# PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING

## **Chapter Seven**

Customer-Driven Marketing Strategy:

**Creating Value for Target Customers** 



# **Customer-Driven Marketing Strategy: Creating Value for Target Customers**

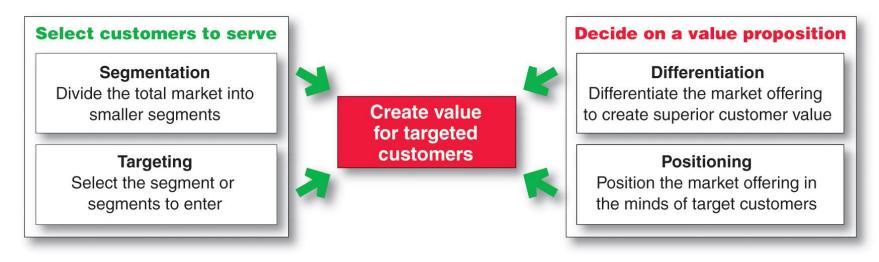
#### **Topic Outline**

- Market Segmentation
- Market Targeting
- Differentiation and Positioning



Market segmentation is the process that companies use to divide large heterogeneous markets into small markets that can be reached more efficiently and effectively with products and services that match their unique needs







- Segmenting consumer markets
- Segmenting business markets
- Segmenting international markets
- Requirements for effective segmentation



**Segmenting Consumer Markets** 

Geographic segmentation

Demographic segmentation

Psychographic segmentation

Behavioral segmentation



#### **Segmenting Consumer Markets**

 Geographic segmentation divides the market into different geographical units such as nations, regions, states, counties, or cities



#### **Segmenting Consumer Markets**

#### **Demographic segmentation**

divides the market into groups based on variables such as age, gender, family size, family life cycle, income, occupation, education, religion, race, generation, and nationality





Age and life-cycle stage segmentation is the process of offering different products or using different marketing approaches for different age and life-cycle groups

**Gender segmentation** divides the market based on sex (male or female)



#### **Segmenting Consumer Markets**

Income segmentation divides the market into affluent or low-income consumers

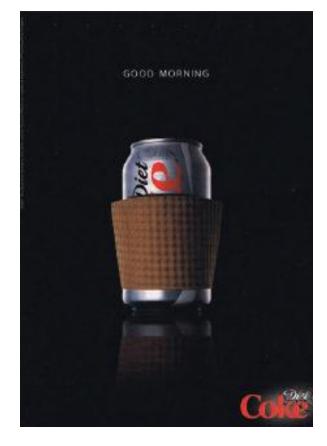
Psychographic segmentation divides buyers into different groups based on social class, lifestyle, or personality traits



#### **Segmenting Consumer Markets**

Behavioral segmentation divides buyers into groups based on their knowledge, attitudes, uses, or responses to a product

- Occasions
- Benefits sought
- User status
- Usage rate
- Loyalty status





**Using Multiple Segmentation Bases** 

Multiple segmentation is used to identify smaller, better-defined target groups

**Geodemographic segmentation** is an example of multivariable segmentation that divides groups into consumer lifestyle patterns



#### **Using Multiple Segmentation Bases**

- PRIZM NE classifies every American household into 66 unique segments organized into 14 different social groups.
- These groups segment people and locations into marketable groups of like-minded consumers that exhibit unique characteristics and buying behavior based on a host of demographic factors



#### **Segmenting International markets**

Geographic location

Economic factors

Politicallegal factors Cultural factors





**Segmenting Business Markets** 

Intermarket segmentation divides consumers into groups with similar needs and buying behaviors even though they are located in different countries



#### **Requirements for Effective Segmentation**

To be useful, market segments must be:

Measurable

Accessible

Substantial

Differentiable

Actionable



#### **Selecting Target Market Segments**

 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
- Company objectives and resources



#### **Target Marketing Strategies**

This figure covers a pretty broad range of targeting strategies, from mass marketing (virtually no targeting) to individual marketing (customizing products and programs to individual customers). An example of individual marketing: At myMMs.com you can order a batch of M&Ms with your face and personal message printed on each little candy.



Targeting broadly

Targeting narrowly



#### **Target Marketing Strategies**

# **Undifferentiated** marketing targets the whole market with one offer

- Mass marketing
- Focuses on common needs rather than what's different



#### **Target Marketing Strategies**

- Differentiated marketing targets several different market segments and designs separate offers for each
- Goal is to achieve higher sales and stronger position
- More expensive than undifferentiated marketing



#### **Target Market Strategies**

- Concentrated marketing targets a small share of a large market
- Limited company resources
- Knowledge of the market
- More effective and efficient





#### **Target Market Strategies**

Micromarketing is the practice of tailoring products and marketing programs to suit the tastes of specific individuals and locations

- Local marketing
- Individual marketing



#### **Target Market Strategies**

Local marketing involves tailoring brands and promotion to the needs and wants of local customer groups

- Cities
- Neighborhoods
- Stores



#### **Target Market Strategies**

Individual marketing involves tailoring products and marketing programs to the needs and preferences of individual customers

- Also known as:
  - One-to-one marketing
  - Mass customization
  - Markets-of-one marketing





#### **Choosing a Target Market**

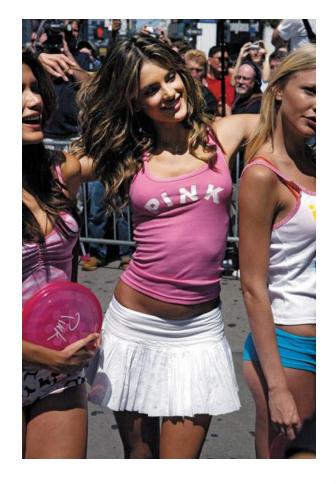
#### Depends on:

- Company resources
- Product variability
- Product life-cycle stage
- Market variability
- Competitor's marketing strategies



#### **Socially Responsible Target Marketing**

- Benefits customers with specific needs
- Concern for vulnerable segments
- Children
  - Alcohol
  - Cigarettes
  - Internet abuses





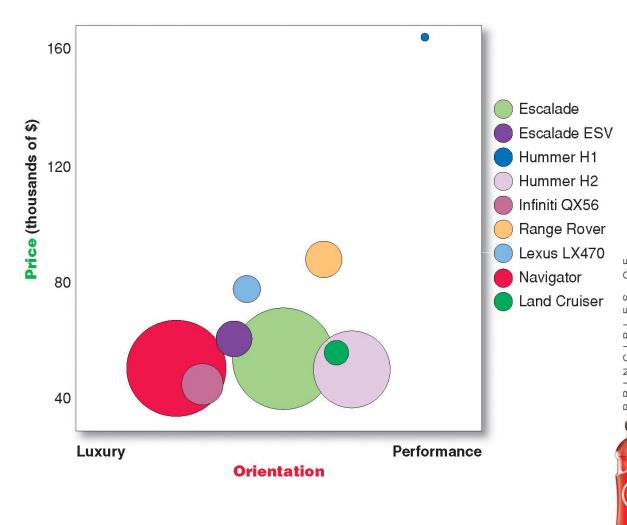
Product position is the way the product is defined by consumers on important attributes—the place the product occupies in consumers' minds relative to competing products

- Perceptions
- Impressions
- Feelings





Positioning maps show consumer perceptions of their brands versus competing products on important buying dimensions



# Choosing a Differentiation and Positioning Strategy

- Identifying a set of possible competitive advantages to build a position
- Choosing the right competitive advantages
- Selecting an overall positioning strategy
- Developing a positioning statement



# Identifying Possible Value Differences and Competitive Advantages

Competitive advantage is an advantage over competitors gained by offering consumers greater value, either through lower prices or by providing more benefits that justify higher prices



# Choosing a Differentiation and Positioning Strategy

Identifying a set of possible competitive advantages to build a position by providing superior value from:

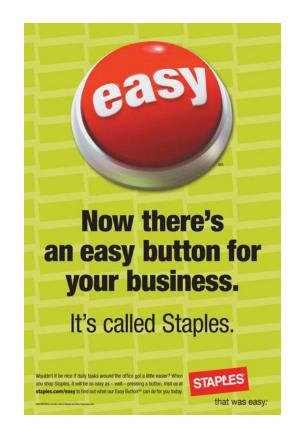
**Product differentiation** 

Service differentiation

Channel differentiation

People differentiation

Image differentiation





**Choosing the Right Competitive Advantage** 

Difference to promote should be:

Important

Distinctive

Superior

Communicable

Preemptive

Affordable

**Profitable** 

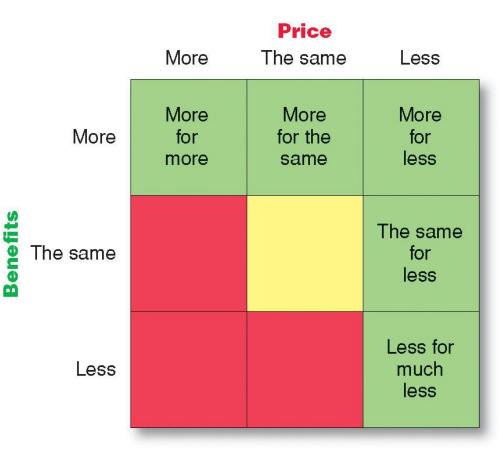




#### **Selecting an Overall Positioning Strategy**

## Value proposition

is the full mix of benefits upon which a brand is positioned





#### **Developing a Positioning Statement**

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



# Communication and Delivering the Chosen Position

Choosing the positioning is often easier than implementing the position.



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