

For the Change Makers

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Strategic Positioning
Dr Scott Dacko

Objectives:

- Understand further the varied marketing strategy benefits of clear positioning
- Understand in greater depth and be able to critically evaluate issues and opportunities associated with corporate social responsibility

- A Strategic position should be:
 - First, strategic
 - The face of the marketing strategy
 - Defined relative to competitors and to the market
 - Logically and/or emotionally resonant with customers and relevant to the market

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The Face of the Marketing Strategy Defined Relative to and Differentiates from Competitors Logically and/or Emotionally Resonates with Customers

Strategic Position

- Drives and GuidesStrategic Initiatives
- Drives the Communication Programmes
- Expresses the Values and Culture of the Organisation



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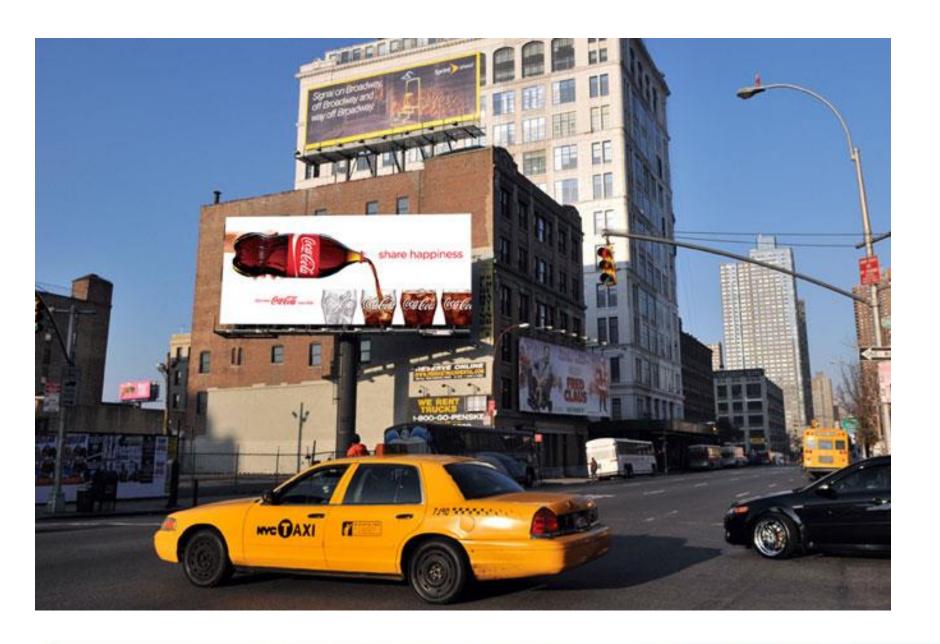
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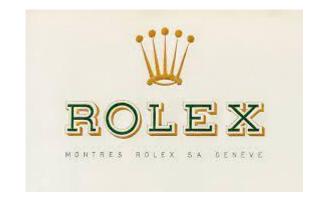






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- The value option
- The innovator
- A narrow product or product category focus
- A target segment focus

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- Self-expressive benefits
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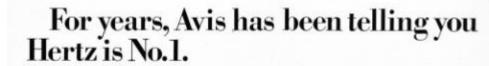


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Corporate Social Responsibility

• "A concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with stakeholders on a voluntary basis."

-- Commission of European Communities, 2001

Positioning on Corporate Social Responsibility

- Achievable via Green Marketing:
 - "Marketing strategies and activities that emphasise sensitivity to environmental impact." (Dacko, 2008)
- •Also called eco-marketing, eco-centric marketing, environmental marketing, environmentally responsible marketing, responsible marketing or sustainable marketing
- Appeals to environmentally conscious consumers



Positioning on Corporate Social Responsibility

- Achievable via Social Marketing:
 - "Marketing concerned with influence on the voluntary behaviour of individuals and the promotion of personal and societal welfare." (Dacko, 2008)
- •Also called idea marketing, responsible marketing, social idea marketing, social cause marketing or socially responsible marketing
- Emphasises behavioural change interventions where consumers act primarily out of self-interest



Positioning on Corporate Social Responsibility

- Achievable via Ethical Marketing:
 - "Marketing concerned with conformance to morally acceptable standards of conduct." (Dacko, 2008)
- Also called responsible marketing or sociomarketing
- Emphasises evaluations of marketing decisions and outcomes from an ethical standpoint as opposed to one of simple legality
- •Influenced by the values, attitudes, and beliefs of marketing decision makers



We care for people and planet

Positioning on Corporate Social Responsibility

• Achievable via Cause-Related Marketing:

"A marketing approach whereby an organisation associates itself publicly with a particular cause, demonstrating support for it through activity that may include the donation of time, money, or expertise." (Dacko, 2008)

- Also called cause marketing or social cause marketing
- Broadly co-aligned with corporate philanthropy but can also be based on pure commercial gain
- Can enhance image among current and potential customers



Positioning on Corporate Social Responsibility

- Achievable via Macromarketing:
 - "Marketing focused on issues relating to the broader environmental influences on societies and economies." (Dacko, 2008)
- •Quality of life, societal well-being, and sustainable consumption receive primary focus in terms of how marketing-led actions influence current and future levels
- Perspective assists with considering the longer-term consequences of marketing actions

Positioning on Corporate Social Responsibility

- May or may not require **Demarketing**:
 - "Marketing aimed at discouraging customer demand." (Dacko, 2008)
- •Involves the application of marketing principles to curtail purchase and use of particular products and services considered undesirable from a societal perspective
 - Undesirable due to scarcity in supply
 - Undesirable due to spillover effects

Requires a deep understanding of consumer behaviour



Yet, Marketing Management Orientations Vary

- "An organisation's conceptualisation of the way that marketing should be managed to achieve its organisational goals." (Dacko, 2008)
- Five distinct philosophies: product concept, production concept, selling concept, marketing concept, and the societal marketing concept:

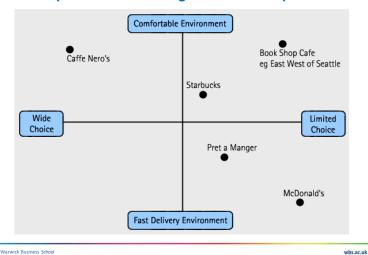
"the view that the organisation should determine the wants and needs of a firm's target market and satisfy customers more effectively and efficiently than competitors in a way that considers, company, consumer, and societal interests and ultimately, seeks to maintain or improve the well-being of consumers and society."

CSR: A Summary

- CSR-based marketing strategies and capabilities represent new kinds of resources for positioning
- Reflecting behavioural norms established by buyers is increasingly mandatory
- **Openness and transparency increasingly expected**
- Failure to conform or exceed "standards of behaviour" may undermine strategic positioning
- **Company beliefs increasingly reflect societal values**
- CSR can be considered a critical dimension of new business models

Perceptual Maps

Using a <u>Perceptual Map</u> to determine competitive Position: Eg. Coffee Marketplace



- Map on attributes which matter to customers
- How congested is your "position"
- Not all gaps offer potential value propositions
- Should we launch a coffee shop which offers wide choice and a fast delivery environment?

Brand Positioning Exercise

Try to create a perceptual map using two key dimensions valued by customers for one of the following:

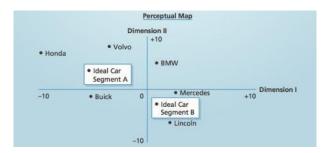
- Toothpaste
- Luxury fashion brands
- Healthy meal deliveries

Creation of Perceptual Maps

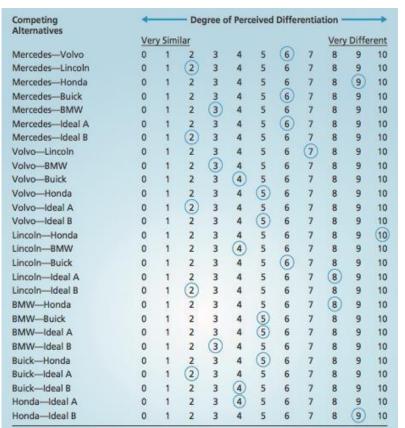
- @ In practice, both <u>qualitative</u> and <u>quantitative methods</u> are used.
 - ► Qualitative Focus Groups
 - ► Quantitative Multidimensional Scaling techniques

@ Once the positions are identified, decisions are made to either <u>support the current position</u> or <u>reposition</u> the brand

Questionnaire Example – MDS (Multidimensional Scaling) for Positioning



A business can use a variety of multidimensional scaling programs to create a perceptual map, such as the one shown above. In this example, interbrand differentiation is graphed in two dimensions.



Discussion

- What is the positioning of Tesla?
- Which markets is it targeting?
- Is the positioning the same globally?
- What challenges does it face in maintaining this positioning strategy?

Strategic Positioning: A Summary

- Firm's strategic positioning and assets and competencies for growth must be assessed relative to each opportunity
- The challenge: Developing and pursuing initiatives to strengthen the firm's strategic positioning and grow