

Segmentation - Targeting - Positioning
Maximize your marketing impact

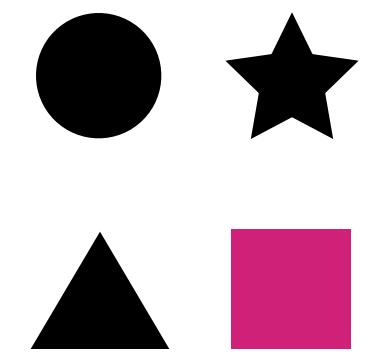


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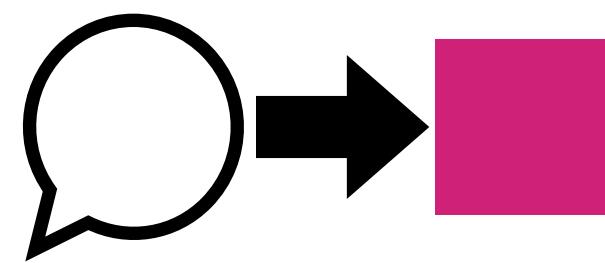
Who is your product for?

...better yet

Who is your product **NOT** for?



Segmentation
(Make a choice)



Targeting
(Increase relevance)



Positioning
(In the consumers mind)

Get to *know* your customer

Segmentation is the process of understanding *why people buy* products and services like yours, which of those people you can best satisfy and what you can do to make your product simply irresistible to them



Demographic:

- Age
- Income
- Marital Status
- Education
- Family Size
- Gender
- Geographic Location
- Social Status
- Occupation



Psychographic:

- Brand Preferences
- Price Sensitivity
- Conservative/Liberal
- Enviro-Friendly
- Hobbies
- Lifestyle
- Service Preferences
- Spontaneity
- Influenced by Peers
- Relationship Importance



Behavioral:

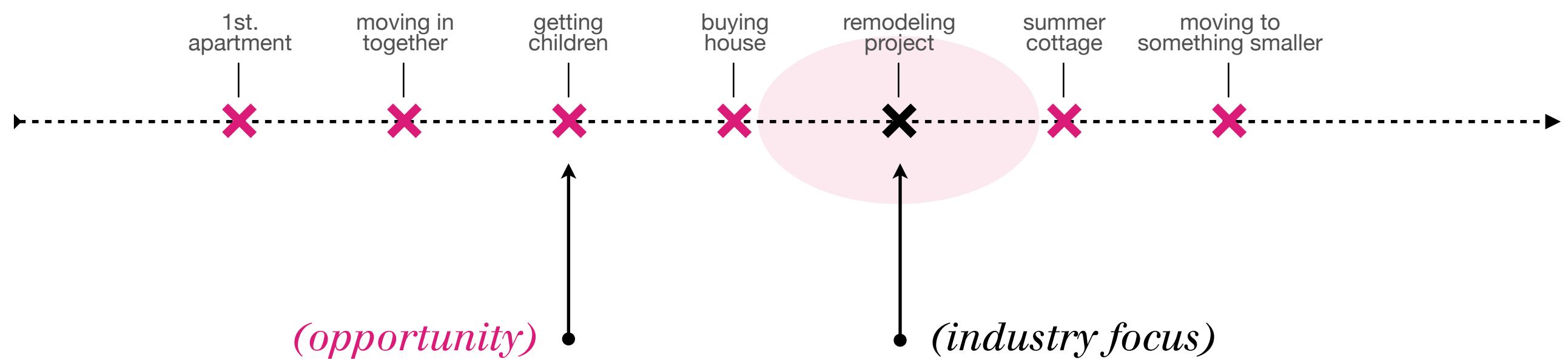
- Purchase History
- Where They Shop
- Type of Store Preferences
- Association Memberships
- Internet Usage
- Impulsiveness
- Information Sources
- Buy Based on Trends
- Benefits sought

The fundamental philosophy behind customer segmentation is that customers will be more inclined to buy something or take action when doing so addresses their *specific needs*

Example



Segmentation by - life stage + benefit sought



Example:

Paint industry

Existing focus and potential opportunities uncovered by STP*.

**(Segmentation - Targeting - Positioning)*

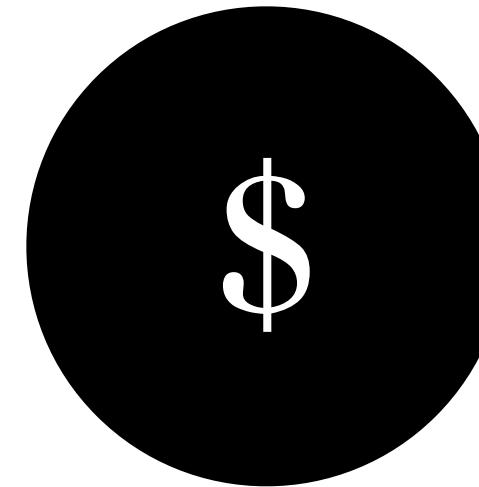
Example



existing target segment



product
technical properties



price
price driven



place
paint retailer



promotion
segment aligned

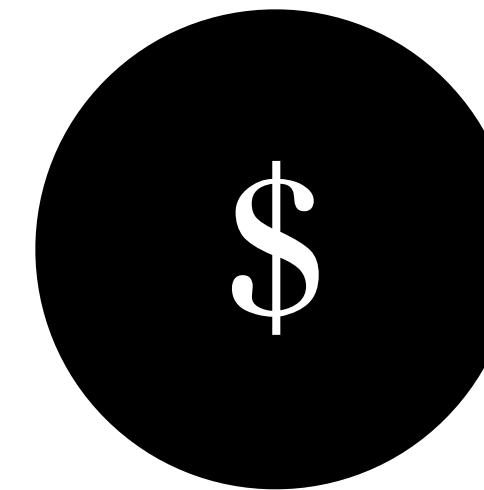
Example



target segment (opportunity)



product
relevant added values



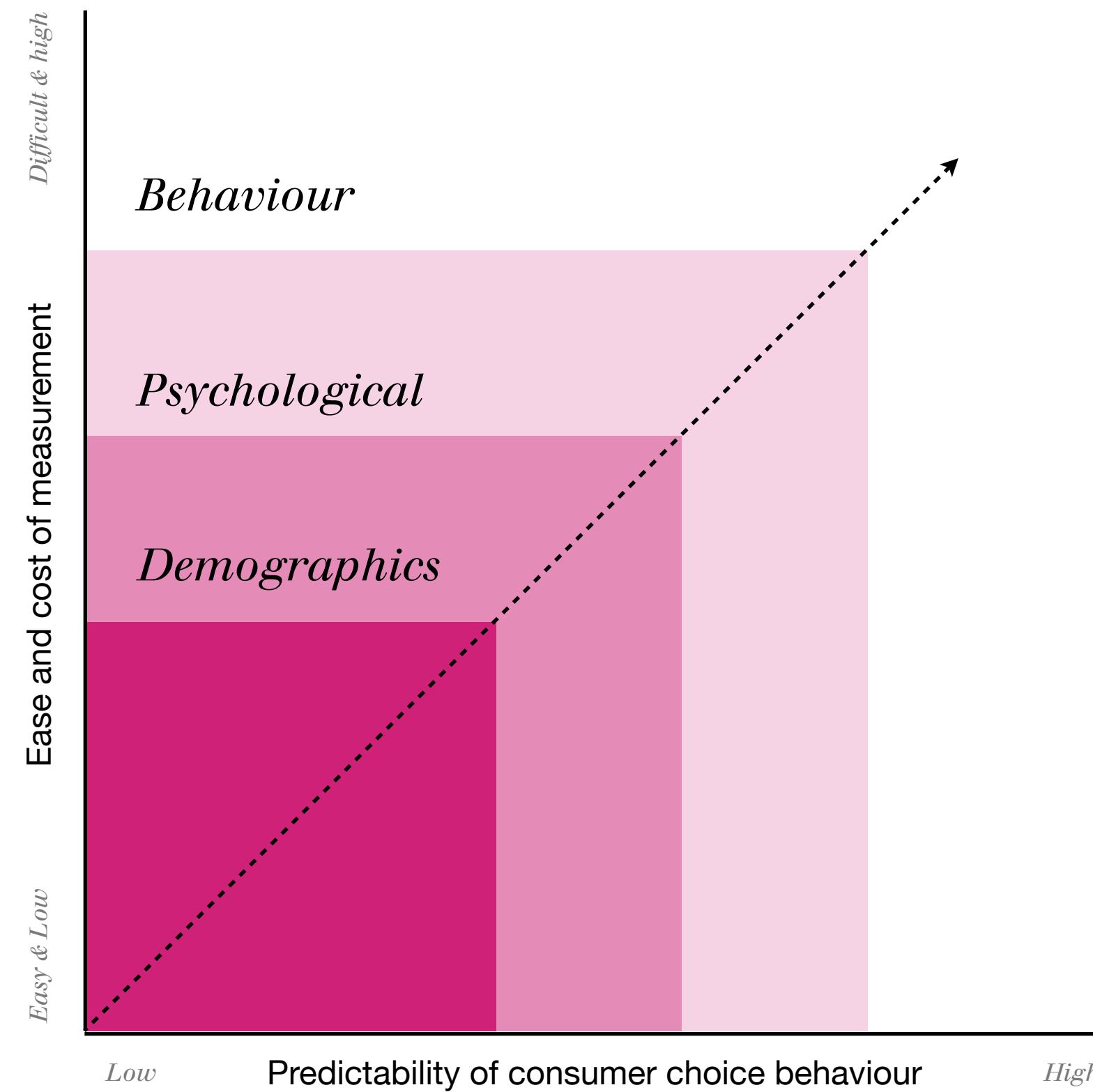
price
premium



place
related distribution
(ex. baby equipment store)



promotion
segment aligned



More specific knowledge = Predictable behaviour

equally

More specific knowledge = Difficult and costly to acquire

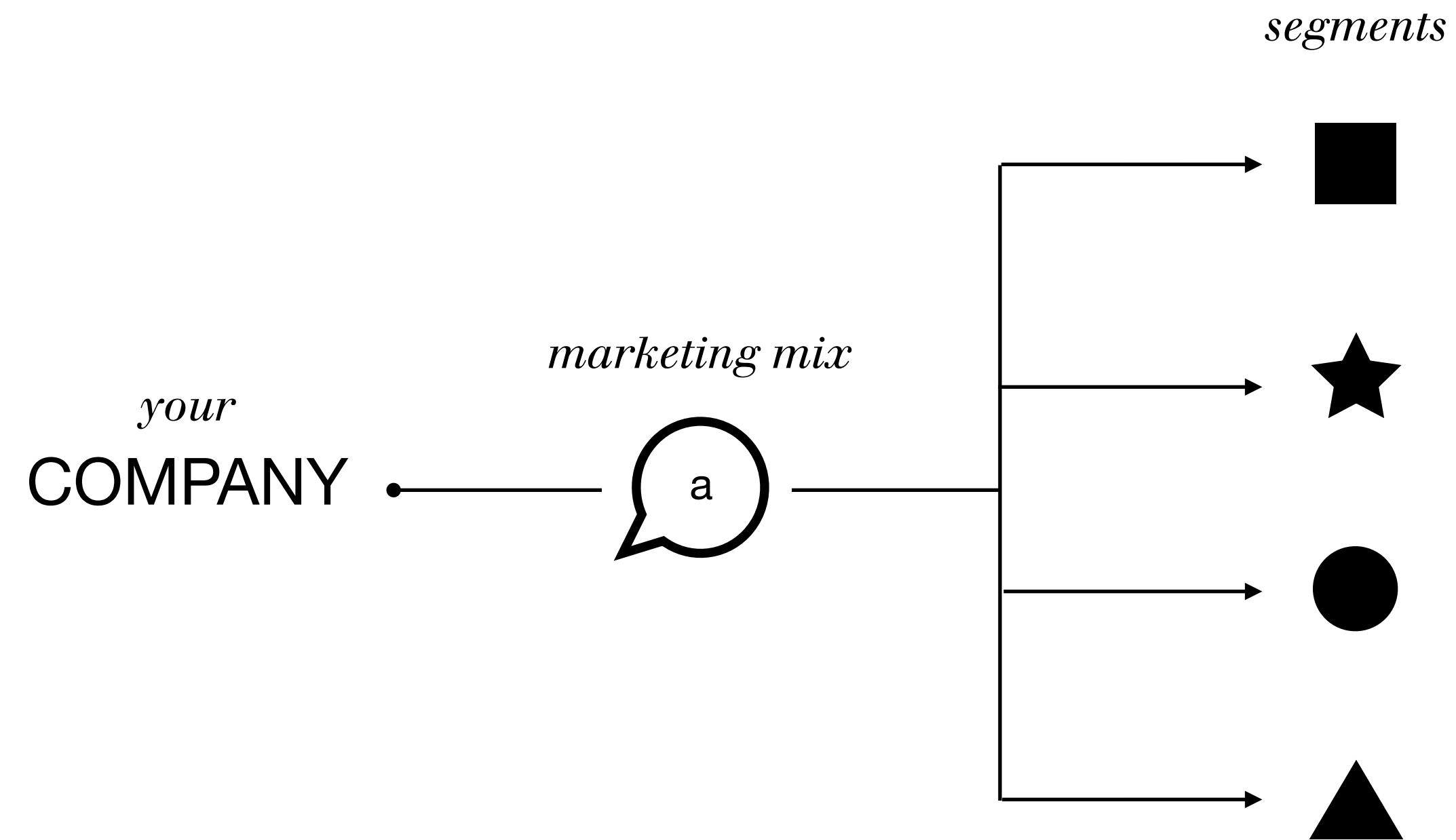
Best to use *multiple approaches* in order to identify smaller, better-defined target groups.

Start with a single criteria and then expand to other bases.

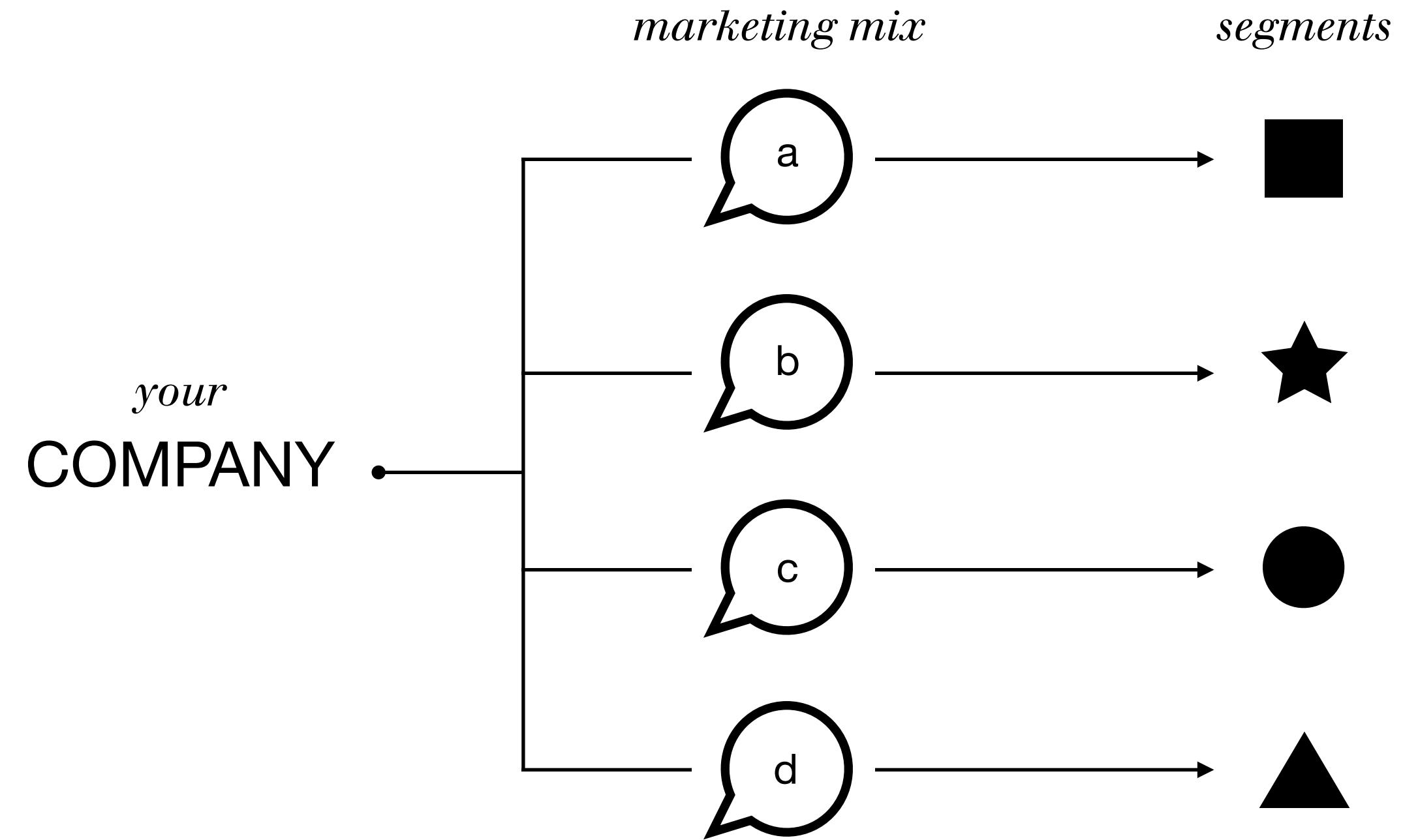
5 criteria that indicate whether you have selected a viable target market

1	Size how large is this target market? Worth pursuing?
2	Expected Growth even if the market is small, it may be profitable if there are indications that it will grow.
3	Competitive Position low competition equals attractive market.
4	Cost to Reach is this market accessible with our tactics?
5	Compatibility how aligned is this market to our goals?

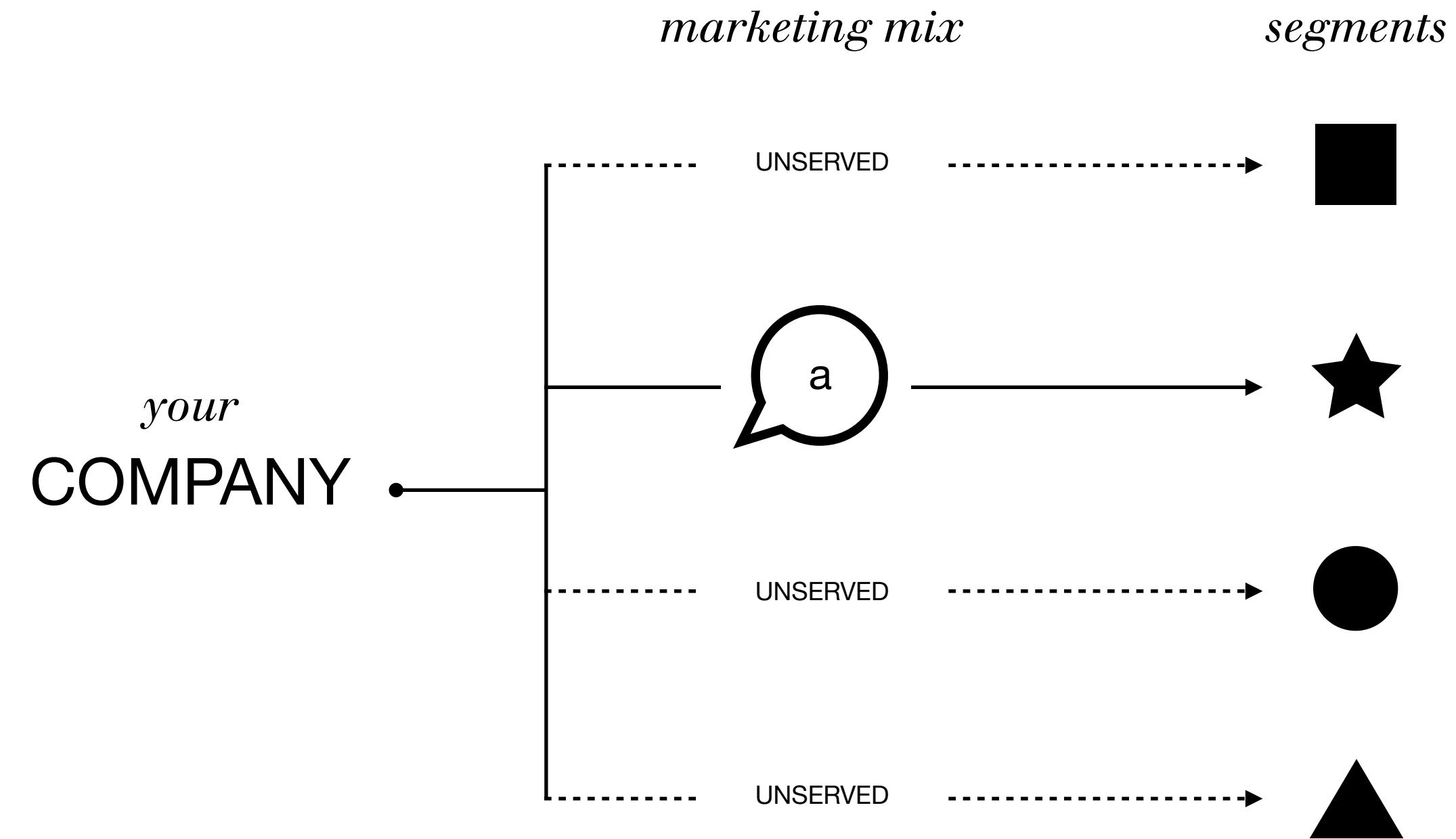
Increase *relevance*



Undifferentiated targeting strategy

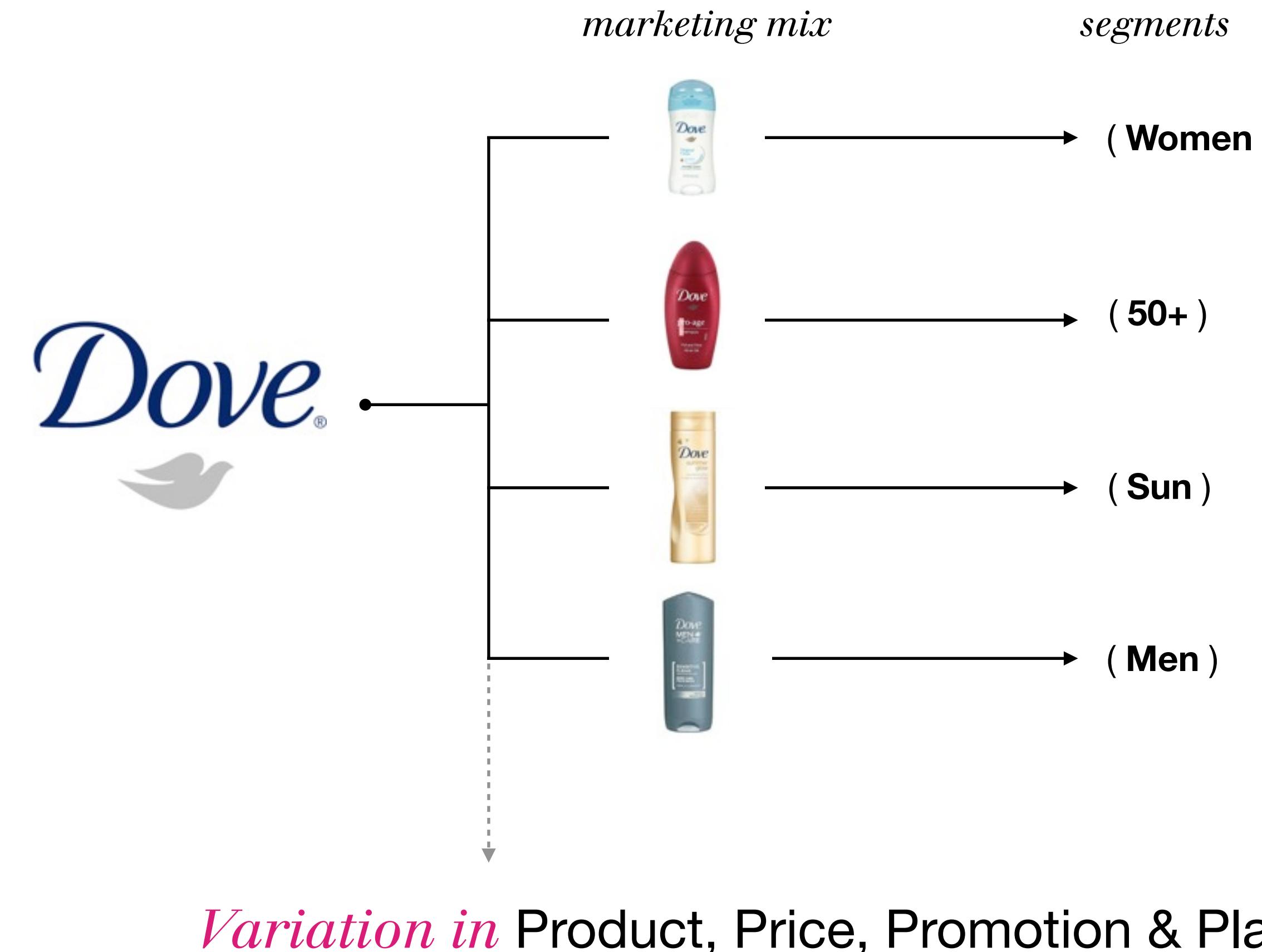


Differentiated targeting strategy



Focused targeting strategy

Example

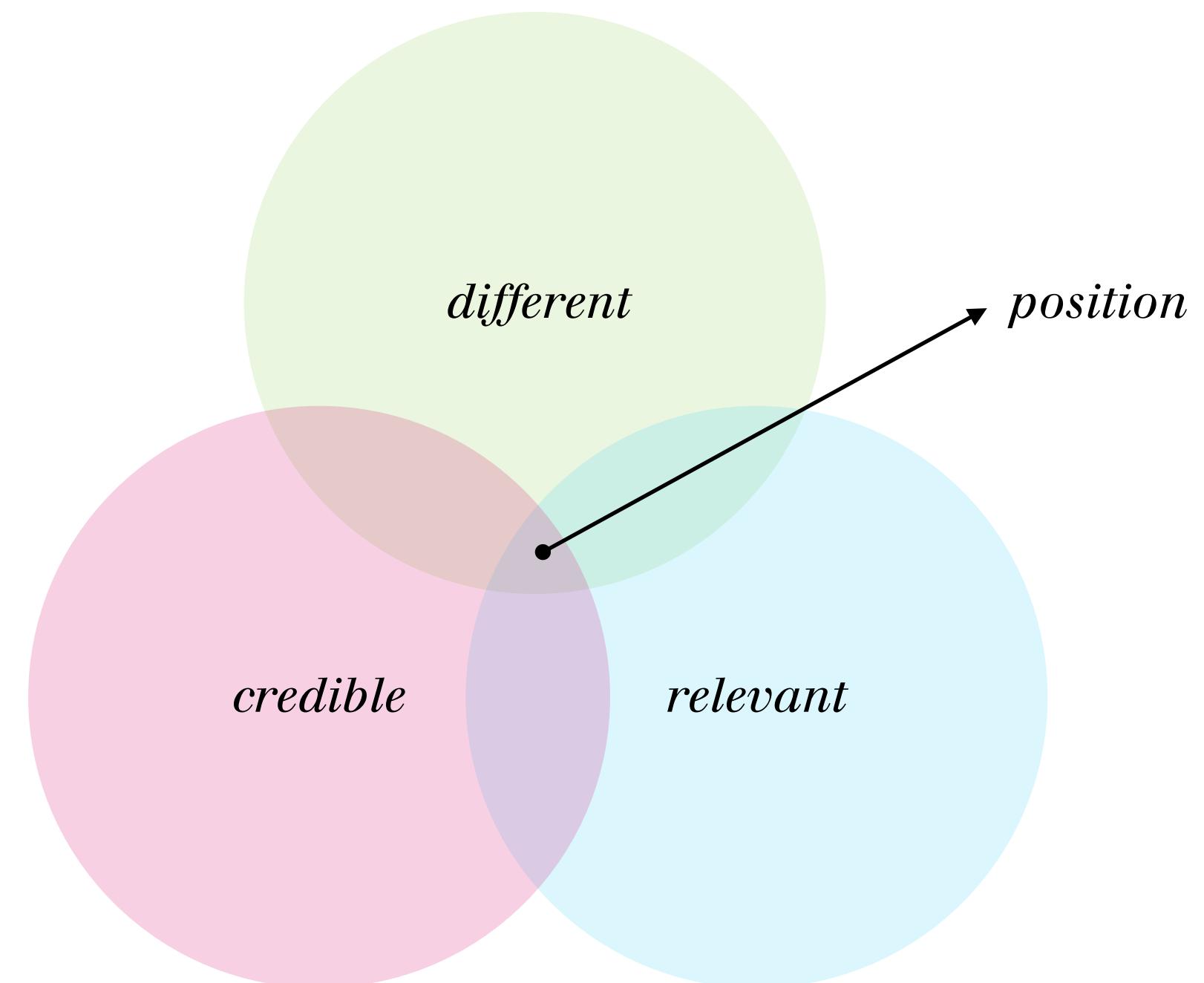


How do you want to be *perceived*?

Developing the *positioning strategy*

1. Understanding *target consumers*
2. Analyzing *Market/Competition*
3. Defining *Competitive Advantage(s)*
4. Identifying *relevant attributes*
5. *Communicating* and *Delivering* Chosen position

The position *should be*



Differentiation Points



choose one point of differentiation or a combination of many

Write your *Positioning Statement*

For target consumer

who need or opportunity

the product name

is a product category

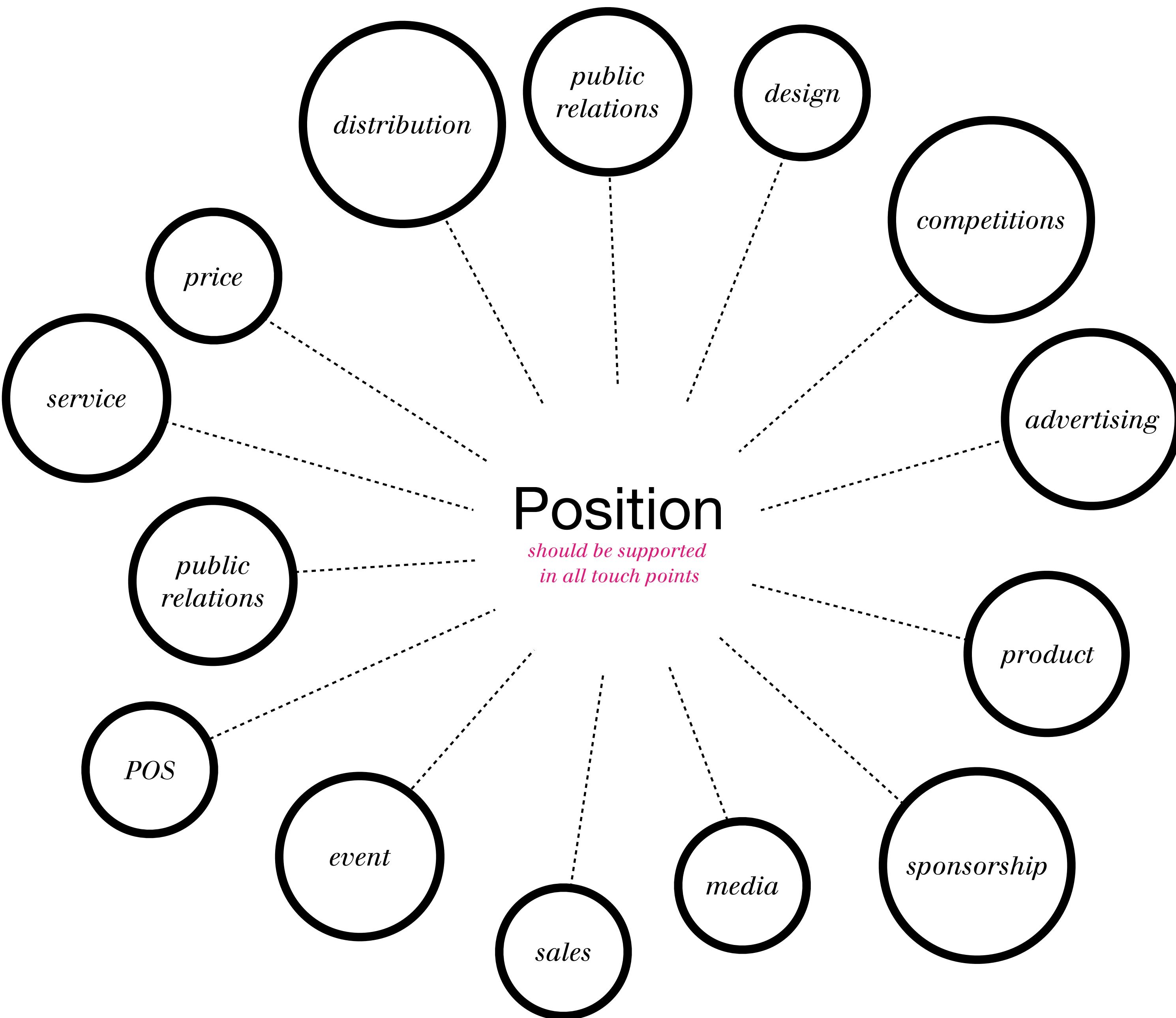
that key benefit

unlike primary competition

our product primary differentiation

Position

*should be supported
in all touch points*



A good positioning helps *guide marketing strategy* by clarifying the brand's essence, what goals it helps the consumer achieve, and how it does so in a unique way.

Great positions are *unique, memorable and effective*



“The un-cola”



“We try harder”



“The fashion watch”



“Safety” (Volvo)

Would you like to *know more?*



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