Segmentation, Targeting & Positioning



Session Objectives

- > By the end of this session, participants will:
 - Developing an understanding of segmentation and various methods to segment consumer markets
 - Appreciate the importance of positioning products / services to achieve market share
 - Learn about the critical elements of a positioning statement & evaluate positioning choice of an organization



What Is a Market Segment?

- A market segment consists of a group of customers who share a similar set of needs and wants.
- Segmenting Consumer Markets





Demographic

Psychographic



Behavioral



Geographic & Demographic Segmentation

- ➢ Geographic
 - Divides the market into geographical units (nations, states, regions, counties, cities, or neighborhoods)
 - Urban vsUpcountry vsRural markets





- ➤ Demographic
 - Age and life cycle
 - Life stage
 - Gender
 - Income
 - Generation
 - Social class
 - Race and Culture



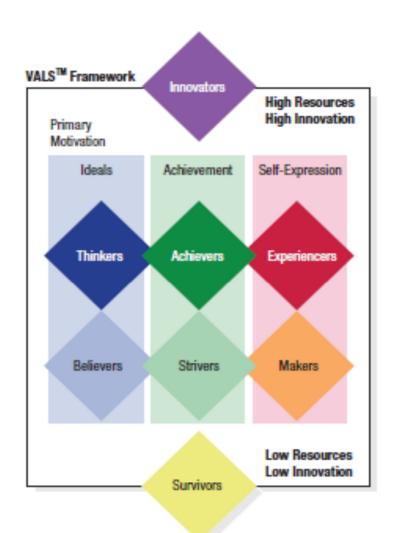








Psychographic Segmentation



VALS Type	Profile
Innovators	Successful – Niche
Thinkers	Mature – Value in Products
Achievers	Goal Oriented - Premium Products
Experiencers	Young – Fashion, Entertainment
Believers	Conservative – Loyal
Strivers	Trendy & fun loving – Keeping up with the Joneses
Makers	Practical – Functional products
Survivors	Passive , Elderly – Resistance to change

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS (SEC)



Behavioral Segmentation

- Needs and Benefits
- Decision Roles
- User and Usage

User & Usage

- Occasions
- User Status
- Usage Rate (L/M/H)
- Buyer-Readiness
- Loyalty Status
- Attitude

Segmentation based on Decision Roles

Initiator

Influencer

Decider

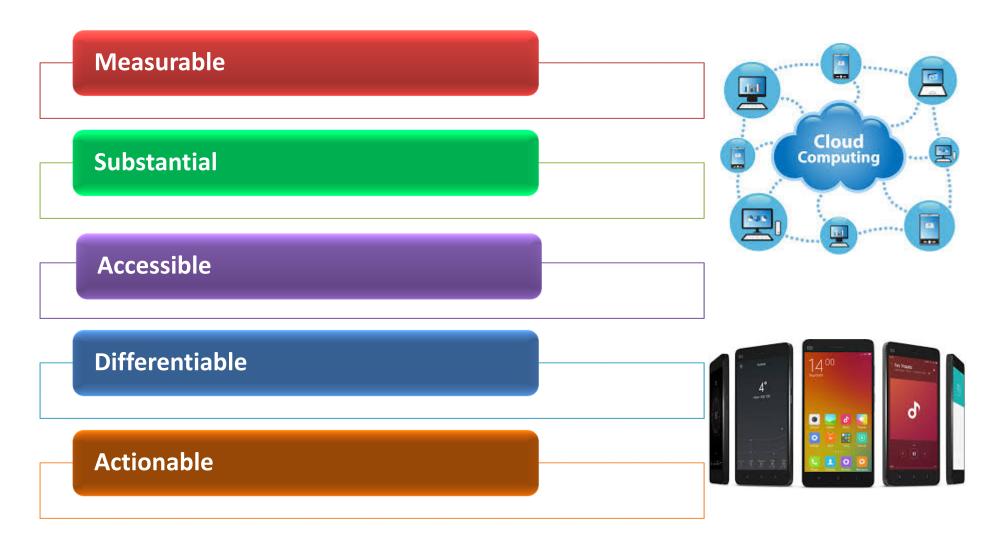
Buyer

User





Effective Segmentation Criteria

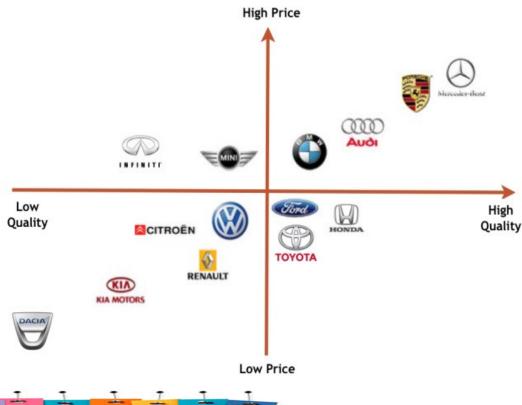




Perception Maps

- Map visually displaying perceptions of customers
- Data gathering for perception map
 - Attribute ratings
 - Attribute association
 - Similarity judgments

Consumer perception by Price and Quality





Perception Map – Your Thoughts

- Create Perception Map
 - Price
 - Health



















MAINLAND CHINA





















Welcome to the Home of South Indian & Chettinad Food



What is Positioning?

➤ Positioning statement indicates how you want customers to think about a firm's product /service / brand relative to competition

















Brand Positioning Process





Positioning Principles

- Competitive Frame of Reference
 - Identifying competitors
 - Analyzing competitors
- Define Associations

Points-of-parity (POP)

Associations that are not necessarily unique to the brand but may be shared with other brands

Points-of-difference (POD)

Attributes or benefits consumers strongly associate with a brand, positively evaluate, and believe they could not find to the same extent with a competitive brand



Point-of-Difference Criteria

Desirable to consumer

Deliverable by company

Differentiating from competitors

