

## PRACTICE-BASED SEGMENTATION: TAXONOMY OF C2C CO-CREATION PRACTICE SEGMENTS

**Purpose:** This paper explores and evaluates practice-based segmentation as an alternative conceptual segmentation perspective that acknowledges the active role of consumers as value co-creators.

**Design/methodology/approach:** Data comprising various aspects of customer-to-customer co-creation practices of festival visitors were collected across five UK-based festivals, using participant observation and semi-structured interviews with naturally occurring social units (individuals, couples and groups). Data were analysed using a qualitative thematic analysis procedure within QSR NVivo 10.

**Findings:** Private, Sociable, Tribal and Communing practice segments are identified and profiled, using the interplay of specific subject- and situation-specific practice elements to highlight the 'minimum' conditions for each C2C co-creation practice. Unlike traditional segments, practice segment membership is shown to be fluid and overlapping, with fragmented consumers moving across different practice segments throughout their festival experience according to what makes most sense at a given time.

**Research limitations/implications:** Although practice-based segmentation is studied in the relatively limited context of C2C co-creation practices at festivals, the paper illustrates how this approach could be operationalised in the initial qualitative stages of segmentation research. By identifying how the interplay of subject- and situation-specific practice elements affects performance of practices, managers can facilitate relevant practice-based segments, leading to more sustainable business.

**Originality/value:** The paper contributes to segmentation literature by empirically demonstrating the feasibility of practice-based segments and by evaluating the use of practice-based segmentation on a strategic, procedural and operational level. Possible methodological solutions for future research are offered.

**Keywords:** segmentation; qualitative segmentation; co-creation; social practices; festival visitation

**Article classification:** Research paper

## 1. Introduction

Segmentation as one of the most fundamental concepts in marketing has been examined for some time (Dibb and Simkin, 2001). Researchers have sought insights into how heterogeneous consumers with a range of characteristics, attitudes and behaviours can be grouped into homogenous groups, to identify and satisfy product/service preferences of a chosen prospective consumer segment. Segmentation encourages consumer orientation by aligning with consumers' needs; it helps to detect and exploit new market opportunities; leads to a better ability to predict consumer behaviour and foster desired behavioural change; and, facilitates more efficient allocation of organisational resources through better understanding of the market (Kotler and Keller, 2012).

Traditional marketing tends to view segmentation as a crucial tool in a three-step segmentation-targeting-positioning (S-T-P) strategy (Kotler and Keller, 2012). This objective continues to dominate; however, recent marketing literature highlights the need for segmentation research to acknowledge a growing complexity in the marketplace, with consumer agency becoming a crucial consideration. The concepts of value co-production and co-creation (Etgar, 2008; Prahalad and Ramaswamy, 2004), and the service-dominant (S-D) (Vargo and Lusch, 2004) and customer-dominant (C-D) logics in marketing (Grönroos and Voima, 2013; Heinonen *et al.*, 2013), emphasise dialogical exchanges between marketers and consumers and within consumer communities. The C-D logic in particular suggests that value co-creation takes place outside the service provider's direct scope of influence (Heinonen and Strandvik, 2015), including in social encounters between consumers in socially-dense, experiential contexts such as tourism and hospitality (Kim *et al.*, 2019; Luo *et al.*, 2019; Reichenberger, 2017; Rihova *et al.*, 2018).

The increasing focus on consumers as active value co-creators means that traditional segmentation goals and methodologies may no longer be relevant. While searching for valid criteria for selecting segments, research has neglected more fundamental issues of who we should segment and why. Researchers are starting to explore the consumption patterns of existing customers; i.e. customer-induced as opposed to market-induced segmentation (Sausen *et al.*, 2005). But despite highlighting concepts such as customer lifetime value, retention and loyalty (Kim *et al.*, 2006; Weinstein, 2002), and the use of alternative segmentation bases such as person-activity (Allenby *et al.*, 2002) and participation in service production (Chen *et al.*, 2017), traditional segmentation falls short of addressing the fluid nature of social consumption and value co-creation.

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3 As Holttinen (2010) notes, co-creating consumers engage in a number of practices according  
4 to what makes sense at a particular point in time. They move from one segment to another in  
5 a somewhat inconsistent manner. This ontological shift toward practices as opposed to  
6 individual consumers makes employing traditional segmentation methods difficult.  
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8 Holttinen's (2010) argument, which to our knowledge has not been examined in detail,  
9 provides a theoretical starting point for this study. In order to acknowledge the co-creation  
10 turn in marketing and to address issues with traditional segmentation in the new co-creation  
11 worldview, we tentatively explore and evaluate practice-based segmentation as a potential  
12 conceptual alternative to more traditional segmentation approaches. Customer-to-customer  
13 (C2C) co-creation practices of festival visitors are used as an empirical context for the study  
14 of practice-based segmentation.  
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## 25 **2. Theoretical background**

### 26 *2.1 Basic tenets of market segmentation*

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28 Consumers vary from one another in a number of ways, effectively forming in excess of 7  
29 billion segments (Snellman, 2000). This complexity can be reduced by seeking homogeneity  
30 within segments with respect to the firm's marketing objective and availability of resources  
31 (Kotler and Keller, 2012). Segmentation research has therefore prioritised the identification of  
32 segmentation bases. Categories such as demographics, psychographics, benefits, emotions,  
33 attitudes, and values are used as *a priori* segmentation bases to identify customer segments  
34 with different degrees of price elasticity and to help marketers pinpoint a suitable target  
35 market (Wedel and Kamakura, 2000).  
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44 But while segment determination using such a priori bases ensures within-segment similarity,  
45 it may not mean a consistent within-segment customer response (Hoek *et al.*, 1996).

46 Demographic and psychographic variables are often combined with *a posteriori* or *post hoc*  
47 approaches that focus on consumers' attitudes, motivation, and purchasing/use behaviours  
48 (Wedel and Kamakura, 2000). This approach enables more accurate descriptions of  
49 previously unknown consumer segments, making targeting strategies more effective.  
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54 Researchers have used such criteria to segment tourists (Atadil *et al.*, 2017); diners (Chen *et*  
55 *al.*, 2017), culinary festival visitors (Viljoen *et al.*, 2017); and retail shoppers (Angell *et al.*,  
56 2012).  
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3 Data analysis techniques correspond with segmentation criteria focus and include various  
4 types of cluster analyses, factor analyses, discriminant analysis, and Chi-square Automatic  
5 Interaction Detection (CHAID) (for a detailed discussion, see, e.g., Dolnicar, 2008). As  
6 Snellman (2000, p.29) observes, “researcher after researcher tried to show relationships  
7 between different variables and buying behaviour.” But scholars disagree on the most suitable  
8 technique in a given situation, resulting in a disconnect between segmentation research and its  
9 practical implementation (Hoek *et al.*, 1996; Quinn and Dibb, 2010).

## 16 17 2.2 Customer-induced segmentation and value co-creation

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19 Quinn and Dibb (2010) argue that the emphasis on segment identification and profiling has  
20 been informed predominantly by managerial and operational agendas. But less attention has  
21 been given to segmentation for strategic purposes. Sausen *et al.* (2005) suggest that strategic  
22 objectives can be addressed by employing a customer-induced segmentation approach.  
23 Among other objectives, this approach addresses customer retention and proposes  
24 segmentation strategies based on loyalty and relationship management (Sausen *et al.*, 2005).  
25 Customer-induced market segmentation therefore emphasises existing consumer base and  
26 disaggregated consumers (Snellman, 2000).

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28 The shift in segmentation objects is underpinned by recent marketing thought developments.  
29 For example, post-modern perspectives advocate segments of one (Dibb and Simkin, 2001)  
30 and also assume that consumers move among and between different consumer tribes,  
31 demonstrating the fluid nature of segment membership (D’Urso *et al.*, 2016; Goulding *et al.*,  
32 2013). Marketers traditionally viewed segments as stable, with segmentation research  
33 involving one-off studies (Hoek *et al.*, 1996). With innovative and dynamic use of real-time  
34 data this issue is increasingly being addressed, though the stability assumption still prevails in  
35 segmentation research (Simkin, 2016). But even though customer-induced segmentation  
36 research can reveal different motivational conditions and attitudes of existing consumers, it  
37 may be unable to capture the wider context in which consumption takes place.

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39 With the proliferation of the co-production (Etgar, 2008) and co-creation (Prahalad and  
40 Ramaswamy, 2004) concepts, marketing has acknowledged the active role of consumers in  
41 the service exchange process. Proponents of the S-D logic in marketing (Vargo and Lusch,  
42 2016, 2008) suggest that businesses must support customers’ value co-creation through  
43 services and resources, as it is the customer who determines what is valuable. Competition  
44 centres on the provision of personalised co-creation experiences (Prahalad and Ramaswamy,  
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2004), with consumers' access to tools, resources and information enabling the co-creation of experiences with firms. More recent S-D logic research views value as being co-created in a networked context; value depends not only on the individual actors and their resources but also on the context (including the social context, norms, symbols, laws and practices) in which they operate (Edvardsson *et al.*, 2011; Horbel *et al.*, 2016; Vargo and Lusch, 2016).

In a separate stream of research, authors aligned with the Customer-Dominant (C-D) logic in marketing propose that firms should facilitate co-creation relevant to consumers themselves (as opposed to co-creating value linked to the company's offering) (Heinonen *et al.*, 2013). C-D logic proponents further argue that customers' co-creation may take place outside the firm's scope of influence (Heinonen and Strandvik, 2015). This is relevant in tourism and hospitality settings, as C2C co-creation may generate social and cultural value that goes beyond the immediate service experience (e.g., Rihova *et al.*, 2018). In a C2C context, consumers' co-creation may even threaten the firm, for example through negative word-of-mouth in both physical and virtual spaces (Reichenberger, 2017).

The growth of the service economy, organisational development and the increasing emancipation and fragmentation of consumers in the marketplace have meant that segmentation research needs to emphasise customers' co-creation of value, which could ultimately lead to increased competitive advantage and thus higher levels of profitability and loyalty (Chen *et al.*, 2017; Firat and Shultz, 1997 p.197). With marketers' desire to design value offerings to facilitate consumers' co-creation processes, the role of segmentation shifts from attracting profitable prospects to retaining happy co-creators.

A number of authors (Chen *et al.*, 2017; Grisseemann and Stokburger-Sauer, 2012; Tu *et al.*, 2018) discuss the benefits of adopting a co-creation or co-production approach [or a mixture of both, as per Chathoth *et al.* (2013)] in tourism and hospitality contexts. For instance, Chathoth *et al.* (2014) argue that high-end hotels can gain competitive advantage by facilitating a consumer-oriented co-creation approach. The authors do not explicitly address segmentation, but note that by analysing relevant co-creation segments, hospitality firms can address changing customer needs. Chen *et al.* (2017) acknowledge the importance of consumers as co-creators in segmentation research. They use level of participation in co-creation as a basis for identifying four distinct segments, profile these in terms of demographics, attitudes and behaviours, and evaluate the relationship between the segments and positive service outcomes. Dowell *et al.* (2019) present a taxonomy of segments based on cultural value co-created of attendees at Welsh cultural festivals. The authors highlight the co-

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3 creation of value as a crucial development in the context of segmentation, but do not go  
4 beyond identifying various dimensions of cultural value as alternative segmentation bases.  
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7 The methodological foundations of segmentation research are increasingly being challenged  
8 as a result of the recent thought developments in marketing. Allenby *et al.* (2002) note that  
9 'revealed market data' in segmentation studies are inadequate in describing the mechanisms  
10 that govern consumer behaviour, as they fail to focus on the motivating conditions that lead  
11 people to the tasks and interests in their lives. A posteriori or post-hoc (Wedel and Kamakura,  
12 2000) behavioural segmentation and qualitative techniques exploring the actions and  
13 behaviours of existing consumers play an increasingly important role, for example to serve as  
14 a basis for developing segments and then validating or refining them using quantitative  
15 approaches (Chen *et al.*, 2017; Dolnicar, 2008). Techniques such as Latent Class (LC)  
16 analysis are useful for new product development, positioning and repositioning, as they help  
17 to understand how existing customers group together based on their needs and other  
18 attributes, linking these to behaviours such as frequency or type of service usage. Probability  
19 modelling is used to assign customers to clusters, while customers may belong to more than  
20 one cluster (Bond and Morris, 2003). But behavioural segmentation tends to focus only on  
21 *buyer behaviour* patterns (usage, price sensitivity, benefits and utilities), and may not  
22 necessarily account for social consumption and C2C co-creation.  
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35 Fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis [Fs/QCA] (Ragin, 2008) may be useful in such  
36 context. The methodology examines theoretically guided selection of cases and combinations  
37 of member attributes in order to discover how causes lead to outcomes (e.g. high performance  
38 in high-performing organisations) (Fiss, 2011). The nature of casual relationships cannot be  
39 determined a priori and the method does not rely on probability distribution and Boolean  
40 algebra and algorithms to identify a reduced set of causal combinations that lead to a given  
41 outcome. As an accepted analytical method in social sciences designed for qualitative case  
42 studies with small samples, Fs/QCA could represent a suitable methodological approach for  
43 customer-induced segmentation research that takes into account the complex contexts in  
44 which consumers co-create value with companies as well as with each other (C2C co-  
45 creation).  
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### 55 2.3 A theoretical framework: segmentation of social practices

56 The above approaches represent useful tools to increase the usability and validity of  
57 segmentation (Dibb and Simkin, 2001). But the established qualitative and conceptual steps in  
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3 identifying suitable segments in the context of customer co-creation (and social consumption  
4 in particular) are still relatively under-developed. Social practice theory has been highlighted  
5 by C-D logic scholars as a fruitful lens through which customers' co-creation may be viewed  
6 (Holttinen, 2010). We therefore present the practice-based approach to segmentation as a  
7 tentative theoretical framework for addressing the above issues. (For a detailed review of  
8 social practices and how the practice-based approach has been used in recent marketing  
9 studies, see Kjellberg *et al.*, 2018).

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16 Much of practice-based research in the marketing field draws on the works of Schatzki (1996)  
17 and Reckwitz (2002), with practices defined as “embodied, materially mediated arrays of  
18 human activity centrally organized around shared practical understandings” (Schatzki, 2001,  
19 p.11). Schatzki (1996, p.91) views practices as contexts and situations directed by rules/norms  
20 and teleoaffective structures within which consumers act. Rules are often presented in  
21 externally determined explicit or implicit formulations of what to do in a given situation,  
22 while teleoaffective structures (consisting of ends, purposes, emotions and beliefs) direct  
23 consumers' engagement in terms of what makes best sense to do in the specific practice  
24 (Schatzki, 2001, p.100).

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26 A number of empirical practice-based studies (Echeverri and Skålén, 2011; McColl-Kennedy  
27 *et al.*, 2012; Russo-Spena and Mele, 2012; Schau *et al.*, 2009) describe practice elements in  
28 various ways, though generally they can be conceptualised as follows: the practitioner  
29 (consumer) as the subject in practices carries out some bodily actions that the practice  
30 requires, drawing on relevant resources (e.g. a set of particular skills or social networks). This  
31 happens within the material confines of physical environments and symbolic meaning  
32 structures, which together represent the practice performances context. These categories can  
33 be summarised as *actions* and *subject- and situation-specific practice elements*, and their  
34 combinations determine how a practice is carried out. Shared meaning structures (for  
35 example, rules of social engagement in formal situations such as a graduation) provide  
36 stability in practice performance. A practice may change if its crucial elements are altered, for  
37 instance by introducing new rule structures or changing the physical context.

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39 Crucially, consumers engage in those practices that are valuable to them; value co-creation is  
40 therefore tied to a specific practice rather than to a product or service offering (Holttinen,  
41 2010). A small number of empirical studies address the co-creation of value through  
42 practices, highlighting the needs and characteristics of practice-based segments among  
43 existing consumers. For example, authors shed light on social practices relating to baseball

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3 spectatorship (Holt, 1995); elite football (Yngfalk, 2013); fitness clubs (Cassop Thompson,  
4 2012); higher education institutions (Giraldo Oliveros, 2015); forest-based tourism (Rantala,  
5 2010); Airbnb host/guests encounters (Camilleri and Neuhofer, 2017); online social media-  
6 based causes (Sorensen and Drennan, 2017); and, brand communities (Schau *et al.*, 2009).  
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8 But the above studies do not explicitly and systematically address the interplay of practice  
9 elements that could help marketers facilitate specific value-creating practices, or indeed,  
10 evaluate a practice-based perspective as a viable segmentation approach.  
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15 Holttinen (2010, p.105) argues that firms can develop superior value propositions by  
16 identifying practice segments and describing how value is created in them, using practice  
17 elements as bases for practice-based segments. But the author does not specify which  
18 elements play the most important role in influencing consumers' involvement in practices and  
19 how such segmentation bases could be researched and operationalised. Building on  
20 Holttinen's (2010) proposition, we therefore argue that social practices, rather than consumers  
21 or markets, should be the primary unit of analysis in segmentation studies that emphasise a  
22 customer-induced segmentation perspective. In order to explore and evaluate the viability of  
23 the practice-based segmentation approach, we draw on empirical data relating to social  
24 consumption and C2C co-creation at festivals, as outlined next.  
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### 36 **3. Methodology**

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38 Festivals are public celebrations with different themes, such as music and performing arts,  
39 literature and storytelling or visual arts (Getz, 2012). They represent an important space in  
40 which visitors can bond and spend time with significant others, while engaging in amiable  
41 sociability with complete strangers (Wilks, 2011). Genre-specific or themed festivals (e.g.,  
42 folk music festivals) facilitate a sense of belonging for members of 'consumer tribes'  
43 (Mackellar, 2009a). Additionally, festival visitation leads to the emergence of a sense of  
44 fellowship and communitas (Turner, 1995) among strangers. These positive social outcomes  
45 are valuable for festival organisers, as they can lead to favourable service experience  
46 perceptions, customer retention and loyalty (Drengner *et al.*, 2012). As such, festivals  
47 represent a rich research context for C2C co-creation research.  
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56 A qualitative, interpretive methodology based on naturalistic participant observation and  
57 semi-structured interviews was adopted, in line with the social constructionist approach  
58 adopted in practice research (Reckwitz, 2002). The sample included five family-friendly UK-  
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3 based summer festivals that varied in scale (1500-5000 visitors); length (3-5 days); setting  
4 (urban/green field festivals across England and Wales); and, genre/theme (food and camper  
5 vans; rock music; folk music; storytelling; and, pop music and arts festivals). The five festival  
6 cases are referred to in this paper as VanFest, RockFest, Music&ArtsFest, StorytellingFest  
7 and FolkFest, reflecting their main genre.  
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12 One of the authors visited each festival and camped alongside the visitors for 3-5 days to  
13 ensure immersion. Observation and interview subjects were sampled purposively, with data  
14 collection guided by literature on practice elements (Echeverri and Skålén, 2011; McColl-  
15 Kennedy *et al.*, 2012; Russo-Spena and Mele, 2012; Schau *et al.*, 2009) and socialisation in  
16 festival contexts (e.g., Mackellar, 2009a; Wilks, 2011). The researcher noted actors'  
17 characteristics and their visible actions, features of the physical setting and apparent rule and  
18 norm structures within the context. At opportune moments (e.g., when visitors were resting  
19 outside their tents or at food outlets) the researcher approached potential interviewees. A total  
20 of 52 interviews (20-60 minutes long) with naturally occurring consumer social units (CSUs)  
21 were undertaken, comprising 16 interviews with individuals, 22 with couples/pairs, and 14  
22 with groups of three or more. Conversation topics revolved around actions, motivations,  
23 resources, physical circumstances and understandings of intangible images and generally  
24 accepted rule structures of C2C-oriented social practices. Interviewing couples and groups as  
25 opposed to only individuals was important, as it reflected relevant social contexts and  
26 relationships between actors (Edvardsson *et al.*, 2011).  
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39 Transcripts from the first festival were analysed manually for preliminary themes that could  
40 be further explored at subsequent festivals. The complete dataset was then transferred into  
41 QSR International's NVivo 10 and analysed using a rigorous five-step thematic analysis  
42 procedure (Bazeley, 2007). A broad-brush open coding identified initial descriptive and  
43 abstract in vivo categories (Strauss and Corbin, 1990), that reflected the language used by  
44 informants (e.g. 'campsite', 'social atmosphere', 'acceptance', 'greeting'). Links and  
45 relationships between codes formed the basis of an emerging framework. For example, codes  
46 relating to various festival places in which social interactions played out were grouped under  
47 'contextual factors in co-creation'. Higher-order codes were subsequently coded-on for more  
48 detailed sub-categories and through further axial coding, four main categories with up to three  
49 levels of sub-categories emerged: 'Co-creation practices', 'Servicescape', 'Subject-' and  
50 'Situation-specific elements'. Literature comparison helped to reduce and abstract from the  
51 data, which allowed us to write more accurate summary statements on the content of each  
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3 sub-category, and to refine the emerging model. At this point we theorised about the  
4 relationships between different aspects of social practices with the aid of extensive memo  
5 writing and through NVivo's coding matrix function, which revealed patterns in the data; e.g.  
6 the prevalence of a particular action within specific contexts.  
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10 We strove for trustworthiness through several means. NVivo enables meticulous data  
11 management, while within- and cross- case analysis was supported through extensive memo  
12 writing (analytical thoughts and observations). In line with previous inductive research  
13 (Corley and Gioia, 2004), we subjected emerging concepts to 'peer debriefing'; i.e.  
14 representative quotes and summaries were validated by academic experts with festival  
15 visitation experience and in-depth knowledge of segmentation, co-creation and/or practice  
16 research. The final framework involved identification and description of festival C2C practice  
17 segments, as evidenced in the interplay of symbolic, routinized and goal-oriented actions, and  
18 the various subject- and situation-specific practice elements.  
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#### 29 **4. Findings and discussion**

##### 30 *4.1 C2C co-creation practice segments at festivals*

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32 Four distinct practice-based segments were identified through data analysis: Private practices;  
33 Tribal practices; Sociable practices; and, Communing practices. These segments reflect to some  
34 extent existing literature on C2C interactions and socialisation in leisure and tourism contexts,  
35 though there were some surprising findings, particularly with respect to festival literature.  
36 Subject- and situation-specific practice elements helped to identify patterns within practice  
37 segments and so aided detailed descriptions of each practice, while acting as 'minimum  
38 conditions' for each segment to be feasible (see Figure 1). An overview of practice segments is  
39 presented next.  
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55 PRIVATE PRACTICES were recognisable among groups of friends, couples or families  
56 engaging together in routinized actions such as cooking, eating or sharing tasks (e.g. pitching  
57 tents or planning their festival), playing games, listening to music, partying and a getting  
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3 drunk with each other. For example, Jenna and her friends used the RockFest visit as a  
4 bonding opportunity that allowed them to re-enforce established friendships:  
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7 *Jenna: well, we're not going anywhere we're gonna be still sitting here talking gobshite if*  
8 *you come back in a couple of hours.*  
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11 *Pete: some of us come back in five years and it might even be the same conversation! [All*  
12 *laugh]*

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14 An easy-going holiday-like atmosphere existed in the Private practice segment, with  
15 previously known customer social units taking time to reaffirm relationships. In some cases,  
16 Private practices appeared to take customers into symbolically or physically detached private  
17 spaces. Tamara from FolkFest confirmed that many of the visitors she encountered tended to  
18 be “in their own personal bubble”, while field notes revealed physical detachment with  
19 territorial behaviour observed in both larger and smaller groups’ camping arrangements:  
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25 *RockFest field notes (27/05/2012): I approached this group of 7 people as they were sitting*  
26 *in a relatively secluded area of the campsite, below the trees at the right edge of the*  
27 *campsite area. They were sat under a gazebo, which was set up in the middle of an*  
28 *enclosure of four tents in a semicircle and a large van with a colourful windbreaker*  
29 *sheltering the site away from the road and the kids' park just opposite.*  
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32 References to private practices appear in leisure and tourism contexts where consumption is  
33 shared with friends and family. For example, Fu and Lehto (2018) refer to family and friends  
34 re-enforcing existing bonds and creating new memories during leisure time. Insulation and  
35 territoriality are less commonly found in shared consumption contexts, though Tajfel’s (1982)  
36 concept of in-groups resonates in situations where groups of friends felt in some way  
37 threatened by or distanced from the activities of out-group members. Festival literature rarely  
38 mentions the notion of insulation or territoriality and, in this respect, the findings are novel.  
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44 TRIBAL PRACTICES involved exchanges among tribal community members, and  
45 membership expressions by exhibiting symbols and artefacts (e.g. band t-shirts and tattoos).  
46 Symbolic tribal structures emerged where customers identified with a special interest genre,  
47 brand, lifestyle or object of consumption, in line with what Belk (2010) terms ‘pseudo-  
48 kinship’. For example, FolkFest attendees wore clothes and attire that was indicative of a folk  
49 music community style:  
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55 *FolkFest field notes (24/08/2012): [...] faded jeans, wellies, old but sturdy waterproof*  
56 *coats, leather/ suede hats. The man had a greying beard, and both had pewter tankards*  
57 *attached to their belts in preparation for the evening's ale drinking session.*  
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60 Verbal expressions of belonging to a community were emblematic of the Tribal practice; e.g.  
motorhome owners at VanFest talked of their social gatherings as “meets”. Exchange of

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3 know-how and information was also observed. For instance, Diana highlighted the prevalence  
4 of 'jamming' sessions that happened spontaneously around the FolkFest campsite and in  
5 dining areas:  
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9 *Diana: Doing the festivals and coming here is always great, a good inspiration as well...  
10 that coming here and seeing all the different types of music and things like that going on  
11 everywhere. And you join in and you take a lot away with you.*

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13 Tribal practices are evidenced in the festival literature (Begg, 2011; Mackellar, 2009a), and in  
14 value co-creation literature that focusses on consumer communities and neo-tribes (e.g.,  
15 Goulding *et al.*, 2013). Mackellar (2009a) refers to social identity celebration through  
16 learning and sub-cultural symbols exchange, while Pongsakornrunsilp and Schroeder (2011)  
17 report on football fan communities' co-creative practices of cultural values dissemination.  
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21 SOCIABLE PRACTICES were evident in friendly social exchanges involving strangers.  
22 Brief conversations, friendly nods and greetings were exchanged in public spaces around the  
23 festival site and campsite, e.g., in shower or bar queues. Experienced festival-goers imparted  
24 practical introduction to 'newbies'; for instance Gary from FolkFest often advised strangers  
25 on which real ale variety to go for:  
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31 *Gary: [...] there's so many ales to choose from... 'aaah, which one'... And I chose this drink  
32 and it was really nice and they were standing there and - 'Ach, that's really nice, try that',  
33 you know, it's really nice and you start talking about that.*

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35 Such actions contributed to a friendly atmosphere, though at times polite sociability could  
36 develop into deeper conversations, as highlighted by Pippa from Music&ArtsFest:  
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40 *Pippa: You walk past people... with me, it's "hi, good morning! How are you doing?" And  
41 then all of a sudden they start with their life story.*

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43 C2C interactions literature describes perceived similarity, or homophily (McPherson *et al.*,  
44 2001), as a reason why people often establish contact with others in a social setting. Once  
45 connected, consumers engage in autotelic or goal-oriented actions to assist others (Prebensen  
46 and Foss, 2011; Reichenberger, 2017), thus contributing to an emerging sense of camaraderie,  
47 which Oliver (1999) terms 'social villages'. From a co-creation perspective, sociable practices  
48 can be beneficial to the firm; previous research shows that value emerging from customers'  
49 'citizenship behaviours' (e.g. helping, sharing via word-of-mouth) generates a positive service  
50 atmosphere and loyalty (Kim *et al.*, 2019; Parker and Ward, 2000).  
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54 COMMUNING PRACTICES could be observed in a strong sense of togetherness and  
55 spontaneous sociability in shared situations, for instance during performances. The levelling  
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nature of festival-going was communicated through escapist, hedonistic actions (e.g. excessive drinking, dressing up), with festival-goers ignoring social differences and casting away prejudices. For instance, Ginny from RockFest noted how Graham was readily accepted despite walking around in drag-style clothes. In the same festival context, Andy commented on the loose clothing norms at the festival:

*Andy: The clothes that they'll be wearing in here, you wouldn't be seen dead in them on the street! It's not designer, it's not this, it's not that, but here, it's the norm. You wear the craziest thing you can get.*

The fun-making actions observed in Communing practice resemble Bakhtin's (1968) concept of carnivalesque and Turner's (1995) 'communitas'; unstructured, egalitarian community that emerges in liminoid spaces. Communing is well documented in event and festival studies (Gardner, 2004; Kim and Jamal, 2007; Ryan, 2012) and the findings here resonate with previous research.

As Jane from the FolkFest noted, in communing practice there was a sense of trust among strangers, who relied on the goodwill and active caring of others:

*Jane: I have a nine-year old and a twelve-year old that come with us and they're great as well. And people, you look out for each other, you do. Even when you're camping, you look out for each other and it's nice that you can relax as a parent, as well, knowing that the environment you're camping in, people will keep an eye on each other, which is always good as well, you know?*

Looking after each other also involved socially immersive helping (e.g. sharing of resources that went beyond polite advice or help) and prolonged conversations with strangers, with strangers off-loading personal worries and problems. In this sense, festival contexts play an important social supportive function in that people from otherwise excluded groups create connections with others (Rosenbaum, 2008).

The findings indicate that the presence of certain subject- and situation-specific elements was not clear-cut in individual practices. For example, consumer social units (CSUs) with both low and high level of social skill (i.e. openness and confidence vs. shyness) appeared in the Private practices segment, while both Tribal and Communing practice segments were found in contexts with a genuine rule structure (i.e. typical of authentic, grassroots festival spaces) (see Figure 1). This is important from a segmentation perspective; traditionally the contexts within which different segments operate may differ, though the assumption of relatively static segments prevails. The findings show that different segments exist where the same subject-

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3 and situation-specific elements are in play, making the use of traditional segmentation criteria  
4 less helpful.  
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7 Additionally, various CSUs did not necessarily 'stick' to one specific practice in the course of  
8 their festival experience but were fragmented in practice performance. For example, folk  
9 music enthusiasts Amanda and John came to FolkFest to spend quality time together (Private  
10 segment). Once at the festival, they camped in a small private enclosure with a group of  
11 friends, with whom Amanda wanted to catch up (Private). The group were part of a folk  
12 music club and as regular festival visitors liked to 'jam' with other 'folkies' (Tribal). In the  
13 festival food areas they politely conversed with strangers (Sociable) and revelled in the  
14 communal atmosphere during performances (Communing). Practice performance by different  
15 consumers and at the different festivals was influenced by the interplay of both tangible and  
16 intangible subject- and situation-specific practice elements, which together guided actions and  
17 interactions and affected how individual consumers and CSUs shifted into and between  
18 practice segments. This reflects other S-D logic studies; co-created value depends on specific  
19 constellations of actors' resources and the co-creation context (Chandler and Vargo, 2011;  
20 Horbel *et al.*, 2016).  
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24 An important implication for segmentation is that C2C co-creation practices at festivals  
25 represent a complex and dynamic phenomenon and therefore segmentation approaches cannot  
26 be reduced to individuals' observable and reported behaviours, as was done in previous  
27 segmentation studies (e.g., Mackellar, 2009b). While the interplay of practice elements means  
28 that using conventional validation criteria may be problematic in practice-based segmentation  
29 approaches, these fluid segments still offer interesting insights that can be operationalised in  
30 different ways.  
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#### 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 *4.2 Evaluation of the practice-based approach to segmentation*

In the previous section we demonstrated how it is possible to identify naturally occurring C2C  
co-creation practices through analysis of symbolic, routinized and goal-oriented actions, and  
subject- and situation-specific elements that guide these actions. The empirical study serves to  
explore the use of practices as an alternative conceptual and methodological segmentation basis.  
In this section we evaluate practice-based segmentation on its own and vis-a-vis traditional  
segmentation and discuss its applications. Practice-based segmentation is evaluated on multiple  
levels: (1) strategic level, (2) procedural level and (3) operational level (Tonks, 2009). The  
strategic level of evaluation considers the main aims and strategic purposes of segmentation

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3 research. On a procedural level, practice-based segmentation approach is appraised in terms of  
4 the techniques and methods in selecting segmentation variables and bases. On an operational-  
5 level, segment characteristics are evaluated from a managerial perspective. The main  
6 differences to traditional segmentation approaches are summarised in Table 1.  
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13 \*Table 1 about here  
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17 STRATEGIC LEVEL EVALUATION is conducted with respect to segmentation's strategic  
18 objective and focus. The strategic objective of marketing has shifted in recent decades from  
19 'locking-in' customers through effective marketing mix strategies to understanding  
20 organisations' role and purpose in customers' co-creating processes (Grönroos and Voima,  
21 2013; Heinonen *et al.*, 2013; Vargo and Lusch, 2008). Marketing managers increasingly  
22 collaborate with their consumer base to co-create more valuable product and service solutions  
23 (Vargo and Lusch, 2008); though in some cases consumers' social consumption and co-  
24 creation practices may be 'invisible' to the organisation (Heinonen *et al.*, 2013). This is  
25 relevant in experiential, socially-dense contexts such as tourism, hospitality and events. As  
26 deeper social meanings and values are co-created that customer link to the service experience  
27 (Drengner *et al.*, 2012; Rihova *et al.*, 2018), businesses could gain competitive advantage by  
28 facilitating those value-forming practices that matter to 'happy co-creators'. This strategic  
29 objective is in line with recent emphasis in customer-induced segmentation research on  
30 retention and loyalty (Kim *et al.*, 2006; Knox, 1998; Pine *et al.*, 2010; Storbacka, 1997;  
31 Weinstein, 2002), and represent a shift toward a more strategic role of segmentation (Hoek *et*  
32 *al.*, 1996; Sausen *et al.*, 2005).  
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45 Furthermore, segmentation research is traditionally aimed at consumer characteristics and  
46 responses including behavioural segmentation variables, such as use or benefits sought  
47 (Dolnicar, 2008; Sinha and Uniyal, 2005). Individual consumer focus allows marketers to  
48 distinguish between consumer markets, and predict a segment's behaviours in relation to  
49 marketing inputs. The practice-based perspective is different in its focus *on practices as*  
50 *holistic units of analysis*. This offers a much more complete understanding of what naturally  
51 goes on in specific consumer contexts.  
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57 PROCEDURAL LEVEL EVALUATION can be done with respect to variable selection and  
58 methods used in traditional vs. practice-based segmentation. Segmentation design and  
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3 profiling progressed over the years from basic a priori bases to lifestyle and behavioural  
4 variables. Marketers have developed multi-layered understanding of consumers in markets  
5 thanks to new heuristics, data availability and improved knowledge of segmentation (Simkin,  
6 2016). New information sources such as smartphone and internet data have contributed to this  
7 development, with multiple bases processed simultaneously and more frequently. Recent  
8 behaviour-based segmentation approaches focus on certain attitudes and expectations of  
9 product or service consumption; for example product usage frequency or loyalty-based  
10 behaviour (Fu *et al.*, 2017; Weinstein, 2002). But such approaches may be limited in  
11 understanding the ‘invisible’ or ‘indirect’ nature of C2C co-creation (Heinonen and Strandvik,  
12 2015; Sorensen and Drennan, 2017).

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21 The use of segmentation variables is grounded in the traditional objective to attract and retain  
22 profitable prospects (Storbacka, 1997). While this is still relevant, the practice-based approach  
23 highlights the need to explore segments based on valuable practices of customers who act and  
24 interact in specific consumption contexts. For that reason, the variables used to profile  
25 segments are grounded in elements of practices, as opposed to individual customer- or  
26 management-led variables. In this study, we draw on a number of practice studies (Echeverri  
27 and Skålén, 2011; McColl-Kennedy *et al.*, 2012; Russo-Spena and Mele, 2012; Schau *et al.*,  
28 2009) to conceptualise practice elements in the broader categories of actions and subject- and  
29 situation-specific elements, though alternative practice conceptualisations may be used.  
30 Actions serve primarily to help identify and profile practice-based segments, while subject-  
31 and situation-specific elements represent the ‘minimum conditions’ for practices to occur and  
32 resources to help facilitate specific practices.

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42 Quantitative segmentation approaches are typically used to establish heterogenous segments  
43 for predictive marketing planning, with technological developments in segmentation  
44 methodologies enabling engagement of numerous micro segments simultaneously.  
45 Researchers identify an association (causal or otherwise) between dependent and independent  
46 segmentation variables to establish how these correlate in the context of a specific customer  
47 or market segment. For instance, Dowell *et al.* (2019) collected demographic and  
48 psychographic details and data relating to value and word-of-mouth behaviour (‘value  
49 communication’). Through cluster analysis segments of *people* with similar attitudes towards  
50 cultural value dimensions are identified as expressed through attendance at a Welsh cultural  
51 event. Those segments represent a snapshot of individuals’ value constellations, though do not  
52 take into consideration how changing practice elements may alter practice performance or  
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indeed, individuals' value outcomes. Our findings demonstrate that when viewed from a practice-based perspective, consumers in such a segment may attend the event, though may not consistently co-create value in a pre-determined way, as they engage in practices according to what makes sense at the time (Schatzki, 2001).

A mix of qualitative methods should therefore be used to identify and profile practice-based segments in the first exploratory stage, as illustrated in this study. Increasingly sophisticated qualitative analytical techniques, such as matrix analysis and cross-tabulation available via qualitative data analysis software packages (CADQAS), allow for depth of analysis and a good degree of confirmability. Subsequent analysis, patterning, classification and structuring into models can inform quantitative studies to validate segments and measure their relative value, and to provide real-world strategies to develop new and existing audiences. For example, advanced data analytics could capture practice-based segments in digital consumption contexts, with LC and FsQCA techniques utilised to link particular subject- and situation-specific practice elements with desirable value outcomes. Qualitative methods do not allow for generalisable results, and a degree of subjectivity is likely to occur as the researcher plays an important role in interpreting and analysing the data. But as Tonks (2009) notes, content validity may be problematic even in more traditional segmentation studies where the relevance of measured constructs is judged by managers/experts and evaluated in light of the literature. Similar concerns exist in relation to the more recent QCA perspectives (Ragin, 2008).

Lastly, OPERATIONAL LEVEL EVALUATION involves considerations of segment relevance, membership, and effectiveness/efficiency. While traditional segmentation assumes that not all segments are relevant to the organisation and only the most attractive (profitable) segments should be selected, practice-based segmentation contends that there are no irrelevant segments for two reasons. First, the focus of practice-based segmentation is on what is already happening. In the context of this study, the four practice segments exist to a varying degree in all five festivals, with patterns identified in the segment profiles evident in all of the settings. This means that certain types of social practices are likely to occur in all festival contexts, regardless of their target market. Second, while some individuals and CSUs participate predominantly in certain practice-based segments, they may change between these in the course of the same consumption experience, as was Amanda and John's case. Therefore, it may prove problematic for marketers to choose one specific (individual) customer segment to focus their efforts on, as 'fragmented customers' (Holttinen, 2010) rarely remain in one segment.

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3 Furthermore, one of the most essential requirements in segmentation research is that there are  
4 clear relationships between the dependent and independent variables, thus achieving relative  
5 homogeneity within segments and heterogeneity between segments (Tonks, 2009). There  
6 should be no overlap across segments, with individuals assigned to one segment only. This  
7 criterion is questioned when considering practices as segments. The within-segment  
8 homogeneity and between-segment heterogeneity criteria still stand, though only when  
9 applied on the practice level, as opposed to the individual consumer level. This study gives  
10 examples of multiple practices in festival contexts, as reflected in CSUs engaging in more  
11 than one practice concurrently. Therefore, *overlap* and *fluidity* are properties of practice-based  
12 segments. This addresses one of the main criticisms of traditional segmentation approaches,  
13 which is that individuals, once assigned to a segment, remain there (Simkin, 2016). Again, LC  
14 and fuzzy set techniques can be utilised to cope with uncertain or vague segment membership  
15 before the adoption of more traditional quantitative segmentation techniques (D'Urso *et al.*,  
16 2016).  
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19 When assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of selected segments, traditional approaches  
20 typically assert that segments should be measurable, discernible, substantial and accessible  
21 (Kotler and Keller, 2012). But these criteria may be difficult to apply in a practice-based  
22 segmentation approach. The practice segments are discernible in a qualitative sense through  
23 observations and interviews with naturally-occurring CSUs, though it may be difficult to  
24 estimate segments size due to their fluid nature. The LC and Fs/QCA methodologies  
25 described earlier can be used to link specific practice elements to relevant organisational  
26 outcomes, looking at social unit size as a basis for estimating segment size. Similarly  
27 problematic may be segment profitability, usually measured using value and volume of sales  
28 tracked over time (Quinn *et al.*, 2007). The value of practice-based segments could be  
29 assessed via studies of customer satisfaction and experience, linked to subjective benefits  
30 linked to specific practices. The practice-based approach therefore highlights segments that  
31 can be content-evaluated based on what matters for customers (Holttinen, 2010), thus creating  
32 more realistic and sustainable segments.  
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## 52 53 54 **5. Conclusions and implications**

### 55 56 57 *5.1 Conclusions*

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3 In this paper, practice-based segmentation is explored and evaluated as a conceptual  
4 alternative to traditional segmentation approaches. Five UK-based multi-day festivals serve as  
5 an empirical context for the study and analysis of C2C co-creation practices. Using a  
6 qualitative observation- and interview-based methodology, we describe four main practice  
7 segments: Private, Tribal, Sociable and Communing. We then profile each segment based on  
8 various symbolic, routine and goal-oriented actions, and highlight the subject-and situation-  
9 specific elements that guide these actions, while representing the 'minimum conditions' for  
10 practice performance.  
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17 As Wedel and Kamakura (2002, pp.182-183) note, segments are typically determined by the  
18 marketing manager's strategic viewpoint of the market. But the increasingly dynamic and  
19 fluid nature of segments means that the strategic purpose of segmentation needs to shift  
20 toward evolution and sustainability rather than proliferation of products and businesses.  
21 Market segmentation as part of an S-T-P process still has a place in organisational agendas.  
22 However, modern customers-co-creators are fragmented in that they do not necessarily  
23 commit to one practice, or one way of performing a practice. We argue that social practices  
24 represent an altogether different starting point for strategic, customer-induced segmentation.  
25 They reflect the process of customers' value co-creation as positioned within their own life  
26 context, in line with recent C-D logic in marketing discussions (Heinonen *et al.*, 2013;  
27 Heinonen and Strandvik, 2015). The next step in segmentation should therefore be to retain  
28 what is known about these co-creators, with future segmentation research based on social  
29 practices paving the way towards these new agendas.  
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## 41 *6.2 Theoretical implications*

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43 This paper demonstrates how the practice-based approach can be used to shift segmentation's  
44 focus to co-creation practices and provides a tentative framework for identification and  
45 profiling of segments that reflect consumers' value co-creation. As such, the study contributes  
46 to theory in two ways. First, it empirically develops and tests a novel perspective on  
47 segmentation by presenting practice-based segmentation as an alternative to established  
48 conceptual and methodological approaches. A comprehensive evaluation of the segmentation-  
49 based approach vis-a-vis traditional segmentation is presented, focussing on three different  
50 levels (as summarised in Table 2): strategic (strategic objective, strategic focus), procedural  
51 (variable selection, methods used), and operational (segment relevance, segment membership,  
52 segment effectiveness) evaluation. We thus demonstrate that the practice-based approach to  
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3 segmentation has implications both in terms of the purposes for which segmentation is used,  
4 and how it can be operationalised at a managerial level.  
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7 The second contribution of the study is that it extends existing research on social practices by  
8 demonstrating that these can serve as a segmentation basis. Previous research has considered  
9 social practices and C2C co-creation in various consumption contexts, including events (e.g.,  
10 Dowell *et al.*, 2019; Mackellar, 2009a; Rihova *et al.*, 2018), tourism (Reichenberger, 2017)  
11 hospitality (Camilleri and Neuhofer, 2017), and online communities (Schau *et al.*, 2009;  
12 Sorensen and Drennan, 2017). But not much attention has been paid to co-creation practices  
13 as a basis for segmentation. Past research had suggested this can be pursued (Holttinen,  
14 2010), but to the best of our knowledge this is the first study to empirically demonstrate that  
15 such objective is feasible.  
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### 23 24 *6.3 Practical implications*

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26 Practice-based segmentation allows for identification of specific intervention opportunities by  
27 studying the contexts and ‘minimum conditions’ in which practices of existing consumer  
28 groups occur (Figure 1). Marketers are encouraged to find out what value-co-creating  
29 practices their consumers engage in, how these come about, and which  
30 controllable/uncontrollable elements shape practices. Organisations can then try to influence  
31 the emergence of a specific practice or the ways in which it is performed by highlighting or  
32 suppressing controllable subject- and situation-specific practice elements. Looking at the  
33 festival context explored in this study, for instance where Private practices are predominantly  
34 observed but there are organisational reasons to foster Communing practices, the festival  
35 manager can provide more public spaces and market to individuals with higher level social  
36 skills and festival-going experience. This necessitates different resource deployment  
37 strategies, depending on consumer preferences and the extent to which certain practices will  
38 naturally occur or not. Marketers therefore need to understand consumption patterns within  
39 practice segments, including the mechanisms by which customers combine different practices  
40 in the course of their consumption experience.  
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### 53 54 *6.4 Limitations and future research*

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56 In line with previous qualitative segmentation research that explores the causes and outcomes  
57 in small samples (e.g., Fiss, 2011; Skaaning, 2011), this study focuses on C2C co-creation at  
58 festivals and as such the empirical findings may be limited to a specific consumption setting.  
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3 The four practice segments identified in this study are illustrative of C2C co-creation that  
4 naturally occurs in socially-dense, experiential settings, such as tourism, hospitality and  
5 events. Future research may undertake further profiling to provide a more nuanced, granular  
6 understanding and alternative typologies for other contexts. For example, organisations  
7 operating in other service contexts where C2C encounters are likely to play an important role,  
8 such as healthcare, personal fitness or transportation services, may want to pursue our  
9 approach in order to facilitate customer loyalty and repeat business. But authors may also  
10 extend their focus beyond the context of C2C-oriented practices. Other types of naturally  
11 occurring practices (customer-to-service staff) could be included in the data collection  
12 procedure. Future research should also attempt to operationalise this approach using fuzzy  
13 sets in particular.  
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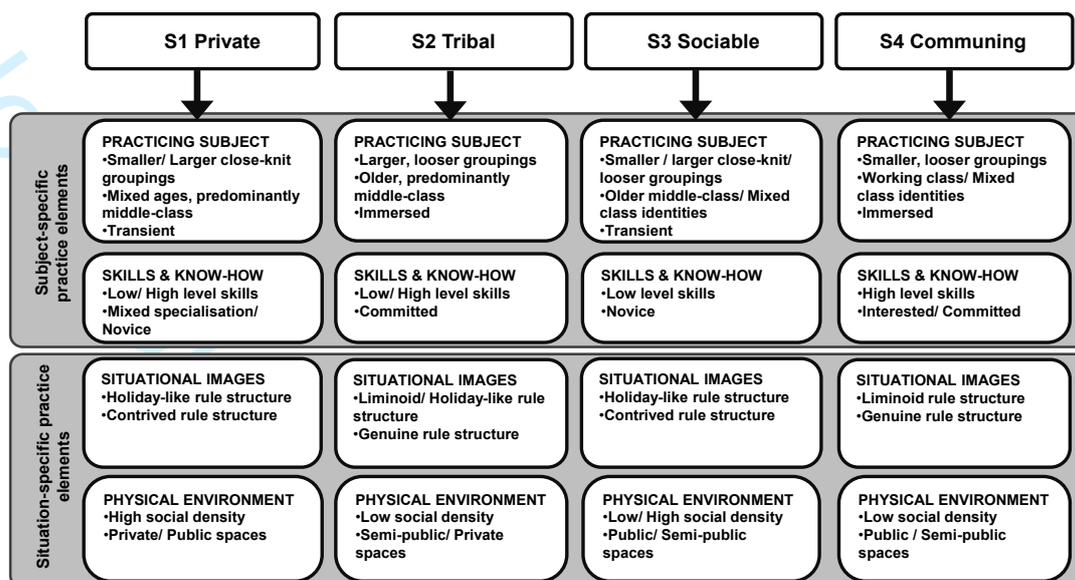
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Figure 1 - Facilitating elements in practice-based segments



**Table 1 - Comparison of traditional segmentation approaches and practice-based segmentation**

Characteristic	Traditional segmentation	Practice-based segmentation
<b>Strategic level</b>		
Strategic objective	Predicting membership to select most attractive segments (i.e. which segment customers belong to based on certain conditions)	Focus on 'happy co-creators' by facilitating specific value-forming practices
Strategic focus	Potential (and existing) customers in market-based segments	Naturally occurring contextualised co-creation practices in existing (or potential) consumer-induced segments
<b>Procedural level</b>		
Variable selection	Profiling of customer behaviours, requirements and expectations within segments based on variables relevant to the organisation	Segment profiling based on elements of naturally occurring practices (practice elements as indicative 'minimum' conditions for facilitating practices)
Methods used	Mostly quantitative methods (e.g. multivariate analysis) to generate segments of homogenous customers and determine between-segments heterogeneity	Qualitative methods (interviews and observations) with CADQAS-facilitated analysis and subsequent use of FsQCA to validate and operationalise practice segments
<b>Operational level</b>		
Segment relevance	Specific relevant customer segments selected based on profitability and other managerial goals	All segments relevant as they reflect naturally occurring co-creation practices; focus on practice segments that generate value for consumers as well as the firm
Segment membership	Individuals assigned to one segment only and segment membership viewed as stable/static (i.e., individuals stay within their segments, though their membership may be updated within short timeframes)	Fragmented consumers belong to any number of practice segments (segments <i>overlap</i> ) with <i>fluid</i> segment membership (i.e. individuals may move between any number of practice segments or belong to more than one segment)
Segment effectiveness and efficiency	Viable segments assessed based on measurability, accessibility, substantiality and actionability (actionable segments that can be reached by the marketer using marketing mix tools)	Viable segments assessed on the basis of sustainability and customers' co-creation (value is co-created in customers' social practices and so sustainable segments may exist independently of the organisation)