Marketing 市场营销学

Kotler Keller

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Objectives 课程目标

 (1) To introduce the marketing concept and marketing orientation facing to customer.

介绍基本的营销概念和面向顾客的营销导向。

• (2) To encourage students to think about market opportunities by analyzing customers, competitors, collaborators, context.

鼓励学生通过分析顾客、竞争对手、合作伙伴和环境思考市场机会。

 (3) To help students to develop effective segmentation, targeting and positioning.

帮助学生制定有效的市场细分、目标市场选择和定位战略。

 (4)To help students to remember and apply professional English vocabulary.

帮助学生记忆、应用专业的英文词汇。

 (5) To cultivate student's communicative, cooperative and suggestive competence.

培养学生沟通、合作和建议能力。

• (6) To promote group work.

促进团队合作。

Contents 课程内容

Topic 1	Understanding Marketing Management Process 理解营销管理
Topic 2	Capturing Marketing Insights 获取营销洞见
Topic 3	Connecting with Customers 与顾客建立联接
Topic 4	Building Strong Brands 建立强势品牌
Topic 5	Creating Value (Product Strategy) 创造价值(产品策略)
Topic 6	Reflecting Value(Price Strategy) 体现价值(价格策略)
Topic 7	Delivering Value(Place Strategy) 传递价值(渠道策略)
Topic 8	Communicating Value(Promotion Strategy) 传播价值(促销策略)

References

参考阅读

1. Philip Kotler,15th(2019), Marketing Management, Pearson
http://open.sina.com.cn/course/id 883/



Philip Kotler

Father of Modern Marketing

现代营销学之父

Distinguished Professor of International Marketing at the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University.

西北大学凯洛格管理学院终身教授

<Marketing Management> is the most widely used
marketing textbook worldwide.

《营销管理》是世界范围内使用最广泛的营销学教科书

Kotler Keller

1 Defining Marketing for the New Realities 定义营销新现实

What is Marketing?P6

Marketing is the activity, set of institutions, and processes for creating, communicating, delivering, and exchanging offerings that have value for customers, clients, partners, and society at large. (AMA,2007)

市场营销是创造、传播、传递和交换对顾客、客户、合作者和整个社会有价值的产品的一系列活动、制度和过程。(AMA,2007)

What is Marketing Management? P6

Marketing management is the art and science of choosing target markets and getting, keeping, and growing customers through creating, delivering, and communicating superior customer value.

· 营销管理是选择目标市场并通过通过创造、 传递和传播卓越顾客价值,来获取、维持和 增加顾客的艺术和科学。



鸿星尔克官方微博 📽 🔏

十关注

7-21 17:45 来自 iPhone客户端

守望相助,风"豫"同"州",我们在一起! → 鸿星尔克心系灾区,通过郑州慈善总会、壹基金紧急捐赠 5000万元物资,驰援河南灾区,河南加油! #河南挺住我们来了#



一份责任心,成就一个企业 全面"封杀"王老吉 2008年5月18日,加多宝集团地震捐款1亿



褒捐就捐一个亿, 褒喝就喝王老吉

☆川地震期向最大的帖子──封杀王老吉

 不能再让王老吉的凉茶出现在超市的货架上, 见一罐买一罐,坚决买空王老吉的凉茶,今年 爸妈不收礼,收礼就收王老吉。支持国货,以后 我就喝王老吉了,让王老吉的凉茶不够卖!让他们 着急去吧!

What is Marketed?P6









- Events事件
- Experiences体验
- Persons人物
- Places地点
- Properties财产
- Organizations组织
- Information信息
- Ideas观念





















Who Markets?P7 谁来执行

- A marketer is someone who seeks a response attention, a purchase, a vote, a donation from another party, called the prospect.
- 营销者是那些从潜在顾客那里寻求响应的人,如寻求他们的注意力、购买行为、选票或捐赠等。
- Marketers are indeed skilled at stimulating and influencing demand for their company's products.
- 营销者往往很擅长刺激和影响消费者对其公司产品的需求。

Demand States(P8)

需求状态

- · Negative 负需求
- · Irregular 不规则需求
- · Nonexistent 无需求 · Unwholesome不健康需求
- Latent 潜在需求
- · Full 充分需求
- · Declining 下降需求 · Overfull 过度需求



Hunger Marketing 饥饿营销



How do you sell the ice to Eskimo 如何把冰卖给爱斯基摩人

Creative Development Practice 创意拓展训练

How do you sell the ice to the world? 如何把冰卖给全世界

Core marketing concepts p9 市场营销中的核心概念 需要、欲望和需求

- Needs (需要) are the basic human
 requirements such as for
 air, food, water, clothing, and shelter. 是人类
 对空气、食物、水、穿着和居所的基本的需求。
- These needs become wants(欲望) when directed to specific objects that might satisfy the need. 这些需要在指向可以满足需要的特定目标时就成为欲望。

Core marketing concepts p9 市场营销中的核心概念 需要、欲望和需求

■ Demands (需求) are wants when directed to specific products backed by an ability to pay. 是可以被购买能力满足的对特定产品的欲望。



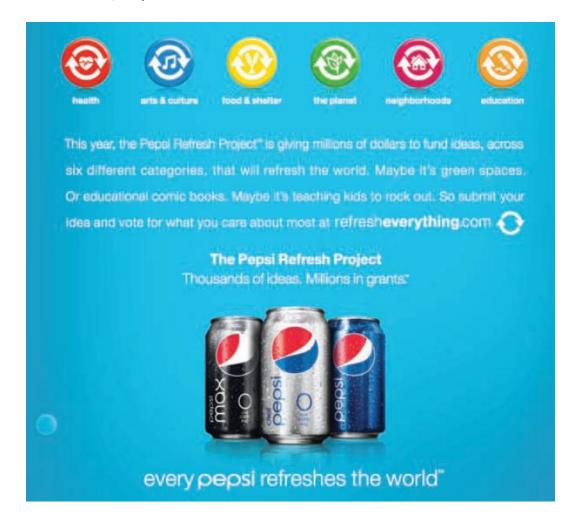
马斯洛这一理论在营销中主要应用于研究消费者的购买动机,购买时的心理,购买后所达到的预期感受等。

Segmentation(市场细分)、Target markets(目标市场) and Positioning(市场定位)



Offerings and Brands

产品和品牌



Marketing Channels 营销渠道

Communication Channel 传播渠道

Distribution Channel 分销渠道

Service Channel 服务渠道



Paid media Owned media and Earned media

付费媒体、自有媒体和免费媒体

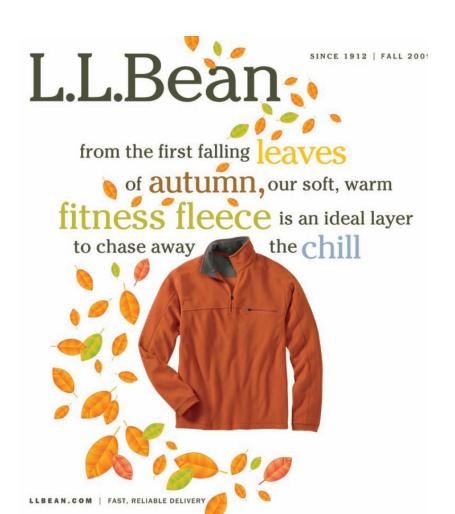




Impression and Engagement 印象与融入



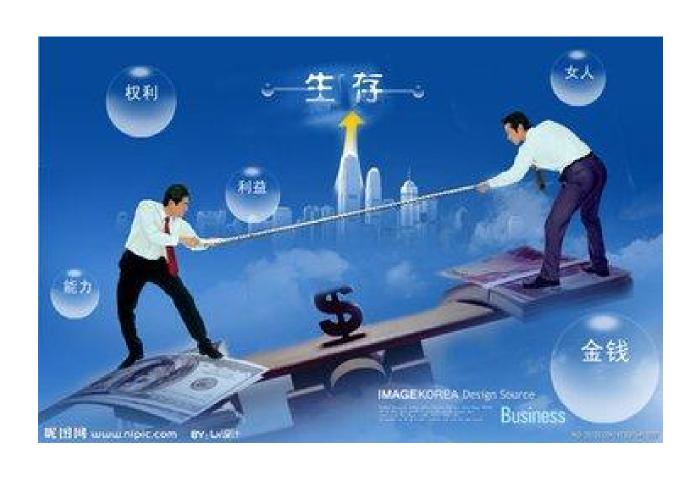
Value and Satisfaction 价值与满意度



Supply Chain (供应链)

- The supply chain is a longer channel streching from raw materials to components to finished products carried to final buyers.
- 供应链包括了从原材料和零部件的供应到把产成品交付给最终顾客的整个过程。

Competition (竞争)



Marketing Environment 市场营销环境

- Task Environment任务环境(微观)
- Broad Environment宏观环境

Company Orientation营销导向 (Marketing Concept营销观念)P20

- The marketing concept and philosophy states that the organization should strive to satisfy its customers' wants and needs while meeting the organization's goals.
- 市场营销的概念和哲学指出,组织应该在实现目标的同时努力满足客户的需求。

The Production Concept 生产观念

- Time: the late 19th century and the early 20th century
- Background: Seller's Market
- Core Idea: Production-Centric Theory生产中心 论
- The order of marketing: Business to Customer



Ford Model T





The Product Concept 产品观念

- Time: the late 19th century and the early 20th century
- Background: Customer like high quality product
- Core Idea: Marketing Myopia营销近视症
- The order of marketing: Business to Customer

The Selling Concept 推销观念

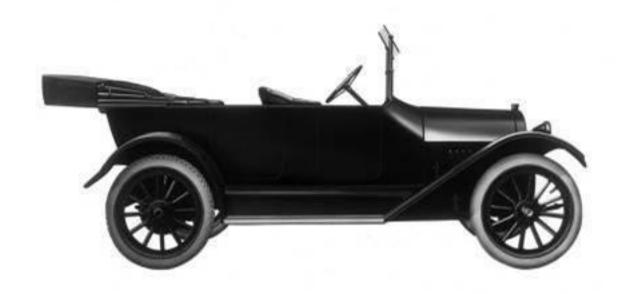
- Time: in the 1930s and 40s
- Background: Market was from seller's market to buyer's market
- Core Idea: Use the selling and promotion to stimulate the demands运用推销与促销来刺激需求的产生
- The order of marketing: Business to Customer

The Marketing Concept 营销观念/市场营销观念

- Time: in the 1950s
- Background: Buyer's Market
- Core Idea: Consumer Sovereignty消费者主权 论
- The order of marketing :

Market→Business→Product→Market

The company orientation for GM



The Holistic Concept

全方位营销观念

- Time: in the 1970s
- Background: Social Problem Arising
- Core Idea: Marketing=Demands + Social Benefit + Profit Target盈利目标
- The order of marketing :

The whole society→Business→Product→Market



Thank you!

Kotler Keller 2 Collecting Information and Forecasting Demand 信息收集和需求预测









P61

A marketing information system consists of people, equipment, and procedures to gather, sort, analyze, evaluate, and distribute needed, timely, and accurate information to marketing decision makers.

营销信息系统由人员、设备和程序构成,它对信息进行收集、分类、分析、评估和分发,为决策者提供所需的及时和精确的信息。

Internal Records System 内部报告系统(P62)

- Order-to-payment cycle
 订单付款周期
- Sales information system 销售信息系统
- Databases, warehousing, data mining 数据库、数据存储和数据挖掘

Big data, Cloud computing



What is a Marketing Intelligence System? 营销情报系统 P62

A marketing intelligence system is a set of procedures and sources that managers use to obtain everyday information about developments in the marketing environment.

是指管理者使用的一整套程序和信息 来源,用以获得有关营销环境发展变 化的日常信息。

Steps to Quality Marketing Intelligence 提高营销情报质量的步骤 P63-P65

 Train and motivate sales force to spot and report new developments

训练和鼓励销售人员现场观察和及时报告最新进展

 Motivate distributors, retailers and other intermediaries to pass along intelligence

激励分销商、零售商和其他中间商提供重要情报

· Hire external experts to collect intelligence 聘用外部专业人员收集情报

mystery shopper

- Network internally and externally 内部与外部网络
- Set up a customer advisory panel _{Focus Group} 建立顾客咨询小组
- Utilize government data sources
 利用政府数据资源
- Buy information from outside research firms and vendors.
- 从外部调研公司和供应商处购买信息
- Collect marketing intelligence on the internet.
 在线收集营销情报

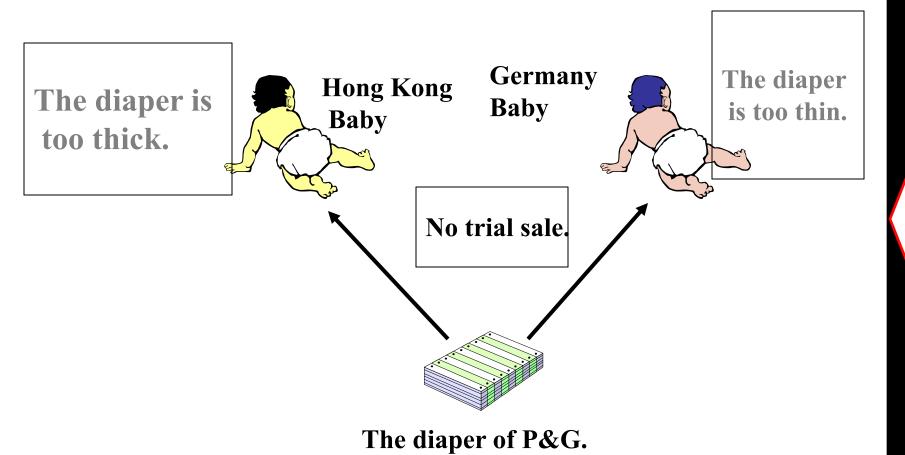
How to communicate and use the marketing information?





Avoid the crisis! 避免危机

Case: P&G's Lesson



All diapers are the same.

Major Forces in the Environment 环境中的主要要素

Demographic

人口

Political-legal 政治法律

Technological 技术 Economic 经济

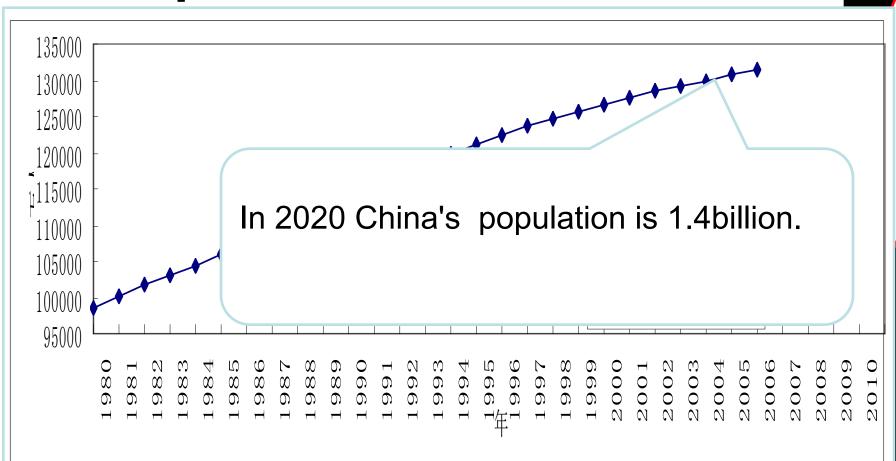
Socio-cultural 社会文化

Natural 自然

Population and Demographics 人口统计环境 P66

- Worldwide Population Growth世界人口增长
- Population Age Mix人口年龄结构
- Ethnic Markets(Socio-cultural?)种族市场
- Educational Groups教育人口群体
- Household Patterns居户类型
- Population Gender人口性别
- Geographic Distribution地理分布

1. Population Growth





Top 10 countries with population

2010	2050	
1. China	1. India	
2. India	2. China	
3. The United States	3. The United States	
4. Indonesia	4. Indonesia	
5. Brazil	5. Packistan	
6. Packistan	6. Brazil	
7. Bangladesh	7. Nigeria	
8. Nigeria	8. Bangladesh	
9. Russia	9. Democratic Republic of Congo	
10. Japan	10. Ethiopia	

- 2、Population Age Mix人口年龄结构
- The aging population is accelerating in many countries.许多国家人口老龄化加速
- The decline in the birth rate has caused a change in market demand.出生率下降引起市 场需求变化

0—14岁人口为253383938人,占17.95%;15—59岁人口为894376020人,占63.35%;60岁及以上人口为264018766人,占18.70%,其中65岁及以上人口为190635280人,占13.50%。与2010年第六次全国人口普查相比,0—14岁人口的比重上升1.35个百分点,15—59岁人口的比重下降6.79个百分点,60岁及以上人口的比重上升5.44个百分点,65岁及以上人口的比重上升4.63个百分点。

Group Discussion:

- What social problems will be caused by the aging society?
- Which industries will have opportunities as the population ages? Why?



- 3、Education Groups教育人口群体
- Illiterates, High School Dropouts, High School Diplomas, College Degrees, and Professional Degrees. (Foreign Classification)

文盲、高中肄业、高中毕业、大学学位或职业教育学位。(国外分类标准)

 Illiterates ,Primary Diplomas, Middle School Diplomas, High School Diplomas, and College Degrees and Above. (China Classification)

文盲、小学、初中、高中、大学及以上(中国分类标准)

(六)受教育程度人口。具有大学文化程度的人口为21836万人。与2010年相比,每10万人中具有大学文化程度的由8930人上升为15467人,15岁及以上人口的平均受教育年限由9.08年提高至9.91年,文盲率由4.08%下降为2.67%。受教育状况的持续改善反映了10年来我国大力发展<u>高等教育</u>以及扫除青壮年文盲等措施取得了积极成效,人口素质不断提高。



- More people are divorcing or separating, choosing not to marry, marring later, or marring without the intention to have children. 越来越多的人选择离婚、不婚、晚婚或结婚不 要孩子。
- Global household size is reducing.
- Average household size of census in china.

2010:3.10

2020:2,62

1953: 4.33

1964: 4.43

1982: 4.41

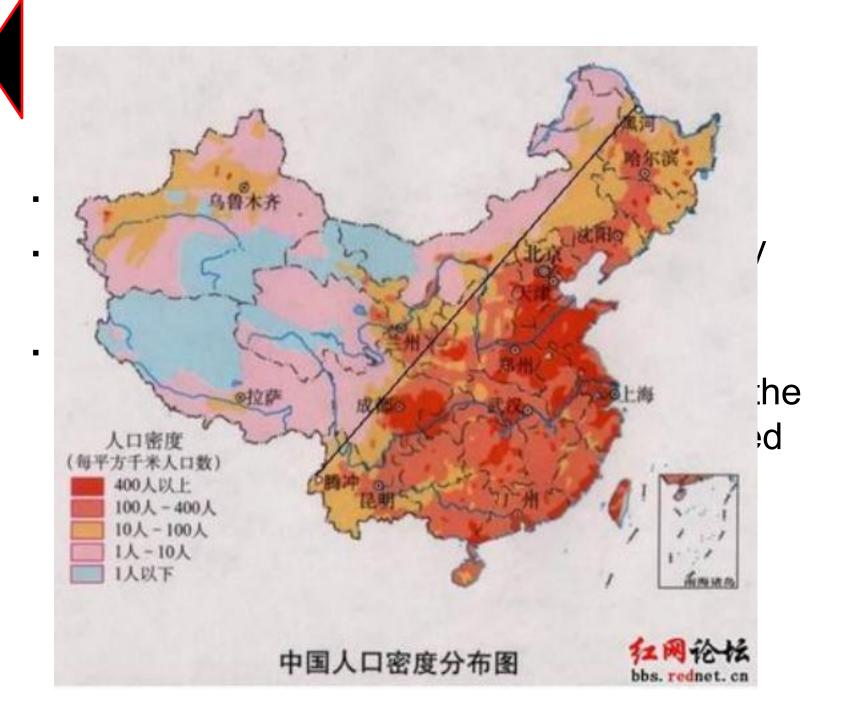
c. Publishing as Prentice Hall

2000: 3.44

- 5、Population Gender人口性别
- The male share of the population is 51.24% in 2020 in china.
- Male cosmetic appeared.

男士彩妆套装十大品牌排行榜

排行榜123网依托全网大数据,根据品牌评价以及销量评选出了2021年男士彩妆套装十大品牌排行榜,前十名分别是 左颜右色、尊蓝、泊泉雅、和风雨、雅邦、爵色、阿芙、梵可、欧菲姿、Chetti Rouge 。如果您正在查找男士彩妆套装什 么牌子好?那么本男士彩妆套装十大品牌榜单可供您作为选购参考,我们致力于用最真实的用户数据推荐口碑最好的男士 彩妆套装品牌,让您选得放心。(榜单每月更新一次)



Economic Environment经济环境 P69

Income收入

Expenditure支出

Savings, Debt, Credit储蓄、负债、信贷

- · 1、Income收入
- Personal Income个人收入

Total compensation received by an individual.

个人获得的全部报酬

It refers to the level of purchasing power.

反映了购买力水平

Disposable Personal Income=PI-Income Tax-Current Transfers=Personal Consumption + Saving/Investment

个人可支配收入(DPI) = PI一所得税一经常性转移支出= 个人消费+储蓄/投资

Discretionary Income=

DPI- Saving-Paying for Personal Necessities

可任意支配收入

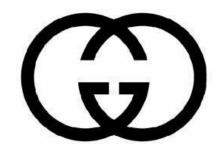
= DPI一储蓄一购买生活必需品的固定开支



Group Discussion:

How to know the market size for luxury brand?

GUCCI





- 2、Expenditure支出
- It refers to the expenditure pattern and consumption structure.
- 主要是指消费者支出模式和消费结构。
- It is measured by Engel coefficient/ Engel's law.
- 主要采用恩格尔系数来衡量。
- Engel coefficient/ Engel's law is the proportion of income spent on food.
- 恩格尔系数为食物支出占个人总支出的比例。

- According to the standards set by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (联合国粮农组织).
- Over 59% Poor贫困
- 50%~59% Food-and-Clothes Sufficient 温饱
- 40%~50% well-off小康
- 30%~40% Affluent富裕
- Below 30% Extremely Affluent 最富裕

- 3 Savings, Debt, Credit
- 储蓄、债务、信贷

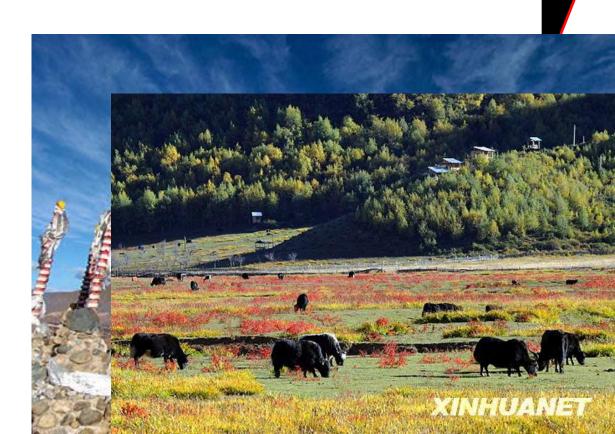


Case:

James Hilton and "Lost Horizon"

Diqing Tibet Autonomous Prefecture, Yunan

province.



Subculture 亚文化P71

- Subculture is a group of people shared values, beliefs, preferences, and behaviors emerging from their special life experiences or circumstances.
- 亚文化: 即特定的生活经历或生活环境形成的共同信仰、爱好和行为的群体。
- Including: Regional Subculture区域亚文化;

Ethnic Subculture民族亚文化;

Racial Subculture种族亚文化;

Religious Subculture宗教亚文化.

R		喜欢色彩	厌恶色彩
	英国	红白蓝色组	绿色
p	法国	灰、白、粉红	墨绿、黄
•	德国	鲜明色彩	茶色、黑色、深蓝色、
	日本	黑色、紫色、红色	绿色
	印度	白色	红色、橘黄色
	伊斯兰国家	绿色	蓝色
	新加坡	绿色、红色	黄色
	港澳	蓝色、白色	<u>-</u>
	泰国	黄色	绿色、红色
	巴西、秘鲁	<u>-</u>	紫黄、暗茶色

Saint Patrick's Day in Ireland





- Ethnic Subculture
- China (56 ethnic groups)

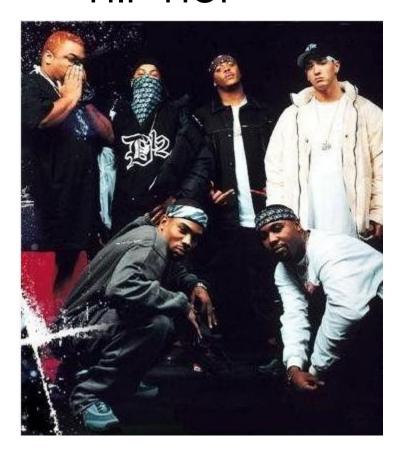








- Racial Subculture
- HIP-HOP





- Religious Subculture



- Superstition迷信





Natural Environment自然环境 P72

- Shortage of raw materials原料短缺
- Increased energy costs能源成本的增加
- Anti-pollution pressures反污染的压力
- Governmental protections政府的环保



BMW Great Wall Joint Venture



大家好,我给你们介绍一下, 这是我的女朋友@BMW

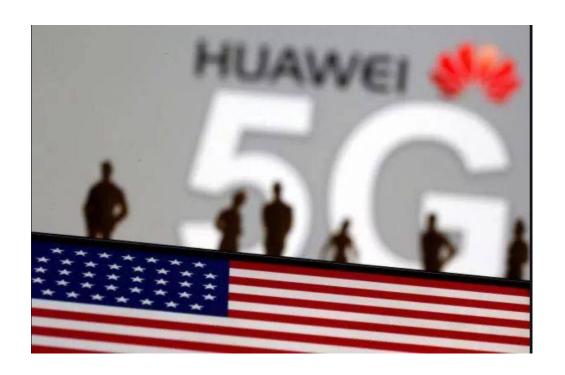


Technological Environment 技术环境 72

- · Pace of change技术变革步伐加快
- Opportunities for innovation无限的创新机会
- Varying R&D budgets差异较大的研发预算
- Increased regulation of change科技变动管理的 增加

Discussion:

- What new technologies are changing consumer behavior?
- 有哪些新技术改变了消费者的行为?



新的商业模式案例分析









The Political-Legal Environment 政治法律环境 75

Business Legislation

商业立法

Policy 政策

Antitrust Law反垄断法









张钢成立小肥 羊饭店 连锁店整合以及股份制改革,内蒙古小肥羊餐饮连锁有限公司诞生

小肥羊的营业额 达到25亿元,一 跃成为中国本土 餐饮业的老大



百胜以近46亿港元 现金完成对小肥羊 的私有化,使其总 持股量达93.2% 小肥羊登陆港交所主板, 成为第一家在香港上市 的国内餐饮企业 小肥羊以43.3亿 元的营业额名列 全国餐饮企业百 强第二

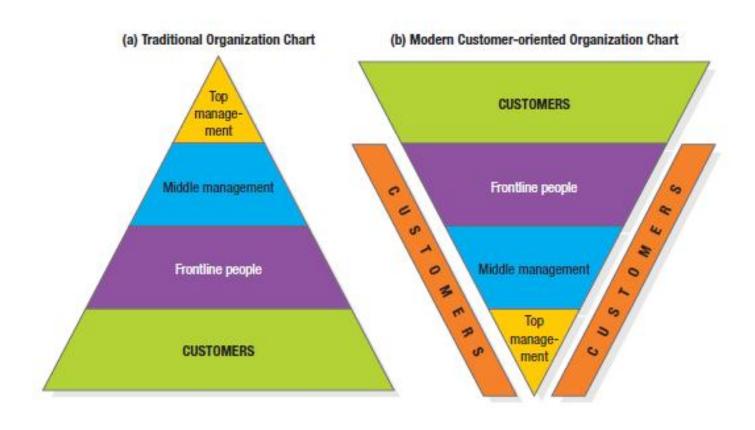




Kotler Keller

The street of t

Figure 5.1 Customer-Orientations P114





Dell Reestablished Its Commitment to Value

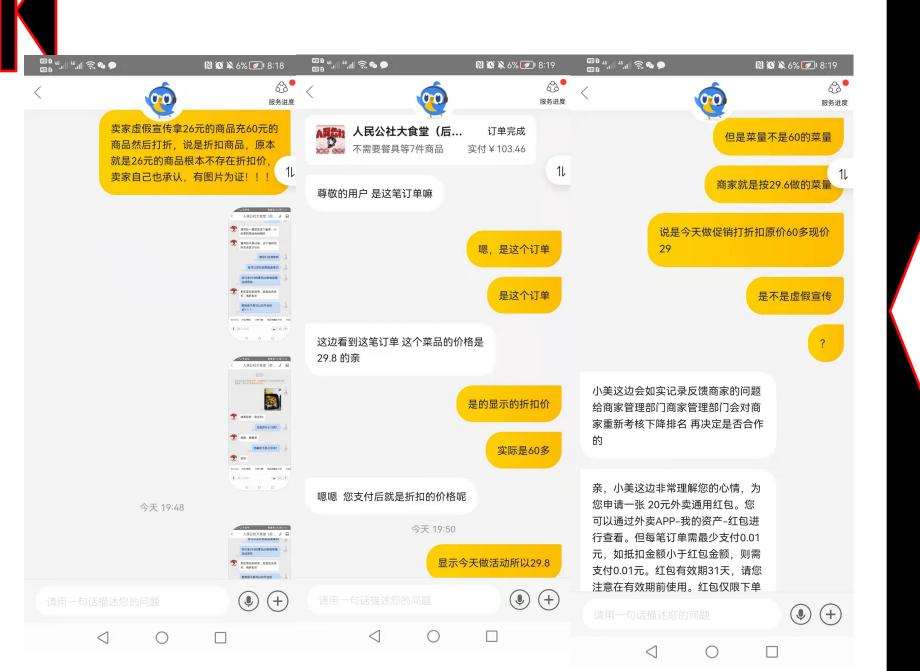


Total Customer Satisfaction 总体顾客满意 (P119)

Satisfaction is a person's feelings of pleasure or disappointment that result from comparing a product's perceived performance(or outcome/*value*) to their expectations.

满意度是指一个人对产品或服务的感知性能(或结果)与期望之间比较后的愉悦或失望的感觉。





Monitoring Satisfaction 监测顾客满意 (P119)

- · Periodic Surveys定期调查
- Customer Loss Rate顾客流失率(CRM P132)
- Mystery Shoppers神秘顾客

What is Customer Perceived Value? 什么是顾客感知价值(P115)

- Customer perceived value is the difference between the prospective customer's evaluation of all the benefits and all the costs of an offering and the perceived alternatives.
- 顾客感知价值是指潜在顾客对特定的产品及感知的替代品的全部利益的评价减去全部成本的评价之差。

Figure 5.2 Determinants决定因素 of Customer Perceived Value P116

Total customer benefit

Total customer cost

Product benefit

Monetary货币 cost

Services benefit

Time cost

Personal benefit

Energy精力 cost

Non-monetary cost

Brand

Image benefit

Psychological心理 cost

How to improve customer satisfaction?

Customer satisfaction=Performance-Expectation

Performance=Total benefit-Total cost

Group Discussion

 What are some specific ways that smart phones (you can choose any brand) can improve customer value?



What is Customer Relationship Management?(P132)

CRM is the process of carefully managing detailed information about individual customers and all customer touch points to maximize customer loyalty.

客户关系管理是谨慎地管理单个客户和所有客户"接触点"的细节,以最大限度地提高其忠诚度的过程。



P132

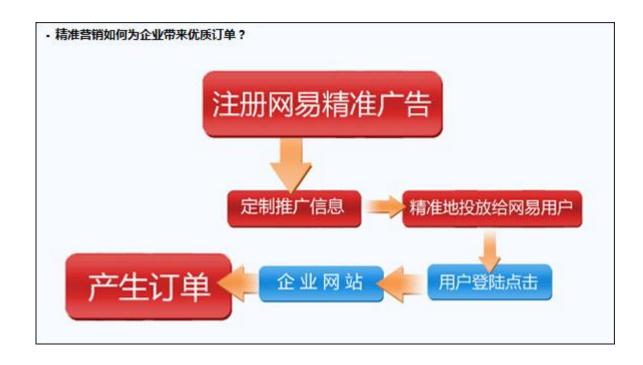
Personalizing personnel can customers by relationships.
 顾客关系。



: Company nds with Id personalizing 私人化来建立

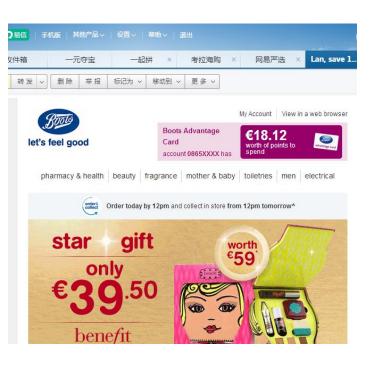


- Precision Marketing marketers collect and analyze behavioral and transactional data.
- . 精准营销人员收集和分析行为和交易数据。



P134

- Permission Marketing许可营销
- Participatory Marketing参与式营销
- Customer Empowerment顾客授权







P134

- Buyers Ratings and Referrals
- 顾客评论和推荐







Thanks

Kotler Keller

4 Analyzing Consumer Markets 分析消费者市场

Consumer Behavior p142

- Consumer Behavior is the study of how individuals, groups, and organizations select, buy, use and dispose of goods, services, ideas, or experiences to satisfy their needs and wants.
- · 消费者行为(Consumer behavior)研究的是个人、群体和组织如何挑选、购买使用和处置产品、服务、构思或体验来满足他们的需要和欲望的过程。



Cultural Factors

Social Factors

Personal Factors

Social Classes



#劳斯莱斯请晚晚林瀚夫妻

阅读908.4万 讨论1091 详情>

主持人: 新浪汽车

- Social classes, relatively homogeneous and enduring divisions in a society, hierarchically ordered and with members who share simlar values, interests, and behavior.
- 社会阶层是在一个社会中具有相对同质性和持久 性的群体,他们按等级排列,每一个阶层的成员 具有类似的价值观、兴趣爱好和行为方式。







Social Factors

Reference groups

Family

Social roles

Status

Reference Groups P144

A person's reference groups are all the groups that have a direct(face to face) or indirect influence on their attitudes or behavior.

一个人的参考群体是指直接(面对面)或间接影响他人的看法和行为的群体。

- Primary groups 主要群体
- Secondary groups 次要群体
- Aspirational groups渴望群体
- Disassociative groups疏离群体

Fan economy 粉丝经济



- Opinion leader 意见领袖/KOL



Family P145

- Family of orientation consists of parents and siblings.
- 原生家庭包括一个人的双亲和兄弟姐妹。
- Family of procreation --one's spouse and children.
- 再生家庭即夫妻加上子女。

Role and Status P146

- A role consists of the activities a person is expected to perform.
- 角色由一个人应该进行的各项活动组成。
- Each role carries a status.
- 每一种角色都伴随着一种地位。



- Age年龄
- Life cycle stage生命 · Values价值观 周期阶段
- Occupation职业
- · Wealth财富

- Personality个性
- Lifestyle生活方式
- Self-concept自我概念

MUJI 無印良品

Perception 感知/认知P151

 Perception is the process by which we select,organize, and interpret information inputs to create a meaningful picture of the world.

感知/认知是一个人选择、组织并解释接收到的信息,以形成对外部世界有意义的描绘的过程。

- Selective attention 选择性注意
- Selective distortion 选择性扭曲
- Selective rentention 选择性保留



Selective attention







r selective

conjunction

关注

▶ 商务: haofan353

与需求或兴趣配合

presentation of information is

容或呈现方式奇特

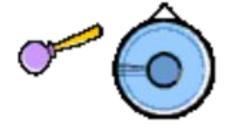
ough.咨讯强度够大



迪士尼烟花绽放时他们逆行防疫 598592

热议

退款 570589



The Buying Decision Process: The Five-Stage Model P156

Problem Recognition 问题认知

Information Search 信息搜索

Evaluation of alternatives 方案评估

Other's Opinions

Purchase Decision 购买决策

Postpurchase Behavior 购后行为

Accidents



Thanks.

Kotler Keller Identifying Market
Segments and Targets
识别细分市场和目标市

五谷道场——"非油炸, 更健康"





Mass Marketing Target Marketing 大众营销 VS 目标营销

 Mass Marketing: Views the market as a single market.

将市场看作单一的市场

 Target Marketing: Recognizes and acts on differences with a market.

识别和对市场之间的差异做出反应。

> 4Ps are different for different segments.

不同的细分市场4Ps营销策略也不同

What is a Market Segmentation? 什么是市场细分? P228

 Market segmentation is the process of dividing a market of potential customers into groups, or segments, based on different variables.

市场细分是指根据不同的变量,将潜在客户的市场划分为不同的群体或细分市场的过程。





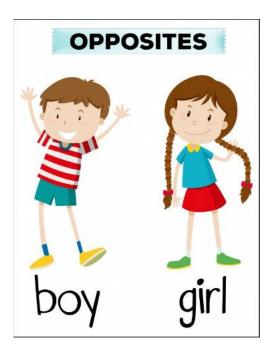
A market segment consists of a group of customers who share a similar set of needs and wants.



一个细分市场 (Market Segment) 由一组具有相似需要 和欲望的消费者组成。

Group Discussion

 Please list at least three category indicators to classify group members.



Segmenting Consumer Markets 细分消费者市场 P229

Geographic 地理

Demographic

人口

Psychographic

心理

Behavioral

行为

Geograph

北京(全国政治、文化、教育中心)

上海(全国经济中心)

一线城市5个:

广州 (经济发达,中国第三大城市)

深圳(经济发达、特区城市)

天津(重要经济大港)

一丝安达城市8个:

Geographic re

北方人的冬天



後达、副

拨达、副

拨达、副

5市,西部

%发达、计

%法、计

7发达、计

後达、计

沙城市15

而南方人的冬天

室内才是地狱



"外面好冷…我要进屋暖和暖和…"

tier Cities, Four tier Cities

"屋里好冷…我要出门暖和暖和…" DATE NOTATION (发展较好、区域中心、副省级省会)

武汉(经济发展较好、区域中心、副省级省会)

哈尔滨(经济发展较好、区域中心、副省级省会)

沈阳(经济发展较好、区域中心、副省级省会)

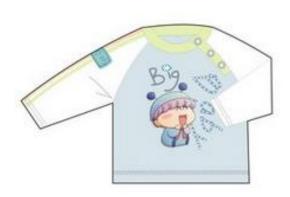
西安(区域中心、副省级省会)

长春(区域中心、副省级省会)

Demographic Segmentation P231

- · Age 年龄
- Life Stage生活阶段
- Gender性别
- Income收入
- · Generation代际/代系
- Social Class社会阶层
- Race and Culture种族和文化

Age and Life Cycle





- Gender



香水彩妆

美妆 香奈儿香水 口红 指甲油脚趾 美妆工具 彩妆 香水 眼影 化妆品 睫毛膏防水



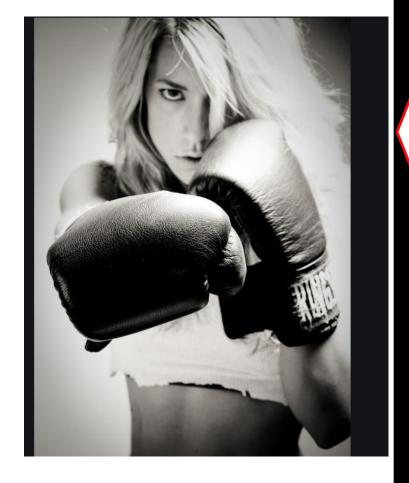
【关注领券减】尊蓝男士彩妆化妆品套装全套初学者组合化妆品遮瑕痘 印BB霜素颜霜护肤品 套餐B自然色

¥ 139.00

去看看

好评度 97%





Life Stage(Family Life Cycle)

- Different life stage reflected in the family's income and consumption.
- 不同的生命阶段影响了家庭的收入和消费。



Income and Social Class





- High-end Goods, Normal Goods, Low-end Goods 高档品,中档品,低档品

- Generation
- After 70s,80s, 90s





Psychographic Segmentation (P241)

- Personality个性
- Life Style生活方式





Behavioral Segmentation (P241)

- Occasions时机



Behavioral Segmentation

Needs and Benefits



Behavioral Segmentation: Decision Roles 决策角色

Initiator发起者

Influencer影响者

Decider决策者

Buyer购买者

User使用者



Effective Segmentation Criteria (P246)

- ▶ Differentiable可区分 ——需求差异明显;
- ▶ Measurable可测量 —— 市场规模可测;
- > Substantial足够大 —— 经营有利可图;
- > Accessible可接近 ——可以有效接近;
- (蓝海、红海、黑海)
- > Actionable可操作 —— 企业资源吻合。

What is the Target Market???

- A target market is a specific group of consumers at which a company aims its products and services.
- · 目标市场(Target Market)是企业打算进入的细分市场,或打算满足的、具有某一需求的顾客群体。

Evaluating the Market Segments (P246补充)

- Size and Growth细分市场规模和增长率
- · Overall Attractiveness细分市场的结构吸引力
- Company's Objectives and Resources企业目标和资源

Market Coverage市场覆盖模式 P247

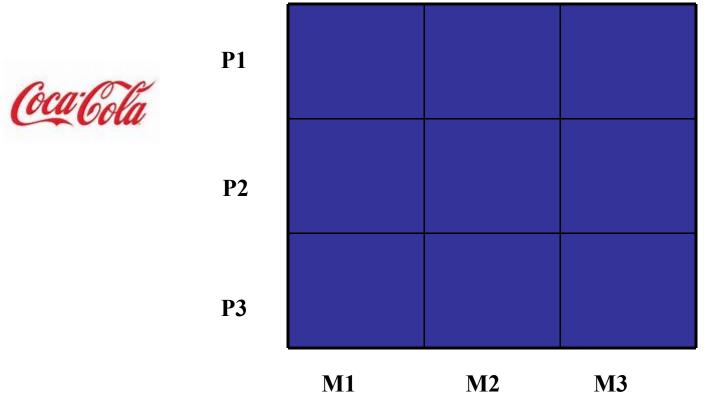
- Full Market Coverage整体市场覆盖化
- > Through differentiated or undifferentiated marketing.

通过差异化或者无差异化营销

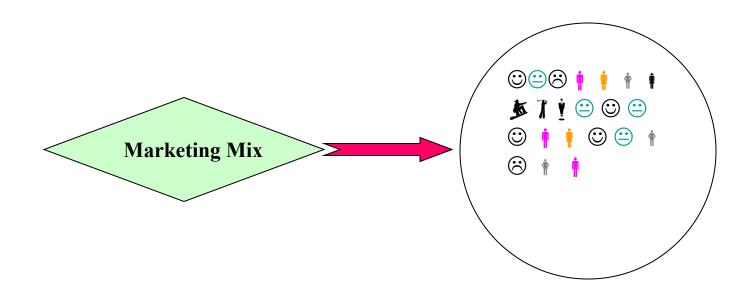
- Multiple Segment Specialization多元细分市场专业化
- » Selective Specialization选择性专业化
- ▶ Product Specialization产品专业化
- » Market Specialization市场专业化
- Single-Segment Concentration单一市场集中化
- ▶ Market Leader Strategy领导者战略
- » Market Challenger Strategy挑战者战略
- ▶ Follower Strategy跟随者战略
- Niche strategy利基者战略

Full Market Coverage

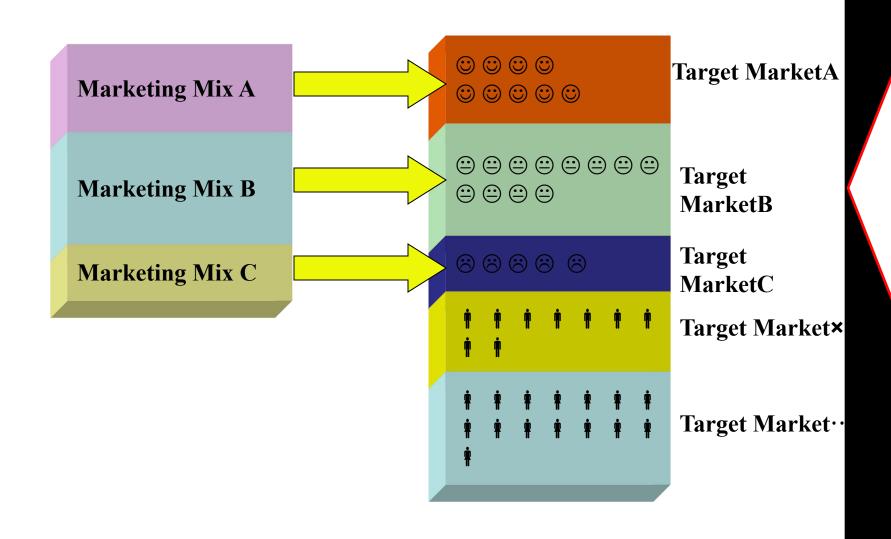




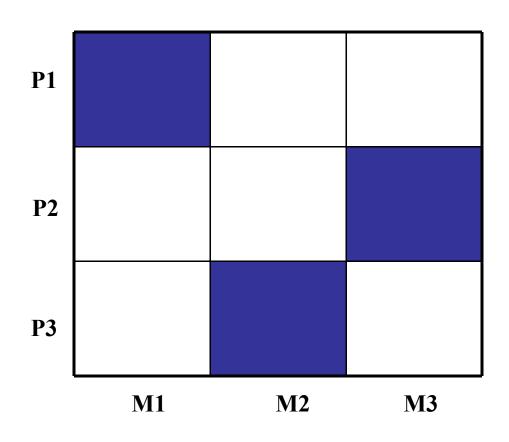
Undifferentiated 无差异营销



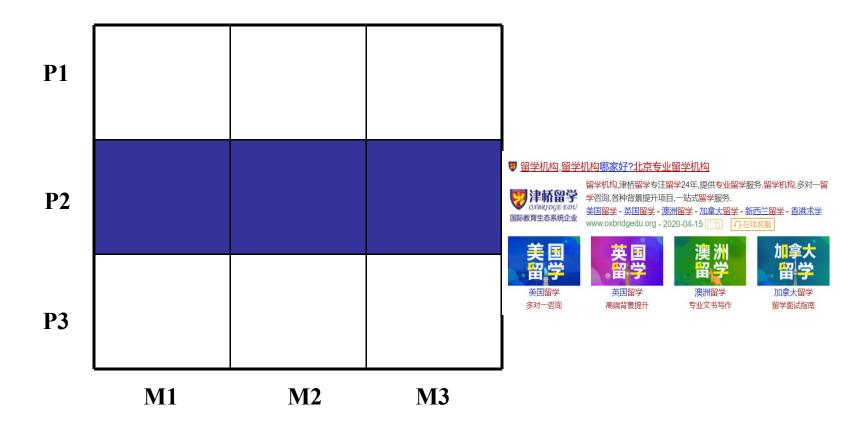
Differentiated 差异营销



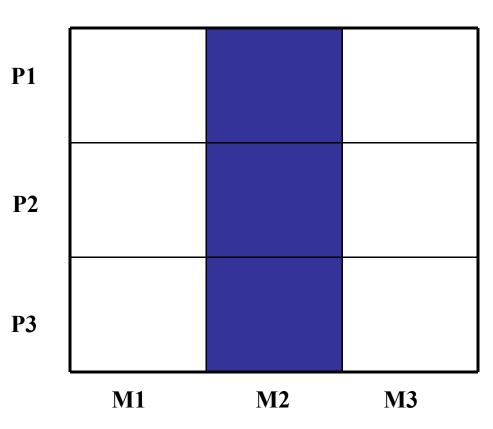
Selective Specialization



Product Specialization

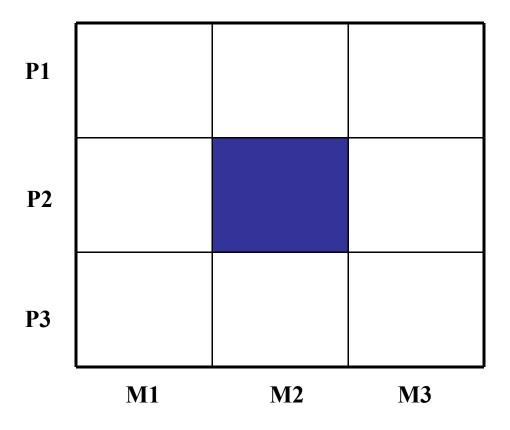


Market Specialization





Single-Segment Concentration





Thank you!

Kotler Keller

6 Crafting the Brand Positioning 确定品牌定位

Zbird钻石小鸟















What is Positioning? 什么是定位? P257

- Positioning is the act of designing a company's offering and image to occupy a distinctive place in the minds of the target market.
- · 定位(positioning) 是设计公司的产品和形象以 在目标顾客心目中占据一个独特位置的行动。



Deciding on a positioning requires: 定位决策需要?

- (1)Determining a frame of reference by identifying the target market and relevant competition. P258
- 通过识别目标市场和相关竞争状况确定竞争性 参考框架

Target Market Description 目标消费者描述

- Head & Shoulders 海飞丝
- -Shampoo users with dandruff.

有头皮屑问题的洗发精使用者

- Nescafe雀巢咖啡
- -The tasty white-collar.

讲求生活品味的白领阶层

- Nestle Infant Formula 雀巢儿童奶粉
- The mother who care about the growth of children aged 1 to 12. 关心1岁~12岁小孩成长的妈妈

Behavioral Segmentation: Decision Roles 决策角色(补充)

Initiator发起者

Influencer影响者

Decider决策者

Buyer购买者

User使用者





Don't let your child cry for washing his/her hair.

别让孩子为洗头而哭泣

- Mild Shampoo
- 温和的洗发精



Johnson Johnson

Identifying Competitors 识别竞争对手

Determine category membership

确定品类成员

—the products or sets of products with which a brand competes and which function as close substitutes.

品牌与之竞争的产品或产品集合,或者功能与之相近的替代品。













The type of Competitor 竞争对手类型

- Strong and Weak Competitors
 强竞争者与弱竞争者
- · Close and Distance Competitors 近竞争者与远竞争者
- Well-behaved and Disruptive Competitors
 - "良性"与"恶性"竞争者

Group Discussiong



Analyzing Competitors 分析竞争对手P259

表 10.2 顾客对竞争者关键成功因素的评级					
	知晓度	产品质量	产品可得性	技术支持	销售团队
竞争者 A	Е	E	Р	Р	G
竞争者 B	G	G	Ε	G	E
竞争者C	F	Р	G	F	F

注: E=优秀 (excellent); G=良好 (good); F=一般 (fair); P=差 (poor)。

Deciding on a positioning requires:

 (2) Identifying the optimal points of parity and points of difference brand associations given.

识别品牌联想给予的最佳的差异点和共同点

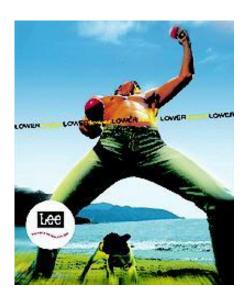
Points-of-difference (PODs) (P310)

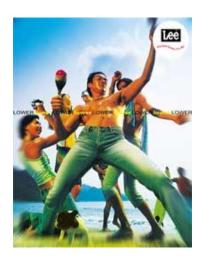
- Points-of-difference (PODs) are attributes or benefits that consumers strongly associate with a brand, positively evaluate, and believe they could not find to the same extent with a competitive brand.
- 差异点是消费者强烈地联想到的品牌属性或利益,消费者给予正面评价,并相信不能同样程度地从竞争品牌中找到这样的品牌属性或利益

- √ Volvo: Safety
- Federal Express: Overnight
 - Crest: No decayed tooth
- 沃尔沃: "安全"
- 联邦快递: "隔天到"
- 佳洁士: "没有蛀牙"

"Lee"

- Target Market: Female who is from 25 to 44.
- 目标市场: 25-44岁的女性





Points-of-parity (POPs) (P311)共同点

 Points-of-parity (POPs), on the other hand, are attribute or benefit associations that are not necessarily unique to the brand but may in fact be shared with other brands.

共同点是那些对品牌来说并非独特,实际上可能与其他品牌共享的一些属性或利益联想。

 These types of associations come in two basic forms: category and competitive.

这些联想有两种基本形式: 品类联想和竞争性联想。





The way to positioning. 市场定位的方式

- Avoid the strong positioning.避强定位
- Competitive positioning.迎头定位
- Repositioning.重新定位





Mai

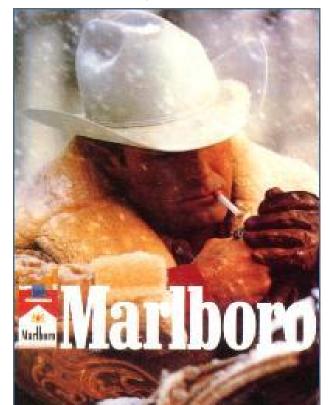
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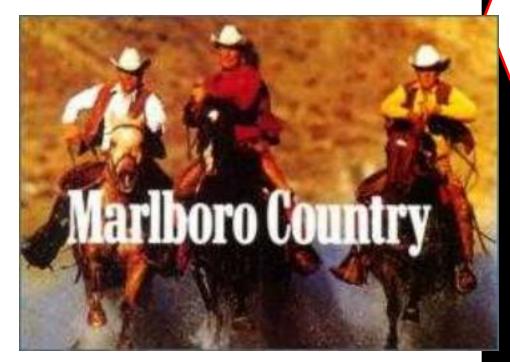


- The brand repositioning happened in the 1954.
- "Man always remember lovely, because of romantic only" → Marlboro

男人总是忘不了女人的爱

- Slogan: "where there is a man, there is a Marlbolo"
- Cowboy+ Score





Positioning Strategy

- 定位战略
- Special Elements
- 特色成分定位





Evian Evian



The positioning of Evian: Spring water with healthy and pure.健康纯净的矿泉水









• Features特色功能定位



Breath-Shoes

- Specific User特定使用者定位



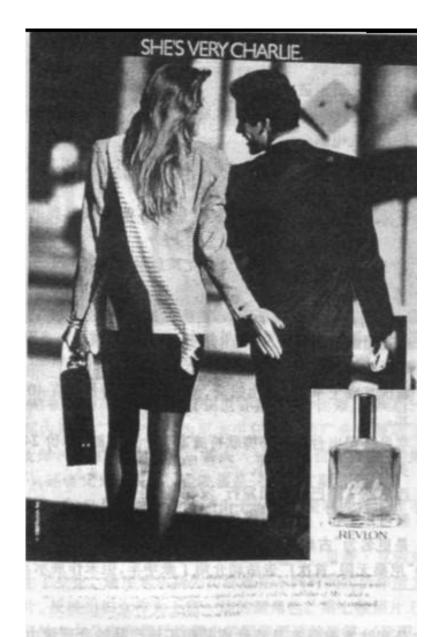


图 8.16 1988 年为瑞夫浓公司的查利牌香水所作的广告,描画了一位信心十足、独立自主的女性。

- Emotional情感定位





The First Position第一定位







10-31

Thank you!

Kotler Keller

7 Setting Product Strategy 制定产品策略

4Ps--营销策略组合

- Product产品: Creating Value创造价值
- Price价格: Reflecting Value体现价值
- Place 渠道: Delivering Value交付价值
- Promotion促销:Communicating Value传播价值

Product Levels产品层次 The Customer-Value Hierarchy 顾客价值层级

Do you know what is a product????



What is a Product?P342

A **product** is anything that can be offered to a market to satisfy a want or need, including physical goods, services, experiences, events, persons, places, properties, organizations, information, and ideas.

产品是任何一种能被提供给市场以满足需要或欲望的东西,包括有形物品、服务、体验、事件、人物、地点、财产、组织、信息和想法等。

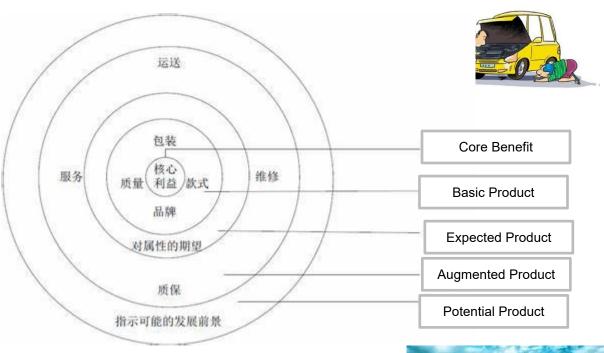
Why do you buy lipsticks?



Figure 13.2 Five Product Levels 五个产品层次 P342











Group Discussion

Choose a product to analyze the five product level.

Product MixP354 产品组合

 A product mix (also called a product assortment) is the set of all products and items a particular seller offers for sale.

产品组合(Product mix)是卖方提供出售的所有产品和品目的集合。

- Product line产品线:
- A group of related products manufactured by a single company.

产品线(product lines)是指产品组合中的某一产品大类,是一组密切相关的产品。

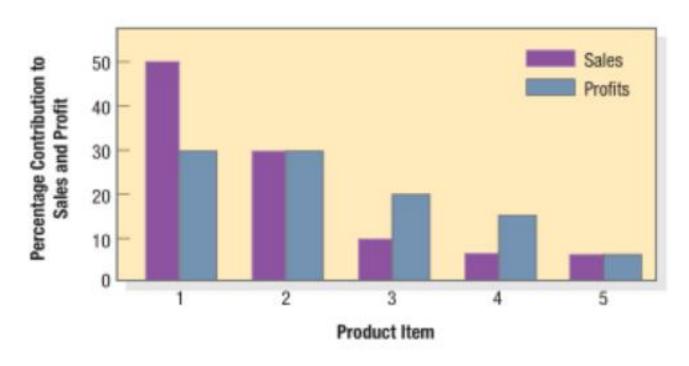
- The width of a product mix.
 产品组合的宽度
- The length of a product mix.
 产品组合的长度
- The depth of a product mix.
 产品组合的深度
- The consistency of the product mix.
 产品组合的紧密度

耿丹学院产品组合

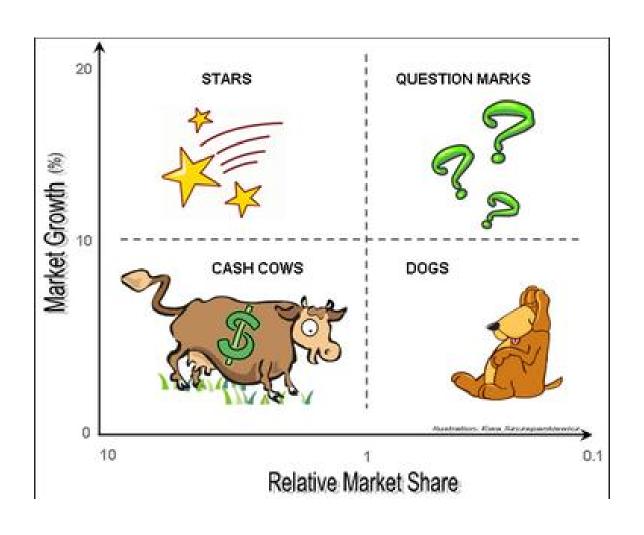
国际商学院	信息工程学院	机电工程学院	人文学院	国际设计学院
市场营销	计算机科学与 技术	机械制造	应用心理学	视觉传达
财务管理	物联网	建筑学	国际汉语言	产品设计
国际经济与贸 易	数字媒体技术	城乡规划	社会工作	环境设计
金融工程	通信工程	工业设计		戏剧与美术
	电子信息	工程管理		数字媒体艺术
				动画

Product-Line Analysis 产品线分析

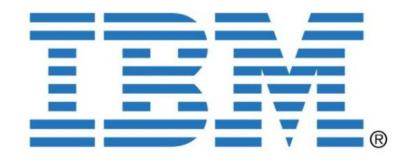
- Sales and Profits
- 销售额和利润

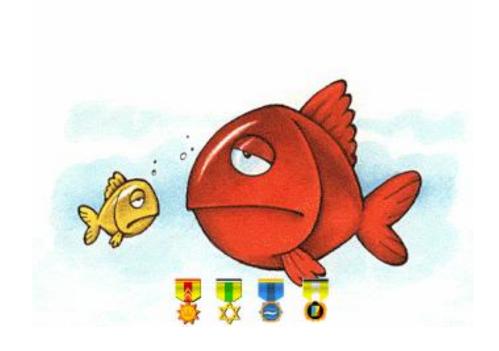


BCG Matrix 波士顿矩阵



lenovo联想





Product Mix Decision 产品组合决策 P357

• Line Stretching 产品线拓展 增加产品线的宽度

Down-Market Stretch

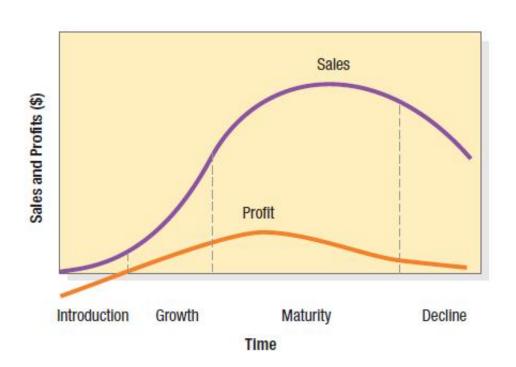
Up-Market Stretch

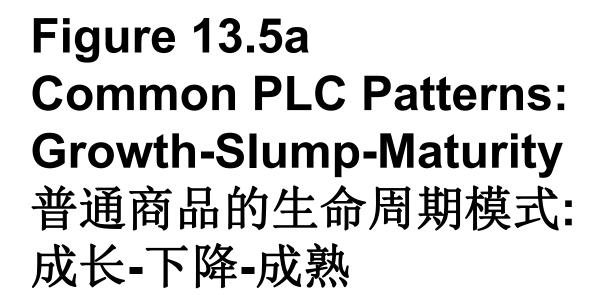
Two-Way Stretch

- Line Filling 产品线填补 增加产品线的长度
- · Line Pruning 产品线削减 减少产品线的长度、宽度
- Line Updating and Featuring 产品线更新和特色化

Product Life Cycle P325 产品生命周期

- Product have a limited life.
- Introduction 导入期
- Growth成长期
- Maturity成熟期
- Decline衰退期





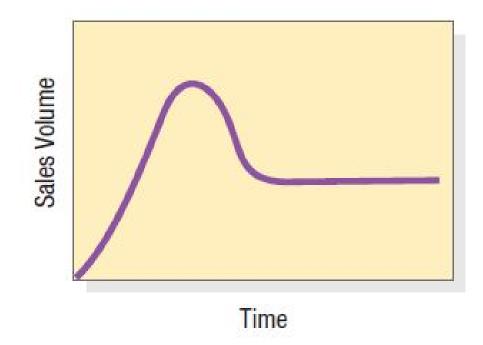


Figure 13.5b Common PLC Patterns: Cycle-Recycle

普通商品的生命周期模式:循环-再循环

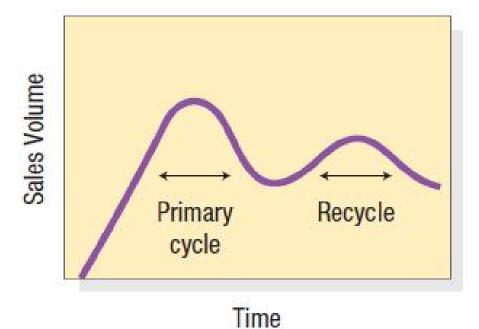


Figure 13.5c Common PLC Patterns: Scalloped

普通商品的生命周期模式: 扇形模式

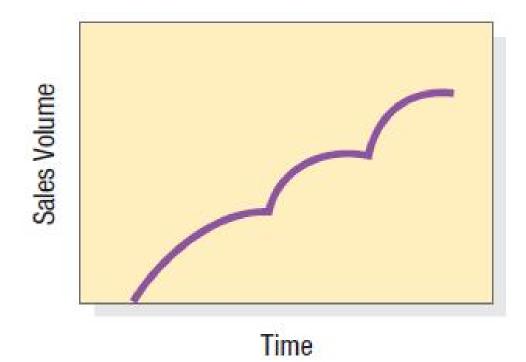


Figure 13.6 Style, Fashion, and Fad Life Cycles

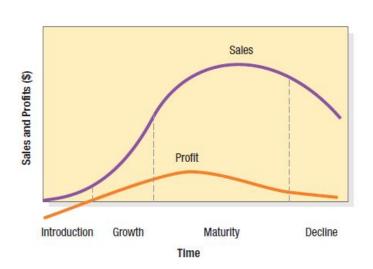
风格、流行和时尚的生命周期



Introduction Stage Strategies 导入期策略

Marketing Features市场特征:

- Low sales, high costs.低销量、高成本
- Less profit.利润少
- It's hard to do price strategy.很难做价格决策
- High risk.高风险



Introduction Stage Strategies 导入期策略

Identifying market demands.

识别市场需求

Choosing the right time.

选择合适的时机

Understanding consumer behavior.

了解消费者行为



Growth Stage Strategies 成长期策略

Marketing Features市场特征:

Companies begin to obtain profit.

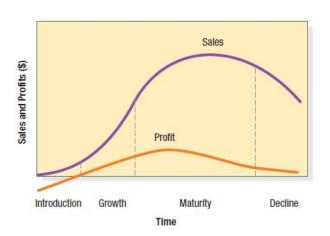
企业开始获利

A rapid climb in sales.

销量迅速增长

New competitors enter.

新的竞争者进入



Growth Stage Strategies 成长期策略

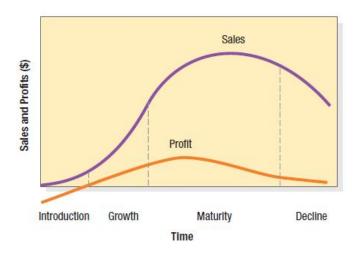
- Improving your product's quality and features.
 提高产品的质量和性能
- Expansion of distribution lines
 扩张分销渠道
- Reach to the new customers profile.

进入新的细分市场





- · Growth Maturity成长成熟期
- · Stable Maturity稳定成熟期
- · Decaying Maturity衰退成熟期



Maturity Stage Strategies 成熟期策略

- · Market Modification市场调整
- · Product Modification产品调整
- ✓ Quality Improvement质量改良
- ✓ Feature Improvement特色改进
- ✓ Style Improvement风格改进
- Marketing Program Modification
 营销方案的调整 Price/Place/Promotion

Decline Stage Strategies 衰退期策略

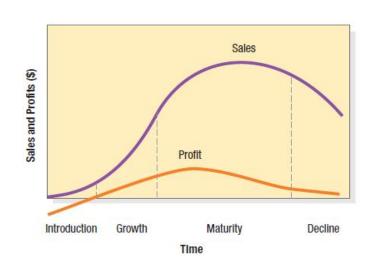
Marketing Features市场特征

the rate of sales reduces visibly

销量急剧下降

Stragegy策略

- ·Harvest收获
- ·Divest剥夺



Thanks

Kotler Keller

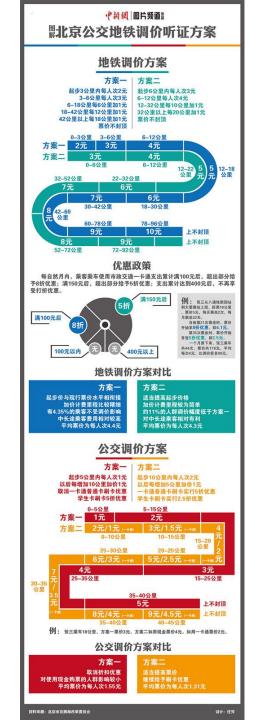
Developing Pricing Strategies and Programs 制定价格策略和方案



Understanding Pricing 理解定价 P432

- Rent租金
- Tuition学费
- Fares交通费
- · Fees公共事业费
- Rates费率
- **.** Tolls通行费
- Wages工资
- Commissions佣金

•



Steps in Setting Price制定定价的步骤P438

- Selecting the Pricing Objective选择定价目标
- Determining Demand确定需求
- Estimating Costs估计成本
- Analyzing Government's Policies and Decrees
 分析政府的政策法令
- Analyzing Competitor's Costs, Prices and Offers 分析竞争者的成本、价格和产品
- · Selecting a Pricing Method选择一种定价方法
- Selecting the Final Price最终确定价格

Steps in Setting Price制定定价的步骤P438

- Selecting the Pricing Objective选择定价目标
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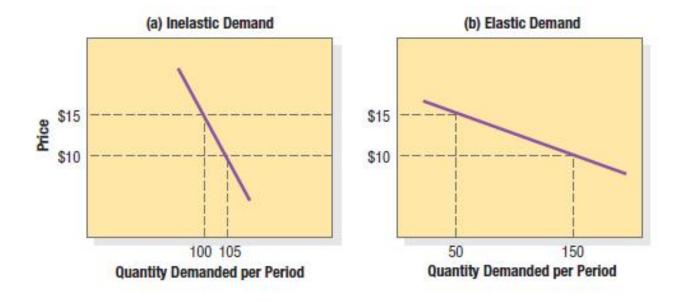
Step 1: Selecting the Pricing Objective 选择定价目标 P438

- Survival生存
- Maximum current profit(Price elasticity)特定水子demand)当前的利润最大化(需求的特殊的。
- Maximum market share市场份
- Product-quality leadership产品-质量领导地位
- · Other pricing objectibves其他定价目标

Step 2: Determining Demand 确定需求 P441

- Price sensitivity价格敏感性
- Estimate demand curves估计需求曲线
- · Price elasticity of demand需求价格弹性

Figure Inelastic and Elastic Demand 缺乏弹性需求和富有弹性需 求



Step 3: Estimating Costs 估计成本

- · Types of costs成本的类型
- ✓ Total costs总成本
- ✓ Fixed costs固定成本
- ✓ Variable costs可变成本
- ✓ Average cost平均成本

Economies of scale规模经济

Diseconomies of scale规模不经济

Step 4: Analyzing Government's Policies and Decrees

分析政府的政策法令

Limit order限价令

- Anti-Dumping反倾销
- Anti-Subsidy反补贴



意大利口罩限价0.5欧元无利可图 商家陷入两难境地



关注

欧联网4月28日电 据欧联通讯社报道,根据意大利总理孔特签署的最新法令,一次性医用口罩市场最高零售价0.5欧元,且法令规定民众外出必须佩戴口罩。口罩作为防疫的必要措施,已经成为了人们日常生活的必需品。政府对口罩限价无疑受到了民众的支持和拥护,但无形中却使商家陷入了两难境地。



Ste Cos 者的

· FIC Pri 价标

High Price

(No possible demand at this price)

Ceiling price

Customers' assessment of unique product features

Orienting point

Competitors' prices and prices of substitutes

Costs

Floor

Low Price

(No possible profit at this price)

zing Co and Of 烙和产品

e Three C

型

高价

(这个价格上 没有需求)

价格上限

• 顾客对产 品特性的 评价

•参照基准点: 竞争品的 价格和替 代品的价格

• 成本

价格下限

低价

(在这个价格 上没有利润)

tor's ·析竞争

for

Step 6: Selecting a Pricing Method 选择定价方法

- Markup pricing加成定价法
- Add a standard markup to the product's cost.
 对产品成本进行一个标准的加成

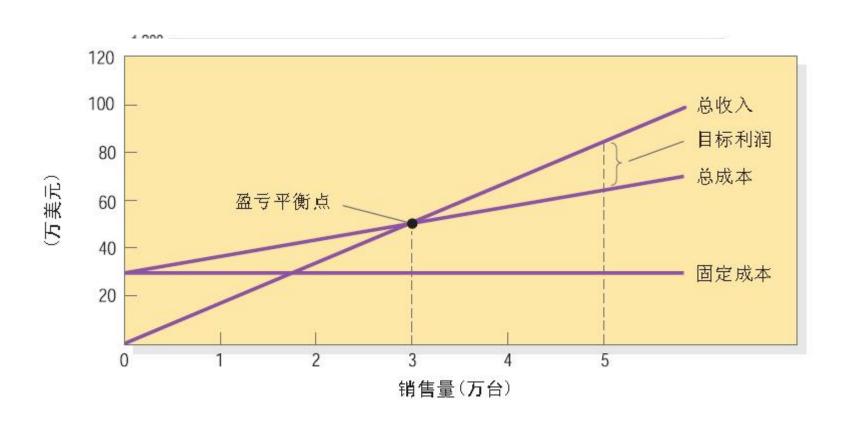
$$P = (C/Q + VC) \times (1+r)$$

Add a standard markup to sales.

对销售额进行一个标准的加成

$$P = \frac{C + VC \times Q}{(1 - r)Q}$$

Figure 14.5 Break-Even Chart for Determing Target-Return Price and Break-Even Volume: 确定目标收益价格和盈亏平衡销量





- · Value pricing价值定价法
- Companies that adopt value pricing win loyal customers by charging a fairly low price for a high-quality offing.

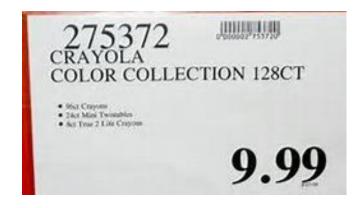
通过低价提供高质量的产品或服务赢得忠实顾客。

· Going-rate pricing随行就市定价法

 Auction-type pricing(English Auction, Dutch Auction, Sealed-bid Auctions)拍卖定价法

Consumer Psychology and Pricing消费者心理和定价

- Reference prices参考价格
- Price-quality inferences价格-质量推断
- Price endings价格尾数

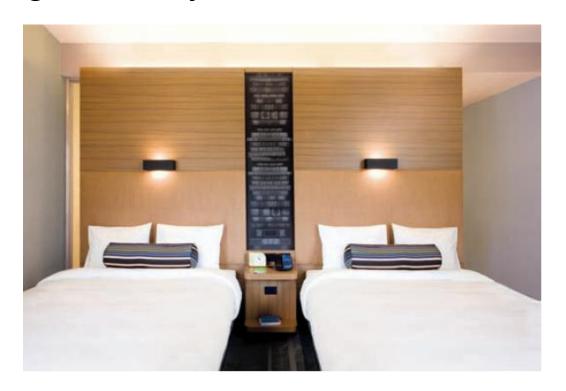


Step 7: Selecting the Final Price 制定最终价格

- Impact of other marketing activities 其他营销活动的影响
- Company pricing policies
 公司定价政策
- Gain-and-risk sharing pricing 收益-风险分担定价
- · Impact of price on other parties 价格对其他各方的影响

Geographical Pricing地理定价策略

Pricing varies by location



Price Discounts and Allowances 折扣和折让

- Discount折扣
- · Quantity discount数量折扣
- Functional discount 职能折扣
- · Seasonal discount季节折扣
- Allowance折让



Promotional Pricing Tactics 促销定价

- Loss-leader pricing亏本出售定价法
- Special-event pricing特殊事件定价法
- Cash rebates现金回扣
- Low-interest financing低息贷款
- Longer payment terms较长付款期限
- Warranties and service contracts担保和服务合同
- · Psychological discounting心理折扣

Differentiated Pricing 差别定价

- Customer-segment pricing顾客细分市场定价
- Product-form pricing产品样式定价
- Image pricing形象定价
- Channel pricing渠道定价
- Location pricing位置定价
- Time pricing时间定价
- · Yield pricing收益定价

Product-Mix Pricing 产品组合定价P361-362

- · Product-line pricing产品线定价
- · Optional-feature pricing选择品定价
- Captive-product pricing附属产品定价
- Two-part pricing两部分定价
- By-product pricing副产品定价
- Product-bundling pricing(pure bundling, mixed bundling)产品捆绑定价——完全捆绑、混合捆绑

Thanks.

Kotler Keller Designing and Managing
Integrated Marketing
Channels
设计和管理整合营销渠道



A marketing channel system is the particular set of interdependent organizations involved in the process of making a product or service available for use or consumption.

□营销渠道(Marketing channels),是促使产品或服务顺利地被使用或消费的一整套相互依存的组织。

- · Merchants(买卖中间商)--批发商、零售商
- Agents(代理商)--经纪人、制造商代理商、销售代理人
- Facilitators (辅助机构) --运输公司、独立仓库 、银行、广告代理商



MICHAEL KORS(赛特奥莱店) 手机买单积分抵现

★★★★ 123条评论 消费: 1596元 产品: 8.9 环境: 9.0 服务: 8.7

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TMALL天猫

MICHAEL KORS官方旗舰店

描述服务物流 4.8 → 4.8 →

搜索 天猫 商品/品牌/店铺

搜天猫

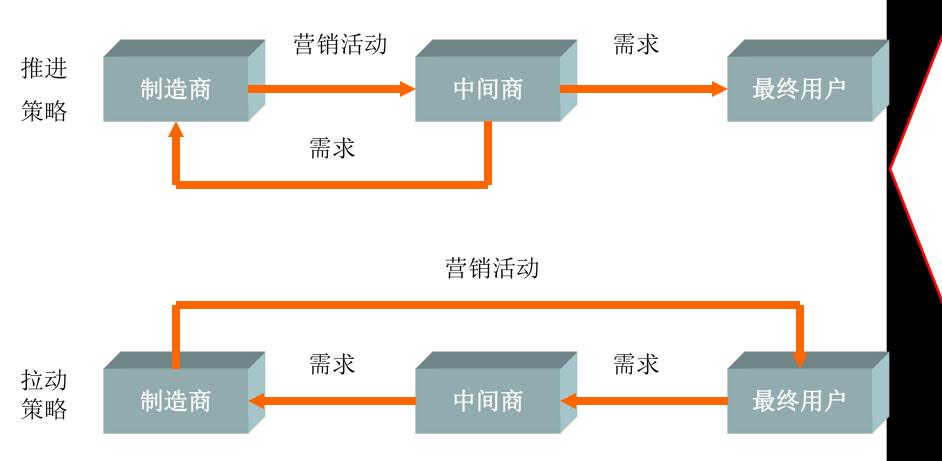
优惠

搜本店

MICHAEL KORS

女士 男士 手袋 服饰 鞋履 配饰

Push and Pull Strategy 465



Multichannel Marketing P465

- Multichannel marketing, using two or more marketing channels to reach customer segments in one market area.
- 多渠道营销,即在某一市场领域中,采用两种或两种以上得营销渠道接近客户群体。

Omnichannel Marketing全渠道营销 P466

- Omnichannel marketing, in which multiple channels work seamlessly together and match each target customer's preferred ways of doing business, delivering the right product information and customer service regardless of whether customers are online, in the store, or on the phone.
- 全渠道营销意味着多种渠道无缝连接,相互协作,并且符合每个目标顾客偏好的购物、传递正确的商品信息和提供客户服务的方式,而无需考虑顾客是在网上、店里还是电话那头。

小米全渠道营销案例









全渠道零售

体验式

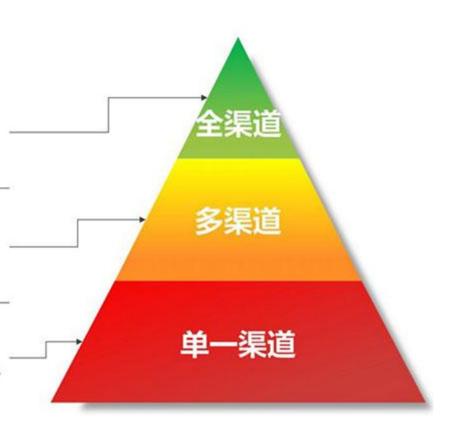
注重顾客的购物体验以及之后反馈。 应让用户成为品牌倡导者。

交易性

顾客支付和接收购买产品或服务的途 径应简单、透明且快捷。

信息化

.顾客如何了解你的品牌,产品和服务。 帮助用户发现他们一直寻找的产品。

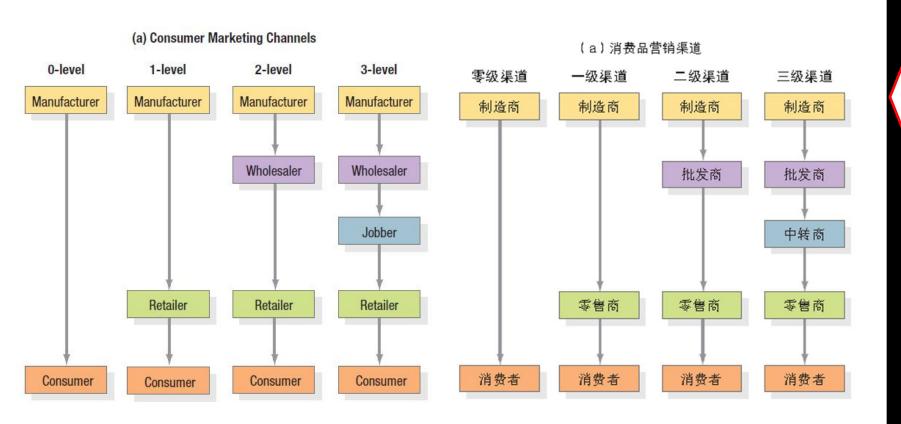


Integrated Marketing Channel System整合营销渠道系统P466

- Integrated marketing channel system, the strategies and tactics of selling through one channel reflect the strategies and tactics of selling through one or more other channels.
- 整合营销渠道系统是指在这样一个系统中,任 一渠道销售的战略战术都体现着其他渠道的销 售战略战术。

Marketing Channel Levels 渠道层级 P471

Consumer Markets消费者市场



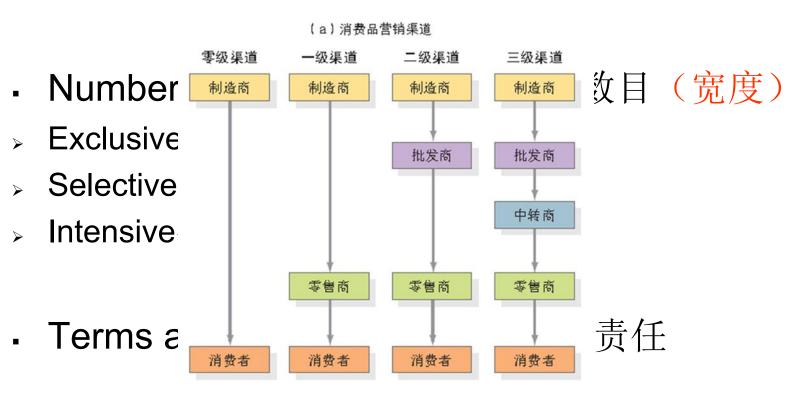
Designing a Marketing Channel System设计营 销渠道系统 P473

- Analyzing customer needs and wants分析顾客的需要和欲望
- ✓ Desired lot size批量大小
- ✓ Waiting and delivery time等侯和交货时间
- ✓ Spatial convience空间便利
- ✓ Product varity产品多样性
- ✓ Service backup服务支持

Establishing channel objectives and constraints确立渠道目标和约束

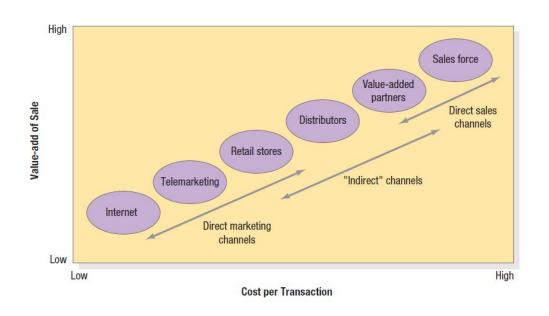
Identifying Channel Alternatives 识别渠道方案 P475

Types of intermediaries中间商的类型(长度)



Evaluating Major Channel Alternatives 评估主要渠道方案

- Economic criteria经济性标准



Control and adaptive criteria可控性和适应性标准

Channel-Management Decisions 渠道管理决策 P478

- Selecting channel members挑选渠道成员
- Training and Motivating channel members培训和激励渠道成员
- · Evaluating channel members评价渠道成员

第三方飞行

- Modifying channel design and arrangements改 进渠道设计和安排

