

## The Mind of the Viewer

Richard Zackon, Council for Research Excellence Dr. Carl Marci, Nielsen Consumer Neuroscience Naomi Nuta, Nielsen Consumer Neuroscience





#ARFannual17



### CRE NEUROMETRICS COMMITTEE







### Why Focus on the Mind of the Viewer?

### HYPOTHESIS STATEMENT:

As more households include multi-platform devices as part of their regular viewing behavior, the industry definition of engagement [viewing] may need to expand to accommodate additional behaviors beyond the current "watching" and "listening."

### **BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY:**



Improve understanding of how multi-platform device use in a household may increase opportunities for exposure to content. Help inform the development of new technologies & metrics used to capture viewing behavior.



### Understanding the Mind of the TV Viewer: Two Phases, Multiple Methodologies



Phase 1 In-Lab, n=202 Phase 2 In-Home, n=126



### Phase 2 In-Home Study Demographics

#### **PARTICIPANT CUSTOM RECRUIT** N (Total) = 126

GENDER Male : 47% Female: 53% AGE 18 – 34 years: 37% 35 – 49 years: 43% 50 – 59 years: 20%

#### CHILDREN IN THE HOME (UNDER 18)

Children Under 18: 47% No Children in the Home: 53%

#### HOUSEHOLD INCOME

\$59,999 or less: 34% \$60,000 - \$79,999: 22% \$80,000+: 44%

#### HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Single Person Household: 12% Multi-person Household: 88%

RACE

White: 73% African-American: 13%

Asian: 2% Other: 12%





Highlights of Distraction Research in the Lab

### Behavior while Watching TV is Constantly Changing and More Complex when with a Co-Viewer or Second Screen



© Content, 2nd Screen,

Channel Change Content, Conversation Content 2nd Screen, Conversation Content

# Attention to Ads Drops Among Co-Viewers with a Second Screen



### For Co-viewers, Emotional Response for Ads is Impacted by Conversation

IN-LAB NATURAL EXPERIENCE

Among Solo Viewers, Content Stimulates Greater Response than Ads





INTENSITY: Height of "Peak" response captured across all ad exposure vs. content exposure. Amplitude refers to peak of emotional arousal.



# What is the Viewing Environment in the Home?

Phase 2 In-Home

# In a Typical Evening, TV is on with Viewers In the Room, an Average 77% of the Time

Percentage of Time <u>TV was turned on vs off</u> and the <u>Participant was in vs out of the room</u> for Evening Hours



\*Only includes participants that are using the equipment during these time periods

### People Tend to Leave the TV Room More Frequently During Early Evening

Number of Times Participant Leaves Room per Hour



Annual



## Second Screen Usage and other Activities Compete for Viewer Attention at Least 40% of the Time



Annual

Viewing Environment in the Room





## Emotional Response when Viewing TV or Using Second Screen at Parity

Second screen & TV offer a range of experiences, some more immersive than others



Emotional Response When TV is On (Average Peaks per Minute & Amplitude)



INTENSITY: Height of "Peak" response captured across all ad exposure vs. content exposure. Amplitude refers to peak of emotional arousal.



## How is Second Screen Impacting TV Viewing Behavior?

Phase 2 In-Home

### Use of Second Screen Decreases Incidence of Channel Changing Behavior

#### **Average Changes per Hour**



Between 5-11pm



**BEHAVIOR** 

# While TV is On, Second Screen Distracts from TV 27% of the Time





\*Other includes looking around the room and looking at reading materials TV is on and participant is in the room



### Gaze on Second Screen Increases during Ads

#### **IN-HOME**

#### Gaze Patterns as Percentage of Total Time between 5-11pm





## What Is the Impact of Co-Viewing When Watching TV?

Phase 2 In-Home

### Incidence of Channel Changing Behavior while Co-Viewing Decreases Slightly

**Average Changes per Hour** 











# Occasions to Glance at Second Screen Decrease when Co-viewing

Median Number Of Second Screen Glances Per Hour, Per Person



Solo Viewer

**Co-Viewer** 



\*Solo Viewing includes any participant who watches TV alone regardless of household composition

TV is on and participant is in the room

# Time Spent on Second Screen Decreases when Co-Viewer Present

Gaze Patterns as Percentage of Total Time between 5-11pm





# During Ads, Co-Viewers Spend More Time on TV and Less Time On Second Screen

Gaze Patterns as Percentage of Total Time



# Conversation More Likely During Ads than Content

Among Co-Viewers: Percentage of Time Spent in Conversation While TV is On During Ads or Content





# Approximately Half of Conversations are Related to Ad and TV Content

**IN-LAB NATURAL EXPERIENCE** 

Percentage of Total Time Spent in Conversation During Ads vs. Content





Conversation Related to Ad Conversation Related to Content

Laughing or Personal Conversation

## For Co-viewers, Presence of another Viewer Increases Emotional Response to Ads

Among Solo Viewers, Content Stimulates Greater Response than Ads

Intensity Emotional Response Across All Content vs. Ads



INTENSITY: Height of "Peak" response captured across all ad exposure vs. content exposure. Amplitude refers to peak of emotional arousal. Normalized z-scores for complete experience. 50 is the mean. Meaningful Differences between Content & Ads among Solo Viewers.



# Patterns of Gaze Shift Back to TV & Other Person When Co-Viewer Arrives in Room

Sample Household During Natural Viewing Behavior

**IN-HOME** 



## **Executive Summary**



I STRACTI NG NVI RONMENT	In the home, TV's are on for 77% of the evening from 5-11pm.
	When TV is on, consumers are distracted by second screens and other
	activities at least 40% of the time.

