## MARKET SEGMENTATION

## 'Market Segmentation'

Market Segmentation is the subdividing of customers into homogenous sub-set of customers where any sub-set may conceivably selected as market target to be reached with distinct Marketing Mix – Philip Kotler  Segmentation is essentially the identification of subsets of buyers within a market that share similar needs and demonstrate similar buyer behaviour. The world is made up of billions of buyers with their own sets of needs and behaviour. Segmentation aims to match groups of purchasers with the same set of needs and buyer behaviour. Such a group is known as a 'segment'.

 The process of defining and subdividing a large homogenous market into clearly identifiable segments having similar needs, wants, or demand characteristics is called Segmentation. Its objective is to design a marketing mix that precisely matches the expectations of customers in the targeted segment.

 Market Segmentation consists of taking the total heterogeneous market for a product & dividing into several submarket of segments, each of which tends to be homogenous in full significant aspects – William Stanton  Market Segmentation is the process of splitting customers, or potential customers, in a market into different groups, or segments, within which customers share a similar level of interest in the same or comparable set of needs satisfied by a distinct marketing proposition.

### **Benefits and Limitations**

#### **Benefits:**

The Organisation gets to know its customers better. Provides guidelines for resource allocation. It helps focus the strategy of the organisation.

#### **Limitations:**

Targeting multiple segments increases marketing costs.

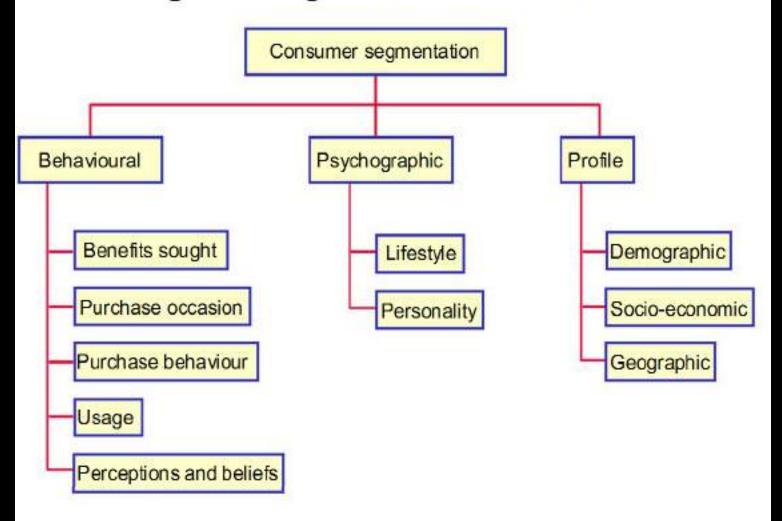
Segmentation can lead to proliferation of products.

Narrowly segmenting a market can hamper the development of broad-brand equity.

## Why Segmentation?

- To develop marketing activities
- Increase marketing effectiveness
- Generate greater customer satisfaction
- Create savings
- To identify strategic opportunities and niches
- Allocation of marketing budget
- Adjustment of product to the market need
- To estimate the level of sales in the market
- To overcome competition effectively
- To develop effective marketing programmes
- To contribute towards achieving company goals

### Segmenting consumer markets



## Geographic Segmentation

The following are some examples of geographic variables often used in segmentation.

- Region: by continent, country, state, or even neighbourhood.
- Size of metropolitan area: segmented according to size of population.
- Population density: often classified as urban, suburban, or rural.
- Climate: according to weather patterns common to certain geographic regions.







## GHARI Detergent



**KTC Private Limited** 

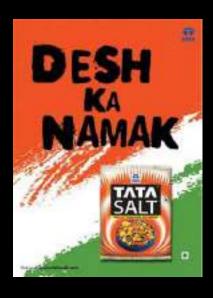
117/H-2/202, Pandu Hagar, Kanpur-5 Phone: 0512-2213403, 4, 8, 6, Fax No.: 2295576, 2213394



















# Preschool!



## PSYCHOGRAPHIC SEGMENTATION

#### **Experiencers**

the They're young enthusiastic, impulsive people who seek variety and excitement. They spend comparatively high proportion income on fashion, entertainment, and socializing.









#### **Thinkers**

They're mature, satisfied, and reflective people motivated by ideals and who value order, knowledge, and responsibility. They seek durability, functionality, and value in products. Here we're considering Mont-Blanc





#### **Achievers**

They're successful, goal oriented people who focus on career and family. They favour premium products that demonstrate success to their peers. In this segment we can consider most of the premium timeless luxury watches, such as Rolex, TAG Heuer, and Omega. Neil Armstrong gave Omega speed master the ultimate endorsement when he wore it on his historic moon walk in 1969.

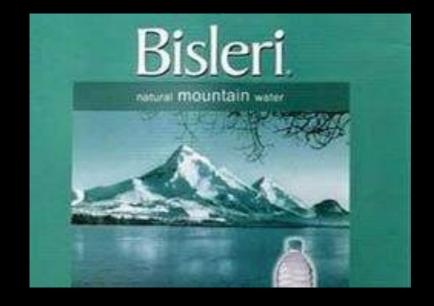




#### **Believers**

They're conservative, conventional, and traditional people with concrete beliefs. They prefer familiar, Indian made products and are loyal to established brands. Here we consider Bisleri. As one of the world's most trusted brands. Bisleri is leading the way in bringing about positive change in our daily lives. They believe in being a part of a meaningful movement called the 'Aqua Green Revolution'





#### **Strivers**

They're trendy fun loving people who are resource constrained. They favour stylish products that emulate the purchases of those with greater material wealth. They favour stylish products that emulate the purchases of those with greater material wealth







#### **Survivors**

They're elderly, passive people concerned about change and loyal to their favourite brands. While to the consumers it's a beacon of faith and trust, competitors look upon them as an example of marketing brilliance.



## BEHAVIOURAL SEGMENTATION

#### Usage

be Customers can segmented on the basis of usage status- heavy users, light users & nonusers of a product category. The profiling of heavy users allows this group to receive most marketing attention (particularly promotion efforts) on the assumption that brand loyalty among these people will pay heavy dividends.







#### **User status**

Every product has its nonusers, ex-users, potential users, firsttime users and regular users. A company cannot always rely on the regular users, it has to attract the other types as well. The key too attracting potential users, or possibly, even non-users, understanding the reasons due to which they are not using your product.



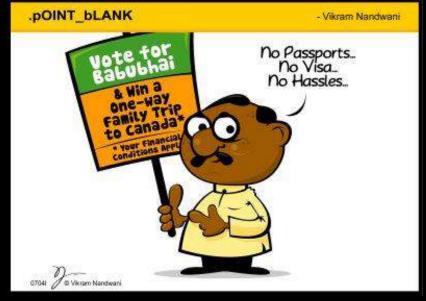


#### **Attitude**

Attitude is defined as a learned tendency to respond towards something. People's response towards a product may range from — Enthusiastic, Positive, Indifferent, Negative, Hostile.







## **Brand Loyalty**

# Johnsons







## Benefit Sought









## TARGET

## MARKETING

#### TARGET MARKET

 Firm evaluates its various segments and selects the one which it can serve best.

#### Firms look into 3 factors:

- Segment size and growth.
- Structural attractiveness.
- Company objective and resources.



## TARGET MARKETING STRATEGIES

- Undifferentiated Marketing. (Mass Marketing)
- Differentiated Marketing. (Segmented Marketing)
- Concentrated Marketing. (Niche Marketing)
- Micro Marketing. (Local or Individual Marketing)



