

Segmentation - Targeting - Positioning
***Maximize* your marketing impact**

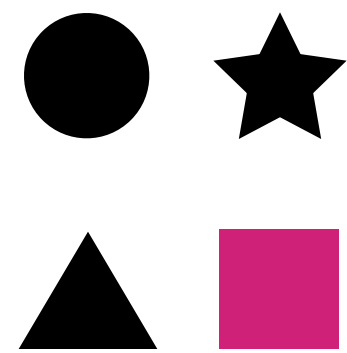


ANTHONY/HÖDAR

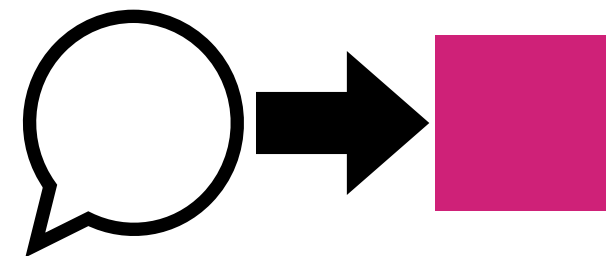
Who is your product for?

...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*

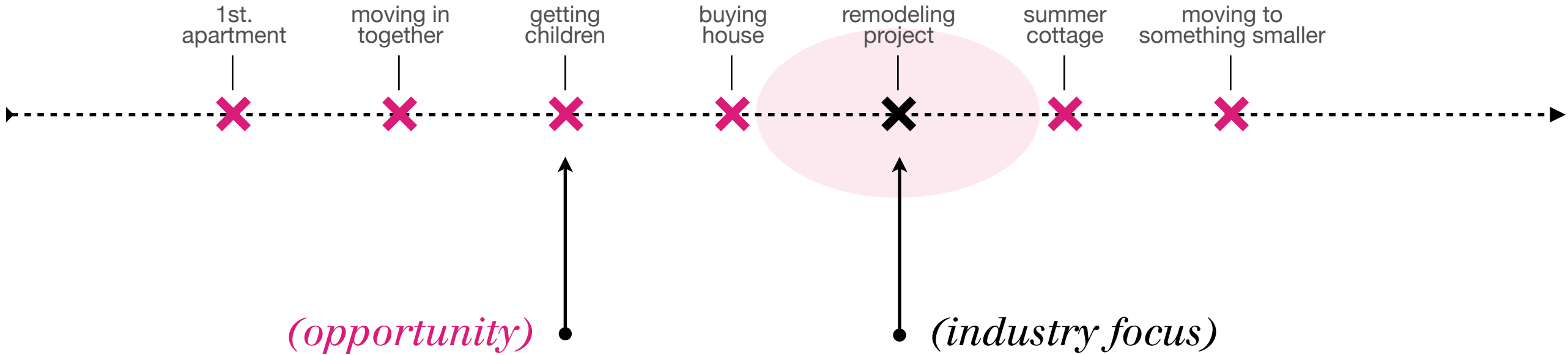
Example

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



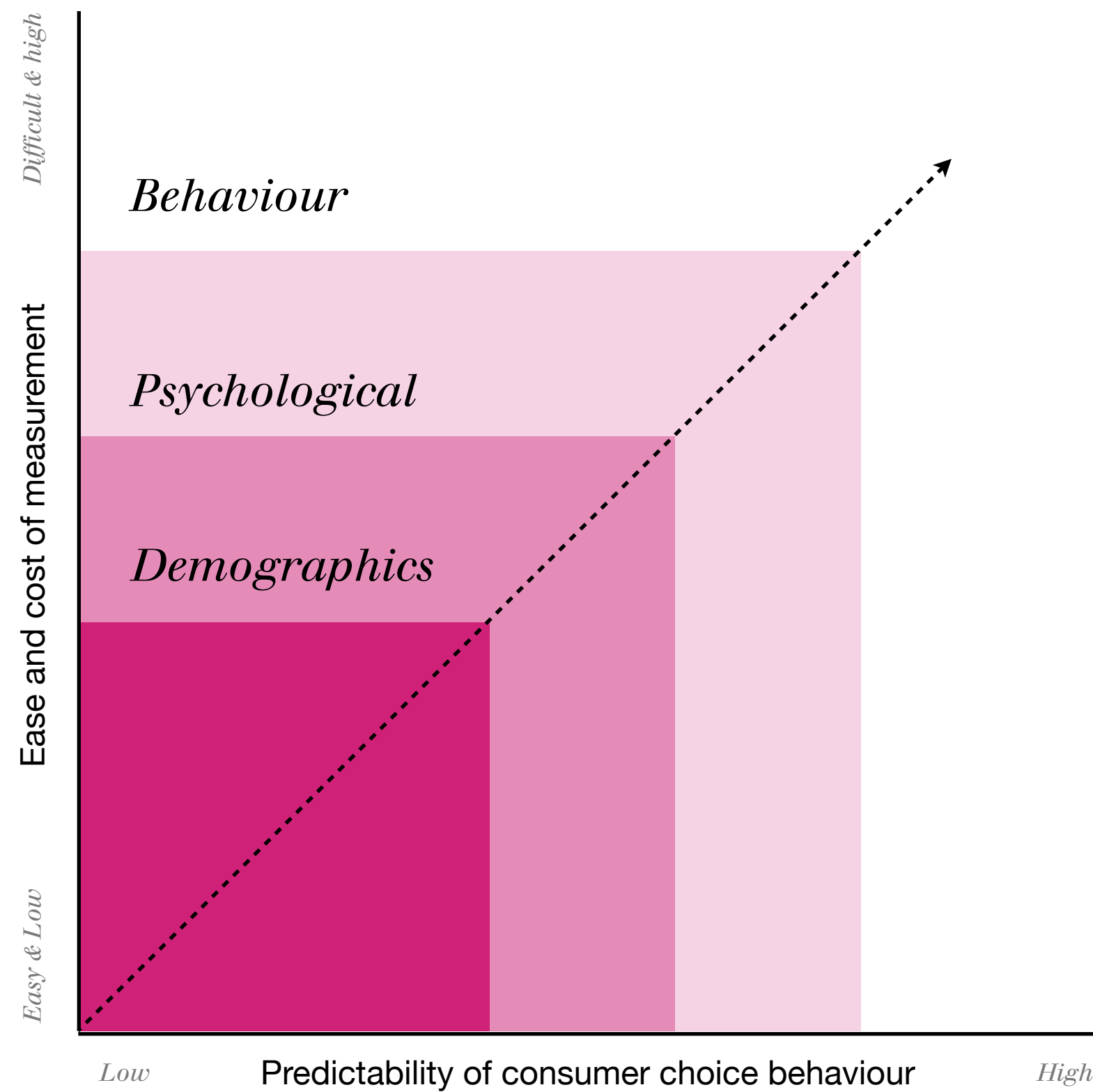
price
premium



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

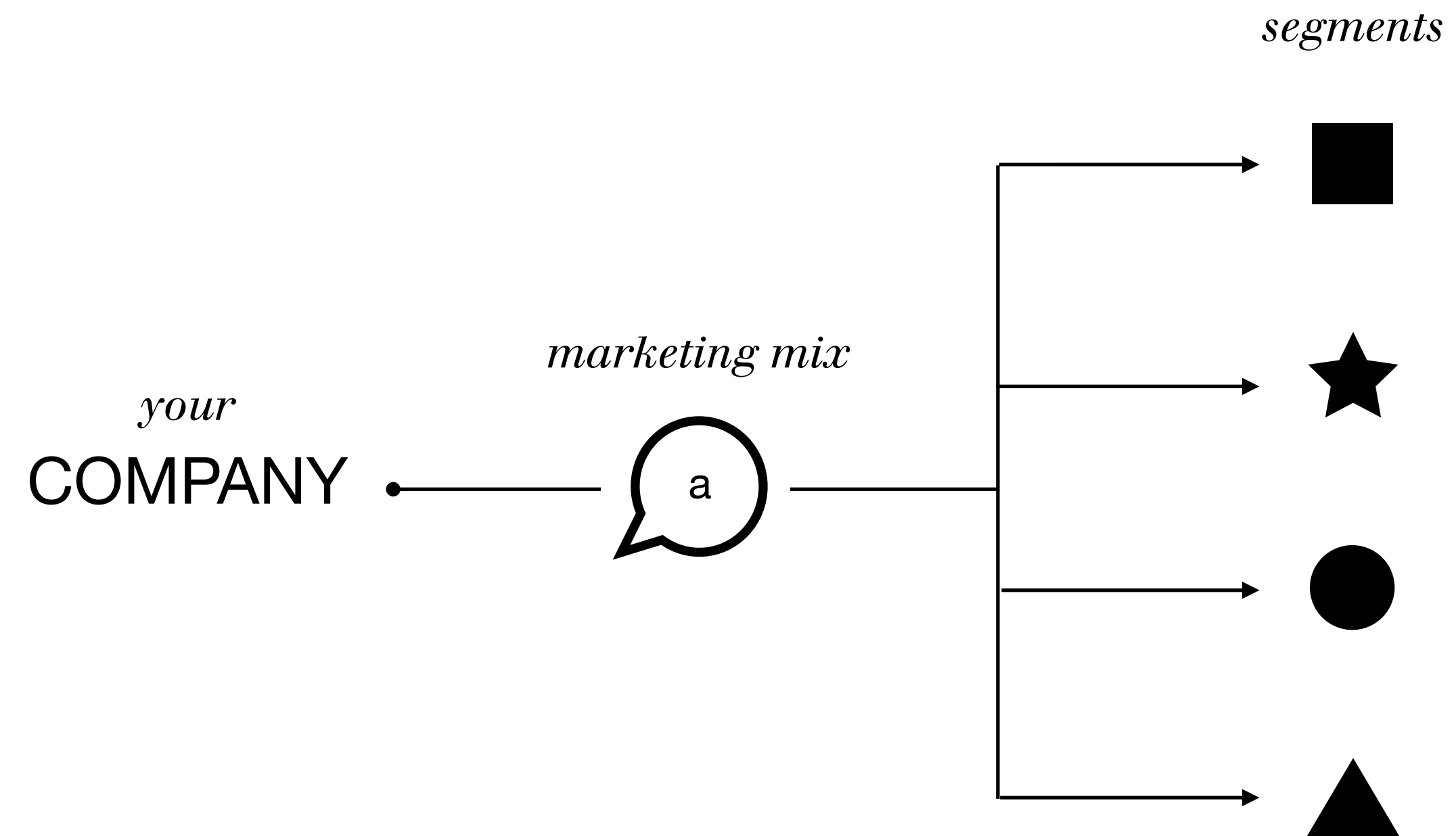
is this market
accessible with
our tactics?

5

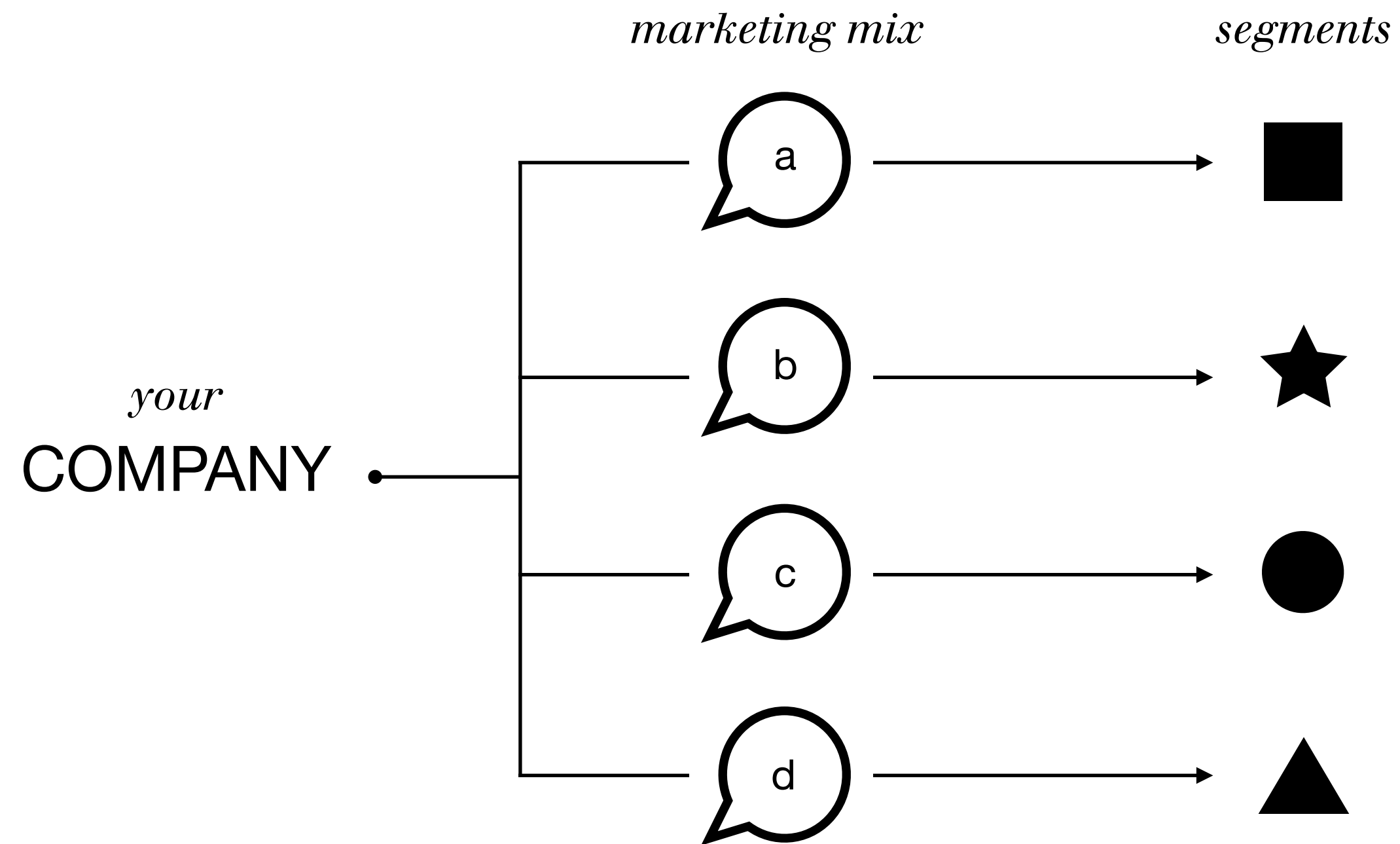
Compatibility

how aligned is this
market to our goals?

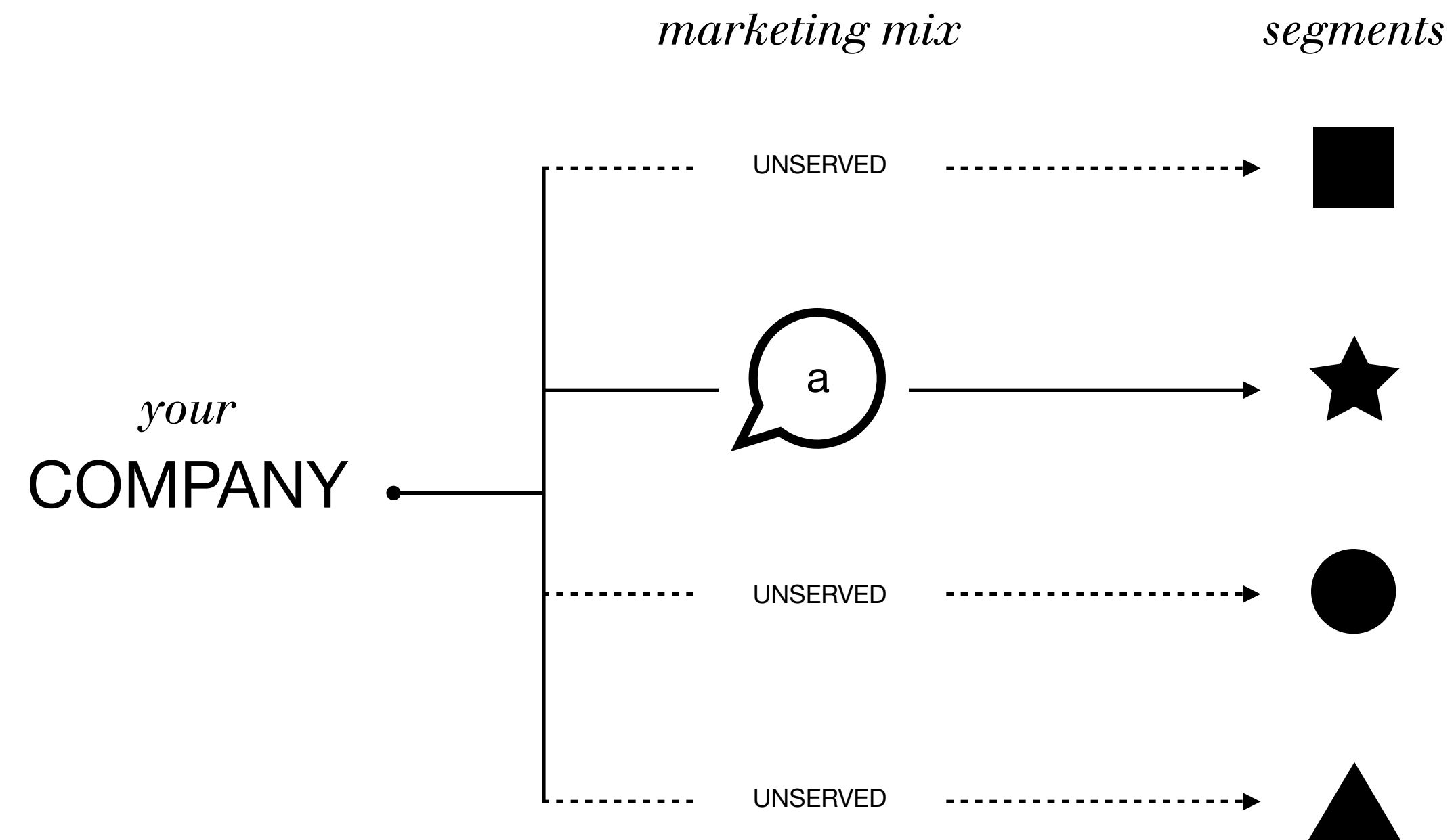
Increase *relevance*



Undifferentiated targeting strategy

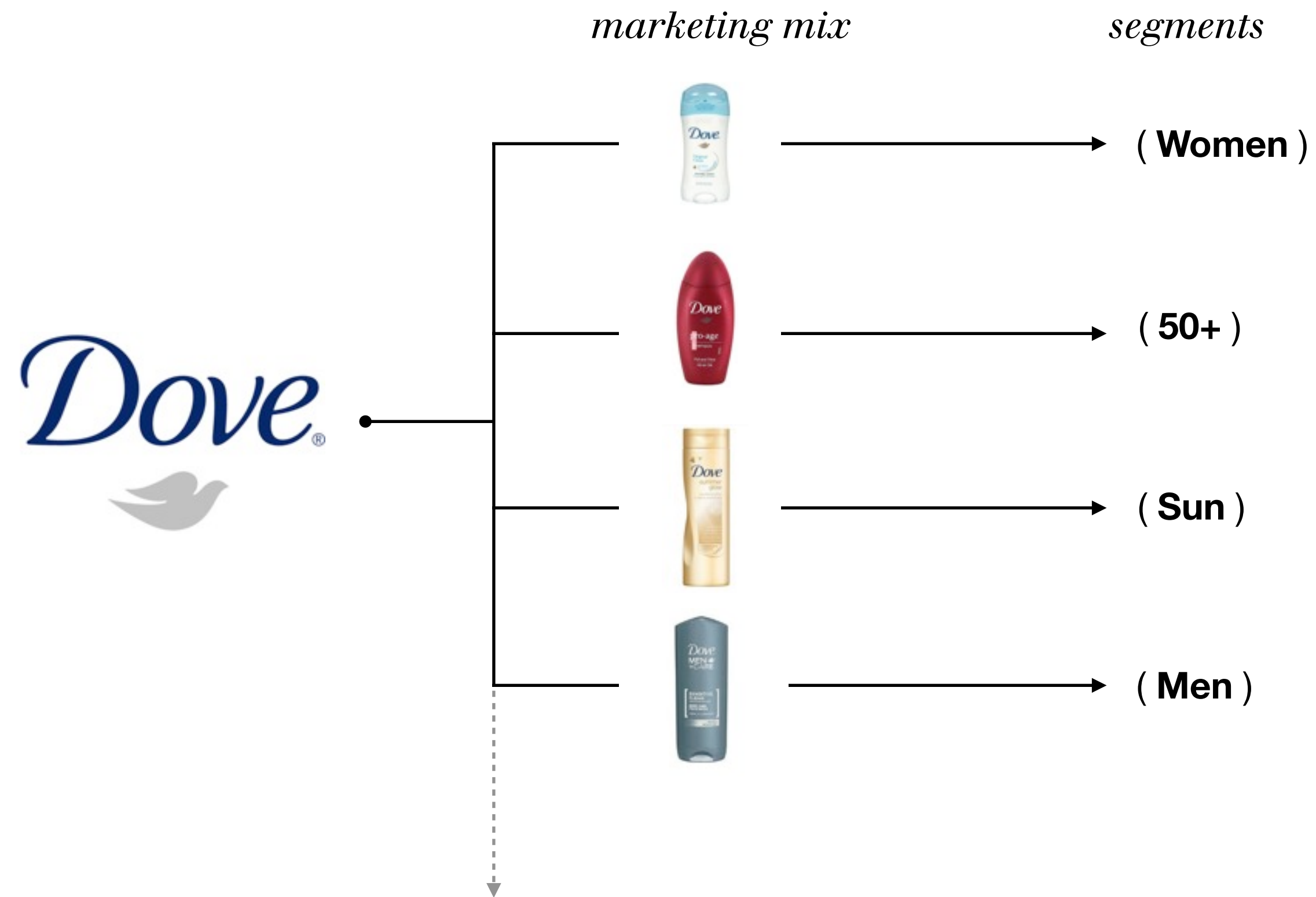


Differentiated targeting strategy



Focused targeting strategy

Example



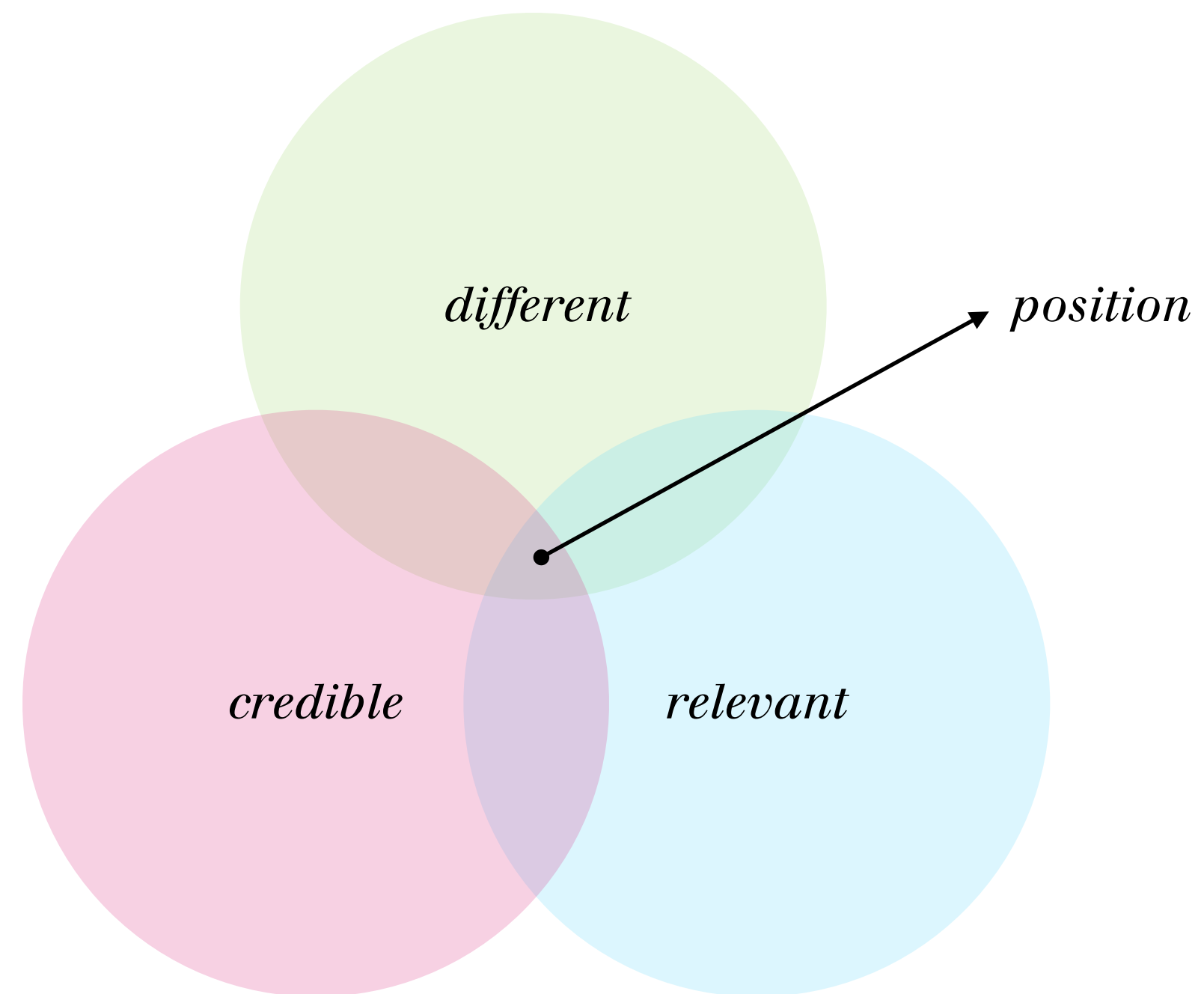
Variation in Product, Price, Promotion & Place

How do you want to be *perceived?*

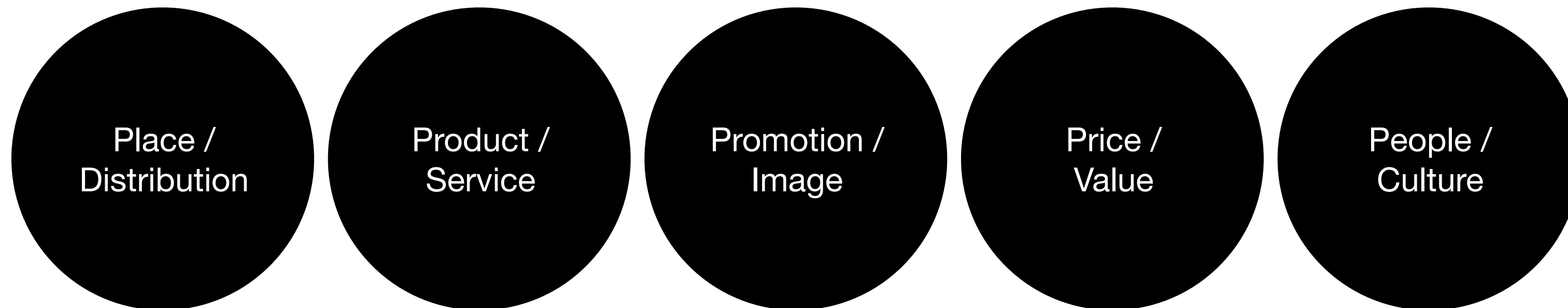
Developing the *positioning strategy*

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*



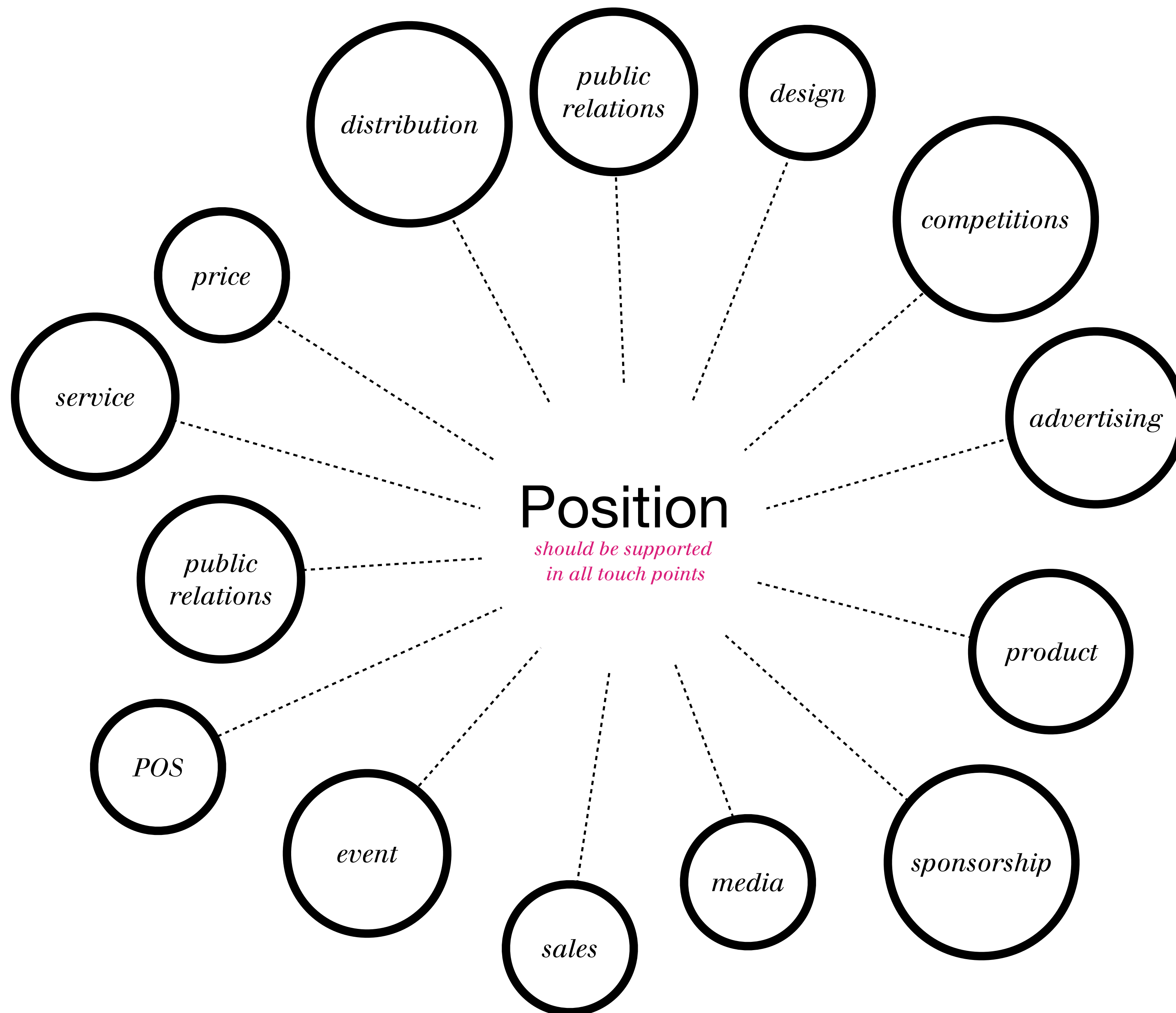
Differentiation Points



choose one point of differentiation or a combination of many

Write your *Positioning Statement*

For	<i>target consumer</i>
who	<i>need or opportunity</i>
the	<i>product name</i>
is a	<i>product category</i>
that	<i>key benefit</i>
unlike	<i>primary competition</i>
our product	<i>primary differentiation</i>



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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