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Week 9



Product Characteristics and Classifications



Product

- Product is a key element in the market offering
- Market leaders generally offer product and services of superior quality that provide unsurpassed customer value



- Product is anything that can be offered to a market to satisfy a want or need
- Product → Physical goods, services, experiences, events, persons, places, properties, organizations, information, ideas



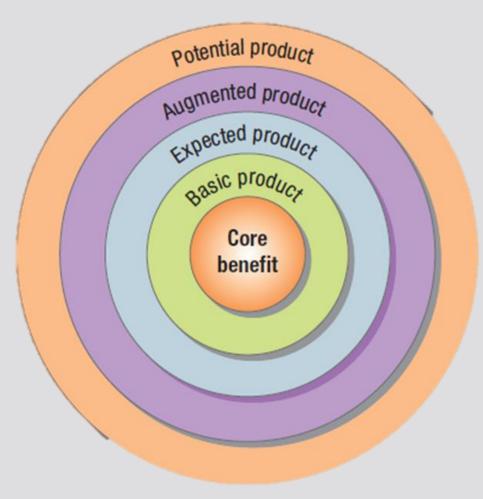
Components of the market offering

Value-based Prices

Attractiveness of the market offering

Product Features and Quality Services Mix and Quality

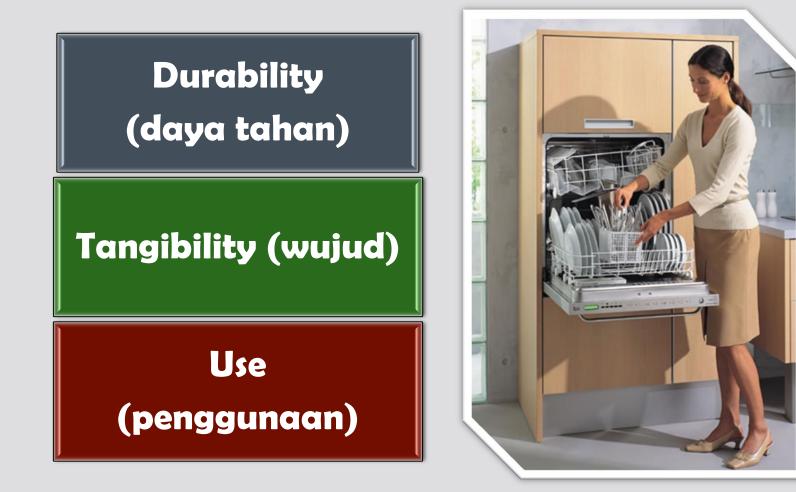
PRODUCT LEVELS: The Customer Value Hierarchy



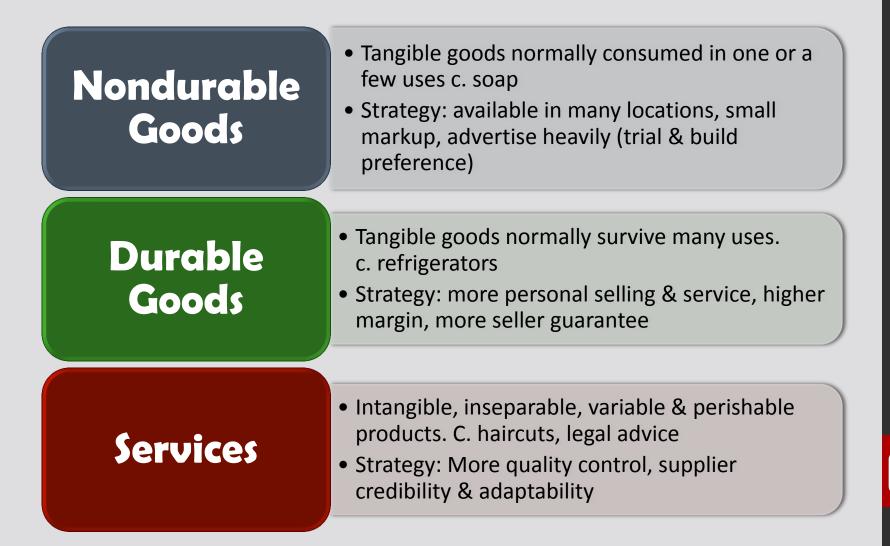
Case: A Hotel Guest

- Core benefit: Service or benefit the customer is really buying
 - → Rest and Sleep
- Basic Product
 - ➔ Hotel Room includes a bed, bathroom, towels, desk, dresser and a closet
- Expected product : a set of attributes and conditions buyers normally expect
 - → clean bed, fresh towel, working lamps, a relative degree of quiet
- Augmented Product: > customers expectations
 - → flower, free meals
- **Potential Product** Companies distinguish their offering

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION



Durability and Tangibility



Use:

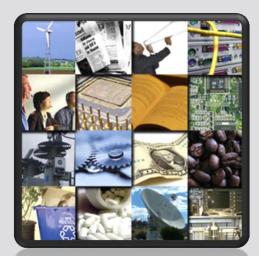
Consumer Goods Classification

Convenience Goods	Shopping Goods		
 > Buy frequently & immediately > Low priced > Many purchase locations > Includes: Staple goods Impulse goods Emergency goods 	 > Buy less frequently > Gather product information > Fewer purchase locations > Compare for: Suitability & Quality Price & Style i.e. appliances 		
Specialty Goods	Unsought Goods		
 > Special purchase efforts > Unique characteristics > Brand identification > Few purchase locations i.e. cars, photographic equipment 	 New innovations Products consumers don't want to think about Require much advertising & personal selling C. life insurance, cemetery plots 		

Use:

Industrial Goods Classification





Goods that enter the manufacturer's product completely i.e. cotton, crude petroleum, wires, tires

Capital items

Long-lasting goods that facilitate developing or managing the finished product.

i.e: factories, generators, elevators

Supplies/business services

Short-term goods and services that facilitate developing or managing the finished product.

i.e: paint, writing paper, coal

Product and Service Differentiation



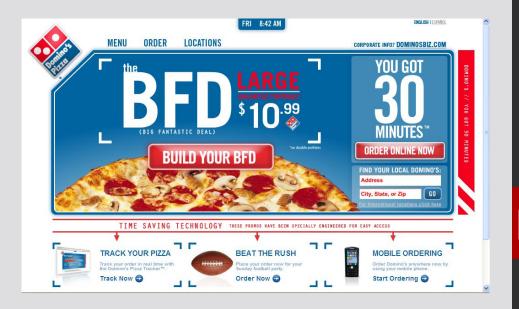
Product Differentiation

- Product form
- Features
- Customization
- Performance
- Conformance
- Durability
- Reliability
- Repairability
- Style



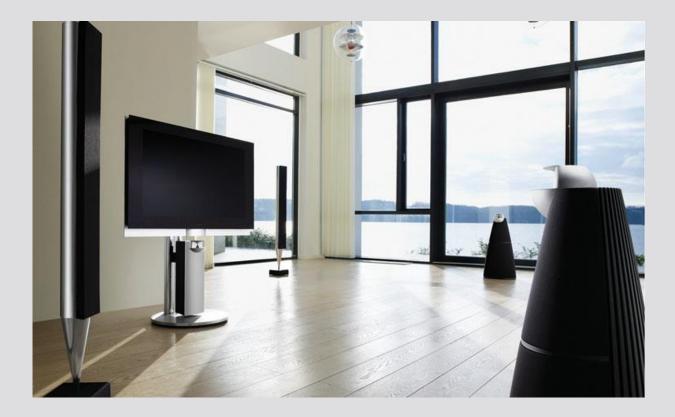
Service Differentiation

- Ordering ease
- Delivery
- Installation
- Customer training
- Customer consulting
- Maintenance and repair
- Returns



Design Differentiation

Design is the totality of features that affect how a product looks, feels, and functions to a consumer. Design offers functional and aesthetic benefits and appeals to both our rational and emotional sides



Product and Brand Relationships



The Product Hierarchy

- Need family—The core need that underlies the existence of a product family. i.e security.
- 2. Product family—All the product classes that can satisfy a core need with reasonable effectiveness. i.e: savings and income.
- **3. Product class**—A group of products within the product family recognized as having a **certain functional** coherence, also known as a product category. i.e financial instruments.
- **4. Product line**—A group of products within a product class that are closely related because they **perform a similar function**, are sold to the same customer groups, are marketed through the same outlets or channels, or fall within given price ranges. A product line may consist of different brands, or a single family brand, or individual brand that has been line extended. i.e life insurance.
- Product type—A group of items within a product line that share one of several possible forms of the product. i.e: term life insurance.
- 6. Item (also called *stock-keeping unit* or *product variant*)—A distinct unit within a brand or product line distinguishable by size, price, appearance, or some other attribute. i.e Prudential renewable term life insurance.

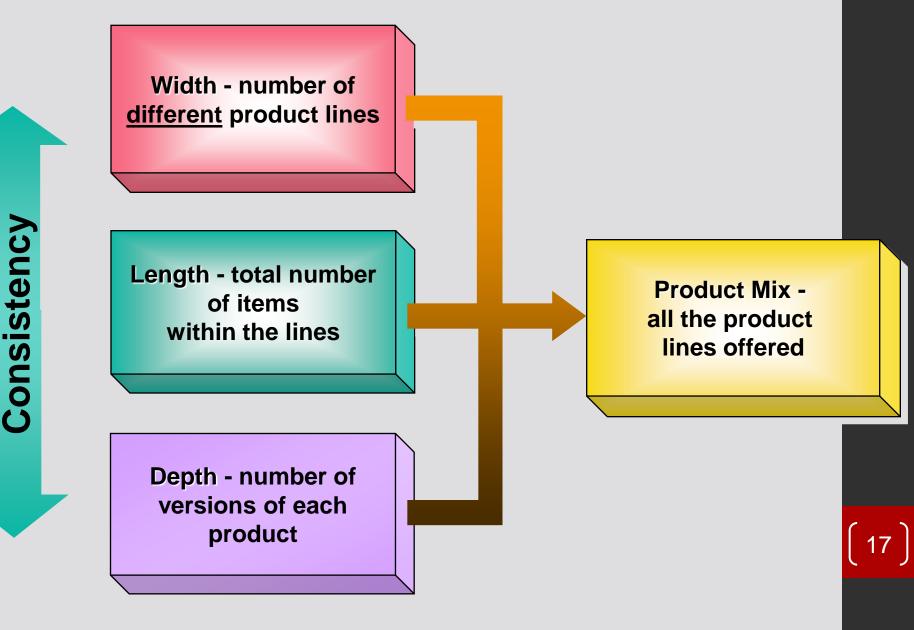
Product Systems and Mixes

- A **product system** is a group of diverse but related items that function in a compatible manner.
- A product mix (also called a product assortment) is the set of all products and items a particular seller offers for sale. Consists of various product line.

A company's product mix has a certain width, length, depth, and consistency.

- The *width* of a product mix refers to how many different product lines the company carries.
- The *length* of a product mix refers to the total number of items in the mix.
- The *depth* of a product mix refers to how many variants are offered of each product in the line.
- The *consistency* of the product mix describes how closely related the various product lines are in end use, production requirements, distribution channels, or some other way.

PRODUCT MIX DECISIONS

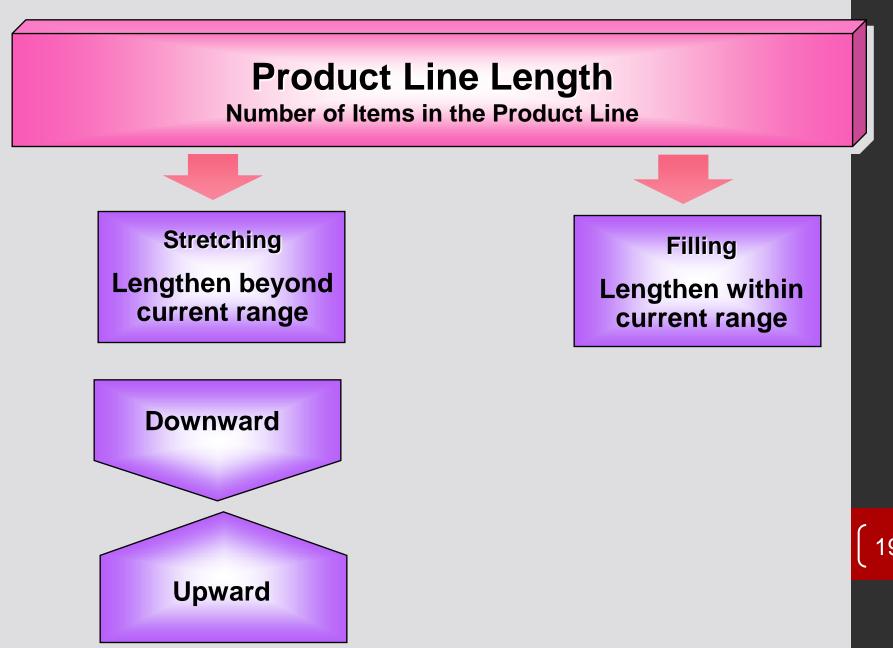




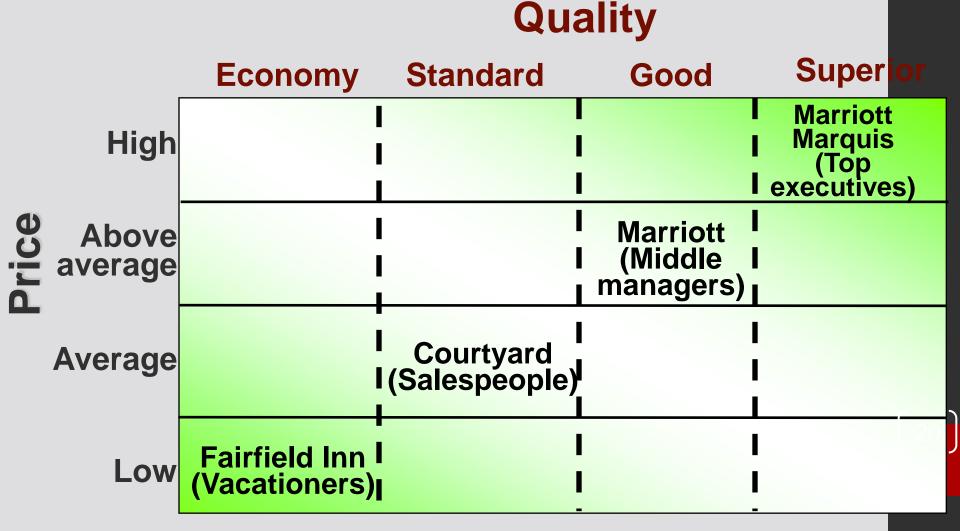
Product-Mix Width and Product-Line Length for Procter& Gamble Products

	Product-Mix Width					
	Detergents	Toothpaste	Disposable Bar Soap	Diapers	Paper Tissue	
PRODUCT- LINE LENGTH	lvory Snow	Gleem (1952)	lvory (1879)	Pampers (1961)	Charmin (1928)	
	(1930)	Crest (1955)				
	-		Kirk's	Luvs	Puffs	
	Dreft (1933)		(1885)	(1976)	(1960)	
			Lava		Banner	
	Tide (1946)		(1893)		(1982)	
			Camay		Summit	
	Cheer (1950)		(1926)		(1992)	

Product Line Length



Two-Way Product-Line Stretch: Marriott Hotels



Product Mix Pricing

- PRODUCT LINE PRICING
- OPTIONAL-FEATURE PRICING
- CAPTIVE-PRODUCT PRICING
- TWO-PART PRICING
- BY-PRODUCT PRICING
- PRODUCT-BUNDLING PRICING

Co-Branding and Ingredient Branding

CO-BRANDING (dual branding or brand bundling)

- Marketers often combine their products with products from other companies in various ways.
- i.e General Electric and Hitachi light bulbs in Japan

INGREDIENT BRANDING

- It creates brand equity for materials, components, or parts that are necessarily contained within other branded products.
- i.e DuPont: Corian[®] solid-surface material, for use in markets ranging from apparel to aerospace. Many, such as Tyvek[®] house wrap, Teflon[®] non-stick coating, and Kevlar[®] fiber.

Packaging

Packaging includes all the activities of designing and producing the container for a product

Factors Contributing to the Emphasis on Packaging:

- Self-service
- Consumer affluence
- Company/brand image
- Innovation opportunity



Labeling

Nutrition Facts Serving Size ½ cup (114g) Servings Per Container 4 Amount Per Serving Calories 90 Calories from Fat 30					
% Daily Value*					
Total Fat 3g	5%				
Saturated Fat 0g	0%				
Cholesterol Omg	0%				
Sodium 300mg	13%				
Total Carbohydrate 13g	4%				
Dietary Fiber 3g	12%				
Sugars 3g					
Protein 3g					
Vitamin A 80% • Vitami	in C 60%				
Calcium 4% Iron 4	%				
* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs: Calories: 2,000 2,500					
Total Fat Less than 65g	BOg				
Sat Fat Less than 20g	25g				
Cholesterol Less than 300mg Sodium Less than 2.400mg	300mg				
Sodium Less than 2,400mg Total Carbohydrate 300g	2,400mg 375g				
Dietary Fiber 25g	30g				
Calories per gram: Fat 9 • Carbohydrate 4 • Protein 4					

Identifies

Grades

Describes

Promotes

Warranties and Guarantees

• Warranties are formal statements of expected product performance by the manufacturer.

Products under warranty can be returned to the manufacturer or designated repair center for repair, replacement, or refund.

Many sellers offer either general or specific guarantees.
 A company such as Procter & Gamble promises general or complete satisfaction without being more specific—"If you are not satisfied for any reason, return for replacement, exchange, or refund."

A. T. Cross guarantees its Cross pens and pencils for life. The customer mails the pen to A. T. Cross (mailers are provided at stores), and the pen is repaired or replaced at no charge.

THANK YOU!!!

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