Marketing Management Chapter 4—Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning

STP

- Market segmentation: dividing market into distinct groups which will require separate marketing mixes
- Target marketing: choosing which group(s) to appeal to
- Market positioning: creating a clear, distinctive position in the consumer's mind relative to competition



Segmentation – grouping consumers by distinct needs, characteristics and consumption patterns

Geographic: world region [Asia] / country [China] / region (a) or city within country [HK]

(b) **Demographic**:

age/gender/income/occupation/region/nationality/family size

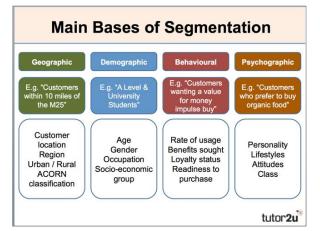
Psychographic: Social Class/lifestyle [e.g organic food. (c) Health conscious]/personality: outgoing

MARKET SEGMENTATION CONT....



GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENTATION. INTERNATIONALLY: Coke

- segments its products country wise and region wise.
- The most important things is the taste and quality.
- It varies according to the taste and income level of the people in that country. I.e.: third world countries are given low quality and taste.



(d) **Behavioural**: usual rate [users: light, medium, heavy], occasion: special festivals, benefit sought [e.g. toothpaste: different protections]

customer loyalty [commitment to repurchase continuously]

Geographic	Demographic	Psychographic	Behaviouristic
• Worldwide • Density - Urban	 Income - Wealthy £182,100 + Occupation - Top Executives and professional Racers 	 Social Class - Upper middles and Upper uppers Personality - Ambitious 	 Occasions - Special occasions and Holidays Loyalty status Strong or absolute Low or No price sensitivity

Segmentation

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50+ Income

B. Target Marketing-evaluating attractiveness of each segment and enter one or a few of them

- I. Evaluation of Segments
- (a) **Operating characteristics:** competitors, substitutes, suppliers and buyers [bargaining power]
- (b) size and growth rates: current sales, expected profitability
- (c) **objectives and resources:** financial strengths, required capital investment [e.g. payback period]
- **II.** Selection strategies

(a) undifferentiated marketing – ignore segment differences and target whole market with one product

[mass marketing: Global, ubiquitous brands] * efficient: focus resources * can't satisfy employee

Ch # 7-Segmentation, Targeting & Positioning

Segmentation strategies

- <u>Undifferentiated</u>: Ignore segments
- <u>Concentrated or focused</u>: Concentrate on a single segment (Small firms)
- <u>Differentiated</u>: Different marketing mix for each segment (Large firms)



Undifferentiated Marketing (Mass Marketing)

- Appeals to a broad spectrum of people
- · Efficient due to economies of scale
- · Effective when most consumers have similar needs





(b) differentiated marketing – select several segments and tailor products for each segment

- * better serve customers
- * sales revenue increases

* operating costs increase: separated efforts

Differentiated (Segmented) Marketing

- Targets several segments and designs separate offers for each.
- firms that produce numerous products w/ dif marketing mixes designed to satisfy smaller segments
- Coca-Cola (Coke, Sprite, Diet Coke, etc.)
- Procter & Gamble (Tide, Cheer, Gain, Dreft, etc.)
- Toyota (Camry, Corolla, Prius, Scion, etc.)



Differentiated(segmented) Marketing



Each Colgate Total® Formula Fights Plaque Germs for 12 hours and Helps Prevent

🗸 Plaque 🛛 🗸 Gingivitis 🗸 Tartar Build-up

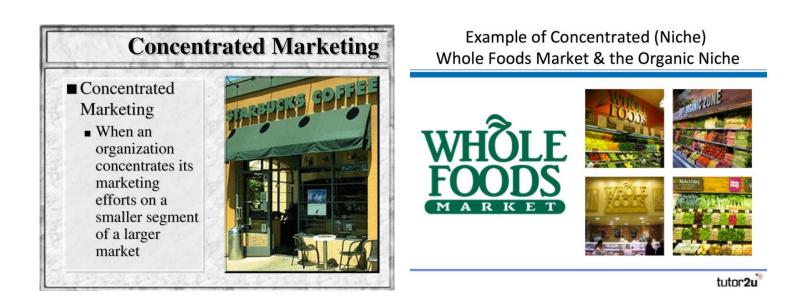
cause gum problems

🗸 Cavities 🛛 🗸 Bad Breath

oloate olaate oloate Advanced Whitening Advanced Clean Advanced Fresh Removes 80% of surface stains*** Helps maintain a dentist-clean feeling Helps reduce over 80% more bad breath germs* olgate olgate Enamel Strength Gum Defense Reduces plaque germs that Strengthens tooth ename

(c) concentrated marketing – focus resources on one or a few small segments [niche marketing]

- * better understand consumer requirements *more efficient: focus resources
- * if poor market conditions or change of consumers' preferences: sales and profits drop, more risky
- * rapid growth or earn profits: attract large firms –increase competitions



Strategies for Selecting Target Markets

Concentrated Targeting

A strategy used to select one segment of a market for targeting marketing efforts.

Companies select a marketing niche to target and they focus on the needs, motives, & satisfactions of that group

Examples:

Starbucks – Gourmet coffee Rolex – High priced watch OshKosh B'Gosh – Kids clothes





TARGETING APPROACHES HOW MANY SEGMENTS?

Concentrated marketing

- The organization concentrate on a single segment in order to serve it comprehensively / niche marketing



Differentiated marketing

-The company selects two or more segments in the same market with different offers of value



C. Positioning – creating image for products and projecting it to consumers' minds

* differentiation * help formulate strategies * easier for consumers to remember product #Steps:

1) Identify Competitive Advantages [differentiation]

*product[physical] *service[quality] *people[Training] *channel[delivery] *image[promotion]

Segmentation Types

Adopting and launching different versions of the

offering so they may attract various segments of the

1. Product Differentiation:

Research focused on product developmen
 Mature markets with perfect competition

-choa

mass market. (Pantene, Mobile packages)

Services Differentiation

 When the physical product cannot easily be differentiated, the key to competitive success may lie in adding valued services and improving their quality.

Bases of Service Differentiation

Ordering Ease Coodpanda

People Differentiation

- Companies can hire and train better people than their competitors do. People differentiation requires company select its *customer-contact people* carefully and train them well.
- Singapore Airlines has an excellent reputation, largely because of the grace of its flight attendants.



2) Select Right advantages

*distinctive[unique: others don't have] *important[valuable to customers] *communicable[let c know]
* superior[hard to get same benefits *preemptive [hard to copy] *affordable *profitable

3) Design Positioning Statement & Communicate to Consumers

* target consumers *brand/product * unique benefits

Market Segmentation

 Identification of customers' needs and market segments
 Develop profiles of resulting market segments

Identification of Target Markets

 Evaluation of attractivity of each segment
 Selection of target segments

Positioning

5. Identification of differential advantages in each segment
6. Development and selection of positioning concepts

Marketing Planning

7. Development of a marketing mix for each segment according to the chosen position