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2011 Methodology Statement: Esri[®] Data—Tapestry[™] Segmentation



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2011 Methodology Statement: Esri Data—Tapestry Segmentation

For the past 30 years, companies, agencies, and organizations have used segmentation to divide and group their markets to more precisely target their best customers, prospects, citizens, residents, members, and donors. Segmentation systems operate on the theory that people with similar tastes, lifestyles, and behaviors seek others with the same tastes—"like seeks like." These behaviors can be measured, predicted, and targeted. Segmentation explains customer diversity, describes lifestyle and lifestages, and incorporates a wide range of data.

Tapestry[™] Segmentation represents the fourth generation of geodemographic market segmentation systems that began with the first mass release of machine-readable, smallarea data from the 1970 Census. The availability of hundreds of variables for thousands of neighborhoods was both irresistible and daunting for marketers. What they needed was a structure—a way to create information from an overwhelming database. Market segments provide that structure, a system for classifying consumers using all the variables that can distinguish consumer behavior, from household characteristics like income and family type to personal traits such as age, education, or employment and even to housing choices.

Tapestry Segmentation classifies US neighborhoods into 65 distinct market segments. Neighborhoods with the most similar characteristics are grouped together, while neighborhoods showing divergent characteristics are separated. Tapestry Segmentation combines the "who" of lifestyle demography with the "where" of local neighborhood geography to create a model of various lifestyle classifications or segments of actual neighborhoods with addresses—distinct behavioral market segments.

Statistical Methods

Cluster analysis is the generic approach used to create a market segmentation system. There are a number of different techniques or clustering methods that can be applied to identify and classify market types. Each technique has its strengths and weaknesses. Previous generations of Tapestry Segmentation have been built using a combination of techniques, such as the iterative partition K-means algorithm, to create the initial clusters or market segments, followed by application of Ward's hierarchical minimum-variance method to group the clusters. The combination has provided a complementary match of the strengths of each technique. Tapestry Segmentation combines the traditional with the latest data mining techniques to provide a robust and compelling segmentation of US neighborhoods. Esri developed and incorporated these data mining techniques to complement and strengthen traditional methods to work with large geodemographic databases. Robust methods are less susceptible to extreme values, or outliers, and, therefore, crucial to small-area analysis. The traditional methodology of cluster analysis has a long track record in developing market segmentation systems. Complementary use of data mining techniques and implementation of robust methods enhance the effectiveness of traditional statistical methodology in developing Tapestry Segmentation. For a broader view of consumer markets, cluster analysis was again used to develop the Tapestry Segmentation summary groups. Summary groups are ideal when users want to work with fewer than 65 segments. The 65 segments are combined into 12 LifeMode groups based on lifestyle and lifestage. The 11 Urbanization groups present an alternative way of combining the 65 segments based on the segments' geographic and physical features such as population density, size of city, location relative to a metropolitan area, and whether they are part of the economic and social center of a metropolitan area.

Data Used to Build Tapestry Segmentation

Cluster analysis techniques are essentially heuristic methods that rely on exploratory procedures to arrive at stable and optimal solutions. The key to developing a powerful market segmentation system lies in the selection of the variables used to classify consumers. US consumer markets are multidimensional and diverse. Using a large, well-selected array of attributes captures this diversity with the most powerful data available. Data sources include Census 2000 data; Esri's Updated Demographics; and consumer surveys, such as the Survey of the American Consumer from GfK MRI, to capture the subtlety and vibrancy of the US marketplace.

Selection of the variables used to identify consumer markets begins with data from Census 2000, the most accurate source of data on the American consumer. Census data is collected directly from the population, self-reported, then edited by the Census Bureau for consistency. Data includes household characteristics such as type single person or family, income, relationships (single or multigenerational), and owner/renter status; personal traits such as age, sex, education, employment, and marital status; and housing characteristics like home value or rent, type of housing (single family, apartment, or townhouse), seasonal status, and owner costs relative to income. In essence, any characteristic that is likely to differentiate consumer spending and preferences is assessed for use in identifying consumer markets.

The selection process draws on Esri's experience in working with the 1980 and 1990 censuses and includes a range of multivariate statistical methods, in addition to factor analysis, principal components analysis, correlation matrices, and graphic methods. Selecting the most relevant variables is critical to defining homogeneous market segments; however, determining the most effective measure of each variable is equally important. Is income best represented by a median, an average, or an interval? Would household or disposable income best measure actual buying power? In the end, selection was narrowed to more than 60 attributes to identify and cluster US neighborhoods by market type.

From the neighborhood or block group level, Tapestry Segmentation profiles enable the comparison of consumer markets across the country by state, metropolitan area, county, place, census tract, ZIP CodeTM, and even congressional districts.

Verification Procedures

Verification procedures follow the creation of the segments to ensure their stability and validity. Replicating the segments with independent samples checks stability. Validity is checked through characteristics that are not used to generate the segments. Linking Tapestry Segmentation to the latest consumer survey data is the critical test. A market segmentation system must be able to distinguish consumer behavior—spending patterns and lifestyle choices—as expected. Esri verifies the efficacy of its Tapestry Segmentation markets against the consumer surveys from GfK MRI, which include nearly 6,000 product and service brands in 550 categories, along with readership of hundreds of magazines and newspapers, Internet usage, TV viewership by channel and program, radio

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listening, and use of Yellow Pages. The validity check provides the answer to the most important question: Does it work? It works.

2011 Database Update

Each decade, decennial census data provides users with a new snapshot of the demographic landscape of the United States. A decade's worth of population change requires concomitant changes in geography and consumer markets to reflect a neighborhood's growth or decline.

As areas are transformed through demographic change, the Census Bureau and its local partners redefine the geographic boundaries. Block groups are re-delineated, revised, or dropped. To provide Tapestry in 2010 geography, the first step was to establish a geographic correspondence to the latest geographic inventory.

The next step was to update the Tapestry profiles with current data. To preserve the predictive power of Tapestry, market segments were updated to ensure that they capture the new composition of the population. Typically, block group assignments are refreshed during the decade using Esri's current year data. However, the 2011 update was optimized by the incorporation of data from the 2010 Census, the American Community Survey, and Experian's INSOURCESM consumer database.

For more information about Tapestry Segmentation, visit esri.com/tapestry or call 1-800-447-9778.

Esri's Data Development Team

Led by chief demographer Lynn Wombold, Esri's data development team has a 30-year history of excellence in market intelligence. The combined expertise of the team's economists, statisticians, demographers, geographers, and analysts totals nearly a century of data and segmentation development experience. In addition to Tapestry Segmentation, the team also develops Updated Demographics, Consumer Spending, Market Potential, and Retail MarketPlace datasets, which are now industry benchmarks.

For more information about Esri® data, visit esri.com/data.

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Esri inspires and enables people to positively impact their future through a deeper, geographic understanding of the changing world around them.

Governments, industry leaders, academics, and nongovernmental organizations trust us to connect them with the analytic knowledge they need to make the critical decisions that shape the planet. For more than 40 years, Esri has cultivated collaborative relationships with partners who share our commitment to solving earth's most pressing challenges with geographic expertise and rational resolve. Today, we believe that geography is at the heart of a more resilient and sustainable future. Creating responsible products and solutions drives our passion for improving quality of life everywhere.



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