#### Segmentation, Targeting, and Positioning



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## **Before we jump in...**



## Before we jump in...



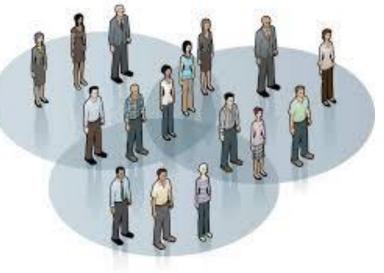




## Definition

#### Market Segmentation:

 Dividing a market into distinct groups with distinct needs, characteristics, or behavior who might require separate products or marketing mixes.



# Steps in Market Segmentation, Targeting, and Positioning

#### **Market segmentation**

 Identify bases for segmenting the market
 Develop segment profiles

#### **Target marketing**

 Develop measure of segment attractiveness
 Select target segments

#### **Market positioning**

 Develop positioning for target segments
 Develop a marketing mix for each segment

Get the best piece of the cake!!!

- Segmenting Consumer Markets
- Segmenting Business Markets
- Segmenting International Markets
- Requirements for Effective Segmentation

- Geographical segmentation
  - Marketing mixes are customized geographically
- Demographic segmentation
- Psychographic segmentation
- Behavioral segmentation
- Using multiple segmentation variables

Geographic Segmentation Variables

 World Region or Country
 U.S. Region
 State

City Size
 Neighborhood
 Density
 Climate



## **Discussion Question**

Geographical climate is a legitimate means of segmentation for many products or services.

Name several examples of products for which need (and demand) would vary on a geographical basis.



- Segmenting Consumer Markets
- Segmenting Business Markets
- Segmenting International Markets
- Requirements for Effective Segmentation

- Geographical segments
- Demographic segmentation
  - Most popular type
  - Demographics are closely related to needs, wants and usage rates
- Psychographic segmentation
- Behavioral segmentation
- Using multiple segmentation variables

#### Demographic Segmentation Variables

- Age
  Gender
  Family size
  Family life cycle
  Income
- Race

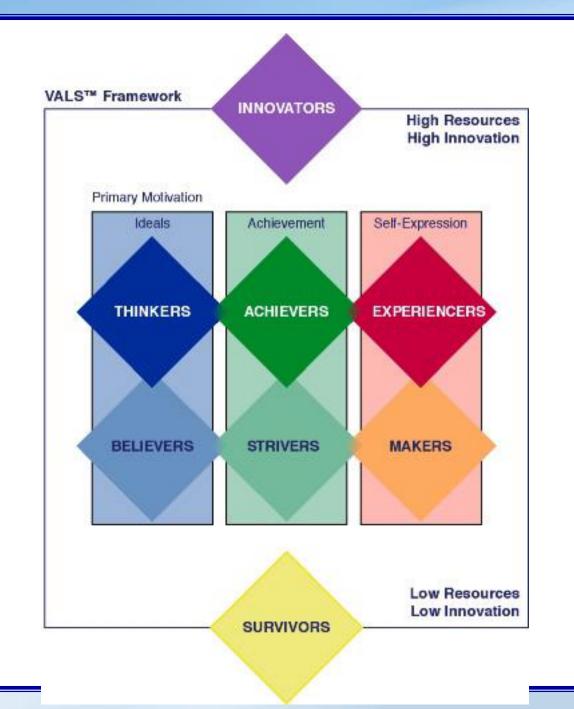
- Occupation
- Education
- Religion
- Generation
  - Nationality

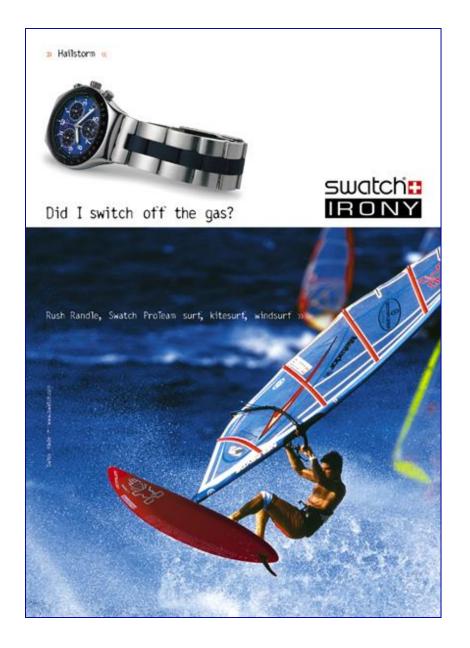
- Segmenting Consumer Markets
- Segmenting Business Markets
- Segmenting International Markets
- Requirements for Effective Segmentation

- Geographic segments
- Demographic segmentation
- Psychographic segmentation
  - Lifestyle, social class, and personality-based segmentation
- Behavioral segmentation
- Using multiple segmentation variables









Swatch targets those with an active lifestyle

- Segmenting Consumer Markets
- Segmenting Business Markets
- Segmenting International Markets
- Requirements for Effective Segmentation

- Geographic segments
- Demographic segmentation
- Psychographic segmentation
- Behavioral segmentation
  - Typically done first
- Using multiple segmentation variables

#### Behavioral Segmentation Variables

 Occasions
 Benefits
 Frequency of
 Readiness Stage
 Attitude Toward the Product

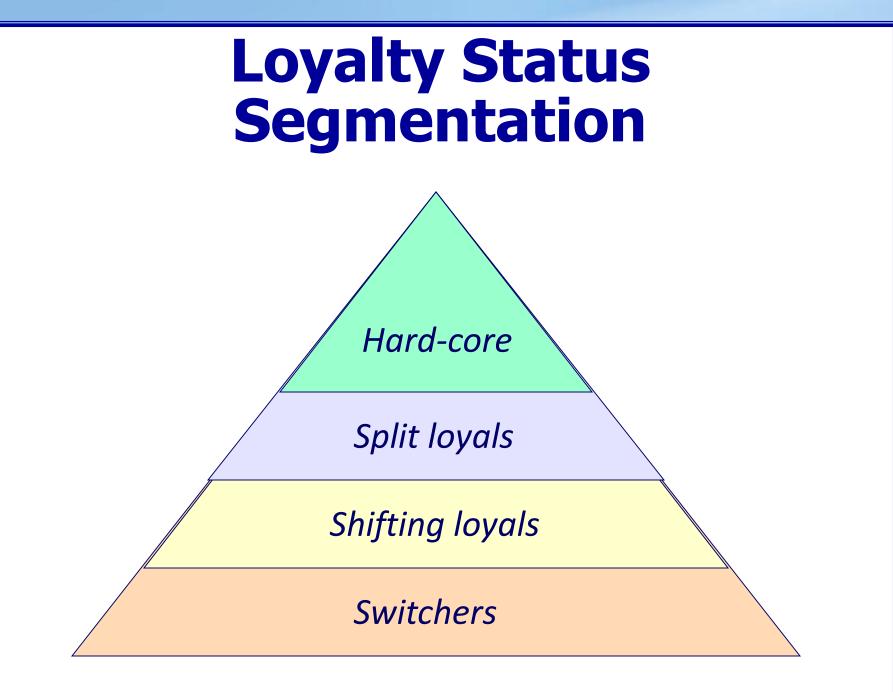
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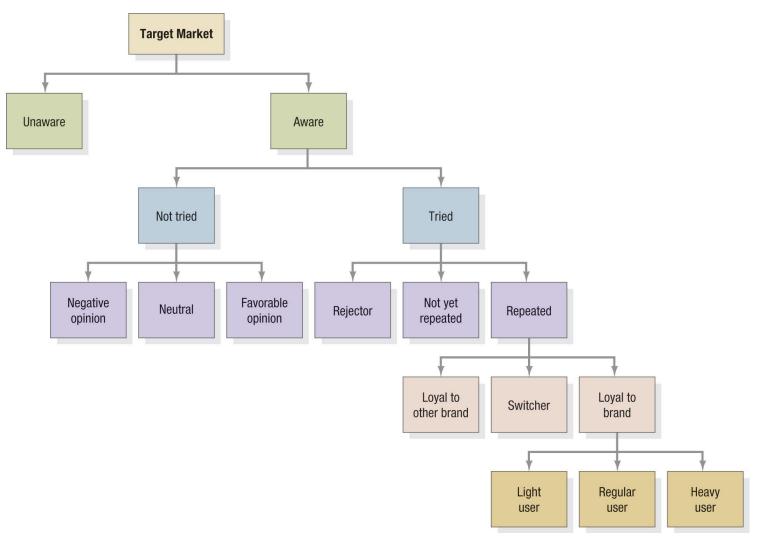
- Segmenting Consumer Markets
- Segmenting Business Markets
- Segmenting International Markets
- Requirements for Effective Segmentation

- Geographic segments
- Demographic segmentation
- Psychographic segmentation
- Behavioral segmentation
- Loyalty Status segmentation
- Using multiple segmentation.





#### User & Loyalty Status Segmentation



- Segmenting Consumer Markets
- Segmenting Business Markets
- Segmenting International Markets
- Requirements for Effective Segmentation

- Demographic segmentation
  - Industry, company size
- Operating variables
  - Technology, usage status, customer capabilities
- Purchasing approaches
- Situational factors
  - Urgency, specific application, size of order
- Personal characteristics
  - Buyer-seller similarity, attitudes toward risk, loyalty

- Segmenting Consumer Markets
- Segmenting Business Markets
- Segmenting
   International
   Markets
- Requirements for Effective Segmentation

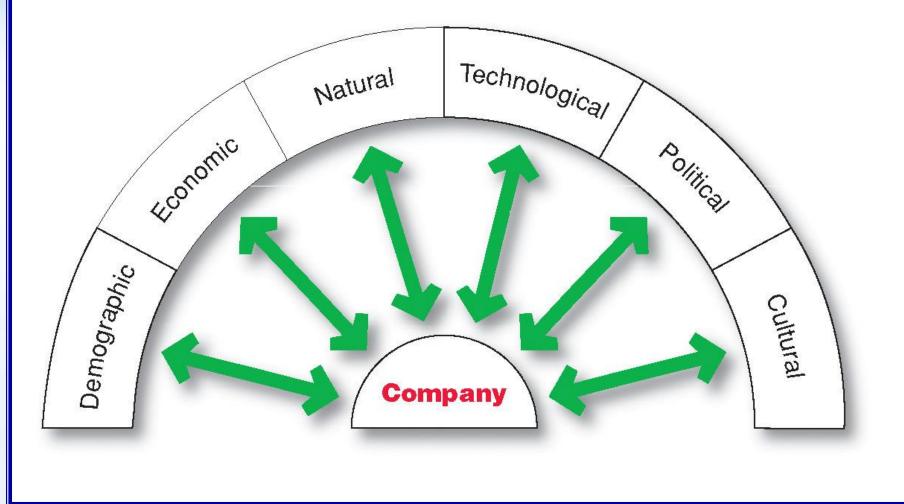
- Geographic segmentation
  - Location or region
- Economic factors
  - Population income or level of economic development
- Political and legal factors
  - Type / stability of government, monetary regulations, amount of bureaucracy, etc.
- Cultural factors
  - Language, religion, values, attitudes, customs, behavioral patterns

## **Cultural Factors**

USAItalyIndia

- France
- Germany
- Bangladesh

## **Macro-environment**



#### The Company's Macroenvironment Demographic Environment

- **Demography:** the study of human populations-size, density, location, age, gender, race, occupation, and other statistics
- Demographic environment: involves people, and people make up markets
- Demographic trends: shifts in age, family structure, geographic population, educational characteristics, and population diversity

Average age of Population: BD 27, China 38, India 29, Japan 48

# The Company's Macroenvironment

**Demographic Environment** 

- Changing age structure of the population
  - Baby boomers include people born between 1946 and 1964
  - Most affluent Americans

**The Company's Macroenvironment Demographic Environment** Generation X includes people born between 1965 and 1976 High parental divorce rates Cautious economic outlook Less materialistic

**The Company's** Macroenvironment **Demographic Environment** Millennials (gen Y or echo boomers) include those born between 1977 and 2000

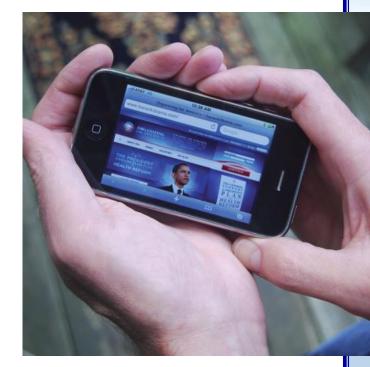
- Comfortable with technology
- Tweens (ages 8–12)
- Teens (13–19)
- Young adults (20's)

## The Company's Macroenvironment

#### **Demographic Environment**

#### **Generational marketing**

is important in segmenting people by lifestyle of life state instead of age



#### The Company's Macroenvironment Demographic Environment

More people are:

- Divorcing or separating
- Choosing not to marry
- Choosing to marry later
- Marrying without intending to have children
- Increasing number of working women
- Increasing number of stay-at-home dads

#### **Key Topics**

- Segmenting Consumer Markets
- Segmenting Business Markets
- Segmenting International Markets
- Requirements for Effective Segmentation

#### Measurable

- Size, purchasing power, and profile of segment
- Accessible
  - Can be reached and served
- Substantial
  - Large and profitable enough to serve
- Differentiable
  - Respond differently
- Actionable
  - Effective programs can be developed

## **Target Marketing**

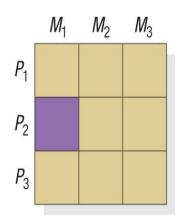


## **Target Marketing**

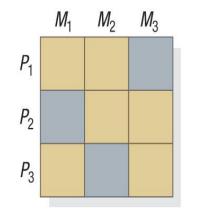
- Choosing a Target-Marketing Strategy Requires Consideration of:
  - Company resources
  - The degree of product variability
  - Product's life-cycle stage
  - Market variability
  - Competitors' marketing strategies

#### Patterns of Target Market Selection: Product x Market Matrices

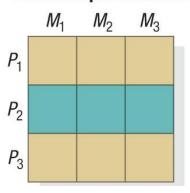
#### Single-segment Concentration

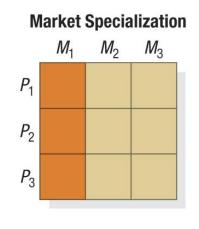


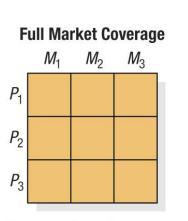
#### Selective Specialization



#### **Product Specialization**







P = Product M = Market

#### Segmentation & Targeting Exercise!

- Geographic segments
- Demographic segmentation
- Psychographic segmentation
- Behavioral segmentation

## **Target Marketing**

#### Socially Responsible Targeting

- Some segments are at special risk:
  - Children
  - Minority consumers
  - Internet shoppers



LGBT Community

# Positioning

findtheedge

## Positioning

#### Choosing a Positioning Strategy:

- Identifying possible competitive advantages -- many potential sources of differentiation exist:
  - Products
  - Services
  - Channels
  - People
  - Image



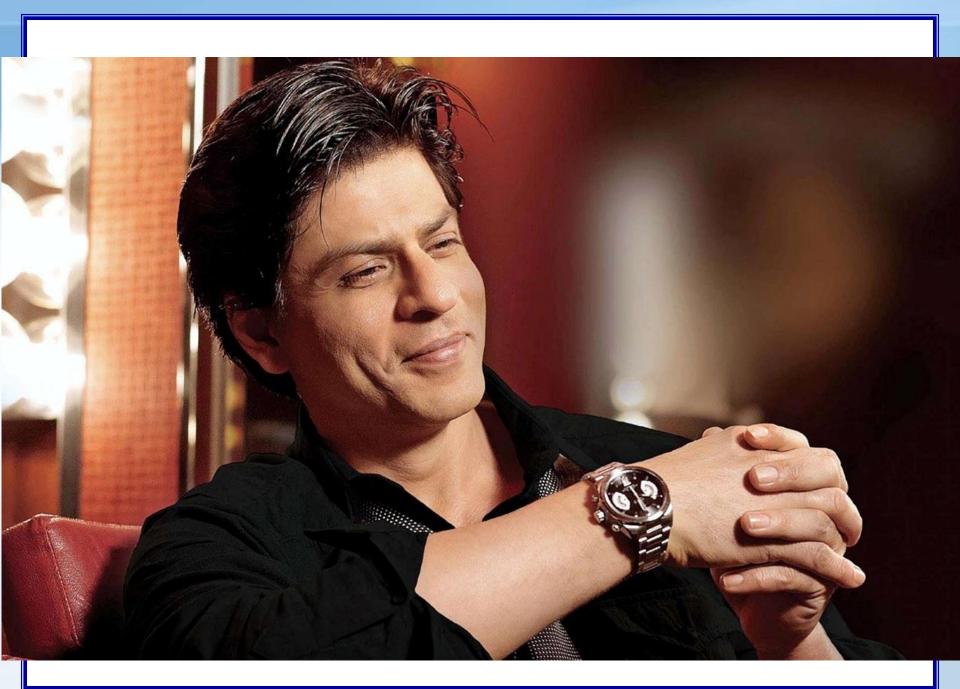
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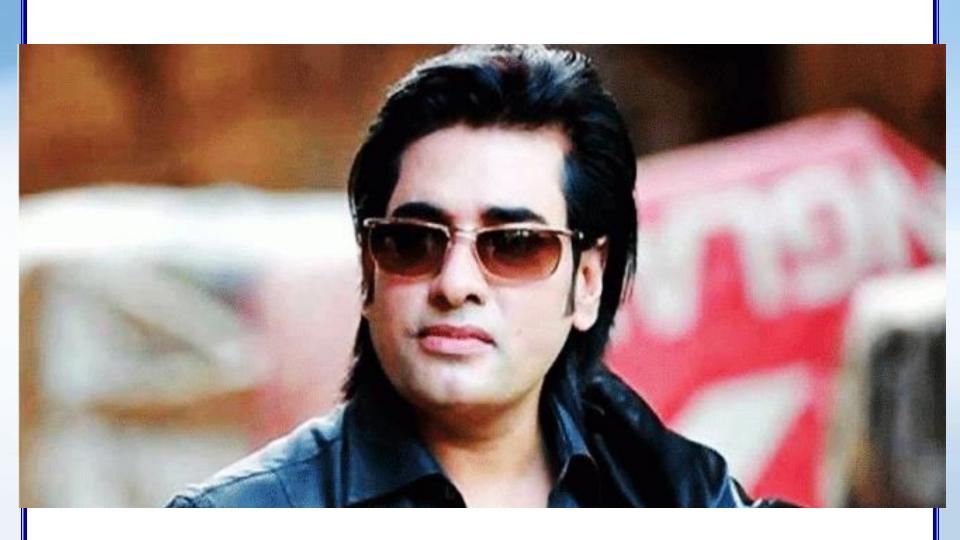




## **Beauty soap**















## Positioning

#### Choosing a Positioning Strategy:

- Choosing the right competitive advantage
  - How many differences to promote?
    - Unique selling proposition
    - Which differences to promote?

# Points of ParityPoints of Difference

#### **Differentiate or Die!**



### Positioning

#### **Criteria for Meaningful Differences**

Important
 Superior
 Communicable
 Profitable
 Affordable

# what 7 concepts are critical to positioning?

- 1. Perception (their not your)
- 2. Differentiation
- 3. Competition
- 4. Specialization
- 5. Simplicity
- 6. Leadership
- 7. Reality

#### how does the customers mind work?

- 1. The mind is a limited container.
- 2. The mind creates "product ladders" for each category (cars, toothpaste, accounting services, hamburgers, etc.) There is always a top rung and a bottom rung in each category.
- 3. The mind can only remember seven items in a high interest category. Most people remember only two or three items in a category.
- 4. On the product ladder, Positions One and Position Two typically account for more than 60 per cent of the sales in that category. In other words, Positions Three, Four and Subsequent are not profitable.

#### how does the customers mind work? Continued...

5. The mind hates complexity. To the mind, complexity equals confusion. People don't have time to figure out confusion.

*6. The best way to enter the mind is to OVER-SIMPLIFY the message.* 

7. The most powerful positioning is to reduce your message to one simple and easily understood word.
8. Minds are insecure. Most people buy what others buy: this is the "herd mentality."
9. Minds don't change—easily.

#### If it leaves an impression



#### If it separates the product or brand from the competition in the mind of the consumer ie differentiates











Lemon fresh

#### **live inside the fragrance** Bring home the sweet fragrance of orange, lemon or flowers and live in harmony with nature's freshest.

V SQUARE TOILETRIES LTD.



#### Positioning Exercise!!!

#### What is the positioning of Bangladesh?



#### **Business on Positioning**

Japan
Singapore
Vietnam
China
USA

# Thank you

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