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

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## **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**

- **o 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**

	County A	County C
Population, 2000	1 0 5 , 6 6 5	137,985
Percentage Increase in Population, '90 - '00	16.7%	1.5%
A verage U nem p loym ent R ate, 2000	3.0%	4.3%
M ed ian H ousehold Incomes, 1995	\$39,854	\$36,124
Poverty Rate, 1995	8.8%	14.1%
Percentage of Population (age 25 and Older) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 1990	12.0%	13.8%

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**

- o "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