



- Segmentation: Output you can expect

1. Laying out the basic ideas
2. Charts for more detail-oriented audiences

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# Ingredients of output

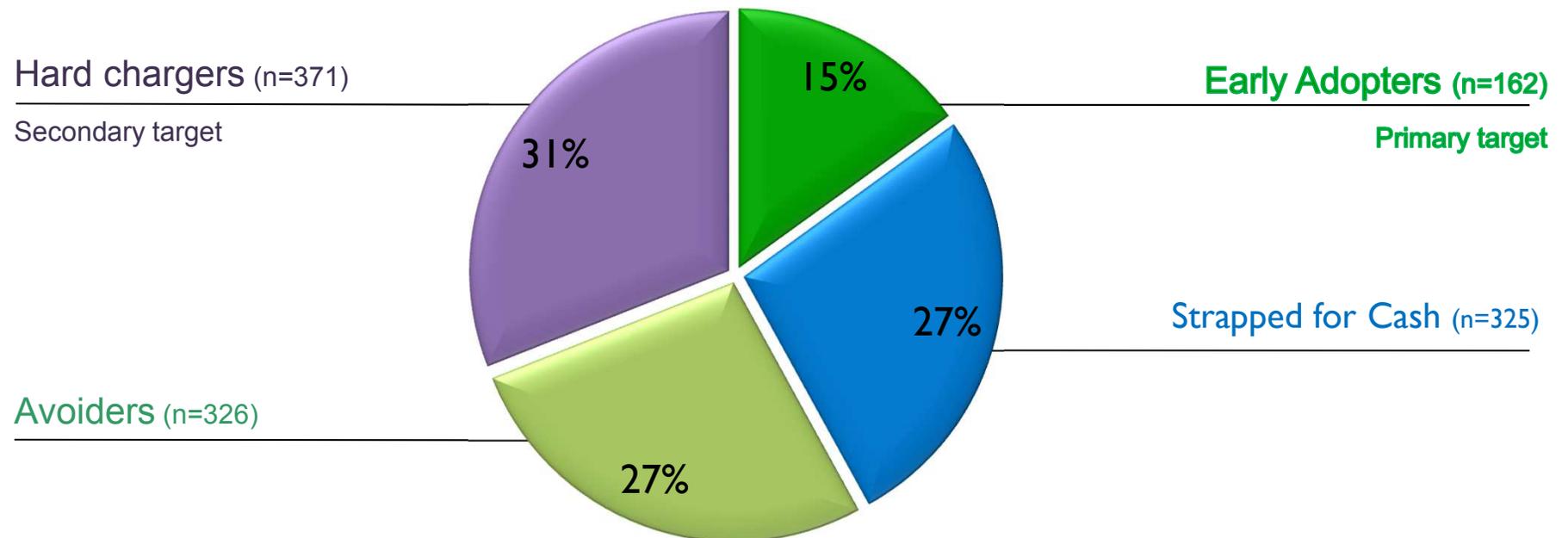
- Here are some standard outputs you can expect, in order of appearance
  1. Pie chart showing proportions of groups
  2. Key differences from the average for a segment
  3. Relative importances of attributes for the segments
  4. Narrative describing the segment
  5. Gains analysis, for those fortunate enough to get this
  6. Comparison of key segment differences
  7. Mapping to profile segments
  8. Quad map showing patterns within a segment
  9. Segment scoring model for later studies
  10. A statement of segmentation's purpose—good to include in any segmentation study
- Advanced maps, for more detail oriented audiences
  - Mapping segments on complex dimensions
  - Territorial discriminant map
  - Maps in three dimensions

*Cast of characters,  
also in order of appearance*



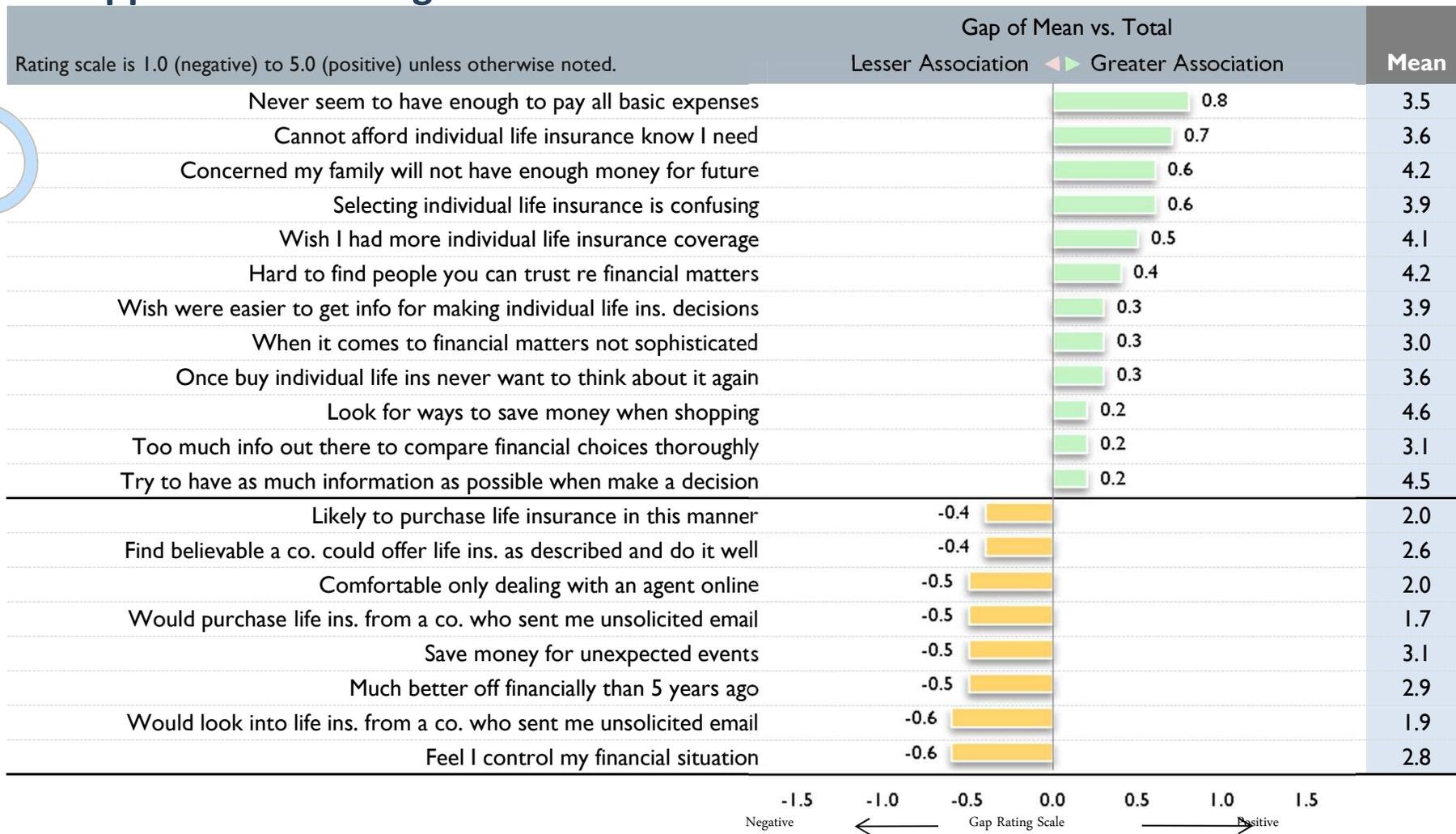
## Pie chart: Segment Sizes

- Every segmentation study deck seems to start with one of these
- One instance where a pie chart communicates clearly



# Chart: Showing key differences from average for a segment

## “Strapped for cash” segment



Question: Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

# Relative importance of basic attributes for the segments

	“Make it easy”	“Connected techies”	“Burnt by problems”	“Chatters”
Most durable				
Lightest weight				
Best image quality				
Multimedia				
Easy texting				
Sound quality				
Ease of use				
Number of apps				

Significantly higher importance than other segments  
 Average

Significantly lower importance than other segments

# Sample segment narrative

- A narrative like this serves as a guide to the core needs and characteristics of a segment

## *Doctors in the “Aggressive treatment” segment*

- An excellent audience if you can convince them of the value of the product
  - Most are in the sixth to ninth deciles in volume and have high Rx shares for our product
  - Particularly interested in Rx having low levels of somnolence and relapse
- Opinion leaders.
  - Speak at conferences; peers often ask them for advice
- Engaged and not averse to challenges
  - Confident about their ability to take care of patients, including titrating medications and dealing with side effects
- See more difficult patients than other doctors
- Somewhat impatient with detailing efforts
- Seek better patient information and better staff information



# Gains chart shows exactly how to find segments

- This is where segmentation finally pays off with efficient results
- A precise “road map” showing how to reach target segment members efficiently, based on demographics and media usage—characteristics that can “tag” prospects in data files. Uses simple “AND” combinations—no equations, so easy to program into databases
- Output from classification tree analysis, with segment membership as the target variable

	Group Characteristics: Five top groups based on demographics and readership	Group as a pct. of total	Incidence of Segment	Lift or Leverage: Index (100 = average)	Cumulative Pct. of Total	Cumulative incidence of Segment	Cumulative Lift or Leverage
1	AND Industry: Personal services, FIRE AND Refer to regularly: iii Website: YES AND Subscribe: Insurance and Technology: NO AND Number of employees: 5 to 24	6%	61%	362	6%	61%	362
2							
3	AND Subscribe: Insurance and Technology: YES AND Refer to regularly: iii Website: No AND Subscribe: Insurance Chronicle: NO AND Number of employees: 5 to 24	5%	36%	211	15%	53%	313
4							
5	AND Subscribe: Insurance and Technology: YES AND Number of employees: 25-49	9%	25%	145	28%	40%	235

Cumulative improvement in efficiency  
vs. no model =  
**2.35 (boost in incidence)/0.28**  
(due to avoiding lower incidence groups)=  
**840% the efficiency of not having this model**

# Key characteristics defining primary and secondary targets

Results of two classification tree (CHAID) analyses are merged into a single pictorial summary

## Segment 4 "Pro Users"

## Segment 2 "Brand Believers"

Distinguishing characteristics

**Cabela's**



- ✓ Shop at Cabela's retail store
- ✓ Politics
- ✓ Hunting/shooting



**CNN.com**

- ✓ Visit news websites regularly
- ✓ Bible/devotional/church
- ✓ Fitness/exercise



Similar characteristics

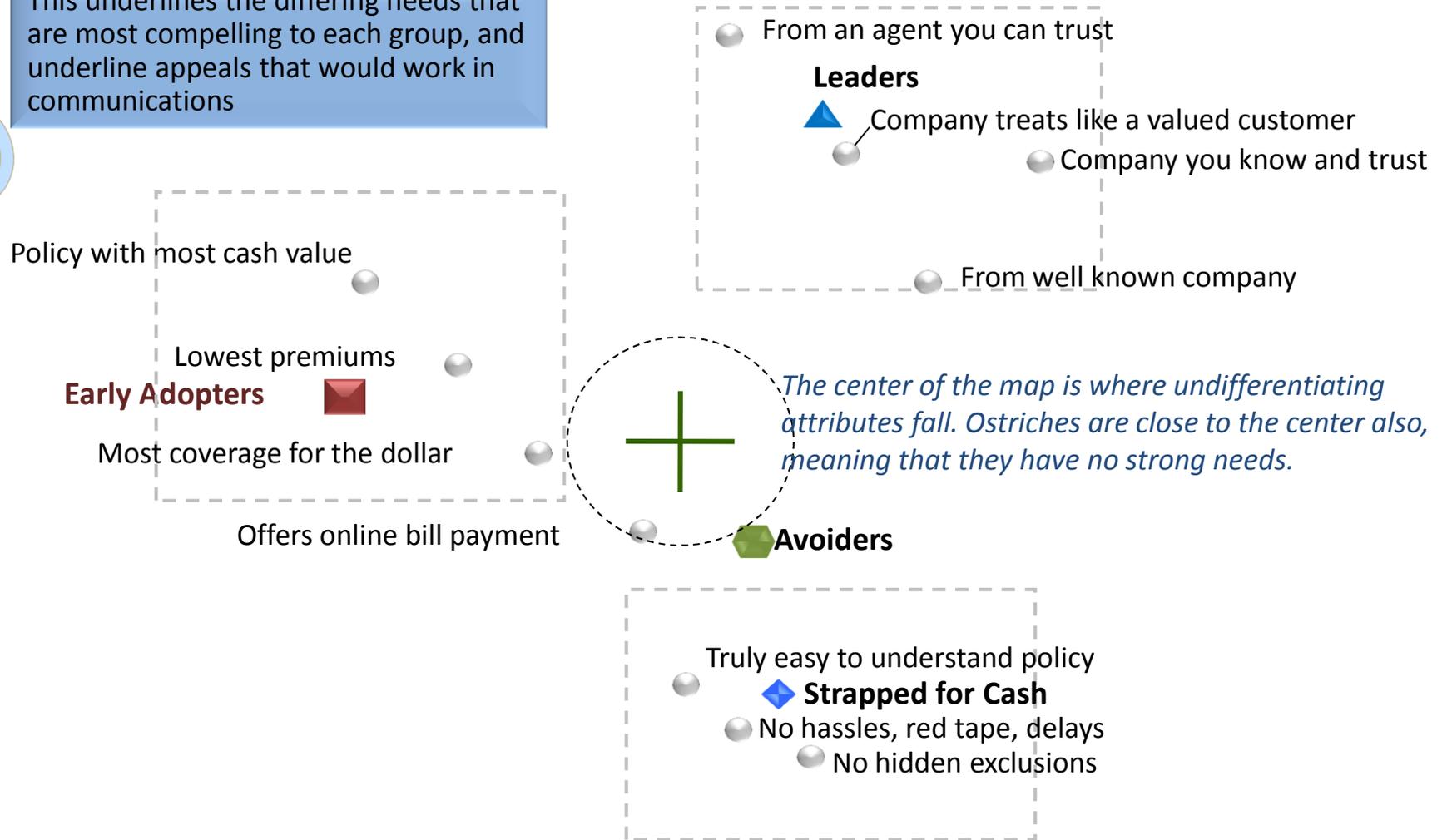


- ✓ Shop at Bass Pro Shops retail store
- ✓ Shop online
  - ✓ Family
    - ✓ DIY



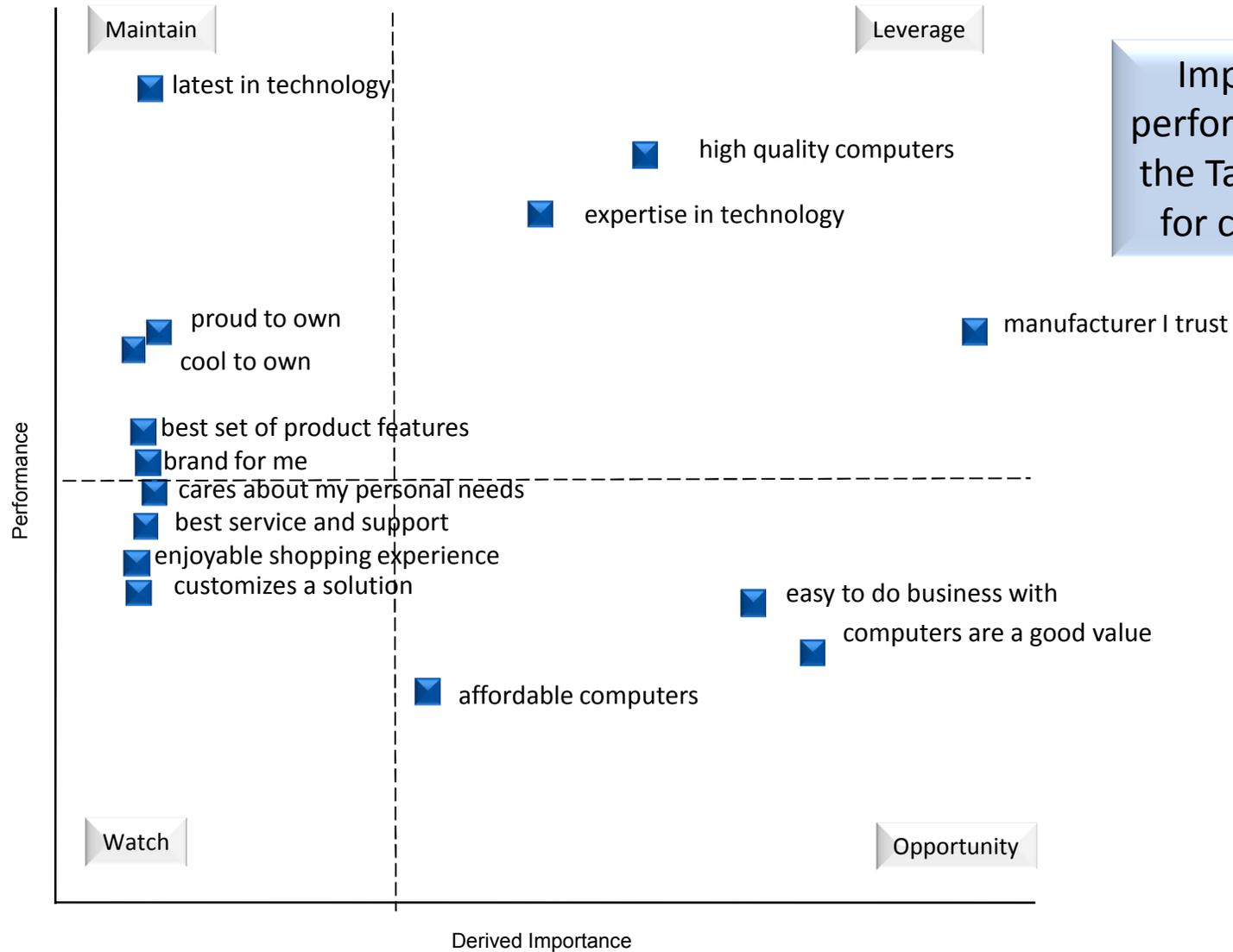
# Map: Basic needs of the segments

This underlines the differing needs that are most compelling to each group, and underline appeals that would work in communications

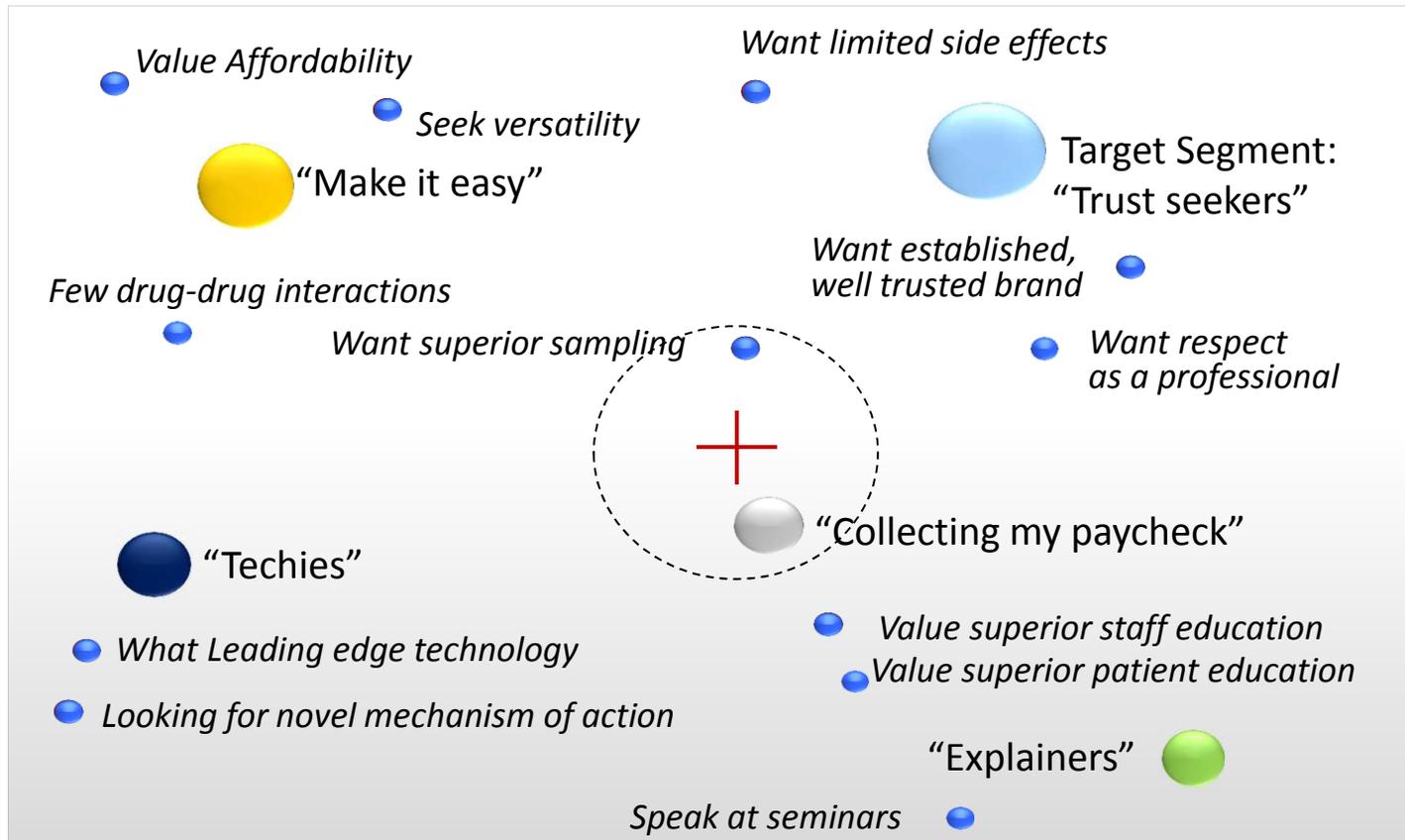


From correspondence analysis

# Quad map for a segment: Importance vs. performance ratings



# Map: Comparing segments' needs and sizes



A bi-plot, a method related to correspondence analysis

Notes

What is close together goes together  
 The center is non- distinctive or non- differentiating  
 This map can provide valuable strategic insights into what drives each segment  
**The sizes of the group bubbles reflect the segments' sizes**  
 Directions (left, right, up, down) have no meaning

# Sample screen shot from a simple scoring model

This is an easy-to-use Excel workbook that provides results in real time as data is entered

You MUST click on or use EACH control each time you run the sheet

How much do you agree with each of these statements?	Disagree Strongly	Disagree Somewhat	Neither	Agree Somewhat	Agree Strongly	Enter ID
There is too much SBC information to keep track	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	12
Colleague often ask my advice re finding information at SBC	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	2
People should be more involved in positive change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	3
I am often one of the first to try something new	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	4
SBC really inspires the best in me	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	4
Which ONE would you most want to use as a way of keeping up with One SBC? (Please select ONE)	1 Dedicated Facebook Page	2 Page on a SharePoint site	3 E-mail to you from AT&T	4 Twitter	5 All are the same to me	3
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	4
How interested are you in finding out more about opportunities for career development inside SBC?	Not at all	Not very	Some-what	Very	Extremely	
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	3
What is your current age in years? (Please slide the control to the correct age)	Clicking on arrow moves one unit; clicking on band inside arrow moves 10 units					
						40
How many years in total have you been in the workforce? (Please slide the control to the correct answer)						100

You must ENTER an ID.  
PRESS ENTER.  
Each case must have its own ID

Clear

You must clear FIRST before you ENTER new data

Predict

Do this only after filling all values

Save

Use only after running predict!

HOW TO USE THE CONTROL BUTTONS ABOVE

**CLEAR:** Clears all values, errors, and the segment membership assignment.

**PREDICT:** After entering all values, press this button to see the segment membership.

**SAVE:** Stores the ID, all answers and segment membership in the database.

**FORECASTED SEGMENT** Segment 1  
**Strength of membership** **Strong**  
 Probability cluster 1 69%  
 Probability cluster 2 31%  
 Probability cluster 3 0%

# Keys to a Successful Segmentation

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- It is always good to get one of these into any segmentation deck

Recognizable

Clearly defined and different from other segments

Understandable

Strongly delineated in terms of what makes the segment “tick,”—their views, and how they behave and respond

Selectively  
reachable

Defined closely by usable demographics, channel/purchasing, information sourcing/communications

*Therefore, have strong value in guiding actions*

## Maps for more advanced audiences

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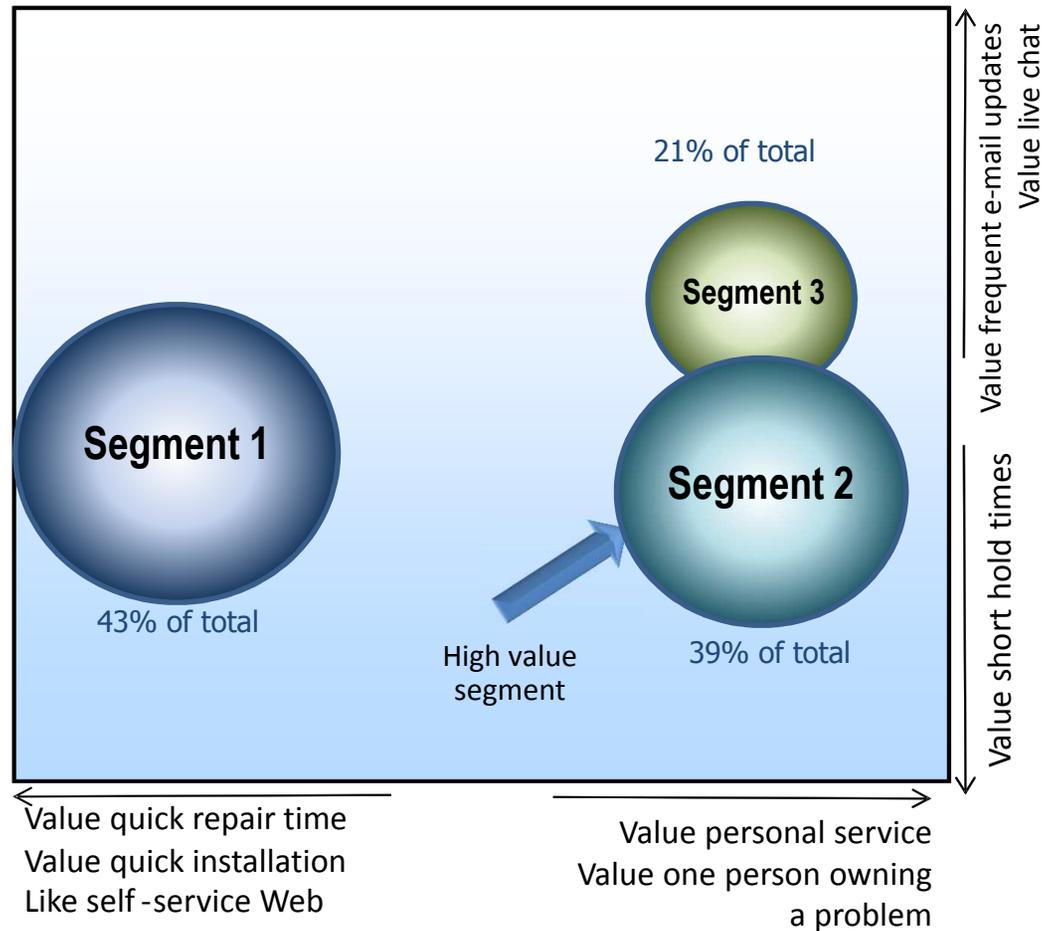
- Some audiences like more detail
  - The maps that follow are not for everybody!
- Some maps that provide this:
  - Territorial discriminant maps
  - Maps summarizing segments in complex dimensions
  - Maps extending to three (or more) dimensions
    - Sometimes important information can be conveyed only by more than two dimensions
    - However, this definitely is only for select audiences with strong needs for details

*Select audience, no  
doubt debating  
segmentation*



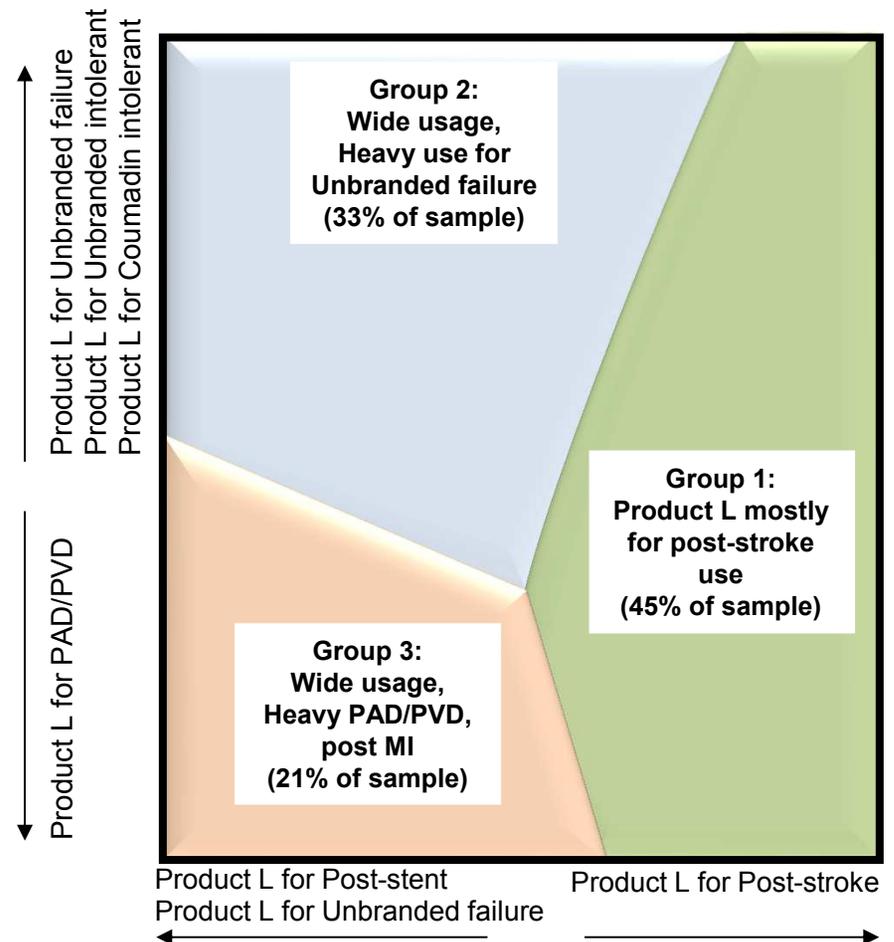
# Segment differences on complex dimensions

- This can tell a story to an attentive audience
- Dimensions have multiple variables defining them
- Here, the high value segment most strongly values:
  - Personal service
  - One person owning a problem
  - Short hold times



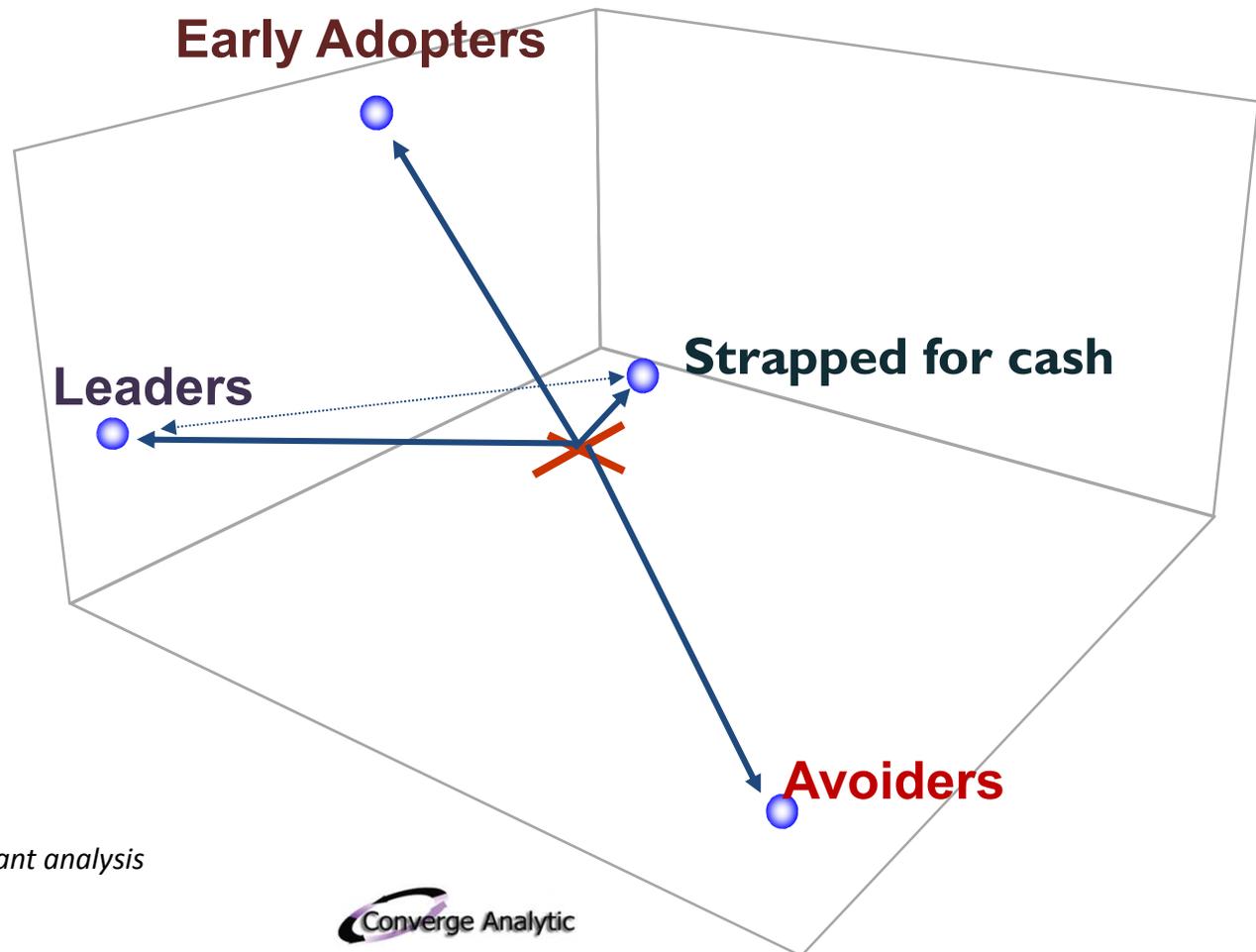
## Discriminant “Territorial Map” of Key Product L Use Patterns

- Based on discriminant analysis
  - It summarizes differences found among the three doctor groups’ use of Product L
- Each group has a “territory” defined by its levels of Product L use patterns
- Arrows show how levels of specific Product L uses make it more/less likely for a doctor to belong to a given group
  - e.g., doctors most likely will fall into group 1 if they use Product L for post stroke patients but NOT for post-stent or Unbranded failure patients
  - The first arrow points toward group 1, while the latter two arrows point away from this group
- Based solely on patterns of Product L use, we can correctly predict the group into which doctors fall **98% of the time**



## Advanced map: How different are the groups?

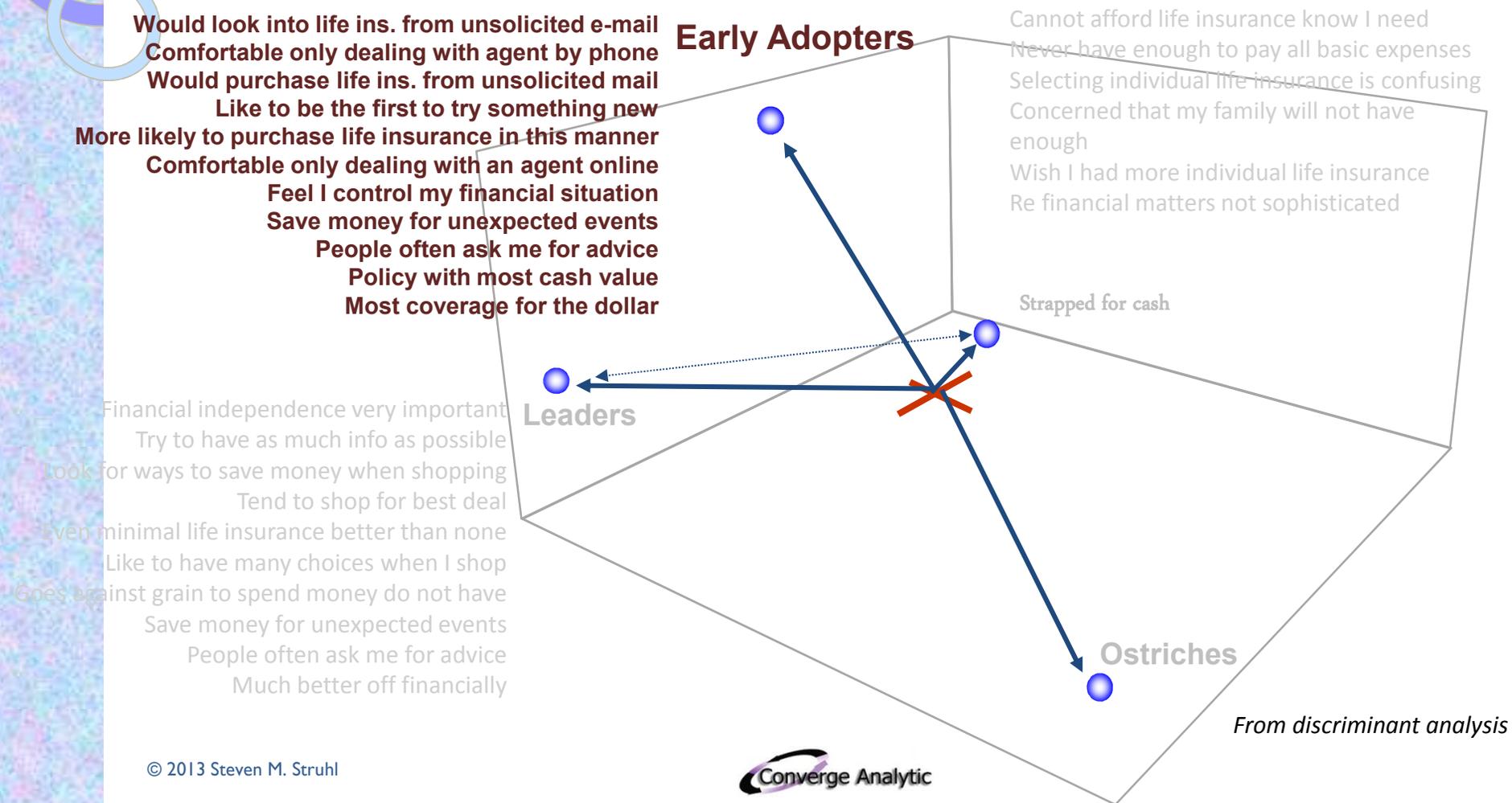
Each direction on the chart summarizes a set of opinions and needs that belong distinctively to one segment. Each axis (wall of the chart) is a “dimension.” The further apart the groups are, the more different. *Leaders* and *Strapped for Cash* are nearly opposite on one dimension. *Avoiders* are not like any other group.



*From discriminant analysis*

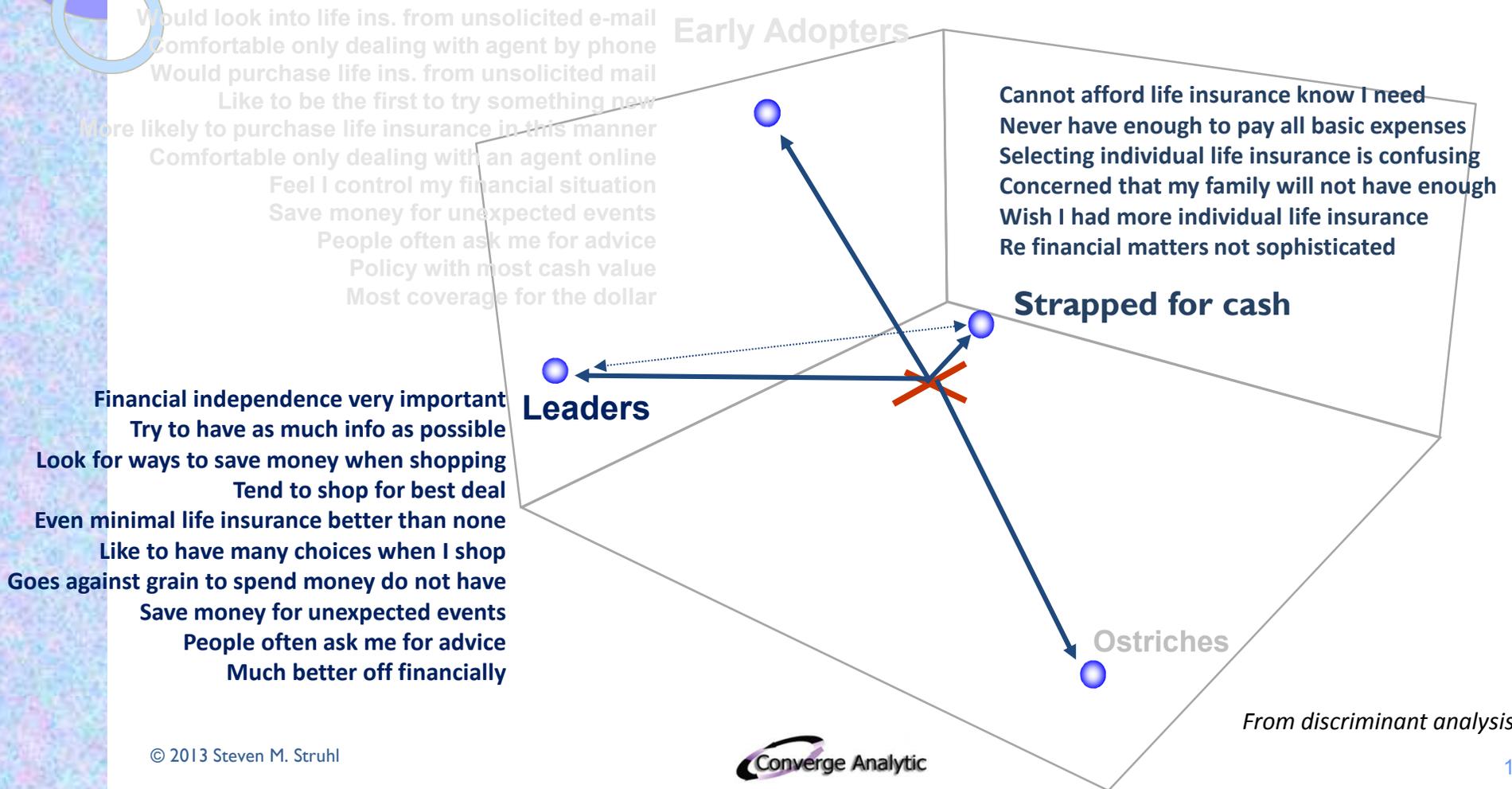
# Advanced map: Key characteristics differentiating a group

This shows how early adopters differ from the other groups, especially their willingness to try insurance offered in different ways and in their strong interest in the new insurance concept. They want to see clearly the value of their insurance.



# Advanced map: Key characteristics differentiating groups

“Leaders” and the “Strapped for cash” groups are opposite ends of a dimension, where one end is “in charge” and the other is “in pain.” Leaders value independence, seek information, like to have choices and plan. The “Strapped” group instead very strongly agrees they do not have enough money and cannot afford insurance. Early adopters are closer to leaders on this dimension.



## Questions? Comments?

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These are just some samples—many other possibilities exist



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