Marketing MKTG 1310

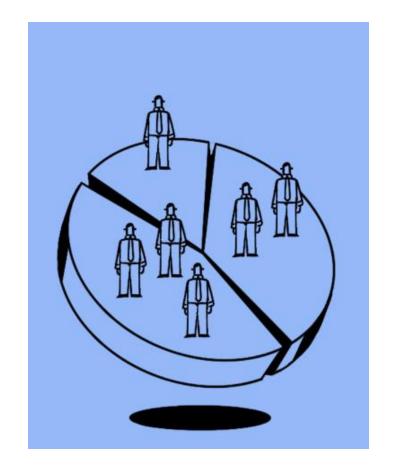
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Segmentation

Agenda

- Segmentation
- Segmentation bases
- Segmentation techniques
- Segment attractiveness

 It is the process of dividing a broad consumer or business market, normally consisting of existing and potential customers, into sub-groups of consumers (known as segments) based on shared characteristics.



Examples



Examples



Some approaches

- 0 segments | Undifferentiated strategy
- 1 segment | Focus strategy
- 2+ segments | Differentiated strategy
- Thousands | Hypersegmentation or one-to-one strategy

Some criticisms

- Fails to identify sufficiently narrow clusters
- Geographic/demographic segmentation is overly descriptive and lacks sufficient insights
- Difficulties with market dynamics
- Consumers do not self-identify with them

• Geographic

- City
- County
- Province
- o Postal code
- Country
- Continent

- Geographic
- Demographic
 - o Age
 - Gender
 - Occupation
 - Income
 - o Education
 - Family
 - o Lifestyle

- Geographic
- Demographic
- Psychographics
 - Activity Interest Opinion AIO
 - Concerns
 - Values
 - Personality
 - Attitudes

- Geographic
- Demographic
- Psychographics

Behavioral

- Benefits
- Purchase and usage
- Intent and occasion
- Engagement

Cluster analysis

Cluster analysis or clustering is the task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group (called a cluster) are more similar (in some specific sense defined by the analyst) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters).

• Cluster analysis



• Cluster analysis



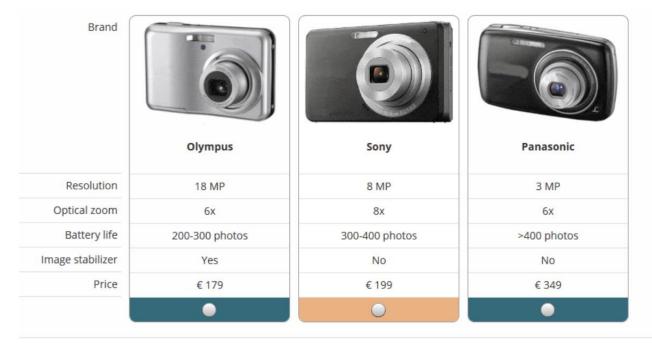
- Cluster analysis
- Conjoint analysis

Technique used in market research that helps determine how people value different attributes (feature, function, benefits) that make up an individual product or service.

Steps:

- 1. Determine type of study: ranking, rating, choice
- 2. Identify attributes
- 3. Specify their levels
- 4. Design questionnaire

- Cluster analysis
- Conjoint analysis



- Cluster analysis
- Conjoint analysis
- Logistic regression

Segment attractiveness

- Is the segment identifiable?
- Is the segment substantial?
- Is the segment reachable? (consumer must: know that the product/service exists | understand what it can do | recognize how to buy it)
- Is the segment responsive?
- Is the segment profitable? (consider: future market growth | market competitiveness | market access costs)