

MARKETING AND RESEARCH

Lecture Title: Marketing Principles and Theories



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Date: 31.10.2023

Lecture summary

- Understand marketing principles.
- Different marketing tools and models to evaluate the market.
 - Marketing Mix
 - MOST analyses
 - The Black Box model
 - SWOT analyses
 - PESTEL
 - Porter's 5 Forces
 - Ansoff Matrix
 - STP Marketing



Marketing Principles

The principles of marketing are agreed-upon marketing ideas that businesses use for an effective marketing strategy. They are the principles upon which we build product promotion strategies. We can use the marketing principles for the effective promotion of either goods or services.

The principles – targeting, engagement, conversion, retention, and analysis – provide a roadmap for developing effective strategies that drive results.

For an effective strategy there are various marketing models and tools available.

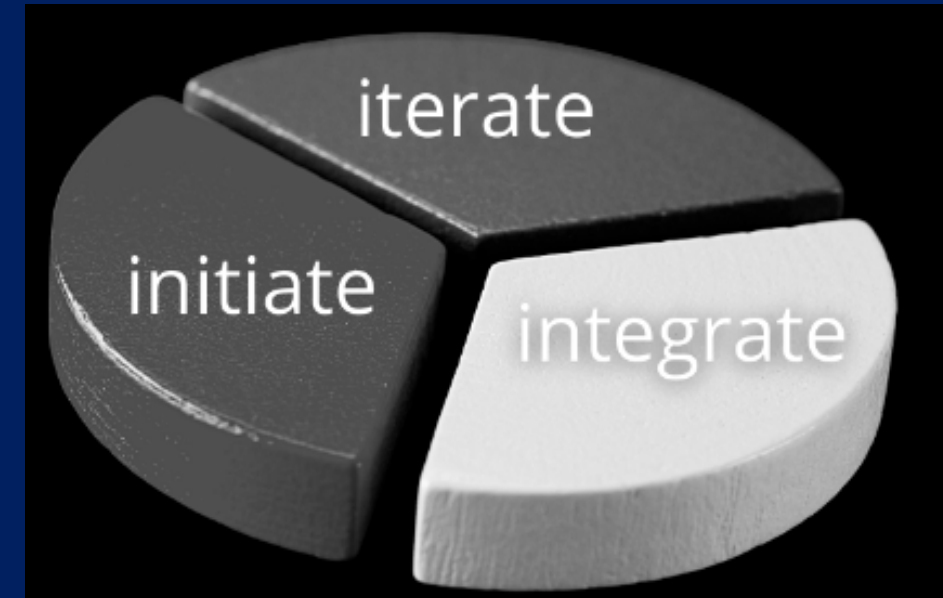


Digital Marketing-3i Principles

The principles are designed to get you to think about a digital marketing strategy or campaign from start to finish. This helps marketers ensure they are hitting key targets, reflecting on what worked, and understanding what requires refinement.
(DMI)

- **Initiate**

The initiate principle of digital marketing states that the customer is the starting and finishing point for all digital activities. The core of this principle can be summed up as: 'Let the customer decide'.



Digital Marketing-3i Principles

- **Iterate**

Iterate emphasizes the importance of tweaking a digital marketing campaign in response to user interaction. In short, the more iterations undertaken, the more effective the campaign becomes as you seek to adjust and scale based on feedback, customer engagement, and data.

- **Integrate**

The integrate principle is about taking your efforts across digital channels to drive an outcome that is greater than the individual channels on their own. This also involves integrating both digital and any traditional marketing efforts in a unified way into your overall marketing campaign strategy.



Evolving Marketing Mix



7 Ps of the Marketing Mix

Products/ Service	Promotion	Price	Place	People	Process	Physical Evidence
what you offer your audience/ customers including products, service, deeds, processes and performance	the strategy tools and tactics that you use to inform, engage, motivate and move to act.	what your audience/ customers pay for a product or service	where you are seen and engage with audience/ customers	those who engage with your audience on your behalf, those who deliver the service, are the service	how you deliver your product/ service with min cost and max quality through the customer experience	evidence of brand and mix, physical (and intangible) cues of a reliable brand and a quality customer experience

McCarthy's 4Ps
1960

Booms & Bitner's 7Ps
1981

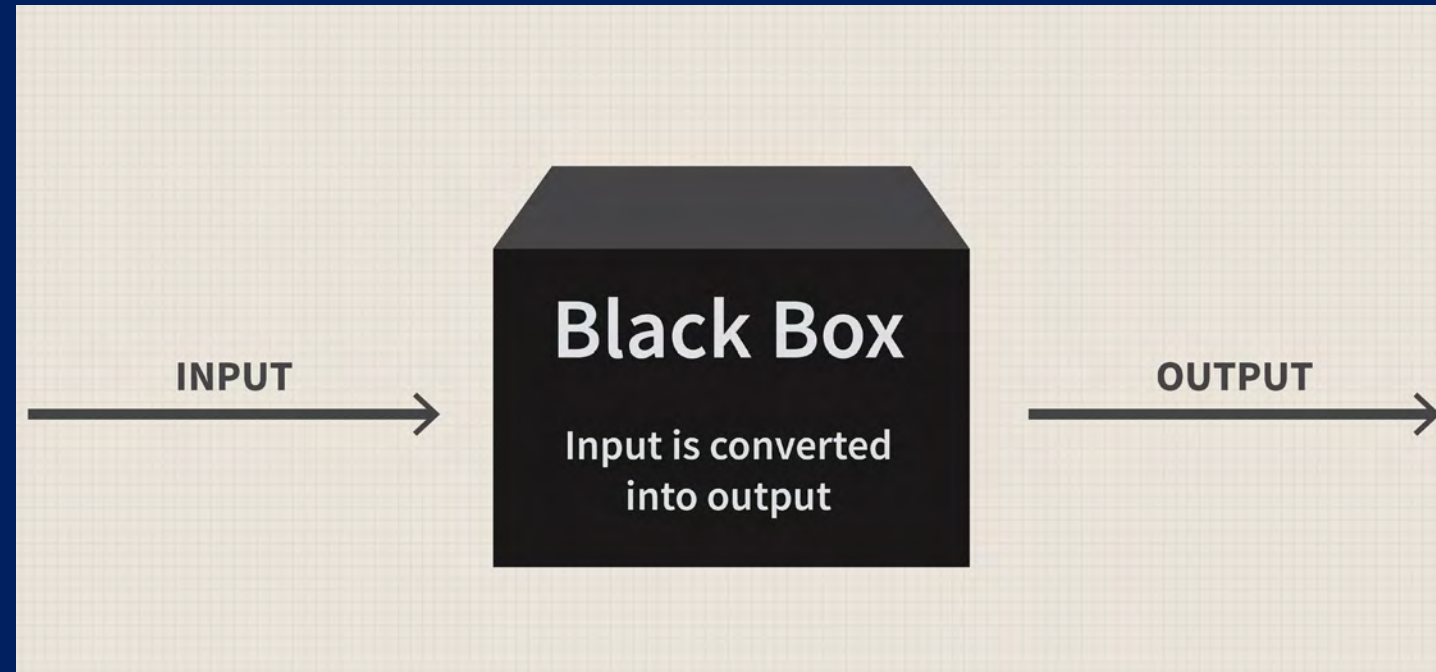
MOST Analysis



The Black Box model

➤ The black box model shows the interaction of stimuli, consumer characteristics, decision process and consumer responses. It can be distinguished between interpersonal stimuli (between people) or intrapersonal stimuli (within people).

➤ The black box model is related to the black box theory of behaviorism, where the focus is not set on the processes inside a consumer, but the relation between the stimuli and the response of the consumer.



What is Consumer Behavior?

Routine Purchases

Impulse Buying

Costly Purchases

**"Absolutely not!
You will not take
me to school in
that thing!"**

Many children today tell their parents what car to buy.

The study of activities related to the purchase, use, and disposal of goods and services

STIMULI
EXTERNAL FACTORS

Marketing Mix

Product
Price
Place
Promotion

Environmental

Economic
Technological
Political
Cultural
Demographic
Situational

BLACK BOX
(BUYER'S MIND)
INTERNAL FACTORS

Consumer Characteristics

Beliefs/Attitudes
Values
Knowledge
Motives
Perceptions
Lifestyle

Decision-Making Process

Problem solving
Information search
Alternate evaluation
Purchase
Post purchase
Evaluation

RESPONSES

Purchase

Product
Brand
Source
Amount
Method of Payment

No Purchase

What does affect you while you are
taking decision to purchase any good?



S

WEAKNESSES

O

THREATS

STRENGTHS

W

OPPORTUNITIES

T

Strengths and Weakness form a basis for **INTERNAL** analysis

- By examining strengths, you can discover untapped potential or identify distinct competencies that helped you succeed in the past.
- By examining weaknesses, you can identify gaps in performance, vulnerabilities, and erroneous assumptions about existing strategies.



Key Questions for Managers in Internal Analysis

How do we assemble **bundles** of Resources, Capabilities and Core Competencies to create **VALUE** for customers?

And...

Will environmental changes make our core competencies obsolete?

Are substitutes available for our core competencies?

Are our core competencies easily imitated?



SWOT Analysis - Weaknesses

- ★ A Weakness (Competitive Deficiency)
 - ↳ Is something a firm lacks or does poorly (in comparison to others) or a condition that puts it at a competitive disadvantage in the marketplace.
- ★ Types of Weaknesses:
 - ↳ Inferior skills, expertise, or intellectual capital
 - ↳ Deficiencies in physical, organizational, or intangible assets
 - ↳ Missing or competitively inferior capabilities in key areas



SWOT Analysis – Strengths & Examples

- **A loyal customer base for a small business:** small businesses are particularly fragile, especially in volatile markets. That's why having a loyal customer base is a big strength for a small business — they can push through difficult conditions and will always have a group of people willing to support them.
- **Lots of capital for a country:** having lots of finances is always a plus. A healthy financial situation allows countries to take bigger risks and survive tougher conditions, both of which are beneficial in every regard.
- **Premium quality for a handmade product:** if a product is of high quality, it's bound to receive more sales, and do so in a part of the market which offers larger margins.



SWOT Analysis - Opportunities

Characteristics of Market Opportunities:

- An absolute “**must pursue**” market
 - Represents much potential but is hidden in “fog of the future.”
- A marginally interesting market
 - Presents high risk and questionable profit potential.
- An unsuitable\mismatched market
 - Is best avoided as the firm’s strengths are not matched to market factors.



SWOT Analysis - Threats

- Types of Threats:
 - Normal course-of-business threats
 - Sudden-death (survival) threats
- Considering Threats:
 - Identify the threats to the firm's future prospects.
 - Evaluate what strategic actions can be taken to neutralize or lessen their impact



SWOT Analysis

Simply making lists of a company's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats is not enough; the payoff from SWOT analysis comes from the conclusions about a company's situation and the implications for strategy improvement that flow from the four lists.

Basing a company's strategy on its most competitively valuable strengths gives the company its best chance for market success.



Group Task

- Select an organisation that you are familiar with – 10 mins.
- Carry out a SWOT analysis on the selected organisation – 20 mins.
- Apply the opportunity approach on the selected organisation – 10 mins





Undergraduate Diploma in Digital Marketing

PESTEL

PESTEL analysis is another tool that helps to understand how the market works. By monitoring opportunities and threats to its operations and markets, the company can anticipate the evolution of the environment and thus ensure the sustainability of its operations.



Porter's 5 forces

A model that covers five separate threat factors that can impact business growth.

- The intensity of the competitive landscape;
- Level of supplier power;
- Buyer's entry/exit costs;
- The threat of substitute products;
- Access to the market for new entrants



Porter's 5 forces

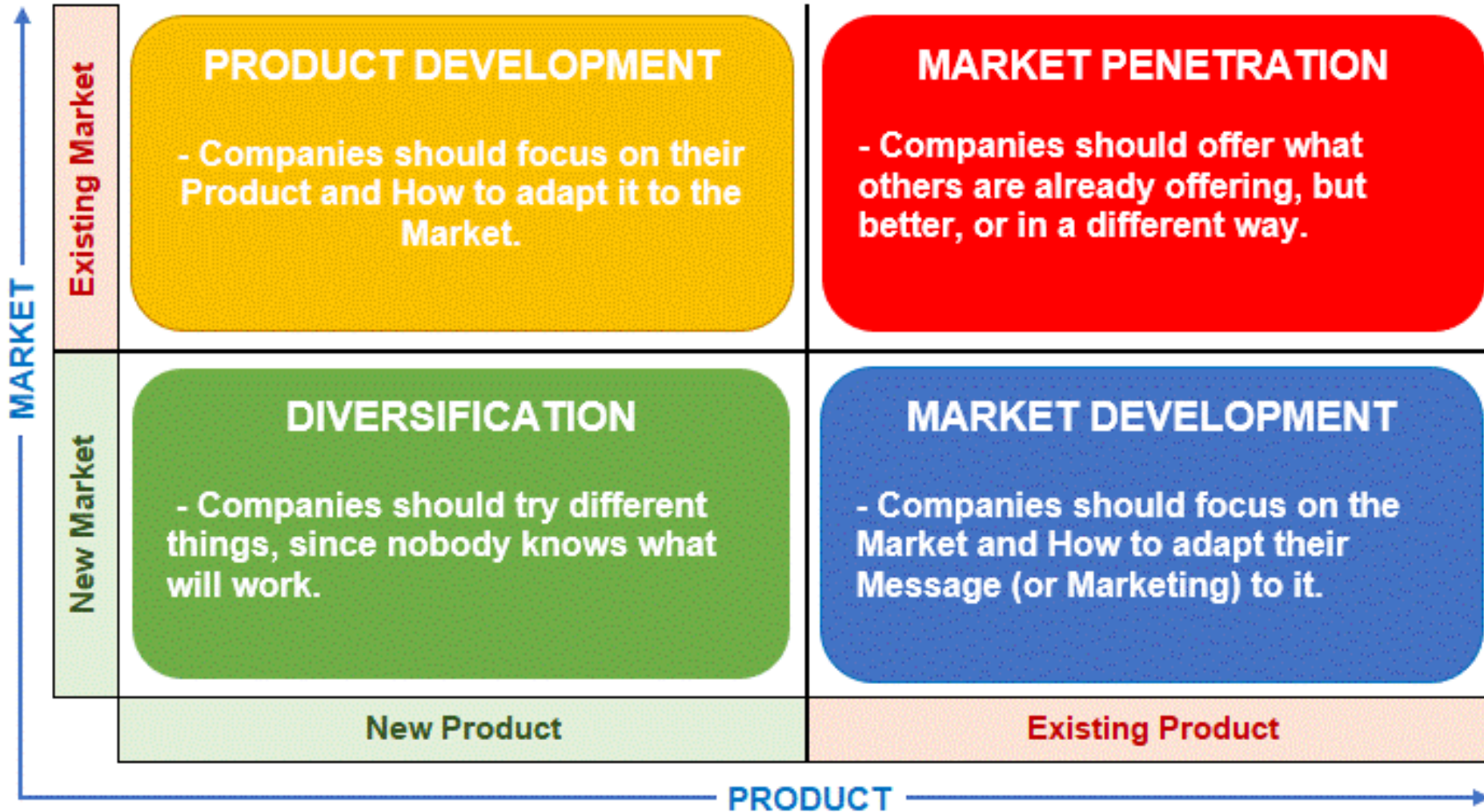
The first thing to investigate is how intense the competition is within your niche. The key insights you should gather at this stage are:

- The competition level within the marketplace;
- Key competitors;
- A clear understanding of your competitive strategy.



Ansoff Matrix

Ansoff Matrix proposed by *Consuunt*



STP marketing

Market Segmentation

- Identify basis for segmentation
- Determine important characteristics of each market segment



Market Targeting

- Evaluate potential and commercial attractiveness of each segments
- Select one or more segments

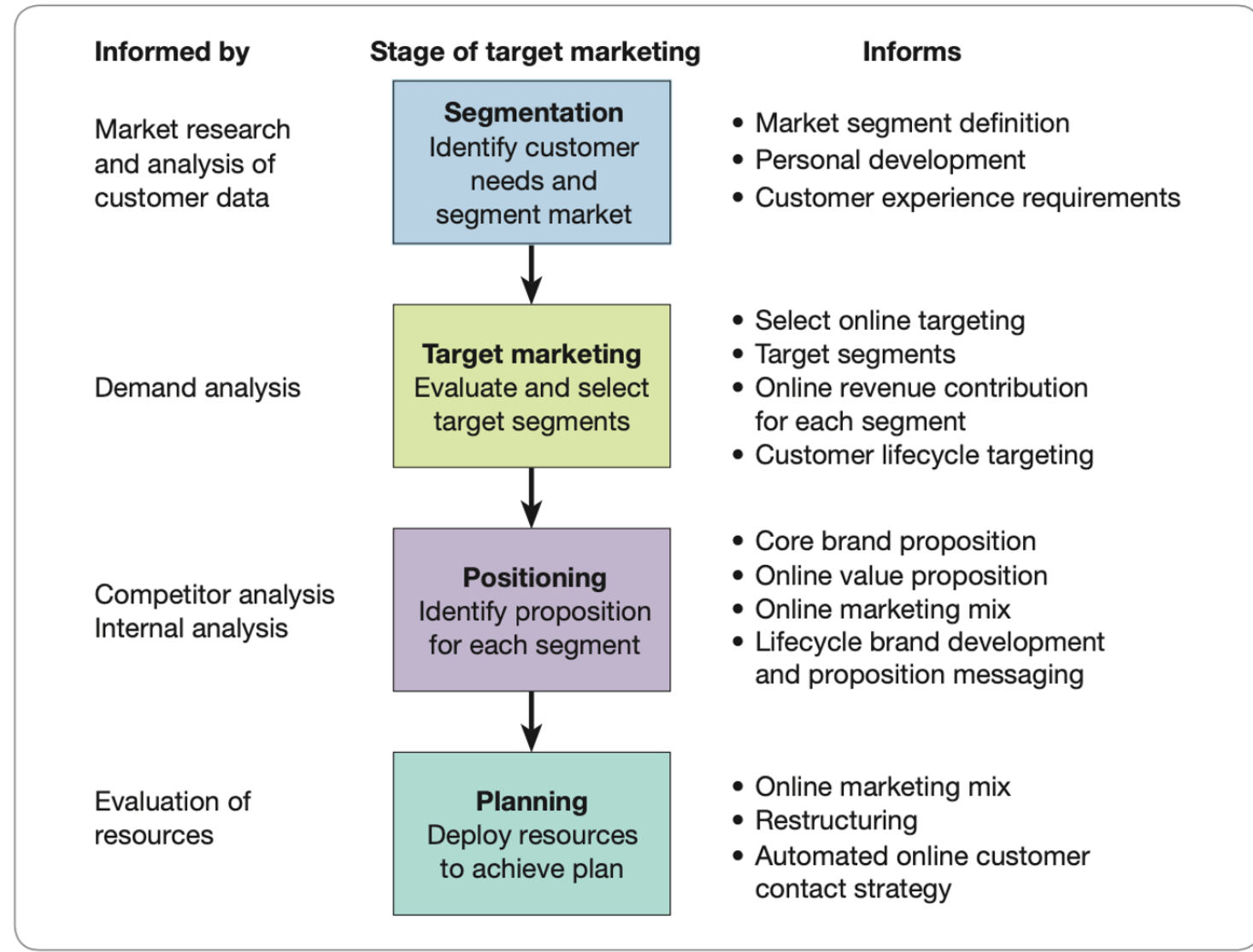


Product Positioning

- Develop detailed product positioning for selected segments
- Develop a marketing mix for each selected segment

Applying STP to digital communications

Figure 4.10 Stages in target marketing strategy development



How to use STP marketing?

The needs of each segment are the same, so marketing messages should be designed for each segment to emphasize relevant benefits and features required rather than one size fits all for all customer types. This approach is more efficient, delivering the right mix to the same group of people, rather than a scattergun approach.



Any Questions?

