

 **RECALCULANDO...**

Innovación en tiempos de inflación

PRESENTADO POR:

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GAME CHANGERS



CONTENIDO

1. Realidad peruana en tiempos de inflación
2. Innovación en tiempos de inflación
3. Los mercados en tiempos de inflación

GAME CHANGERS

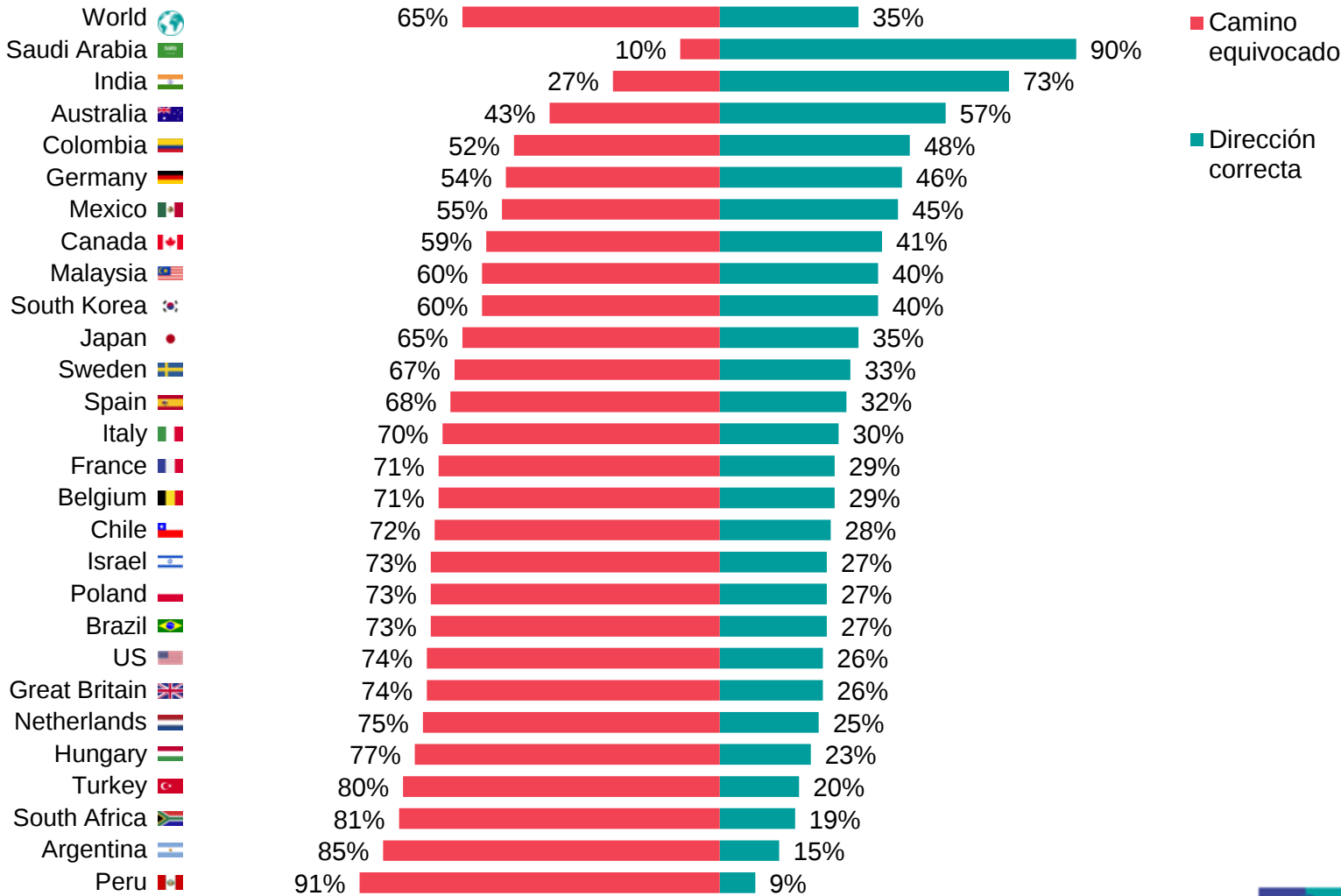


DIRECCIÓN DE LOS PAÍSES

91% de peruanos conectados cree que el país va por el camino equivocado

P

¿Diría que las cosas en su país van en la dirección correcta o van por el camino equivocado?

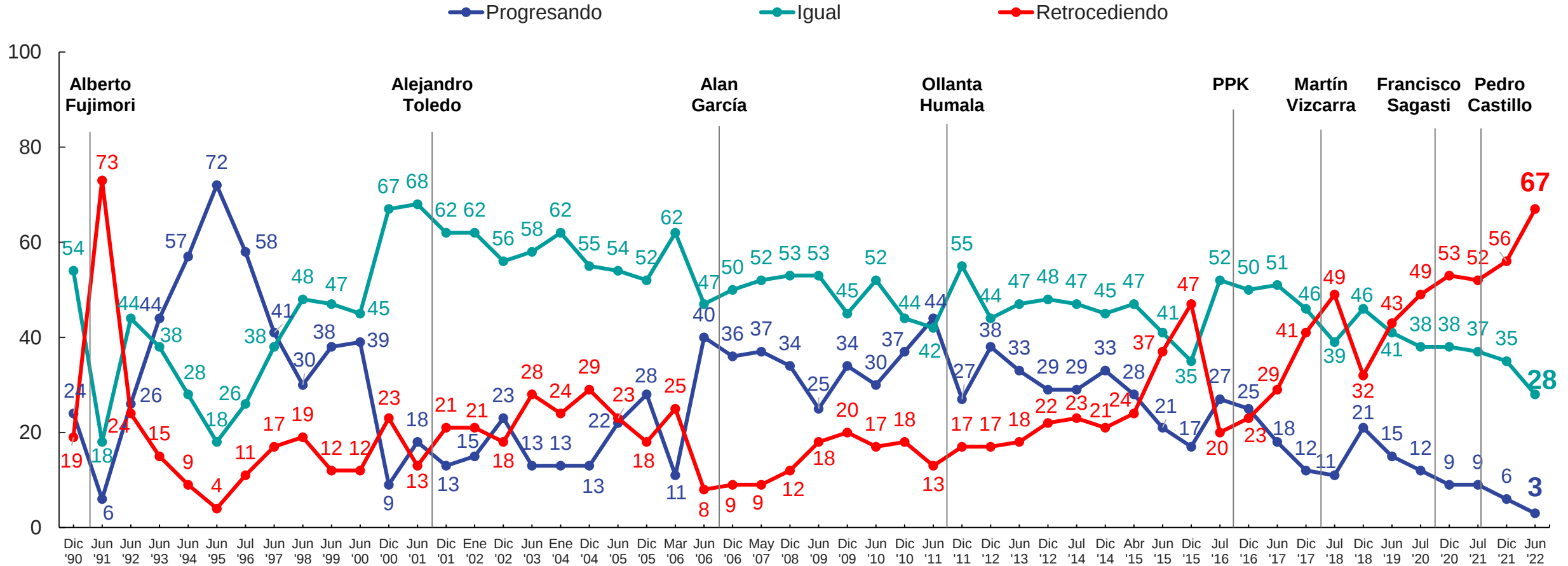


PERCEPCIÓN DE PROGRESO

67% de peruanos considera que el país está retrocediendo.

No se registraba una percepción de retroceso tan grave desde hace más de 30 años.

P ¿Considera que el Perú está progresando, está igual, o está retrocediendo? (%)



Base: Total de entrevistados
Perú, junio del 2022

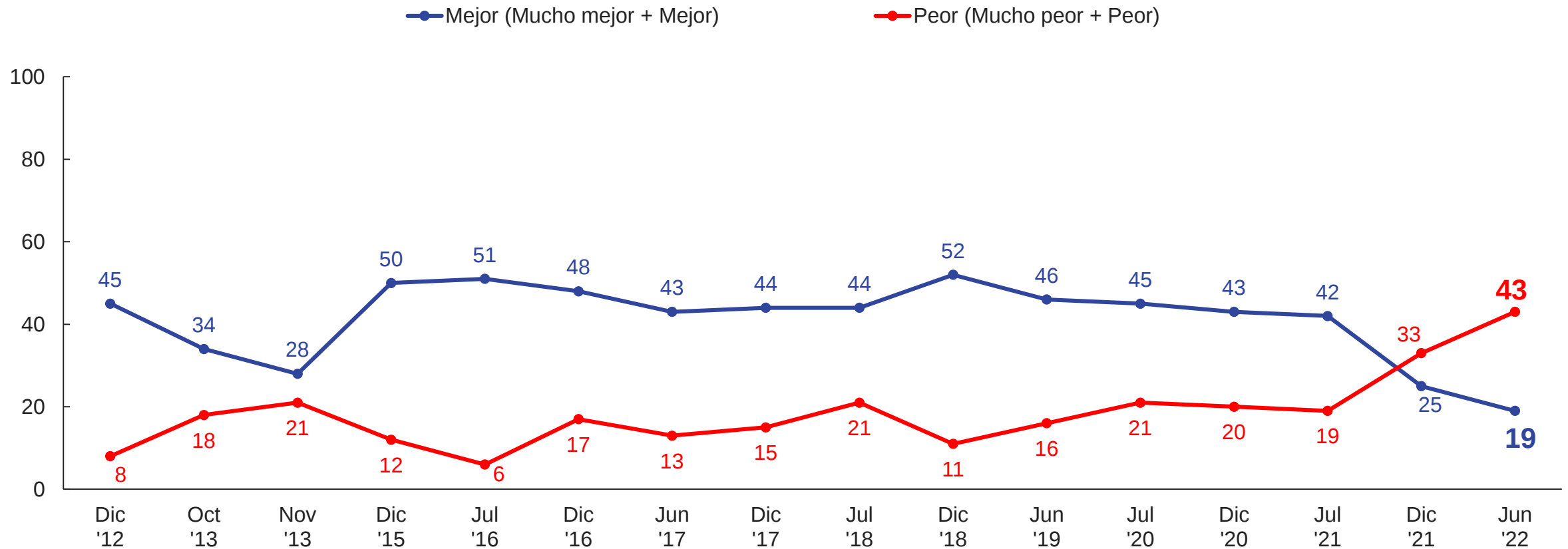
Fuente: Encuesta El Comercio – Ipsos. Encuesta nacional urbana rural aplicada a 1249 peruanos el 23 de junio del 2022.



EXPECTATIVAS ECONÓMICAS FAMILIARES

43% de peruanos considera que su situación económica estará peor en 12 meses.
Desde que se tiene registro, nunca se había encontrado una percepción tan pesimista.

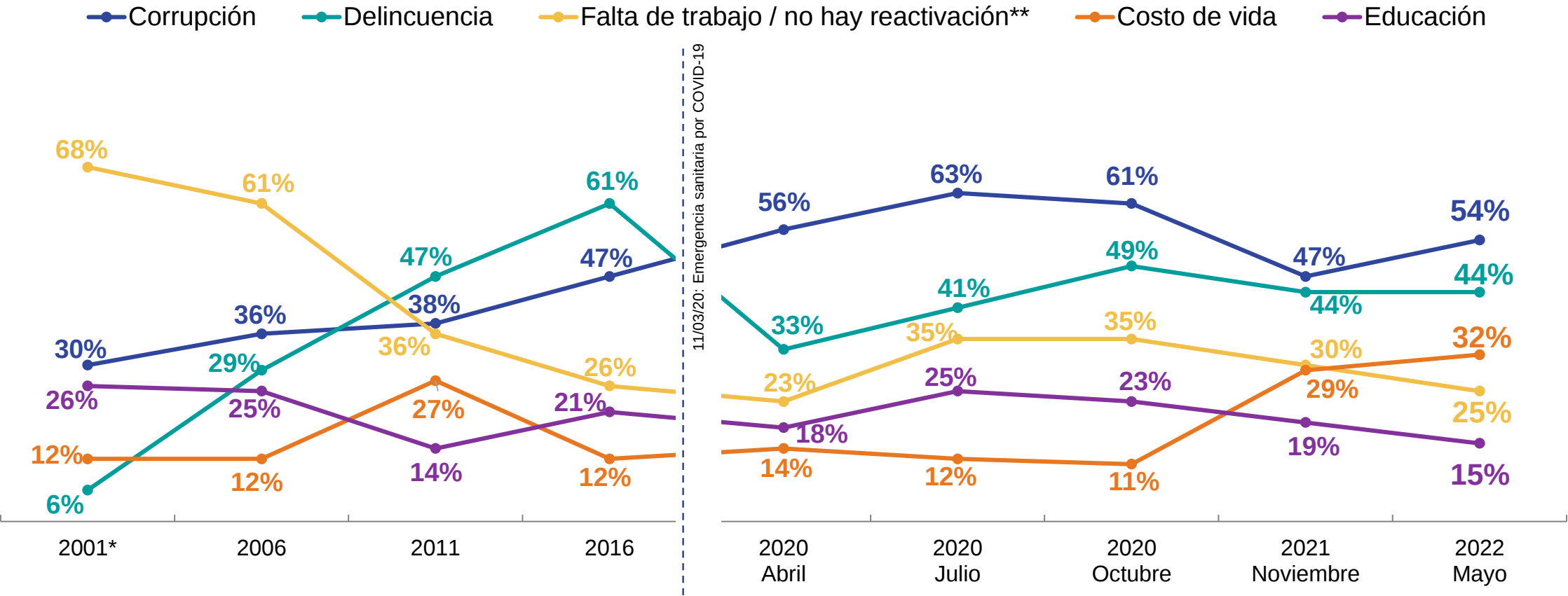
¿Cómo cree que estará su situación económica familiar dentro de 12 meses? (%)



PREOCUPACIONES DE LOS PERUANOS

Los problemas que más preocupan en el país son la corrupción, la delincuencia y el costo de vida

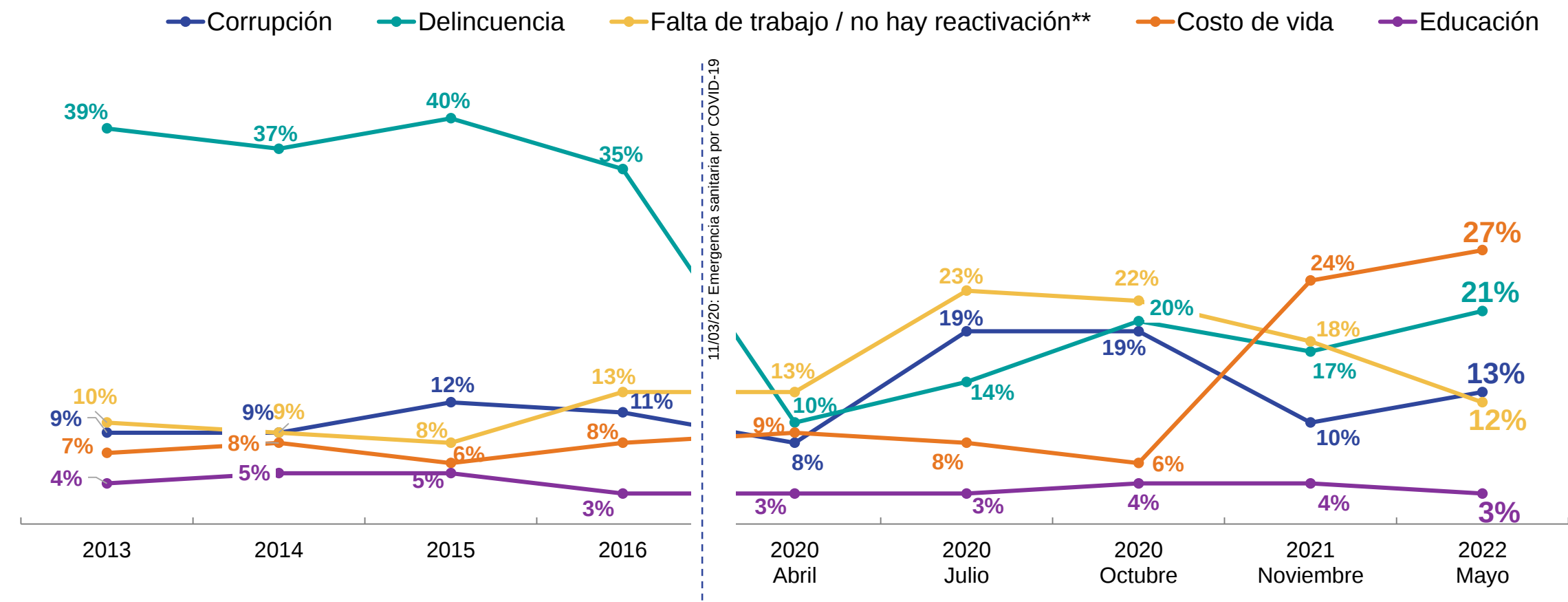
P ¿Cuáles de los siguientes son los tres principales problemas del país en la actualidad? (%)



PROBLEMAS PERSONALES

El costo de vida es el problema que más afecta personalmente hoy a los peruanos

P ¿Cuál es el problema que, personalmente, le afecta más? (%)



** Antes evaluado como: desempleo/crisis económica

Fuente: Encuesta El Comercio – Ipsos. Encuesta nacional urbana rural aplicada a 1246 peruanos el 12 y 13 de mayo del 2022.

COSTO DE VIDA

La inflación nos afecta a todos, pero especialmente a los más pobres.

P ¿En los últimas semanas cuan afectado se ha visto por la subida de precios / costo de vida? (%)

- Mucho
- Algo
- Poco
- Nada
- No creo que los precios hayan subido en las últimas semanas
- No precisa



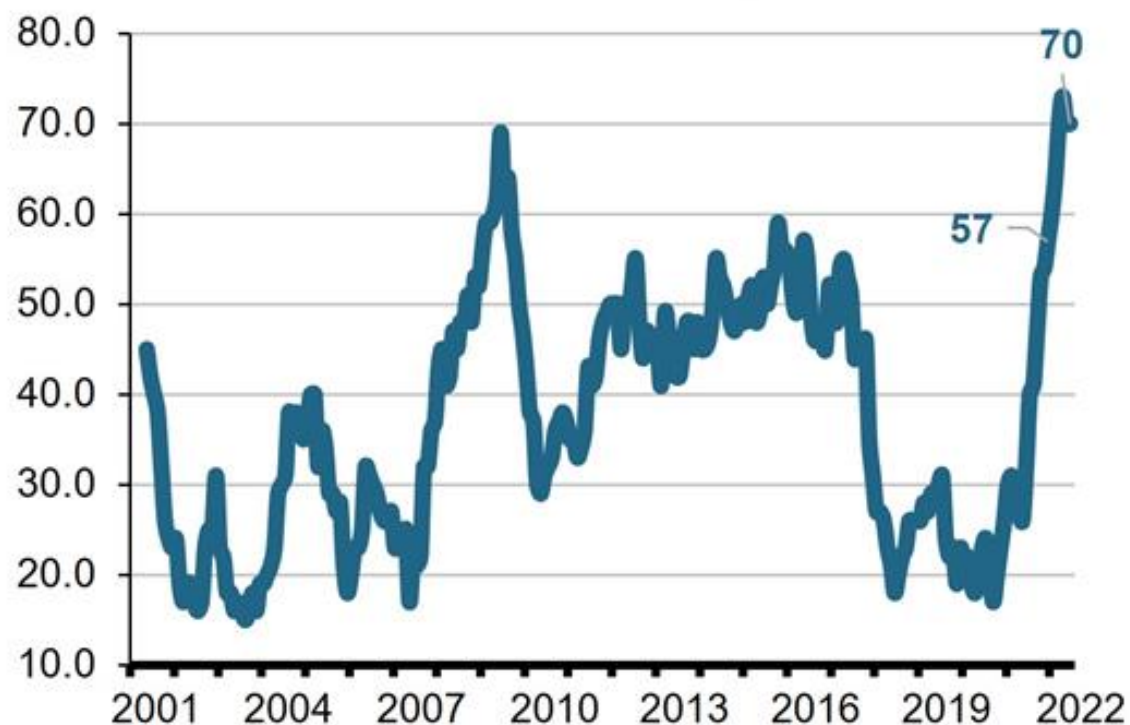
A nivel desagregado, los peruanos más afectados son de los NSE D (81%) y E (83%).

ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR

El 70% de las categorías de gasto comprendidas en el Índice de Precios al Consumidor (IPC) alcanzaron a junio variaciones por encima del 3% (el año pasado el porcentaje fue de 57%)

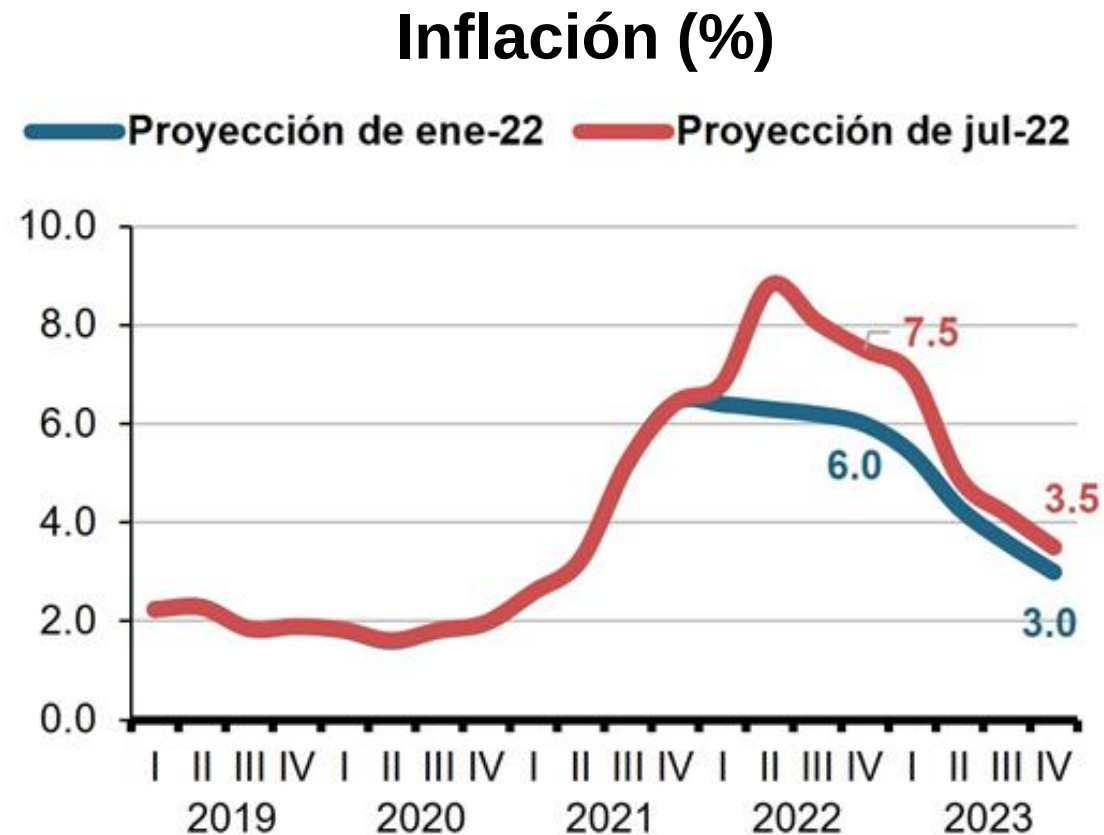
Categorías de gasto del IPC con incrementos mayor al 3%

% del total de 186 categorías de gasto



PROYECCIONES DE INFLACIÓN

Según la última **proyección de APOYO Consultoría** (julio 2022), la inflación para el 2022 sería de 7.5% y para el 2023 de 3.5% pero la tendencia sugiere que podría ser más persistente.

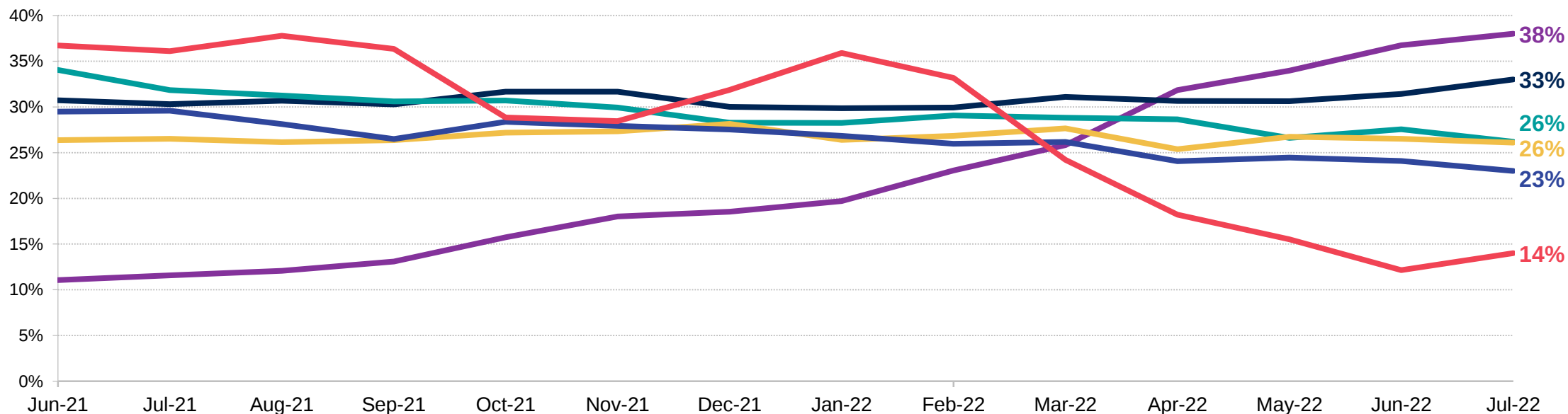


PREOCUPACIONES DEL MUNDO

En el 2022, la inflación ha reemplazado al Covid-19 como la principal preocupación en el mundo

P ¿Cuáles de los siguientes tres temas le parecen más preocupantes en su país?

Promedio global de países- el gráfico muestra el Top 5 de preocupaciones + Coronavirus



Inflación



Pobreza y
desigualdad social



Desempleo



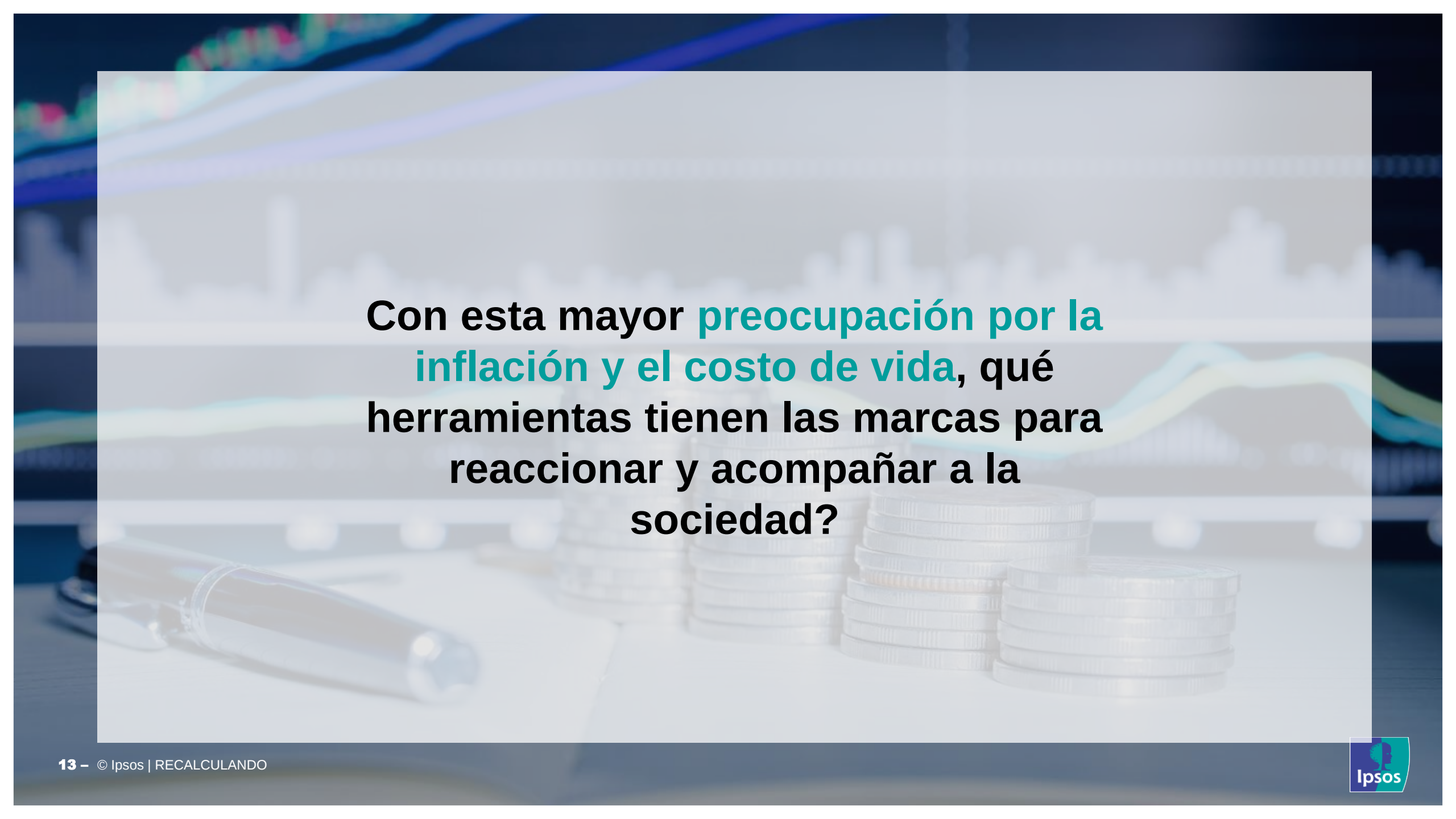
Crimen y violencia



Corrupción
financiera/ política



Coronavirus
10mo lugar este mes



**Con esta mayor preocupación por la
inflación y el costo de vida, qué
herramientas tienen las marcas para
reaccionar y acompañar a la
sociedad?**

INNOVATION IN INFLATIONARY TIMES

AN IPSOS POINT OF VIEW

Jiongming Mu
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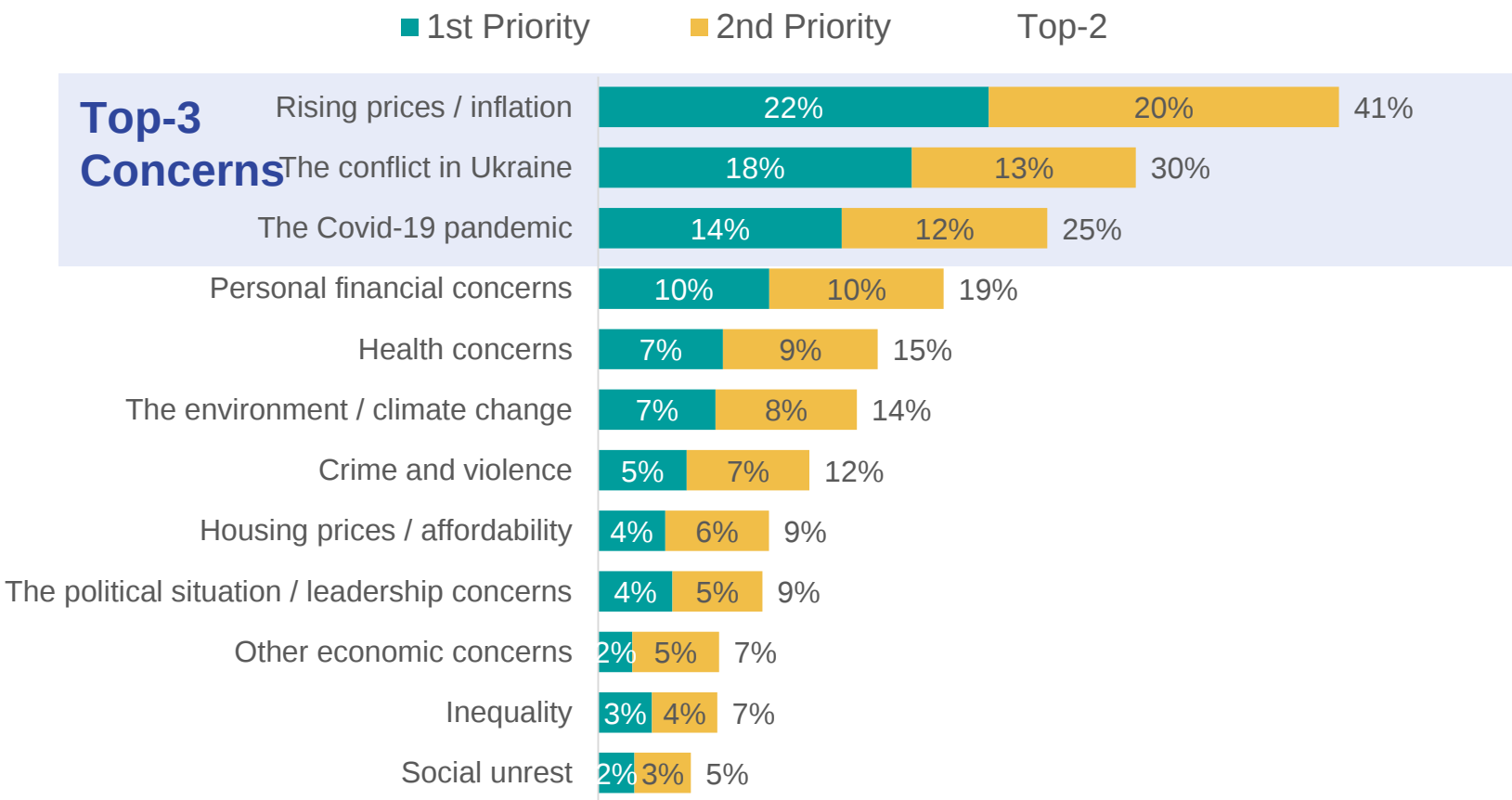


3 in 4

Global consumers are concerned that price increase in 2022 will outpace their income growth.

Inflation now a bigger concern for global consumers than Covid-19 or the War in Ukraine. LATAM countries more so than other regions.

Top Concerns for global consumers March 2022



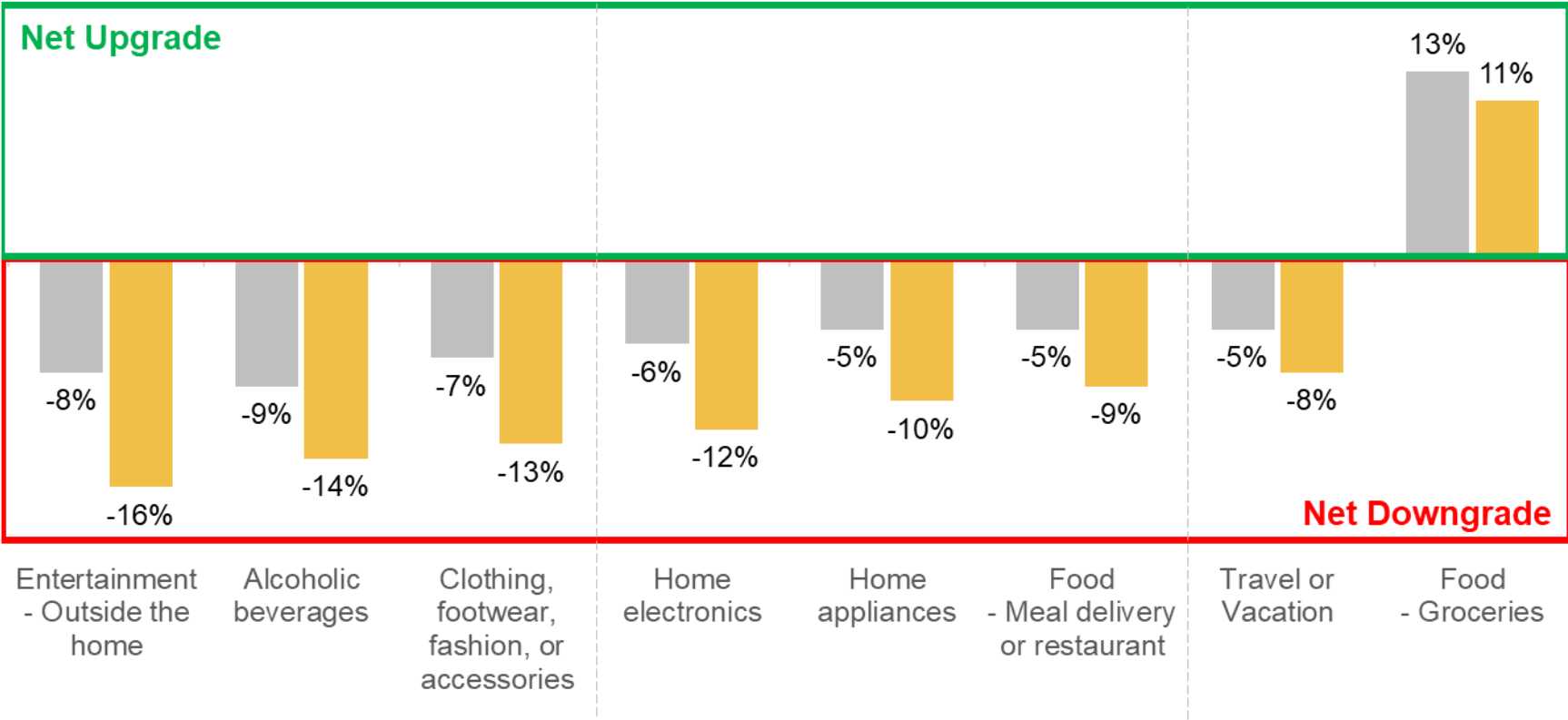
% Consumers	Global	LATAM	EMEA	Europe	NA	APAC
Inflation pose high or moderate risk to my family	77%	86%	84%	81%	77%	64%



Consumers expected to shift spending, larger change among higher risk groups

Expected Shifts in Spending in the Next Month
(Difference Spend More/Upgrade vs. Spend Less/Downgrade)

■ Global Country Average ■ Rising Prices/Inflation: High Personal Risk





It's a Challenging Time for an Innovation Manager

- **Completely re-draw** innovation pipeline?
- **Launch** inflation-resilient line extensions?
- **Renovate** existing product to decrease pricing vulnerability?
- **Downsize** with new claims or raise price directly?

Drivers to price elasticity apply to category or brands



01 | Elasticity of Demand

02 | Substitutability of Demand

03 | Inflationary Relativity

Category or brand elasticity is larger when the demand itself is elastic, there are plenty of substitutions, or when the cost structure of substitutive categories make them fare better than yours during inflation.

**So, what does an
inflation resilient
portfolio look
like?**





Bring **Differentiation** to Your Product Proposition...

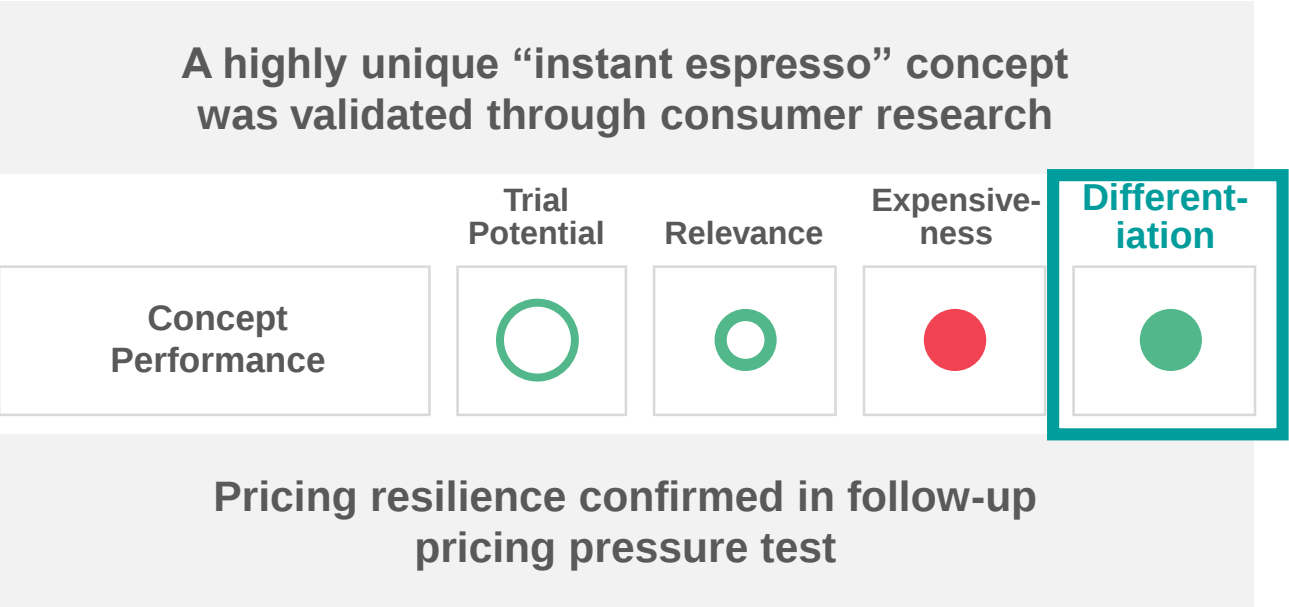
Our concept testing and pricing research experience shows Differentiation is key to pricing resilience

- Reduce substitutability
- Withstand price increase
- Supports premiumization

Whether you are innovating...

EXAMPLE

Brazilian maker of instant coffee aim to break out of the highly homogenized and commoditized market with an innovation that are less vulnerable to pricing competition



Volume reaction to price increase	Instant Espresso	Category Leader
Price increase 4%	-2%	-11%
Price increase 11%	-5%	-19%



...Or Renovating

EXAMPLE

A US internal analgesics brand plans to relaunch to divert risk of pending price increase by making “new news” to the brand

A relaunch led by a new technology that can be used to claim superior absorbency and faster action pulls the product position further away from competitors and was validated through concept test

Subsequent pricing pressure test through discrete choice confirms lowered price elasticity

Elasticity to price increase without relaunch	-1.7
Elasticity of relaunch proposition	-1.3

Dare to **Overlay Superior Claims** to increase resilience...

Making claims beyond category entry requirements is an important way to bring **Differentiation**

- Provides justification to pay more
- Improve value equation to reduce vulnerability to price increase



Overlaying claims to increase pricing resilience

EXAMPLE

Ipsos experimentation introduces several hypothetical US shampoo products that are different only on claims made, from only making cost-of-entry claims, to ones that overlay “beyond the core” claims

Example “beyond the core” claims overlaid: “sustainable packaging”, “Sulphate-Free” and “no Silicon”, etc.



Pantene Pro-V Daily Moisture

- Pro-V nutrients
- Antioxidants
- Deeply hydrates

\$4.99

VS



A New Shampoo From America's Favorite Brand

- Deep moisturization
- Repair and replenish
- Sustainable Packaging
- Sulfate Free
- No Silicon

\$5.99

Consumers are asked to choose between these new ideas vs. leading brands, with each choice exercise, the price for the new products vary based on rotational design. Here is one choice example with a market leader and a “fully loaded” new product idea

	% Win vs. leading competitor
Only making category-entry requirement claims	win rate drops 11% with each \$1 price increase
Making one or more "beyond the core" claims	win rate drops only 6% with each \$1 price increase

...However, not all claims lead to pricing resilience, understand if your claims have “Permissibility to Pay”

“Permissibility to Pay”: the power different claims carry in supporting price increases without losing volume. Permissibility to pay can be proven in carefully designed consumer research

EXAMPLE

“Permissibility to pay” study

- Over 20 beverage claims tested in the US to screen for ones that are able to withstand price increase without losing volume.
- Consumers asked to shop beverage brands with varying claims and price according to experimental design, share of choice for client brands are tracked.
- Overall, **2/3** of the claims tested proven to be **ineffective** in supporting price increase, resulting in volume decrease vs. current.
- Winning claim in “functional wellness” was able to support as much as **29%** price increase without losing current share of choice. However, other “health and wellness” claims tested are far less effective.



...Furthermore, not all brands can carry claim with permissibility to pay to the same effectiveness

A next step to permissibility understanding is whether your brand provides a good fit to carry the claim



ANOTHER EXAMPLE

Permissibility and Brand Fit Study

- A US maker of Italian food has discovered that a claim about “authentic imported ingredient” to have the ability to make packaged Italian food products more resilient to price increase.
- Further test shows however, only one brand in the client’s portfolio has equity to effectively carry this claim
- Same claim on other brands created believability issues

Premiumization strategy should continue

- Premiumization balances profitability in a portfolio



Value-tier line extensions are intuitive in inflationary times, but **premium innovation** still has its place



Premium and super premium products are known to have on average lower price elasticity than its mainstream peers:

EXAMPLES FROM IPSOS PRICING RESEARCH

- Premium tier toothpaste 40% less price elastic than value tier products in the US.
- Super premium skin care products in China shows only -0.3 elasticity
- Super premium infant nutrition products show Veblen product qualities (demand increase as price rise)

High margin premium products at inflationary times can offer much needed balance to profit-draught brand portfolios weighted down by value/economy products

4 Tips for Premiumization during inflation

Consumers

Small indulgence
Reward and empowerment
Think new target, EX. young male,

Technology

Connect products to new business
model and experience beyond
product through technology



Brand/products

Unique benefits
Brands with purpose
Semiotic cues from packaging

Category/segment trends

Functional benefits
Wellness trends
Craft/artisan segments

BSci tip: nothing is cheap or expensive in absolute, it's all about what consumers **benchmark** your innovation to

Expensiveness is always relative – Innovation positioning that successfully trigger benchmarking to higher priced competition will increase perceived value and increase premiumization success...

EXAMPLES FROM MAKER OF ANTI-BACTERIAL HAND SOAP



£2.49

Could still be perceived expensive at £2.49 when consumers benchmark to other hand soap on shelf



£12

Same product carried by a manual pump might be compared to bathroom gadgets and viewed as inexpensive



£39

Now powered, consumers might be now benchmarking it to small kitchen/bathroom appliances instead of soaps, £39 could still be a bargain

When raising price on existing products is inevitable

But how?

Raising price directly?

~~\$2.99~~ \$3.29



Downsize?

\$2.99



Complete Restage?

\$3.29

New Look!

New Benefit!



Lower cost ingredients?

\$2.99



Directly raise price or downsize?

Downsizing, or a combination of downsizing and price change offer effective ways to prevent **short-term** user alienation compared to direct price increases.

Such short-term effect can be confirmed with from consumer research

Due to the discreet nature of downsizing, at Ipsos, evaluation of downsizing effectiveness use observational techniques in **realistic virtual shelves**.



EXAMPLE VIRTUAL SHELF OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

US salty snacks maker needs to decide whether to raise price directly or downsize. Shelf test of various downsize and price increase options reveals that at trial phase, downsize can successfully conceal price increase.

From observation Price Elasticity

Direct Price Increase

-1.2

Vol loss almost linear

Indirect Price Increase Through Downsize

-0.3

Price increase well Concealed

Downsizing also offers marketers an opportunity to add new news to further conceal price increase in a full brand renovation

When done right, a full renovation combo can even completely offset share erosion from price increase at least in the **short term**



EXAMPLE
US mouthwash maker renovate with new bottle design (smaller size) together with new functionality claims

Share of choice observed from choice exercise	 Current Design  New fancy design with new claims	
	Current	Relaunch
Size	18 oz	 16.9 oz
Total Brand	9.0%	 9.2%
Variant A (\$3.98)	6.5%	6.6%
Variant B (\$4.48)	1.9%	2.0%
Variant C (\$4.98)	0.6%	0.6%

But beware of bad press hurting company reputation

The New York Times

Food Inflation Kept Hidden in Tinier Bags

abc NEWS

OPINION

Product downsizing cheats consumers

By Natalie Hein
Jan. 12, 2009 9:46 p.m.

Shoppers beware: Products shrink but prices stay the same

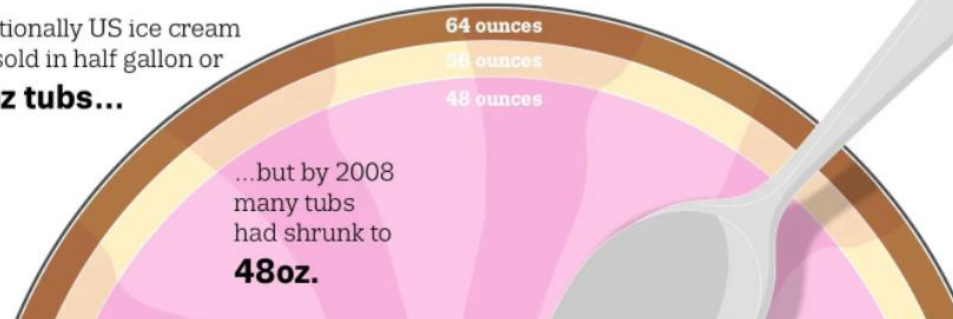
Sneaky Manufacturers Shrink Packaging, While Keeping Prices the Same

Ice cream shrinkflation

You're not imagining it...your dessert is getting smaller.

Traditionally US ice cream was sold in half gallon or **64oz tubs...**

...but by 2008 many tubs had shrunk to **48oz.**



dropping. “The first time I’ve ever seen an 11-ounce can of corn at the store was about three weeks ago, and I was just floored,” she said. “It’s sneaky, because they figure people won’t know.”

‘Shrinkflation’ strikes shoppers across the country: Companies faced with rising costs are downsizing packages without reducing prices in stealthy move to hit consumers in the wallet

Long-term effect from downsizing is not immediately evident from shelf tests, but measured through product tests from at-home usage

Ipsos has conducted thousands of at home product usage tests and ROI analysis that balance short and long-term objectives from cost reduction projects, including downsizing, we found:



Honesty and transparency are important, brand authenticity increasingly valued; Downsizing, when eventually noticed, risk breaching trust, causing longer term damage.

For frequently purchased categories, downsized products **expose consumers to accelerated re-purchase cycles** that come with increased risk of brand switch.

Downsizing could bring **new costs** due to redesign of packaging, reconfiguration of manufacturing equipment.

Recap: what does an inflation resilient portfolio look like?



Differentiated products with low substitutability



Superiority claims with permission from consumers to charge more



Well balanced between value and premium offers



The right tactics to raise price, downsize, or cut cost that balances short-term gain and long-term risks.

**Successful
innovation managers
have navigated
through similar
cycles in the past
and you can do it too**



**“Those who fail to
learn from history
are doomed to
repeat it.”**

- Winston Churchill

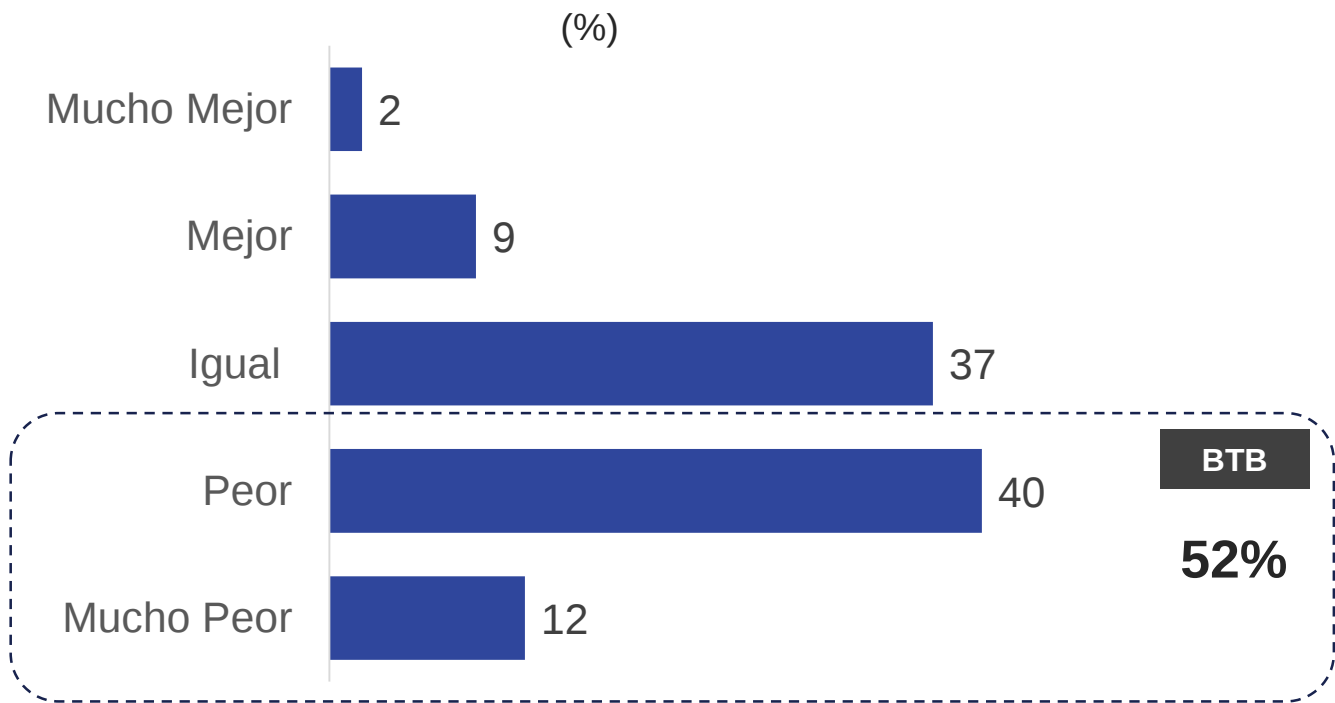
3. LOS MERCADOS EN TIEMPOS DE INFLACIÓN

GAME CHANGERS



Los hogares peruanos sienten que su situación económica ha empeorado en los últimos 12 meses...

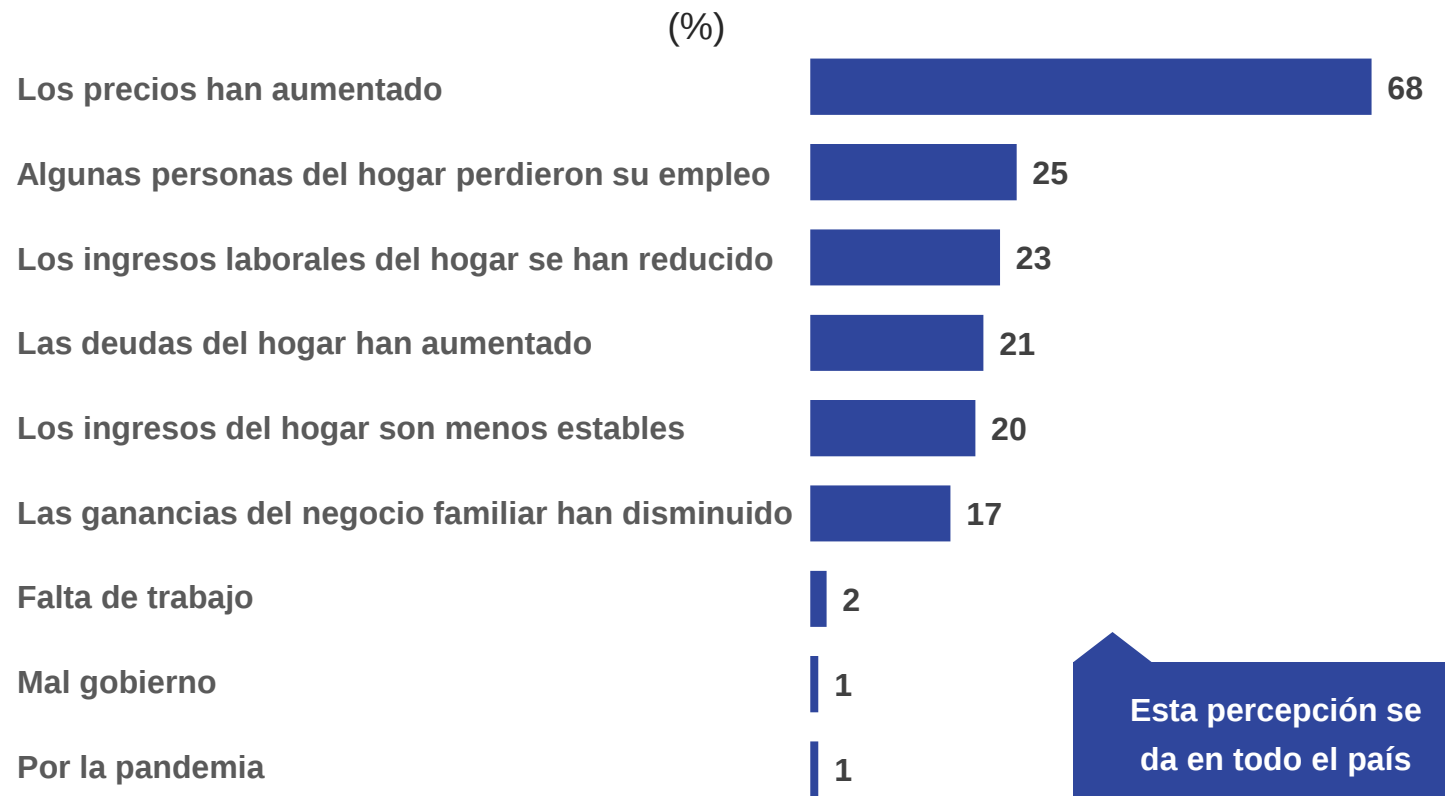
Situación económica familiar con respecto a hace 12 meses



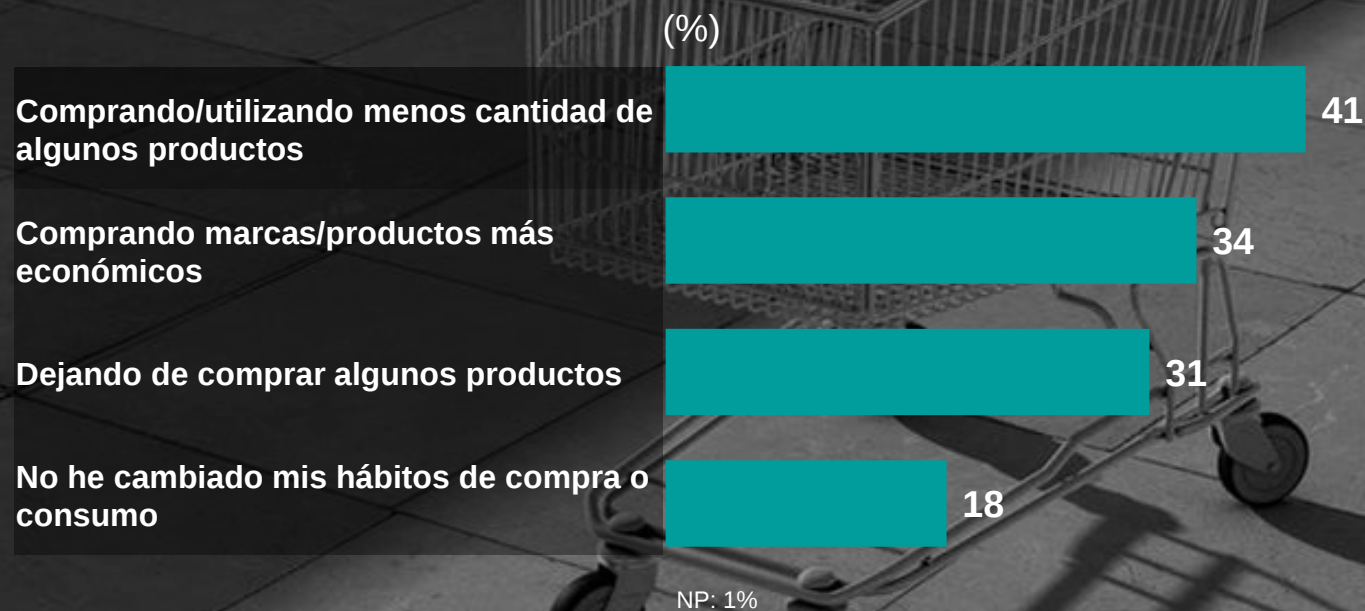


Esta situación se debe sobre todo a que los precios han aumentado, aunque no es el único factor.

¿Por qué la situación económica ha empeorado?



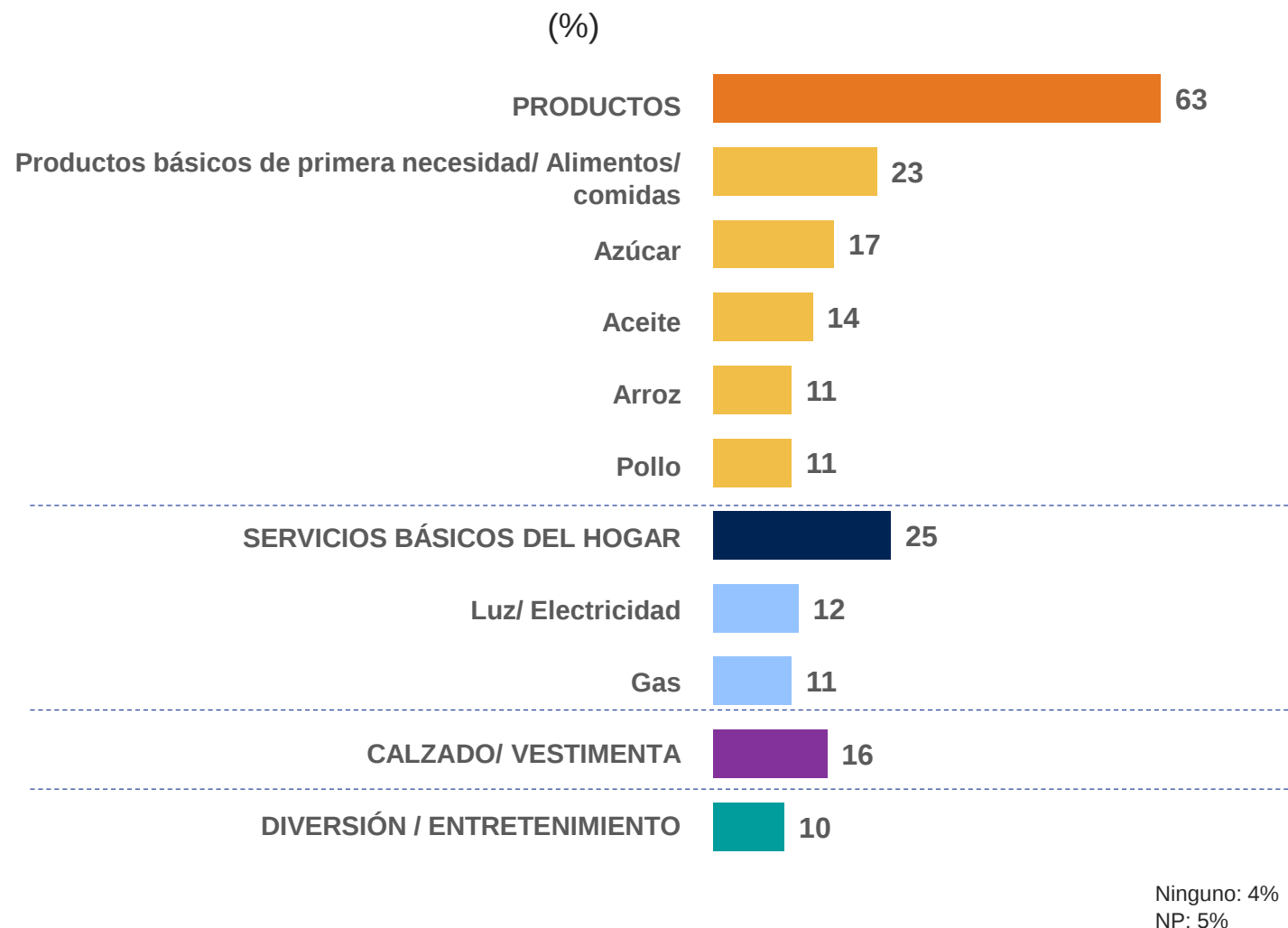
¿Cómo están manejando el alza de precios en su hogar?



**Esto está
llevando a un
cambio de
hábitos del
consumidor**

Y los productos donde más ahorran son...

Tres gastos que más está reduciendo para lidiar con el alza de precios



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Ipsos Bus: Situación económica – Perú Urbano, Abril 2022 / E06. ¿Cuáles son los tres gastos que más está reduciendo para lidiar con el alza de precios?

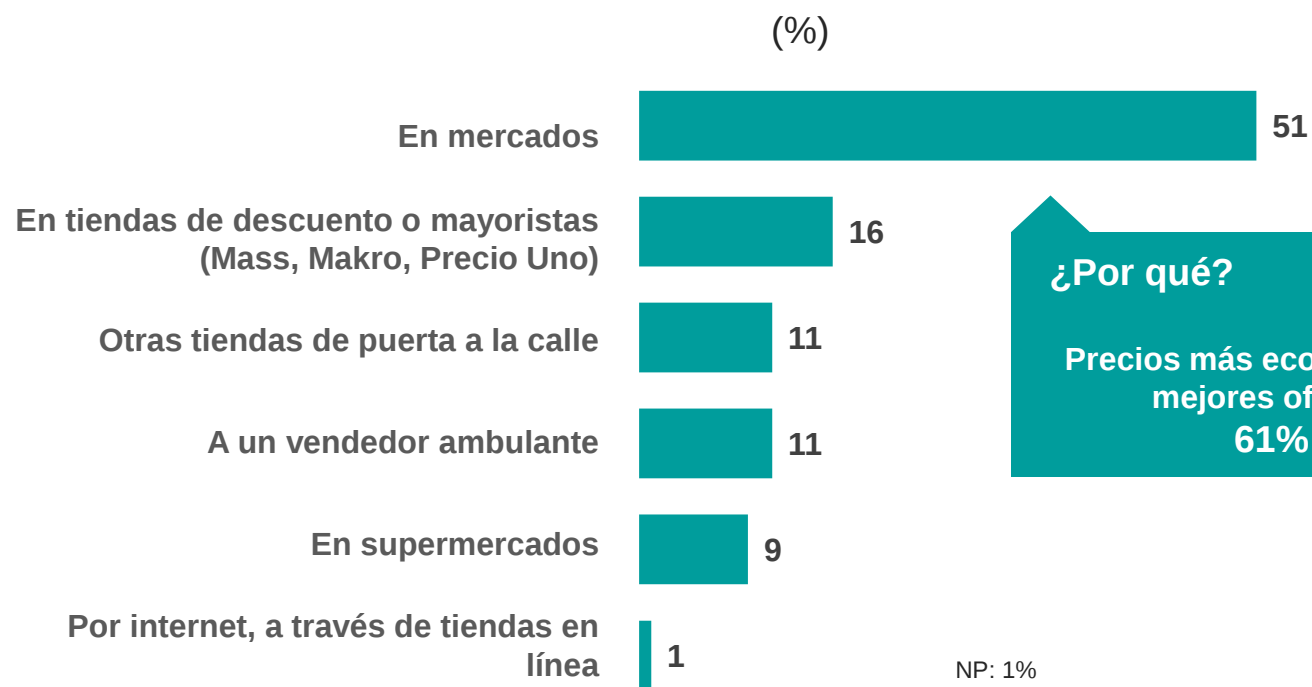
Base: Total de entrevistados (991)



Se reafirma preferencia por el canal tradicional...



Primera opción de lugar para comprar alimentos procesados



¿Por qué?

Precios más económicos o
mejores ofertas
61%

© Ipsos | Realidad peruana en tiempos de inflación

Ipsos Bus: Situación económica – Perú Urbano, Abril 2022 / E14. Respecto a la compra de alimentos procesados (fideos, atún, entre otros), en los siguientes meses cuál de las siguientes alternativas sería su primera opción de lugar para comprar; E15. ¿Cuáles es la principal característica que valora de su primera opción de lugar para comprar alimentos procesados (fideos, atún, entre otros)?/ Base: Total de entrevistados (991)

Se reduce la frecuencia de compra

Frecuencia de compra de alimentos para su hogar (%)

Va a comprar con menor frecuencia que hace 3 meses



Va a comprar con la misma frecuencia de siempre



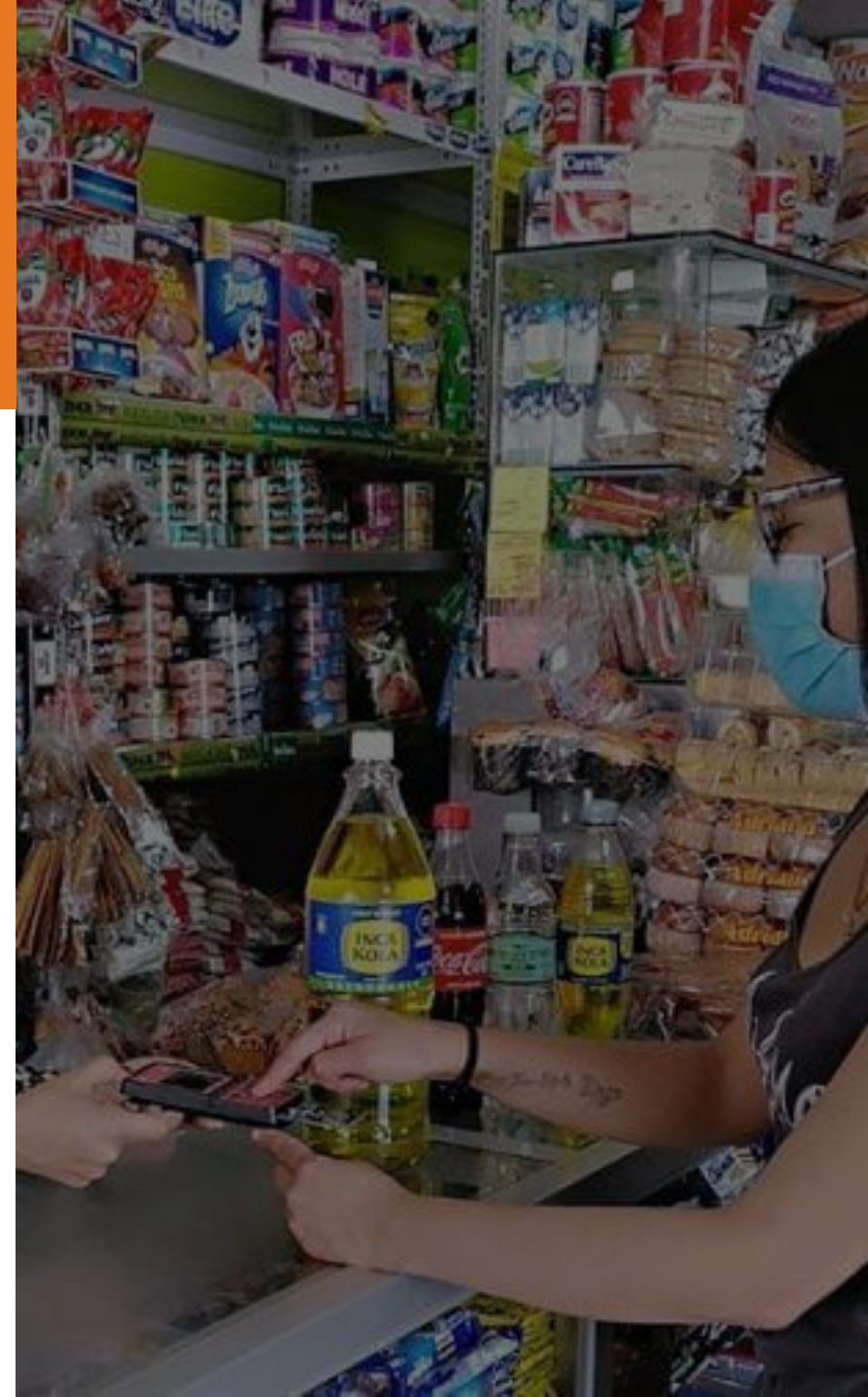
Va a comprar con mayor frecuencia que hace 3 meses



NP: 2%

Afectando a todos los NSE:

A: 47%
B: 53%
C: 65%
D: 66%
E: 48%





Se buscan formatos más pequeños.

Esto nos habla no solo de la subida de precios, sino también del empobrecimiento de los hogares.

(%)

Compra formatos más grandes que hace 3 meses

9

Compra los mismos formatos que siempre

36

Compra formatos más pequeños que hace 3 meses

54

NP: 1%

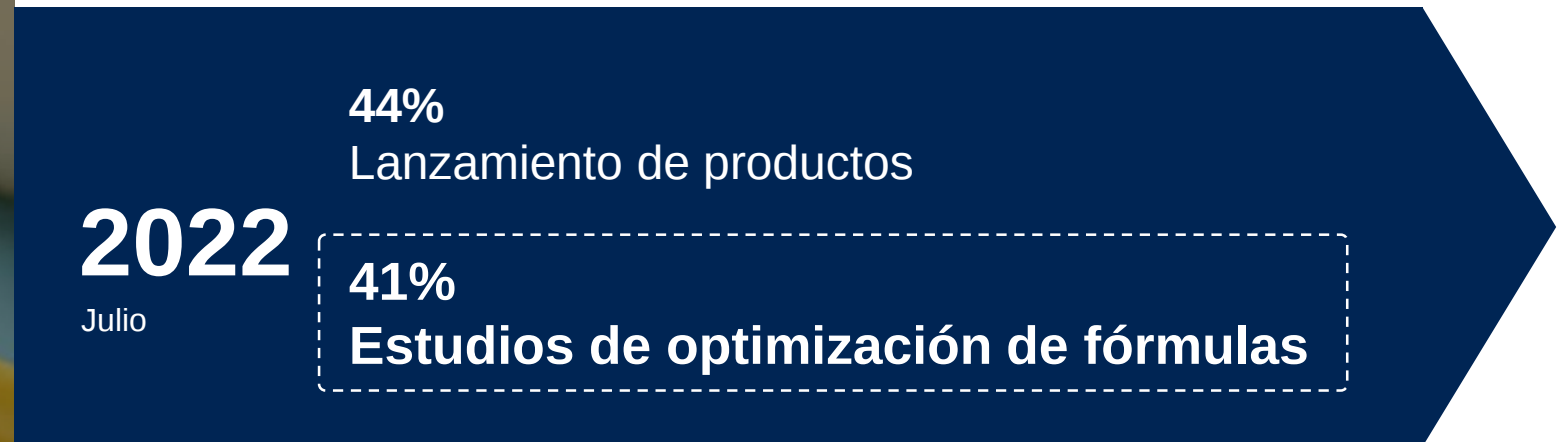
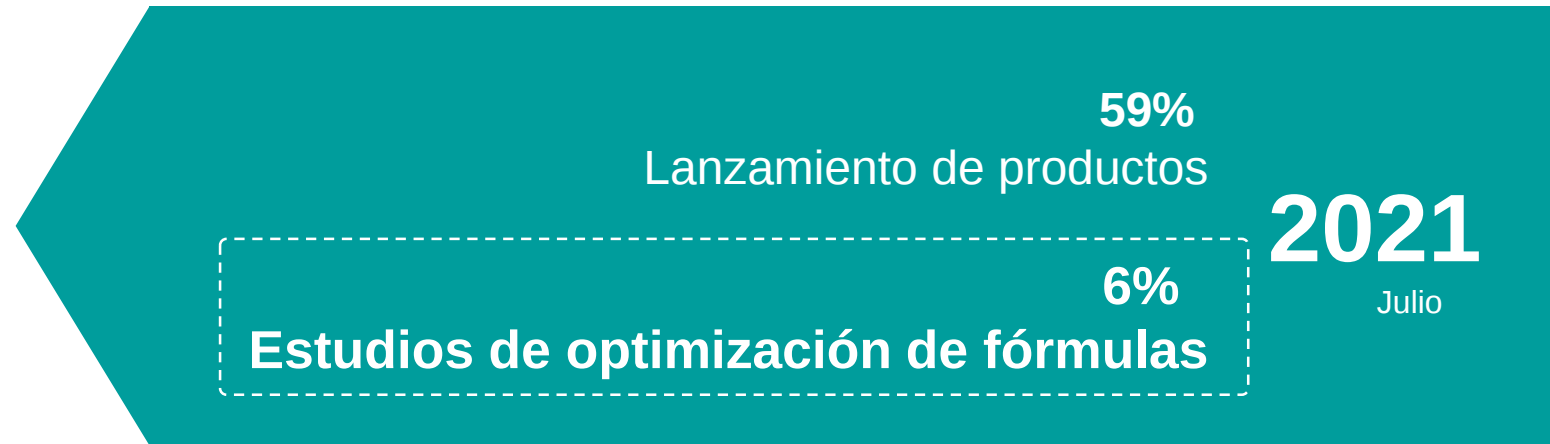
Esto puede indicar que prolongan la duración del producto



**¿Cómo las empresas están
enfrentando esta situación?**

1. Están optimizando sus fórmulas

Del total de estudios de pruebas de producto que realiza Ipsos Perú:



Los estudios de lanzamientos se han mantenido, sin embargo hay un fuerte incremento de estudios de reformulación.

Fuente: Estudios del área de Innovación, Ipsos 2021 y 2022

2. Revisión de la estrategia de portafolio

Las marcas de *tier* bajo comienzan a cobrar relevancia para las empresas y el mercado...

■ Aceite Tri A - Alicorp



■ Aceite Beltrán – Industrias Belsa



■ Aceite Tondero – Palmas del Espino



3. Achicando formatos

Reduflación:

“...una disminución en el gramaje que permite conservar la preferencia del consumidor y cuidar sus márgenes...”

(Semana económica, 2022)

Es una tendencia global



4. Las marcas premium comienzan a diversificar sus formatos

Las marcas del *tier 4* suelen tener formatos pequeños...

200ml



...pero ahora, es también una práctica de las marcas premium.



Las marcas
premium solo
contaban con
presentaciones
de 1L. Ahora
tienen formatos
de 200ml.



Para cada una de estas acciones, se tiene que realizar investigación de mercados y así no poner en riesgo a las marcas y al negocio...

1. Están optimizando sus fórmulas

“¿Se generará un cambio muy radical en mi producto y dejará de gustarle a mis consumidores...?”

2. Las marcas de *tier* bajo comienzan a cobrar relevancia para las empresas y el mercado...

“¿Qué debo comunicar con mi marca de tier bajo?”

3. Achicando formatos: “Reduflación”

“¿Cómo afectará el consumo y las ventas?”

4. Las marcas premium comienzan a diversificar sus formatos

“¿Cómo esto influenciará en la percepción de marca?”

GRACIAS

GAME CHANGERS



¿PREGUNTAS?

GAME CHANGERS

