

CHAPTER 9: MEASURING SOURCES OF BRAND EQUITY: CAPURING CUSTOMER MINDSET

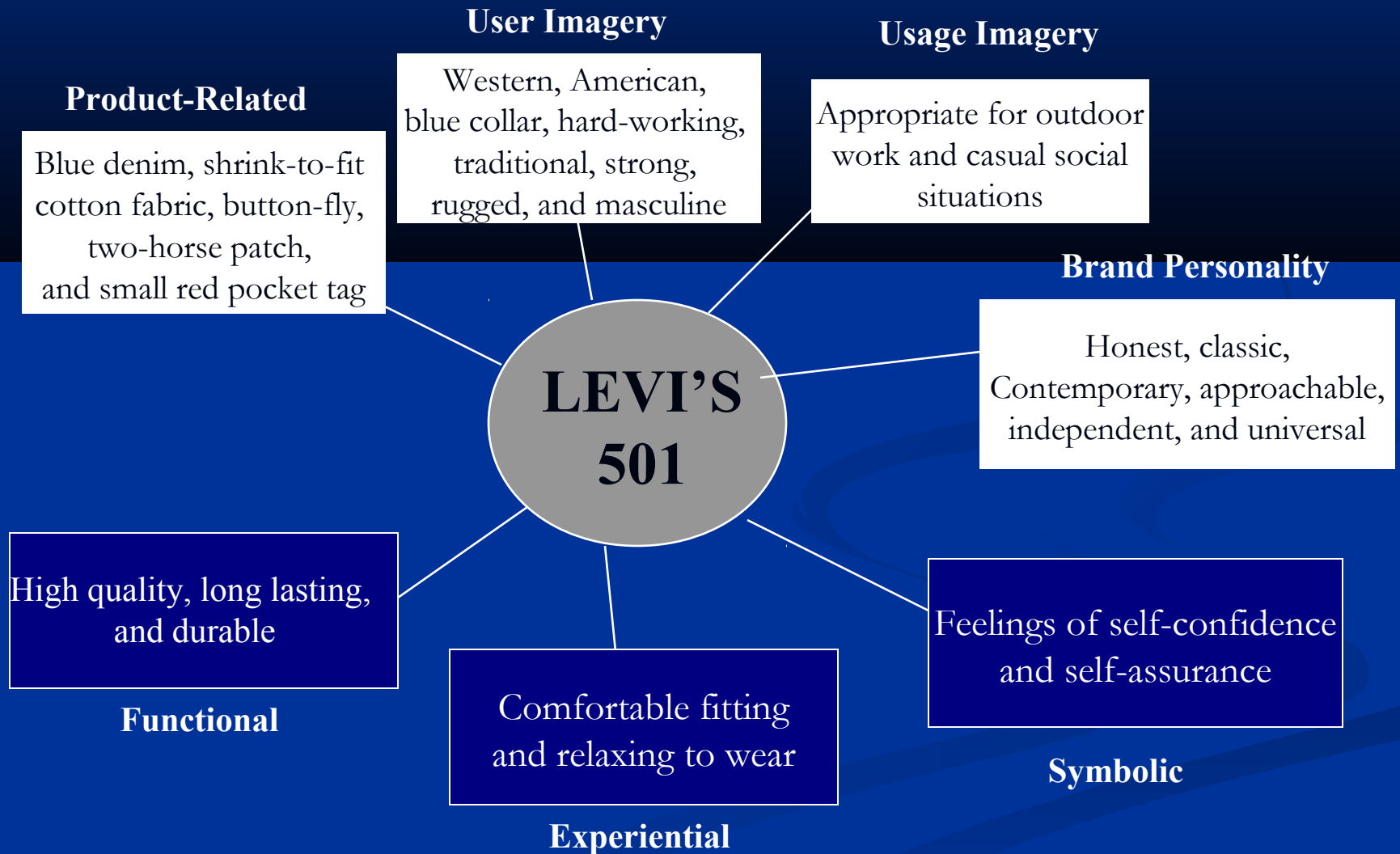
Kevin Lane Keller
Tuck School of Business
Dartmouth College

Qualitative Research Techniques

- Free association
 - What do you like best about the brand? What are its positive aspects?
 - What do you dislike? What are its disadvantages?
 - What do you find unique about the brand? How is it different from other brands? In what ways is it the same?

Free Associations

ATTRIBUTES



BENEFITS

Qualitative Research Techniques

- Projective techniques
 - Diagnostic tools to uncover the true opinions and feelings of consumers when they are unwilling or otherwise unable to express themselves on these matters

Projective Techniques

- Consumers might feel that it would be socially unacceptable to express their true feelings
- Projective techniques are diagnostic tools to uncover the true opinions and feelings of consumers
- Examples:
 - Completion and interpretation tasks
 - Comparison tasks

New approach: ZMET

- Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique (ZMET)
- ZMET is “a technique for eliciting interconnected constructs that influence thought and behavior.”

ZMET

- The guided conversation consists of a series of steps that includes some or all of the following:
 - Story telling
 - Missed images
 - Sorting task
 - Construct elicitation
 - The most representative picture
 - Opposite images
 - Sensory images
 - Mental map
 - Summary image
 - Vignette

Brand Personality and Values

- *Brand personality* refers to the human characteristics or traits that can be attributed to a brand.
- The Big Five
 - Sincerity (down-to-earth, wholesome, and cheerful)
 - Excitement (daring, spirited, imaginative, and up-to-date)
 - Competence (reliable, intelligent, and successful)
 - Sophistication (upper class and charming)
 - Ruggedness (outdoorsy and tough)

Jennifer Aaker, 1997

Identifying Key Brand Personality Associations

	BUSH	KERRY
■ Coffee	Dunkin' Donuts	Starbucks
■ Technology	IBM	Apple
■ Auto	Ford	BMW
■ Retail	Kmart	Target
■ Fast Food	McDonald's	Subway

2004 U.S. presidential election, random sample of undecided voters

Experiential Methods

- By tapping more directly into their actual home, work, or shopping behaviors, researchers might be able to elicit more meaningful responses from consumers.
- Advocates of the experiential approach have sent researchers to consumers' homes in the morning to see how they approach their days, given business travelers Polaroid cameras and diaries to capture their feelings when in hotel rooms, and conducted “beeper studies” in which participants are instructed to write down what they're doing when they are paged.

Quantitative Research Techniques

- Awareness
- Image
- Brand responses
- Brand relationships

Awareness

- Recognition

- Ability of consumers to identify the brand (and its elements) under various circumstances

- Recall

- Ability of consumers to retrieve the actual brand elements from memory
- Unaided vs. aided recall

Awareness

- Corrections for guessing
 - Any research measure must consider the issue of consumers making up responses or guessing.
- Strategic implications
 - The advantage of aided recall measures is that they yield insight into how brand knowledge is organized in memory and what kind of cues or reminders may be necessary for consumers to be able to retrieve the brand from memory.
 - The important point to note is that the category structure that exists in consumers' minds—as reflected by brand recall performance—can have profound implications for consumer choice and marketing strategy.

Image

- Ask open-ended questions to tap into the strength, favorability, and uniqueness of brand associations.
- These associations should be rated on scales for quantitative analysis.

Brand Responses

- Research in psychology suggests that purchase intentions are most likely to be predictive of actual purchase when there is correspondence between the two in the following categories:
- Purchase Intentions
 - Action (buying for own use or to give as a gift)
 - Target (specific type of product and brand)
 - Context (in what type of store based on what prices and other conditions)
 - Time (within a week, month, or year)

Brand Relationships

- Behavioral loyalty
- Brand substitutability
- Other brand resonance dimensions
 - For example, in terms of engagement, measures could explore word-of-mouth behavior, online behavior, and so forth in depth

Comprehensive Models of Customer-Based Brand Equity

- Brand dynamics
- Equity engines
- Young & Rubicam's Brand Asset Valuator (BAV)

Brand Dynamics

- The Brand Dynamics model adopts a hierarchical approach to determine the strength of relationship a consumer has with a brand.
- The five levels of the model are:
 - Presence
 - Relevance
 - Performance
 - Advantage
 - Bonding

Equity Engines

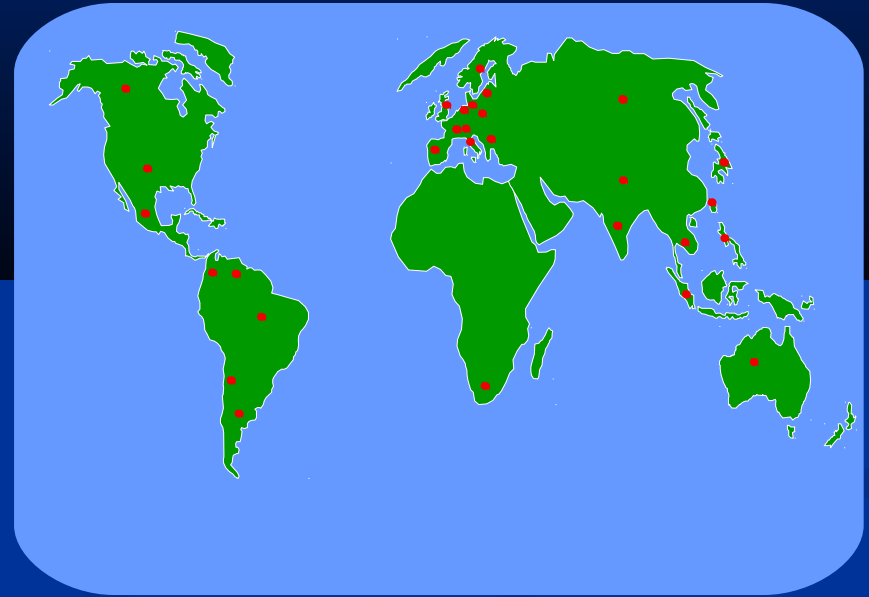
- This model delineates three key dimensions of brand affinity—the emotional and intangible benefits of a brand—as follows:
 - *Authority*: The reputation of a brand, whether as a long-standing leader or as a pioneer in innovation
 - *Identification*: The closeness customers feel for a brand and how well they feel the brand matches their personal needs
 - *Approval*: The way a brand fits into the wider social matrix and the intangible status it holds for experts and friends

Young & Rubicam's Brand Asset Valuator (BAV)

- There are five key components of brand health in BAV—the five pillars.
- Each pillar is derived from various measures that relate to different aspects of consumers' brand perceptions and that together trace the progression of a brand's development.
 - Differentiation
 - Energy
 - Relevance
 - Esteem
 - Knowledge

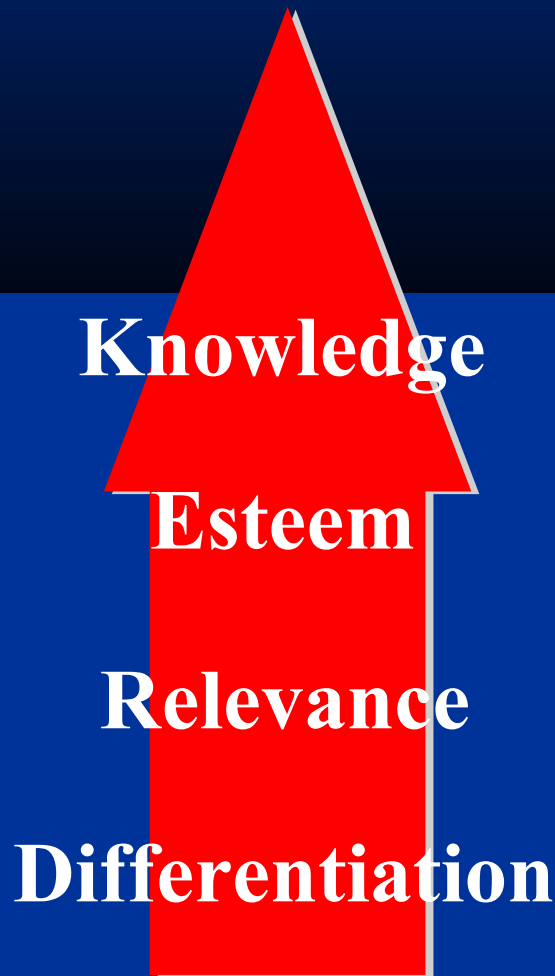
BrandAsset® Valuator (BAV)

- 240,000+ consumers
- Up to 181 categories
- 137 studies
- 40 countries
- 8 years
- 56 different brand metrics
- Common methodology



How Brands Are Built

Four Primary Aspects



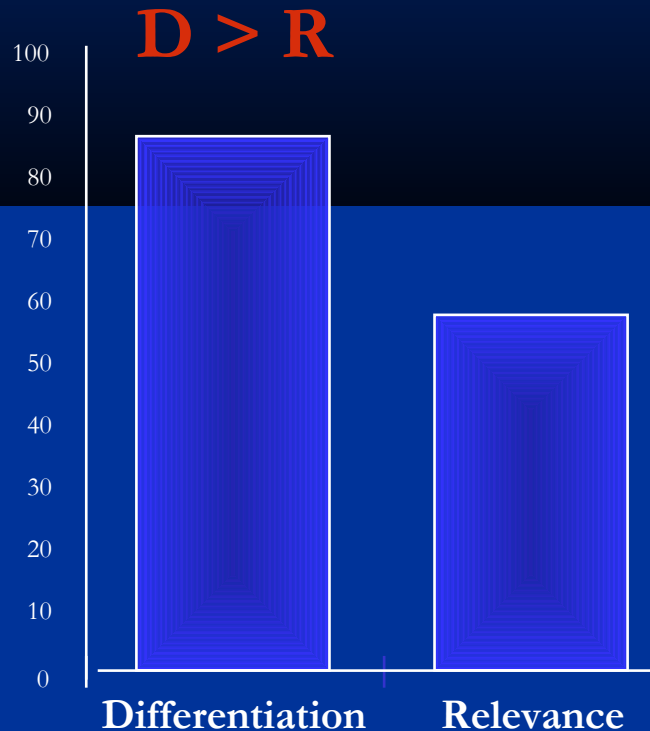
- The culmination of brand building efforts; acquisition of consumer experience

- Consumer respect, regard, reputation; a fulfillment of perceived consumer promise

- Relates to usage and subsumes the five Ps of marketing; relates to sale

- The basis for consumer choice; the essence of the brand, source of margin

Healthy Brands Have Greater Differentiation than Relevance



Examples:_____

Harley Davidson

Yahoo!

AOL

Williams-Sonoma

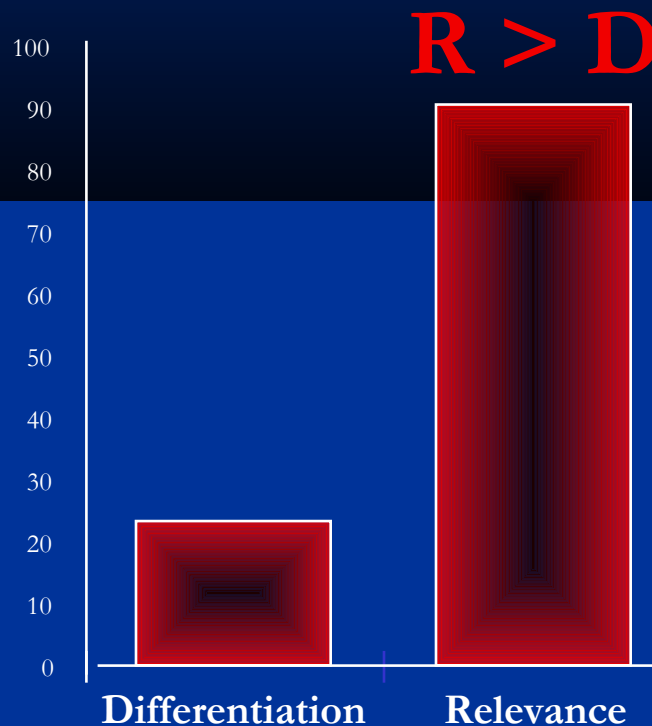
Ikea

Bloomberg Business News

Room to grow...

Brand has power to build relevance.

Brands with greater Relevance than Differentiation Are in Danger of Becoming Commodities

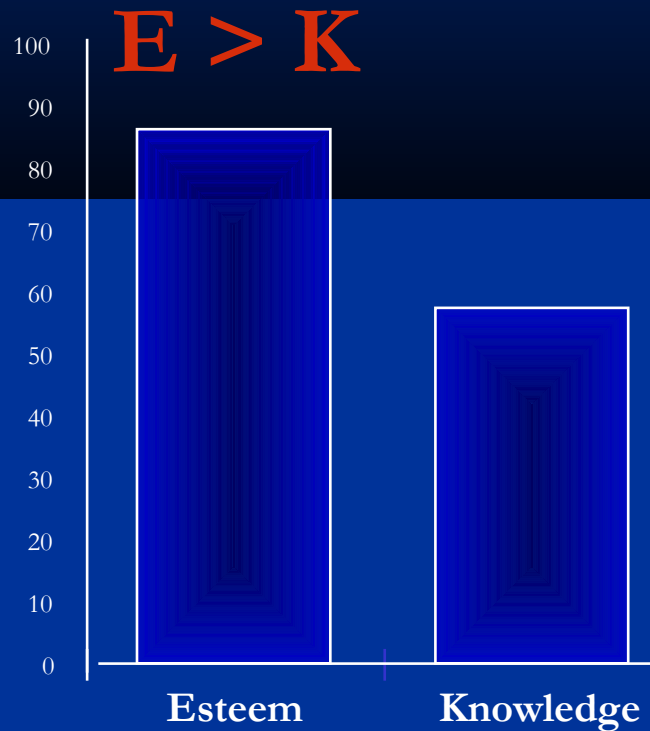


Examples: _____

Exxon
Mott's
McDonald's
Crest
Minute Maid
Fruit of the Loom
Peter Pan (peanut butter)

**Uniqueness has faded; price becomes
dominant reason to buy.**

More Esteem than Knowledge Means, “I’d like to get to know you better”



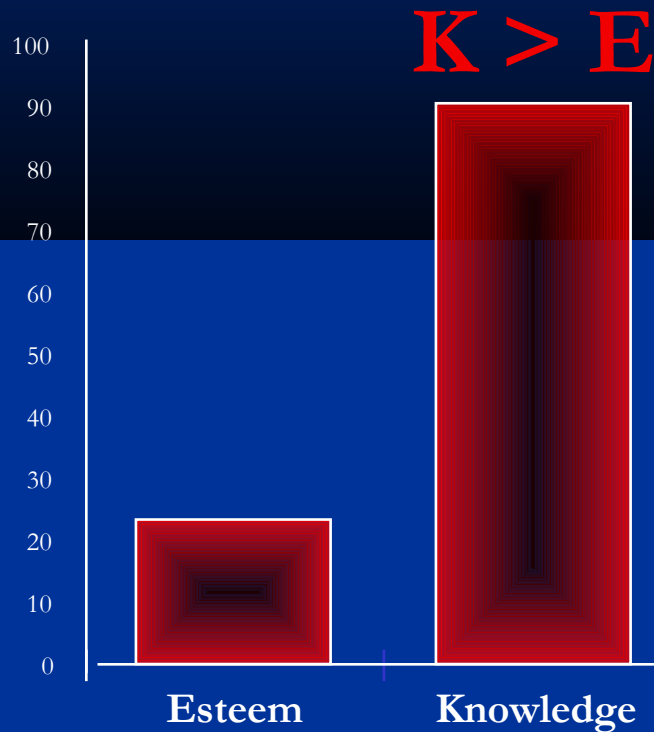
Examples: _____

Coach leatherwear
Tag Heuer
Calphalon
Movado
Blaupunkt
Pella Windows
Palm Pilot
Technics

Brand is better liked than known.

Too Much Knowledge Can Be Dangerous:

“I know you and you’re nothing special”

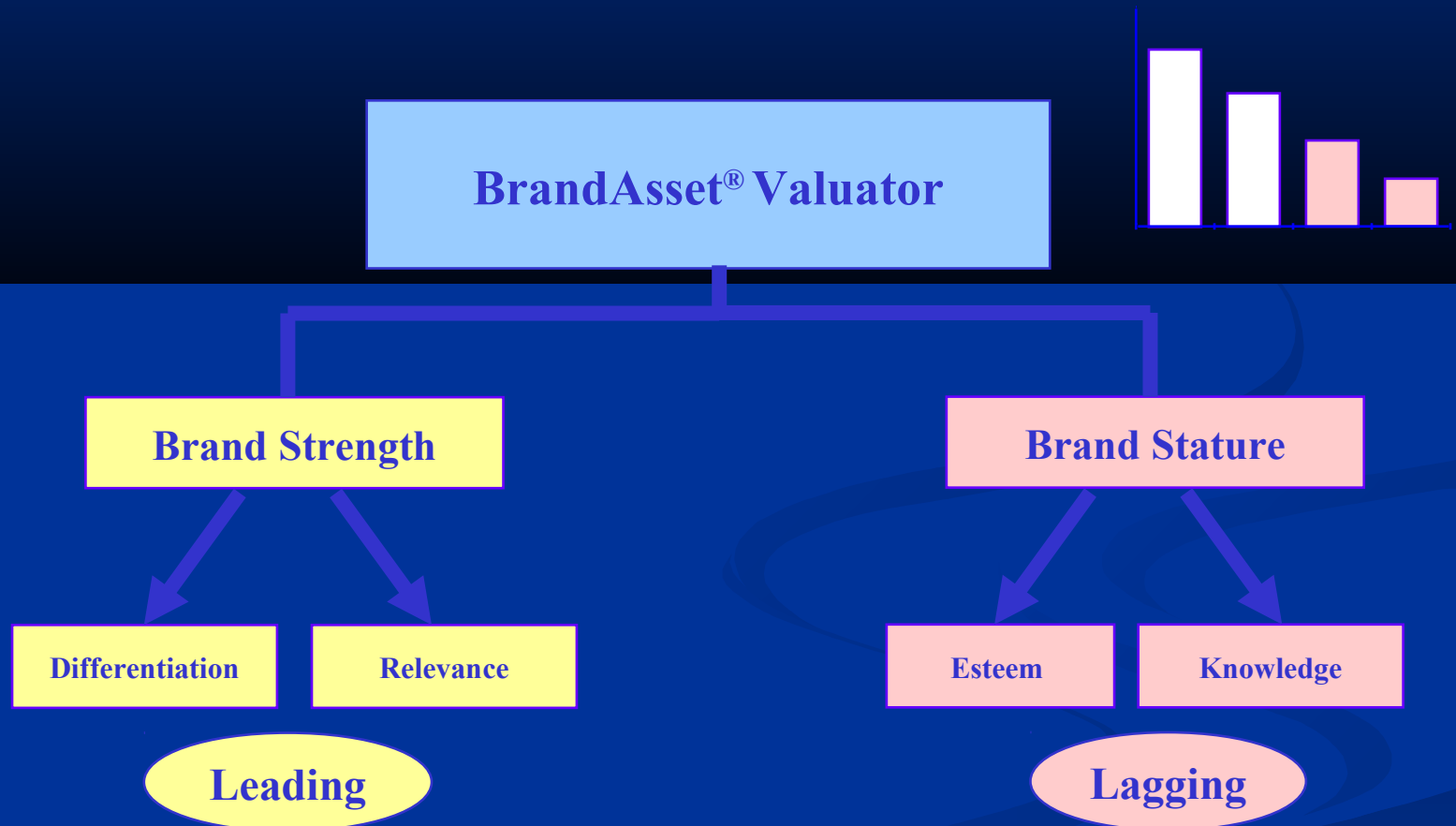


Examples:

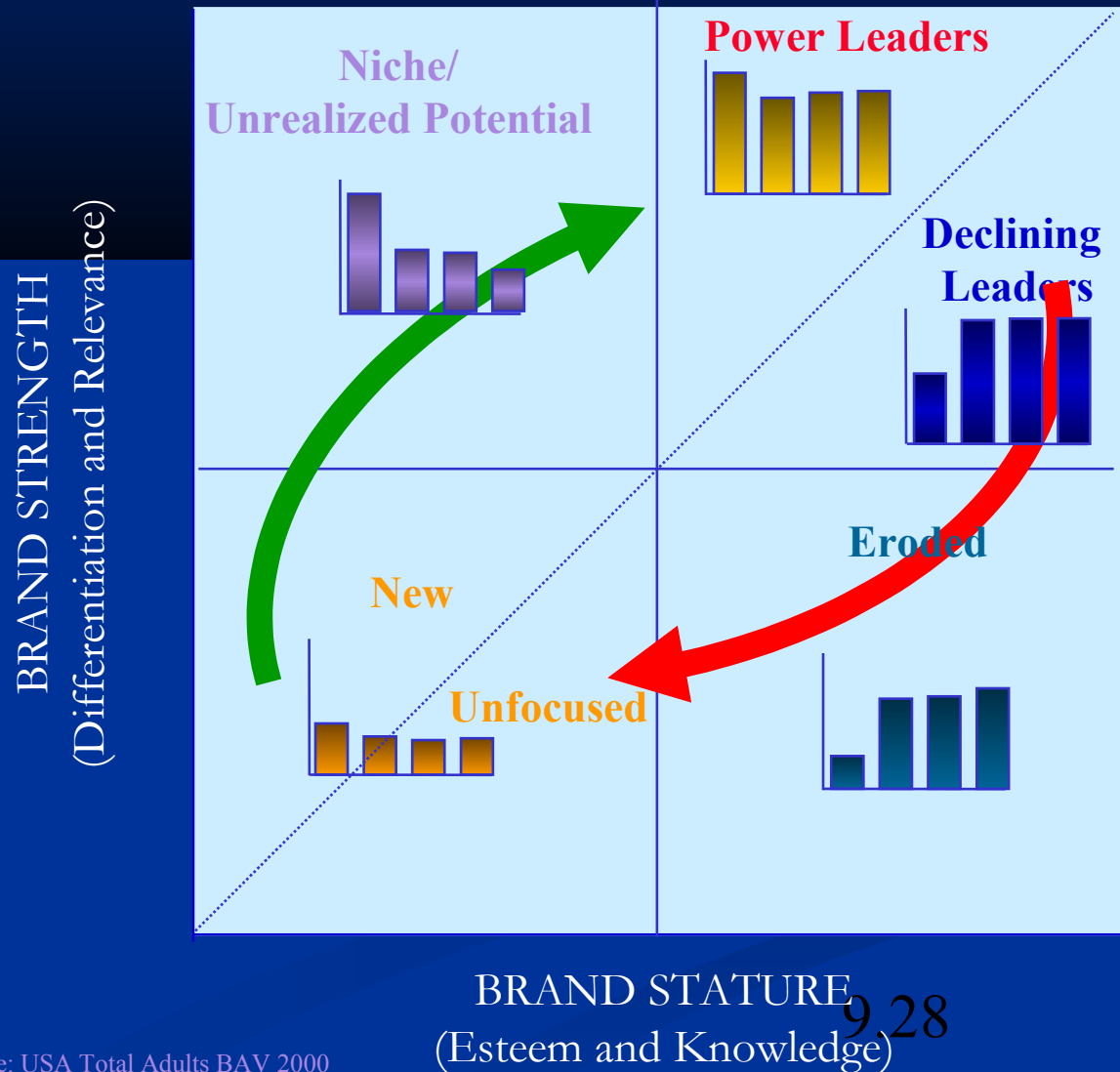
Plymouth
TV Guide
Spam
Woolworths
Chrysler
Maxwell House
National
Enquirer
Sanka

Brand is better known than liked.

A Two-Dimensional Framework for Diagnosing Brands: The Power Grid



Brand Health Is Captured on the PowerGrid

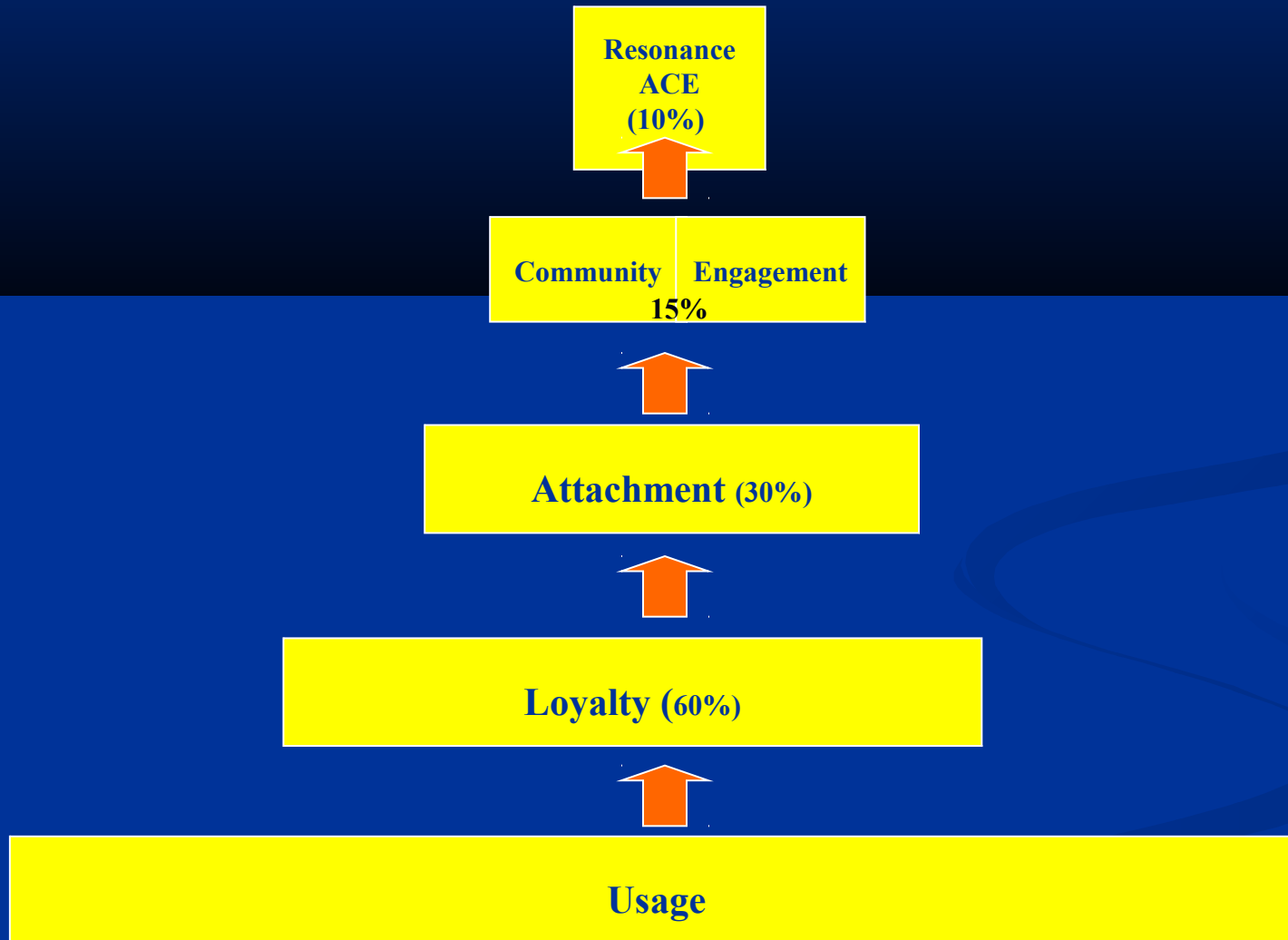


USA 1999 PowerGrid Sample

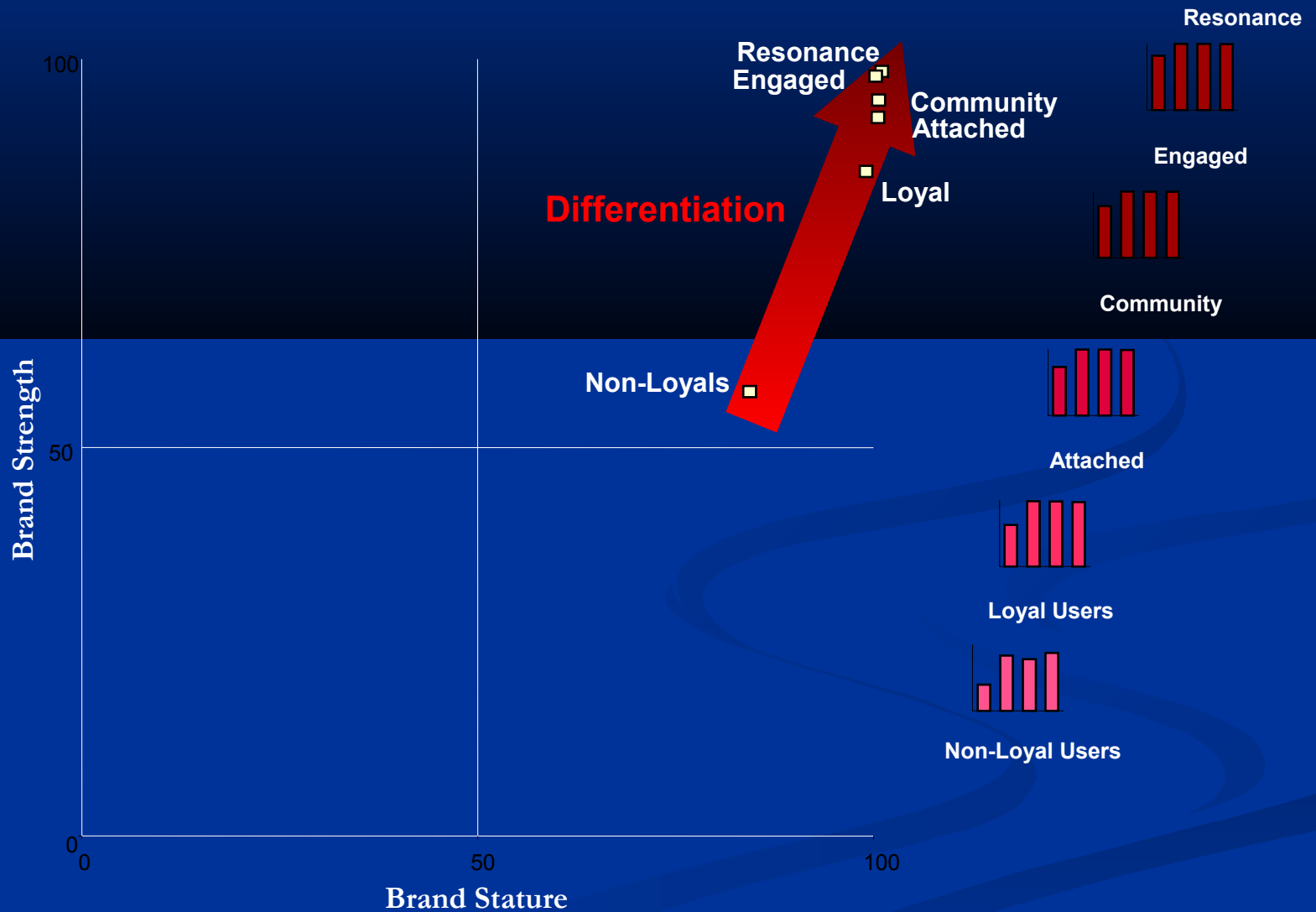


Base: USA Total Adults BAV 1999

Y&R Resonance Research



Y&R Resonance Research with BAV



Average U.S. Packaged Goods Brand

Proportion
of Consumers

Consumer
Loyalty

7%
Bonded

38%

32%
Advantage

20%

35%
Performance

19%

43%
Relevance

17%

76%
Presence

13%

9.32

Commonalty Between the Basic BAV Model and the CBBE Framework

- BAV's knowledge relates to CBBE's brand awareness and familiarity.
- BAV's esteem relates to CBBE's favorability of brand associations.
- BAV's relevance relates to CBBE's strength of brand associations (as well as perhaps favorability).
- BAV's energy relates to CBBE's favorability of associations.
- BAV's differentiation relates to CBBE's uniqueness of brand associations.