How can a New Brand Enter the U.S. Market: A SWOT Analysis of the Amor Dance Company

Zijia Amy Cheng
Wellesley High School, Wellesley, MA 02481, United States of America
*Corresponding author: 22chengzijia@gmail.com

Keywords: SWOT Analysis, DanceSport, marketing strategy

Abstract: Driven by the trend of DanceSport, Amor Dance wants to enter the North American market to sell its high-quality and well-designed professional/amateur dance shoes. In the current study, a Strength/Weakness/Opportunity and Threat analysis is adopted to analyze the customer and the current market. Based on the SWOT analysis, we will discuss the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities, and threats facing Amor Dance. According to the results, two strategies are proposed: (1) to use high price and quality to attract more professional dancers within the targeted consumers in the North American Market, and (2) to manufacture in China in order to reduce the cost.

1. Introduction

Market background: Driven partly by the popularity of TV show “Dancing with the Stars”, which is seen in more than 30 countries, the Dance Sport market has grown tremendously, receiving a good deal of attention from people who are not professional dancers.

Competitive ballroom and Latin dancing have been popular for many decades. Since its founding, the World DanceSport Federation has grown to have 92 national member associations, with nearly 23,000 individual members. Another international organization, the World Dance Council (WDC), was established in 1996 with representation from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, South Africa, and Switzerland [1]. Whereas participants were initially mostly confined to a fairly narrow age group, today events that are under WDC regulation welcome dancers from their early teens to their 70s.

One major factor in the increasing interest of ballroom dancing is the widespread popularity of television shows “Dancing with the Stars” in the United States and “Strictly Come Dancing” in the UK. In the US, the show has run for 16 consecutive seasons, broadcasting over 400 episodes, each attracting nearly eight million viewers. [2]. Versions of this show are produced and broadcast in 31 countries including Germany, Australia, Argentina, Sweden, France, South Africa, and Colombia, confirming a strong, popular interest in ballroom and Latin dancing across the world. This sustained interest in ballroom dancing suggests that, in addition to offering a sport, a healthy pastime, and a social vehicle, DanceSport represents a big business opportunity.

In the US, there are 66,614 dance-related businesses, and the revenues from dance schools alone are nearly 3 billion dollars [3]. Dance students range from those who want to learn to dance for fun to those who seek to become professional dancers. There are over 52,000 competitive dancers in the world; these competitive dancers earn around $25-35K per year through coaching and other dance-related services [4].

The World DanceSport Federation (WDSF) is just one of several international bodies that oversees, organizes, and sanctions international, regional, and local dance competitions. Recently, WDSF alone sponsored 76 competitions around the world in just one weekend. Each competition has the potential to attract over a thousand participants, and the more popular competitions could attract several times that number [5]. Just as for almost any other sport, sport dance contestants require shoes specifically made to support their feet and ankles while allowing for the intricate moves that the dance requires. The three main types of shoes for Dance Sports are teacher shoes used for
coaching class or practicing for long periods; Latin shoes used for Cha-cha, Rumba, Samba, Jive, and Paso Doble; and Standard shoes used for Waltz, Tango, Foxtrot, Viennese Waltz, and Quickstep [6]. Competitive dancers usually own 2-10 different pairs of shoes, which wear out quickly after just a few competitions and must be replaced [7]. Shoes designed for female dancers are usually elaborate, elegant, and eye-catching and can cost from fifty to several hundred dollars per pair. The total amount spent on shoes depends on the dancer’s skill and popularity: a skilled dancer who has won a national title is likely to be sponsored by a shoe or dance wear company. Professional DanceSport participants without sponsorship can spend up to 30,000 USD a year on equipment, travel, etc. [8].

Company background: Amor Dance produces and sells dance shoes to amateur and professional ballroom/Latin dancers who are seeking comfortable and fashionable dance footwear. Amor Dance produces dance shoes in three main categories: Latin Shoes, Standard Shoes, and Teacher/Practice shoes.

Amor Dance was constituted in February of 2020 as a Limited Liability Company (LLC) under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. A model of a DanceSport shoe for women was developed in-house and sent to China for manufacture [9]. A prototype was received in July 2020, and in August, Amor Dance placed an order for 50 pairs in three different sizes. These were received in September 2020. This initial order was intended to be used for promotional purposes but, beginning in January 2021, some of the shoes will be sold to sport dancers. Amor Dance aims to double the number of shoe pairs sold in the first five months of 2021, hoping to reach a total of 217 pairs sold among these three categories: Competition shoes for professional sports dancers; Competition shoes for amateur sport dancers; Practice shoes for both professional and amateur sport dancers. With the right capital available to ramp up the business, within the next three years the company expects an annual output of 2,000 pairs of dance shoes. Within five years, it expects to sell more than 10,000 pairs of dance shoes each year. Currently, the product is shipped from the factory in China to Amor Dance distribution center in Massachusetts, and then the customer. In the near future, the company expects to initiate direct shipment from the factory to the consumer. [10]. A more detailed account of the performance-to-date status can be found in the SWOT analysis of financial factors.

In order to increase profitability and sales, Amor Dance needs to continue producing a high-quality product while focusing on marketing to establish a stronger brand image. Information gained from the SWOT analysis will guide Amor Dance on strategies based on financial and marketing factors.

2. The SWOT analysis

In this section, we offer a SWOT analysis [11] that can help develop strategic planning by assessing the four aspects of Amor Dance.

2.1 Strength

A strength that Amor Dance exhibits is in the way in which the product is available in a variety of custom designs. This is an attractive feature of dance shoes, and customizability a strong way to attract different types of consumers [12]. Consumers can customize the heel height to their specified level; choose from a wide variety of colors and styles that suits their personality; and select from different types of materials that are most comfortable to wear [13].

Another strength that Amor Dance exhibits is its target-marketing strategies that focus on both professional and amateur consumers. Targeting each category separately is essential, since the professional group will choose high quality over price, and amateurs tend to choose price over quality. [14]. Launching both professional and amateur dance shoes will tap into the demand for both high-quality, high-priced shoes as well as lower-quality, lower priced options, serving a greater number of consumers and therefore earning greater profits.

2.2 Weakness

One weakness facing Amor Dance is the challenge of competitive pricing. The current business model has Amor Dance designing dance shoes in the US and having them manufactured in China.
While this reduces manufacturing costs, there are shipping fees, taxes, and tariffs to be considered. As a result, the US retail price of the same model shoe sold to the customer in China is higher. Comparing Amor Dance prices to the price of other American local dance shoe companies, such as Capezio, reveals that Amor Dance shoes are nearly double the cost, coming in at anywhere from $85 to $100 per pair [16].

Another weakness is brand awareness. The company is relatively new and has not yet developed brand loyalty within the dance community, which hurts their bottom line when trying to compete with more well-known brands. Therefore, the budget must be increased to support more aggressive target marketing is crucial to place Amor Dance shoes as a preferred option for dancers.

2.3 Opportunities

There are many popular social media platforms such as Tik Tok, Instagram, and Facebook in the U.S that provide effective and efficient marketing opportunities to reach potential consumers and advertise the product. Working directly with a social influencer or even just posting videos of a popular dancer wearing Amor Dance dance shoes could attract consumers attention and make the brand more recognizable in the market [17].

Sponsorship is another opportunity to grow brand awareness internationally. Sponsoring national or international competitions [18] will target both new and more professional dancers.

Tapping into the current popularity of ballroom dancing in Russia is another opportunity for expansion and brand awareness. The Russian market is huge, and Amor Dance has thousands of potential buyers in Russia who may be seeking new styles.

2.4 Threats

In the dance shoe market, many international companies are relatively well known competitors of Amor Dance. These competitors are the current sponsors of world top dancers who bring their credibility and fame to the companies, helping them gain the trust of their target market. International Dance Shoes, Aida Dance shoes, and BD dance shoes are considered Amor Dance’s top three competitors since they all have large shares in the American, Russia, and Chinese markets.

As mentioned earlier, the current and future states of export and tax policies have the potential to derail profits or even cause the company to cease manufacturing overseas [20]. Amor Dance plans to continue manufacturing in China; as a result, they are vulnerable to any changes of policy in exporting because this can lead to huge cost increases on the retail end. Unexpected difficulties in importing and exporting can occur if the trade relationship between China and the U.S continues to degrade. The US and China are not on the best term right now, and it is difficult to predict the future relationship between these two countries.

Table. 1 SWOT Analysis

| Strength                  | Weakness                  | Opportunity             | Threats                  |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ● Variety design          | ● Financial support       | ● Russian Market        | ● Trade policy           |
| ● Different categories for consumers to choose | ● Supply chain            | ● Sponsoring competitions | ● Foreign image          |
| ● High quality            |                           |                         | ● International Dance Shoes |
| ● Uniqueness              |                           |                         | ● Aida Dance Shoes       |

3. Conclusion
In this paper, we analyze the products, market, supply chain, and the competitors of Amor Dance Shoes through the lens of the SWOT analysis, and we conclude that (1) the strength of Amor Dance Shoes is in its wide variety of design and high quality that can attract more world-class dancers to purchase the dance shoes and in turn reach another target market, (2) the weakness of the company is its low brand recognition and that it does not have a reliable and well-developed supply chain; (3) the opportunities of Amor Dance Shoes come from increasing the brand recognition through sponsoring social media influencers and professional, well-known dancers; and (4) the threats the company faces are other dance shoe companies who have strong brand recognition and consumer loyalty. Based on SWAT we developed the following strategies that will open the market and promote profitability for Amor Dance.

3.1 Marketing Strategies

Three major marketing initiatives, all in the digital communications arena, will help develop brand awareness and loyalty. One is to target well-known, competitive sport dancers who can serve as marketing ambassadors for Amor Dance by wearing and promoting Amor sport dance shoes in competitions. Currently, Amor Dance directly sponsors only three couples, so the list of sponsored athletes should be expanded to reach a larger audience. Another is to target social influencers in the world of dance to act as spokespeople by promoting Amor shoes on social media in return for free competition and practice shoes. The company needs to take full advantage of social media channels such as WeChat, Instagram, Facebook, Snapchat etc., segmenting their target to sport dance enthusiasts. The final recommendation is to build a convenient shopping channel directly through Amor Dance Website (https://www.amor-dance.com) so that dancers are able to order shoes directly from the company’s website, avoid the middleman, and enjoy the interaction with the customer service representatives who are employed by Amor Dance, helping create a more personalized experience.

3.2 Pricing strategies

A thorough analysis of its competitors’ pricing and its relation to the quality of its products, Amor Dance is equaling or exceeding their competitors’ quality while keeping prices slightly lower for similar shoes. Amor Dance actively seeks customer acquisition by discounting prices in the run-up to holidays and by targeting celebrations and national dance competitions. We suggest that Amor Dance use price skimming as a tactic to build a strong customer base.

References

[1] Dudzik, Thade, and Andrea Gröppel-Klein. 2005. “The Efficiency of Integrated Sponsorship Advertising.” International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship 7 (1): 51–61. https://doi.org/10.1108/ijsms-07-01-2005-b009.

[2] Chu, Angel Yin, and Chien-Hsin Wang. 2012. “Differences in Level of Sport Commitment Among College DanceSport Competitors.” Social Behavior and Personality: An International Journal 40 (5): 755–66. https://doi.org/10.2224/sbp.2012.40.5.755.

[3] Ershova, Olga, and Evgeny Smirnov. 2019. “Sports and Ballroom Dancing Competitive Infrastructure Analysis in the Context of International Organizations on Sports and Ballroom Dancing.” Tambov University Review. Series: Humanities, no. 182: 123–29. https://doi.org/10.20310/1810-0201-2019-24-182-123-129.

[4] Polonsky, Michael Jay, and Richard Speed. 2001. “Linking Sponsorship and Cause Related Marketing.” European Journal of Marketing 35 (11/12): 1361–89. https://doi.org/10.1108/eum000000006484.

[5] GÜREL, Emet. 2017. “SWOT ANALYSIS: A THEORETICAL REVIEW.” Journal of International Social Research 10 (51): 994–1006. https://doi.org/10.17719/jisr.2017.1832.
[6] Choi, Sung-Won. 2004. “A Study on the Applied Virtual Reality in the On-Line Marketing of the Shoes.” Archives of Design Research 17 (4): 191–200. https://www.koreascience.or.kr/article/JAKO200415875829481.page.

[7] Gu, Yaodong, Xuejun Ren, Jianshe Li, and Ming Rong. 2010. “Plantar Pressure Distribution during High-Heeled Latin Dancing.” International Journal of Experimental and Computational Biomechanics 1 (3): 296. https://doi.org/10.1054/ijecb.2010.035262.

[8] Meenaghan, Tony. 1991. “The Role of Sponsorship in the Marketing Communications Mix.” International Journal of Advertising 10 (1): 35–47. https://doi.org/10.1080/02650487.1991.11104432.

[9] Janet Eve Ceglowski, and Stephen S Golub. 2011. Does China Still Have a Labor Cost Advantage? Munich Cesifo.

[10] Hyomin Lee, Jeunwon Hyun, and Kim, Sun Jung. 2018. “A Study for Correlation of Friction between the Materials of Dance Shoes and Floor Surfaces for Prevent Injury.” The Journal of Korean Dance 36 (2): 293–313. https://doi.org/10.15726/jkd.2018.36.2.013.

[11] Helms, Marilyn M., and Judy Nixon. 2010. “Exploring SWOT Analysis – Where Are We Now?” Journal of Strategy and Management 3 (3): 215–51. https://doi.org/10.1108/17554251011064837.

[12] Visser, Mirjam, Valentin Gattol, and Rosan Helm. 2015. “Communicating Sustainable Shoes to Mainstream Consumers: The Impact of Advertisement Design on Buying Intention.” Sustainability 7 (7): 8420–36. https://doi.org/10.3390/su7078420.

[13] Pickton, David W., and Sheila Wright. 1998. “What’s Swot in Strategic Analysis?” Strategic Change 7 (2): 101–9. https://doi.org/10.1002/(sici)1099-1697(199803/04)7:2<101:aid-jsc332>3.0.co; 2-6.

[14] Jain, Subhash C. 2001. Marketing Planning & Strategy: Casebook. Australia; Cincinnati, Ohio: South-Western College Pub.

[15] Lepthien, Anke, and Michel Clement. 2019. “Shipping Fee Schedules and Return Behavior.” Marketing Letters, April. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11002-019-09486-8.

[16] Radelet, S, and JD Sachs. 1998. Shipping Costs, Manufactured Exports, and Economic Growth. academiccommons.columbia.edu.

[17] Potts, Kevin. 2007. Web Design and Marketing Solutions for Business Websites: [Write Strong Web Content; Maximize Your Search Engine Marketing; Learn How Accessibility and Web Standards Apply to Corporate Sites]. Berkeley, Calif. Apress.

[18] Simmons, Carolyn J., and Karen L. Becker-Olsen. 2006. “Achieving Marketing Objectives through Social Sponsors

[19] S Tamer Cavusgil, Gary A Knight, and John R Riesenberger. 2011. International Business: The New Realities. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall; London. hips.” Journal of Marketing 70 (4): 154–69. https://doi.org/10.1509/jmkg.70.4.154.

[20] Prantl, Susanne, and Alexandra Spitz-Oener. 2013. “Interacting Labor and Product Market Regulation and the Impact of Immigration on Native Wages.” SSRN Electronic Journal. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2373058.