

# MOTIVATION RESEARCH

Exploring Product, Service & Brand  
Equity

# Overview

- **Qualitative research based on in-depth personal interviews.**
- **Developed in the early 1980's.**
- **Represents a cross-fertilization of psychology and marketing / communications disciplines.**
- **Early on, greatest applications of results were for:**
  - **communications strategy, and**
  - **advertising and messaging for consumer products.**
- **Today, it also provides a way to identify and understand:**
  - **brand equity,**
  - **the anatomy of value, and**
  - **drivers of customer loyalty.**
- **Can be a powerful tool to help manage brand equity.**



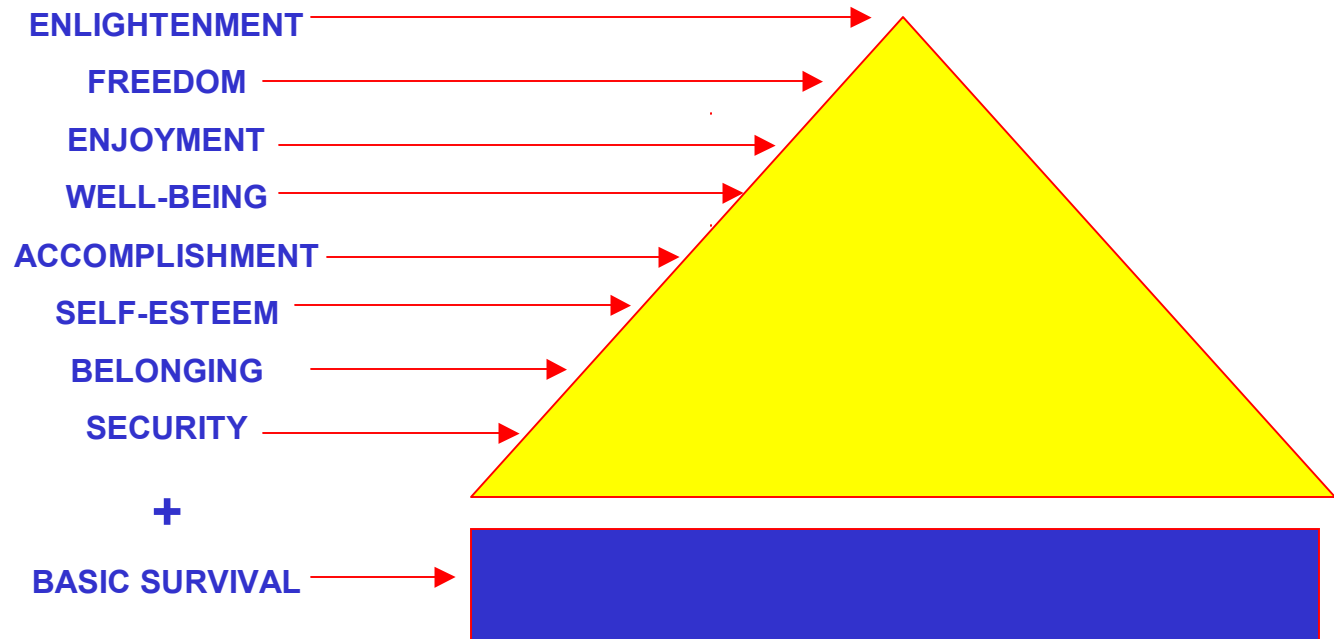
# Some Recent Applications

- *Information technology*
  - Software branding
  - IT services
  - IT infrastructure and smartcard technology
- *Life Scientists*
- *Investors and Brokers*
- *Employees*
- *Small Business Decision Makers*



# The Psychological Framework

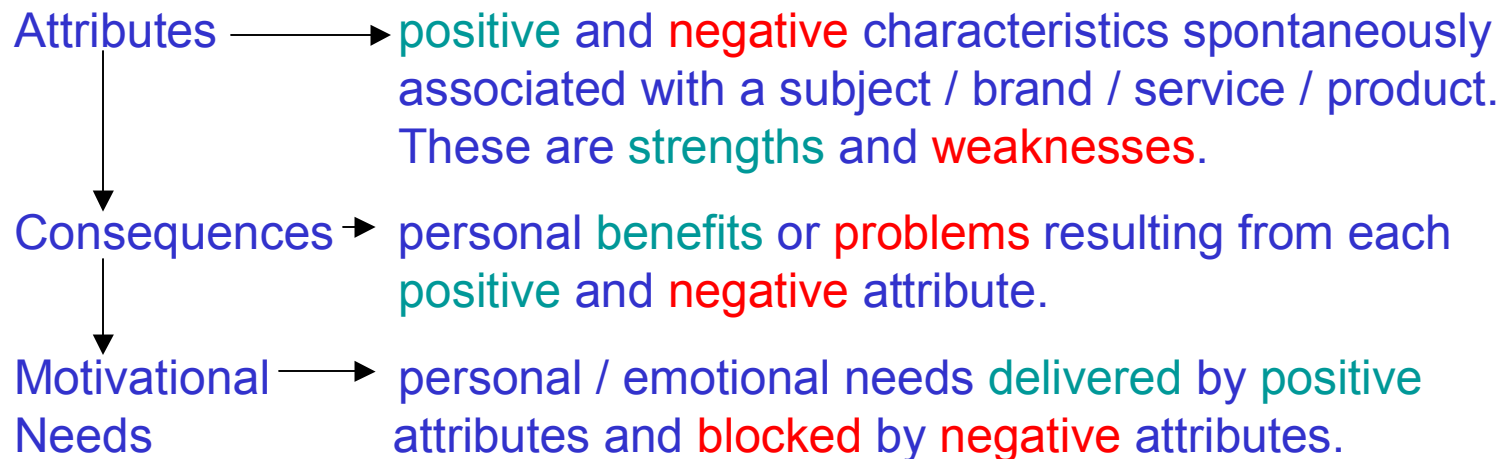
## A Hierarchy of Motivational Needs



# The Marketing / Communications Framework

## “Means-End Chain Analysis”

It is a set of attribute - - consequence - - motivational need connections



# The Method

- **Personal interviews lasting up to 2 hours.**
- **Using a series of reflective probes, the interviewer “drills down” from attributes to motivational needs.**
- **Imagery is elicited last.**
- **It is therefore possible to identify those attributes that appeal rationally**
  - **and with what motivational / emotional impact.**
- **Products/services must have attributes that appeal rationally to make the consideration set**
  - **but, real purchase or satisfaction drivers will be personal and deeply held motivational needs delivered by the product and its attributes.**



# **A Sample Motivation Map**

**The Structure of Thoughts and Feelings**



**Positive & Negative Imagery**



**Segment Subject**



**Positive & Negative Attributes**



**Benefits & Problems**



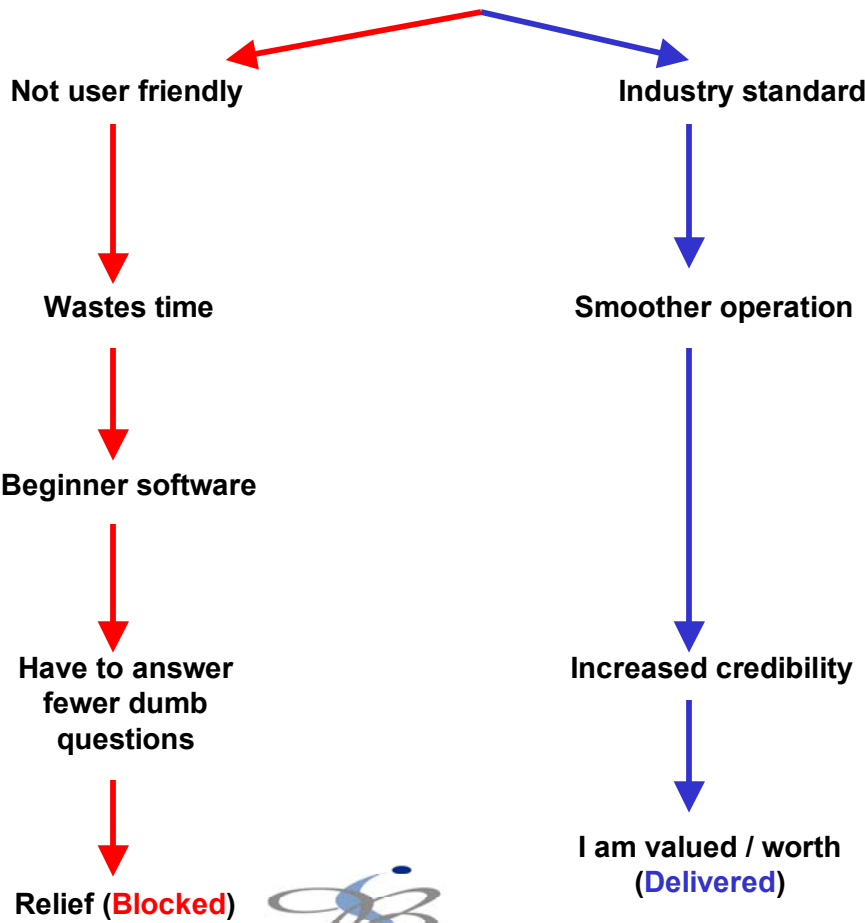
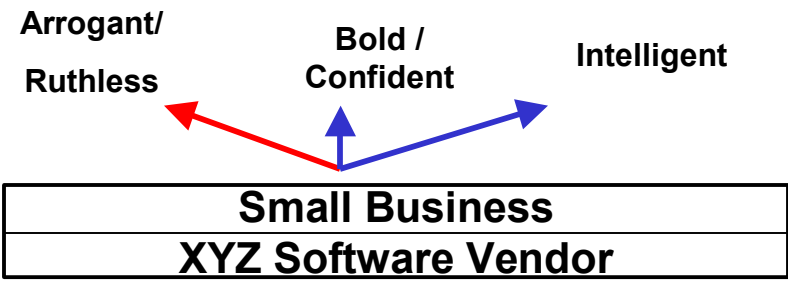
**Wants & Needs**



**Personal Benefits**



**Motivational Needs**





# Levels of Analysis and Synthesis

- All verbatim comments are *content analyzed* at each structural level (attributes, benefits / problems / motivational needs / imagery.)
- **Basic Analysis**: structural motivation map for each subject (positive and negative map.)
- **Brand Promise Statements**: based on a synthesis of the motivation maps.
- **Gap Analysis**: compares all brands vs. *The Ideal* at all structural levels.
- **Opportunities and How to Get There**: messaging strategies based on a synthesis of the gap analysis.



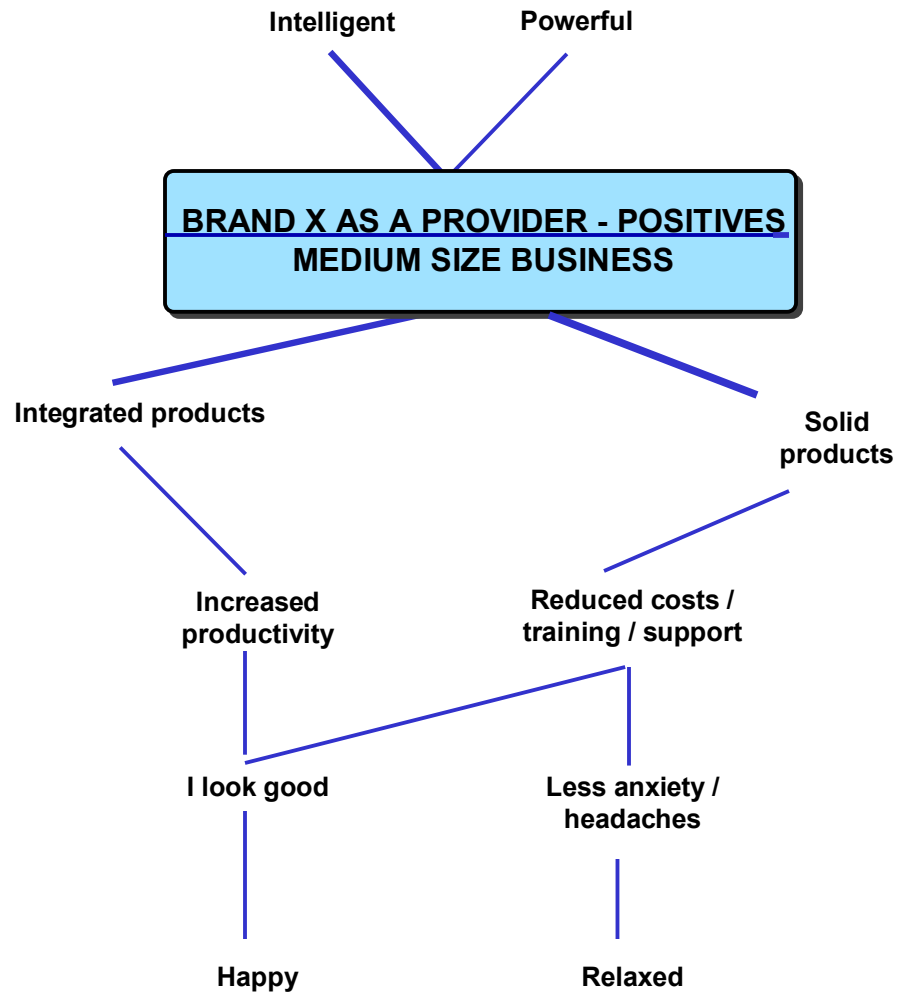
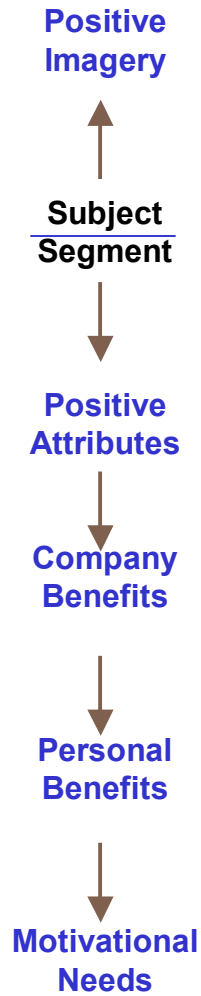
# Basic Analyses: Software Provider Example

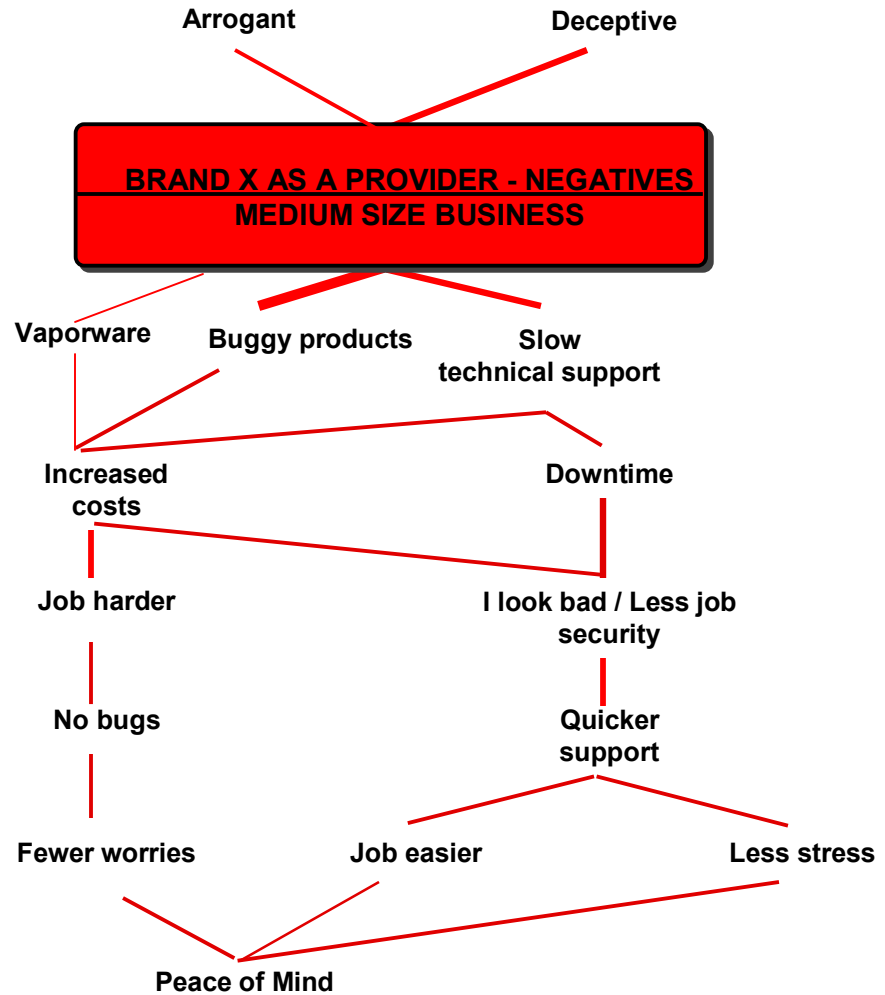
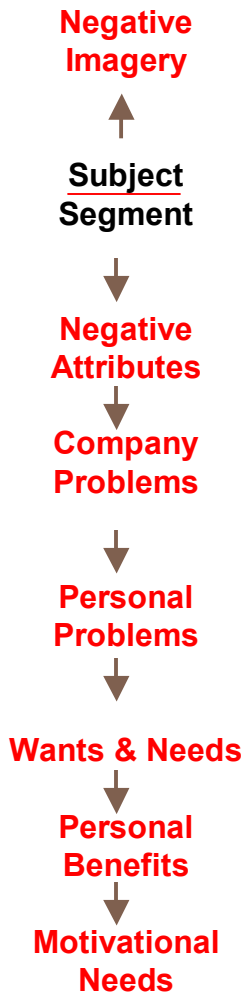
“Brand X” as a Software Provider

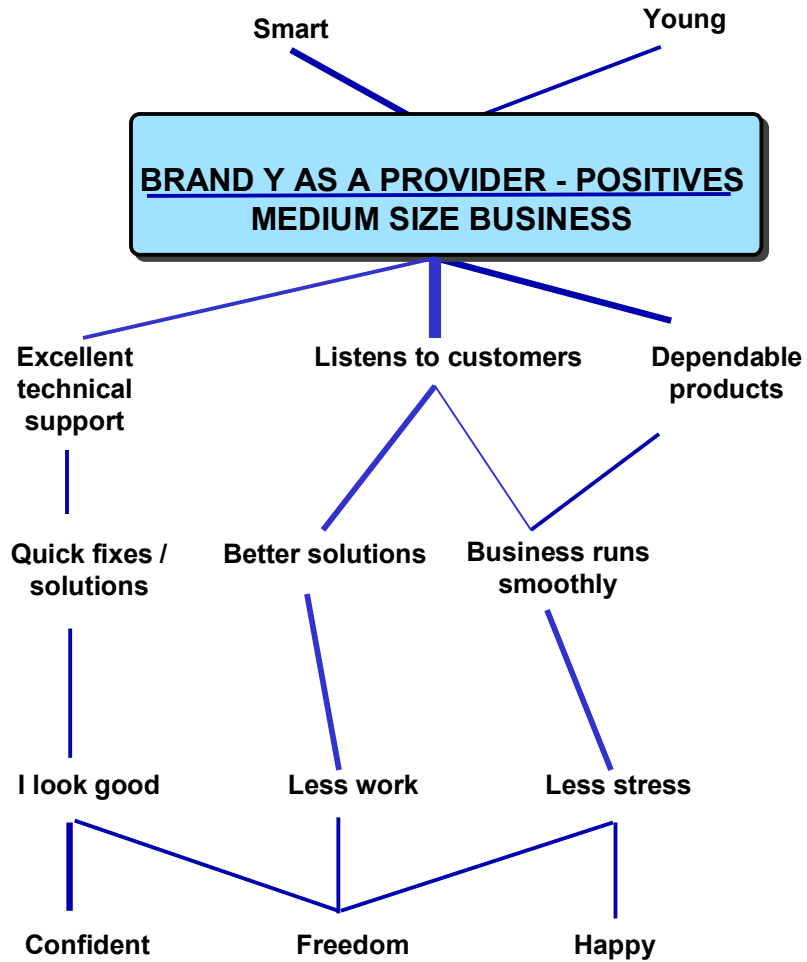
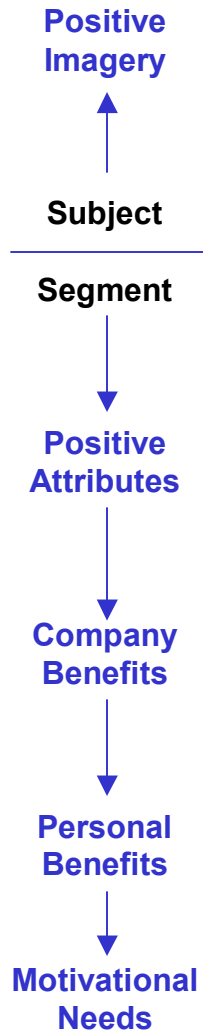
“Brand Y” as a Software Provider

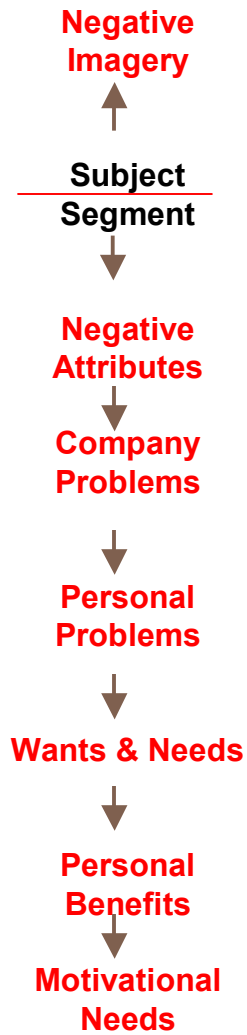
*The Ideal Provider of Software*

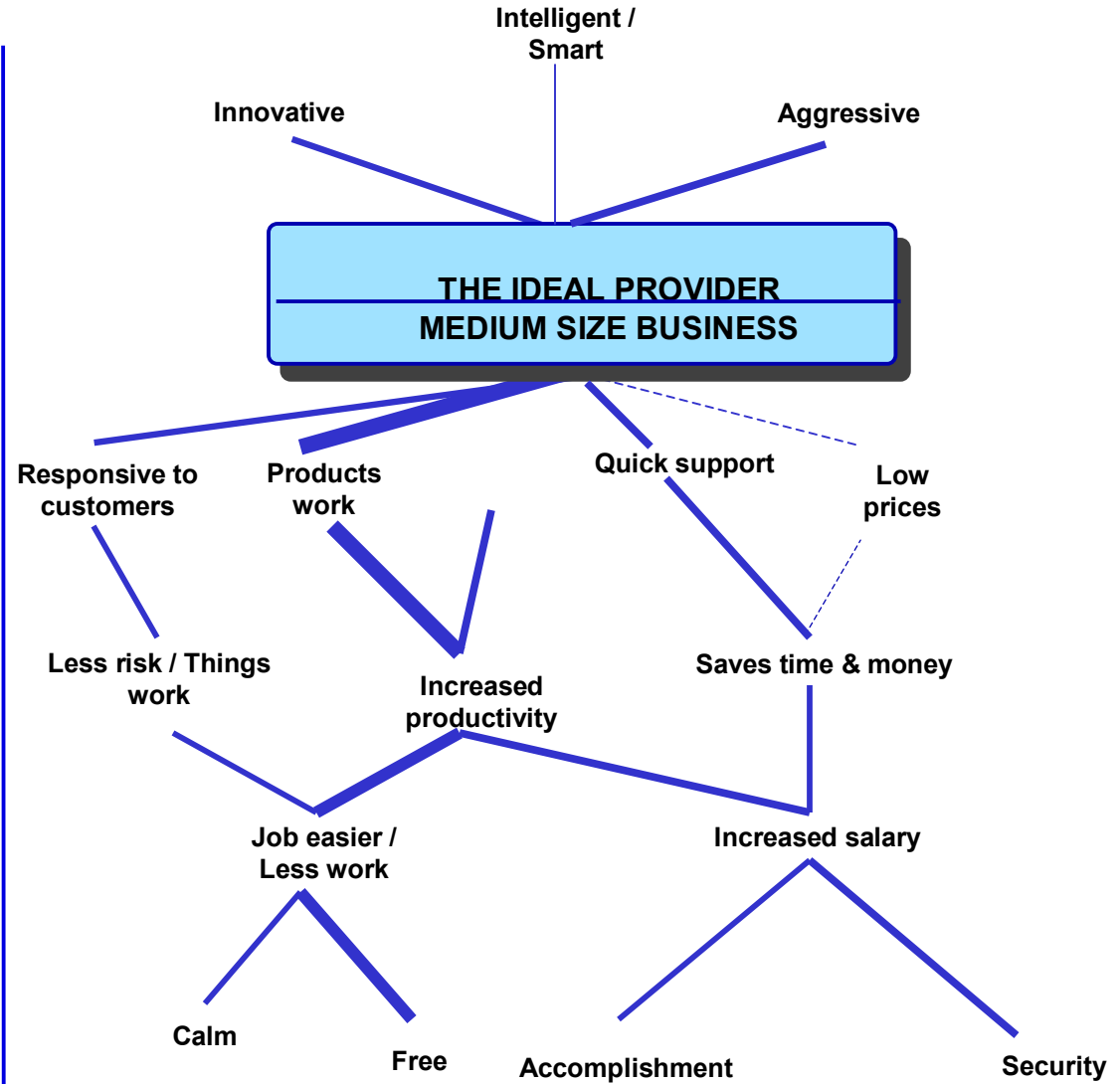
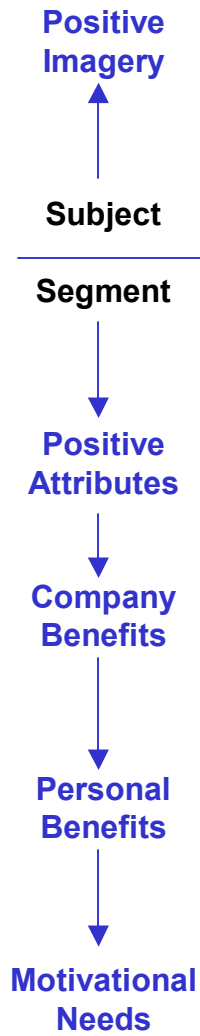












# Current Brand Y Value Promise

Based on a Synthesis of its Motivation  
Map





**CURRENT BRAND  
PROMISE: BRAND Y**

**BRAND  
STRENGTHS**

**Dependable products**

**Listens to  
customers**



**COMPANY BENEFITS**

**We get better solutions.  
The business runs smoothly.**

**PERSONAL AND EMOTIONAL BENEFITS**

**Better solutions mean less work for  
me.  
When the business runs smoothly I  
am less stressed.**



**Y provides dependable products which  
help our business run smoothly.  
Because they listen to their customers  
we get better solutions.**

**The Motivational Context**

**I feel free and  
happy.**



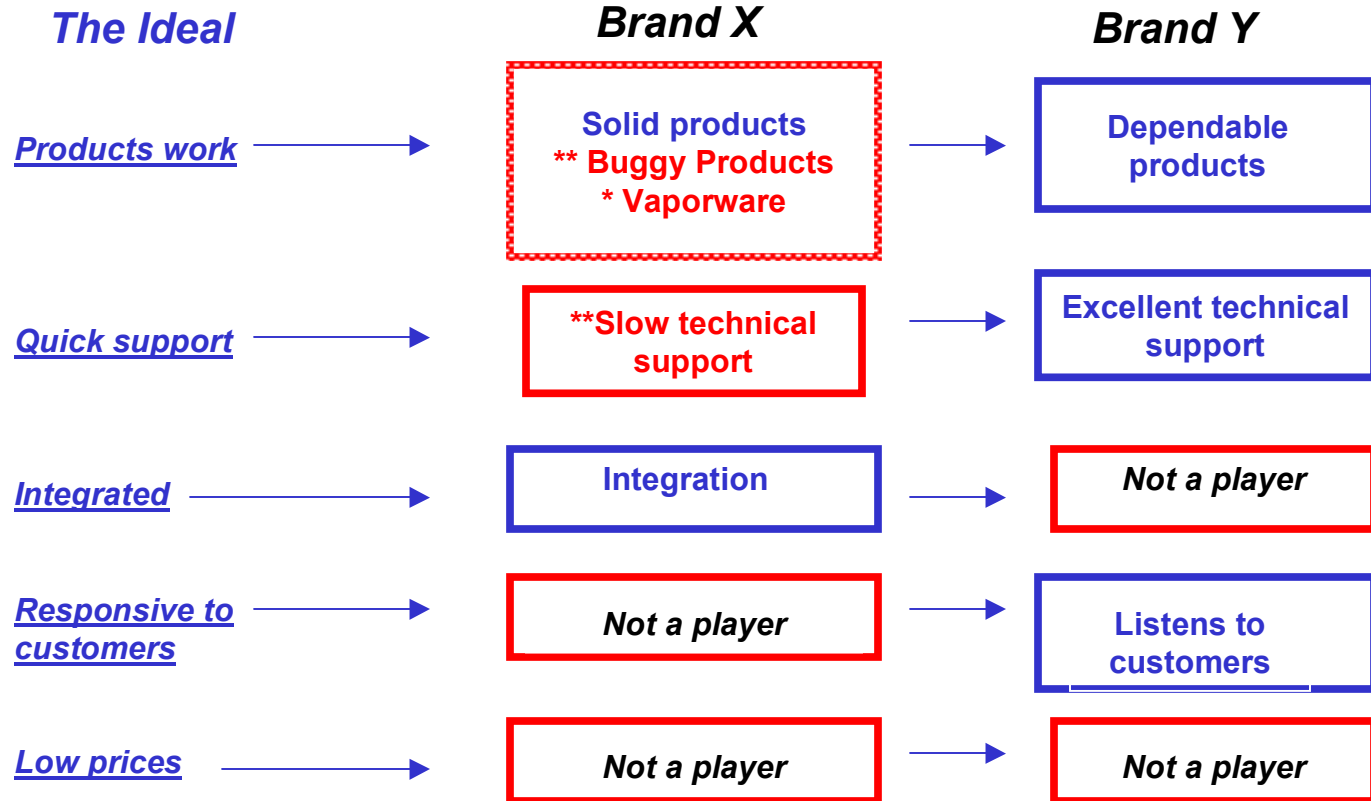
# Gap Analysis

How do Brand X and Brand Y  
Align with *the Ideal* at the Attribute Level?



# Positive Brand Attributes: The Ideal vs. All Brands

## Medium Size Business



\* WEAK NEGATIVE \*\* STRONG NEGATIVE



# **Brand Opportunities and How to Get There**

## **Messaging Strategies**



# Optimal Positioning Through Messaging / Communications

- Recommendations are based on a synthesis of the Gap Analysis.
- There are many opportunities to optimally position Brand Y and align it with *the Ideal*.
  - **Take** unoccupied equity space.
  - **Contest** equity space occupied by Brand X.
  - **Exploit** Brand X weaknesses.
  - **Exploit / leverage** Brand Y strengths.
  - **Bolster / reinforce** weak strengths of Brand Y.
  - **Counter** Brand Y weaknesses.



# Opportunities For Brand Y - Brand Attribute Level

Segment _____	The Ideal _____	Marketing Action _____
	Brand Attributes / Strengths (Rank Order)	for Brand Y
Medium Size Business _____	1 <i>Products work</i>	<b>Contest</b> Brand X strength by <b>leveraging</b> Brand Y strength and <b>exploiting</b> Brand X weakness.
	2 <i>Quick support</i>	_____ <b>Exploit</b> Brand X weakness / _____ <b>exploit</b> Brand Y strength.
	3 <i>Integration</i>	_____ <b>Contest</b> Brand X strength / _____ <b>bolster</b> Brand Y.
	_____ 4 <i>Responsive to customers</i>	_____ <b>Exploit</b> Brand Y strength / _____ Brand Y owns this space.
	_____ 5 <i>Low prices</i>	_____ <b>Take</b> unoccupied space / <b>bolster</b> _____ Brand Y.



# Why Do Motivation Research?

- Delivers actionable information that is simple to understand.
- You will hear the true voice of the customer (your customers and competitors' customers) in their own words.
- Can be stand-alone research or provide input into larger scale quantitative research regarding customer loyalty, etc.
- It adds a stable point of reference in a fast-changing world.
  - Attributes, perceived or real, change quickly.
  - Motivational needs are stable.
- Effectively reaching people through the increasing marketing clutter can be achieved by appealing to stable motivational needs.
- Through motivation research, people will tell you exactly how to reach them where it really matters.



# For More Information

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# Suggested Reading

**Thomas J. Reynolds & David B. Whitlark. “Applying Laddering Data to Communications and Advertising Practice. *Journal of Advertising Research* (July/August 1996), 9-17.**

**Jonathan Gutman. Analyzing Consumer Orientations Toward Beverages Through Means-End Chain Analysis. *Psychology and Marketing* 46, 1 (1982), 60-72.**

