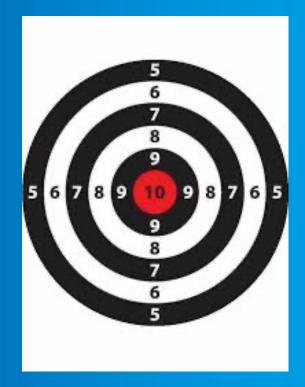


For the Change Makers

Dr Jenny LloydAssociate Professor in Marketing *Term 1*



Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning

Session objectives

- Define the concepts of segmentation, targeting and positioning
- Understand the purpose and reflect upon the value of segmentation, targeting and positioning strategy
- Understand the value of segmentation, targeting and positioning strategy.
- Analyse the value that effective STP strategy can have for product/service formulation and consumer/customer satisfaction

So what do we know so far?

- Markets (and therefore competitors) should be defined according to the nature of the needs satisfied.
- In order to have an effective market orientation, organisations should maintain an understanding of their marketing environment through a process of market scanning and environmental analysis.
- Customer and consumer choice is influenced by both internal factors (i.e. self concept) and external factors (i.e. culture, reference groups etc).
- Understanding the nature of consumer need and the process of decisionmaking is essential for marketers as it allows them to tailor their products and services and communicate their value in a way (and at a time) that is meaningful.

But is it possible or even desirable to target everyone?



The STP Process



Why segment...?

A KEY
STRATEGIC
TOOL IN
MARKETING
STRATEGY

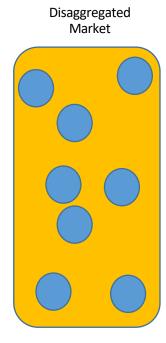


Segmentation and Targeting: how to remember which is which...

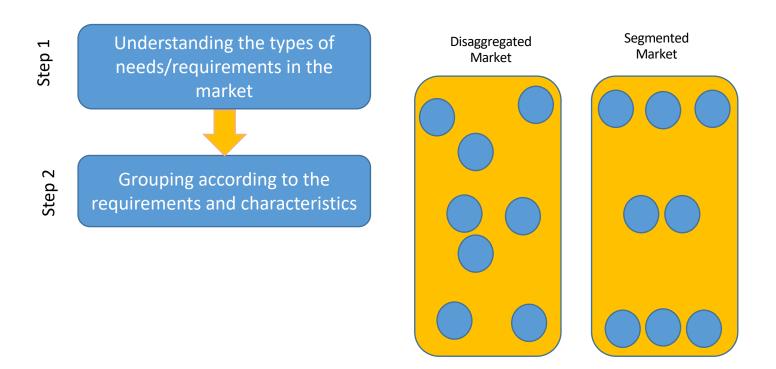


THE SEGMENTATION PROCESS

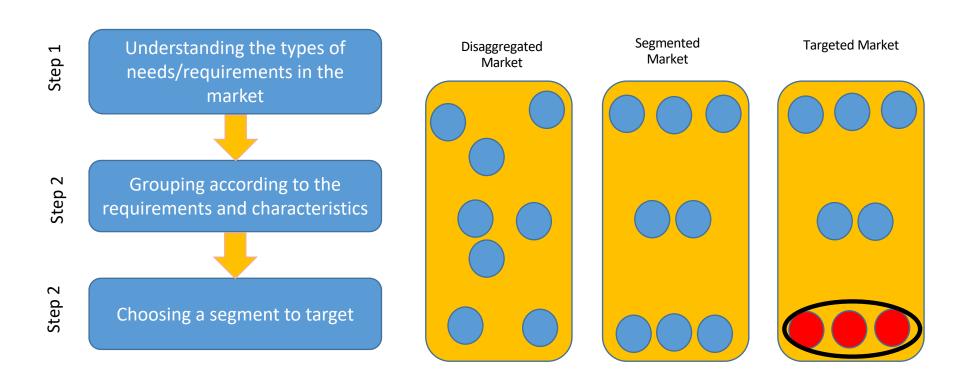
Understanding the types of needs/requirements in the market



THE SEGMENTATION PROCESS



THE SEGMENTATION PROCESS



Segmentation bases §

В Comfort **Bourgeois** Sophisticated Career Prosperity and Family Retireme Singles Hard Working Routine Service Blue Collar Workers Н G Post

Rural

Inheritance

Rural

Industrial

Survivors

The acom structure

Solomon, Marshal et al (2013)

PROFILE

Affluence

Low

Metropolitan

Strugglers

Urban

Low Income

Elders

Demographic, Geographic

Socio-economic,

social social status occupation grade higher managerial, administrative or upper middle class Α professional intermediate managerial, administrative or middle class В professional supervisory or clerical, junior managerial, C₁ lower middle class administrative or professional C₂ skilled working class skilled manual workers D working class semi and unskilled manual workers state pensioners or widows (no other earner), those at lowest level of subsistence E casual or lowest grade workers

Solomon, Marshall et al (2013)

Segmentation bases

BEHAVIOURAL

Benefits sought, purchase occasion, purchase behaviour, usage



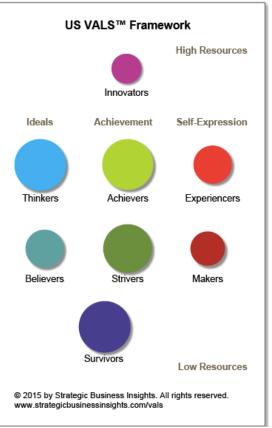
Solomon, Marshall et al (2013)

Segmentation bases

PSYCHOGRAPHIC

Values, Lifestyle, Personality





4 Criteria for Successful Segmentation

	Criteria	Definition
1	Distinctiveness	Must be clearly distinct from other segments. If not segment boundaries become too blurred and there is a risk that offerings will not be sufficiently well tailored to attract the required customers
2	Tangibility	A segment must be of a sufficient size to make its pursuit worthwhile.
3	Accessibility	Accessible both from a distribution and communications points of view.
4	Defendability	Can the organization develop a sufficiently strong differential advantage?

Solomon, Marshall et al (2013)

What do you do with this information?



health information daily.

See the async

task for how to

create customer personas and

what goes in them





You create customer personas!

products. Has great self care and

is very active.

Jusin ss School wbs.ac.uk

general manager within 4 years

and to purchase a suburban home

after his wedding and honeymoon

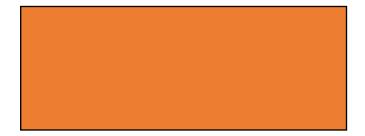
TARGETING: HOW DO YOU DECIDE WHICH IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SEGMENT TO TARGET?

- How distinct is the segment (ie. is it worth targeting the segment specifically?
- Is it possible to measure the size of the segment?
- What is the potential for the segment to be profitable now and in the future?
- Can marketing communications reach the segment?
- Can the organization serve the needs of the segment adequately (and profitably)?

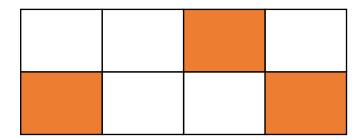
Adapted from Solomon, Marshal et al (2013)

TARGETING STRATEGIES

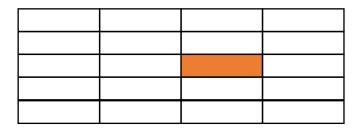
UNDIFFERENTIATED TARGETING



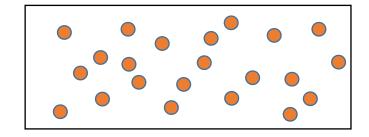
DIFFERENTIATED TARGETING



CONCENTRATED TARGETING



CUSTOM TARGETING



Adapted from Solomon, Marshal et al (2013)

TARGETING STRATEGIES

UNDIFFERENTIATED TARGETING



DIFFERENTIATED TARGETING



CONCENTRATED TARGETING



CUSTOM TARGETING



So, you've segmented your market, and identified your preferred target segment – what next?

Analyse competitor positions

Identify the gap in the market

Create a product or service to serve

that gap

Positioning...
creating a product/service
that is distinctive and
unique in the mind of
customers/consumers

Adapted from Ries and Trout (1986)

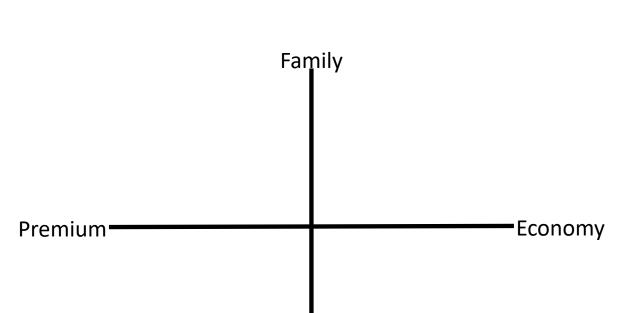
PERCEPTUAL MAPS

Identify the distinguishing attributes within a category

Identify a set of competing brands

Plot each of the brands on a two-dimensional map

Perceptual Map



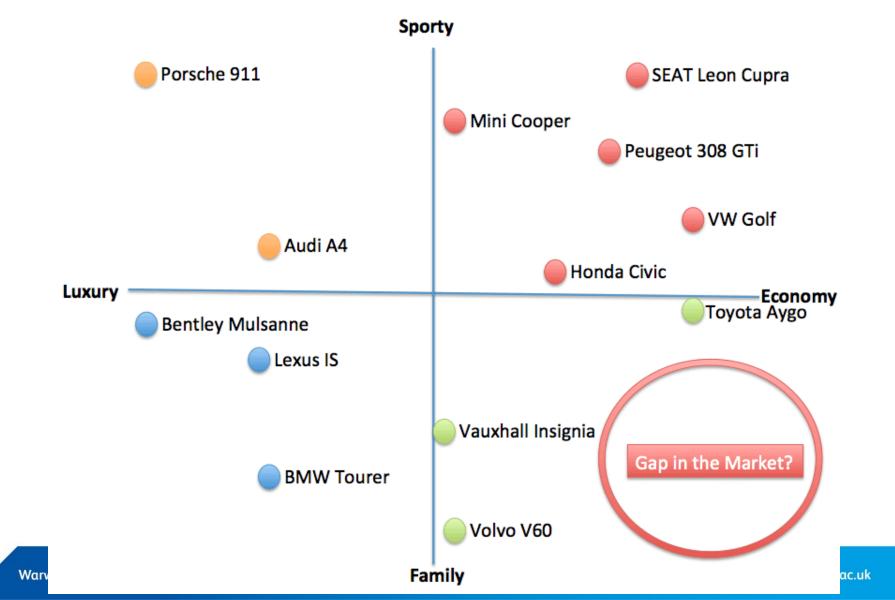
Sport



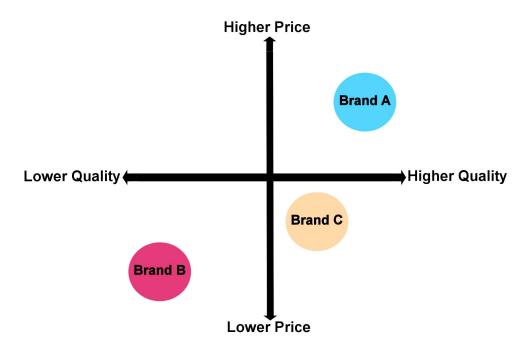








NO NO NO NO



Perceptual Map of Price vs Quality

Perceptual maps



- Identifies gaps in the market
 - Not all gaps are opportunities
- Identifies position in the market
 - Clarifies brand proposition
- Identifies potential competitors

Positioning (Ries and Trout 1986)

HOW DO YOU ACHIEVE A UNIQUE POSITION IN THE MIND OF CONSUMERS?

CLARITY

CONSISTENCY

CREDIBILITY

COMPETITIVENESS

Summary

- STP strategy is one of the most important tools in the marketing arsenal
- Successful STP supports effective allocation of resources and a sustainable business model
- Central to effective STP is the ability to understand the market at both a macro and micro level
 - In particular to understand the drivers of consumer need
- The dynamic nature of the market means that successful STP requires ongoing research
 - ...and the ability to develop products and services that uniquely respond to consumer/customer needs and wants.