that cover all the important terms and concepts, and multiple-choice questions (with answers) that illustrate the kinds of questions that may appear in examinations. In addition, the *Learning Aid* has cases, exercises, and problems—with clear instructions and worksheets for the student to complete. The *Learning Aid* also features computer-aided problems that build on the computer-aided cases in the text. The *Learning Aid* exercises can be used as classwork or homework—to drill on certain topics and to deepen understanding of others by motivating application and then discussion. In fact, reading *Basic Marketing* and working with the *Learning Aid* can be the basic activity of the course.

Compete and Learn—with New Edition of *The Marketing Game!*

Another valuable resource is *The Marketing Game!* *The Marketing Game!* is a PC-based competitive simulation. It was developed specifically to reinforce the target marketing and marketing strategy-planning ideas discussed in *Basic Marketing*. Students make marketing management decisions—blending the four Ps to compete for the business of different possible target markets. The innovative design of *The Marketing Game!* allows the instructor to increase the number of decision areas involved as students learn more about marketing. In fact, many instructors use the advanced levels of the game as the basis for a second course. *The Marketing Game!* is widely heralded as the best marketing strategy simulation available—and the new Windows edition widens its lead over the others available. Competitors don't even need to be on the same continent. It works great with password-protected decisions submitted over the Internet and reports returned the same way.

Multimedia Support for Preparation, Lectures, and Discussion

Basic Marketing and all of our accompanying materials have been developed to promote student learning and get students involved in the excitement and challenges of marketing management. Additional elements of *P.L.U.S.* have been specifically developed to help an instructor offer a truly professional course that meets the objectives he or she sets for students. Complete instructor's manuals accompany all of the *P.L.U.S.* components.

Electronic Presentation Slides with Many Uses

With this edition we are providing instructors with a completely new, much-expanded set of PowerPoint electronic slide presentations. This flexible package features a large number of PowerPoint graphics developed for every chapter in the text. An instructor can use the provided software to display the electronic slides with a computer-controlled video projector, in the order that they're provided or branching in whatever sequence is desired. Presentations can be based on composite slides, or the points on a slide can "build up" one point at a time.

Because we provide the native-format PowerPoint files, instructors can modify or delete any slide or add other slides by using their own copy of PowerPoint. And, of course, if electronic projection equipment isn't available, the instructor can print out the images to customized color acetates or black and white transparencies. All of the overhead masters are also available, in color, as PowerPoint slides.

While these electronic slides are intended mainly for instructor use in class discussions and lectures, they are easy to use and can be placed on the Internet, on the school's computer network, or in a computer lab as a supplement for independent review by students.

Complete Multimedia Lecture Support

With the PowerPoint electronic slide presentations we also provide detailed lecture notes, as well as lecture outlines. The PowerPoint slide show includes small versions of the slides for class handouts. All of these materials are packaged in our *Multimedia Lecture Support Package*. This supplement is available in an electronic form on the Instructor CD-ROM, and that makes it even more convenient to use. It gives instructors a great deal of flexibility and saves time that can be spent on other teaching activities. Instructors who prefer to use materials like those that were in the past included with our *Lecture Guide* won't be disappointed either. The new package will provide that material as well—in both printed form and in the form of word-processing files (which makes it easier for instructors to electronically cut and paste and incorporate their own materials or to save time and effort in creating a web-site for the course).

In addition, the *Multimedia Lecture Support Package* is accompanied by a high-quality selection of overhead masters and color transparencies—over 400 in all. The manual provides detailed suggestions about ways to use them. All of these items are also available on the CD-ROM.



Exciting New Videos—Created by Marketing Experts

The newly revised and expanded *Basic Marketing Videos* are also available to all schools that adopt *Basic Marketing*. Half of the video modules are completely new—based on scripts written by expert marketing scholars and carefully linked to key topics in the text. In addition, several of the most popular video modules from the previous edition—the ones instructors and students said they most wanted to keep—have been thoroughly revised and updated. These new videos are really great, but it doesn't stop there! As we noted earlier, there are also seven great new videos to accompany the video cases.



Testing that Works for Faculty and Students

In addition, thousands of objective test questions—*written by the authors* to really work with the text—give instructors a high-quality resource. The *Diploma* program for Windows computers allows the instructor to select from any of these questions, change them as desired, or add new questions—and quickly print out a finished test customized to the instructor's course. As an added benefit, the instructor can publish questions to a website and students can take tests online.



The Responsibilities of Leadership

In closing, we return to a point raised at the beginning of this preface. *Basic Marketing* has been a leading textbook in marketing since its first edition. We take the responsibilities of that leadership seriously. We know that you want and deserve the very best teaching and learning materials possible. It is our commitment to bring you those materials—today with this edition and in the future with subsequent editions.

We recognize that fulfilling this commitment requires a process of continuous improvement. Improvements, changes, and development of new elements must be ongoing—because needs change. You are an important part of this evolution, of this leadership. We encourage your feedback. The most efficient way to get in touch with us is to send an e-mail message to Bill_Perreault@unc.edu. There's also a comment form built into the book's website, and if you prefer the traditional approach, send a letter to 2104 N. Lakeshore Dr., Chapel Hill, NC, 27514. Thoughtful criticisms and suggestions from students and teachers alike have helped to make *Basic Marketing* what it is. We hope that you will help make it what it will be in the future.

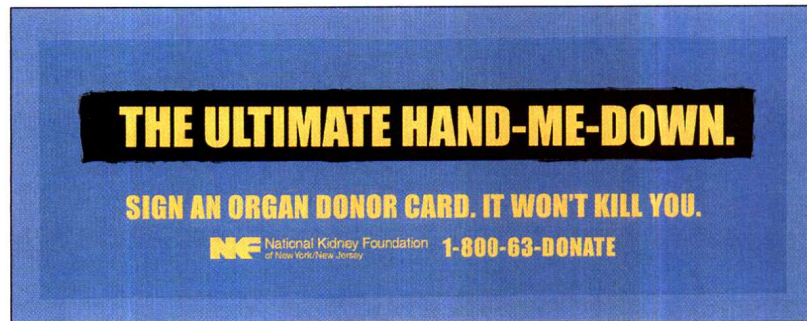
William D. Perreault, Jr.

E. Jerome McCarthy

Guided Tour

42 Chapter 2

Marketing is now widely accepted by many nonprofit organizations, including the National Kidney Foundation, which wants to increase the number of organ donors.



firm's resources, management can discover why failed—in the past.



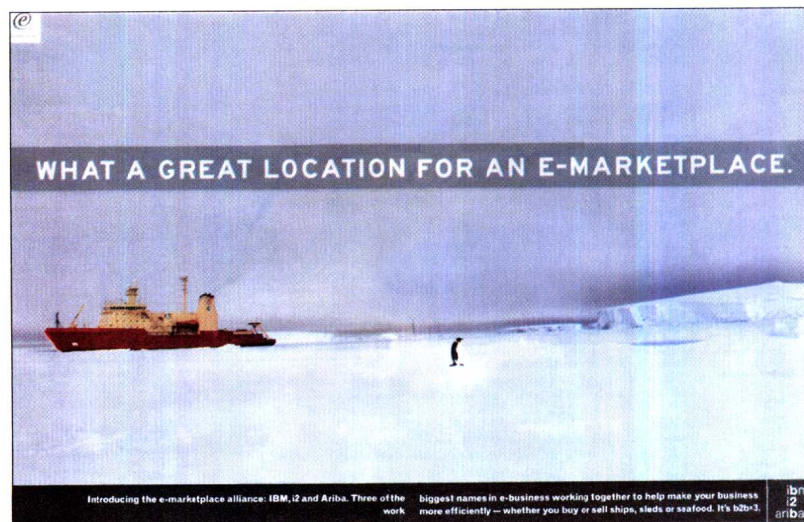
Harley-Davidson, the ropes, and competitors. Since Harley identified motorcycles as a problem, resolving it achieved its goal. As it grew, its close relationship became a resource for a profitable line.

lights both manufacturing quality and relative resources. Other resources that should be considered strengths and weaknesses are discussed in the text.

Current and wide-ranging examples demonstrate that effective marketing is crucial to all organizations. Examples span profit and non-profit organizations, large and small firms, domestic and international settings, and every spot on the technology spectrum from traditional companies to dot-coms to bricks and clicks.

196 Chapter 7

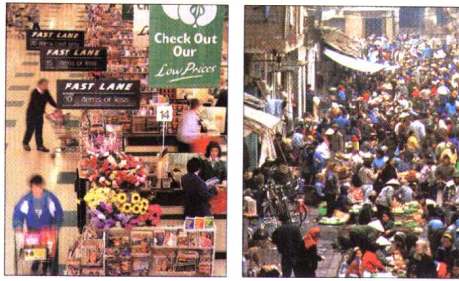
IBM, I2, and Ariba have formed an alliance to work together cooperatively and develop closer relationships with business customers, no matter what the customer's e-commerce purchasing needs may be.



Operational linkages

Operational linkages are direct ties between the internal operations of the buyer and seller firms. These linkages usually involve formal arrangements and ongoing communication.

In advanced economies, a complex network of wholesalers, retailers, and other marketing specialists bring goods and services to consumers; in developing economies like Vietnam, central markets are often more basic.



exchange goods and services. In our information age, central markets take a variety of forms—ranging from suburban shopping centers to websites that operate in cyberspace. But you will understand macro-marketing better if you see how and why central markets develop. We'll start with a very simple case, but thinking about it will clarify what happens when a more complex system is involved.

Central markets help exchange

Imagine a small village of five families—each with a special skill for producing some need-satisfying product. After meeting basic needs, each family decides to specialize. It's easier for one family to make two pots and another to make two baskets than for each one to make one pot and one basket. Specialization makes labor more efficient and more productive. It can increase the total amount of form utility created. Specialization also can increase the task utility in producing services, but for the moment we'll focus on products that are physical goods.

If these five families each specialize in one of the products, they must exchange to obtain some of each of the

Exhibit 1-2

A. Ten exchanges are required when a central market is not used

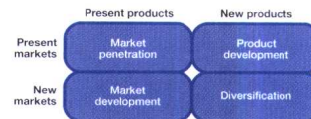


B. Only five exchanges (intermediary)

Exhibit 3-2

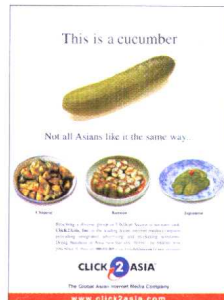
Four Basic Types of Opportunities

Focusing Marketing Strategy with Segmentation and Positioning 67



Chapter 4

Some products, like industrial motors made by Baldor, are used the same way all over the world. Other products are much more sensitive to cultural differences.



To reduce the risk of missing some basic variable that may help screen out a risky opportunity, marketing managers sometimes need a detailed analysis of the marketing environment they are considering entering. Such an analysis can reveal facts about an unfamiliar market that a manager in a distant country might otherwise overlook. Further, a local citizen who knows the marketing environment may be able to identify an "obvious" problem ignored even in a careful analysis. Thus, it is very useful for the analysis to include inputs from locals—perhaps cooperative middlemen.²

Risks vary with environmental sensitivity

The farther you go from familiar territory, the greater the risk of making big mistakes. But not all products, or marketing mixes, involve the same risk. Think of the risks as running along a "continuum of environmental sensitivity." See Exhibit 4-8. Some products are relatively insensitive to the economic and cultural environment they're placed in. These products may be accepted as is—or they may require just a little adaptation for local use. Most industrial products are near the insensitive end of this continuum.

At the other end of the continuum, we find highly sensitive products that may be difficult or impossible to adapt to all international situations. Consumer products closely linked to other social or cultural variables are at this end. For example, some of the scanty women's clothing popular in Western countries would be totally inappropriate in Arab countries where women are expected to cover even their faces. Similarly, some cultures view dieting as unhealthy; that explains why products like Diet Pepsi that are popular in the United States have done poorly there. "Faddy" type consumer products are also at this end of the continuum. It's sometimes difficult to understand why such products are well accepted in a home market. This, in turn, makes it even more difficult to predict how they might be received in a different environment.

This continuum helps explain why many of the early successes in international marketing were basic commodities such as gasoline, soap, transportation vehicles, mining equipment, and agricultural machinery. It also helps explain why some consumer products firms have been successful with basically the same promotion and products in different parts of the globe.

Yet some managers don't understand the reason for these successes. They think they can develop a global marketing mix for just about any product. They fail to

these separately, but some firms pursue more than one type of opportunity at the same time.

Market penetration means trying to increase sales of a firm's present products in its present markets—probably through a more aggressive marketing mix. The firm may try to strengthen its relationship with customers to increase their rate of use or repeat purchases, or try to attract competitors' customers or current nonusers. Coleman got a 50 percent increase in sales of its outdoor equipment, like camping lanterns and stoves, by reaching its target market with special promotional displays at outdoor events like concerts, fishing tournaments, and NASCAR races. For example, about 250,000 auto racing fans camp on-site at NASCAR races each year—so a display at the campground is an effective way to reach customers when they have leisure time to browse through product displays and demos.⁶

New promotion appeals alone may not be effective. A firm may need to add a home page on the Internet to make it easier and faster for customers to place an order. Or, it may need to add more stores in present areas for greater convenience. Short-term price cuts or coupon offers may help.

Market development means trying to increase sales by selling present products in new markets. This may involve searching for new uses for a product. E-Z-Go, a producer of golf carts, has done this. Its carts are now a quiet way for workers to get around malls, airports, and big factories. The large units are popular as utility vehicles on farms, at outdoor sports events, and at resorts. E-Z-Go even fits carts with ice compartments and cash drawers so they can be used for mobile food services.

Firms may also try advertising in different media to reach new target customers. Or they may add channels of distribution or new stores in new areas, including overseas. For example, to reach new customers, McDonald's has opened outlets in airports, zoos, casinos, and military bases. And it's rapidly expanded into international markets with outlets in places like Russia, Brazil, and China.⁷

Product development means offering new or improved products for present markets. By knowing the present market's needs, a firm may see new ways to satisfy customers. For example, kids are the big consumers of ketchup. So Heinz figured out how ketchup could be more fun. Producing ketchup in gross green and funky purple colors—in an EZ Squirt dispenser molded to fit little hands—increased sales so much that the factory had to run 24/7. Ski resorts have developed trails for hiking and biking to bring their winter ski customers back in the summer. Nike moved beyond shoes and sportswear to offer its athletic target market a running watch, digital audio player, and even a portable heart-rate monitor. And of course Intel boosts sales by developing newer and faster chips.⁸

