Segmentation, Targeting, and Positioning

Building the Right Relationships with the Right Customers

Chapter 7

Learning Goals

- 1. Learn the three steps of target marketing, market segmentation, target marketing, and market positioning
- 2. Understand the major bases for segmenting consumer and business marketing strategy
- 3. Know how companies identify attractive market segments and choose target marketing strategy
- 4. Realize how companies position their products for maximum competitive advantage in the marketplace

Case Study Procter & Gamble

- Sells multiple brands within the same product category for a variety of products
- Brands feature a different mix of benefits and appeal to different segments
- Has also identified different niches within certain segments
- Product modifications are useful: Tide offers seven different product formulations to serve different niches' needs

Steps in market segmentation, targeting and positioning

Market Segmentation

- Identify bases for segmenting the market
- Develop segment profiles

Target Marketing

- Develop measure of segment attractiveness
- Select target segments

Market Positioning

- Develop positioning for target segments
- Develop a marketing mix for each segment

Definition

Market Segmentation:

 Dividing a market into distinct groups with distinct needs, characteristics, or behavior who might require separate products or marketing mixes.

Segmenting Consumer Markets

Geographical segmentation Demographic segmentation

Most popular segmentation

Psychographic segmentation

 Lifestyle, social class, and personality-based segmentation

Behavioral segmentation

Geographic Segmentation Variables

- World region or country
- U.S. region
- State
- City

- Neighborhood
- City or metro size
- Density
- Climate

Demographic Segmentation Variables

- Age
- Gender
- Family size
- Family life cycle
- Income

- Occupation
- Education
- Religion
- Race
- Generation
- Nationality

Behavioral Segmentation Variables

- Occasions
- Benefits
- User Status
- Attitude Toward the Product

- User Rates
- Loyalty Status
- Readiness Stage

Segmenting Business Markets

Demographic segmentation

Industry, company size, location

Operating variables

Technology, usage status, customer capabilities

Purchasing approaches Situational factors

Urgency, specific application, size of order

Personal characteristics

Buyer-seller similarity, attitudes toward risk, loyalty

Segmenting International Markets

Geographic segmentation

Location or region

Economic factors

Population income or level of economic development

Political and legal factors

 Type / stability of government, monetary regulations, amount of bureaucracy, etc.

Cultural factors

 Language, religion, values, attitudes, customs, behavioral patterns

Requirements for Effective Segmentation

Measurable

Size, purchasing power, and profile of segment

Accessible

Can be reached and served

Substantial

Large and profitable enough to serve

Differentiable

Respond differently

Actionable

Effective programs can be developed

Target Market

 Consists of a set of buyers who share common needs or characteristics that the company decides to serve

Evaluating Market Segments

- Segment size and growth
- Segment structural attractiveness
 - Level of competition
 - Substitute products
 - Power of buyers
 - Powerful suppliers
- Company objectives and resources

Selecting Target Market Segments

- Undifferentiated (mass) marketing
- Differentiated (segmented) marketing
- Concentrated (niche) marketing
- Micromarketing (local or individual)

Choosing a Target Marketing Strategy

Considerations include:

- Company resources
- The degree of product variability
- Product's life-cycle stage
- Market variability
- Competitors' marketing strategies

Socially Responsible Targeting

- Some segments, especially children, are at special risk
- Many potential abuses on the Internet, including fraud Internet shoppers
- Controversy occurs when the methods used are questionable

Positioning

Positioning:

- The place the product occupies in consumers' minds relative to competing products.
- Typically defined by consumers on the basis of important attributes.
- Involves implanting the brand's unique benefits and differentiation in the customer's mind.
- Positioning maps that plot perceptions of brands are commonly used.

Choosing a Positioning Strategy

Topics

Identifying possible competitive advantages
Choosing the right

Choosing the right competitive advantage Choosing a positioning strategy

Differentiation can be based on

- Products
- Services
- Channels
- People
- Image

Market Segmentation

Topics

Identifying possible competitive advantages Choosing the right competitive advantage Choosing a positioning strategy

- How many differences to promote?
 - Unique selling proposition
 - Several benefits
- Which differences to promote? Criteria include:
 - Important
 - Distinctive
 - Superior
 - Communicable
 - Preemptive
 - Affordable
 - Profitable

Market Segmentation

Topics

Identifying possible competitive advantages Choosing the right competitive advantage Choosing a positioning strategy

- Value propositions represent the full positioning of the brand
- Possible value propositions:
 - More for More
 - More for the Same
 - More for Less
 - The Same for Less
 - Less for Much Less

Developing a Positioning Statement

Positioning statements summarize the company or brand positioning

 EXAMPLE: To (target segment and need) our (brand) is (concept) that (point-of-difference)

Communicating the Positioning

Companies must be certain to DELIVER their value propositions. Positions must be monitored and adapted over time.