MARKET SEGMENTATION

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CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

The concept of market segment is based on the fact that the market of commodities are not homogeneous but they are heterogeneous.

Market represent a group of customer having common characteristics but two customer are never common in their nature, habits, hobbies income and purchasing techniques.

Market segmentation

- Is a process of dividing a heterogeneous market into homogeneous sub-units.
- Dividing a market into distinct groups of buyers with different needs.
- Identifying similar groups of customers.

Requirement of effective segmentation.

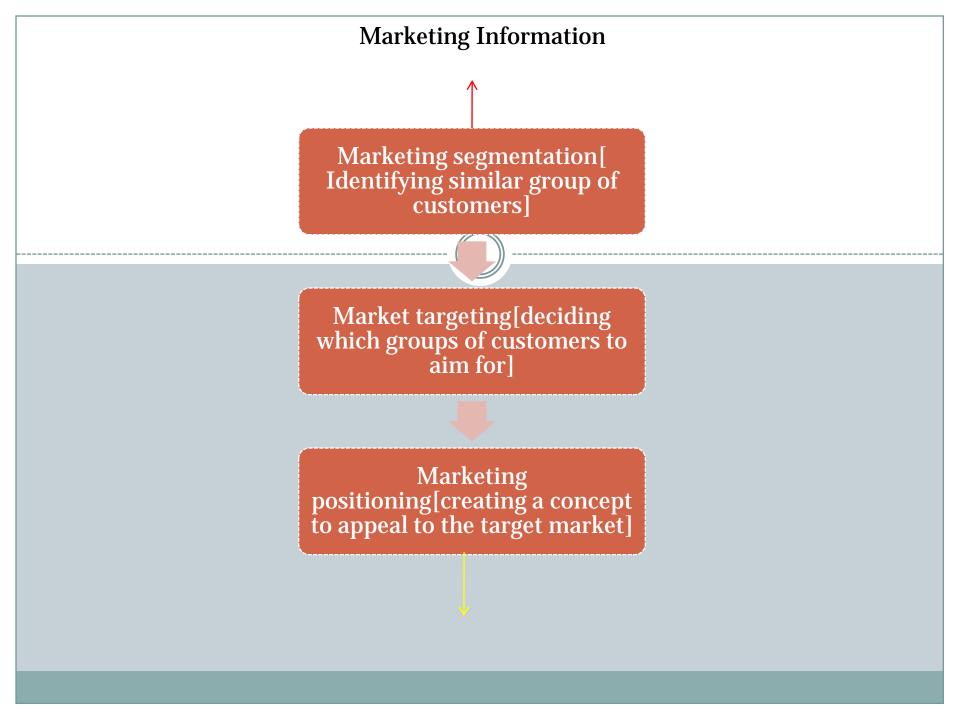
- Measurable and obtainable- size, purchasing power.
- Accessible-should be effectively reached, served.
- Substantial and viable-should not be so large and not profitable.
- **Intensity in competition**-more the intensity of competition, less attractive is the segment.
- Actionable-attractive segments should be invited.
- **Differentiable**-should be distinct from each other.

How to segment?

- Survey stage-(data collection)group discussion, in-depth interviews, by developing questionnaire to administer to a sample.
- Analysis stage-analysis of collected valid data.
- Profiling stage-profiled by demographic, geographic, psychographic.

Bases for segmenting services

- *Geographic*-e.g.state,district,block,region-urban or rural.
- Demographic-e.g. age,gender,marital status,education,family size,family life cycle etc.
- *Socio-economic*-income, social class, occupation.
- *Cultural*-culture, lifestyle, attitude.
- Behavioural-occasions, benefits, usage frequency.



TARGETING:

ONE CANNOT BE EVERYTHING TO EVERYONE
BUT ONE CAN BE EVERYTHING TO SELECT FEW.

Positioning.

• CREATING A DISTINCT IMAGE IN THE MIND OF THE CUSTOMERS.

MARKET POSITIONING:

IS A BATTLE FOR THE CONSUMER'S MINDSHARE WHICH IS TARGETED FOR CUSTOMER ACQUISITION AND RETENTION.

- A service firm must position itself in target segment's mind.
- The position should be singular, simple, consistent message.
- The position must set the service firm and the service product apart.
- A service firm cannot be all things to all people, should focus on certain segments.

Market Positioning

• Identify Target Markets

Stage-1(identify key offer characteristics)

tangible (colour, size, design) / intangible (reputation, guarantees)

Stage-2(draw a perceptual map)

Stage-3 (decide on a competitive strategy)

Stage-4 (design offer attributes-USP)

Stage-5 (Sustain a competitive advantage)

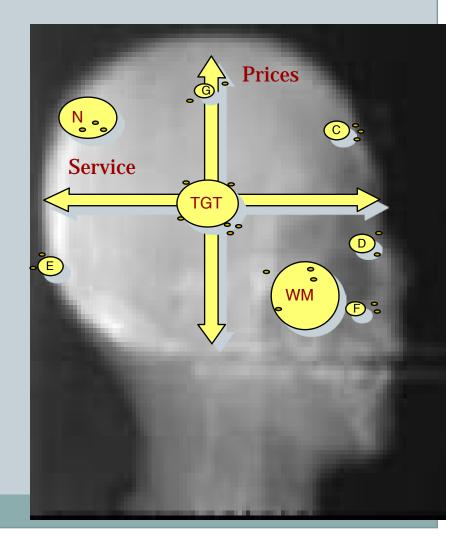
Draw a perceptual Map

• It is a map consists of a grid on two axes, with product attributes on each of them. Thus , brands are spread over the grid, giving an indication of what the market perceives of the brands vis-à-vis others.

Example-

Mapping Product Positions

Gives you a visual representation of where consumers place competing brands along key dimensions



Decide on a Competitive Strategy

- To compete head –on
- Get away from the competition-stay alone
- Me Too

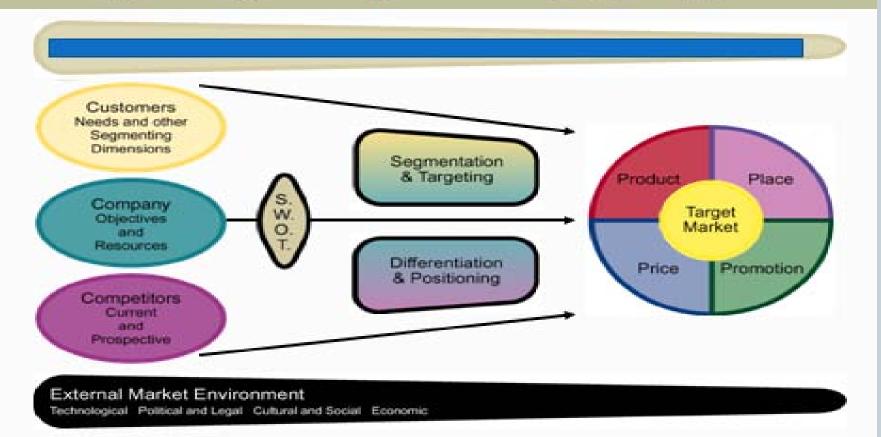
Examples-

Design Product Attributes

- Design service features
- Brand name-
- Slogan-
- Advertising themes-
- Price levels-
- Distribution outlets

Thus with marketing mixes, the service marketer is able to position his offer in the minds of the consumer.

Marketing Strategy Planning Process Highlights Opportunities



Sustain a Competitive Advantages

• To set his offer apart from rest of the competition- in the eyes of the target customer.

Company's perception of itself company Company's perception Customers' perception of company of competitors **Competitors** perception on Company' perception company of customers Competitors' perception of customers competitor customer Customers'perception of competitors Competitors' perception Customer perception

Of themselves

of themselves