Part 6) Market Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning

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.

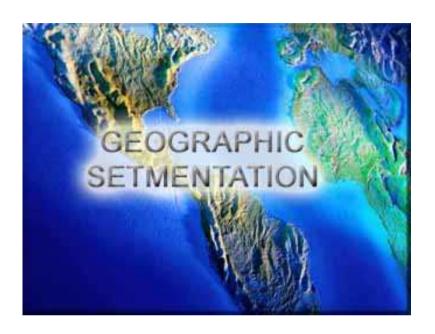
EXAMPLE:

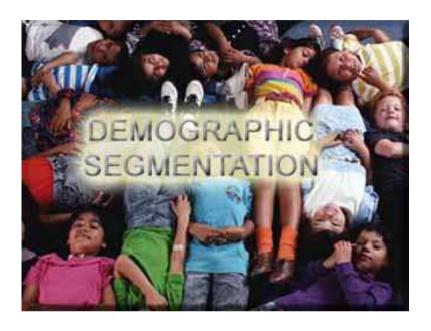
- √ Targeting a Specific Market Segment
- ✓ Which segment?

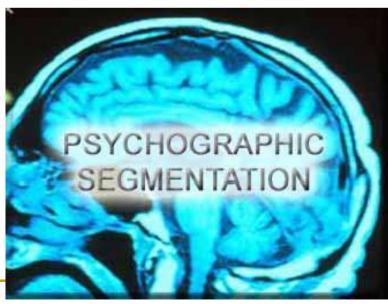
Criteria for Effective Segmentation

- Successful segmentation requires the following
 - homogeneity within the segment
 - heterogeneity between segments
 - segments are <u>measurable</u> and <u>identifiable</u> (in terms of both purchasing power and size)
 - segments are stable over time
 - segments are accessible and <u>actionable</u> = promote to and serve a market segment
 - target segment is large enough to be <u>profitable</u>

Segmenting Consumer Markets





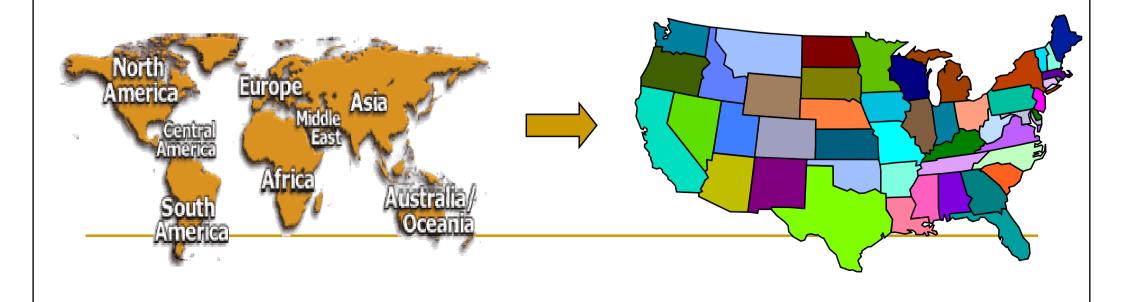






Segmenting Consumer Markets

- 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.

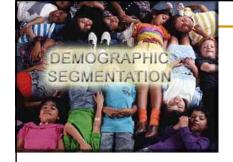


EXAMPLE: Pampers

- 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
- ✓ 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.





Preserve your independence and help protect your life savings, with the leader in long term care insurance.

When it comes to long term care, there are two things you should know: Two out of five people aged 65 will need it during their lifetime. And, more people than ever before are turning to the GE Financial Assurance family of companies for long term care insurance. See how we can help you afford quality at-home and nursing home care while helping to protect your life savings. For more information from a licensed representative,2 call 1-800-404-2956 or visit our web site at www.ge.com/longtermcare. For every step you take in life, you can trust GE to help.

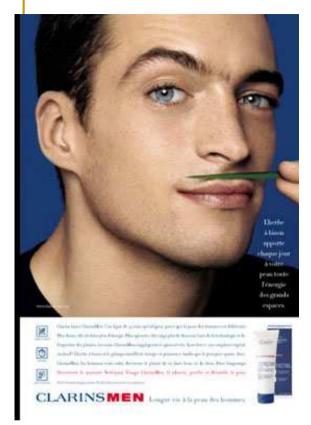


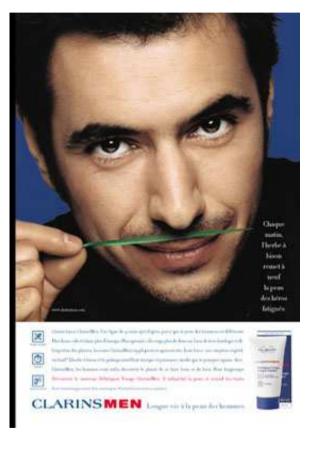
We bring good things to life.

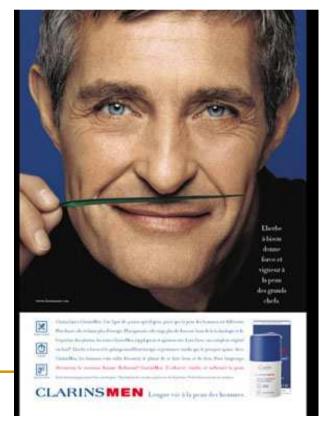
Management Accounting (USA), February 1994 Offer not available in all states.

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 with the companies and the companies back the policies with the companies back the compani

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







Segmentation example - beer

2006











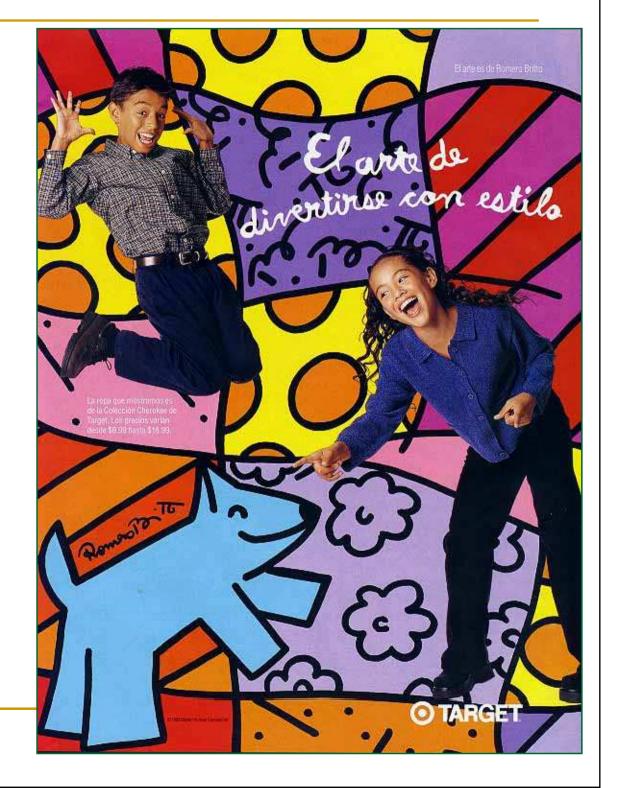
Kolem piva Gambriman se točí uposata karnarádů. Na jeho vyvkštené chutí se totiš shodneme všichni. Posto všdycky držime spolu. A věžte torm, še si to umime ulit.



www.gambrinus.ca

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.





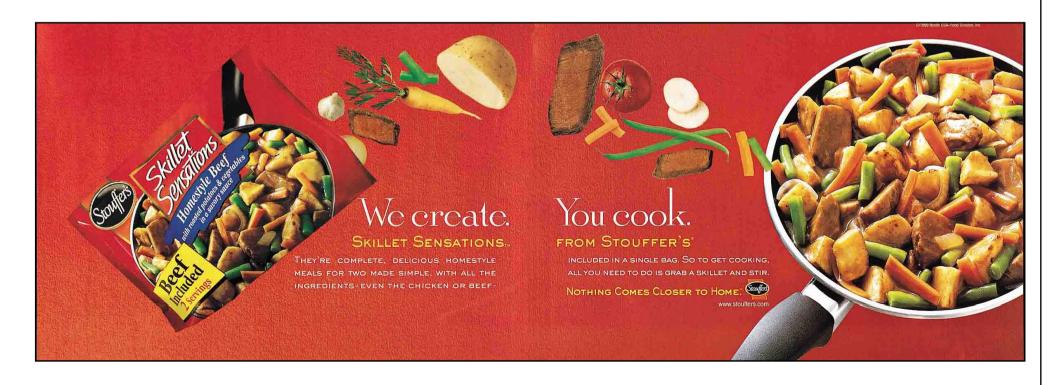
Family Life Cycle Stages Segmentation

- ✓ 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 28 or 29.



Segmenting by household type

- ✓ The role of "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





Psychographic Segmentation

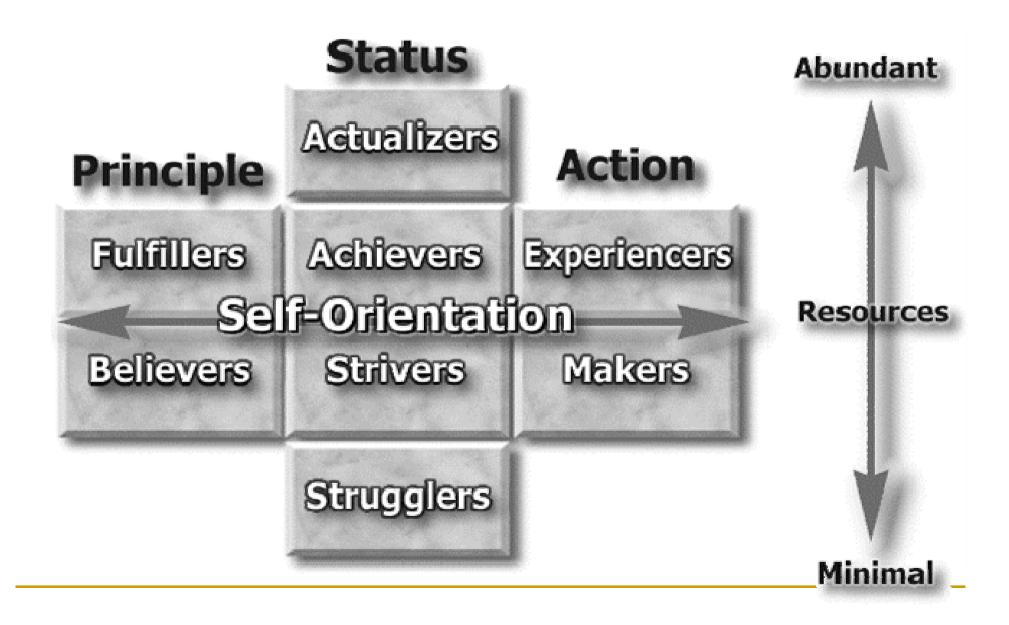
 Divides a population into groups that have similar psychological characteristics, values, and lifestyles

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"

Consumer Motivation



Fulfillers

- Mature, home oriented, well educated professionals
- High incomes
- Value-oriented
- Open to new ideas

Believers

- Family and community oriented people
- Modest means
- Brand loyal
- Favor in a country-made products

Actualizers

- Posses both high income and selfesteem
- Indulge in a variety of selforientations

Achievers

- Work oriented
- Successful
- High job satisfaction
- Respect authority, and favor the status quo
- Demonstrate success through their purchase

Principle Actualizers Action Fulfillers Achievers Self-Orientation Believers Strugglers

Experiencers

- Main component of action-oriented segment
- Youngest in VALS2, median age is 25 years
- Active in both physical and social activities
- Favor new products

Makers

- Main component of action-oriented segment along with experiencers
- Self-sufficient group
- Practical with little interest in most material possessions

Strugglers

- Have few resources
- Do not fit into the regular VALS2 categories
- Brand loyal to the extent possible

Strivers

- Lower-income people
- Values similar to achievers
- Style is important in lifestyle.



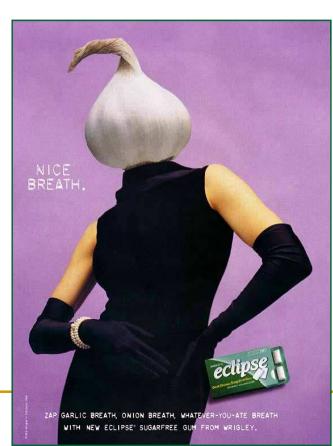
- Product-related segmentation: dividing a consumer population into homogeneous groups based on characteristics of their relationships to the product
- Can take the form of segmenting based on:
 - Benefits that people seek when they buy
 - Usage rates for a product
 - Consumers' brand loyalty toward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

EXAMPLE: Eclipse

Segmenting by Benefits Sought



Strategies for Reaching Target Markets

Undifferentiated Marketing

Differentiated Marketing

Concentrated Marketing

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
 - Products designed to meet the needs of most consumers
 - 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

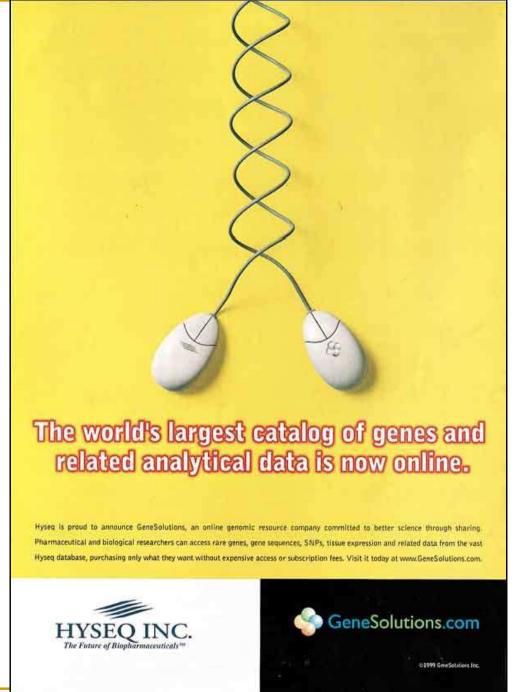
Differentiated Marketing



- 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





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

Where would you position these automobiles on this Positioning Map?

BMW Škoda Ferrari Fiat KIA

Expensive

Sporty

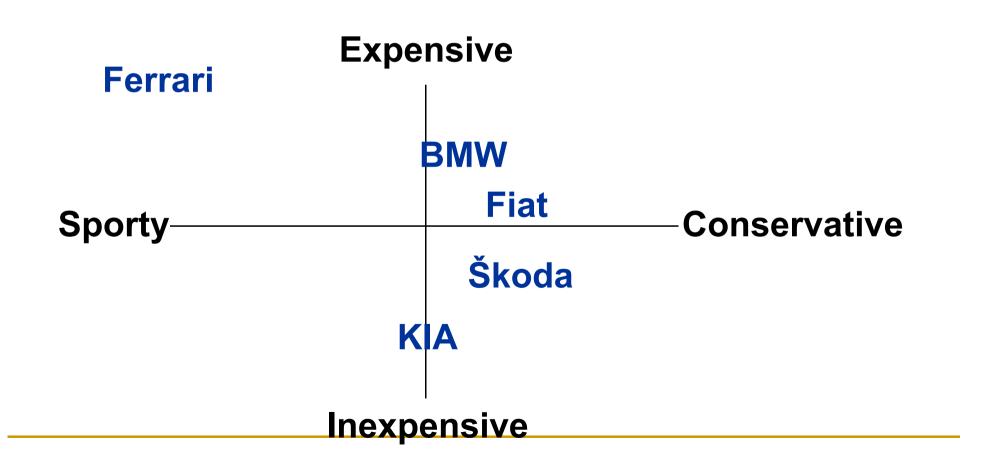
Conservative

Inexpensive

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

Class Discussion

Where would you position these automobiles on this Positioning Map?



Class Discussion

PRODUCT MAP

