# Analysis of Strategic Marketing Decisions for Organic Agricultural Producers: A Case Study

### **Dr. Jon C. Phillips, Assistant Professor**

Dept. of Food Marketing and Agribusiness Management California State Polytechnic University - Pomona

#### **Dr. Chris Peterson, Professor**

Dept. of Agricultural Economics
Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

### **Background and Overview**

- Group of organic agricultural producers received a grant
- Purpose: feasibility study about forming a cooperative to jointly market products
- Opportunity: test framework
- Outline: methods, location and grower information, distribution alternatives

#### **Methods**

- Secondary data search
- Key industry informant interviews
- Presentation of preliminary results
- Face-to-face, semi-structured interviews with group members to assess resources
- Presentation of final results

### Location of study



### Demographic highlights of area

	C o unty A	C o u n t y C
Population, 2000	1 0 5 , 6 6 5	1 3 7 , 9 8 5
Percentage Increase in Population, '90 - '00	16.7%	1 . 5 %
A verage U nem p loyment R ate, 2000	3 . 0 %	4 . 3 %
Median Household Incomes, 1995	\$ 3 9 , 8 5 4	\$ 3 6 , 1 2 4
Poverty Rate, 1995	8.8%	1 4 . 1 %
Percentage of Population (age 25 and Older) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 1990	1 2 . 0 %	1 3 . 8 %

### **Characteristics/Resources of the Grower Group**

- Seven members
- Diversity, within and between farms
- Desire to concentrate on production
- Well-educated
- Need for planning and coordination

### **Strategic Alternatives**

- "Go" or "no-go"
- If "go," then select distribution channel
  - Farm markets (i.e., roadside stands)
  - Farmers' markets
  - Distributors
  - Retailers
  - Restaurants and institutions
  - Processors

### Farm markets (roadside stands): Advantages

- Growers can provide info to consumers
- Relatively easy entry
- Growers receive full consumer price
- Transportation and commuting time
- Family involvement
- Control over days/hours and display

### Farm markets (roadside stands): Disadvantages

- Success depends on quantity/ quality of traffic
- Limited to one location
- Limited selection of produce
- Investment in fixtures
- Human resources for staffing

## Farmers' markets: Advantages

- SAME FIRST THREE ITEMS AS FARM MARKETS (i.e. roadside stands)
- More customer traffic
- Advantageous consumer preferences
- Growers can pool their products and sales efforts

## Farmers' markets: Disadvantages

- Transportation costs
- Space rental
- Limited days and hours
- Potential to compare prices leads to competitiveness

#### **Distributors**

- Advantages
  - Higher potential volume
  - Some marketing functions provided
- Disadvantages
  - Incremental requirements and costs
  - Displacing existing suppliers
  - Minimum volume requirement
  - Wholesale price

### Retailers: Advantages

- Higher potential volume
- Certain investments and expenses avoided
- Access to customers and marketing skills

### Retailers: Disadvantages

- Incremental requirements and costs
- Displacing existing suppliers
- Delivery convenient to retailer
- Some retailers only buy through wholesalers
- Building trust and relationships

#### Restaurants (especially gourmet)

### Advantages

- May accept unusual varieties and small quantities
- Demand high-quality, local, inseason produce
- Appearance less important
- Disadvantages
  - Delivery time and costs
  - Delayed payment of accounts

### **Institutions** (vs. restaurants)

- Advantage: Could allow for larger volume.
- Disadvantage: More pressure to keep costs down.

#### **Processors**

- Advantages
  - Higher potential volume
  - Purchase agreement prior to planting
  - Appearance less important
- Disadvantages
  - Risk of non-payment and of the processor closing or changing product lines
  - Transportation costs
  - Marketing efforts required

### **Epilogue**

- What the growers did:
  - Develop gradually
  - Farmers' market
  - Supplemented product line