STRATEGY AND ORGANIATIONAL STRUCTURE

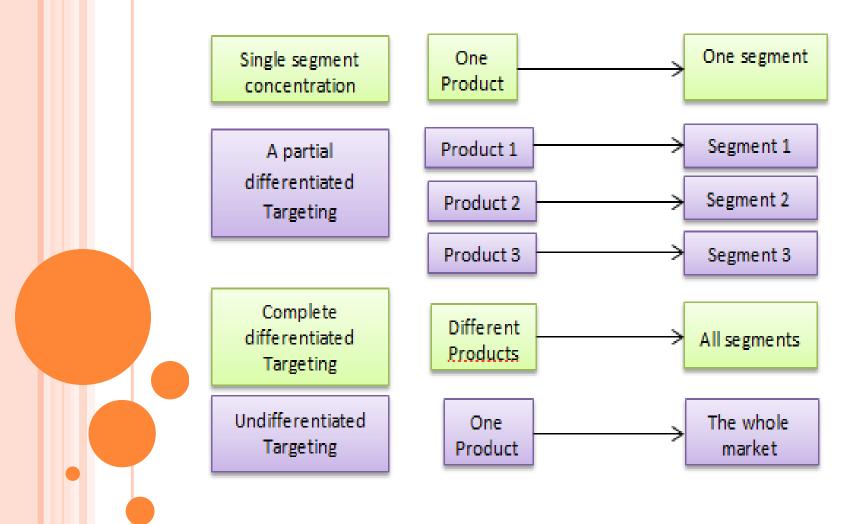
Lecture 7: Market Targeting

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University of M'sila- Management Sciences Department Target audience: MASTER II students- Strategic Management 2023-2024 After the evaluation of the segments' attractiveness and competition, the firm now has to decide how many segments to target. This is the problem of targetmarket selection.

* A target market consists of a set of buyers who share common needs or characteristics that the company decides to serve. In essence, four patterns of market coverage exist as showed in figure 2.

Figure 2 – Market coverage patterns



- □ Single segment concentration:
- Here, the organization focuses on one segment.
- And although it is a potentialy high risk strategy in that the firm is vulnerable to sudden changes in taste or the entry of a large competitor, concentrated marketing along these lines has proved to be attractivve to small companies with limited funds.
- Also, a firm that opts to concentrate upon a single segment can develop a strong market position, a specialist reputation, and above averrage returns.

□ A partial differentiated Targeting:

 In this pattern of marketing coverage, it does require a partial market coverage, and this by selecting a few products to launch in a few segments.

Complete differentiated Targeting:

- Here, the company must address the entire market with different products tailored to the specific needs of each segment.
 - This pattern of market coverage reqires an extensive range of products, marketing strategies and communication strategies adapted to each segment.

 This targeting is suitable for a market with heterogeneous demand but it involves higher costs.

Undifferentiated Targeting:

- It involves treating the market as a whole and emphasizing what is common in needs rather than what differentiates them.
- This leads to the development of standardized products that are likely to fit a wide variety of needs and thus allow significant economies of scale.