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## **Basic Principles of Tourist Services Market Segmentation**

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**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** The main aim of the article is to identify the principles of tourist services for an effective segmentation using data from official primary and secondary bases.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** The authors have justified the importance of dividing potential tourists into homogenous groups (segments) in accordance with the general characteristic features of their demand. In that manner, according to the authors, a tourist product is provided with its target orientation as, on the one hand, it cannot meet the requirements of all tourists and on the other hand, a tourist company can concentrate their marketing efforts on the most perspective market segments rather than dissipate them.

**Findings:** A definition of 'tourist service' has been made and its characteristic features have been described as well. Stages of segmenting starting from selection of criteria to determination of methods of work with the chosen segment have been identified and described.

**Practical implications:** Identification of segments in tourism is mainly made based on their geographical, demographical, socio-economic, psychographic, behavior characteristics or their combinations. On the other hand, the authors stress on the fact that there is no universal segmentation approach and therefore, potential tourists can be classified based on other characteristics.

**Originality/Value:** The conclusion that successful segmenting determines efficient operation of a tourist enterprise has been made.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Tourist Market, Tourist Service, Segmenting, Consumers, Segment, Demand.

**JEL Classification:** Q56, L83.

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## **1. Introduction**

Presently, development of tourism has become an important source of income for many regions in Russia (Kozhokin & Zherelina, 2017). The number of tourist companies is steadily growing every year and 13,580 tourist enterprises were registered as of the beginning of 2018 (Selected Data of Tourist Companies' Activity in 2009-2017). In connection with that competition the tourist services market is becoming tougher and it has turned into the fight of strategies rather than that of the resources. Successful competitiveness of a tourist company depends on whether it will be able to develop a service which will bring significant profit (Yamova *et al.*, 2018).

Meanwhile, each service consumer has their own habits, tastes, financial opportunities and desires. Hence, the more sophisticated the consumption is, the more efforts one must invest to develop a new service which can meet expectations of a great number of consumers. That is the key reason for a tourist company's necessity to identify a group of consumers with similar characteristics who are characterized with homogenous demand. Such groups are called market segments and the process of their identification is called segmentation (Malarev *et al.*, 2018; Lavrenko *et al.*, 2019; Korolyov and Lavrenko, 2017; Trufanova and Lavrenko, 2016; Nefedov, 2018). The article describes the basics of the tourist market segmentation.

We shall admit that a great number of works both by Russian and foreign authors have been devoted to study different aspects of marketing (Nikolaeva *et al.*, 2018; Safieva *et al.*, 2017; Prischeva *et al.*, 2018a; Prischeva *et al.*, 2018b). However, the specifics of the tourism market require conducting specialist researches including the ones in such an important sphere as segmenting of tourist services. The list of the most competent contemporary authors who have justified the necessity of dividing potential tourists into segments includes A.P. Durovich (2008), T.B. Klimova (2018), V.S. Yankevich (2005), E.V. Sarafanova and A.V. Yatsuk (2009), T.I. Klimenko and A.O. Ovcharov (2016). Regardless the great number of works on the issue the basic principles of tourist services market segmenting require systematization and more detailed description.

## **2. Methodology**

The methodological basis of the article includes the works of both national and foreign scientists devoted to the specifics of customer behavior in the tourist services market. Also, the data from the Federal Agency for Tourism (Russia) and World Tourism Organization has been used for writing the article. Systematic, abstractly-logical and functional approaches as well as deduction, induction analysis and synthesis methods have been used by the authors. Apart from the mentioned above methods marketing research tools, which enabled to describe the basics of tourist services market segmenting, have been studied.

### 3. Results

We will assume that a tourist company is an independently acting economic entity which was established in order to receive income due to execution of works or rendering services to meet tourists' (sightseers) requirements. Tourist companies are divided into primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary companies are focused exclusively on generating profit from tourism. The secondary tourist companies take a significant share of tourist's demand and interest structure formation as well as in development of the tourist product (Movchan and Yakovleva, 2017; Kuznetsov and Suprun, 2017; Kuznetsov *et al.*, 2017; Malarev *et al.*, 2019; Koptev and Kopteva, 2017; Koptev and Kopteva, 2018). Rendering tourist services is only one direction of their commercial activities and sometimes even the secondary one. The list of these companies includes theme parks, transportation companies, etc. The tertiary tourist companies provide tourists with goods and services and to some extent depend on tourism. Insurance companies, banks, exchange offices, souvenir shops, renting companies, publishing houses specializing on publishing tourist materials constitute the scope of these enterprises.

Tourist companies produce a tourist product (services). Federal Law issued 24.11.1996 No 132-FL on the Fundamental Principles of Tourist Activities in the Russian Federation (in edition of Federal Law as of 03.05.2012 No 47) states that a tourist product is *"a complex of services targeted on transfer and accommodation rendered at the blanket price (regardless inclusion of the cost of excursion and/or any other services into the total price) according to the agreement on sale of a tourist product."* A tourist product consists of the following parts: main services, additional services and related services. The main complex of services is the compulsory element of any tourist package regardless its target audience. Additional services are significant elements of the package including the services which can be rendered to a customer for extra pay (Sultanova and Mardashov, 2016; Korobov and Podoprigora, 2018; Podoprigora and Korobov, 2017; Raupov and Korobov, 2018). The range of additional services includes providing with tourist equipment, national souvenirs and tourist insignia, currency exchange, loans, access to the Internet, postal and telegraph services, providing with a safe deposit box, etc. Despite their significant difference, they all have the following four characteristic features in common: impalpability; inseparability of their production and consumption; changeability of quality; inability to be stored.

A tourist service evaluation is made by consumers influenced by their emotional conditions depending on a great number of factors, namely specifics of upbringing, age, cultural traditions of the people which the guest represents, their understanding of comfort, habits, health or psychological conditions at the time of receiving the service, etc. Nevertheless, economists have not been keen on studying of tourist services consumers' behavior (Tananykhin and Khusainov, 2016; Sharifov and Mardashov, 2018; Ovcharenko *et al.*, 2017; Vasiliev and Mardashov, 2017). They mainly used the definitions of consumer preferences and consumer satisfaction.

Their list of consumer preferences constant properties includes the following (Figure 1):

**Figure 1.** List of consumer preferences constant properties



- 1) *Complexity*, i.e., formation of the entire complex of interlinked, interdependent and mutually influencing consumer preferences.
- 2) *Permanency*, i.e., inconsistency of preferences existence in consumer's psychology regardless the external conditions. The preferences always exist in consciousness and are not connected with our purchase of goods.
- 3) *Attributiveness*, i.e., correspondence of each preference to some individual properties, elements and characteristics of the goods (its attributes).
- 4) *Self-development*, i.e., development of preferences, detailed reflection, identification of attributes while deciding.
- 5) *Uniqueness*, i.e., individuality and specific features of complex of preferences.
- 6) *Transitivity*, i.e., an ability of a certain preference to turn into another one smoothly or abruptly, to be replaced with a third one, etc.
- 7) *Relativity*, i.e., deliberate or unconscious comparison of the preferred goods with other products.
- 8) *Latency*, i.e., concealment of preferences and their exhibition only now of interaction with a product or during communication concerning it.

As a single tourist company is unable to cover the entire market, its segmenting will allow to identify the area to concentrate their efforts on and to attract customers (How Travel Package is Formed, 2019). Our understanding of a market segment includes specifically identified group of customers with similar preferences and equal reaction to a product or to a service (Tananykhin and Saychenko, 2017; Tananykhin and Shagiakhmetov, 2016; Tcvetkov *et al.*, 2018; Shagiakhmetov *et al.*, 2018). Having made segmentation a tourist company evaluates attractiveness of each market segment based on a set of criteria including a segment capacity, accessibility of the segment for a tourist company, prospectively and profitability. An addressable market is the most suitable and profitable for a tourist company market segment (or a group of segments), their market activity targets at (Nefyodova, 2017; p. 142).

Each specialist of the tourist business should master the basics of tourist services segmenting (Goryushkina, 2017; Goryushkina, 2015; Aleksandrova and Talovina, 2017; Gurman *et al.*, 2017; Korchevenkov and Aleksandrova, 2018). As a rule, the process of segmenting consists of four stages. The first stage implies choosing criteria of segmentation. Choosing of the segmentation strategy (aggregated, concentrated or differentiated one) is made at the second stage. The third stage includes selection of segmentation methods (grouping, functional maps and segmentation grids development, etc.). Methods of dealing with different segments are developed at the fourth stage.

It goes without saying, that a universal approach to segmentation does not exist. Hence, segmentation is made based on different properties (one or several of them at the same time). The most typical segmentation is the one based on the following five properties: geographical, demographical, socio-economic, psychographic and behavioral as well as their combinations. In case of making segmentation based on the geographical property, groups of tourists are identified according to their place of residence including the country, the area, the province, the district, the city, etc. Dividing the market into the groups of consumers according to the following properties including their age, sex, family size, family life cycle, occupation, education, religion, race and nationality is called demographic segmentation (Polyakova *et al.*, 2018; 2019; Takhumova *et al.*, 2018; Sozinova *et al.*, 2017).

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) was established in 1975 as a successor of the International Union of Official Tourist Publicity Organizations. According to UNWTO all consumers of the tourist product are divided into different groups according to the age including the children aged 0-14 who travel with their parents who receive many tourist services at discount prices; youth aged 15-24 who travel without their parents and have limited funds; young people aged 25-44 who mainly travel with their families or children and their tourist behavior is totally determined by their children's needs; middle-aged people (45-60-year-old ones) who remain economically active but unlike people from the previous group they mainly travel without their children who have left their house having matured; and the third-aged tourists (aged 60+), the group of tourists whose number is growing every year and they travel year-round (Resilience of tourism development, 2019).

Each of these age groups is characterized with their well-defined type of behavior and their own tourist priorities. Socio-economic segmentation considers the level of income, social status, occupation (profession) and educational level of the tourist services consumers (Korableva *et al.*, 2018; Poltarykhin *et al.*, 2018; Ivanova *et al.*, 2018; Aleksandrova *et al.*, 2015; Nikolaeva *et al.*, 2018; Tananykhin *et al.*, 2018). Four segments of tourist services consumers can be identified based on the combination of two properties, levels of income and education. The first segment includes people with average or even low level of income. The main goal of their travelling is going to the seaside. The tourists who belong to that category do not

have enough funds, they are rather sensible to services prices and at the same time they are extremely severe upon their quality.

Their main principle includes receiving maximum of possible services for their modest funds. They show their interest in entertainment, nightclubs, bars and discos. Although a cognitive goal is not the main stimulus of their travelling, they frequently show their interest in different excursions which can make their sharing of experience with their friends and relatives more prestigious. Souvenirs are the proof of the trip undertaken (Aleksandrova *et al.*, 2017; Aleksandrova *et al.*, 2019; Aleksandrova and Afanasova, 2019). That segment is the largest in terms of the international tourist exchange. The second segment of the tourist services market covers the residents with above average level of income. As a rule, these tourists have a university or a college degree. Although the main reason for their travelling is recreation, the time off should include sports, excursions, theatres and concerts. Besides, those who are fond of long-distance travelling are also a part of the segment. The third segment covers tourists with high level of income. As most of them have a university or college degree they prefer to make informative trips trying to gain a new experience. Long, two-or three-week trips are what representatives of the segment need. The tourists are interested in purchasing souvenirs which can be rather expensive justifying their extended and exotic trips. Those who constitute the fourth segment are highly-educated people interested in studying the nature, the culture, the way of life, customs and habits of the local population.

Although representatives of the fourth segment differ by age and level of income, they are ready to spend significant sums of money for travelling and frequently do it at the expense of their savings. The goals of the trips may vary but their desire to extend their personal experience is what they have in common. In case the goal of a trip is acquaintance with life of the local people, the tourists spend some time living among the locals, having their meal and in some cases, they can also try to master the local crafts showing great interest to the folklore (Achaeva *et al.*, 2018; Achaeva *et al.*, 2016, Achayeva *et al.*, 2015; Melnikov *et al.*, 2018; Kayumova *et al.*, 2019). Although a few tourists belong to the segment, it has tended to grow in number of late. The following five characteristics are identified while making psychographic segmentation including inclination to changes, readiness to take a risk, degree of conservatism, requirements to comfort and intellectual level of tourism requests. In case of making behavioral segmentation in tourism, this process is based on benefit segmentation, i.e., business, entertainment, search of new acquaintances and an opportunity to put into effect their creative potential; segmentation according to the degree of consumers' devotion to tourist centres or districts; and segmentation based on the level of consuming intensity (Nefedov and Klepikov, 2018; Prischepa and Grokhotov, 2018; Solnyshkina *et al.*, 2014; Solnyshkina *et al.*, 2016). However, apart from the mentioned above criteria, different approaches can be taken to make the segmentation.

For instance, German scientist H. Hahn has identified six main types of tourists where each group is titled according to the initial letter of its corresponding word in German, i.e., S, F, W-1, W-2, A and B types. S type of tourists (originates from German *Sonne, Sand, See* - *Sun, sand beach and sea*) includes typical holiday-makers who prefer a passive type of spending vacation at sea resorts, calmness and comfort (Podoprighora and Saychenko, 2017; Podoprighora *et al.*, 2016). These persons avoid hectic way of spending their vacation although they don't mind communicating with nice and pleasant people. People of F type (originates from German *Ferne und Flirtorientierter Erlebnisurlauber*) are holiday-makers who prefer long-distance trips, a kaleidoscope of experiences and flirtation. They will spend their vacation only in the areas full of different events as slow and thoroughly warming on a beach alone or with their family members is not what they desire.

These tourists' credo can be expressed as '*Society, Pleasure and Change of Experiences*'. People of W-1 type (originates from German *Wald- und Wanderorientiert* – the one fond of forest walks and trips) are holiday-makers who are fond of active style of spending vacations. Physical outdoor activity regardless the weather conditions is their credo and these tourists try to stay in a good shape even during their vacations although they do not do sports professionally. W-2 type of tourists covers mainly athletes rather than amateurs who can endure extended, up to extreme, muscle loading.

The main criterion of holiday destination choosing for these people is the conditions to do their hobbies whereas the criterion of '*Landscape, Culture and History*' is of a secondary importance for them. Tourists of A-type (originates from German *Abenteuer* – adventure) belong to those who are fond of adventure. Risk, new experiences, trail of own abilities in unexpected situations and danger determine the choice of tourists of that type. On the contrary, tourists of B type (originates from German *Bildung- und Besichtigung* – education and sightseeing) are rather curious tourists (Podoprighora and Raupov, 2018; Raupov and Podoprighora, 2017; Prischepa *et al.*, 2018c; Prischepa and Averyanova, 2017; Korobov and Raupov, 2017). This group is divided into three subgroups including *experts* who collect the places of interest they have visited; *emotional fans of culture and nature*; and *specialists* who enlarge their knowledge of certain areas of culture, history, art, etc.

Methods of observation, interviewing and polling, questionnaire, method of expert evaluations, ranging, multidimensional scaling as well as concentrated and disperse methods should be used to identify preferences of tourist services consumers. As importance of both recreation and tourism in the life of modern people is increasing and the structure of their needs is enlarging, segmentation of tourist demand applicability is becoming more important. A segment may be identified by combining several criteria and there can be several combinations of that sort. Each of these combinations should be analyzed in terms of its applicability to tourist company's business opportunities.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Segmentation of tourist services market is one of the key elements of tourism marketing. It is necessary to conduct such segmentation to find out the target audience with the following successful selling of tourist services. Tourism industry determine a great number of consumers as potential buyers of tourist services and which means that their great number of needs and requests should be met. Usage of market segmentation triggers development of both tourist companies in certain areas along with strengthening of their competitiveness and improves efficiency of meeting consumer needs restricted with limitations set by the chosen segment.

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