

CHALLENGES OF STATUS TYPOLOGY IN A HUNGARIAN LIFESTYLE STUDY

Erzsébet Hetesi - Zoltán Veres - Szabolcs Prónay

INTRODUCTION

Market segmentation has two general forms. One classifies consumers based on demographics, social class and psychology, whereas the other focuses on the product as well as the value and utility delivered by the product. The advantage of product-based segmentation is that it can better adapt to the characteristics of a particular product or a situation, but its application is limited by the need to segment differently by product categories. In contrast, people-based segmentation is more general, as it concentrates on the consumer as a complex entity who can be investigated while buying various products (Plummer 1974; Greenberg-Schwartz 1989, Bean-Ennis 1987).

In advanced North-American and West European societies, lifestyle research has been carried out for several decades, pushing conventional approaches focusing on social status into the background. Around the turn of the millennium, lifestyle research appeared in Hungary as well. Part of it was rather momentary, and no follow-up research was based on it. Yet there are certain lifestyle typologies that are continuously created and integrate into other research (e.g. TGI lifestyle research done by the Hungarian affiliate of the Kantar Media Group).

Lifestyle research in Hungary has been conducted relying on a great number of attitudes, product categories and brands. In spite of this, value orientation and consumption concept of certain lifestyle groups is not subtle enough. The transitions between the individual lifestyle groups are not known, nor do we know in which areas of consumption the differences between lifestyle groups are the most or the least (or not at all) conspicuous. In our research, we intend to explore how much a special type of segmentation – lifestyle-based segmentation – can be used in a Hungarian market setting.

In addition, the lack of a generally accepted and applied status classification in Hungarian research is a grave problem. The widely used ESOMAR typology does not appropriately fit Hungarian conditions. The possibilities to apply a new status classification that better suits Hungarian conditions need to be investigated.

BACKGROUND

Traditionally, marketing classifies individuals by demographic criteria. This technique can be easily quantified but tells little about the factors or the motivation behind the consumption of group members. Its predictive capabilities can be improved by including groups-specific sociological and psychological factors in our investigations (Plummer 1974; Wells 1975; Veal 1993; Ritzer 1996; Corrigan 1997; Vyncke 2002). Research carried out in the USA and Western Europe place most emphasis on the significance of the involvement of psychological factors (Ziff 1971; Fenwick et al. 1983; Edris-Meidan 1989; Fullerton-Dodge 1993; Morgan-Levy 2002).

The notion of lifestyle in marketing was introduced by William Lazer (1963). Our research adopted the definition by Veal (1993, pp. 247). This defines lifestyle as 'a distinctive pattern of personal and social behavior characteristics of an individual or a group'.¹ In practice, it refers to how 'the people live and spend their time and money' (Kaynak and Kara 2001). Lifestyle-based segmentation is also called psychographics (Demby 1974). It wishes to stress the importance of psychographic criteria as opposed to and besides purely demographic criteria in forming consumer groups (Ziff 1971; Wells 1975; Beane – Ennis 1987). Buying habits of individuals belonging to the same demographic or socio-economic category may differ. To explore these differences in more depth, it is worth investigating the people's lifestyles. In addition, it might also be adequate to perform a psychographic analysis in such cases where among the segments set up based on demographic criteria, relevant differences in consumption were found, because it can help to explore the reasons for such differences and to understand the group much better (Edris-Meidan 1989; Fullerton-Dodge 1993; Vyncke 2002). The more I understand the target group, the more effectively I can communicate with it and the more I can adapt positioning to their needs (Plummer 1974; Hornik 1989; Chiagouris 1991).

Psychographic analysis can be classified into two types, depending on how complex the analysis of consumer lifestyles is. "One dimensional" analyses look at only specific key areas of a consumer's lifestyle. In general, focus is on lifestyle elements of particular products. The other type is "multidimensional" which seeks to explore complexly defined general lifestyles that can have an explanatory force in other areas of consumption. The former has the definite advantage that it adapts better to the analysis of a product than a general lifestyle (Ziff 1971; Plummer 1974; Wells 1975; Van Auken 1978). But since our research is exploratory and wishes to analyse broad lifestyle groups, we decided not to investigate one-dimensional typologies.

Psychographic measurement

Measuring lifestyle was always a great concern. One of the earliest forms of lifestyle measurements is AIO rating which looks at how the people examined spend their time (Activities), what they place importance on in their immediate surroundings (Interests), how they view themselves and the world around them (Opinions). Then, some basic characteristics are added, such as stage in life cycle income, and where they live (Plummer 1974). These were later completed and replaced by methods that took values into consideration (Rokeach 1973; Schwartz and Bilsky 1990). Values are 'desirable, trans-situational goals, varying in importance, that serve as guiding principles in people's lives' (Vyncke 2002, pp.448). Some of the best known value based methods are VALS (Reece 1989; Shih 1986), and Kahle's (1983) LOV (List of Values). Novak and MacEvoy (1990) found that if demographic variables are added to the LOV method, it proves to be a better choice. This calls our attention to the fact that although methods containing psychological elements give a deeper insight into segments, this does not mean that we could forget about the efficiency of demographic criteria in a thorough research. Speaking of lifestyle-based segmentation methods, we need to mention the Sinus Milieu model which is primarily employed in Germany and Austria.

The practical application of lifestyle-based segmentation is especially suitable in marketing communication, the market of leisure activities, in Internet advertising, apparel marketing and banking, but even in the non-profit sector – e.g. for museums. Knowing the lifestyle of the target group can assist marketing communication to approach consumers with appropriate

¹ For further definitions see: Lazer 1963; Horley 1992; Chaney 1996

messages through the channel that suits the segment the best (Edris-Meidan 1989; Vyncke 2002). In the leisure activities market (Green et al. 2006), just as in banking (Peltier et al. 2002), apparel marketing (Richards-Sturman 1977) or museum marketing (Todd-Lawson, 2001), it is important to know the lifestyle of our target market, so that we can offer them with suitable recreational or cultural activities. Investigating e-commerce, Yang (2004) found that attitudes to online purchases – which a consumer's lifestyle may refer to – crucially influence the efficiency of marketing communication on the Internet.

Lifestyle segmentation in Hungary – previous research

Speaking of applicability of lifestyle research in Hungary, we briefly need to mention to what extent domestic conditions affect the applicability of the method. From a social viewpoint, Hungary differs from the above-mentioned more advanced countries, since the rate of poor people is higher, the middle class is small, less differentiated, and its standard of living is far behind that of the Western middle class. Compared to Western countries, the level of discretionary income is much lower. We have good reason to assume that these peculiarities of a transition economy are deepened by the recent crisis. Consequently, experience from previous research (Utasi 1984; Fábián et al. 1998; Hankiss 1999; Hankiss-Manchin 1996; Hankiss 2005; Németh, Veres and Kuba 2007) suggests that in many segments, price fundamentally influences consumer decisions, therefore the determining power of their means may distort or even suppress the effect of lifestyle characteristics on consumption. Under such circumstances, Hungarian lifestyle research did not primarily appear as a result of the need to explain domestic consumption trends, but due to international influence. Principally, research explored the relationship between social status and lifestyle. This alone raises the question what explanatory force lifestyle typologies have and whether it is indeed outdated to analyse consumption patterns based on traditional socio-demographic characteristics in Hungary. Our research aims to investigate with a scientifically valid method to what extent and how lifestyle-based segmentation can be applied in this market.

RESEARCH

Research method

Considering the above antecedents and circumstances, we have set the following research objectives:

- revealing lifestyle segments;
- investigate the transitions between lifestyle groups;
- unfold the consumption-specific value orientation of lifestyle groups;
- examine the connection between the social status, the lifestyle and the consumption;
- investigate the role of brands in particular lifestyle groups – how much the social status of the groups relate to brand usage.

Basically, we wish to find the answer to the question what explanatory force lifestyle typologies have and whether it is indeed outdated to analyse consumption patterns based on traditional socio-demographic and status characteristics in Hungary.

To answer the above questions, we launched our two-step research in 2007. Kamakura and Wedel noted the problem of lengthy questionnaires, typical of lifestyle research. They suggest using the method of tailored interviewing as a solution (Kamakura-Wedel 1995). Therefore, in the first step we gather information through in-depth interviews on everyday activities and consumption of people belonging to a lifestyle group.

In the second step, using the findings of the qualitative phase, at the year of 2008 we conducted regionally representative research (with control sample from the capital) to identify the quantitative ratios of the correlations discovered.

Based on experience from previous research, we undertook another qualitative study where we fundamentally changed the classification of respondents into status categories. Data analysis is still in progress. However, we find it important to describe in this article the new status ranking which we used as a substitute for the previously applied ESOMAR.

Qualitative research

Our in-depth interviews focused on five main areas: product and brand usage of consumer goods; cultural and leisure time activities; use of various services; use of higher education as a service; financial services and investment activities. Ten in-depth interviews were made in each of these groups.

The key question of the qualitative phase was to define and recruit the research target group. We devised a recruitment questionnaire which – based on education or product and brand usage – screened out poor people with very low incomes. In recruitment questionnaires, four questions in each group explored product and brand use as well as financial position.

The general structure of in-depth interviews was reorganized to take special features of the examined topic into consideration, thus we obtained slightly different interview guidelines for each topic. The structure of in-depth interviews was the following:

1. Principles of way of life, personality

Here, the subject talked about the goals s/he follows and the principles s/he adheres to in life.

2. Relationship between personality and the examined area (for example higher education)

The subject's opinion on how s/he judges the importance of supply elements of a given area. Supply had to be split into two groups. The first one included the elements which are naturally part of our everyday life, whereas the second included the ones that may give special pleasure and the feeling of success to the consumer. Finally, we asked them what difference they perceive between the joy from consuming products and the joy from making use of services.

3. Relationship between lifestyle characteristics and the examined area

Supply elements of the examined area that are extremely important in the subject's life. For products or services deemed important by the subject, to investigate the role of environment in affecting decision-making and the dimensions of perceived risk and brand loyalty.

4. Description of a subject's own consumption for a given area

The subject had to tell about each (in all about 20) supply element of a given area, how much a product or service plays an important part in his or her life. Then s/he had to classify him- or herself into one of the 5 consumer lifestyle segments explored by TGI Hungary's previous research (TGI 2006). Finally, the subject positioned his or her family on a 4 step scale based on their financial situation.

All the respondents in the in-depth interviews have a gainful occupation; the data on their age and education are illustrated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Qualitative study sample

	Secondary level education	College or university degree
Women aged 26-35	6 people	4 people
Women aged 36-50	10 people	7 people
Men aged 26-35	5 people	8 people
Men aged 36-50	5 people	5 people

Source: Own construct

Personality and consumption. The majority of the interviewees said that it is mainly personality and individual preferences that determine what criteria they consider when deciding on the importance of a product or service. Almost all the interviews explicitly showed that all these are greatly limited by discretionary income: they have to think through what they really need, and once they have purchased these and if they still have some remaining money to spend, they may begin to think what special things they long for. Then "...they choose from what they can afford". There is a wide array of special products and services that give the feeling of success: buying perfume, good food, trips (not necessarily abroad), hairdressing, consumer electronics, or a car. The responses include ones that say that a purchase gives the feeling of success when "*I manage to buy a curtain at a rock-bottom price, or reupholster two armchairs that others would have already thrown away*" – or among leisure time activities the special ones are those that require some extra preparation – theatre or camping. As for investment products, there was a respondent who categorized share purchase as special. Even though our recruitment questionnaire filtered out people with a limited income, "average" consumers also find their disposable income definitely limited.

Principles of way of life and personality. Apart from a home and a car, none of the respondents mentioned concrete material goods among their main goals. The most important lifestyle principles (and factors determining the quality of life) included founding a family or security for the family, success in job (regardless of age), health, material security ("*they do not always have to think of when the next salary arrives*"). Money "*should be an instrument, not a purpose*".

Relationship between lifestyle characteristics and the examined area. As for consumer goods, the overwhelming majority of our respondents said that the opinion of the environment have almost no impact on their choice, and they exclusively rely on their needs and taste ("*I don't care what other buy*" – which is greatly in contrast with the behaviour that in our opinion is most characteristic of a great part of society: "*that's the way we are... many people are like this: if others have it, I should have it as well.*" Almost everybody thinks that "snobbery" and "showing off" is only characteristic of others. For making use of cultural and financial services or spending free time, it is admittedly more important what others think. The feeling of community with those who chose the same provider or product is not typical. As for brand loyalty, satisfaction is most important with the majority of respondents – satisfaction, positive experience might be enough for loyal consumers to hold on to a brand. Price, however, plays a decisive role here as well: "*when I switch a brand, price predominates definitely.*" When satisfaction reduces, the perceived risk of switching is no important deterring factor either from the point of view of products, or service providers.

Description of subject's own consumption for a given area. There is a great variety of products/services where brands are important to the respondents – dairy products, household and chemical goods, hygiene products, perfumery, electronic goods, mobile phones, cars – currently no category can be highlighted. Interestingly enough, the majority of our

respondents chose the same segment when asked to classify themselves into one of 5 lifestyle segments. The major characteristics of their lifestyles include that they are quality- but not brand- or fashion-oriented, family- and relationship-oriented; demanding of themselves and their surroundings; work is important to them; they love challenges but avoid risky situations; they are deliberate; have good money sense and reject traditional discrimination of male and female roles. This typical choice greatly supports what we said during the interviews, but also makes it difficult to explore the explanatory role of lifestyle groups.

Quantitative research 2008

Based on the findings of the qualitative phase, we conducted quantitative research in the second step – using a sample from Southern Hungary and a control sample from Budapest. Our quantitative research aimed to identify to what extent segmentation with lifestyle characteristics is more effective than conventional consumer segmentation based on socio-demographic factors.

In the questionnaire survey the sample was selected from Southern Hungary (and a control sample from Budapest), aged between 18-75. The sample was selected from a mailing list using a systematic method. All in all, 2,690 people answered, 58 percent women and 42 percent men. Respondents were asked to answer questions in three blocks using a Likert scale. The first block explored their attitude to work and the way they usually spent their leisure time; the second block identified their consumption habits, and the third one their attitude to brands. In the first step we aimed to reduce the number of variables through factor analysis. Then, in the second step, we distinguished eight segments with cluster analysis by involving all the variables and factors.

We conducted a factor analysis for each of the three blocks mentioned above. The factors were chosen according to the eigenvalues (it should be above 1.0 for each factors) and to the total variance explained (it should be above 60%). As for work- and leisure time related variables, we could distinguish two factors that jointly explained 63.24 percent of the variance. The first factor (F1) includes variables for going out to a restaurant, travels abroad and holidays in exotic places – all these indicate a high standard of living, or, as it were, a “noble” lifestyle. Thus we may call this factor “upper middle class life”. The second factor (F2) examined listening to classical music, going to the theatre and an interest in arts, so we termed it "cultural interest".

Within the questions regarding buying and consumption patterns, we distinguished five factors that explain 62.8 percent of the variance. The first factor (F3) correlates with hunting for low and special prices or bargains and with careful economizing on the money devoted to shopping. Therefore, it may be called “aspiration for economic effectiveness”. Unlike the previous one, the second factor (F4) implies a joyful buying experience and is characterized by impulsiveness and emotionality rather than a careful purchase. For this reason, we named this factor “impulsive purchase”. The third factor (F5) correlates with variables of branded product purchases, so we called this "brand purchase". The fourth factor (F6) is “advice on purchase" which means asking for and receiving advice before a purchase. The fifth factor correlates only with a single variable, thus handling this as a separate factor will not facilitate interpretation.

Within the brand choice block, we were able to explain 64% of the variance using 3 factors. The first factor (F7) shows a relationship between the brand and the consumer’s personality, thus we called this “brand symbolism”. The second factor (F8) correlates with the statements according to which the quality of branded products is better than average. This is

the so-called "brand quality" factor. The third one (F9) is "keeping up with fashion" involving the purchase of toiletries and the influence of fashion.

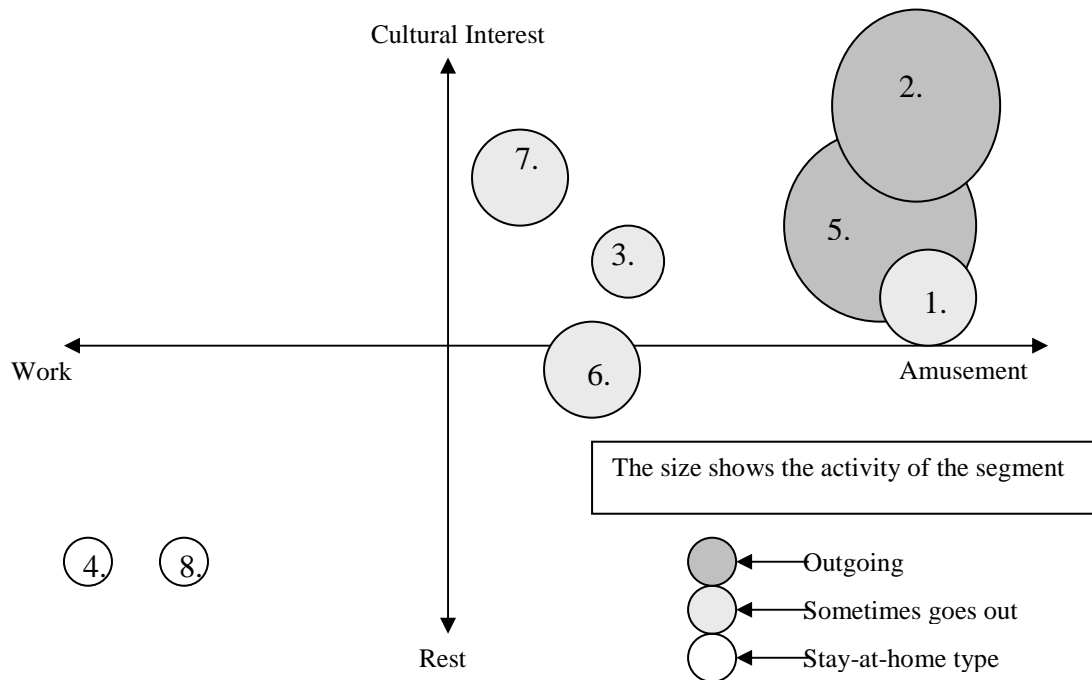
After the factor analysis, we divided the sample into segments using cluster analysis (for details see Table 1). When determining the number of segments, one important aspect was for them to be inwardly homogeneous – accordingly, several smaller but more unified groups should be created instead of some large "cover" segments. Also, we were trying to create a manageable number of markedly different clusters. According to the significance test, the differences between these clusters were significant.

Table 1 : Factors and the clusters (Mean of the five point Likert-scale)

<i>Ward Method</i>	<i>Factor 1</i>	<i>Factor 2</i>	<i>Factor 3</i>	<i>Factor 4</i>	<i>Factor 5</i>	<i>Factor 6</i>	<i>Factor 7</i>	<i>Factor 8</i>	<i>Factor 9</i>
<i>Segment 1</i>	1,68	3,12	1,57	2,36	2,04	2,32	2,33	2,34	3,18
<i>Segment 2</i>	2,19	3,26	2,23	2,86	2,72	2,78	2,96	3,72	3,50
<i>Segment 3</i>	2,61	3,23	1,95	3,04	2,33	2,90	2,66	2,15	3,09
<i>Segment 4</i>	2,05	3,17	1,62	3,46	2,32	2,70	2,62	2,09	2,56
<i>Segment 5</i>	3,40	3,49	3,18	2,86	3,28	3,54	2,78	4,09	3,26
<i>Segment 6</i>	3,00	3,25	2,34	2,93	2,71	3,14	3,34	3,23	2,87
<i>Segment 7</i>	3,49	3,67	2,10	3,22	2,48	3,91	3,29	2,61	3,19
<i>Segment 8</i>	1,48	2,58	1,29	3,62	1,90	1,67	2,40	1,40	2,15
Total	2,54	3,26	2,10	3,02	2,54	2,95	2,87	2,86	3,03

Source: Own construct

Taking the above into consideration, we distinguished eight segments which can be characterized as follows (Maps were used to illustrate the differences between the characteristics of the segments. Figure 1 shows one example):

Figure 1: Lifestyle characteristics of the segments

Source: Own construct

Segment 1: Those seeking inner harmony (8,4%)

They reject materialistic values. They do not work for money; they are not motivated by financial means and their lives are not driven by consumption. They find leisure time more important and focus on inner values. The consumption pattern of this segment is very difficult to interpret in terms of socio-demographic characteristics. The group's value orientation is shown by lifestyle variables (emphasizing inner values) which can explain why they attach little importance to consumption, brands and their symbolic content.

Segment 2: Quality-oriented intellectuals (19,2%)

This is a quality-oriented intellectual group that endeavours to do well and decide well in most areas of life. They search for the best solution and high quality in their purchases. When doing so, they rely on their own value judgments and do not accept the quality suggested by the brand itself, unconditionally. Owing to the high status of this segment, they are not forced to consider price as a primary factor; they can afford to choose a product based on their high expectations. But lifestyle characteristics are indispensable to see the general quality orientation of this segment which can be witnessed in all possible areas.

Segment 3: Those relying on their own values (13,3%)

This segment seeks to manage its – in many respects limited – means as good as possible. They wish to fulfil themselves and follow their own values both in terms of their lifestyle and consumption patterns. They tend to stick to what works best for them and are not very open to new possibilities. The lower status of this segment explains their lower level of consumption, since they try to economize in all areas of life. Based on their lifestyle characteristics, this segment seems to be slightly closed and ethnocentric.

Segment 4: Lower status workers (14,9%)

This segment includes workers struggling for a living whose energies are almost entirely taken up by trying to maintain a not too high standard of living. Their needs have adapted to their means; they decide based on the price and are not really quality-conscious or functionally-minded. Most of all, their consumption can be interpreted based on their low status.

Segment 5: Hedonistic youngsters (10,4%)

This is a group of active and open youngsters who enjoy life and try to make the most of it. They look upon their lives as a sort of adventure. They have taken advantage of their opportunities and reached a very high status that allows them to enjoy high quality consumption. They are interested in all areas of life; they are open to new things; they follow fashion and choose brands based on not only functional but also symbolic factors. They look for products that best suit their personality, thus realizing the uniqueness and creativity, which is so much characteristic of them, through their consumption.

Segment 6: Categorizers (17,8%)

This is a group of consumers with a relatively high status who want to lead a quality life according to separate categories. This means that they work hard so that they could afford this high quality of life, while making sure that they can devote a sufficient amount of quality time to another category of life, entertainment and leisure time. In the same way, they clearly separate shopping for food, which they find less important and boring, from purchasing articles that they consider more interesting – as these are mostly men, this category presumably comprises electronic goods. With the former, they do not care about the brand, whereas with the latter they find good quality products and well-known brands important and are happy to ask for advice before such purchases.

Segment 7: Those driven by outer values (10,4%)

This is a low status segment that wishes to emphasise the contrary in its consumption patterns. They are highly brand-oriented and prefer brands with a high prestige that can positively affect their otherwise not too high status. They make their decisions based on other people's opinions and well-known brands provide them security both in terms of quality (being an important dimension of their lives) and through recognition from others. At the first glance, the consumption and socio-demographic characterization of this segment seem wholly incompatible. Not even lifestyle characteristics can help this very much. But carrying this contradiction further, their ostentatious consumption, being the most important feature of this segment, becomes clear. In this way it is their status that explains their consumption pattern.

Segment 8: The seniors fallen behind (5,6%)

This is an elderly impoverished stratum living on the edge of the poverty line. They regard consumption purely as a means of subsistence. It is for them a constant battle for lower prices. They are closed and reject new things in both their lifestyle and their consumption. The consumption of this segment is clearly limited by its low status. Lifestyle characteristics add to this picture by shedding a light on the aversion of this segment to new things which can also be witnessed in their consumption.

Quantitative research 2009

Here we describe the 2009 quantitative data survey and analysis procedure planned based on experience from the 2008 research. Being a work in progress, we are not yet able to report on final results and lifestyle groups or their characteristics. Yet we consider it important to

present the methodological considerations applied in our 2009 research which provide a new basis for status measurements.

Examination of status is a crucial element of lifestyle research. This is supported by findings of both literature and our own research so far. It is a characteristic feature of economies in transition that the middle layer is not wide enough, thus consumption is significantly determined by social standing i.e. status. This, however, is by no means easy to measure. In previous domestic research – including ours from 2008 – status categories were created based on the ESOMAR status classification; i.e. individual status groups are developed based on school qualification and the type of activity; in the case of retired people, activity is replaced by the ownership of 10 assets.

Our experience showed that a method of classification using school qualification and the type of activity as criteria among the working population as well as the 10 assets in the ESOMAR recommendation among the non-working population makes only highly inaccurate measurements possible to measure status differences in a Hungarian setting. Due to the above, we measured a family's financial situation among the working and the non-working population based on the ownership of 21 assets. This was added to the ESOMAR status forming method. The previously used ESOMAR product categories are now out-dated and reflect the product range of the beginning of the '90s, thus we had to use some new ones instead. We considered 21 products to describe a household equipped with various devices. Based on judgment from four expert, each product was assigned a weight number reflecting market value. The table below (Table 2) shows the list of products considered.

Table 2: List of products used for status classification

1. Traditional colour television	8. Desktop computer	15. Electric drill
2. LCD, plasma television	9. Laptop, notebook	16. Angle grinder
3. Music centre	10. Handheld computer (iPaq, PDA)	17. Microwave oven
4. DVD player	11. Multi-purpose oven (baking, microwave, grill)	18. Gasoline-powered lawnmower
5. VCR	12. Weekend house, holiday home	19. Freezer or a combined fridge-freezer with at least 3 deep freezer shelves
6. Two or more cars	13. Washing machine	20. Two or more portable radios with CD player
7. Digital camera	14. Dishwasher	21. Home sauna

Source: Own construct

Based on ownership of the 21 examined products, we developed wealth status groups. The main criteria for classification was what scores lead to points of inflection on the distribution curve. There was only one exception: in the “poor” category we made a further distinction based on what products someone has to own to belong to Hungary's existential minimum today. We developed five main wealth status groups:

- very poor
- poor
- respectable civic
- well-to-do
- rich

Taking the above financial situation, school qualification and the type of work performed by the main breadwinner into consideration, we developed status groups using clustering. The results of the previous ESOMAR status classification and those of the new one differ significantly. This is illustrated in Table 3 where the status classification of the sample is shown for the two procedures separately.

Table 3: The difference in distribution in the sample between the traditional ESOMAR and the new status classification

Traditional status		New status	
A	6.9 %	A	9.7 %
B	4.6 %	B	16.4 %
C	42.1 %	C	16.0 %
D	39.6 %	D	28.9 %
E	6.8 %	E	29.0 %

Source: Own construct

Thus according to the new status classification method, the status-specific pattern of the sample has changed considerably. Major changes include:

- 63.4% of those previously in status “A” would remain in status “A” and the rest belong to status group “B”.
- 74.2% of those previously in status “B” would remain in status “A” and the rest belong to status group “B” and 1.5% to status “E”.
- 3.3% of those previously in status “C” would remain in status “C”, 19.4% would belong to status “A” and 33.5% would be transferred to status group “B”. The most astonishing result: 43.8% are transferred to status group “E”.
- 43.8% of those previously in status “D” would remain in status “D”. Transfer trends for the others: 3.7% to status “A”, 3.3% to status “B”, 29.6% to status “C”, 15.1% to status “E”.
- 9.0% of those previously in status “E” would remain in status “E” and the rest belong to status group “C”.

CONCLUSION

The results of our qualitative research point to the assumption that in an emerging economy, prices and discretionary income are very often a limitation for average or slightly above-average layers of society in choosing from products and services or brands. This factor and the fact that classification into lifestyle typology yielded a remarkably homogeneous result, indicate that further exploratory research can contribute to a deeper understanding of the phenomena.

The analysis of the quantitative data from the research of 2008 leads us to the conclusion that the eight clusters, even though they overlap in certain dimensions, clearly separate from one another and show an acceptable degree of inner homogeneity. However, it is important to note that these clusters can only be used for multidimensional interpretation, since it is through examining the whole that we can identify how a cluster differs from those that are near within a dimension. There is an interdependent relationship between status, consumption and lifestyle. We can obtain well-founded results, when the three areas are jointly interpreted.

In certain segments, status has proved to be a dominant factor determining consumption. This is especially true for lower status where the income limit largely determines consumption. In these cases, the influence of lifestyle is rather restricted. The influencing role of lifestyle has proved to be especially important when analysing the consumption of the middle class. This is in line with the international experiences on the possibilities of using lifestyle-based consumption in segmentation. In these cases, status lets us draw a rather vague conclusion on consumption, while lifestyle has a good explanatory force. We must note, that the middle class, being typically broad in advanced countries and which has called this kind of segmentation into life, is rather narrow in our country and, based on current trends, continuously shrinking.

Since status proved to be such an important influence factor also in the case of lifestyle-based segmentation, we have thoroughly examined the applied status classification methodology. In this respect, we have come to the conclusion that the ESOMAR-based status classification used until now does not appropriately fit Southern Hungarian conditions. In our 2009 research in progress we applied an improved way of status classification. In this connection it is important to stress, however, the result that almost two-thirds of the population surveyed belonged to the “poor” or the “very poor” category.

Alone this latter result as well as the constraints of the above-mentioned discretionary income and the narrowness of the middle class all question the applicability of lifestyle-based segmentation in Southern Hungary. Nevertheless, we do not think that this segmentation technique should be dismissed. Moreover, it needs to be modified to include the appropriate status elements in the examination.

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