# Soybean Product Innovation: Finding the Gaps

For this information and more check out: : guides.lib.purdue.edu/melcorncomp

**CONSIDER** There are three main types of business information:

- ✓ Information on Companies, Products, Target Selling Price
  - Annual reports
  - Press releases
  - Product catalogs
  - o Good place to start: Mergent, Thomas Register, Google
- ✓ Information Potentials Consumers
  - Comparison of companies in the industry
  - Overview of market size
  - Detailed Market Research reports
  - Good places to start for industry trends:, Mintel, MarketResearch.com Academic, IBISworld
  - Good places for demographic information: US Census, SimplyMap, MediaMark
- ✓ Information on current events, news, gossip, opportunities
  - Recent events
  - Analysis of strategy and marketing
  - Good places to start: Business Source Premier, ABInform, Google

REMEMBER

Your idea is innovative and new, so it may not have been considered before by people in the market. Don't get discouraged! Look for the information, but also look for the gaps in the information. Who is underserved? Where are the new opportunities?

# The Marketing Mix

# Product

Design

Quality
Functionality
Technology
Branding
Packaging
Services
Availability
Warranty

# Price

Strategy
List Price
Discounts
Allowances
Payment period
Credit terms
Payment methods

## Place

Trade Channels
Coverage
Assortments
Locations
Inventory
Transportation
Logistics
E-Commerce

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# Promotion

Advertising
Personal selling
Sales promotion
Public relations
Direct marketing
Corporate Identity
Form of promotion

## **Types of Business Publications**

#### **General Business Periodicals**

Provide broad coverage of the state of the economy and of commerce and industry. The focus is broad, emphasizing overall trends and developments. Examples: *Business Week, Fortune, Forbes* 

## **Trade Periodicals**

Contain detailed descriptive and analytic data for a particular industry. Most also contain statistics, news of current developments in the field, reviews of past performance and forecasts for the future, descriptions of key companies and personalities, and buyers' guides and directories. Examples: *Poultry Digest, Turkey World, Beverage World, Sales & Marketing Management* 

### **Scholarly Journals**

Scholarly business periodicals focus on ideas rather than on brief descriptions of present conditions, the recent past, or the near future found in general business periodicals and trade journals. They are based on research findings, are frequently lengthy, and may include bibliographies. They may be theoretical or may suggest new ways of dealing with existing business problems. Examples: *Harvard Business Review, American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 

#### **Consumer Periodicals**

Also known as personal finance periodicals. Usually glossy, these periodicals provide financial advice for the general public. Often included are articles on successful investors, entrepreneurs, and self-made millionaires. Examples: *Money, Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine, Consumer Reports* 

## Newspapers

Timely, succinct articles often with a regional perspective. Occasionally newspaper articles can miss important details or make mistakes in the rush to publish. Often one of the first places that covers a subject or issue. Examples: Wall Street Journal, Barrons, Financial Times

## **Market Research Reports**

An analysis that provides an unbiased outlook and a reliable assessment of an industry and includes product and market forecasts, industry trends, threats and opportunities, competitive strategies, market share determinations and company profiles.

### **White Paper**

Typically argue a specific position or solution to a problem. Although white papers take their roots in governmental policy, they have become a common tool used to introduce technology innovations and products. A typical search engine query on "white paper" will return millions of results, with many focused on technology-related issues.

## **Standards**

Documents created by experts in a field that provide technical defintions and guidelines for the design, testing, and/or manufacture of products/processes. Use to ensure that products comply with business contractual obligations, industry norms, and legal requirements (if adopted into codes). Examples: ANSI, ASTM, SAE, ASME

