Statistics Seminar April 22, 2010

## Successful Product Development using a Consumer Perspective

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## 0 0 0 0 0 <br> Landscape Segmentation Analysis

* LSA first "unfolds" liking and creates a space relevant to consumer acceptability
*The closer a consumer is to a product, the more he/she likes it
$\%$ Descriptive data is then added by regressing the attributes on the map
* Some attributes can be fit on the map and are drivers of liking
* Others can't and are less relevant to consumer acceptability
* Optimum product locations and profiles can also be estimated
o Consumers



## Unfolding

Liking

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-\infty-0-0-0-0-a \rightarrow \rightarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Unfolding

○


$>$ Similarity varies from $1(n / n, n=$ number of categories, identical to ideal) to $1 / n$ (most different from ideal)
$>$ The similarity estimate will be used by the model to optimize:

* Product locations
- Product variances
* Individual ideal locations
- Individual biases



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## Liking of 25 Products

## 0 0 0 0 0 <br> Liking of 25 Products

>280 consumers
>25 beverages
>Liking ratings on 9-point hedonic scale

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dislike <br> extremely | Neither like <br> nor disilike |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




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## Children and Adults Food Preferences

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| 0 | <br> Children and Adult Food Preferences}

> Preference and liking for 20 foods by 150 adults and 150 children (8-12 years old)

| Apple sauce | Chocolate milk | Fruits | Orange juice | Soda |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bottled water | Cookies | Hamburger | Pizza | Soup |
| Carrot sticks | Cup cakes | Ice cream | Popsicle | Spaghetti |
| Chicken | French fries | Iced tea | Sandwich | Tossed salad |

> Only names given, no actual tasting of the foods
> Adults' liking and preference for foods for their children
> Landscape Segmentation Analysis on liking ratings

## 0000 <br> Children and Adult Food Preferences

## - Children

O Adults


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# Motivations for Product Consumption 

Fruit-Based Beverages with Medicinal Properties
> A company manufactures fruit-based beverages
> Company would like to assess the motivators for product use among a representative sample of consumers
> Six hundred (600) heavy users of the product respond to eight statements dealing with possible motivators

I drink this product because:

| "I like the flavor" | "I like it" |
| :--- | :--- |
| "It reduces back pain" | "It is healthy for me" |
| "It is thirst quenching" | "It tastes good" |
| "It is good for urinary health" | "I like the tangy taste" |




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## Blind/Branded Investigations

## $\circ$ $\circ$ 0 0 0 <br> Blind/Branded Study: Scenario

> Winery wants to introduce new chardonnay wine products in the premium category
> Conducts a study to investigate acceptability of its own products by casual/novice and experienced/knowledgeable wine drinkers
> 10 chardonnay wines:

* 4 premium brands
*. 4 value brands
* 2 new products
> 500 consumers

* 400 casual/novice wine drinkers
* 100 experienced/knowledgeable wine drinkers


## Blind/Branded Study: Blind Evaluation


> No segmentation is visible
> Own products well accepted
> Some value products well accepted also


- Casual wine drinker
- Experience wine drinker
> Novice and knowledgeable wine drinkers spread throughout the map without any particular structure


## 0000 <br> Blind/Branded Study: Branded Evaluation

## Premium 1 <br> $\bigcirc$ Premium 3

Premium 4
Premium 2
0wn 1
Value 1

jownt

Value 3

Little segmentation is visible
> Premium products migrate to the north close to highest consumer density
> Own and value products migrate to the south
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- Casual wine drinker
- Experience wine drinker
> Product migration can be attributed to the high ratings of the knowledgeable consumers for the premium products


## ¿Blind/Branded Study: Blind vs. Branded


> On a blind basis, the company's products perform well over the whole population
> The branded LSA illustrates the power of the brands in this set of 10 products
$>$ Results indicate that the company should focus on improving the products' image rather than their sensory profiles as the latter are close to being optimal

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## Image Appropriateness Study

## Image Appropriateness Study



## 0 0 0 0 0 <br> Image Appropriateness Study

>11 images:

> 46 respondents
> Each respondent rated each picture on a 9-point appropriateness for brochure inclusion scale

\section*{|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  |
| 0 |  |
| 0 |  |
| 0 |  | <br> Image Appropriateness Means}


| Image | Appropriateness Mean |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 6.022 |
| - $3^{\circ}$ | 5.717 |
| $\square$ | 5.283 |
| -00 - | 5.109 |
|  | 4.870 |
| 3 | 4.326 |
|  | 4.000 |
| 4 | 3.891 |
|  | 3.500 |
|  | 3.348 |
|  | 3.348 |

## Image Appropriateness LSA Map



## $\circ$ 0 0 0 0 <br> Image Appropriateness Conclusions

>LSA Results:

* Segmentation visible
- Laboratory style pictures appealed to one segment of population
- One segment found few/no pictures appropriate
* Subject biases generally low
>Conclusions:
* A collage of two or three pictures will be needed to cover the space
* A wider range of pictures is needed for full guidance
* Chosen pictures were not generally appealing
> Recommendations:
* Solicit pictures from membership
* Re-run study online in near future
* Use results to select pictures for a collage

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## Further Capabilities of LSA

## Finding Optima

$>$ An LSA map can be used to estimate locations of optimally placed products

> If scales have been regressed onto an LSA map then product profiles for optima can be generated

## $\circ$ 0 0 0 <br> Profile Placement

- Locations of prototypes can also be estimated using the profiles of prototypes on regressed scales

| Prototype | Vanilla | Crunchy | $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prototype 1 | 3.42 | 2.67 | $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ |
| $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ | $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ | $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ | $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ |



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