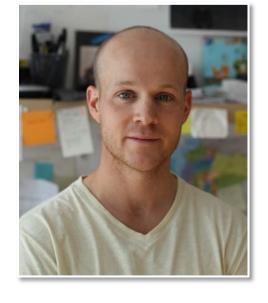


Leveraging Behavioral Science to Optimize Retail Growth Strategies

Greg Gwiasda Ph. D. & Ben Zelinskas 06-05-2019

Today's Speakers





Greg Gwiasda, Ph.D. Behavioral Scientist and VP, Ipsos Behavioral Science Center

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Why Behavioral Science?



A NEW LENS REVEALS NEW INSIGHTS

BeSci provides a deeper understanding of the **contextual**, **nonconscious**, and, often **hidden**, drivers of behavior.



MAKING ACTIVATION WORK

At Ipsos, we have a team of **Ph.D** behavioral scientists who are experienced in the real-world **application** of theory to **research design** and **marketing activation**.



SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

BeSci allow you to create **new processes** for insights and activation that are **not easily copied**.



Today's goal ...



Think differently about winning the shopping trip & extract more value from your learnings



What you do is important ... you need the right products, right price, right variety, but

... it also important to think how you say it, how you present it



We have helped our clients



Develop in-store interventions for small brands to disrupt the automatic behaviors that benefit category leaders



Create intuitive sub-categories that nudge shoppers to make incremental purchases







Create in-store principles to increase traffic and sales in a struggling store sectors

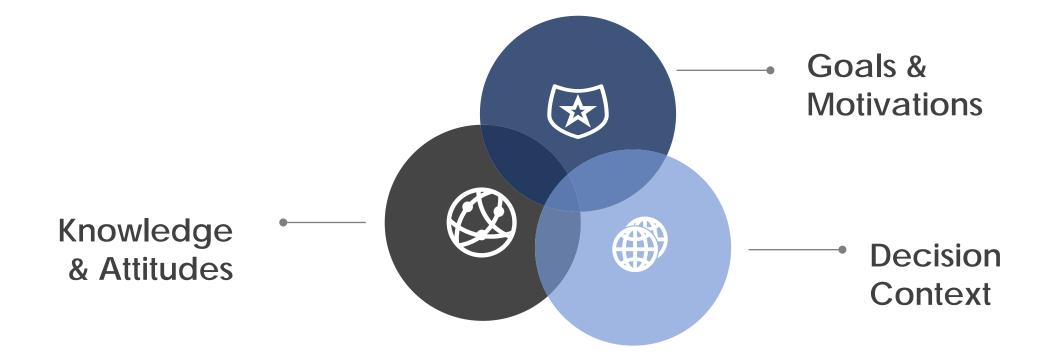


Today's Agenda





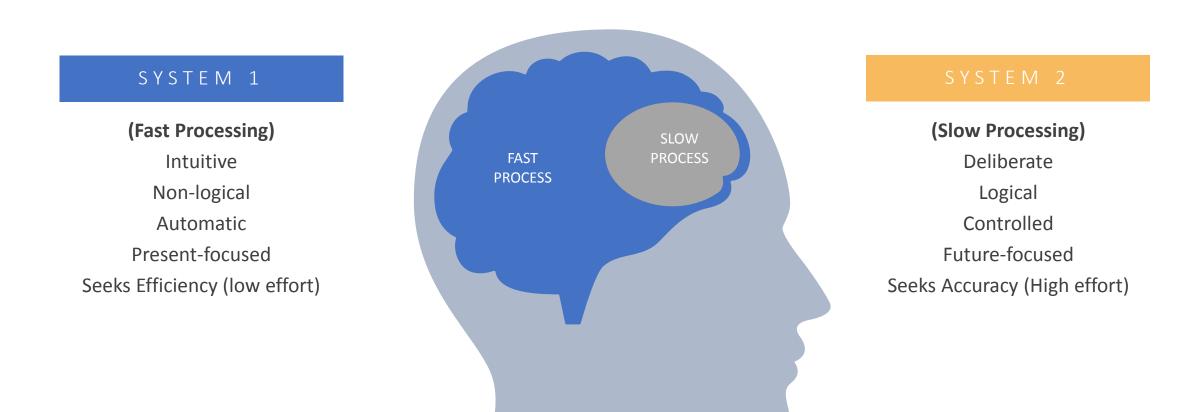
The Behavioral Science Lens:





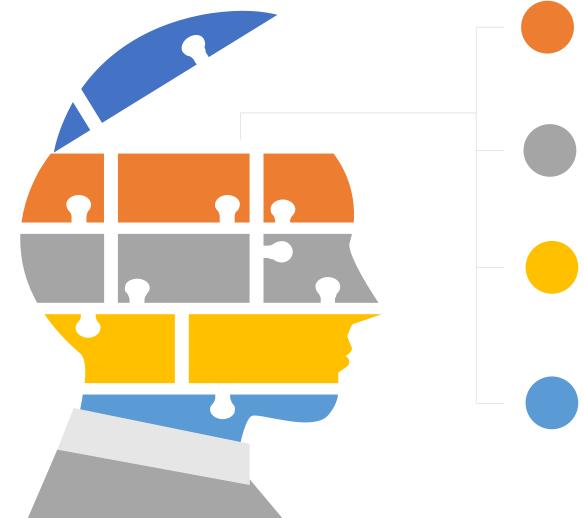


Two Operating Systems in Our Brain





Behavioral Science tells us...



We are cognitive misers Constantly looking for ways to minimize effort



Saliency is key We are drawn to what is readily available

We use mental shortcuts We strive for decision that are "good enough"

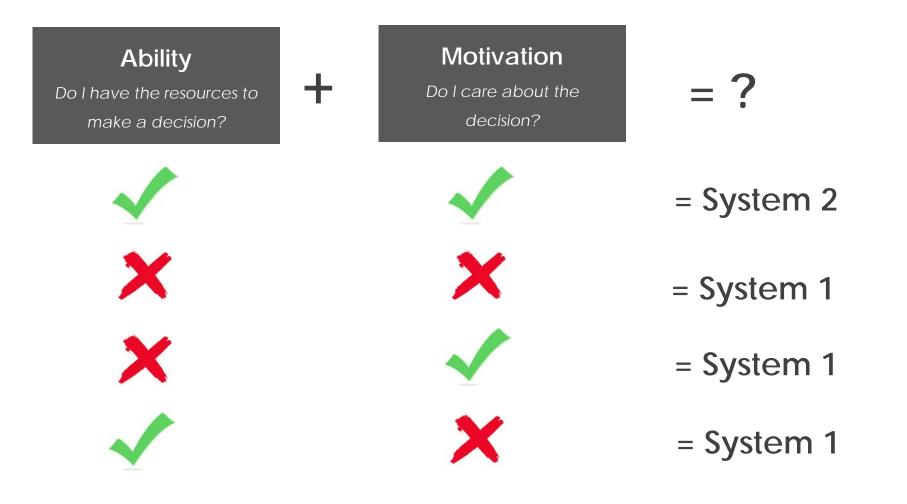
We are predictable Shortcuts are learned



Understanding Shopper Mind States

How do we determine mind states?

We Determine System 1 vs. System 2 by analyzing:





For System 1





Focus more on emotional, nonconscious, contextual factors in decisions



Make it easy for shoppers and focus on the immediate reward



For System 2





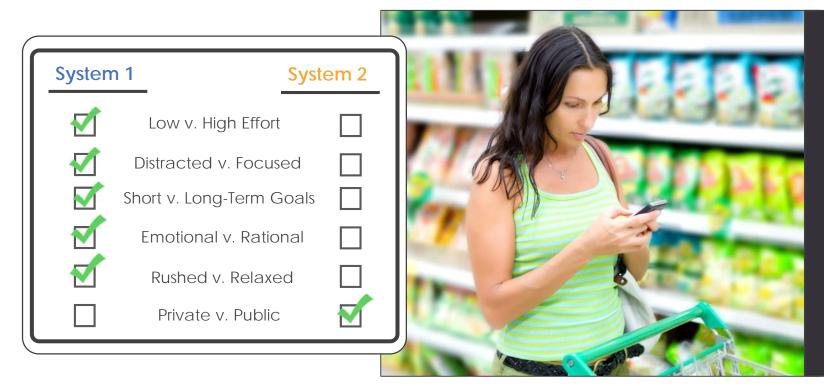
Pay attention to conscious motivations, beliefs, attitudes, and satisfaction



Win the debate and focus on the long-term goal



Is this shopper in System 1 or System 2?



Anna

(Working mom headed to the store after a long day at work)

"I need to make a quick stop to purchase groceries, find a solution for tonight's dinner and purchase a razor for my preteen son.



Anna sees these 2 endcaps:

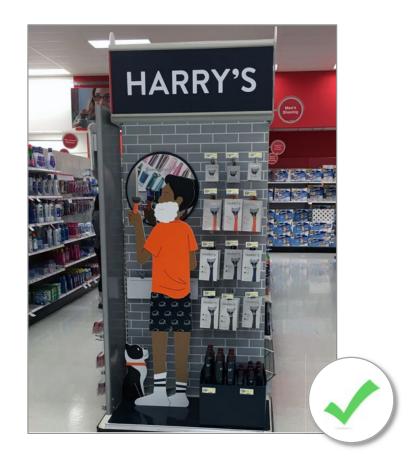




Which is more likely to resonate with her?



She may ignore System 2 Information







Why does it win?



SYSTEM 1

Nudges

Simple & Intuitive

Shows the product in use with human caricature Emotional cue : Young kid using the product Regimen is physically available (blades, cream, lotion).



Ambiguous & Time-Consuming

Men's and Women's products shelved together Video interface for the product benefit Regimen items are not shelved together.



What is the desired mind state for the brand or retailer?

SYSTEM 1

- You are a leading brand and want to retain category captaincy
- There is little time between product purchase and product benefit
- Want people to buy based on habitual actions or beliefs

• You are challenging a big brand and need consumers to reconsider

SYSTEM 2

- You're launching a new product in a stable category
- You want to change the reason "why" people buy a product



Matching Shopping Experience to Consumer Mind States

Optimizing the System 1 & 2 Shopping Experience

Driving Attention

Creating Value Digital Commerce



Driving Attention

Driving Attention: Intuitive Guidance

SYSTEM 1

Attention leads to action



- 1. What you **buy** depends on where you **stop**.
- 2. Where you **stop** depends on how you **define the category**.
- 3. How you **define the** category depends on how you visually group items together.





Driving Attention: Intuitive Guidance

SYSTEM 1

Attention leads to action





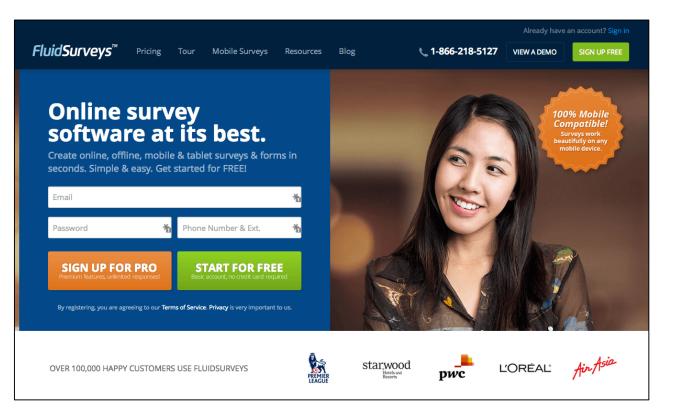


Driving Attention: Intuitive Guidance

SYSTEM 1

Attention leads to action







SYSTEM 2



Things that we feel ourselves having to "figure out" are subjectively difficult or "disfluent"

When items are disfluent:

- Brain rewards attention to novel stimuli.
- Produce physiological arousal.
- Activate Memory Our memory for disfluent items is better than it is for fluent ones.









SYSTEM 2

Attention leads to action:

Disfluency raises motivation to use System 2



SYSTEM 2

Attention leads to action: Disfluency encourages System 2







SYSTEM 2

Attention leads to action: Disfluency signals information

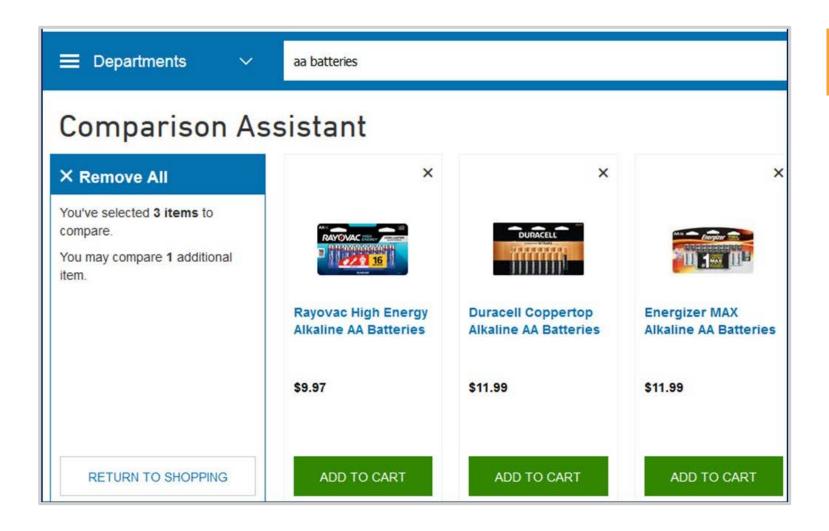






Creating Product Value

System 2 derives value from facts



SYSTEM 2

Win the Debate

Allow for Comparisons



System 1 perceives value intuitively ... quantity scarcity

SYSTEM 1



of Cans Sold

1



System 1 perceives value intuitively ... time scarcity



SYSTEM 1



System 1 perceives value intuitively ... social proof



+16% in average produce spend per shopper

*Collin R. Payne, C., Niculescua, M., Justb, D., and Kelly, M. (2015). Shopper marketing nutrition interventions: Social norms on grocery carts increase produce spending without increasing shopper budgets. Journal of Preventative Medicine Reports.



SYSTEM 1

System 1 perceives value intuitively ... social proof





SYSTEM 1

Social Poof/Pressure "Completeness", or "Incompleteness" show social desire

Razzouka, N., Seitza, V., Kumarb, V. (2001). The impact of perceived display completeness/incompleteness on shoppers' in-store selection of merchandise: an empirical study. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services 9 (2002) 31–35.

Digital Commerce

Variety seeking varies by time of day



People start their day in a more system-2, deliberate thinking

Variety seeking is low in the morning (goal directed)

Implications

- Keep searches directed
- Sort searches by relevancy
- Minimize cross/up-selling



At end of the day, people rely more on system 1, automatic processing

Variety seeking behavior increases at night (indulgent)

Implications

- Allow for exploration
- Integrate adjacencies in search results
- Present indulgent/ variety options



Screen size encourages different thinking styles





SYSTEM 2

People are more efficient on small screen (e.g. phones)

- Make it easy quick shopping
- Prime immediate need show in use

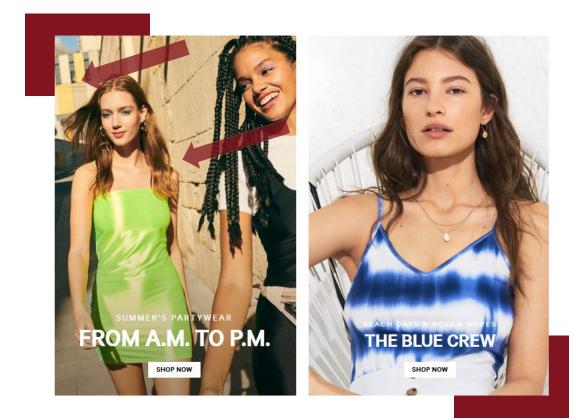
People are more deliberate on big screens (e.g. laptops)

- Win the debate, facilitate comparisons
- Tap into long-term goals

Look over there! Use others to orient the shopper

- Having people look at the product guides the shopper's attention
- Action imagery gets people to imagine using the product prompts motivation

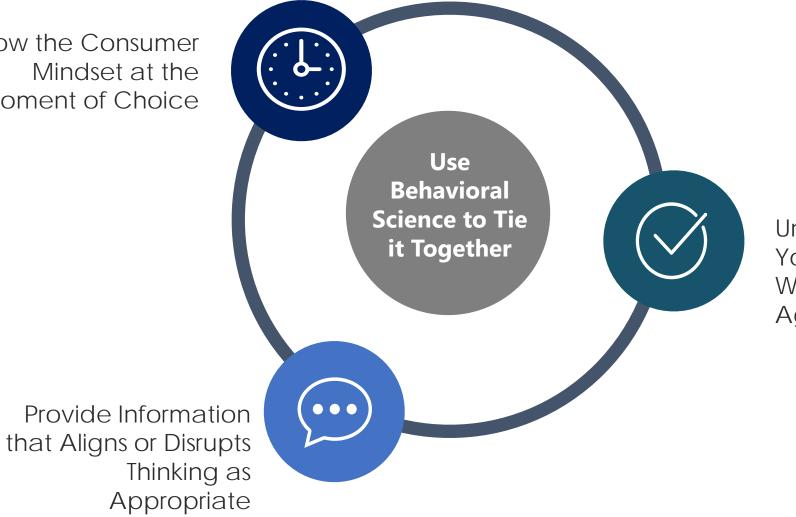






Key Takeaways

Know the Consumer Mindset at the Moment of Choice



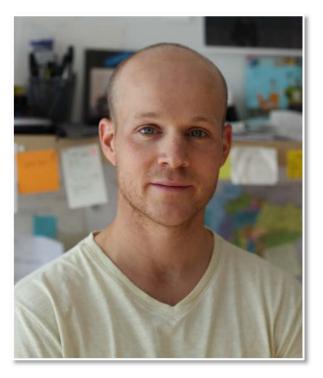
Understand How Your Brand's Strategy Works With (or Against) Consumer



Questions?



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