



# How do I create a Marketing Strategy?

## Introduction

Developing a marketing strategy is vital for any business. Without one, your efforts to attract customers are likely to be haphazard and inefficient.

The focus of your strategy should be to make sure that your products and services meet customer needs and that you develop long-term and profitable relationships with those customers. To achieve this, you will need to create a flexible strategy that can respond to changes in customer perceptions and demand. It may also help you identify whole new markets that you can successfully target.

The purpose of your marketing strategy should be to identify and then communicate the benefits of your business offering to your target market.

Once you have created and implemented your strategy, monitor its effectiveness and make any adjustments required to maintain its success.

This guide helps you identify which customers to focus on and your key objectives in reaching them. It explains what to include in your marketing strategy and how it can be used as the basis for effective action.

## Key elements of a successful marketing strategy

One of the key elements of a successful marketing strategy is the acknowledgment that your existing and potential customers will fall into particular groups or segments, characterised by their 'needs'. Identifying these groups and their needs through market research, and then addressing those needs more successfully than your competitors, should be the focus of your strategy.

You can then create a marketing strategy that makes the most of your strengths and matches them to the needs of the customers you want to target. For example, if a particular group of customers is looking for quality first and foremost, then any marketing activity aimed at them should draw attention to the high quality of your products or service.

Once this has been completed, decide on the best marketing activity that will ensure your target market know about the products or services you offer, and why they meet their needs.

This could be achieved through various forms of advertising, exhibitions, public relations initiatives, internet activity and by creating an effective 'point of sale' strategy if you rely on others to actually sell your products. Limit your activities to those methods you think will work best, to avoid spreading your budget too thinly.

A key element often overlooked is that of monitoring and evaluating how effective your strategy has been. This control element not only helps you see how the strategy is performing in practice, it can also help inform your future marketing strategy. A simple approach is to ask each new customer how they heard about your business.

Once you have decided on your marketing strategy, draw up a marketing plan to set out how you intend to execute and evaluate the success of that strategy. The plan should be constantly reviewed and, if necessary, updated so you can respond quickly to changes in customer needs and attitudes in your industry and in the broader economic climate.

## Understanding your strengths and weaknesses

Your strategy must take account of how your business' strengths and weaknesses will affect your marketing.

Begin your marketing strategy document with an honest and rigorous SWOT analysis, looking at your strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. It is a good idea to conduct some market research on your existing customers at this point, as it will help you to build a more honest picture of your reputation in the marketplace.

Strengths could include:

- personal and flexible customer service
- special features or benefits that your product offers
- specialist knowledge or skills

Weaknesses could include:

- limited financial resources
- lack of an established reputation
- inefficient accounting systems

Opportunities could include:

- increased demand from a particular market sector
- using the internet to reach new markets
- new technologies that allow you to improve product quality

Threats could include:

- the emergence of a new competitor
- more sophisticated, attractive or cheaper versions of your product or service
- new legislation increasing your costs
- a downturn in the economy, reducing overall demand

Having done your analysis, you can then measure the potential effects each element may have on your marketing strategy.

For example, if new regulations will increase the cost of competing in a market where you're already weak, you might want to look for other opportunities. On the other hand, if you have a good reputation and your key competitor is struggling, the regulations might present the opportunity to push aggressively for new customers.

## Developing your Marketing Strategy

With an understanding of your business' internal strengths and weaknesses and the external opportunities and threats, you can develop a strategy that plays to your own strengths and matches them to the emerging opportunities. You can also identify your weaknesses and try to minimise them.

The next step is to draw up a detailed marketing plan that sets out the specific actions to put that strategy into practice. See our guide on how to write marketing plan.

Questions to ask yourself when developing your strategy:

- What changes are taking place in our business environment? Are these opportunities or threats?
- What are our strengths and weaknesses?
- What do I want to achieve? Set clear, realistic objectives.
- What are customers looking for? What are their needs?
- Which customers are the most profitable?
- How will I target the right potential customers? Are there groups that I can target more effectively?
- What's the best way of communicating with them?
- Could I improve my customer service? This can be a low-cost way of gaining a competitive advantage over rivals, keeping customers, boosting sales and building a good reputation.

- Could changing my products or services increase sales and profitability? Most products need to be continuously updated to maintain competitiveness.
- Could extending my product list or service provision meet existing customers' needs more effectively? Remember that selling more to existing customers is generally more cost effective than continually trying to find new ones.
- How will I price my product or service? Although prices need to be competitive, most businesses find that trying to compete on price alone is a poor strategy. What else are my customers interested in? Quality? Reliability? Efficiency? Value for money?
- What is the best way of distributing and selling my products?
- How can I best promote my products? Options may include advertising, direct marketing, exhibitions or marketing via the web.
- How can I tell if my marketing is effective? Check how your customers find out about your business. A small-scale trial can be a good way of testing a marketing strategy without committing to excessive costs.

## Tips and pitfalls

Before looking at new markets, think about how you can get the most out of your existing customer base - it's usually more economical and quicker than finding new customers.

Consider whether you can sell more to your existing customers or look at ways of improving the retention of key customers.

### Focus on the market

Your marketing strategy should:

- analyse the different needs of different groups of customers
- focus on a market niche where you can be the best
- aim to put most of your efforts into the 20 per cent of customers who provide 80 per cent of profits

### Don't forget the follow-up

- Approach a third party for feedback about your strategy - they may be able to spot any gaps or weaknesses that you can't see.
- Put your marketing strategy into effect with a marketing plan that sets out the aims, actions, dates, costs, resources and effective selling programmes.
- Measure the effectiveness of what you do. Be prepared to change things that aren't working.

### Pitfalls to avoid

- Making assumptions about what customers want.
- Ignoring the competition.
- Trying to compete on price alone.
- Relying on too few customers.
- Trying to grow too quickly.
- Becoming complacent about what you offer and failing to innovate.

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