

Segmentation Approaches in Public Health

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Segmentation

- Process
- Start with heterogeneous population (i.e., dataset)
- End with smaller homogeneous segments
- Select those most worth pursuing

Social Marketing

- Segment target audience into homogeneous groups
- Analyze characteristics that discriminate segments, such as knowledge, attitudes, social norms, and behavior
- Identify communication channels specific to each segment
- Develop strategies based on analysis of characteristics of each segment
- Pretest materials and interventions with members of each segment

Foundation - Subgroups

- Which subgroups to give highest priority
 - Primary Audience
 - Whose behavior you want to change
 - Secondary Audience
 - Influencers
 - Gate keepers

Logic of Segmentation

- Begin – undifferentiated sample
- Distinguish between groups using defined characteristics



Statistical Segmentation

- *A priori* segmentation - variables and categories are determined before data are gathered
- Cluster-based - responses to a number of variables are used to determine segments

Looking for Structure

- Multiple regression
- Factor analysis
- Multidimensional scaling
- Discriminant analysis
- Logistic regression
- Log-linear modeling
- Cluster analysis
- Latent class analysis
- Chi-Square Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID)

CHAID

- Predictive cluster analysis approach
- Set of independent variables (i.e., predictors)
- Group participants based on responses to a categorical or polytomous dependent variable

Variable Types

- General observable
 - Demographics
- Product (behavior)-specific observable
 - Frequency
- General unobservable
 - Values, beliefs, and attitudes
- Product (behavior)-specific unobservable
 - Benefits, preferences, intentions, readiness

Why CHAID

- Used in fields of marketing research and public health
- Can handle a large number of variables
- Designed to identify potentially meaningful patterns in a dataset
- Easy to use and understand

CHAID Benefits

- Normal distribution not required
- Independent variable categories that do not differ statistically significantly are merged
- Exploratory approach
 - Confirm using regression
 - Bonferroni adjustment
- Controls for Type I error rate inflation

CHAID Concerns

- CHAID is a forward stepwise approach
 - Results depend upon the order in which variables enter the model
- Once a predictor enters, it's in
- Segments developed using statistical criteria
 - Use manual approach for theory
- Irrelevant variables decrease validity
- No agreed upon stopping rule
 - Use effect size (Cramer's V or Phi (2X2))

CHAID Technical Information

- Hierarchical, criterion-based approach
- Defines segments based on combinations of predictor variables
- Results: mutually exclusive and exhaustive segments
- Iterative, chi-square test of independence based analysis of the interactions among predictor variables

Advantage Over Regression

- Assumes that the predictor variables will interact
- Enables identification of the most significant predictors from large number
- Simplifies interpretation of complex interactions

3 Components of Analysis

- Categorical or polytomous dependent variable
- Set of predictor variables
- Settings for CHAID parameters
 - Variable classifications (e.g., floating)
 - Stopping criterion (i.e., smallest segment size)

Variable Types

- Free
 - No inherent ordering (e.g., occupation)
- Monotonic
 - Inherent ordering (ordinal)
- Floating
 - Monotonic
 - Last category (missing/unknown) merged with most similar distribution

CHAID Algorithm

- Merging of categories based on their similarity in relation to the dependent variable
- Splitting the overall group on the 'best' predictor
 - The lowest statistically significant, Bonferroni adjusted p -value)
- Returning to the merging step
 - If the stopping criterion has not been met
 - There are more subgroups to analyze

Merging

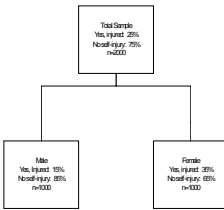
- Categories are merged within and across independent variables
- Process
 - Two-way cross-tabulations are formed between each independent variable and the dependent variable
 - Categories are merged where appropriate
 - Bonferroni adjusted p -value is calculated for the merged cross-tab

Results of a CHAID Analysis

- A tree diagram
- Gains table
 - Ranks each segment in terms of its likelihood of response to the behavior of interest
- Risk table (i.e., classification matrix)
- Rules (node definition)
- Summary (model information)

Trees

- A root node
- Parent nodes
- Child nodes
- Terminal nodes (segments)
- each node contains
 - Categories (definition)
 - Percentage response for the particular group
 - Sample size for the group



Segmenting Youth

Self-injury During Early
Adolescence

The "silent school crisis"

I'm gonna draw a picture,
A picture with a twist!
I'll draw it with a razor
blade.
I'll draw it on my wrist.
And with the little picture,
A fountain will appear.
And with this flowing
fountain,
All my problems disappear!!



Definition

- Self-mutilation is a direct, socially unacceptable, repetitive behavior that causes minor to moderate physical injury; when self-mutilating, the individual is in a psychologically disturbed state but is not attempting suicide or responding to a need for self-stimulation or a stereotypic behavior characteristic of mental retardation or autism. (Suyemoto, 1998, p. 532)



Moderate/Superficial Self-Injury

- Behavioral condition/multiple causes & functions
- Most common form = cutting, burning
- Prior to late 1980s, clinical populations
- No longer located in clinical populations
- Late 1980s self-injury 'came out' in media
- "Fastest-growing adolescent behavioral problem"

Why So High in Adolescence?

- Self-injury (the behavior)
 - Offers youth benefits depending on needs
 - Self-injury fits
 - experimentation, imitation, rebellion against institutions that seek to control, shock
- Early adolescents: receptive to influence, impulsive, and difficulties regulating emotion and coping with stress
- Environment: models, media exposure, Internet, social reinforcement

Public Health Significance

- Cultural/peer contagion
 - More youth are now exposed
- Substantial proportion lack support or adaptive coping skills
- Subset at risk for chronic behavioral condition
 - At increased risk of suicide
 - Long-term, negative outcomes and limited possibilities
- Vital steps
 - Determine scope of problem
 - Identify risk and protective factors (segments at risk)

Sample Size

- 2,350 surveys distributed
- 2,003 valid surveys (i.e., not Christmas treed) were completed
- Initial response rate of 85.23%.
- 1,907 students (~81% of the original sample) self-reported attendance at one of the 8 regular middle schools

Instrumentation

- 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (middle school version)
- 104 items classroom-based survey
- Monitor priority health-risk behaviors

Predictors

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ■ Gender | ■ Inhalant use |
| ■ Grade | ■ Peer self-injury |
| ■ Ethnicity | ■ Substance use |
| ■ Media Exposure | ■ Abnormal Eating Behaviors |
| ■ Bullying Experience | ■ Deviance |
| ■ Attitudes toward School | ■ Suicidal tendencies |
| ■ Parent Communication | |

Instrumentation

- 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (middle school version)
- 104 items
- Monitor priority health-risk behaviors

Measures of Self-Injury

Lead in: The next 3 questions ask about self-harm (cutting, scratching, burning, not allowing wounds to heal, pinching). Sometimes people who feel upset hurt themselves on purpose as a way to feel better (less upset).

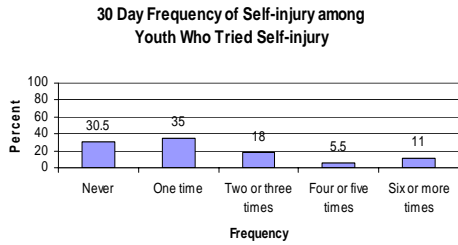
- Have you ever hurt yourself on purpose (cutting, scratching, burning, not allowing wounds to heal, pinching)? Yes/No
- During the past month, how often have you hurt yourself on purpose (cutting, scratching, burning, not allowing wounds to heal, pinching)? Never/1 time/2 or 3 different times/4 or 5 different times/6 or more different times
- Have any of your friends hurt themselves on purpose (cutting, scratching, burning, not allowing wounds to heal, pinching)? Yes/No

Description of Self-injury in General Middle School Population

Self-injury Prevalence

- 28.4% (\pm 2.1%, 95% CI)
 - High because of broad definition
- Significant but negligible relationship (i.e., .07) with gender
- Not associated with race or ethnicity, grade level, age, or school attended

Frequency of Self-injury



Frequency of Self-injury

- Not associated with race or ethnicity, grade level, age, or school attended

Peer Self-injury

- 46.8% knew a friend who had harmed themselves on purpose
- Varied across schools

*Identification of Meaningful
Segments of Youth who Self-
injure*

Summary of Key Variables

Selection Criteria

- Potential impact
 - Size of group
 - Need or benefit received
- Responsiveness
 - Readiness to change
 - Likely response to your efforts

Sources of Segmentation Validity Evidence

- Use of theory and applied knowledge in developing segmentations
- Use of holdout samples
 - Randomly splitting the original sample into two separate samples
- Predictive validity studies
