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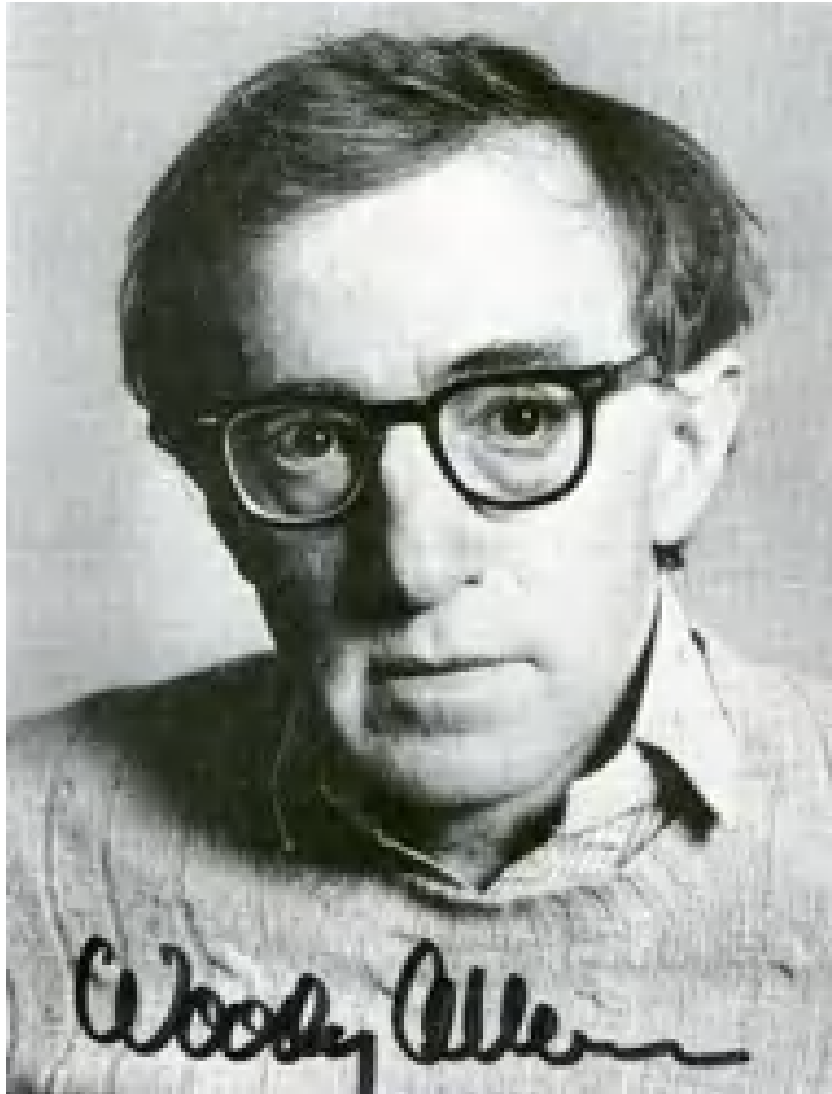
Shopper Insights and technology – a review of the strengths and weaknesses of technology and its alternatives or....



Gill Aitchison – 26th Feb 2009



Nobody's Unpredictable



“All you wanted to know about technology in Shopper Research but were afraid to ask”



Shopper Insights and the use of technology

■ What are Shopper Insights?

- “An insight into the way shoppers think and behave which can be used to optimise the in-store environment” (Multi-national client)
- Shopper Insight is the strongest point of emotional leverage to connect our product & our brand with the retailer & the category.

■ Why are they needed?

- Because the final decision of what to buy is frequently made in store or at the point of purchase and often not rationally based
- All the marketing efforts prior to the purchase can be wasted if the in store environment fails to capture the shopper at the POP
- In American football terms.....

“The Last Ten Yards” – what does it mean?



Your efforts in the game are wasted if you don't make the last push to touchdown

Understand the *purchasing process*

Influence decisions made in store

Make it easy for them to make their purchase

Get **your product** in their basket

Maximise sales for **both Retailer and Manufacturer**

Have a **happy, satisfied shopper** who will come back for more!



What we will cover today

- The Ipsos Shopper philosophy
- The various technologies available
 - Pros and Cons of each
 - Examples of the technology in action
- What makes a Shopper Insight really valuable?
 - Measure what you can change
- What's next?
 - Neuro science, MRI scans etc
- Where are the real wins for Shopper research?

Our philosophy: shoppers' journey

Three stages to the journey :



PRE SHOPPING MINDSET

Macro trends,
Shopper
Segmentation,
Missions and
Relationship with
Category




POP EXPERIENCE

*What is happening
there, how it is
happening and why.*
How can we use this
findings?

END USE

Understanding *who is
the end user* and how
the product will be
used affects its
shopping

Measure What you can Change – the 10 W's

		WHAT IS MEASURED	HOW IS IT MEASURED?	WHAT CAN BE CHANGED BY MANUFACTURER / RETAILER AS A RESULT ?
PRE SHOP MINDSET 	WHO	DEMOGRAPHICS	RECORD	
		ATTITUDES & BEHAVIOUR	QUESTION	RANGE
	WHY SHOPPING TODAY	MISSION	QUESTION	RANGE, PRICE, PROMOTION BY STORE FORMAT
	WHICH STORE SELECTED	REASONS FOR CHOICE	QUESTION	APPROPRIATE RANGE BY STORE FORMAT/PROMOS
IN-STORE 	WHO WITH	PESTER POWER	OBSERVE & QUESTION	CATEGORY LOCATION IN STORE, IN STORE STIMULUS
	WHAT NOTICED	ATTENTION/INTERACTION	OBSERVE & QUESTION	PACK STAND OUT, IN STORE COMMS
	WHAT INFLUENCED	IN STORE COMMS	OBSERVE & QUESTION	LINK TO BRAND PROMISE, EFFECTIVE COMMS
	WHICH SKUS CHOSEN	PURCHASE DECISION TREE	OBSERVE & QUESTION	FIXTURE LAYOUT IN LINE WITH SHOPPER DESIRES
	WHY	IMPULSE	OBSERVE & QUESTION	BREAK HABIT, IN STORE COMMS, PRODUCT PLACEMENT IN STORE AND PROMOTIONS
		ROLE OF EMOTION IN CHOICE	OBSERVE & QUESTION	LINK TO BRAND AND RETAILER
END USE 				
	WHO FOR	GIFT,	QUESTION	RANGE FOR RELEVANT NEEDS
	WHAT NEED SATISFY	WHEN TO BE USED/CONSUMED	QUESTION	RANGE, PRICE POINTS



So where does technology fit in Shopper Research ?

- Today's technology is about method:
 - Observing the unconscious behaviour, through videos or eye cameras
 - Allowing for more continuous observation
 - Decreasing human error
 - Simulating purchasing in a virtual environment
 - Pinpointing where the eye scans or settles

- All these are clearly producing better results to describe what happens in-store

- However, understanding “what happens” without the “why” may not provide shopper insights

“It is only the shopper herself who can tell you about all the influences they have personally experienced”



Focus on technology – a range of data collection techniques

- We briefly review the range of technology that is currently available
- What is involved in each
- The pros and cons of each approach in our opinion
 - Eye camera – field of vision glasses
 - Eye camera glasses with eye tracking
 - Fixed Eye camera VR machine
 - Videoing in store & video mining
 - Path tracking around store RFID/GPS
 - Retail Labs
 - Virtual Reality

Field of Vision Glasses – what we can see



Field of Vision – what the shopper sees....







Focus on technology – Eye camera (Field of Vision) glasses in store

HOW DONE

- Shopper wears special spectacles
- Film records field of vision and sound
- Film replayed and qualitative interview

WHAT USED FOR

- Observing the entire shop or a specific category shop in a real store/retail lab
- Noting response to in-store stimuli
- Analysing length of time at fixture
- Noting what picked up, touched, bought or not bought

PROS

- Real store environment
- Detailed follow up
- More natural than accompanied shop
- Recorded footage aids dissemination

CONS

- Shoppers may feel conspicuous
- Retailer permission required
- For quant testing, there is no software that can automatically produce outputs – therefore expensive to analyse

Available at Ipsos in some markets

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13

Eye camera glasses fitted with eye tracking





Eye camera glasses fitted with eye tracking

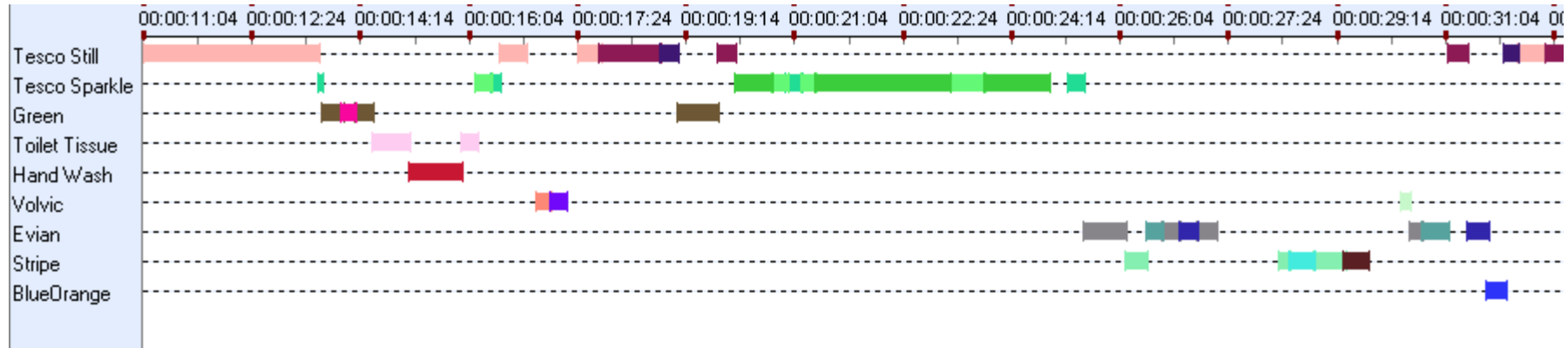
<p>HOW DONE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Shopper wears dual camera glasses■ Follow up Qualitative interview after merging video tape or:■ Quantitative analysis of videos based on small time segment coding	<p>WHAT USED FOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Observing the entire shop or a specific category down to SKU level■ Noting response to in-store stimuli■ Analysing length of time at fixture■ Noting what picked up, touched, bought or not bought
<p>PROS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Tracks precisely what was seen either consciously or sub-consciously■ Detailed follow up possible on “why” respondent looked at the particular items, pos material etc in a qual or quant context■ Recorded footage aids dissemination	<p>CONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Shoppers may feel very conspicuous Retailer permission required■ Merging in real time is slow and must be done away from store■ Unwieldy analysis makes it more suitable as a qualitative tool■ Expensive per respondent

Available via technology partners



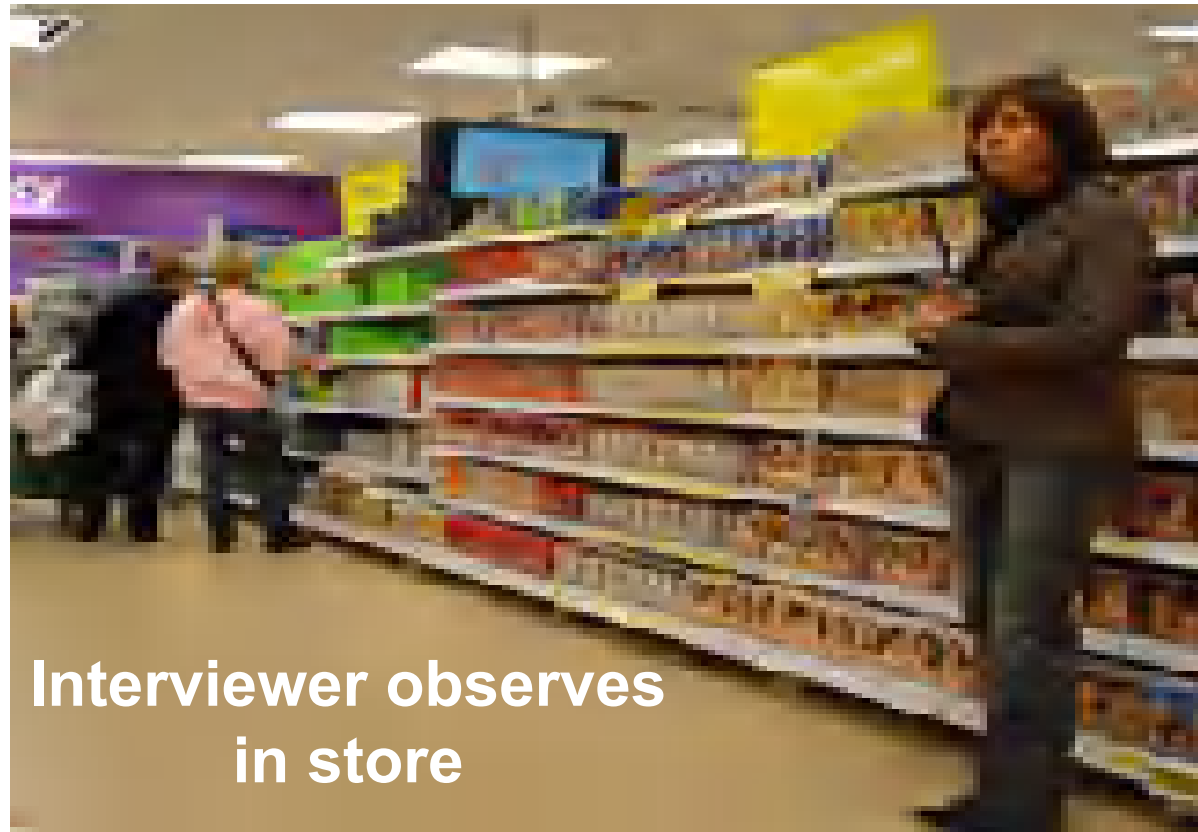
What does the output look like?

- Time spent fixed on specific SKUs can be noted



The lower cost alternative

- Well positioned interviewers can both observe and record, against specific criteria, what the shoppers notice – more importantly, they can intercept and ask “why”





Focus on technology – Video footage in store

HOW DONE <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Continuous videoing of shopper activity in-store (at fixture/in aisle)■ Fixed video cameras are installed in real supermarkets/shops■ Film is analysed to understand patterns of behaviour	WHAT USED FOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Observing entire shop in real store■ Noting response to in-store stimuli■ Analysing length of time at fixture■ Noting what picked up, touched, bought or not bought
PROS <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Naturalistic■ Real not reported behaviour	CONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Requires Retailer permission & high set up costs & time limits number of stores used■ Not possible in all countries through data protection issues■ Extensive data analysis requirements requires manual coding

Available via technology partners



Analysing the video footage

- Video Coding – manual analysis of every 0.1 seconds
- Video mining – automated but requires special video set up and can be expensive



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Focus on technology – Fixed Eye camera very high resolution screen



HOW DONE

- Respondent recruited in Central Location to take part in on-line interview viewing high resolution screen
- Camera within screen is calibrated to respondents eyes and tracks all movement

WHAT USED FOR

- Tracking eye movement of an advertisement, shelf display or website to see what noticed – as a diagnostic tool
- Can be used for pack testing, fixture layouts, print ads etc. Integral part of *Pack Evolution (Ipsos pack testing tool)*

PROS

- No Retailer permission required
- Tracks precisely what was noticed either consciously or sub-consciously
- Automated software provides cost effective outputs and norms collected
- Confidentiality

CONS

- It is just one diagnostic tool and needs to be supplemented by other more traditional research approaches to explain why

Available via technology partners in most markets

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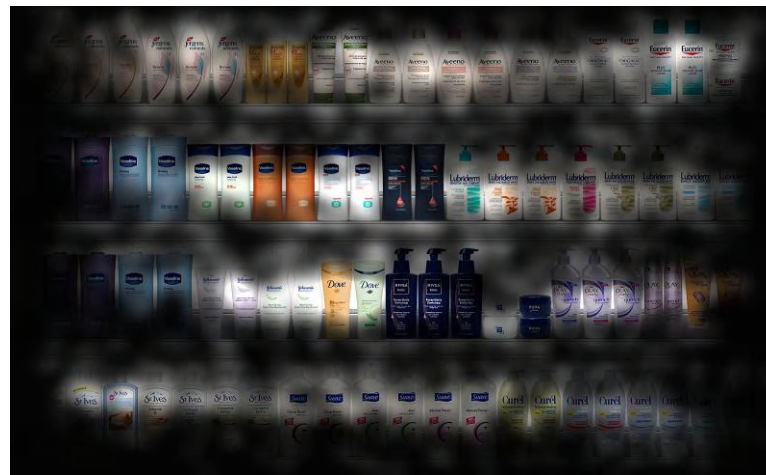
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Pack Evolution/Eye Tracking



Ipsos can run Eye Tracking Projects anywhere in the world



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Compare two fixture layouts for a specific brand change



Available at Ipsos globally via our technology partners



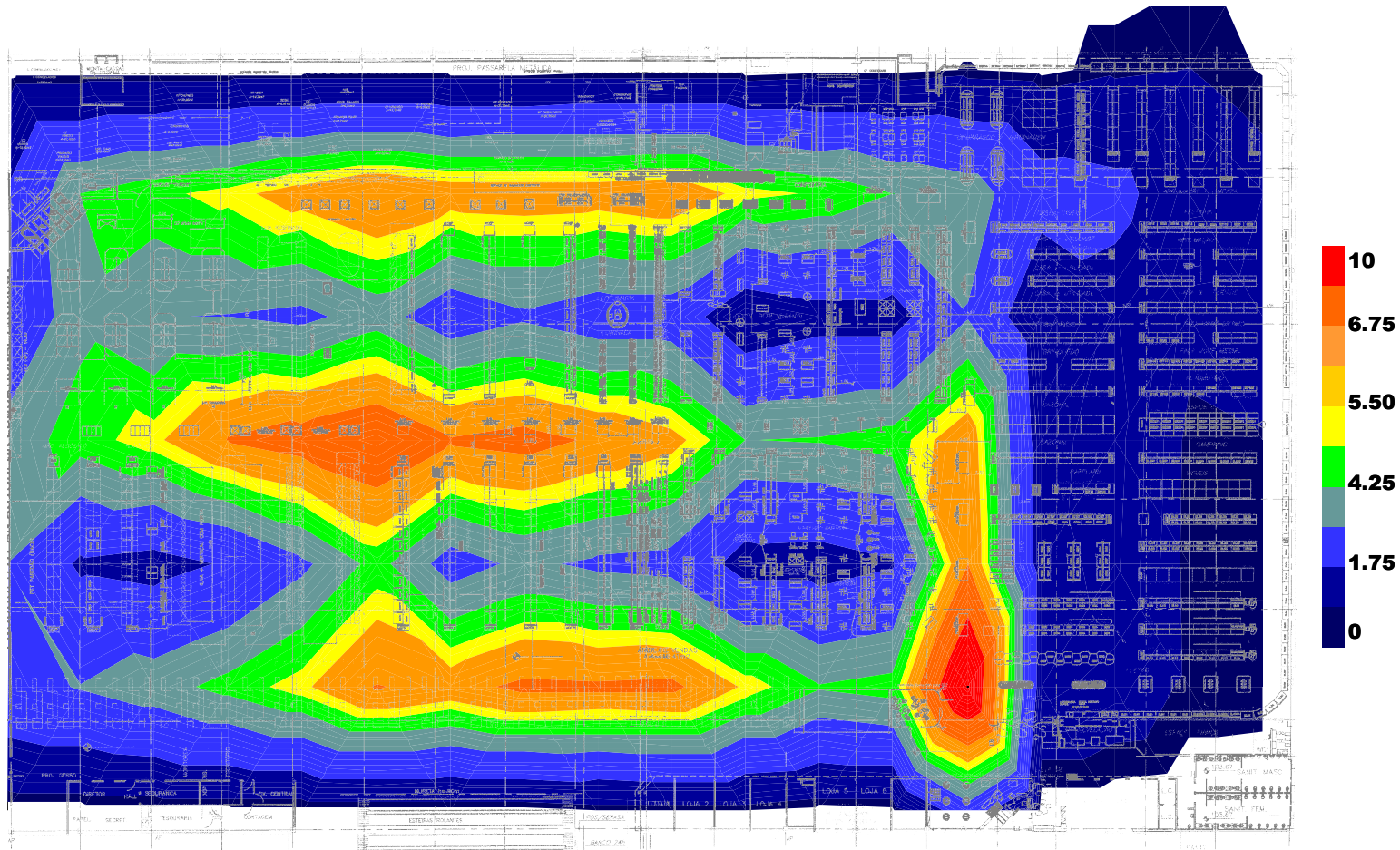
RFID/GPS devices to track path around store

<p>HOW DONE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ GPS or RFID devices can either be worn (on badge) or attached to a shopping cart/trolley in order to track pathways around a store	<p>WHAT USED FOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Can measure which parts of the store most likely to be visited – to provide hot and cold spots of a store layout■ Identifies which gondola ends passed etc
<p>PROS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Does not interfere with shopping trip although respondents have to be pre-recruited	<p>CONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Does not allow examination of close detail unless completed by other devices (e.g. eye camera glasses)■ Requires in store permission■ Only gives outline view of shopping trip therefore more useful for retailers than manufacturers

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Similar measures can be achieved using interviewer observations

e.g. What percentage of people pass a particular fixture and what is the level of conversion to purchase?



Virtual environment – large screen, cinema style experience



Kimberly Clark

PROS

- Appeals to Retailers, used more for PR purposes than research
- Faster testing of new products
- Allows alternative fixtures to be tested

CONS

- Very expensive to set up all the shelves/SKU libraries by Retailer
- Still a virtual environment therefore may not reflect reality
- Same negatives as for other VR



Focus on technology – Virtual Reality

HOW DONE <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Respondent recruited to “shop” a virtual store on screen – usually asked to navigate using a mouse or joystick around a store and stop when they want to buy something. They can pick up, rotate , enlarge and put items in cart	WHAT USED FOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Compare alternative fixture layouts■ Collect decision hierarchy■ Measure responses to different in store media■ Measure impact of new pack on shelf
PROS <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Requires no Retailer permission■ A controlled environment enabling comparisons of different fixture layouts■ Confidentiality for testing new pos material or new products■ Does not require real product on shelf	CONS <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Some (older) respondents have difficulty navigating store■ Reality vs a real store or Shopper Lab■ Some virtual reality involves wearing 3D glasses – which gives good visuals but can make some people feel giddy





Focus on technology – Retail Lab

HOW DONE

- A mock shop close to busy shopping area
- Fully laid out as a small supermarket/mini market using real shelves
- Flexible layout

WHAT USED FOR

- To simulate alternative fixture layouts
- Collect decision hierarchy information
- Measure responses to different in store media
- Measure impact of new pack on shelf

PROS

- Requires no Retailer permission
- A controlled environment enabling comparisons of different fixture layouts
- Confidentiality for testing new pos material or new products
- Can you early mock up products as product not removed from store

CONS

- Shopper not on a real shopping trip
- Single venue could lead to wear-out over time
- High set up costs require pay per use for facility

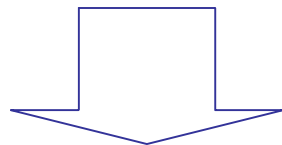
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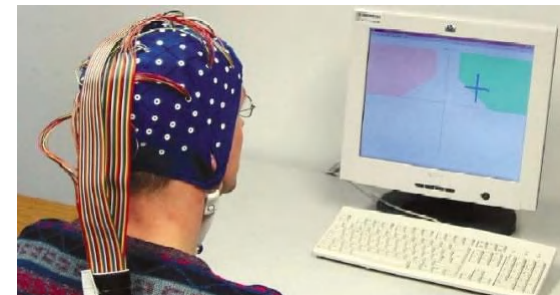


What's Next?

- Tools which monitor brain and body responses
 - EEG (brain's electrical activity – which party of brain is stimulated)
 - Skin moisture
 - Heart rate
 - Eye blinks
 - Body temperature



Measure emotion, engagement,
physiological responses





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So what does technology add?



26 February 2009




Nobody's Unpredictable



So what does technology add?

- Provides one input into WHAT is happening in store – aids in observing behaviour where Retailer access is possible
- Can provide continuous data in a store
- Can provide eye tracking to illustrate what gets noticed – often sub-consciously, by shoppers
- Can be used to remind people what they did in order to probe reasons why
- How do you turn these into **Shopper Insights**?
 - By incorporating appropriate technology with surveys to understand the reasons why people are responding as they do
 - By interpreting the data against the context of what can be changed
 - By using video footage to illustrate typical behaviour to manufacturers and retailers

Technology can play a part in Observation at POP

		WHAT IS MEASURED	HOW IS IT MEASURED?	WHAT CAN BE CHANGED BY MANUFACTURER / RETAILER AS A RESULT ?
PRE SHOP MINDSET 	WHO	DEMOGRAPHICS	RECORD	
		ATTITUDES & BEHAVIOUR	QUESTION	RANGE
	WHY SHOPPING TODAY	MISSION	QUESTION	RANGE, PRICE, PROMOTION BY STORE FORMAT
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But check whether you can answer these questions:

- How will knowing this information allow me to sell more of my brand profitably?
- How can I use this data to explain to the Retailer how to make more profit margin from this category?
- Is there a more cost effective means of collecting this information?
- Will the Retailer allow access for videos or the use of eye cameras in store?
- What are the key questions to be answered and is technology the best route?

Measure what you can change



Conclusions

- Technology is useful to highlight what people observe, unobtrusively
- Link the outputs of the technology with sound advice as to what can be changed
- The best technology in Shopper Research is still very expensive; good to illustrate behaviour rather than to analyse quantitatively
- Video footage can be analysed but will still only be representative of the one or two stores in which the data was collected
- Knowing the time spent at a particular fixture will give data but not explain the reasons why or what to do with it
- Neuro-science is still in a developmental stage and yet to be commercially viable
- Use a workshop to decide on the end use of shopper research before collecting vast quantities of data that you are not sure what to do with!

“The Last Ten Yards” – use technology to help you..



Observe the unconscious shopping behaviour in order to:

Understand the *purchasing process*

Influence decisions made in store

Make it easy for shoppers to make their purchase

Get **your product** in their basket

Maximise sales for **both Retailer and Manufacturer**

Have a **happy, satisfied shopper** who will come back for more!

THANK YOU



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