PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING

Chapter Seven

Customer-Driven Marketing Strategy:

Creating Value for Target Customers



Customer-Driven Marketing Strategy: Creating Value for Target Customers

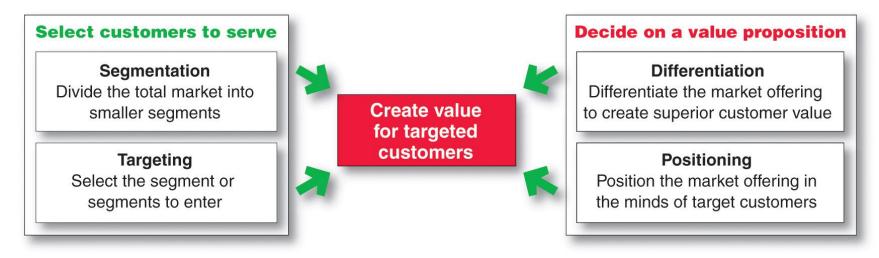
Topic Outline

- Market Segmentation
- Market Targeting
- Differentiation and Positioning



Market segmentation is the process that companies use to divide large heterogeneous markets into small markets that can be reached more efficiently and effectively with products and services that match their unique needs







- Segmenting consumer markets
- Segmenting business markets
- Segmenting international markets
- Requirements for effective segmentation



Segmenting Consumer Markets

Geographic segmentation

Demographic segmentation

Psychographic segmentation

Behavioral segmentation



Segmenting Consumer Markets

 Geographic segmentation divides the market into different geographical units such as nations, regions, states, counties, or cities



Segmenting Consumer Markets

Demographic segmentation

divides the market into groups based on variables such as age, gender, family size, family life cycle, income, occupation, education, religion, race, generation, and nationality





Age and life-cycle stage segmentation is the process of offering different products or using different marketing approaches for different age and life-cycle groups

Gender segmentation divides the market based on sex (male or female)



Segmenting Consumer Markets

Income segmentation divides the market into affluent or low-income consumers

Psychographic segmentation divides buyers into different groups based on social class, lifestyle, or personality traits



Segmenting Consumer Markets

Behavioral segmentation divides buyers into groups based on their knowledge, attitudes, uses, or responses to a product

- Occasions
- Benefits sought
- User status
- Usage rate
- Loyalty status





Using Multiple Segmentation Bases

Multiple segmentation is used to identify smaller, better-defined target groups

Geodemographic segmentation is an example of multivariable segmentation that divides groups into consumer lifestyle patterns



Using Multiple Segmentation Bases

- PRIZM NE classifies every American household into 66 unique segments organized into 14 different social groups.
- These groups segment people and locations into marketable groups of like-minded consumers that exhibit unique characteristics and buying behavior based on a host of demographic factors





Segmenting International markets

Geographic location

Economic factors

Politicallegal factors Cultural factors





Segmenting Business Markets

Intermarket segmentation divides consumers into groups with similar needs and buying behaviors even though they are located in different countries

