

# Segmentation - Cluster Analysis Basic Training





# Objectives

- Understand the role of Segmentation
- Familiarize with the Segmentation process
- Learn about Cluster Analysis
- Familiarize with the ADT Cluster Analysis process

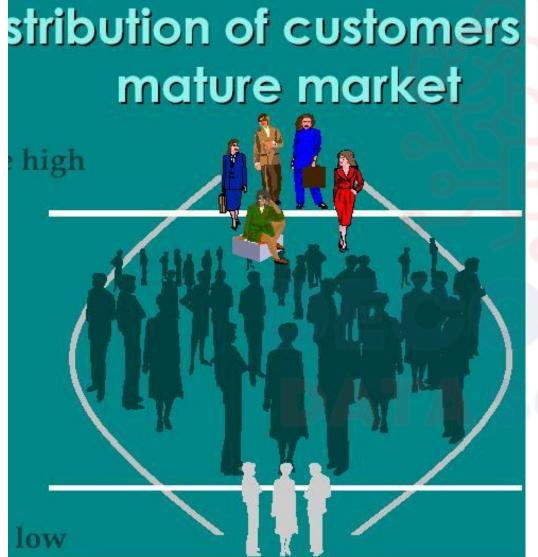


# What is Segmentation?

- Involves division of cases into homogeneous groups for Niche Marketing purposes.
- This method helps to optimize specific product/service offerings
- Segments are created to minimize inherent differences between cases within each segment and maximize differences between each segment.
- These segments will respond differently to promotions, communications and advertising.



# Customer Based Segmentation



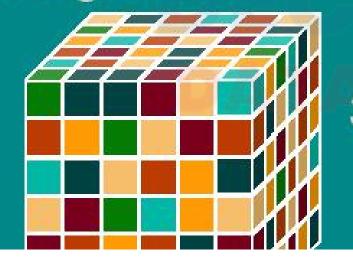
- Customers at one extreme are largely insensitive to price and customers at the other extreme are very sensitive to price
- In the middle is a large group of customers for whom competitors will all too readily assume that price is their main requirement - but this is not the case
- A lack of understanding by suppliers about real needs of customers forces them to trade on price
- Through Market Segmentation, they can avoid the commodity trap by understanding the real needs of customers at an earlier stage and develop their offers accordingly



### Segments - To Be Identified



 No market is totally homogeneous



- 2. The reality is, markets consist of a number of purchase combinations
- 3. And by understanding the benefits being sought we can explain different



# **Segmentation - Achieved**





# Market Segmentation Techniques

- Cross-Tabulations
- Objective Segmentation -CHAID/CART Methods
- Subjective Segmentation Cluster Analysis
- Discriminant Factor Analysis (Predictive Segmentation)



# **Advantages of Segmentation**

- Easier Marketing
  - It is easier to identify and address the needs of smaller groups of customers, particularly if they have many characteristics in common.
- Find Niches
  - Identify under-served or un-served groups.
- Efficient
  - Allows more efficient use of marketing resources by focusing the best strategies on the best segments for your offering in terms of product, price, promotion, and place



# Segmentation Analysis Steps

- i. Data Analysis (DA)
  - 1. Data Discovery
  - 2. Data Cleaning
  - 3. Exploratory Analysis
- ii. Segmentation Model Plan (SMP)
  - 1. Variable Selection/Creation (For Segmentation/Profiling)
  - 2. Outlier Treatment
  - 3. Value Standardization
  - 4. Factor Analysis
  - 5. Cluster Analysis
    - i. Hierarchical Agglomerative & Divisive Methods (SPSS/SAS)

    - ii. K-Means Algorithm (SPSS/SAS)
      iii. Two-Step Clustering (SPSS)
      iv. Expectation Maximization Algorithm (Latent Gold)
  - 6. Segments Evaluation

    - i. Clustering Solutions
      ii. Profiling/Descriptive Reports
      iii. Cross-Tabulations/Graphic Insights



# SMP - Cluster Analysis (Overview)

- Description
  - A multivariate process by which objects in the data are classified into different groups based on a pre-determined selection criterion
  - The idea is to obtain well formed groups that are actionable from a business perspective [] They should inform the supplier about how to build/modify a marketing strategy to cater to the needs of each identified segment of the population
- Factors Affecting Goodness of Clusters
  - Variables used for clustering
  - Type of clustering method used
  - Number of clusters formed
  - Size of clusters
  - Homogeneity within each cluster
  - Heterogeneity between clusters

# SMP - Sample Clustering Algorithm (K-Means)

**Description:** 

 A non-hierarchical process following combined methods of parallel threshold and optimization techniques

**Process:** 

- Assume some number of clusters K in the data
- Initialize the clusters by assigning each an initial mean value (the centroid of the cluster)
- Using these cluster means, classify each example in the data set according to which cluster it is closest to (has with the closest mean)
- Using these classifications, compute a new mean value for each cluster by simply averaging the data currently in that cluster
- Repeat last 2 steps until convergence (classifications and mean stop changing)



# **SMP - CHAID Analysis**

#### **Description:**

- CHAID Chi-Square Automatic Interaction Detector
   Exploratory/Objective method Used to study the relationship between a dependent variable and a series of predictor variables

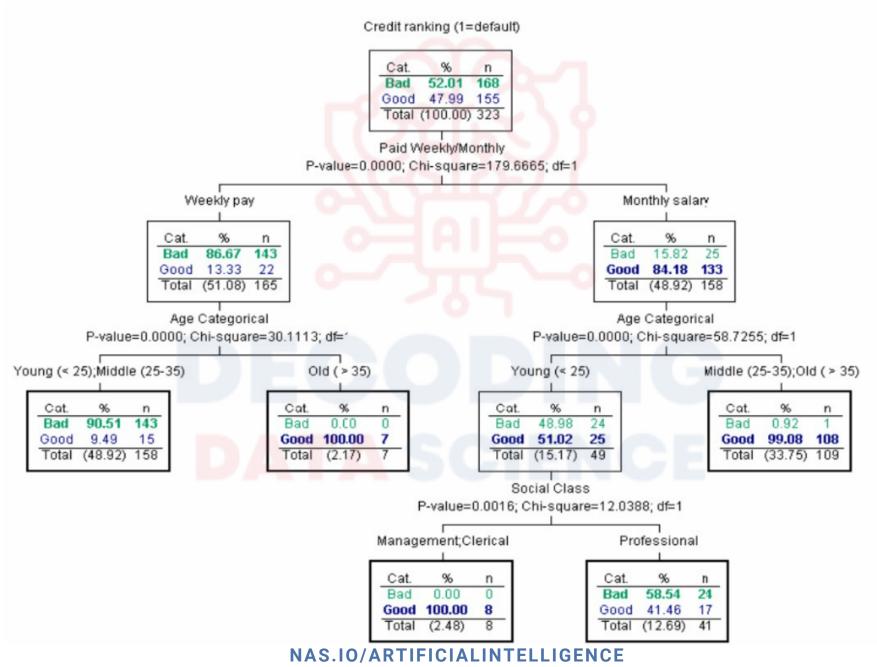
#### **Process:**

 CHAID modeling selects a set of predictors their interactions that optimally predict and dependent measure.

The developed model is a Classification Tree (CF Tree), or Data Partitioning Tree
 Shows how major "types" formed from the independent variables differentially predict a criterion or dependent variable.



# **SMP - Sample CHAID Result**



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