

Category Management

#### **Course Objectives**

DEMO

- Explain What is a Category
- Define Category Management
- Explain What is Category Management
- Describe the Basic Principles of Category Management
- Explain the Components of Category Management
- Explain the Steps of Category Management Business Process
- Describe the Components of Category Role
- Describe the Components of Category Strategy
- Explain the Various Sub-category Strategies
- Explain the Steps for Category Tactics and Execution
- Describe How to Successfully Implement Category Strategy
- Explain What is a Tactogram
- Explain What are Category Captains
- List the Benefits of a Category Manager
- Describe the Important Meetings of Category Management

#### Introduction





Hazel Smith is a housewife and regularly visits her local supermarket, 'Daily Needs' to shop for groceries, vegetables and fruits.





Hazel has been thinking of going to another supermarket where she would be able to get more options of choosing various products such as of national or local brands, private label products of economy, value or premium quality or fresh or canned products.



# Super World



Her neighbor, Janet suggests another newly opened supermarket 'Super World' that is close by in their neighborhood.



# Super World



Hazel decides to give 'Super World', the new supermarket a try. Hazel visits 'Super World' for her next grocery shopping.





Hazel is delighted to find that 'Super World' stocks a wide variety of options for each product category such as food items, coffee, tea, shampoo, shaving creams, apparels, fruits, vegetables, cooking oil, cheese, butter etc.





Yes, the key difference between 'Daily Needs' and 'Super World' is that though both of them are supermarkets, 'Super World' makes a good and strong effort to cater to the needs of its customers.



'Super World' has an effective 'category management' strategy that helps to satisfy and please its customers.



On the other hand, 'Daily Needs' does not cater to the needs of its customers. It buys products and brands based on the retailer bias rather than based on customer needs and opinions.



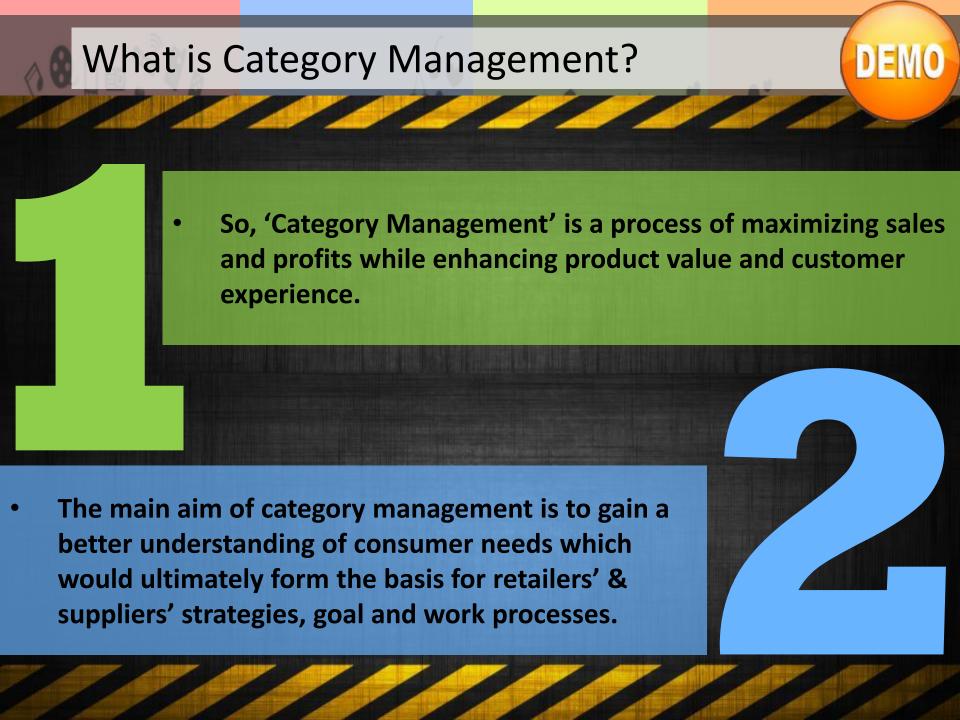
Let us learn about 'Category Management' in detail.

Category Management is a process of maximizing sales and profits while enhancing product value and customer experience. Thus, 'Category Management' is crucial for any retailer's success.



Category Management can be defined as:

"The distributor/supplier process of maximizing sales and profits while enhancing product value and customer experience by managing categories as SBUs and producing enhanced business results by focusing on delivering customer value".



### Category Management Framework

The image given below shows the overview of the category management framework.



#### **Step 1: Category Definition**



# Step 1: Category Definition

#### **Step 1: Category Definition:**

- In this step, the retailer defines the Category, that is, what products are to be included/excluded etc.
- So, the retailer has to identify a distinct, manageable group of products/services that consumers perceive to be interrelated/substitutable in order to meet consumer needs.

#### Step 4: Category Scorecard





#### **Step 4: Category Scorecard:**

 In this step, the retailer sets objectives and targets for the category.

#### Components of Category Role



The following are the various components of 'Category Role':

- Destination
  - Preferred/Routine
  - Occasional/Seasonal
  - Convenience

Let us look at each in detail.

## **Sub-category Strategies**



The table given below shows some of the sub-category strategies:

Sub-category Strategies	
<b>Category Strategies</b>	Category Strategy Objectives
Traffic building	This strategy is used to bring the consumer into the store,
	purchase from the category and from the store in general.
Transaction building	This strategy is used to increase the consumer's average
	purchase of the category.
Profit generating	This strategy is used to increase the sales of high margin
	products.
Share protecting	This strategy is used to protect the current market share of
	the store and protect the turnover of sub-categories against
	competition.
Excitement creating	This strategy is used to meet the consumer's needs by
	offering trendy and innovative products.
Image enhancing	This strategy is used to create an image of the store in the
	minds of the target consumer, in any of the domains such as:
	pricing, service, quality or assortment.

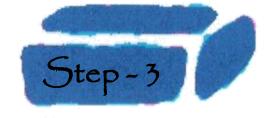
## **Steps for Category Tactics and Execution**

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The following are the steps to be followed in category tactics and execution:



Do a rigorous follow up, review and ongoing improvement.



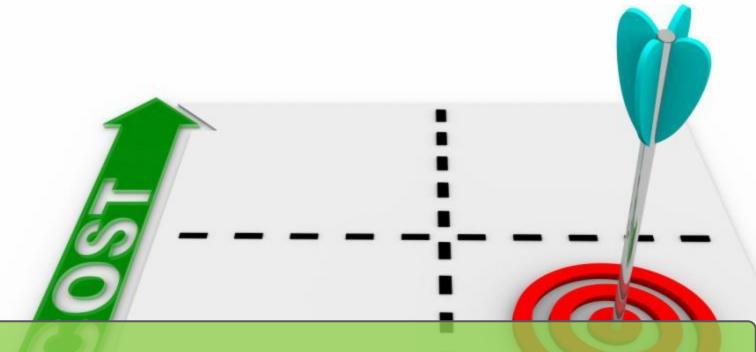
**Execute the plan.** 



Based on the strategic category plan which results in the tactogram and the market understanding resulting from step 1, you should prepare an action plan for the category.



Prepare a complete internal and external overview of the market environment such as identifying the trends, competitors, company's market share, sales development, margin development, assortment width and depth, price comparisons, and so on.



A 'Tactogram' is a handy tool that helps to put into practice the various concepts of category management. There are various versions of tactogram used by different organizations. However, the best version is one which combines both roles and strategies.

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