Marketing Management

Session 4



Last Session Summary

- Marketing Research
 - Classification
 - Problem Identification
 - Problem Solving
 - O MR Process
 - ^o Role of MR
- Marketing Environment
 - O Macro Environment
 - O Markets
- * AnalysingConsumer Markets
 - ° Culture
 - O Social Class

Session Goals

* Ch 4- Segmenting, Positioning and Targeting

What is a Market Segment?

Amarket segment consists of a group of customers who share a similar set of needs ad wants.



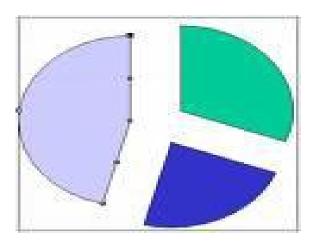
Individual Marketing

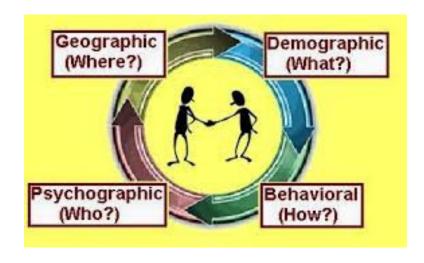
Customer design their own products and are taking individual initiative in deciding what to buy....



Basis of Segmenting Markets

- Geographic
- Demographic
- Psychographic
- Behavioural





Geographic Segmentation



Division of market into different geographic regions

India

- More than 5000 towns
- 87% villages with population less than 2000





Demographic Segmentation

- Most popular method of segmentation used
- · Age and Life Cycle
- Life Stage
- Gender
- Income
- Generation
- Social Class

Some Gender Facts

- South Asia, women usually shop for food, groceries, household goods
- 51% women buy hair-wash products based on what they think is best
- 52% buy freshening products like talcum powder
- 55% decide for personal care products like soaps
- 60% have a say in tooth paste

75% of women with the title of vice-president or higher at Fortune 500 companies out earn their husbands, bringing home on average 68% of household income

Women's decision-making authority has grown in part because more households are headed by women -- 27% at last count, a fourfold increase since 1950. Their buying power has grown, too. In the past three decades, men's median income has barely budged -- up just 0.6% -- while women's has soared 63%. Some 30% of working women out earn their husbands.

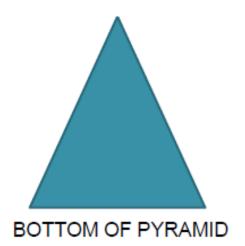
Income

* Companies serve different income classes...









- 93% information children get is from TV
- 40% is from print media
- 76% are able to influencecellophonepurchase decision
- 43% influence buying of cars
- 63% (years age) are involved in decisions of computers, bicycles, clothes, TV's, cars

Social Class

- Influenced in India by caste system
- Strong influence on cars, clothing, furnishings, reading habits, leisure activities, retailers visited.....
- * Consumption pattern influenced by socio-economic factors, education....

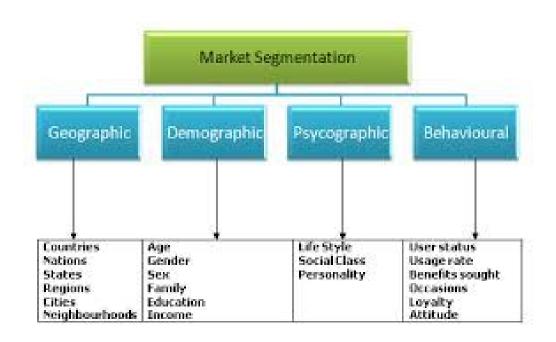
Psychographic Segmentation

- * Use of Psychology and Demographics to understand customer.
- Buyers divided on basis of psychological traits, personality traits, lifestyle, values.
- People within same demographic group can exhibit different psychographic profiles.
- Religion significant influencer in values/lifestyle

BehavioralSegmentation

Buyers divided into groups on basis of knowledge of, attitude towards, use of or response to a product

Decision Roles: Initiator, Influencer, Decider, Buyer, User......



Examples



DABUR VATIKA FAIRNESS FACE PACK

Made From

- * Sandal Wood
- * Milk
- * Turmeric (Curcumin)
 * Fullers Earth
- * Saffron
- * Herbal Extract



















Buyer Readiness Stage

• Informed

· Little interested

• Some desire

· Interested to buy

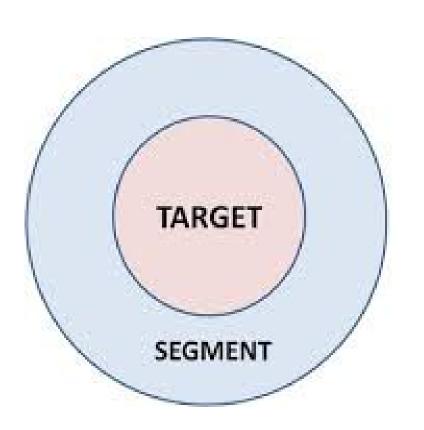
Loyalty Status

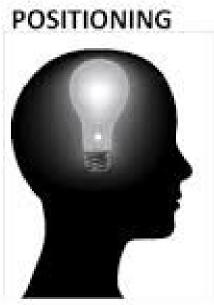
· Hard coreloyals

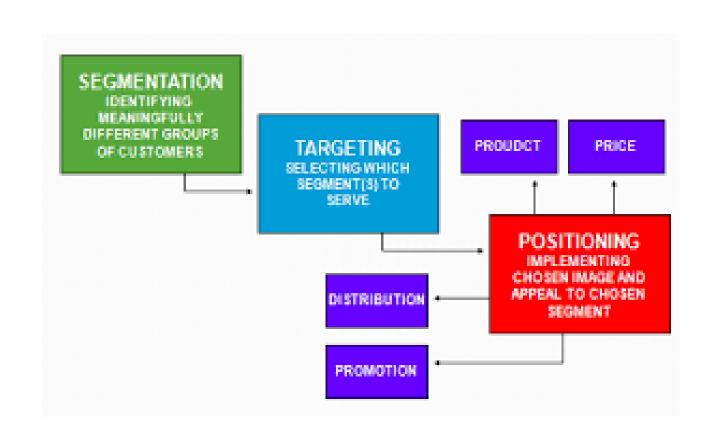
Splitloyals

• Shiftingloyals

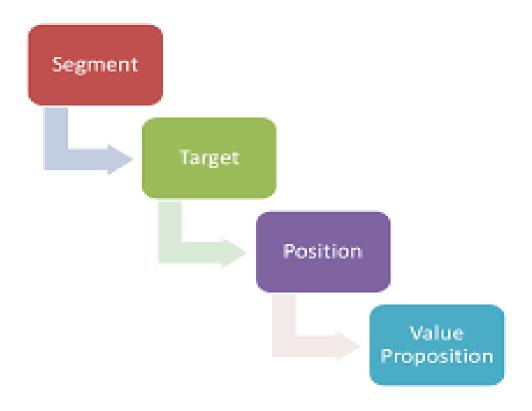
• Switchers







STP Process



Market Targeting

* Segmentation Criteria

- I.Measurable
- 2.Substantial
- 3.Accessible
- 4.Differentiable
- 5.Actionable







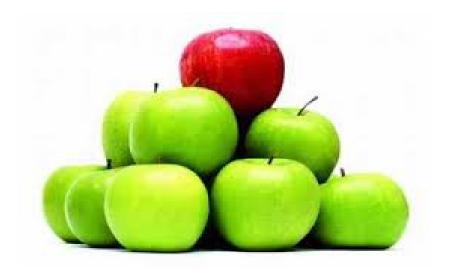
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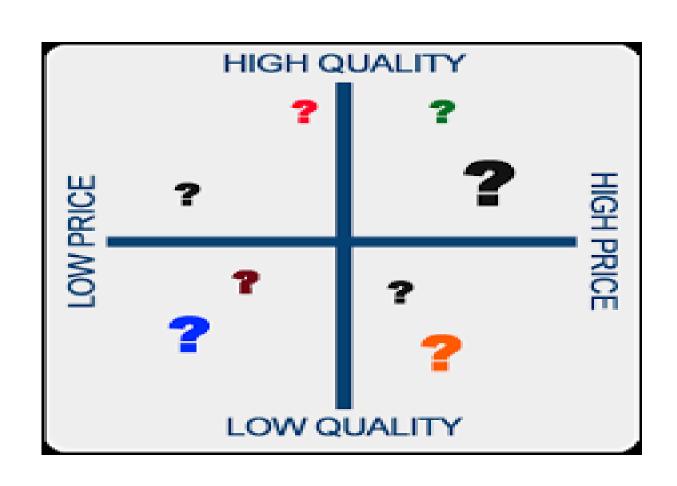
sources you would use.

Thinkof a product or service that youhave purchasedrecently inthe market. Howwillyou go about developing a customer profile for the product? List the

What is Positioning?

Positioningis the act of designing the company's offering and image to occupy a distinctive place in the mind of the target market.







Value Propositions

Scorpio, Mahindra and Mahindra

A vehicle that provides the luxury and comfort of a car, and the adventure and thrills of an SUV

· Domino's

A good hot pizza, delivered to your door within 30 minutes of ordering, at a moderate price

Defining Associations

Points-of-difference (PODs)

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

Defining Associations

· Points-of-parity

(POPs)

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

Thank You