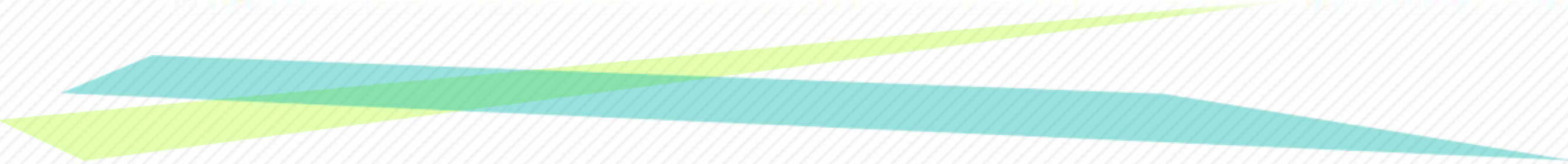


TARGET PEMASARAN

Aryan Eka Prastya Nugraha
2017

Marketing Management at LinkedIn

LinkedIn began operations in 2003, targeting a different audience than most other social networks, with a vision "...to create economic opportunity for every professional in the world." Also separating LinkedIn from other social networks is the fact that it has diverse revenue streams, driven by three customer segments: job seekers who buy premium subscriptions for access to special services; advertisers who rely on its marketing solutions unit; and corporate recruiters who buy special search tools from its talent solutions unit. Today, LinkedIn has more than 300 million users worldwide—including 5 million in China, one of its newer markets—and sees much growth from its mobile users, who in 2013 accounted for more than 30 percent of unique visits to the site. Now LinkedIn's well-targeted and positioned brand faces competition from other online giants, such as Facebook, and from established professional network services overseas, such as Viadeo SA in Europe and elsewhere.¹



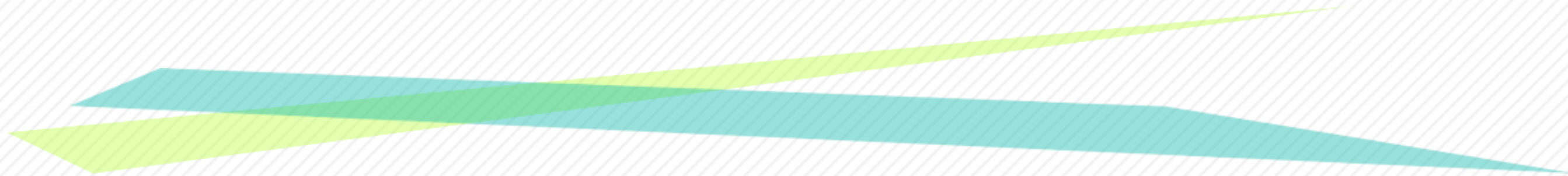
Bases for Segmenting Consumer Markets

Market segmentation divides a market into well-defined slices. A market segment consists of a group of customers who share a similar set of needs and wants. The marketer's task is to identify the appropriate number and nature of market segments and decide which one(s) to target.

We use two broad groups of variables to segment consumer markets. Some researchers define segments by looking at descriptive characteristics—geographic, demographic, and psychographic—and asking whether these segments exhibit different needs or product responses.

Geographic Segmentation

Geographic segmentation divides the market into geographical units such as nations, states, regions, counties, cities, or neighborhoods. The company can operate in one or a few areas, or it can operate in all but pay attention to local variations.



Demographic Segmentation

One reason demographic variables such as age, family size, family life cycle, gender, income, occupation, education, religion, race, generation, nationality, and social class are so popular with marketers is that they're often associated with consumer needs and wants.

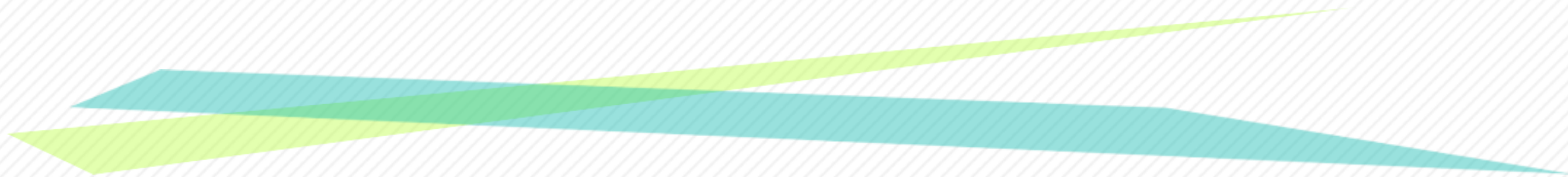
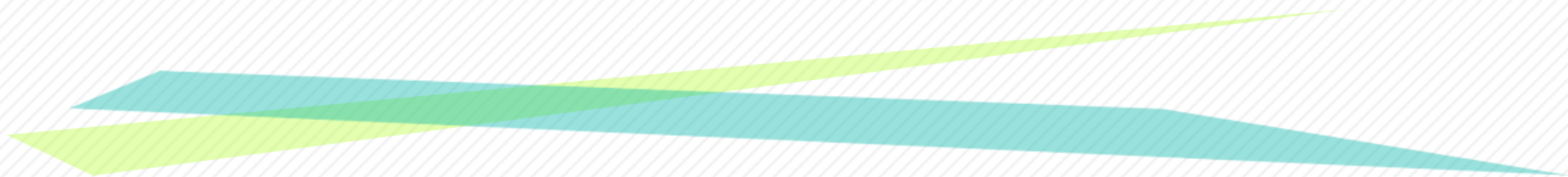


TABLE 6.1 Major Segmentation Variables for Consumer Markets

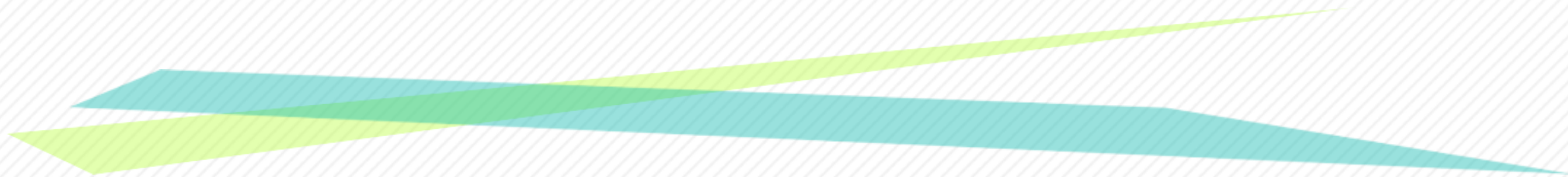
Geographic region	Pacific Mountain, West North Central, West South Central, East North Central, East South Central, South Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, New England
City or metro size	Under 5,000; 5,000–20,000; 20,000–50,000; 50,000–100,000; 100,000–250,000; 250,000–500,000; 500,000–1,000,000; 1,000,000–4,000,000; 4,000,000+
Density	Urban, suburban, rural
Climate	Northern, southern
Demographic age	Under 6, 6–11, 12–17, 18–34, 35–49, 50–64, 65+
Family size	1–2, 3–4, 5+
Family life cycle	Young, single; young, married, no children; young, married, youngest child under 6; young, married, youngest child 6 or older; older, married, with children; older, married, no children under 18; older, single; other
Gender	Male, female
Income	Under \$10,000; \$10,000–\$15,000; \$15,000–\$20,000; \$20,000–\$30,000; \$30,000–\$50,000; \$50,000–\$100,000; \$100,000+
Occupation	Professional and technical; managers, officials, and proprietors; clerical sales; craftspeople; forepersons; operatives; farmers; retired; students; homemakers; unemployed
Education	Grade school or less; some high school; high school graduate; some college; college graduate; post college
Religion	Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, other
Race	White, Black, Asian, Hispanic, Other
Generation	Silent Generation, Baby Boomers, Gen X, Millennials (Gen Y)
Nationality	North American, Latin American, British, French, German, Italian, Chinese, Indian, Japanese
Social class	Lower lowers, upper lowers, working class, middle class, upper middles, lower uppers, upper uppers
Psychographic lifestyle	Culture-oriented, sports-oriented, outdoor-oriented
Personality	Compulsive, gregarious, authoritarian, ambitious

Behavioral occasions	Regular occasion, special occasion
Benefits	Quality, service, economy, speed
User status	Nonuser, ex-user, potential user, first-time user, regular user
Usage rate	Light user, medium user, heavy user
Loyalty status	None, medium, strong, absolute
Readiness stage	Unaware, aware, informed, interested, desirous, intending to buy
Attitude toward product	Enthusiastic, positive, indifferent, negative, hostile



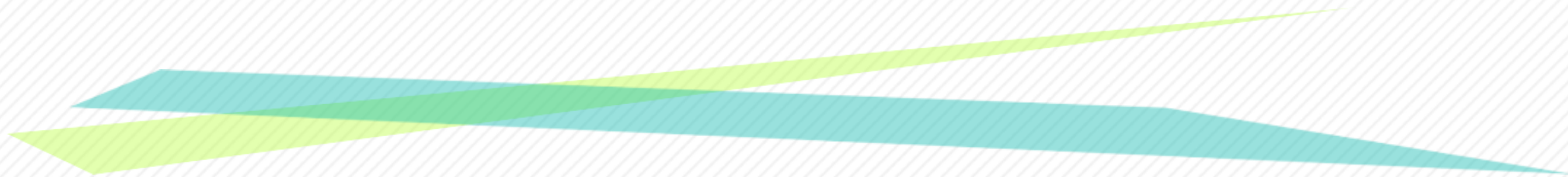
Age and Life-Cycle Stage

Consumer wants and abilities change with age. Toothpaste brands such as Crest offer three main lines of products to target kids, adults, and older consumers. Age segmentation can be even more refined. Pampers divides its market into prenatal, new baby (0–5 months), baby (6–12 months), toddler (13–23 months), and preschooler (24 months+).



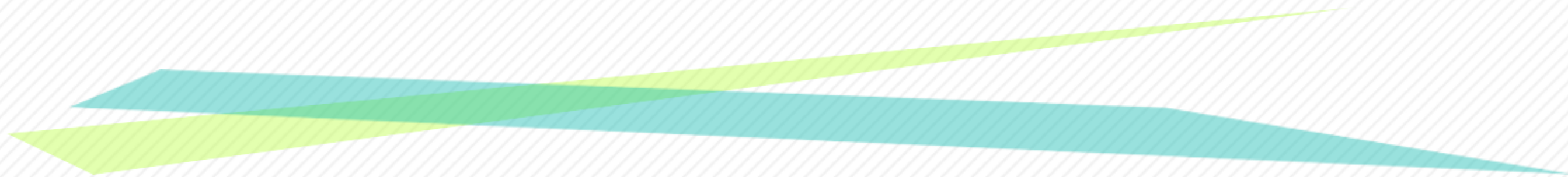
Life Stage

People in the same part of the life cycle may still differ in their life stage. Life stage defines a person's major concern, such as going through a divorce, going into a second marriage, taking care of an older parent, buying a home, and so on. These life stages present opportunities for marketers who can help people cope with the accompanying decisions.



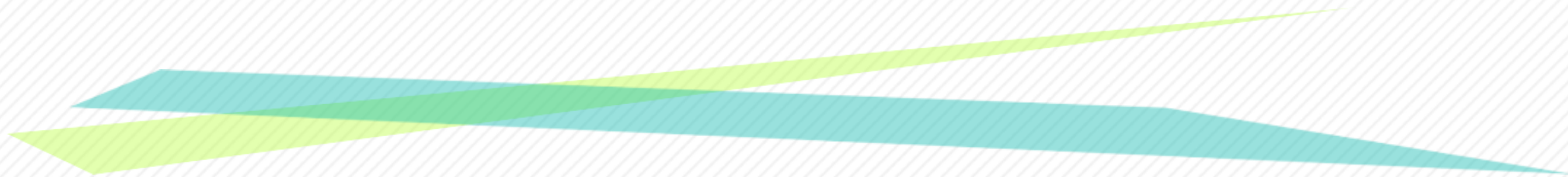
Gender

Men and women have different attitudes and behave differently, based partly on genetic makeup and partly on socialization. A research study of shopping found that men often need to be invited to touch a product, whereas women are likely to pick it up without prompting. Men often like to read product information; women may relate to a product on a more personal level



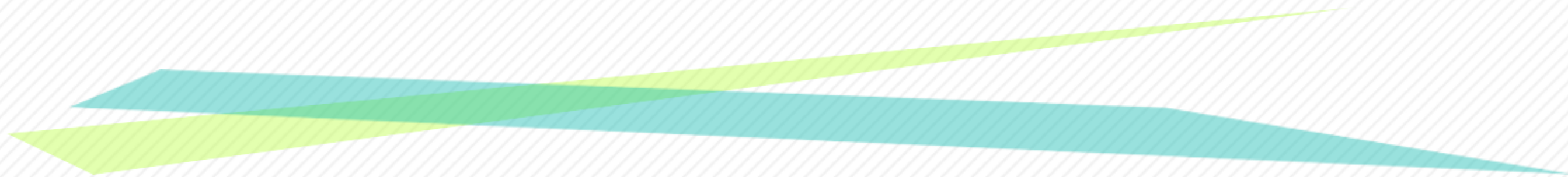
Income

Income segmentation is a long-standing practice in such categories as automobiles, clothing, cosmetics, financial services, and travel. However, income does not always predict the best customers for a given product.



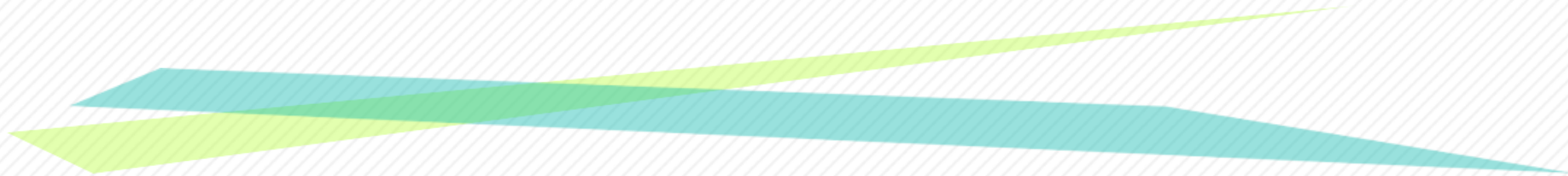
Generation

Each generation or cohort is profoundly influenced by the times in which it grows up—the music, movies, politics, and defining events of that period. The four main U.S. generation cohorts, from youngest to oldest, are Millennials (Gen Y), Gen X, Baby Boomers, and the Silent Generation



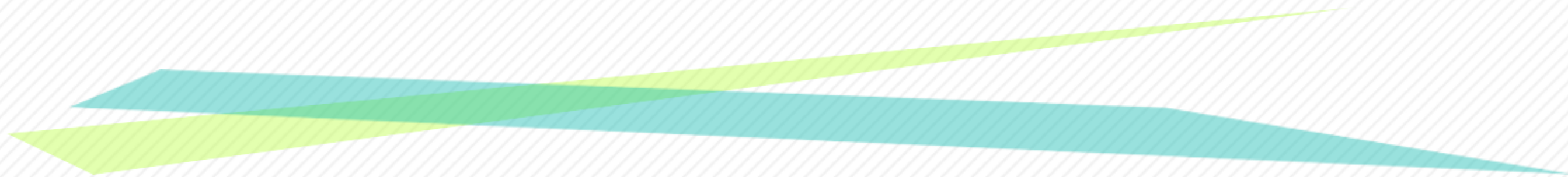
Race and Culture

Multicultural marketing is an approach recognizing that different ethnic and cultural segments have sufficiently different needs and wants to require targeted marketing activities and that a mass market approach is not refined enough for the diversity of the marketplace.



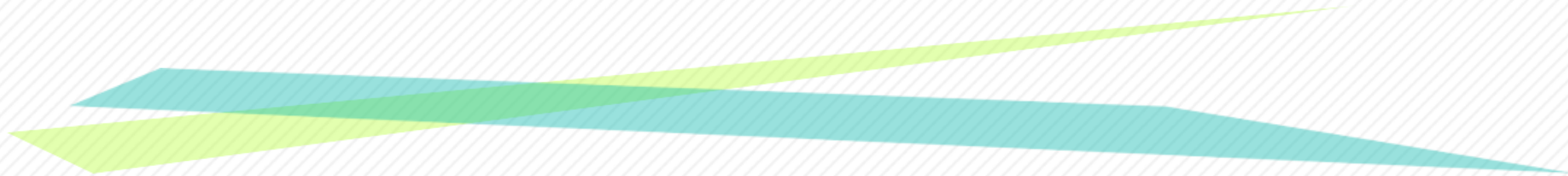
Psychographic Segmentation

Psychographics is the science of using psychology and demographics to better understand consumers. In psychographic segmentation, buyers are divided into groups on the basis of psychological/ personality traits, lifestyle, or values. People within the same demographic group can exhibit very different psychographic profiles.

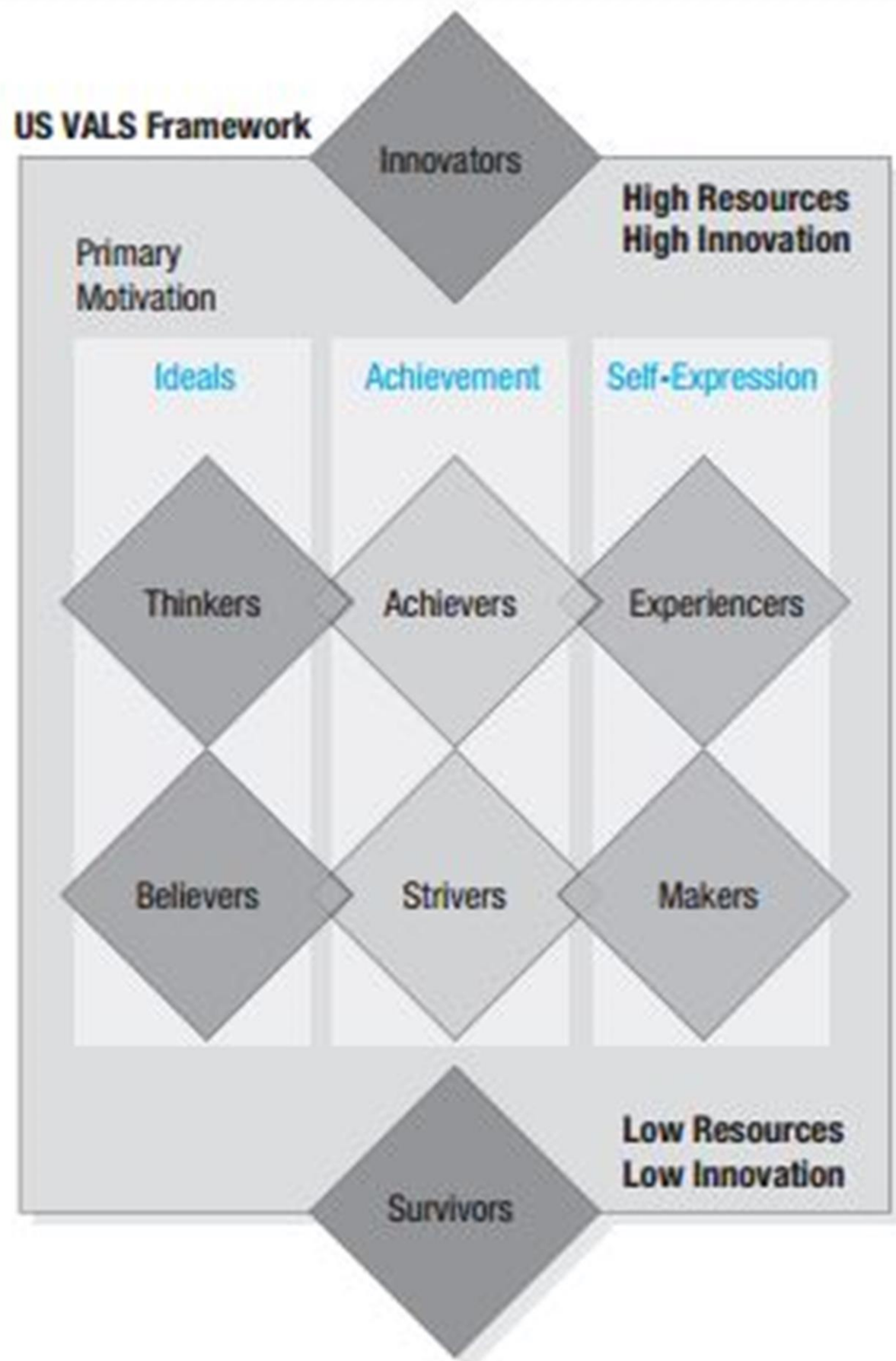


Behavioral Segmentation

In behavioral segmentation, marketers divide buyers into groups on the basis of their knowledge of, attitude toward, use of, or response to a product. Behavior variables can include needs or benefits, decision roles, and user and usage.



US VALS Framework



Bases for Segmenting Business Markets

TABLE 6.2 Major Segmentation Variables for Business Markets

Demographic

1. *Industry*: Which industries should we serve?
2. *Company size*: What size companies should we serve?
3. *Location*: What geographical areas should we serve?

Operating Variables

4. *Technology*: What customer technologies should we focus on?
5. *User or nonuser status*: Should we serve heavy users, medium users, light users, or nonusers?
6. *Customer capabilities*: Should we serve customers needing many or few services?

Purchasing Approaches

7. *Purchasing-function organization*: Should we serve companies with a highly centralized or decentralized purchasing organization?
8. *Power structure*: Should we serve companies that are engineering dominated, financially dominated, and so on?
9. *Nature of existing relationship*: Should we serve companies with which we have strong relationships or simply go after the most desirable companies?
10. *General purchasing policies*: Should we serve companies that prefer leasing? Service contract? Systems purchases? Sealed bidding?
11. *Purchasing criteria*: Should we serve companies that are seeking quality? Service? Price?

Situational Factors

12. *Urgency*: Should we serve companies that need quick and sudden delivery or service?
13. *Specific application*: Should we focus on a certain application of our product rather than all applications?
14. *Size or order*: Should we focus on large or small orders?

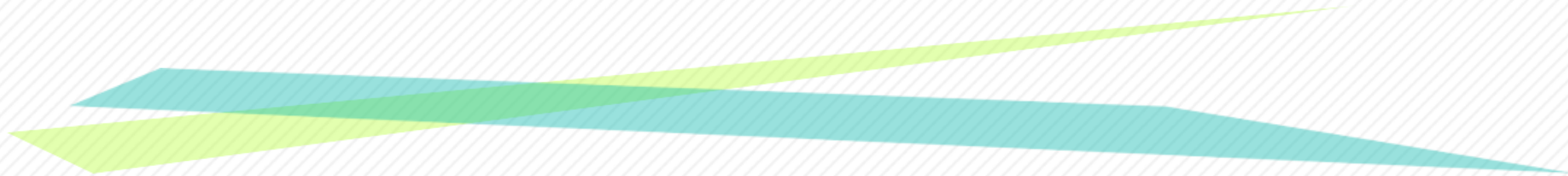
Personal Characteristics

15. *Buyer-seller similarity*: Should we serve companies whose people and values are similar to ours?
16. *Attitude toward risk*: Should we serve risk-taking or risk-avoiding customers?
17. *Loyalty*: Should we serve companies that show high loyalty to their suppliers?

Source: Adapted from Thomas V. Bonoma and Benson P. Shapiro, *Segmenting the Industrial Market* (Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983).

Market Targeting

There are many statistical techniques for developing market segments. Once the firm has identified its market-segment opportunities, it must decide how many and which ones to target. Marketers are increasingly combining several variables in an effort to identify smaller, betterdefined target groups.



Effective Segmentation Criteria

TABLE 6.3 Steps in the Segmentation Process

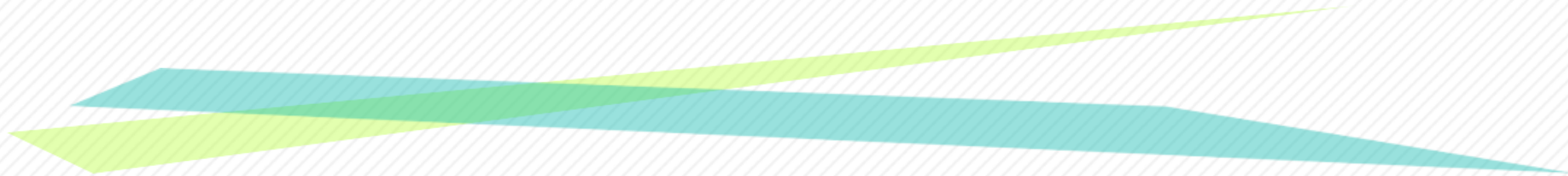
	Description
1. Needs-Based Segmentation	Group customers into segments based on similar needs and benefits sought by customers in solving a particular consumption problem.
2. Segment Identification	For each needs-based segment, determine which demographics, lifestyles, and usage behaviors make the segment distinct and identifiable (actionable).
3. Segment Attractiveness	Using predetermined segment attractiveness criteria (such as market growth, competitive intensity, and market access), determine the overall attractiveness of each segment.
4. Segment Profitability	Determine segment profitability.
5. Segment Positioning	For each segment, create a "value proposition" and product-price positioning strategy based on that segment's unique customer needs and characteristics.
6. Segment "Acid Test"	Create "segment storyboard" to test the attractiveness of each segment's positioning strategy.
7. Marketing-Mix Strategy	Expand segment positioning strategy to include all aspects of the marketing mix: product, price, promotion, and place.

Source: Adapted from Roger J. Best, *Market-Based Management*, 6th ed. (Upper Saddle River NJ: Prentice Hall, 2013). ©2013. Printed and electronically reproduced by permission of Pearson Education, Inc. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.



REFLEKSI

- Informasi penting hari ini
- Manfaat penting dari informasi penting hari ini
- Tindak lanjut yang dapat saudara lakukan





Thank You! 😊

Any Questions?