

# Sizing Your Market

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- One of the most important determinants of a new venture's success is calculating the total potential market size and value.
- Knowing this figure helps determine how much money your business can make and also competitive market share.
- Additionally, you should always be aware of how many customers you could potentially serve.

# What does market size mean?



- It's the number of customers potentially interested in your product or service, and the total possible amount of money that could be spent on that product or service.
- It sounds easy enough, but how do you measure something intangible?

The following are key steps in calculating the market size measured in number of customers, market volume, and market value:

- 1. Define the total geographical population**
- 2. Define the market segment and estimate the percentage of target customers in that area**
- 3. Estimate average number of items purchased at a time**
- 4. Estimate average purchase frequency**
- 5. Calculate selling price**

Formula for Calculating **Total Market Size** (in dollars):

$$MS = N * TC * Q * F * P$$

- MS = Market Size
- N = Total Geographical Population
- TC = Percentage of Target Customers in Geographical Area
- Q = Quantity purchased at a time
- F = Purchase Frequency in a year
- P = Price of Product

# Geographic Population (N)



- The total geographical population is the number of people living in the area your businesses will target.
- If you're opening a coffee shop, use the population of your neighbourhood.

**Many governments and municipalities publish this data and you can access it online.**

# Percent of Target Customers (TC)



- We have to estimate how many people within that area will potentially use your product/service.
- Determine who your target customer is and create a profile of your typical/expected target customer.
- It is critical to recognize that the target customer equals the person or company for whom your technology solves a specific problem.
- The target customer is generally described using demographic variables: gender, age, education and income. The customer is also described using psychographic variables: lifestyle, interests and belief system variables.

# Quantity Purchased at a Time (Q)



- Consumers will purchase different quantities of a product/service depending on how they interact with it in their daily lives.
- Products can be purchased one at a time or in multiples.
  - Light bulbs are typically purchased in multiples, say 2 or 4 at a time, while a personal computer may be purchased 1 at a time.
- Depending on the nature of your product, how many units do you expect customers to purchase at a single time?



# Purchase Frequency (F)



- Purchase Frequency is a determination of how often your target customers would purchase your product/service.
- This figure will have a significant impact on the estimated market potential.
- For instance, is your product purchased frequently, occasionally or infrequently? Obviously, the more frequently the product is purchased, the larger the market potential.
  - Some products like cars may be purchased once every 5 years, while a cup of coffee may be purchased 5 days a week.

- Now that we have solved for all the variables, the market size is simply calculated by inserting each of them into the formula.

$$MS = N * TC * Q * F * P$$

# Example – Selling Coffee in Cork, Ireland



- MS = Market Size
- N = Total Geographical Population – **4,855,543**
- TC = Percentage of Target Customers in Geographical Area
  - 15-24 – 11.9% (586,744)
  - Cork City (119,230)
  - 14,188.37
  - 0.82kg coffee per person per year
  - 11634.5
  - $581.7 = 5\%$
  - $581.7/4,855,543 = 0.0012$
- Q = Quantity purchased at a time - 1
- F = Purchase Frequency in a year – 3 times per week
- P = Price of Product - €3

# Example – Selling Coffee in Cork, Ireland



$$MS = N * TC * Q * F * P$$

$$MS = 4,855,543 \times .00012\% \times 1 \times 3 \times 3 =$$

**€5,244 per week**

**€272,688 per year**

**Thank you**