## LECTURE 4

# Market Segmentation, Targeting, and Positioning

Ing. Martin Krištof

spring 2005

# 2 Basic Types of Markets (products)

- **Consumer products:** goods or services purchased by an ultimate consumer for personal use
- **Business products:** goods or services purchased for use either directly or indirectly in the production of other goods and services for resale
- The key to classification is to identify the purchaser and the reasons for buying the goods.





# The Role of Market Segmentation

- Market Segmentation: division of the total market into smaller, relatively homogeneous groups
- No single marketing mix can satisfy everyone. Therefore, separate marketing mixes should be used for different market segments.

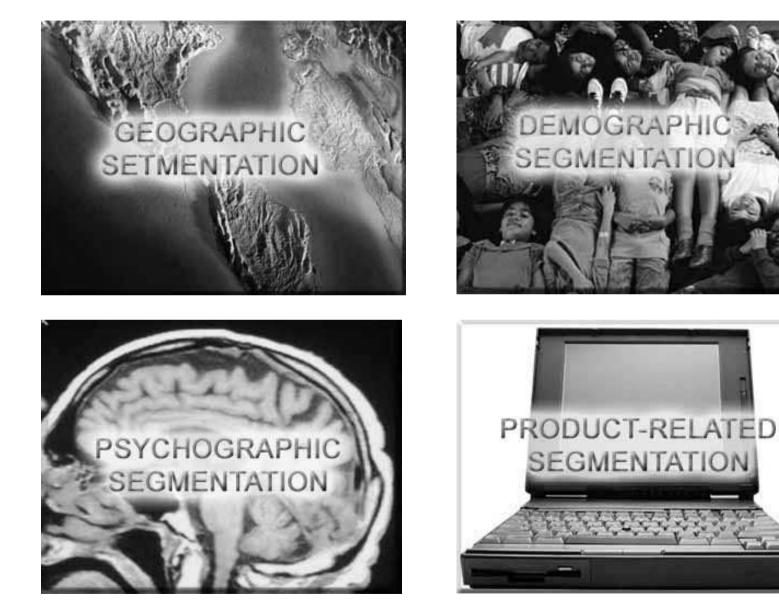
#### EXAMPLE:

- ✓Targeting a Specific Marketing Segment
- ✓ Which segment?

# **Criteria for Effective Segmentation**

- Market segmentation cannot be used in all cases. To be effective, segmentation must meet the following basic requirements.
  - The market segments must be measurable in terms of both purchasing power and size.
  - Marketers must be able to effectively promote to and serve a market segment.
  - Market segments must be sufficiently large to be potentially profitable.
  - The number of segments must match the firm's capabilities.

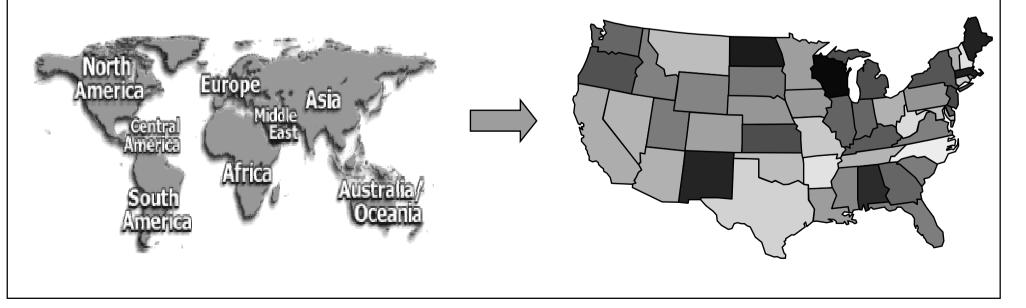
# Segmenting Consumer Markets





# Segmenting Consumer Markets

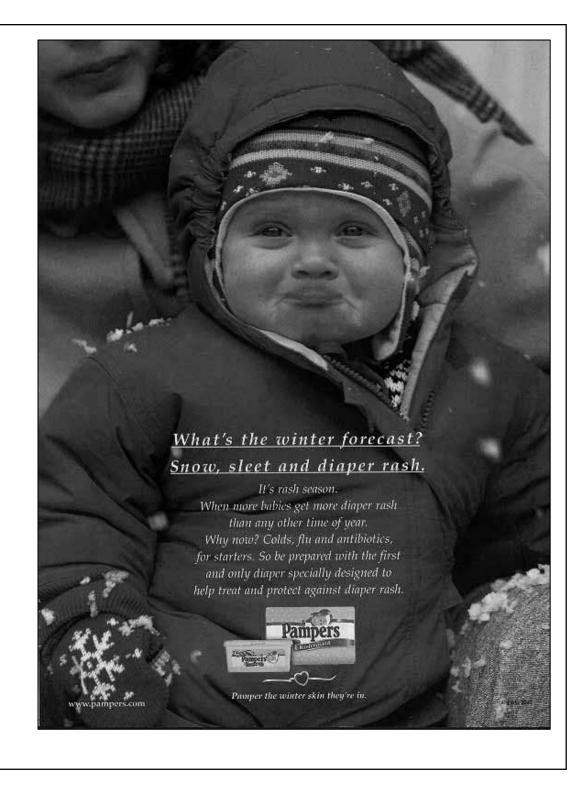
- Geographic Segmentation: Dividing an overall market into homogeneous groups on the basis of their locations
  - Does not ensure that all consumers in a location will make the same buying decision.
  - Help in identifying some general patterns.

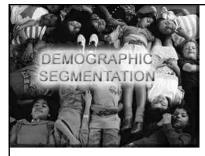


### • EXAMPLE: Pampers

- This ad is an example of geographic segmentation.
- When visiting the web site look for the different countries Pampers markets to.







# Segmenting Consumer Markets

# **Demographic segmentation:**

dividing consumer groups according to characteristics such as:

- sex (gender),
- age,
- income,
- occupation,
- education,
- household size,
- stage in the family life cycle, etc.

### 1) Segmenting by gender

✓ Marketers must ensure that traditional assumptions are not false

✓ Other firms start by targeting one gender and then switch to both

✓ To some companies market successfully to both genders

### 2) Segmenting by age

✓ Many firms identify market segments on the basis of age

✓ Products are often designed to meet the specific needs of certain age groups

### Segmenting by age

 ✓ Sociologists attribute different consumer needs and wants among various age groups to the cohert effect

✓ Cohert effect is a tendency among members of a generation to be influenced and drawn together by significant events occurring during their key formative years, roughly 17 to 22 years of age

Typical products for "young generation":

- Soft drinks
- Mobile phones
- Alcool



Seniors — By 2025, seniors will make up considerable percentage of the population and control significant portion of country's total financial assets.





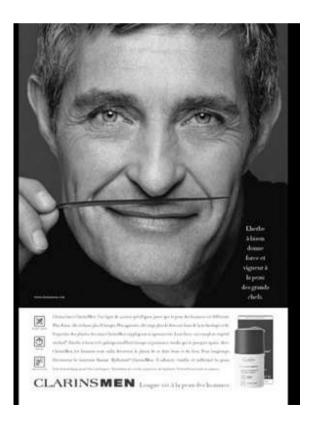
<sup>1</sup> Management Accounting IUSAI, February 1994 2 Otter not available in all states

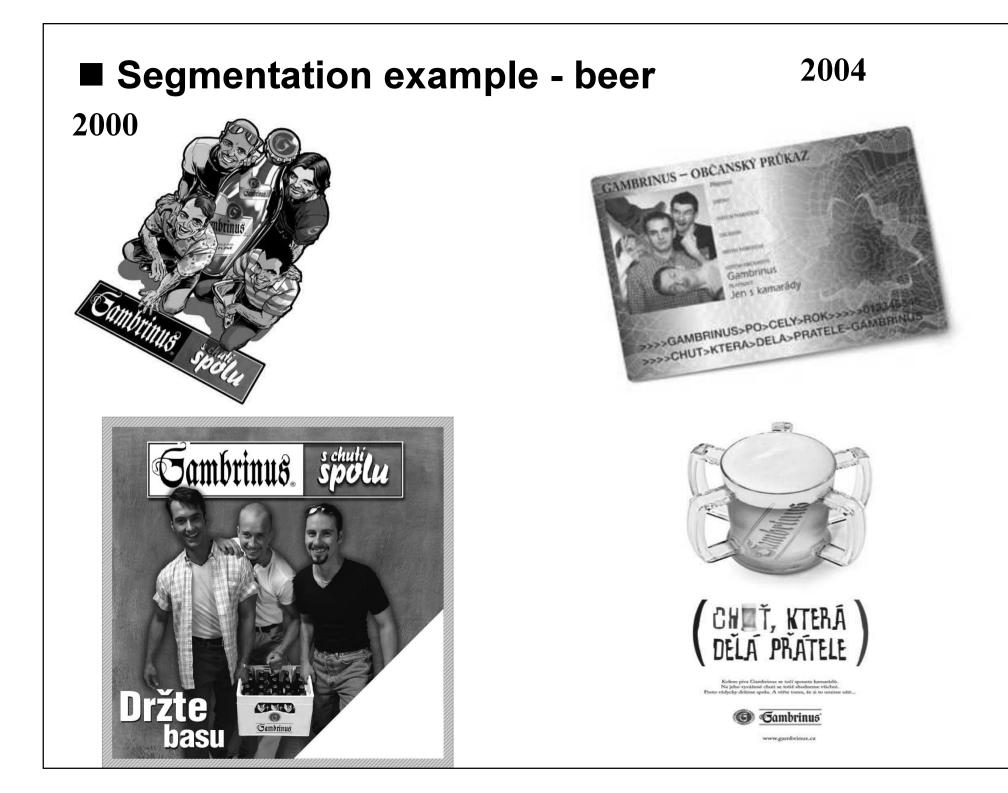
Insurance products underwritten by General Electric Capital Assurance Company and, in New York, by GE Capital Life Assurance Company of New York, members of the GE Financial Assurance family of companies. Assets of the issuing insurance companies back the policies. #1584

#### EXAMPLE – segmenting by age and gender (CLARINS MEN)









### Ethnic Group Segmentation

- Census Bureau projects that by 2050, nearly half of the population of the US will belong to nonwhite minority groups.
- The three largest and fastest-growing racial/ethnic groups in the US are African Americans, Hispanics, and Asian Americans.





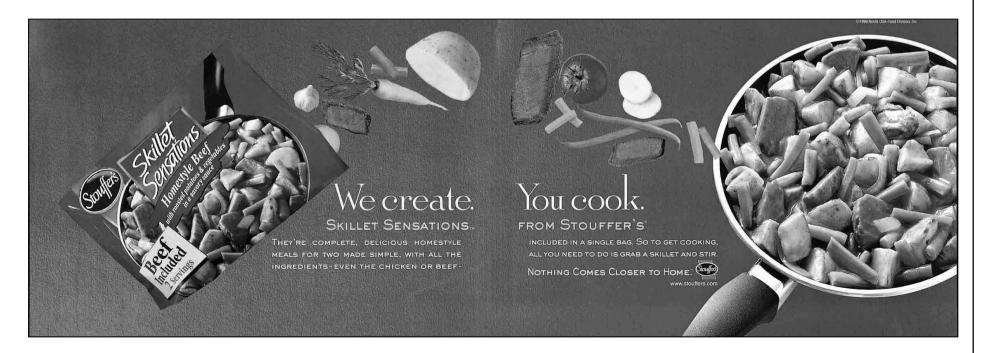
#### Family Life Cycle Stages Segmentation

- ✓ The process of family formation and dissolution.
- The underlying theme is that life stage, not age per se, is the primary determinant of many consumer purchases.
- ✓ Today, the average woman gives birth to two children.
- ✓ She usually has her children at a later age—about 35.



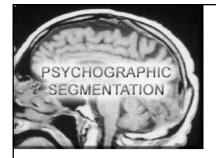
#### Segmenting by household type

- ✓ The "traditional family" has declined over the years
- ✓ Single-parent families, single-person households, and non-family group households have more than doubled during the same time
- Non-traditional households make likely buyers of singleserving and convenience foods
- ✓ DINKs, dual-income childless couples, are big buyers of gourmet foods, luxury items, and travel



### Segmenting by household type

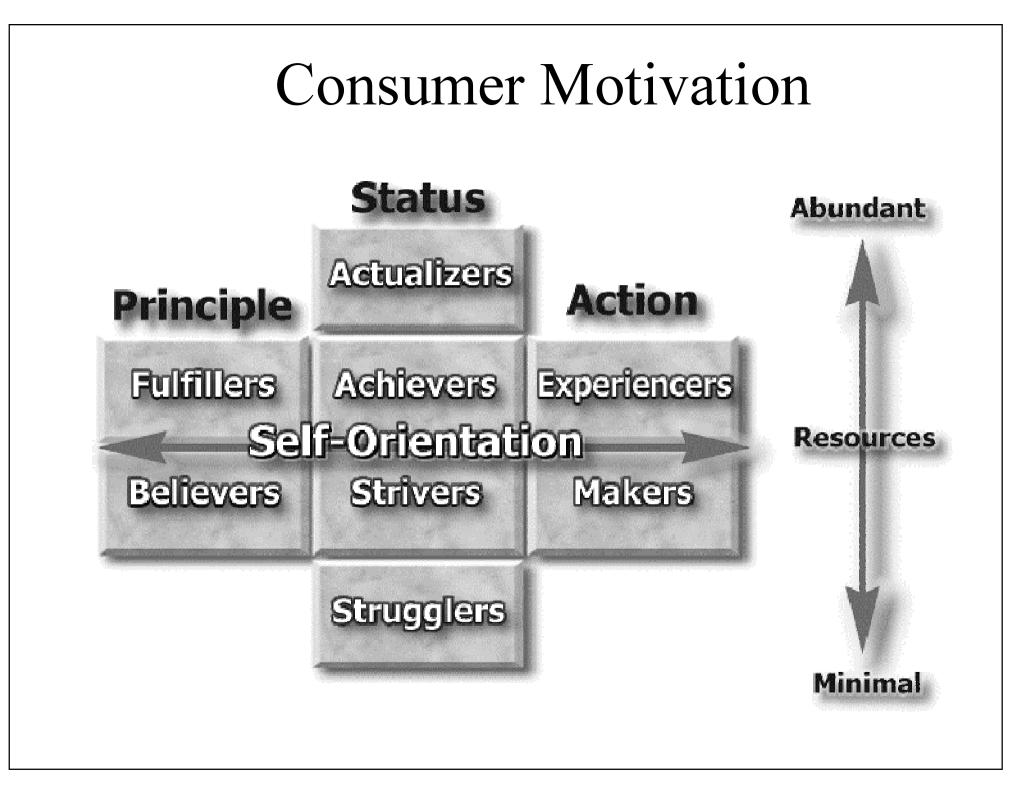
- Engel's laws: three general statements based on his studies on the impact of household income changes on consumer spending behavior
- According to Engle, as family income increases:
  - ✓ A smaller percentage of expenditures go for food
  - The percentage spent on housing and household operations and clothing remains constant
  - The percentage spent on other items (such as recreation and education) increases

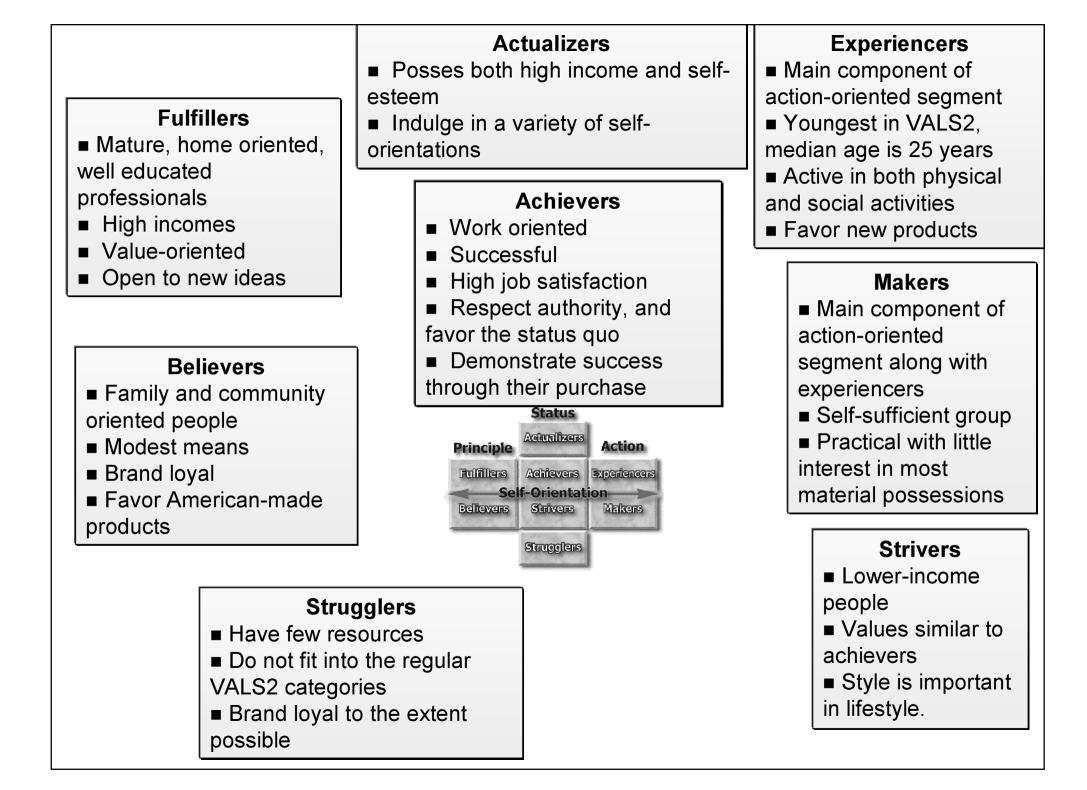


# **Psychographic Segmentation**

- Divides a population into groups that have similar psychological characteristics, values, and lifestyles
- Lifestyle:
  - people's decisions about how to live their daily lives, including family, job, social, and consumer activities

The most common method for developing psychographic profiles of a population is to conduct a large-scale survey: VALS and VALS 2. "Values and Lifestyles"







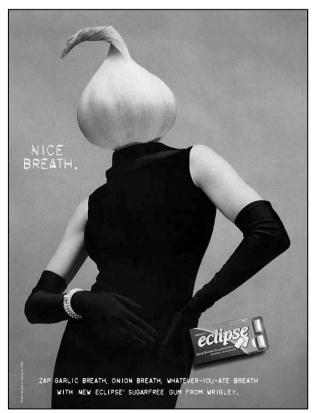
- **Product-related segmentation:** dividing a consumer population into homogeneous groups based on characteristics of their relationships to the product
- Can take the form of segmenting based on:
  - Benefits that people seek when they buy
  - Usage rates for a product
  - Consumers' brand loyalty toward a product

### Product-related segmentation: Benefits

✓ Focuses on the attributes that people seek in a good or service and the benefits that they expect to receive from that good or service

 $\checkmark$  Groups consumers into segments based on what they want a product to do for them

- EXAMPLE: Eclipse
  - Segmenting by Benefits Sought



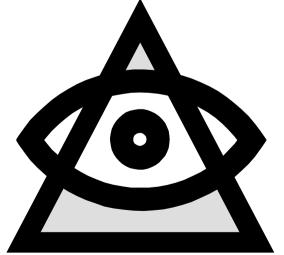
# The Market Segmentation Process

- Stage I: Identify Segmentation Process
- Stage II: Develop Relevant Profile
- Stage III: Forecast Market Potential
- Stage IV: Forecast Market Share
- Stage V: Select Specific Segment

### • Stage I: Identify Segmentation Process

- Marketers follow two methods to determine the bases on which to identify markets:
  - Segments are predefined by managers based on their observation of the behavioral and demographic characteristics of likely users
  - Segments are defined by asking customers which attributes

are important and then clustering the responses



- Stage II: Develop Relevant Profile
  - Next, marketers seek further understanding of the consumer in each promising segment
  - Must develop a profile of the typical consumer and each segment
  - Helps to accurately match consumer needs with the firm's marketing offers







- Stage III: Forecast Market Potential
  - Market segmentation and market opportunity analysis combine to produce a forecast of market potential within each segment
  - Defines a preliminary "go or no-go" decision since the sales potential in each segment must justify resources devoted to further analysis



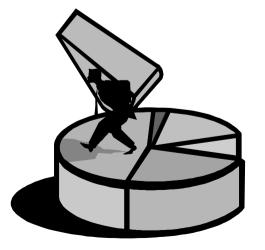
- Stage IV: Forecast Market Share
  - The next step is to forecast the firm's probable market share
  - Competitors' positions in targeted segments must be analyzed



- A specific marketing strategy must be designed to serve the targeted segments
- The firm determines the expected level of resources it must commit to tap the potential demand in each segment

### • Stage V: Select Specific Segment

- The preceding information, analysis, and forecasts allow management to assess the potential for achieving company goals and to justify committing resources in developing one or more segments
- Marketers also weigh more than monetary costs and benefits at this stage



Strategies for Reaching Target Markets

Undifferentiated	Differentiated
Marketing	Marketing
<b>Concentrated</b> <b>Marketing</b>	Micromarketing

- Undifferentiated marketing: when a firm produces only one product or product line and promotes it to all customers with a single marketing mix
  - Sometimes called mass marketing
  - Much more common in the past



### Undifferentiated Marketing



- **Differentiated marketing:** when a firm produces numerous products and promotes them with a different marketing mix designed to satisfy smaller segments
  - Tends to raise costs
  - Firms may be forced to practice differentiated marketing to remain competitive

# Differentiated Marketing

- Concentrated marketing (niche marketing): when a firm commits all of its marketing resources to serve a single market segment
  - Attractive to small firms with limited resources and to firms offering highly specialized goods and services

**Concentrated Marketing** 

- Micromarketing: involves targeting potential customers at a very basic level, such as by ZIP code, specific occupation, lifestyle, or individual household
  - The Internet may allow marketers to make micromarketing even more effective
  - GeneSolutions targeting a specific occupation

# The world's largest catalog of genes and related analytical data is now online.

Hyseq is proud to announce GeneSolutions, an online genomic resource company committed to better science through sharing. Pharmaceutical and biological researchers can access rare genes, gene sequences, SNPs, tissue expression and related data from the vast Hyseq database, purchasing only what they want without expensive access or subscription fees. Visit it today at www.GeneSolutions.com.





# Selecting and Executing a Strategy

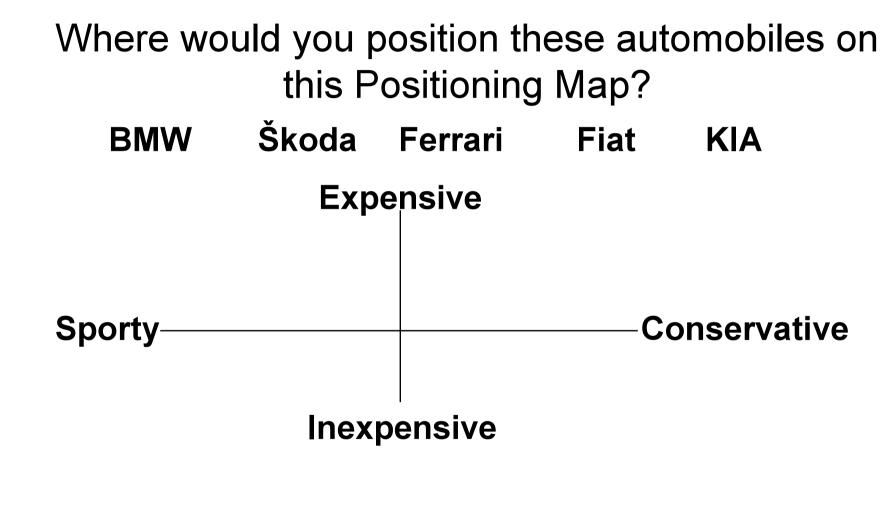
- No single, best choice strategy suits all firms
- Determinants of a market-specific strategy:
  - Company resources
  - Product homogeneity
  - Stage in the product life-cycle
  - Competitors' strategy



**Positioning:** a marketing strategy that emphasizes serving a specific market segment by achieving a certain position in buyers' minds

- **Positioning map:** graphic illustration that shows differences in consumers' perceptions of competing products
- **Reposition:** marketing strategy to change the position of its product in consumers' minds relative to the positions of competing products

# **Class Discussion**



Other positioning by: type of utilization, quality, equipment, etc.

# **Class Discussion**

Where would you position these automobiles on this Positioning Map?

