AdReaction

VIDEO CREATIVE IN A DIGITAL WORLD

MillwardBrown
About AdReaction

AdReaction studies have been conducted since 2001, delivering insights on consumers' perceptions of advertising, particularly digital formats. The most recent study explores the role of video creative in our digital world.

Survey research was conducted via mobile in **42 countries**

Parallel copy testing conducted in **eight countries**
Home Depot North on Ambassador - m4w - 59 (North KC)

Date: 2010-10-11, 2:39PM CDT

Please report suspected exploitation of minors to the appropriate authorities

please flag with care:
- miscategorized
- prohibited
- spam/overpost
- best of craigslist

This is long shot but wanted to try. I was paying for some yard tools at Home Depot. You were standing behind me and said something like "looks like you are into some yard work" or something like that.

I looked at you and said you should sure come help me if you want. What was your reply back to me?

I am a little shy and get a little tongue tied at the site of a pretty woman. If this is you, write Home Depot in subject line.

I hope to hear from you.
**FINAL ANALYSIS**

**Missed Connections**

SEEN BUT NOT SPOKEN TO: AN ATLAS OF WHERE WE'RE (ALMOST) FINDING LOVE.* By Dorothy Gambrell

**WASHINGTON**
The Pacific Northwest breeds girls bold. This state had the highest percentage of ads from women seeking men (5%) and women seeking women (5%).

**IDAHO**
Home of the heterosexual male. The percentage of ads from men for women (9%) and from men for men (2%) were, respectively, the highest and lowest in the nation.

**LOVE NATIONALLY**

Who's searching for whom?

- **m4w**: 27%
- **f4m**: 53%
- **w4m**: 1%
- **m4w**: 13%

Site of Missed Connection by median age of poster:

- **Ice cream shop**: 30 years
- **Bar**: 30 years
- **Strip club or adult bookstore**: 40 years

*Map depicts the most frequently-cited location where a Missed Connection occurred, by region. All data are based on each state's 100 most recent Missed Connections posted on Craigslist at the time of data collection.
Share of total screen minutes bears no relation to media spend

Although it is growing quickly, mobile media spend will continue to significantly trail share of multiscreen users’ screen time. If mobile can monetize more efficiently, there is clearly growth potential.

Daily Screen Use Share
(Video & other web browsing)

- **Daily Minutes:**
  - 130 smartphone
  - 42 tablet
  **47%**

- **Daily Minutes:**
  - 63 computer
  **17%**

- **Daily Minutes:**
  - 128 TV
  **35%**

U.S. Media Spend Share

- **MOBILE**
  - 24% $31 Billion

- **COMPUTER**
  - 23% $29 Billion

- **TV**
  - 53% $68 Billion

**Predicted for 2016**

Q: Which of the following did you do yesterday?

Source: Zenith Optimedia Advertising Expenditure Forecasts, September 2015
25-34 year olds have the most total screen time and utilize all channels.

25-34 year olds have 374 minutes of screen time per day, with the largest shares of that time spent watching TV.

16-24 year olds have 368 minutes of screen time per day. The largest share of their time is spent using the web and apps on their smartphone.

35-45 year olds have 349 minutes of screen time and the largest share is spent watching TV.
U.S. audiences are omnichannel video consumers but digital is changing video

Looking at video specifically, U.S. audiences watch over 3 hours daily, consistent with the global average.

Though 1/3rd of video consumption (63 minutes) is on Live TV, 2/3rd of video consumption is addressable (66 minutes on On Demand TV and 73 minutes on digital devices).

Q: …thinking about video content, roughly for how long yesterday did you watch…
Global video consumption by device (Slide 1 of 2)

The U.S. ranks 22nd out of the 42 countries studied for total video consumption.

Nigeria, Colombia, and Malaysia lead in total video consumption, in part due to the larger amounts of time they spend watching Live TV and videos on their smartphones.

*On Demand TV not asked in Thailand
### Global video consumption by device (Slide 2 of 2)

Sweden, the U.S. & Canada are the strongest On Demand TV markets.

The U.S. is the lowest in its share of watching video on computers, along with Ireland and Japan.

The U.S. is on par with the global average for its share of watching Live TV and below the global average for watching video on tablets and smartphones. Vietnam has the largest share of watching video on smartphones and China for tablets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Share (%)</th>
<th>Live TV</th>
<th>On Demand TV</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>Tablet</th>
<th>Smartphone</th>
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</table>
16-24 year olds watch the most video, particularly on digital devices.

Younger audiences watch the most video across any device other than TV (where 35-45 year olds watch the most at 73 minutes per day).

25-34 year olds have the largest share of video minutes per day watching On Demand TV and 35-45 year olds watch the largest share of video on Live TV.
Gender affects video consumption amount and device preference

Overall, women watch more video than men.

While women consume on average 20 more minutes of On Demand TV per day, men slightly edge out women in Live TV watching.
Video is transforming how audiences engage with digital devices

Across all devices, time spent watching video now comprises a significant share of total time spent on that device. 31% of all internet time on computers is now spent watching video, 28% on smartphones and 41% on tablets.
For younger audiences, watching videos has become a central part of their digital experience.

For audiences ages 16-24, more than 1/3rd of their time on any digital device is spent watching videos.
Audiences use all devices differently to consume video

Audiences are in a lean-back and social mode while watching Live or On Demand TV. They are most lean forward when watching videos on a computer. Smartphone video viewing approaches are most diverse.

HOW? (Mindset)
- **LIVE TV**: Bored & Relaxed
- **ON DEMAND**: Relaxed
- **COMPUTER**: Goal Oriented
- **TABLET**: Relaxed & Entertained
- **SMARTPHONE**: Bored, Relaxed & Goal Oriented

WHERE?
- **LIVE TV**: At home
- **ON DEMAND**: At home
- **COMPUTER**: At work
- **TABLET**: While commuting/traveling; At school/college/university
- **SMARTPHONE**: In a public building or outdoor; at work; while commuting/traveling

WHO WITH?
- **LIVE TV**: With other people I live with
- **ON DEMAND**: With other people I live with
- **COMPUTER**: On my own; With people I don’t live with
- **TABLET**: On my own
- **SMARTPHONE**: On my own
Content drives device choice: Short-form content skews to mobile

Bite-sized, entertaining content is viewed most on mobile devices (such as talk show clips and cat videos).

Meanwhile, more-involved content such as technology clips or videos detailing gaming cheats are viewed most on desktop devices.

The Compete panel: Differences in category share of YouTube videos viewed in Q2’15 by desktop/Computer and smartphone/tablet
And audiences prefer that video ad content be targeted to them by their interests, not browsing history.

Audiences prefer video ad targeting based on their interests and the types of brands they follow.

They are less favorable towards targeting based on their web browsing history – which they do not equate with their interests or the brands that they like.

Q: Advertisers can target the video ads you see in many different ways. How do you feel about video ad targeting based on…?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
<th>NET (+ve minus –ve)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your interests (passions, hobbies &amp; pastimes)</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>+22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The type of brands you like or follow</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>+15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The type of surrounding context (show, website)</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>+8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where you live</td>
<td>-29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your demographic profile (age, gender etc.)</td>
<td>-31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where you are when the video is shown</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video viewing history</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your online shopping history</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your social media profile</td>
<td>-44</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your online search history</td>
<td>-48</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your web browsing history</td>
<td>-47</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
However, video ad receptivity is higher for TV than digital screens.

Many people still do not like digital video ads, so the industry has work to do.

Audiences expect a higher level of control on digital. This explains their irritation by online ad formats which fail to respect this control.

Q: How would you characterize your attitude towards the following formats of online video advertising?
Audiences feel most in control of their ad experience on digital

A majority of people believe that they have the most control over advertising on digital, specifically their computers.

On Demand TV completely changes the advertising dynamic from Live TV. Although people are still in a lean-back mindset, they feel much more in control of their ad exposure.

Q: Now please think about which of these applied to you yesterday when you were… / Q: How much control do you feel you have over whether you do or don’t watch the following formats of video advertising?
Control is the main driver of ad receptivity

In countries where respondents feel they have greater control over ad exposure, advertising receptivity is higher.

Correlation analysis also confirmed a very strong respondent-level relationship between control and receptivity for all devices, especially smartphones.

See appendix for country level receptivity data. Q: How would you characterize your attitude towards the following formats of video advertising? How much control do you feel you have over whether you do or don’t watch the following formats of video advertising?
Because consumers value control, it makes sense that skippable video formats are preferred. Beyond rewards-based ads, audiences prefer formats that give them some control of their viewing, like skippable & click-to-play.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
<th>NET (+ve minus –ve)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile app reward</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>+36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skippable pre-roll</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>+20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skippable mobile pop-up</td>
<td>-28</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>+13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social click-to-play</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>+11</td>
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<tr>
<td>In-banner click-to-play</td>
<td>-27</td>
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<td>In-banner autoplay</td>
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<td>Social autoplay</td>
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<td>-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-roll (not skippable)</td>
<td>-63</td>
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<td>-48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobile app pop-up (not skippable)</td>
<td>-64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-53</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Q: How would you characterize your attitude towards the following formats of online video advertising?
Audience receptivity favors more native approaches to video advertising

Although audiences do not express favorable opinions toward many forms of video advertising, they prefer branded video content like reviews and tutorials.

Somewhat surprisingly, video ads featuring celebrities are on the lower end of noticeability and are least favorable.
Receptivity by tactic differs across age groups

Older audiences are more receptive to product reviews and tutorials with the majority of 35-45 year olds having a positive opinion of expert and user reviews and tutorials.

Younger audiences are more receptive to celebrity videos than older audiences but still prefer tutorials and reviews over celebrity videos.
Right Content
How can online video ads be optimized across channels and avoid being skipped?
Audience interest in ads drops off after the first few seconds

Even with highly-engaging ads, many viewers skip away as soon as they can.

We see this pattern for YouTube skippable pre-roll and Facebook autoplay.

And even though, in most cases, advertisers don’t pay when an ad is skipped, it minimizes the campaign’s impact.
Skippability requires a raised bar for creative quality

Audiences are less likely to skip when the ad brings humor, value, or intrigue

Q: Sometimes video ads are shown online and you have the option to skip. What makes you less likely to skip and more likely to pay attention to an ad?

- It is funny or humorous: 45% (37%)
- Gives me something in return (coupon, reward points): 33% (29%)
- It's for a category that I'm interested in: 33% (30%)
- Something intriguing happens in the first few seconds: 31% (28%)
- It's for a brand that I'm interested in: 31% (29%)
- Contains a person or a character that I'm interested in: 26% (23%)
- Features music that is appealing to me: 24% (24%)
- Is visually appealing or has great design: 23% (25%)
- Is something I've seen before and liked: 19% (17%)
- Is something I haven't seen before: 17% (19%)
- Offers tips or solutions, right from the start: 15% (17%)
- Is similar to something good I've seen before: 15% (14%)
- I'm relaxed and just passing the time: 13% (13%)
- I'm watching on my own: 12% (10%)
- I'm watching with other people: 7% (8%)

GLOBAL AVERAGE
Focus on skip resistance

Given audience inclination to skip video advertising, it’s imperative that marketers increase consumer engagement by capturing attention in the first few seconds.

IGA and Nestlé ads had better audience retention because of their strong content in the first few seconds of the ad.
Consider length and integrate the brand in the first few seconds

Shorter ads are more likely to keep people to the end. While this Beggin’ ad was loved, for some it was too long.

Unlike ads on TV, if you don’t feature the brand within the first few seconds of digital video, you’ve lost the opportunity to impact half of your audience. This Maggi ad is a good example of immediate branding.
Entice your audience to engage

If given a choice, most consumers don’t click to play advertising.

Again, this is not about cost, but maximizing impact.
The first frame needs to signal a rewarding creative experience

For Facebook click-to-play ads, the initial frame and the introductory text is crucial: it needs to be creatively engaging.

But the ad needs to deliver on the promise of that frame and introduction. These are two good examples.
Creative considerations

**Engagement**
*Don’t rest on your laurels:*
Even the best ads can be optimized across screens

**Skippable & Autoplay**
*Make the first few seconds count!*
Viewing can drop by half after those first few seconds. Humor is the best way to prevent skipping

**Click-to-play**
*It’s all about impact:*
Use a striking and intriguing image to draw viewers in

**Length**
*Keep it short but sweet:*
Shorter ads are more likely to be fully viewed on digital platforms

**Branding**
*Don’t hide it:*
If you don’t show the brand in the first few seconds you have lost half of your audience

**Sizing**
*Digger is better:*
Small logos will work for those viewing on computers but mobile users need to see it too
Implications

In order to maximize your chances of video creative success, think:

**Right person**
- **Targeting matters:** Interest, category or brand-based targeting make a real difference to whether your video content is received positively.
- **Beyond TV:** Multiscreeners spend as much time watching online video as they do watching TV; start aligning your media spend toward this.

**Right context**
- **Assume resistance:** Many people don’t like ads, particularly online, so your video needs to earn the right for attention.
- **Embrace control:** Online video formats which offer rewards or provide control (skippable, click to play) are strongly preferred, so use these where possible.

**Right content**
- **Work with the skip:** Skippable formats are a creative challenge worth focusing on; aim for early impact.
- **Assume adaptation:** Consider digital early in the creative process; even great ads can be optimized across channels.
THANK YOU.

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