

# Chapter 1 Marketing: Creating and Capturing Customer Value

## Creating and Capturing Customer Value

## **Topic Outline**

- What Is Marketing?
- Understand the Marketplace and Customer Needs
- Designing a Customer-Driven Marketing Strategy
- Preparing an Integrated Marketing Plan and Program
- Building Customer Relationships
- Capturing Value from Customers
- The Changing Marketing Landscape



## What Is Marketing?

Marketing is a process by which companies create value for customers and build strong customer relationships to capture value from customers in return



## What Is Marketing?

#### **The Marketing Process**





**Customer Needs, Wants, and Demands** 

## Needs

- States of deprivation
  - Physical—food, clothing, warmth, safety
  - Social—belonging and affection
  - •Individual—knowledge and self-expression

## Wants

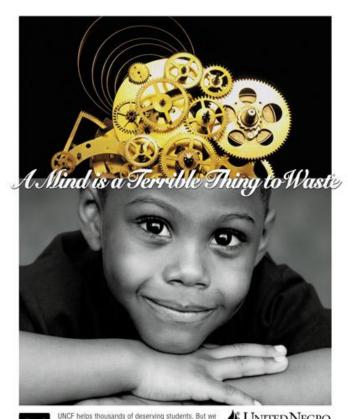
 Form that needs take as they are shaped by culture and individual personality



**Demands** 

Wants backed by buying power

- Market offerings are some combination of products, services, information, or experiences offered to a market to satisfy a need or want
- Marketing myopia is focusing only on existing wants and losing sight of underlying consumer needs







Customer Value and Satisfaction Expectations



#### **Customers**

Value and satisfaction

## **Marketers**

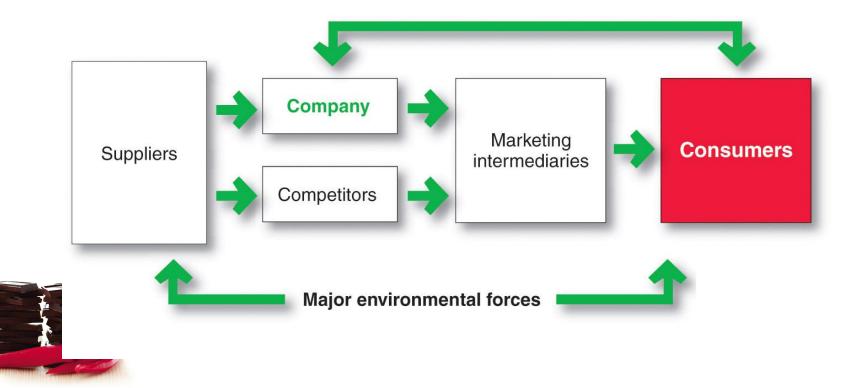
Set the right level of expectations
 Not too high or low



**Exchange** is the act of obtaining a desired object from someone by offering something in return



Markets are the set of actual and potential buyers of a product



Marketing management is the art and science of choosing target markets and building profitable relationships with them

- What customers will we serve?
- How can we best serve these customers?



**Selecting Customers to Serve** 

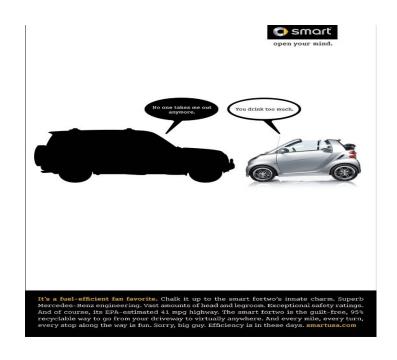
Market segmentation refers to dividing the markets into segments of customers

**Target marketing** refers to which segments to go after



**Choosing a Value Proposition** 

Value proposition
Set of benefits or
values a company
promises to deliver to
customers to satisfy
their needs





**Marketing Management Orientations** 

Production concept

Product concept

Selling concept

Marketing concept

Societal concept

**Marketing Management Orientations** 

**Production concept** is the idea that consumers will favor products that are available or highly affordable



#### **Marketing Management Orientations**

Product concept is the idea that consumers will favor products that offer the most quality, performance, and features.

Organization should therefore devote its energy to making continuous product improvements.

**Marketing Management Orientations** 

**Selling concept** is the idea that consumers will not buy enough of the firm's products unless it undertakes a large scale selling and promotion effort



**Marketing Management Orientations** 







idea that achieving organizational goals depends on knowing the needs and wants of the target markets and delivering the desired satisfactions better than competitors do

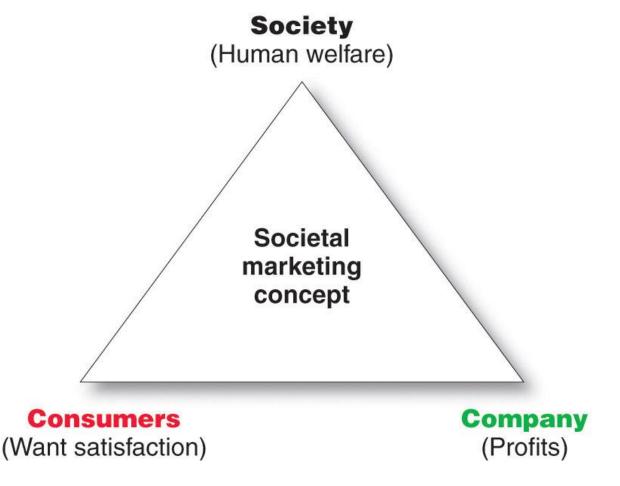
**Copyright © 2012 Pearson Education, Inc. Publishing as Prentice Hall** 

## **Marketing Management Orientations**



Societal marketing concept is the idea that a company should make good marketing decisions by considering consumers' wants, the company's requirements, consumers' long-term interests, and society's long-run interests





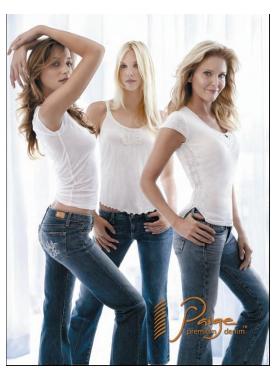
# Preparing an Integrated Marketing Plan and Program

The marketing mix: set of tools (four Ps) the firm uses to implement its marketing strategy. It includes product, price, promotion, and place.

## Integrated marketing program:

comprehensive plan that communicates and delivers the intended value to chosen customers.

## **Customer Relationship Management (CRM)**



 The overall process of building and maintaining profitable customer relationships by delivering superior customer value and satisfaction



## Relationship Building Blocks: Customer Value and Satisfaction

## **Customer- perceived value**

 The difference between total customer value and total customer cost

## **Customer** satisfaction

 The extent to which a product's perceived performance matches a buyer's expectations



**Customer Relationship Levels and Tools** 

Basic Relationships

Full Partnerships



## The Changing Nature of Customer Relationships

- Relating with more carefully selected customers uses selective relationship management to target fewer, more profitable customers
- Relating more deeply and interactively by incorporating more interactive two way relationships through blogs, Websites, online communities and social networks



## The Changing Nature of Customer Relationships

## **Customer-managed relationships**

Marketing relationships in which customers, empowered by today's new digital technologies, interact with companies and with each other to shape their relationships with brands.



Partner relationship management involves working closely with partners in other company departments and outside the company to jointly bring greater value to customers



## **Partner Relationship Management**

- Partners inside the company is every function area interacting with customers
  - Electronically
  - Cross-functional teams
- Partners outside the company is how marketers connect with their suppliers, channel partners, and competitors by developing partnerships



## **Partner Relationship Management**

- Supply chain is a channel that stretches from raw materials to components to final products to final buyers
- Supply chain management



## **Creating Customer Loyalty and Retention**

 Customer lifetime value is the value of the entire stream of purchases that the

customer would make over a lifetime of patronage





**Growing Share of Customer** 

**Share of customer** is the portion of the customer's purchasing that a company gets in its product categories



# Customer equity is the total combined customer lifetime values of all of the company's customers





## **Building Customer Equity**

- Right relationships with the right customers involves treating customers as assets that need to be managed and maximized
- Different types of customers require different relationship management strategies



# The Changing Marketing Landscape

#### **Uncertain Economic Environment**

- New consumer frugality
- Marketers focus on value for the customer





# The Changing Marketing Landscape

## **Digital Age**

- People are connected continuously to people and information worldwide
- Marketers have great new tools to communicate with customers
- Internet + mobile communication devices creates environment for online marketing



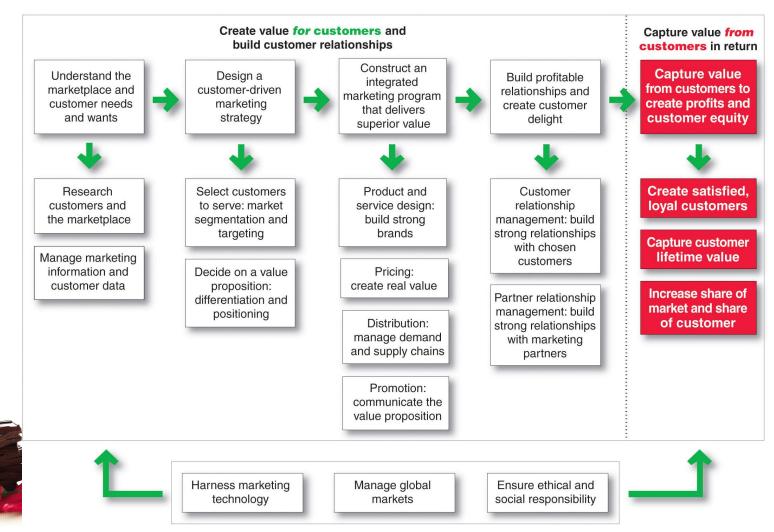
# The Changing Marketing Landscape

- Rapid Globalization
- Sustainable Marketing
- Not-for-Profit Marketing





# So, What Is Marketing? Pulling It All Together



This work is protected by United States copyright laws and is provided solely for the use of instructors in teaching their courses and assessing student learning. Dissemination or sale of any part of this work (including on the World Wide Web) will destroy the integrity of the work and is not permitted. The work and materials from it should never be made available to students except by instructors using the accompanying text in their classes. All recipients of this work are expected to abide by these restrictions and to honor the intended pedagogical purposes and the needs of other instructors who rely on these materials.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher. Printed in the United States of America.



Copyright © 2012 Pearson Education, Inc. Publishing as Prentice Hall