

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF MAIL

Mail in the home, heart and head



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INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly transforming media landscape, brands and consumers are communicating in more diverse ways than ever.

Mail, however, represents a significant point at which communication becomes physical.

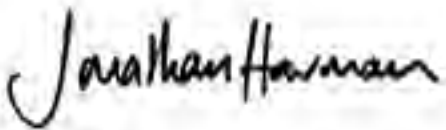
Over the last 18 months, Royal Mail MarketReach has conducted a series of research projects to understand exactly what that means for consumers, and what it means for you.

We've looked into consumers' homes and found that mail lives a rich, complex and surprisingly long life beyond the doormat. We've looked into their hearts and uncovered the deep emotional responses that are triggered by sensations of touch. And we've literally looked into their heads, using the latest neuroscience techniques to discover that mail has a profound and direct impact on the brain.

It's an unprecedented look at what happens after mail enters the home, which is why we've called it, The Private Life of Mail.

Mail has always delivered a great return on investment (ROI) – and it still does. But we've learned that mail also has the kind of benefits you might have associated with above the line media, such as creating strong, emotional connections and brand associations.

We're always working to demonstrate the vital contribution mail makes to the success of campaigns. As part of this work, we've gained access to some of the richest sources of insight on mail in the UK and now we want to share what we've learned with you.



Jonathan Harman
Managing Director, Royal Mail MarketReach
February 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Digital media has changed the advertising world. It has brought a variety of new platforms through which brands and consumers can communicate and share experiences, from social media forums to e-commerce channels. As a result, new ways to create and enhance consumer relationships are evolving all the time, as is the ability to collect and analyse vast amounts of data on consumer behaviour. We've also seen constant change in the way people interact with media such as TV and the internet.

What digital media hasn't changed is people. We are still physical creatures that thrive on human contact and stimulation. Giving, receiving and handling tangible objects remain deep and intuitive parts of the human experience. In the never-ending stream of two-way virtual communication, sending a direct sensory experience of your brand can mark a pivotal moment in the customer journey.

We want to help you understand why this moment matters by giving you unprecedented access to the homes, hearts and heads of UK consumers. These findings are the result of over 18 months in-depth investigation. We used a combination of traditional and new methods in the field of market and media research, including ethnography, quantitative and neuroscience research, interviews and analysis. Here are the most important things for you to know.

MAIL IN THE HOME

Through deep ethnographic interviewing, CCTV observation and survey work, we uncovered some vital insights into how mail flows throughout the average UK household. Here's what we learned:

Mail is displayed

39% say they have a dedicated display area in their home where they put mail. Think creatively about ways to encourage people to display your mail and it will become visible to everyone in the household.

Mail is passed around

An average of 23% of all mail is shared between people in a household. 21% of promotions and special offers are shared. If you give people a positive reason to share or discuss your mail, your brand will start being talked about, allowing your message to reach more people.

Mail persists

Mail is kept in a household on average for 17 days for advertising mail, 38 days for door drops and 45 days for bills and statements. This means a single piece of mail can have a big impact and presents multiple opportunities to be seen, often over days or weeks.

**“AFTER 20 YEARS
PLANNING TV
I’VE DISCOVERED A
NEW CHANNEL.”**

Karen Blackett OBE – CEO, MediaCom



MAIL IN THE HEART

We studied peer-reviewed scientific research on the power of touch. We also carried out our own research to better our understanding of how these findings could be applied to the way consumers respond to mail. Here's what we learned:

People place value on things they can touch

In psychological experiments, people value something they can see and touch 24% more highly than something they can only see. Send an offer by mail and recipients will perceive it as worth more than the same offer on screen.

People feel valued by mail

57% claim that receiving mail makes them feel more valued. Sending mail creates a more genuine two-way relationship between brands and consumers.

People get emotional around mail

38% of respondents say that the physical properties of mail influence how they feel about the sender. The production values of a mail piece can reinforce your brand values in a deep and intuitive way.

MAIL IN THE HEAD

We watched consumers' behaviour around mail and saw that much of what they did was subconscious and automatic. We therefore used the latest techniques in neuroscience to understand mail's direct impact on the brain. Here's what we learned:

Mail is instinctive

Consumers interact with mail and absorb its messages in a largely unconscious way. This means it works on the brain's System 1 – the faster, more intuitive mode of thought, which affects decision making.

Mail changes perception

We can see a measurable change in how consumers react when mail is added to other media, so carefully planning mail around your TV and email campaigns will boost the effectiveness of all three.

Mail is remembered

Over half of respondents (60%) say that the best mail advertising helps keep a sender's brand top of mind. It activates areas of the brain responsible for long-term memory encoding more strongly than other media, and has a lasting effect that means recall will be more readily triggered later on.

MAIL IN THE WALLET

All of this only matters if it means that you can use mail to drive real business value from a campaign.

For evidence of this we turned to client results databases, commissioning BrandScience to look at their clients' metrics, as well as independent consultant Peter Field to interrogate the IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank. We also looked at our own research and other advertiser cases for extra evidence of measures such as market share increase, brand switching and reaching new audiences. Here's what we learned:

Mail delivers results

In BrandScience cases, mail delivered strong ROIs, broadly the same as TV, and above most of the other media channels. In addition, IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank analysis showed that campaigns including mail were 27% more likely to deliver top-ranking sales performance, and 40% more likely to deliver top-ranking acquisition levels, versus campaigns without mail.

Mail generates a media multiplier effect

The total communications ROI for BrandScience client cases that included mail was 12% higher than those that didn't. This links well to the strong interaction and priming effect we saw between mail and TV.

Mail delivers for brand growth

In the meta-analysis of the IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank, cases with mail delivered market share growth with three times the efficiency of cases without mail. Brand switching is evident, with positive effects for advertisers that incorporate mail, as demonstrated in our neuroscience research.

Mail reaches new audiences

Mail opens up new audiences. New audiences respond when mail is added to the mix. In fact 68% desired some communication by mail.

Mail demonstrates investment success

The Salvation Army case study, based on work awarded both an IPA Effectiveness Award (Silver, 2014) and DMA Award (Gold, 2011), demonstrates investment success with mail (and door drops) at the core in the post-digital world.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF INVESTIGATION

Over the past 18 months, we have conducted eight separate strands of research with the aim of creating one complete story and a comprehensive view of the ways in which mail impacts consumers.

With each project we took a hypothesis-driven approach, starting with what we already knew and believed before looking more rigorously for effects we'd seen in previous research. As each project developed, we started to see the story progressing from different angles and found new hypotheses that furthered our understanding.

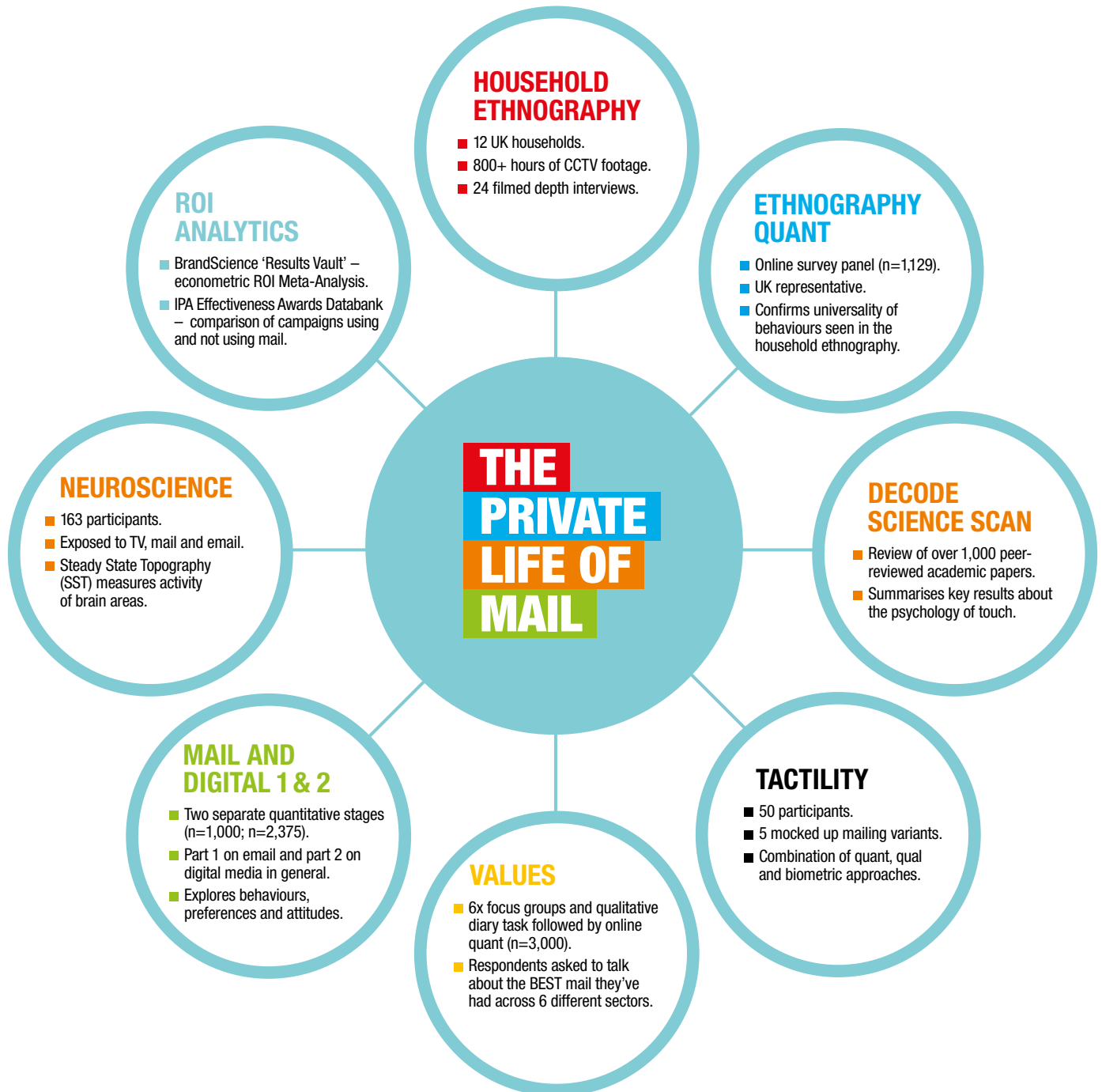
That's why in this report you'll see evidence built up from varying strands. Each of our projects confirmed or expanded on the others, and the story of what we've discovered is best told using them all together.

Aside from analysis of 416 cases within the IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank, 401 cases within BrandScience's Results Vault (one case covers a year's worth of data for one client) and analysis of over 1,000 academic articles, the primary research within The Private Life of Mail included:

- 12 households covered within our ethnographic work including CCTV in participants' homes.
- 14 focus groups and 99 in-depth interviews.
- 213 participants within our neuroscience and tactility work.
- 9,504 respondents across our telephone and online quantitative surveys.

See appendix for full details of all the studies included in The Private Life of Mail.

THE EIGHT STRANDS INCLUDED IN THE PRIVATE LIFE OF MAIL RESEARCH



MAIL IN THE HOME

LIFE BEYOND THE LETTERBOX

Starting point

Mail is physical, and from the moment it enters the household it changes the environment. These changes represent a major component of mail's power to drive consideration and response and are more diverse and more dramatic than some advertisers may believe.

What we learned

The lifespan of mail is extended in terms of both time and space. We found that mail flows through a household. It is filtered, passed around, discussed, displayed and filed in diverse ways. Our findings also show how participants interacted with both mail and door drops.

Supporting evidence

Rather than being opened and read at the doormat, we saw our ethnography participants fitting their interaction with mail around daily life, revisiting a piece of mail at various times in the day.

MAIL IN A PARTICIPANT'S DAILY LIFE



Observing the 800+ hours of video from our ethnographic study, we noticed in some cases that mail occupies an amount of overall daily time comparable to that of other media. In fact, the latest IPA Touchpoints survey shows that adults read their mail on average for 22 minutes a day – more than magazines at 14 minutes per day.¹

1. IPA Touchpoints 5, 2014 (Data based upon Monday to Saturday reading)

Our ethnographic observations also showed people revisiting mail that had been in the house for quite some time. So in our quantitative follow-up survey we asked about the mail that participants held on to, where it was and how long it had been there. We discovered that mail was kept in a household for on average:²

■ **17 days** for advertising mail.

■ **38 days** for door drops.

■ **45 days** for bills and statements.

Recent data from Kantar Media's TGI survey uncovered that 80% of adults have kept some mail that companies had sent to them in the last four weeks.³

People commonly keep mail they find useful. In fact, according to Royal Mail MarketReach research, 66% of respondents indicated that they kept mail that they considered particularly useful, with a higher figure keeping mail from the financial and tourism sectors⁴ (both 72%).

Mail also moves around the household and we identified three distinct types of storage area:

1. A Holding area where mail is kept before being dealt with.
2. A Pile where mail is kept after being sorted and is awaiting action.
3. A Display area where useful or important items are stored, such as local information or time-limited offers.

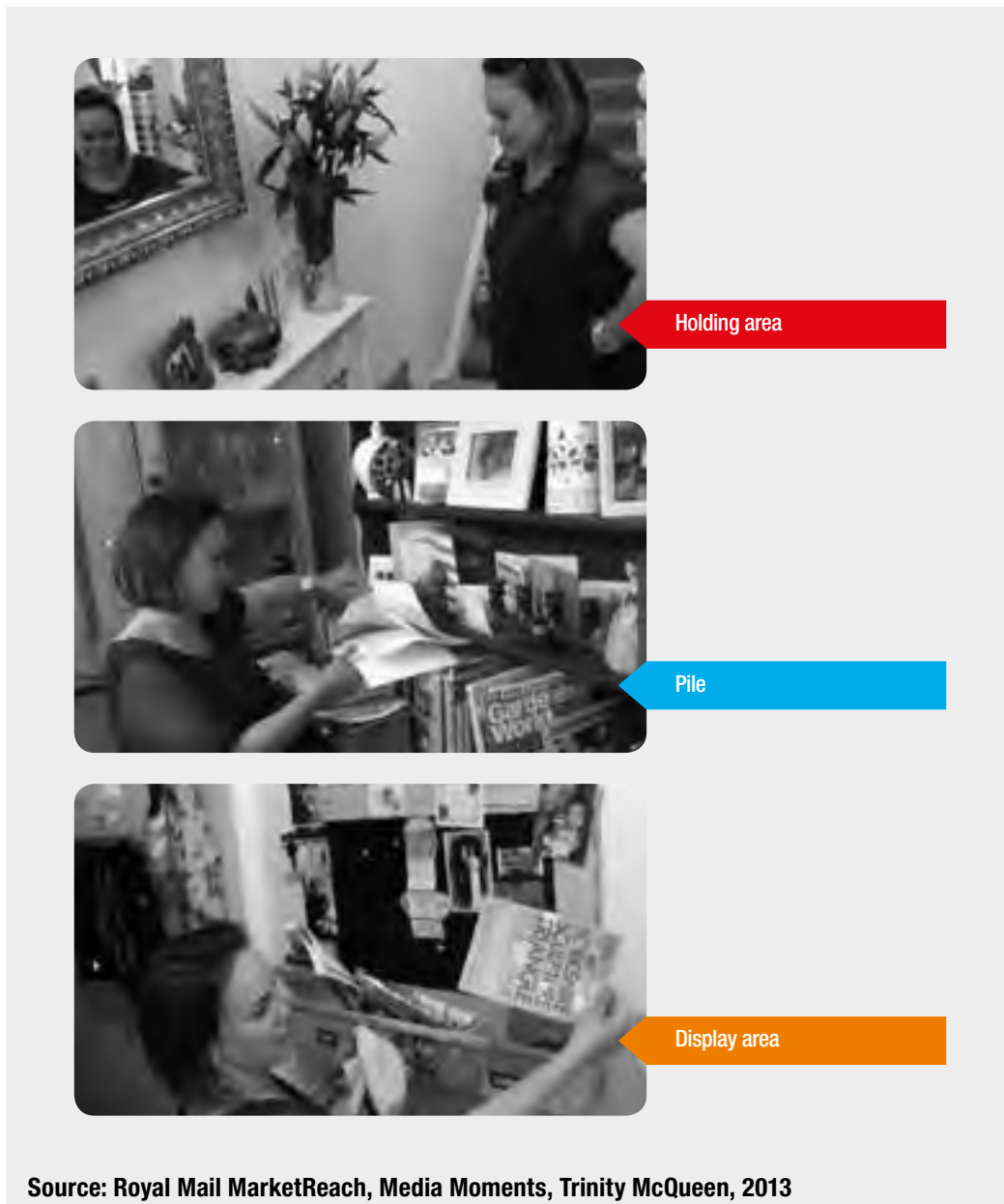
2. Royal Mail MarketReach, Ethnographic Quant, Trinity McQueen, 2014

3. TGI Kantar Media, 2014

4. Royal Mail MarketReach, Values: V2C Drives V2B, Quadrangle, 2014

WHERE MAIL IS STORED

The Holding area, the Pile and the Display area for a single ethnography participant.



Data from IPA Touchpoints 5 confirms that people store mail. 69% of people have a specific place in the house where they store advertising mail such as catalogues, brochures, vouchers and coupons.⁵

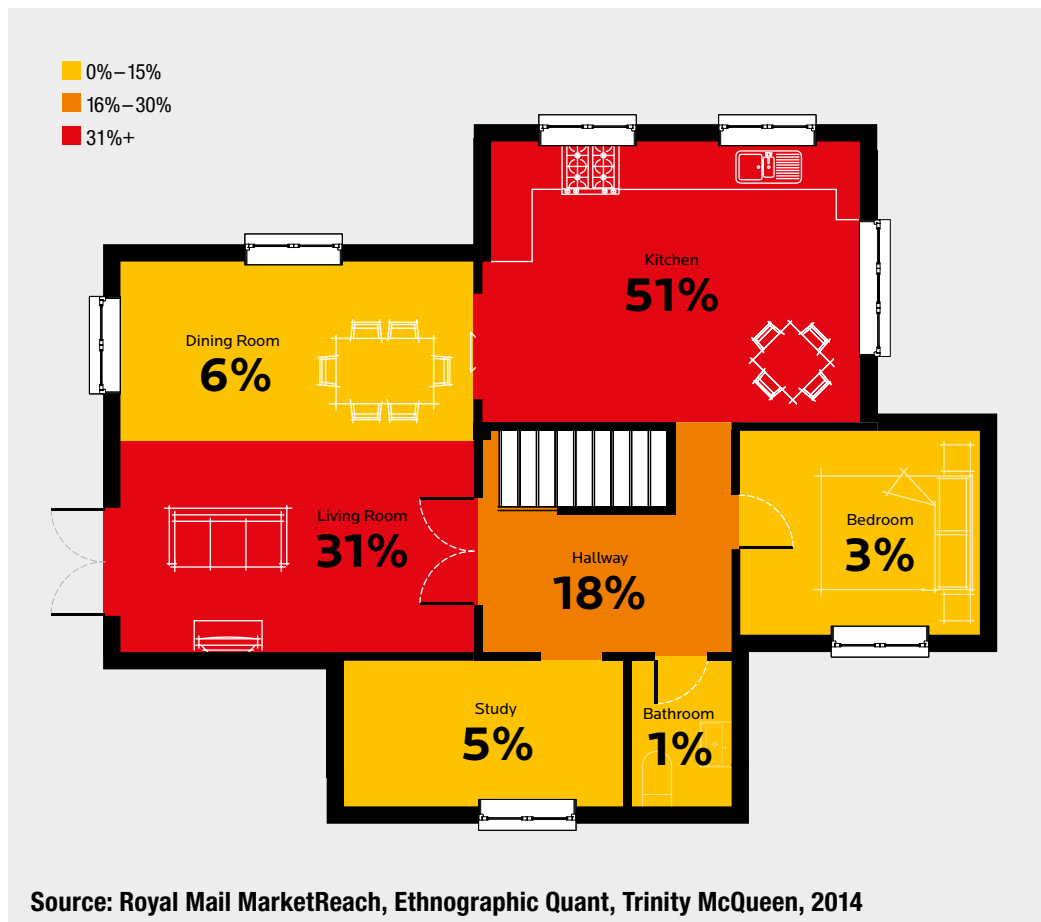
5. IPA Touchpoints 5, 2014

MAIL ON DISPLAY

The display area is particularly important. In the ethnography films, we noticed how mail was used as functional decoration, occupying a designated space in a room. The quantitative follow-up survey identified that 39% of people displayed mail in the home, most commonly in the kitchen, providing multiple opportunities to engage with a brand.

HOUSEHOLD HEAT MAP

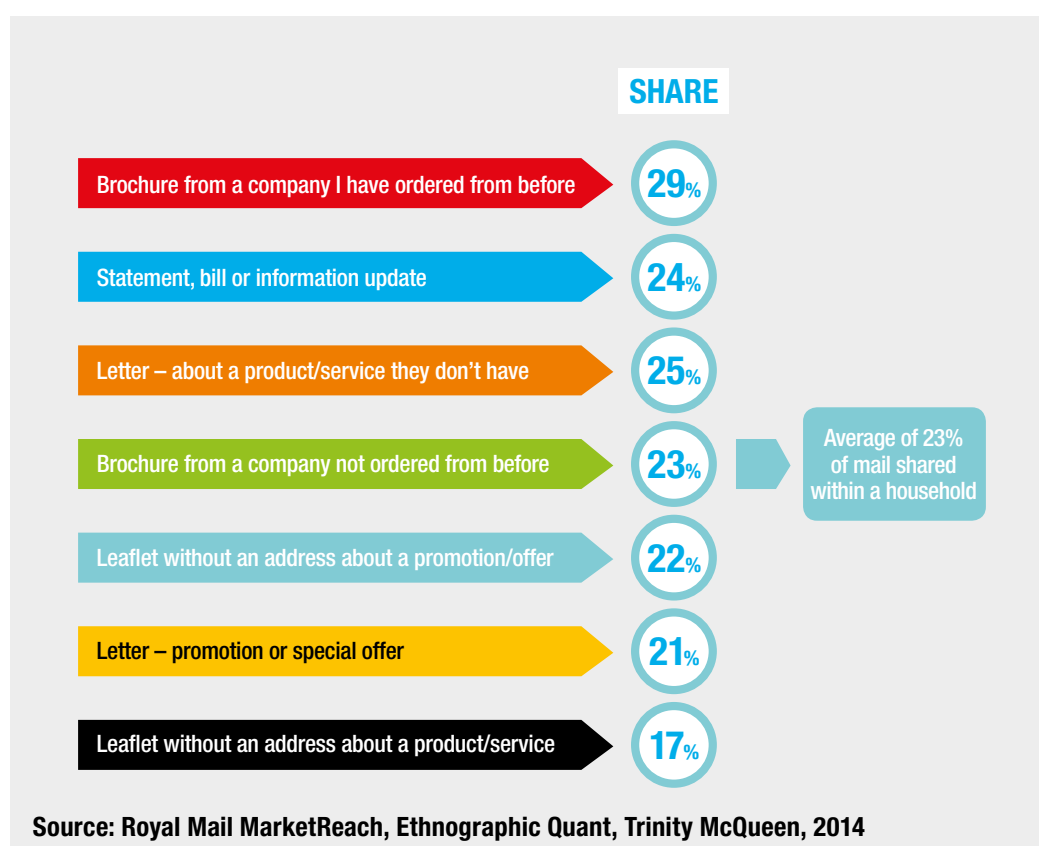
Showing where specific items of mail are displayed in a typical household.



Mail also moves from person to person. Our follow-up survey identified that almost a quarter of mail (23%) is shared in a household – allowing for wider exposure of your brand message to new audiences.

SHARING MAIL WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD

Proportion of different kinds of mail that are shared between members of a household.



In shared households 35% of promotional mail is passed on to others.⁶ Since the inhabitants of shared households tend to be younger, this has particular implications for mail. We have already found evidence that 15-34 year olds are:⁷

- **42% more likely** to find mail memorable than the UK population as a whole.
- **27% more likely** to welcome it.
- **71% more likely** to trust the advertising mail they receive.
- **21% more likely** to have switched a supplier as a result of mail.

It could be that mail is a relative novelty for this group and so stands out as a more distinct or different way for companies to communicate with them. Our Mail and Digital research supports this, showing that while 65% of the general population look forward to finding out what's in their daily post, the figure for 18-24 year olds is 75%.⁸

6. Royal Mail MarketReach, Ethnographic Quant, Trinity McQueen, 2014

7. IPA Touchpoints 5, 2014

8. Royal Mail MarketReach, Mail and Digital Part 2, Quadrangle, 2014

Encouraging sharing of mail among this group could therefore have a significant impact on the number of people you might reach with a piece of mail.

Video material from our ethnographic work illustrates all of these principles. We can show examples of participants:⁹

- Referring to their mail several times during the day.
- Spending seven uninterrupted minutes interacting with a mail delivery (IPA Touchpoints has shown that people spend on average a total of 22 minutes across the day reading their mail).
- Sharing and discussing the day's mail delivery, and deciding what they will act on later.
- Taking time out to discuss properly that day's mail with other family members.
- Taking us on an extended tour through their household showing us the many places where they keep and display mail, for lengthy periods of time.

CONCLUSION

Mail brings a brand into the home and into close proximity with the people living in it. As it flows through the household, a single piece of mail can represent multiple opportunities for people to engage with a brand, reminding them of it, reinforcing its values, and ultimately becoming part of everyday life.

9. Royal Mail MarketReach, Media Moments, Trinity McQueen, 2013

**“IF THERE’S A BETTER WAY
TO TALK TO PEOPLE,
I’LL EAT MY HAMSTER.”**

David Robinson – Sales & Marketing Director, The Sun



MAIL IN THE HEART

CREATING AN EMOTIONAL RESPONSE

Starting point

Humans react instinctively to their environment. So if mail has a bigger presence in that environment than previously thought, then it may have a more profound effect on our emotional reactions. This is a central driver of the power of mail as an advertising medium.

What we learned

The physical nature of mail triggers largely subconscious responses that are based around deep, scientifically established, psychological instincts. This explains why people actually respond to mail more positively than their stated attitudes might suggest.

Supporting evidence

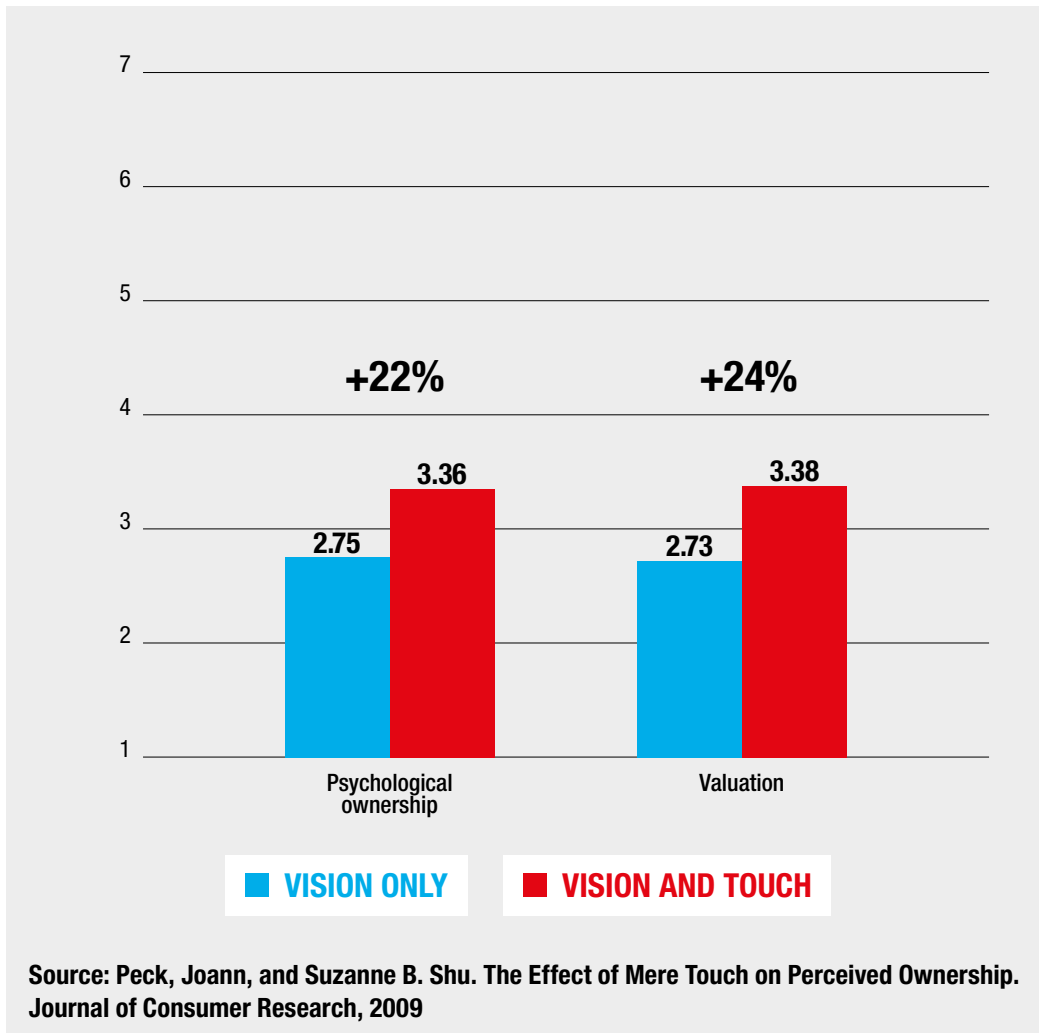
Behavioural marketing experts, Decode, scanned recent academic literature for us to see what had been discovered about the importance of touch in human psychology. They demonstrated that there are strong reasons why getting consumers to engage physically with a brand is likely to have a strong effect on them.

Multisensory stimulation seems to alter the way the brain processes messages – often making processing quicker, which is key for driving emotional response to messages or brands.

Physical contact results in the Endowment effect – a sense of ownership over an item, which translates into an individual valuing it more highly. Scientific experiments have shown that people value something they can see and touch 24% more highly than something they can only see.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT EFFECT

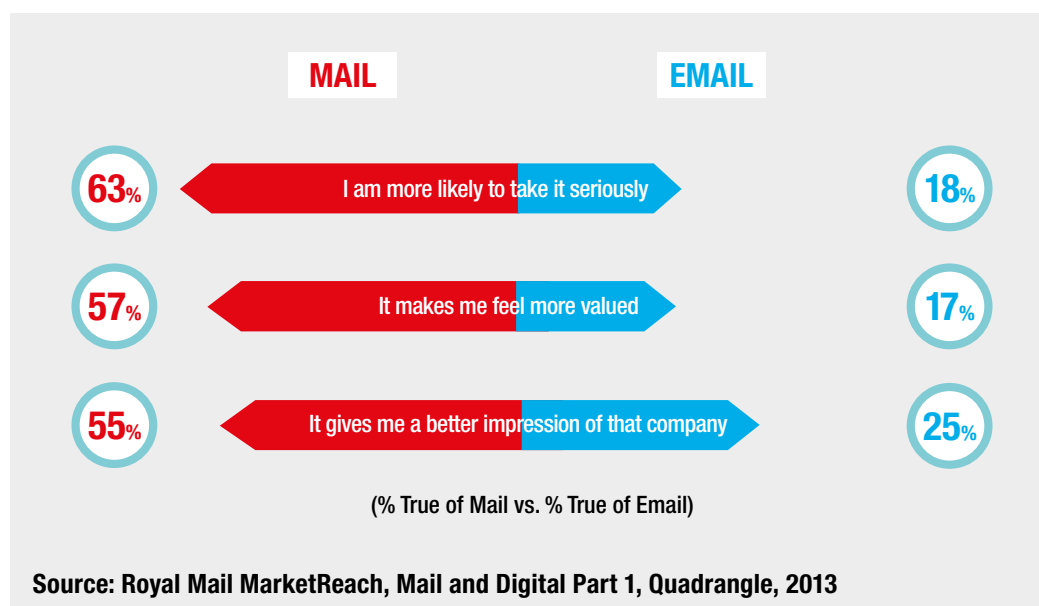
Participants were asked to subjectively grade ownership and value on a 7-point scale.



Our own research confirms that mail gains an advantage from this increased valuation. Part 1 of our Mail and Digital work showed that mail offered a sense of gravitas and, crucially, value to recipients.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE VALUE EFFECT

The emotional impact of mail versus email, showing the 'Value' effect.



The value effect shows us a key way in which physical media has an advantage in terms of overall consumer impact. A 2013 article in Scientific American shows there is still a strong preference for reading on paper, driven by the physical properties of printed information.¹⁰

We tested this in the quantitative follow-up to our ethnographic study and found that the preference for paper does translate into a preference for advertising mail over email communications. There were strong positive correlations between a preference for paper and a preference for mail.¹¹

Mail's effectiveness appears to be based, partly, on deep, subconscious, physical instincts rather than learned cultural responses. We might therefore expect that people are not directly and consciously aware of the full impact that mail is having on them.

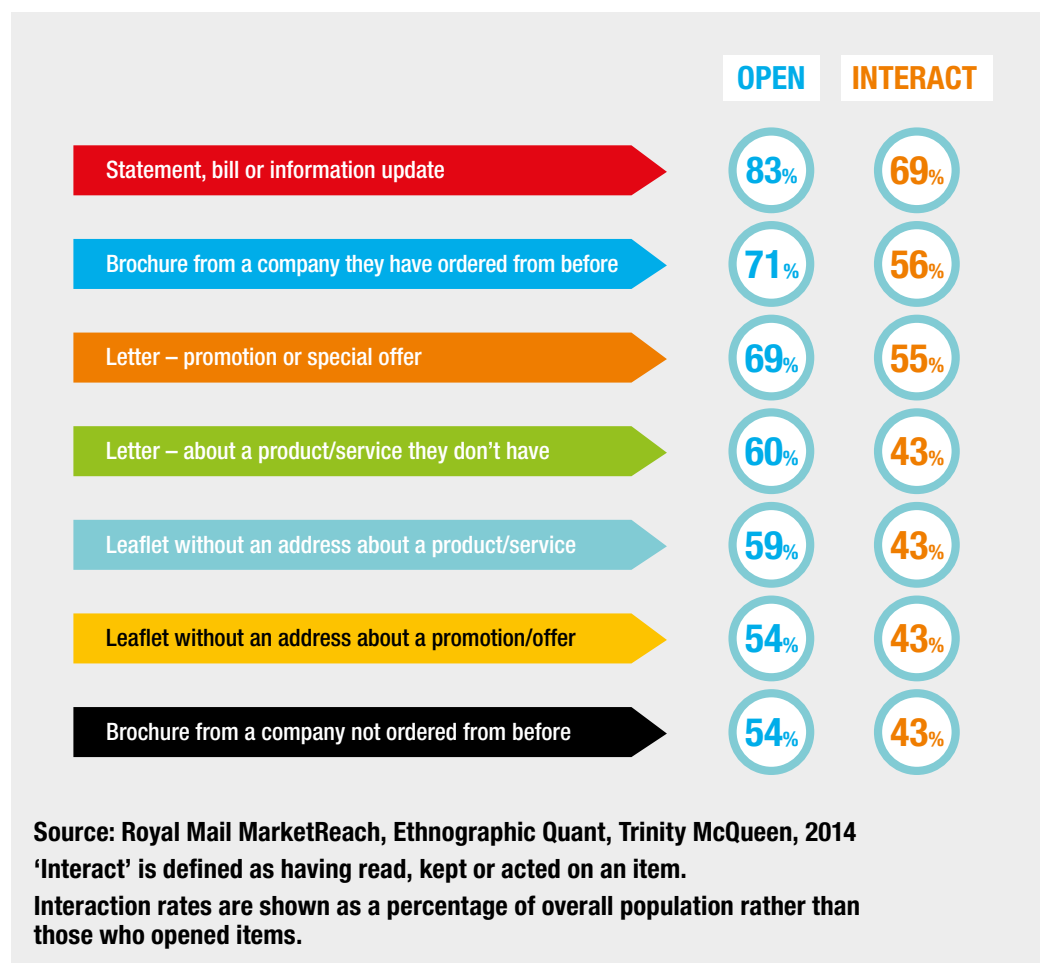
Our own ethnographic study confirmed this. Nine of the 12 participating households claimed that all mail was ignored yet all 12 can be observed interacting with mail at length.

10. The Reading Brain in the Digital Age – The Science of Paper vs Screens – Scientific American, 2013

11. Royal Mail MarketReach, Ethnographic Quant, Trinity McQueen, 2014

This was confirmed in the quantitative follow-up. When asked about attitudes to advertising mail 62% claimed to reject it outright. Yet when asked about what they had actually done with the mail in their homes at the time of the survey, 64% had opened a piece of mail that day, and the majority who did went on to interact with it.¹²

OPENING AND INTERACTION RATES FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF MAIL



This supported work Royal Mail had undertaken previously, where we demonstrated a strong disconnect between consumers' stated attitudes to mail and what they actually do. In 2011, we asked individuals to take photos of the mail they had around the house before discussing it within our research. Most participants who said they throw such mail straight in the bin actually had pictures of mail stored in their homes.¹³

So what are the unconscious effects that these interactions are having on consumers? Our Tactility research shows that handling physical items – particularly when they include impactful tactile effects such as unusual shapes and textures – changes the way that people instinctively talk about an item.

12. Royal Mail MarketReach, Ethnographic Quant, Trinity McQueen, 2014

13. Royal Mail, Roamlar, 2011

When asked to talk unprompted about the mail they had been given in the Tactility research, analysis of participants' language showed two linked effects:

- Participants used a wider range of words to talk about the items and were more animated and creative in the way they described them.
- The words used were more emotional and less functional, focussed on the qualities of the piece and the sensations it evoked about the brand rather than the exact nature of the offer.

Respondents were uniformly more demonstrative overall and used more strongly emotional terms.

TESTING TACTILITY

Comparison of descriptive words used with lower and higher physical production values.



This suggests that mail is good at creating instinctive emotional associations with a brand, which is perhaps why in the most recent data from the IPA's Touchpoints survey, 38% of respondents said that the physical properties of a mail piece will influence how they feel about the sender.¹⁴

14. IPA Touchpoints 5, 2014

From our own ethnography research we have video evidence illustrating how the tactile nature of mail can transmit brand values. In videos, participants openly discussed how layout and paper quality affected how they felt about the sender. One in particular admitted that they would irrationally choose a more expensive service provider based on the quality of their mailing.

CONCLUSION

Studying the rates at which people open and interact with mail, we can see that it is much more effective than consumers' stated attitudes would suggest. It creates an instinctive sense of value being exchanged between the sender and recipient, which the latter may not be aware of. It drives stronger emotional associations with a brand when its physical nature is used creatively to communicate its values.

**“A GREAT IDEA CAN
COME FROM ANYWHERE,
INCLUDING THROUGH
THE LETTERBOX.”**

Elspeth Lynn – Executive Creative Director,
M&C Saatchi



MAIL IN THE HEAD

IMPACT ON THE BRAIN

Starting point

Given that mail generates a response based on deep physical instincts, its impact should be strongly visible at a neurological level. This should be true regardless of the demographic details of the respondent, or their stated attitudes to mail.

How we did it

To measure mail's impact on brain activity, much of which we felt to be subconscious in nature, we decided to use an innovative neuroscience technique called Steady State Topography (SST).

Well established in academic circles, but relatively new to market and media research, SST's key measures (engagement, emotional intensity and long-term memory encoding) are known to strongly relate to the immediate/pre-rational processing we wanted to assess. The measures are also proven to lead directly to commercial outcomes.

However, in order to create as neutral a setting as possible for measurement of media consumption, SST does require very careful research design and implementation. We therefore took all the necessary steps recommended by the technical experts. These steps are outlined in the appendix to this report.

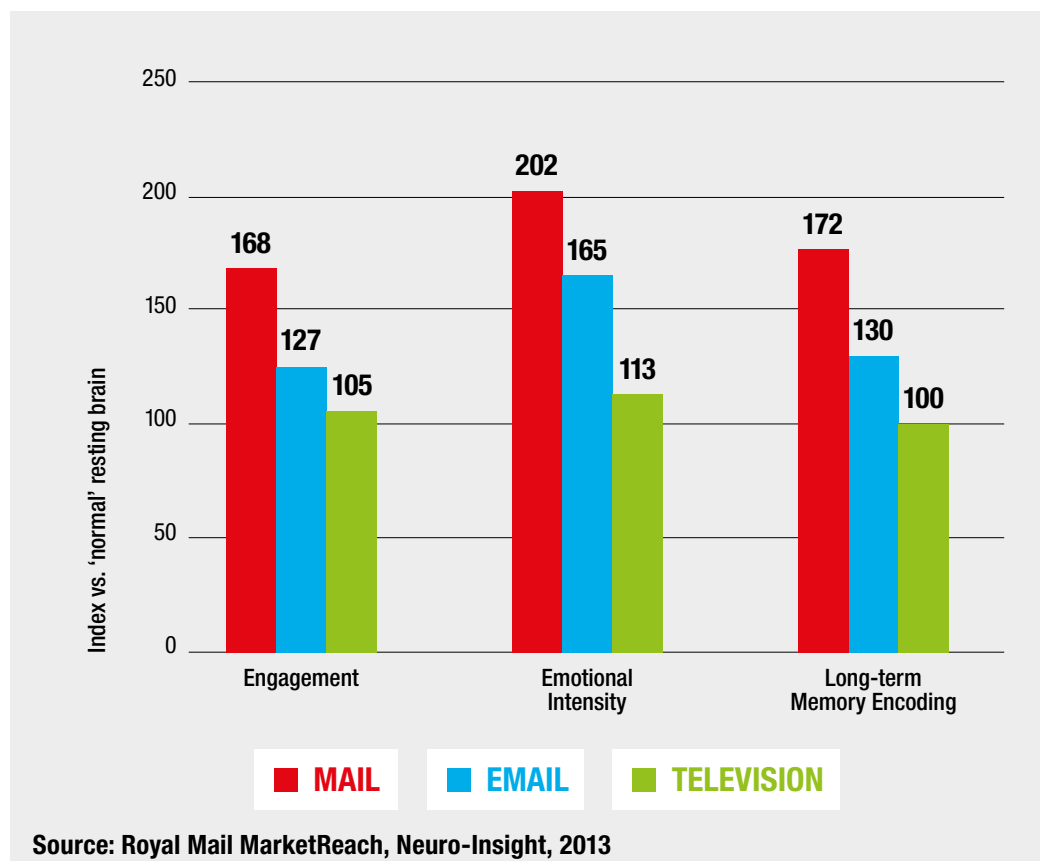
In the wider context of our understanding about how the brain processes advertising messages, we also looked to confirm that our new findings made sense. We checked all our findings with previously published scientific literature, as well as elements of our previous research.

What we learned

We can see a strong and universal response to mail when directly measuring brain response. At a high level, mail has a much more powerful overall impact on the key measures of the neuroscience project than email or TV.¹⁵

NEUROLOGICAL RESPONSES

Overall measures of neurological responses to mail, email and television in the neuroscience study.



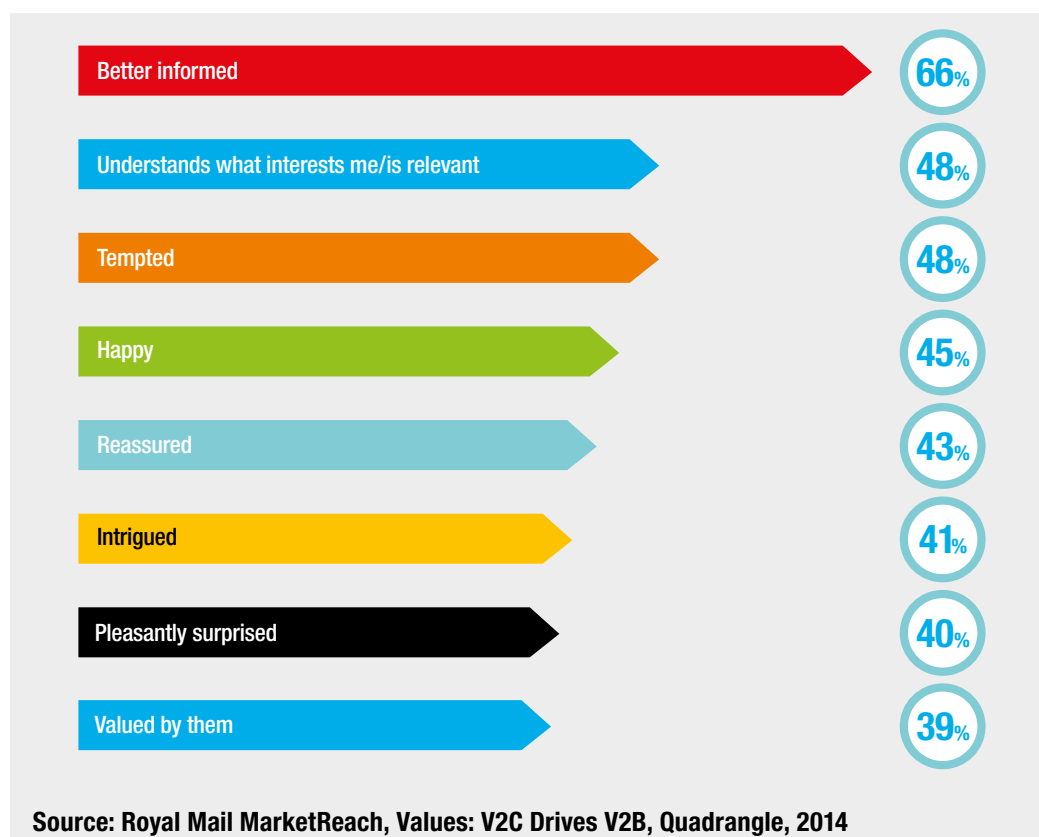
While different indicators are stronger for different age groups, overall the effect remains strong regardless of age. This suggests that the effects we are seeing may be both biologically and culturally determined and therefore potentially universal.

Based on this, we would expect mail to be capable of producing a wide range of emotional responses. When we asked consumers to describe how they felt about mail that had been particularly useful, their response went far beyond the purely functional.¹⁶

15. Royal Mail MarketReach, Neuro-Insight, 2013

16. Royal Mail MarketReach, Values: V2C Drives V2B, Quadrangle, 2014

REPORTED POSITIVE EMOTIONAL RESPONSES TO USEFUL MAIL

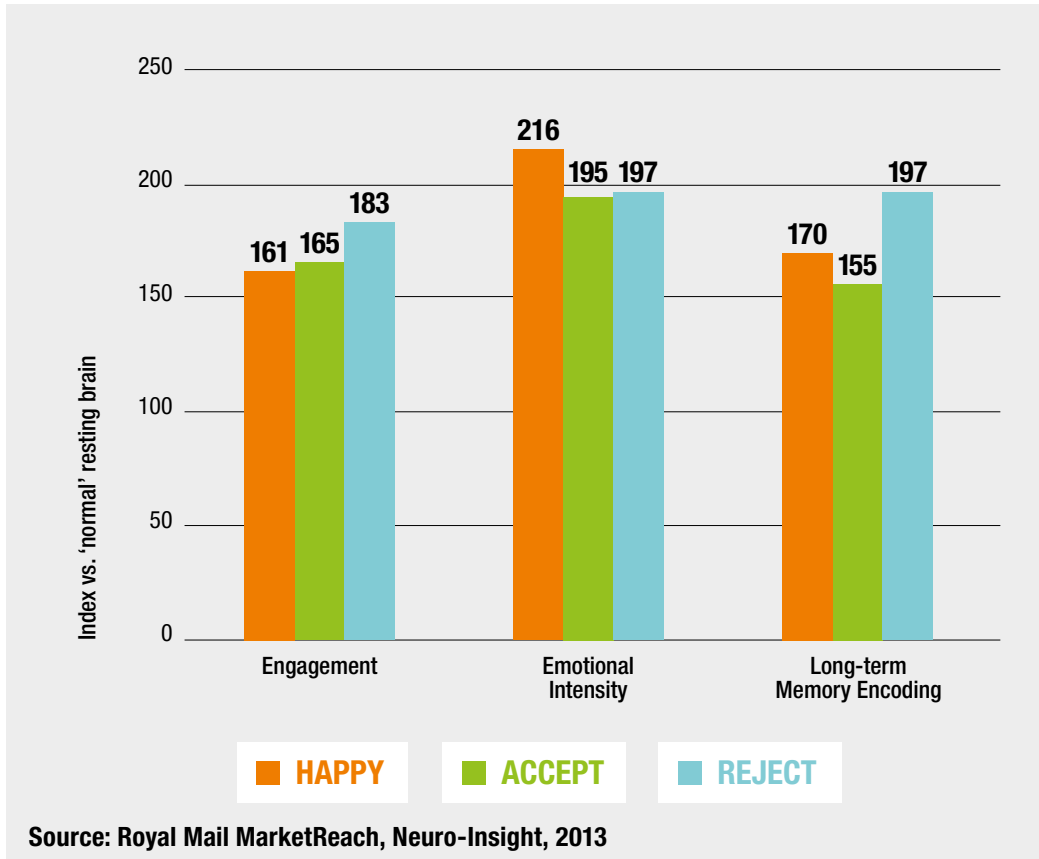


We also compared participants in the neuroscience study who agreed that they were happy to get advertising mail and those who said they were unhappy to do so. The differences in engagement and emotional intensity between these groups when looking at mail were not statistically significant.

Levels of long-term memory encoding were actually found to be slightly higher among those who said they actively reject advertising mail. This is perhaps because all participants were given the choice of whether or not to open the mail they were presented with. Those who dislike mail may be more selective about what they choose to engage with so will focus more closely on what they do open. This confirms at a neurological level what we've seen in the ethnographic and other research – consumers stated attitudes and their actual responses are very different.

ATTITUDES TO RECEIVING MAIL

Differences in response between those who said they enjoyed receiving mail (Happy), those who did not mind it (Accept) and those who claimed to actively reject it (Reject).



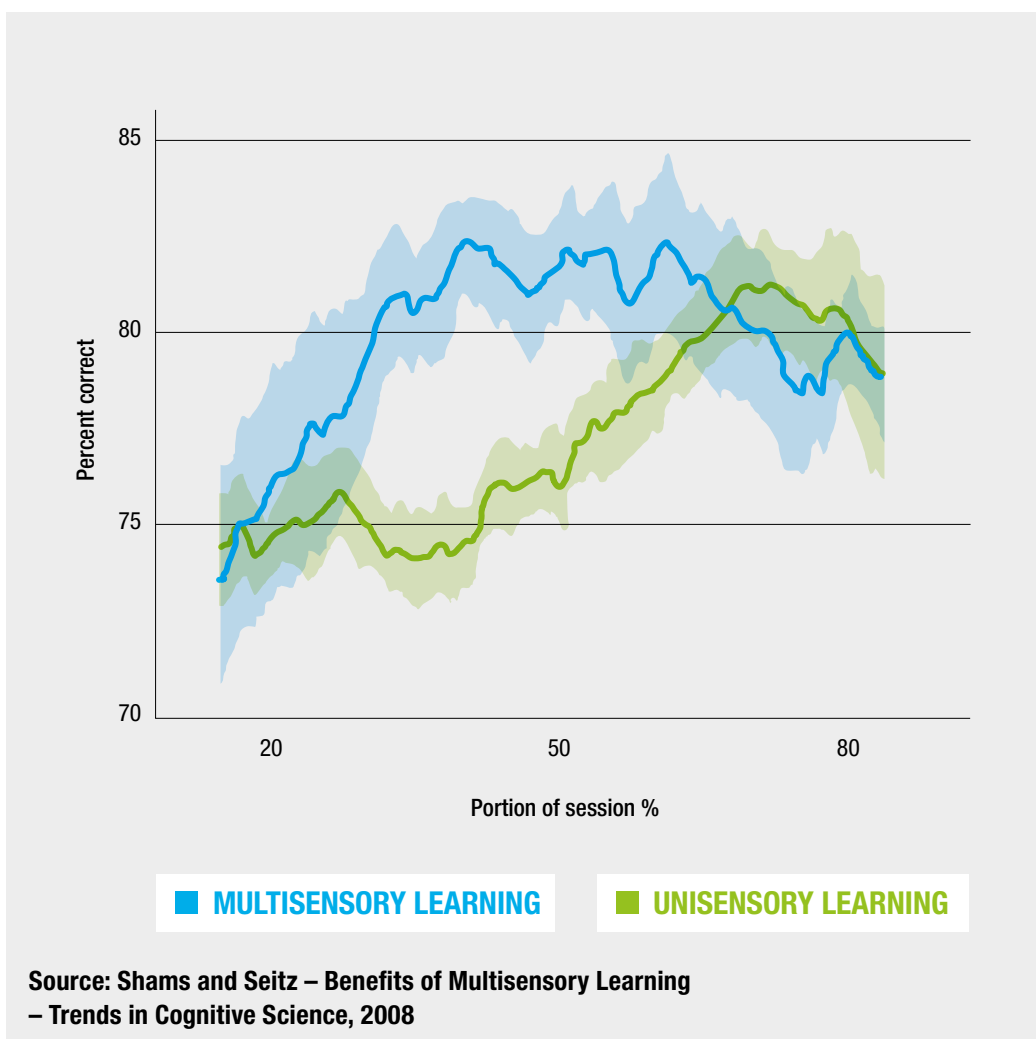
Multisensory learning and the cognitive miser hypothesis

So why are consumers' brains reacting in such a uniformly positive way to advertising presented in a physical medium?

A review of published scientific papers uncovered for us by behavioural marketing experts Decode suggested, that part of the answer might be because stimulating more than one sense speeds up the brain's ability to process information.

This is a well-studied and established effect. In a 2008 experiment, participants were given a memory task with either visual cues only, or visual cues accompanied by sound. It took up to 60% less time to reach peak performance in this task when both senses were activated than when visual stimulus alone was used.

MULTISENSORY VS. UNISENSORY LEARNING



The same applies to touch. In a 2007 paper, two different groups of participants undertook a memory task involving vision and touch. When tactile signals were added that matched the visual patterns shown to the participants, learning performance improved considerably.¹⁷

We saw a similar effect in our Tactility research, which also included a neuroscience element.¹⁸ Our methodology focussed on measuring the amount of effort taken to absorb the information on a piece of mail (cognitive load) and the difficulty involved in assimilating that information (frustration).

17. Ernst – 'Learning to Integrate Arbitrary Signals from Vision and Touch', Journal of Vision, 2007

18. Royal Mail MarketReach, Tactility, Trinity McQueen, 2013

As the pieces of mail became more stimulating, the amount of cognitive effort spent on them dropped. This fits with known research about how brands work overall – the brain prefers not to use too much effort in assessing a situation, and we are primed to feel pleasure when we are able to grasp a message without a great deal of conscious effort. This is called the cognitive miser hypothesis.¹⁹

Brands exploit this effect by developing associations with certain values and attributes that can be grasped quickly. It appears that the tactile effects of mail do something similar by speeding up the absorption of messages.

This may be what makes advertising mail so memorable. In Kantar Media's TGI survey, 80% of respondents said that they can remember seeing or reading some mail sent to them in the last four weeks.²⁰ And when we asked about the effect of really good advertising mail, 60% said that it helped to keep the sender's brand top of mind.²¹

Mail's interaction with other channels

Given that mail allows consumers to swiftly form and retain brand associations, we should reasonably expect that it has a halo effect on brand messages in other media.

Our neuroscience work reveals how mail interacts with other channels. We found evidence of TV having a priming effect on mail. Those seeing mail after a TV ad are more strongly stimulated on the key SST measures of engagement, emotional intensity and long-term memory encoding.

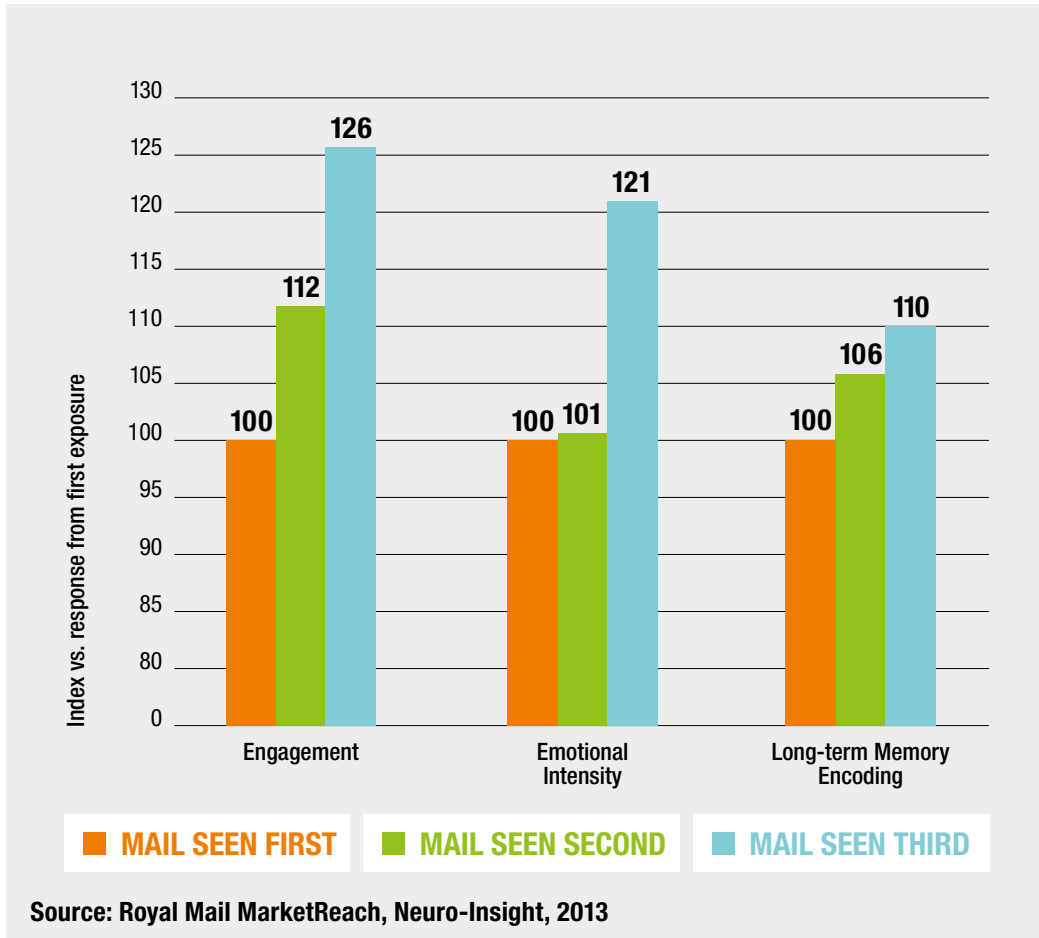
19. http://www.psychwiki.com/wiki/Cognitive_Miser

20. TGI Kantar Media, 2014

21. Royal Mail MarketReach, Values: V2C Drives V2B, Quadrangle, 2014

MAIL'S INTERACTION WITH OTHER CHANNELS

Comparison of overall stimulation depending on order of media – mail seen after exposure to TV and/or email has a stronger global effect.

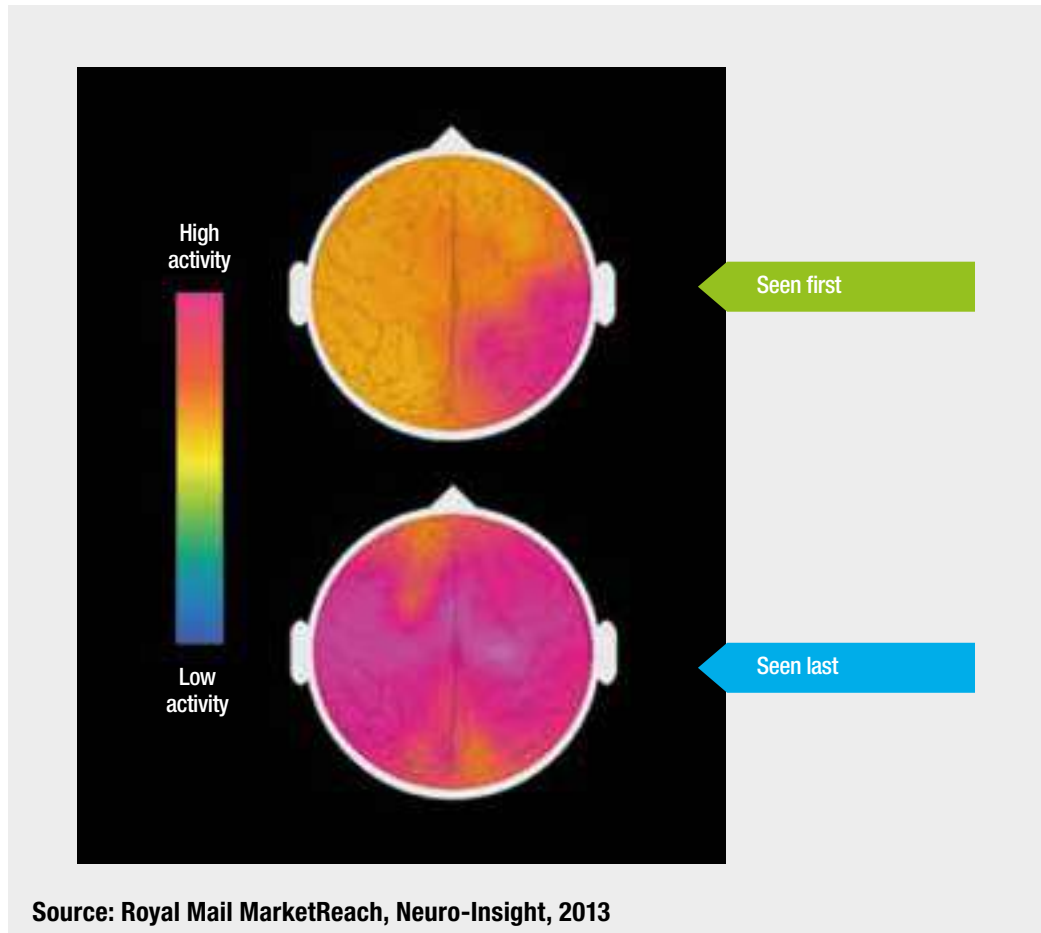


It is possible that prior knowledge of a brand gained through other advertising media enhances the quick learning effect of mail's multisensory attributes, and thus the associated pleasure gained from the cognitive miser effect.

However, we also found an effect when the sequence is reversed and TV advertising is seen after mail. Participants appeared to be more strongly stimulated at specific moments in a TV ad that resonated with the creative message or the offer they had seen in the mail piece.

THE EFFECT OF MAIL

Comparison of the effect of the call to action in a TV ad before (top) and after (bottom) exposure to a similarly branded mail stimulus.



In this case, it's possible that the combination of the dual-sensory stimulus of mail and its impact on long-term memory has more effectively pre-loaded brand associations. This in turn triggers a swifter and less consciously demanding response to relevant moments in the TV advertising. This suggests that mail sent out during the run of a TV campaign could enhance its impact, by priming the viewer to associate more strongly with the ad and drive a better response.

CONCLUSION

By all measures, mail has a profound effect on the human brain. It is effective regardless of demographic indicators and stated attitudes. Mail clearly has a strong interaction with other media, which can be exploited to boost overall campaign effectiveness.

MAIL IN THE WALLET

MAIL MAKES MONEY

Starting point

We have seen the role mail plays in consumers' homes and how it impacts positively on the hearts and heads of consumers.

What our research also shows is that mail is highly effective at delivering ROI. Performing not just in terms of sales and direct response, but also on a number of other metrics, including incremental reach, efficient growth of market share, brand switching and cost per new customer acquisition.

Mail also helps in getting new audiences to engage and respond so it can make a significant difference when integrated into multi-channel communications planning.

It is important to demonstrate the impact mail has on the full range of marketing and communications measures and to see how these lead to tangible business results.

How did we do this?

We looked at evidence from three key studies:

- BrandScience 2014: a meta-analysis of advertiser econometric models (401 cases, each representing one year with an average of three campaigns per year).
- IPA Databank 2013: a meta-analysis of the IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank conducted by marketing effectiveness consultant Peter Field (416 client cases).
- The Salvation Army case study 2014: The Salvation Army and Mike Colling & Company (MC&C) provided analysis of IPA Effectiveness Award (Silver, 2014) case study. The Salvation Army with MC&C also won a DMA Award (Gold, 2011).

Measurement of communications in the post-digital world

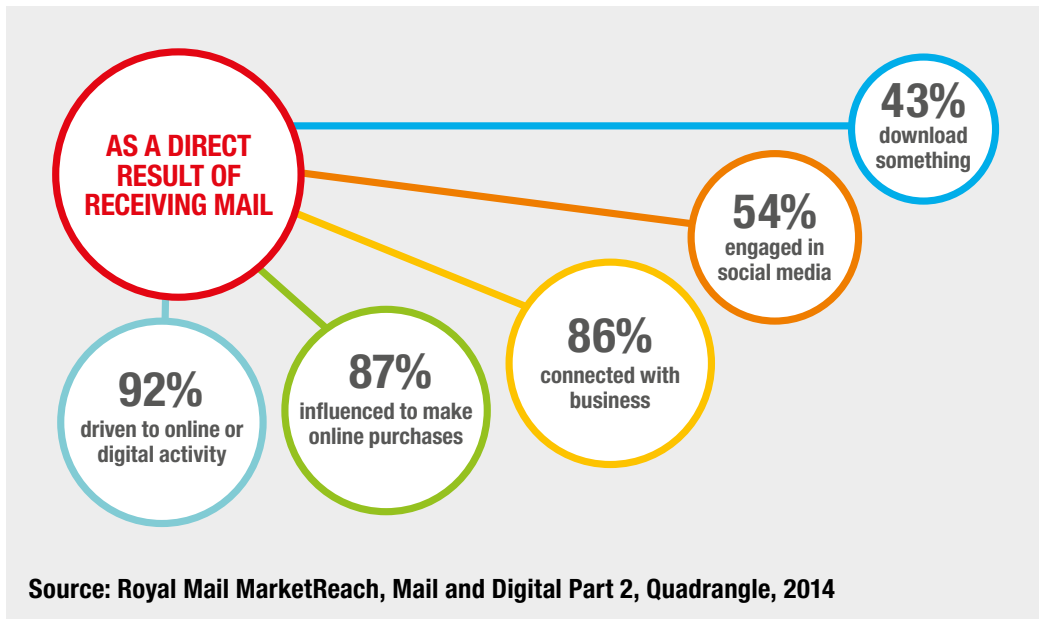
With the increasing incorporation of the digital world into the everyday customer journey the ability to allocate response/sales to media channels accurately has changed.

Advertisers were previously able to measure response to individual channels, such as mail and other offline channels, by phone or postal returns, to estimate and predict KPIs such as ROI, cost per acquisition, and cost per sale. This was possible because post and phone were the available methods of response, aside from buying in store.

The internet changed this behaviour and is now completely integrated in the customer journey. The way people use devices such as smartphones in their daily lives has again changed how and when they access and use the internet – and this will continue to change. People use their smartphones and laptops whilst watching TV – and in shops. People can immediately research a product, wherever they are, and in some cases buy in one click. Direct marketers have identified long ago that the easier a process, the higher the response. Often digital behaviour is the last action, a clearly identifiable part of the process, though generated by offline media.

MAIL DRIVES CUSTOMERS ONLINE

And mobile is making it easier than ever for people to do this.



As people have changed their media behaviours in response to mail, it has been increasingly important to understand how to measure accurately the effect of channels, both individually and working together ('the media multiplier' effect).

The media multiplier effect recognises that there is a point of diminishing returns for each individual channel, i.e. when it becomes more cost effective for the overall campaign to add a new channel. The new channel opens up new and unique audiences, extending reach. With some of the audience now seeing the campaign in more than one channel this positively impacts the returns from other channels in the mix. We can refer back to the 'priming' effect seen in the neuroscience research earlier.

Econometrics is one way of measuring and understanding the effect of multi-channel campaigns and becomes available when there are sufficient data points to accurately analyse. Setting up test and learn plans (using test vs. control techniques) can also deliver an effective campaign analysis.

Particularly important is choosing to measure the KPIs which most relate to medium to long-term gains.

Many of these universal principles are deployed in The Salvation Army IPA Effectiveness Award winning five-year case study (Silver, 2014), included in the next section.

In the studies discussed here, econometrics is a key part of how performance is evaluated. We can discover some universal truths from the analyses by BrandScience (100% econometrics analyses), IPA Databank (many used econometrics) and The Salvation Army (econometrics).

What we learned

BrandScience: Mail ROI delivers top class results as well as having a media multiplier effect on other channels for overall ROI boost

To look at revenue ROI, we commissioned BrandScience to interrogate their client database of econometric results. They used 401 advertiser cases, of which 56 used mail and 42 door drops. (69-70% of the mail and door drop cases are from 2010 onwards).²² All of the mail/door drop cases, except for two, were multi-channel and specifically covered these sectors: telecommunications, financial services, retail, public sector, media and leisure/entertainment.

22. Royal Mail MarketReach, BrandScience, 2014

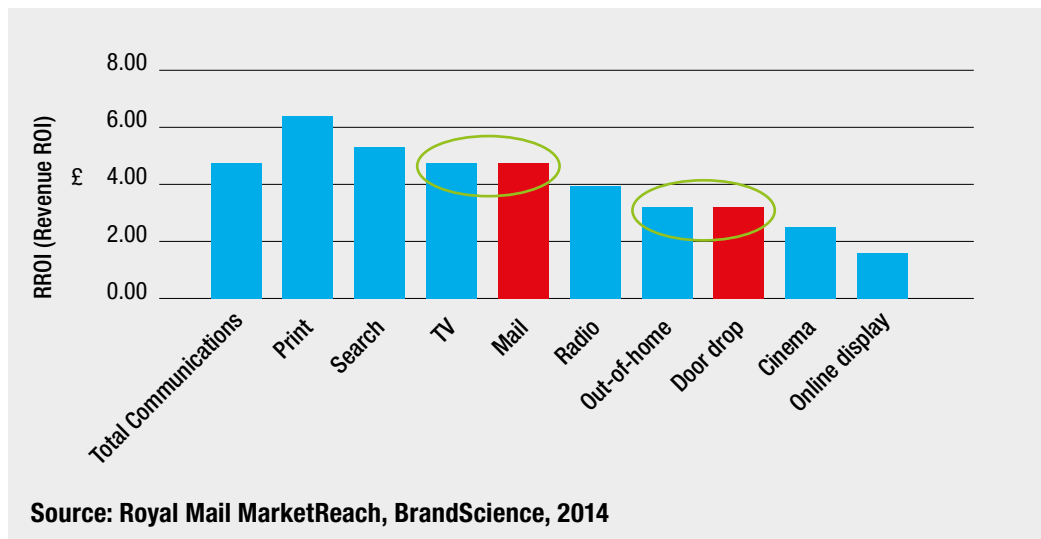
Each advertiser case covered one year of modelled data. There were over three campaigns per year on average. The ROI figures in the BrandScience analysis were calculated across a period of 3-6 months during and after each campaign. The analysis uses RROI (Revenue Return on Investment²³) which generally is referred to as ROI.

Of the 56 cases using mail we found that mail and door drops did well versus other channels, and both deserved to be included on schedules for RROI benefits alone.

PERFORMANCE OF CASES USING MAIL

Mail RROI is strong, double some of the other media in the mix.

The average RROI across the 56 cases where mail is used and measured in the BrandScience analysis.



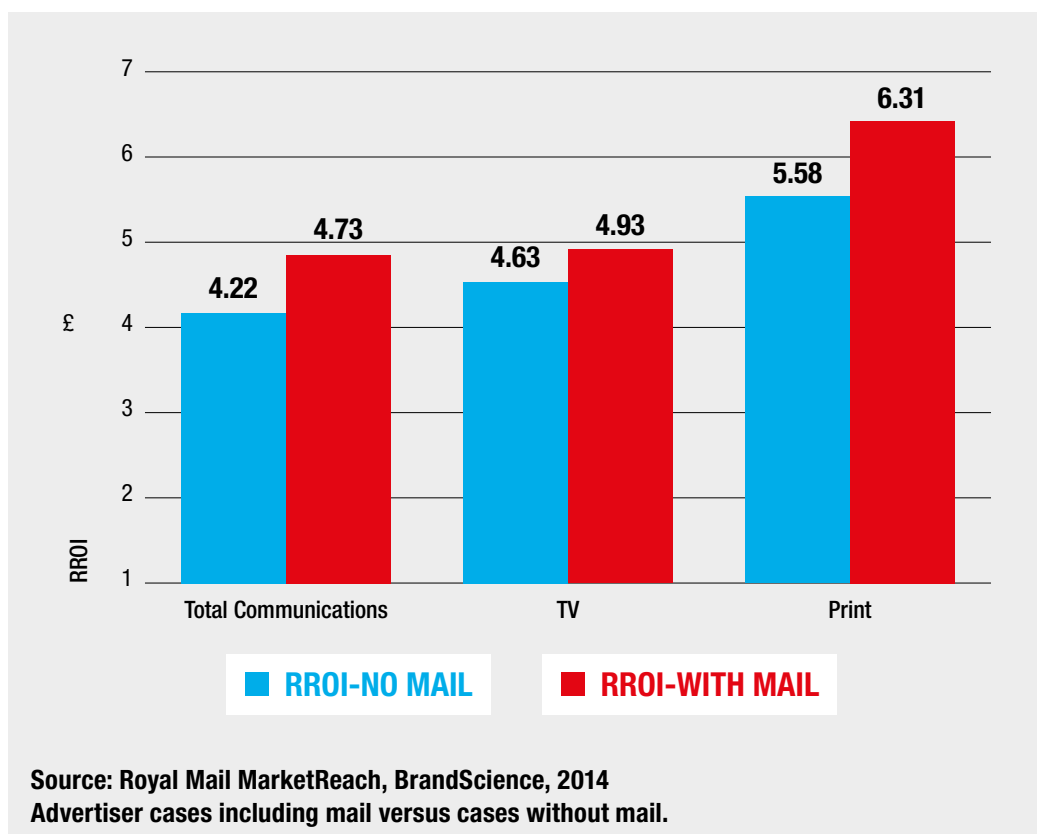
The analysis showed that mail's ROI performance is strong – broadly the same as other primary media such as TV (not even 1% apart) and above that achieved by most of the other media channels covered in the analysis.

Door drops also deliver excellent performance – around the same level as OOH (out of home/posters) and above cinema and online display advertising.

23. The definition is Revenue over a given period divided by Investment (cost), so that if revenue = cost, it delivers a break-even result of £1.00

THE BRANDSCIENCE META-ANALYSIS INDICATES MEDIA MULTIPLIER EFFECTS WHEN MAIL WAS INCLUDED ON A MULTI-MEDIA SCHEDULE

Total RROI jumped when mail was included



When mail was included in a plan, the total communications ROI jumped from £4.22 to £4.73 – a 12% increase.

The inclusion of mail showed increased ROI from campaigns using TV and print. This is in line with our neuroscience work where we saw a strong interaction (and priming effect) between mail and TV.

Including mail, however, delivers more than just ROI.

The IPA Meta-Analysis Databank 2013: Clients who included mail in multi-channel activity delivered market share growth with broadly three times more efficiency than non-mail clients

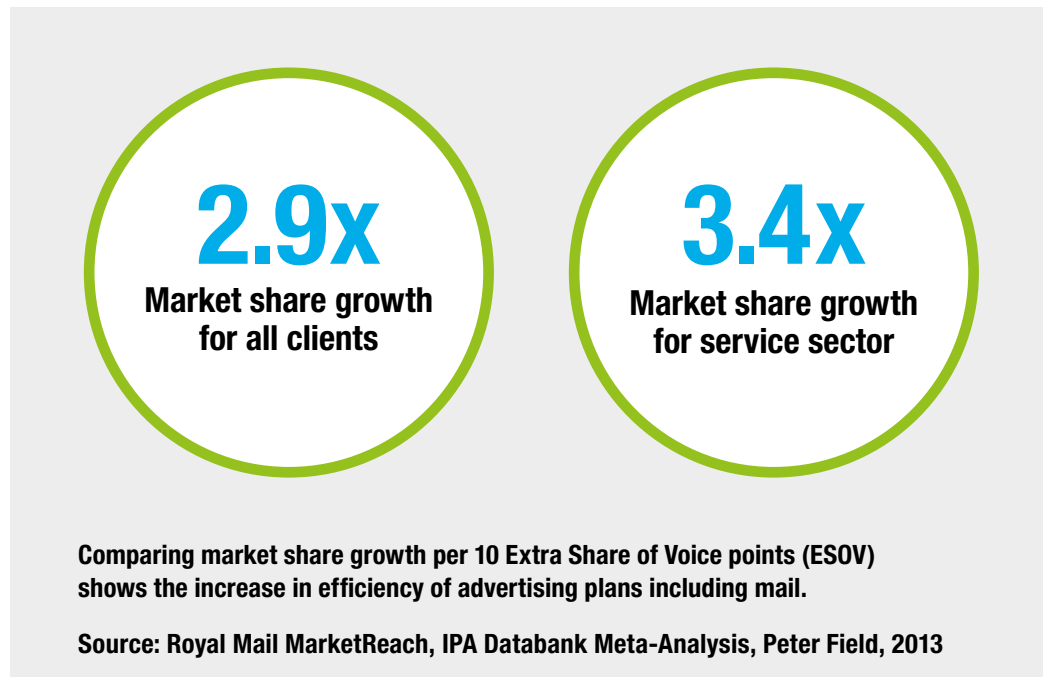
While the BrandScience analysis focussed on ROI, we also wanted to confirm that mail delivered on other commercial measures. To be considered for the IPA Effectiveness

Awards, advertisers needed to submit data on a wide variety of metrics. So we asked marketing effectiveness expert Peter Field to analyse the 416 cases within the IPA database and compare the metrics between campaigns that use mail and those that did not.

It is widely known that the impact of advertising campaigns on market share is influenced by a brand's existing market share. To accommodate this, Peter Field related growth to a widely accepted metric – Excess Share of Voice (ESOV), which relates advertising spend to a brand's current share of market.²⁴

ESOV has been widely validated as a key driver of effectiveness. If it is positive then brands have an opportunity to grow in market share. If negative, brands' market share tends to shrink. To make things equal by eliminating the effect of different budget levels, Peter looked at the rate at which market share growth increases as ESOV increases: the more strongly ESOV drives growth, the more efficient the communications.

MAIL INCLUDED IN MULTI-CHANNEL CAMPAIGNS DROVE MARKET SHARE GROWTH WITH 3x THE EFFICIENCY VS NON-MAIL ADVERTISERS



24. ESOV is defined as the percentage a brand's communications spend represents of the total category communications spend across all channels (Share of Voice – SOV) minus the percentage that a brand's revenue represents of total revenue in that market (Share of Market – SOM).

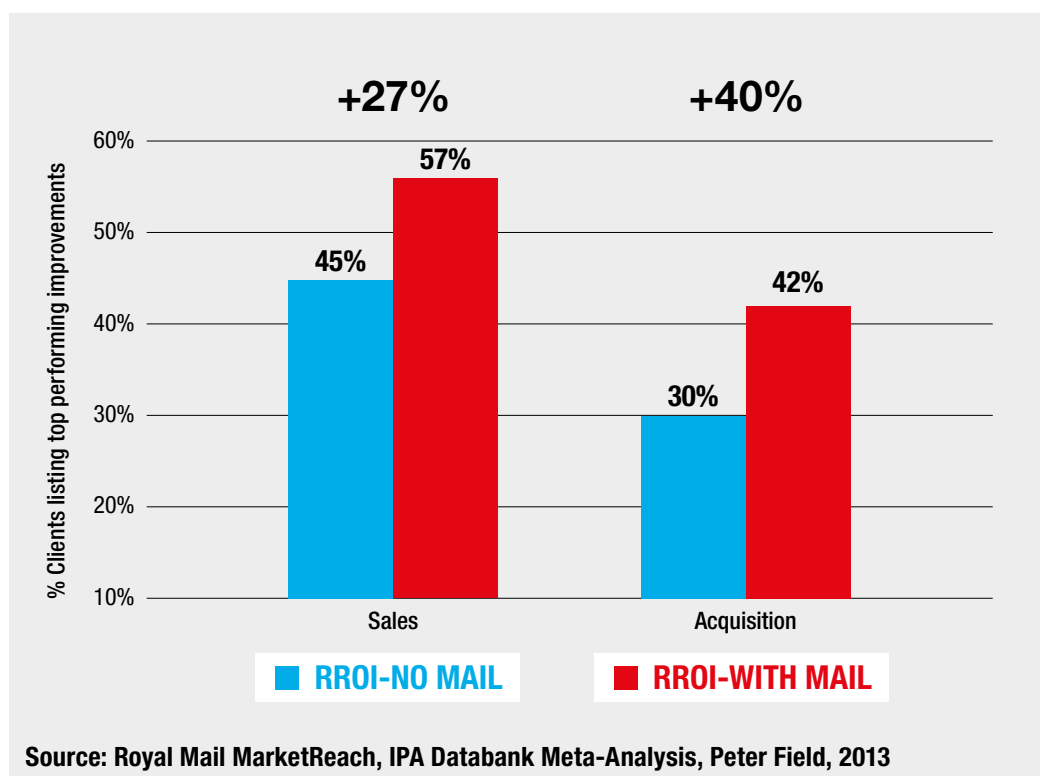
We can say that mail included in the media mix shifted share of market broadly three times more efficiently than multi-channel plans without mail. That's efficient.

To put this into equivalent terms, a brand spending the same amount of money on two campaigns would experience three times the amount of share growth from one that included mail than one that did not.

To confirm that this positive finding was not influenced by other factors, Peter looked deeper into the IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank. He identified that the campaigns including mail were almost identical to the ones without in terms of campaign duration, relative budget size, performance in winning creative awards, category dynamics (growing, static, declining) and pre-campaign market share.

Moving beyond ESOV and market share growth to look at Sales and Acquisition performance, Peter's analysis of the IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank identified that campaigns including mail were 27% more likely to deliver top-ranking sales performance and 40% more likely to deliver top-ranking acquisition levels than campaigns that didn't.

USING MAIL IN CAMPAIGNS DELIVERS HIGH SALES AND ACQUISITION PERFORMANCE



Earlier we demonstrated, using neuroscience, how mail drives long-term memory encoding and showed using both neuroscience and econometrics meta-metrics, the positive effects of using channels such as TV and mail together.

Our work with Peter Field looking at the IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank has shown the importance of ESOV in driving brand growth and the positive impact mail can have.

Large established brands have an existing ‘familiarity factor’ that can help boost communications effectiveness. They are visible in consumers’ homes, prominent across a wide range of retail outlets and easily remembered by consumers.

Our ethnography work has shown that mail can make a brand a persistent physical presence in the home. Advertising mail is kept (for 17 days on average), shared and displayed – all key attributes that help to grow and maintain familiarity. In order to better understand how mail does this, we sourced studies showing the link between successful advertising (as identified by clients’ own metrics) and the level of memory encoding.

Memory encoding has been shown to be a key indicator of overall advertising effectiveness. As part of their work with Thinkbox, Neuro-Insight also made use of the IPA Effectiveness Awards Databank, looking at the response elicited by strongly performing campaigns across nine product categories.

With a single exception of one category (chocolate), those TV campaigns performing higher than average in terms of effectiveness were also those that scored highly on the key neuroscience measures of long-term memory encoding and emotional intensity.

A similar conclusion was reached in a study carried out by a group of academics in association with Mars Food. They compared the performance of different pre-test approaches on a sample of ads with known sales differences. This showed that the greatest correlation with actual sales performance was brain response, specifically the activity of areas of the brain related to memory. In contrast, more conventional measures such as brand recall, recognition and likeability achieved low correlation to actual sales.

We performed an experiment in our own neuroscience research to understand more about switching behaviour. The subjects in the study were offered a prize draw, with the prize being a day at a spa. They were asked for their choice of spa up-front. We gave half of them a mail pack, and the other half an email, for Knighton Grange spa, which is a fictitious brand. Afterwards, we explained we had lost their choice of spa and asked them again to identify their choice. 17% of mail recipients switched their choice to Knighton Grange, but only 2% of email recipients did so.²⁵

25. Royal Mail MarketReach, Neuro-Insight, 2013

Those respondents who switched their prize choice to Knighton Grange showed considerably higher levels of engagement and long-term memory encoding towards the end of the time they spent looking at the mailer. This period is associated with browsing the brochure rather than looking at the exterior or reading the letter – this is what impacted switching behaviour.

KNIGHTON GRANGE SWITCHERS



In conclusion, mail was powerful enough to overcome the total unfamiliarity of a fictitious brand. The implication is that in markets where new customer acquisition is primarily a result of customers switching between brands, mail has a potentially significant role to play.

Royal Mail MarketReach, Mail and Digital Research: Mail delivers messages to new audiences

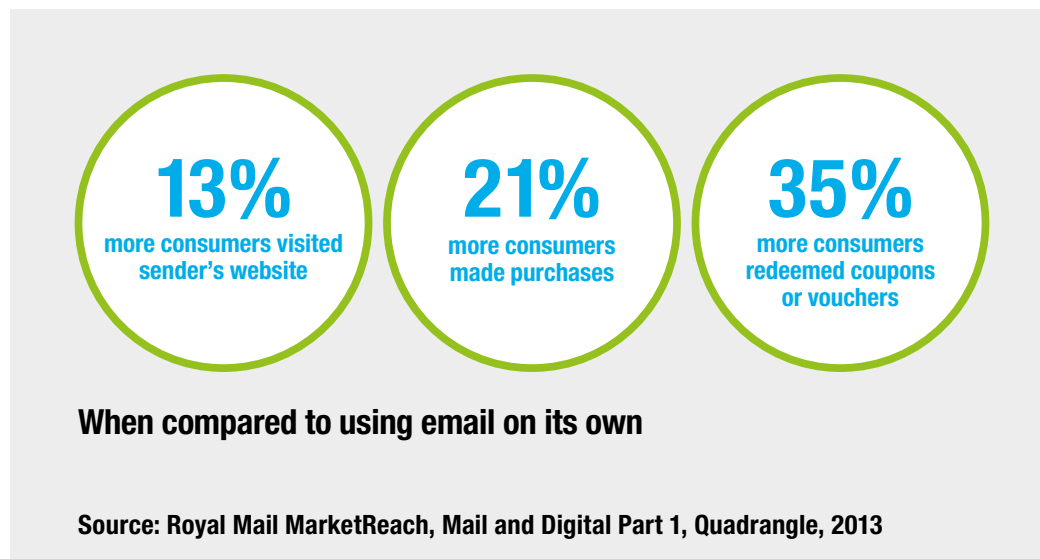
Adding mail to the mix delivers new responsive audiences. This is not just from media multiplier theory. Royal Mail MarketReach research shows us that different people like to be communicated through different channels at different points in the customer journey.

For example, in our Mail and Digital Part 1 survey, we found that 51% of people prefer companies to use a combination of mail and email.²⁶ Including mail as another direct marketing element of a campaign therefore engages a larger group of customers than if you used email alone.

Add this to the 17% who indicated that they wanted businesses to contact them by mail alone, and we have 68% of consumers looking for some communication by mail.

So it's no surprise that when mail is added to an email campaign, with a longevity and impact higher than that of email, we could identify that 13% more consumers visited the sender's website, 21% more consumers made purchases and 35% more consumers redeemed coupons or vouchers.²⁷

ADDING MAIL TO THE MIX OPENS UP NEW RESPONSIVE AUDIENCES



26. Royal Mail MarketReach, Mail and Digital Part 1, Quadrangle, 2013

27. Royal Mail MarketReach, Mail and Digital Part 1, Quadrangle, 2013

CONCLUSION

The behaviour we've seen mail generate has a measurable effect on the way people respond to brands and the value generated for clients. Mail is effective across a wide range of metrics – return on investment, efficient growth of market share and real cost of acquisition for new customers. It's a key way to open up new audiences (including amongst your current customers) that would otherwise be missed. Mail is therefore especially important to multi-media schedules. Overall, campaign ROI can be increased by sequencing mail with TV or other media to best advantage.

The incorporation of digital behaviour in consumers' lives means that new ways of measurement are increasingly important to identify and attribute the real value of mail as people respond and buy increasingly online.

**“CHARMING. PERSUASIVE.
MOTIVATING. AND FOR
ONCE I’M NOT TALKING
ABOUT MYSELF.”**

Robert Senior – WW CEO, Saatchi & Saatchi



THE SALVATION ARMY

CASE STUDY

THE SALVATION ARMY: AN AWARD-WINNING MULTI-MEDIA CASE STUDY

The Salvation Army, working with Mike Colling & Company (MC&C), increased volume in both mail (2.7x) and door drops (1.6x) over five years. By integrating mail with digital and broadcast media, and by accurately attributing results and understanding the roles each channel plays in the media mix, MC&C increased their clients net income and profitability.

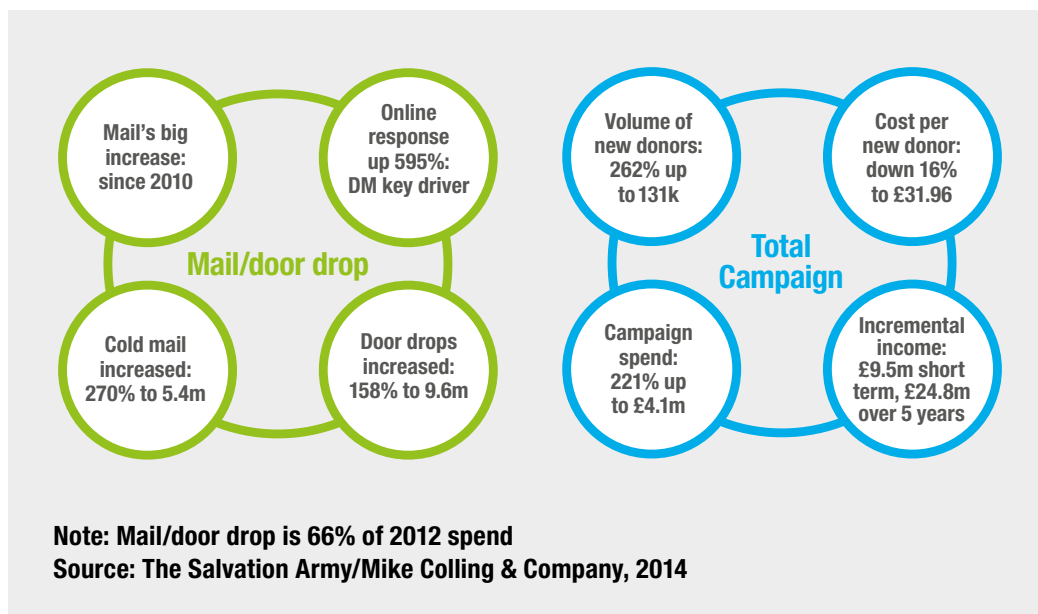
MC&C were awarded at the IPA Effectiveness Awards (Silver, 2014), to follow their DMA Award for Media Strategy (Gold, 2011).

In 2007, The Salvation Army had market-leading but declining returns on their control mix of mail, door drops, press and inserts. So in 2008, the organisation set itself a challenge: to significantly grow the volumes of new donors they recruited. As a charity they needed to do so profitably, and to ensure the volume of net income generated over five years also grew significantly.

Judged to be one of the most compelling cases entered into the IPA Effectiveness Awards, it clearly illustrates some of Royal Mail's research findings in action.

The Salvation Army: Mail/door drop integral to total campaign success in more than doubling new donors efficiently

2012 compared to 2007 base



The original campaign

From 1987 to 2007 the charity relied on a six-week burst of activity running up to Christmas to recruit its new donors. They used only print media: mail, door drops, press and inserts.

The first changes

In 2008 and 2009 they started to test a different model, adding both broadcast and digital media to their media mix. Broadcast was designed to increase the reach of the total campaign, and digital media to provide an additional response channel for donors. In both years they saw successful increases in numbers of donors recruited. In 2009 they also noticed that response from mail and door drops, which had been in decline for years, had increased.

Structured insight

By 2010 they saw a step change in online income, it had quadrupled in just four years. With just a few thousand pounds invested in search it was clear that online activity was not driving this income.

To enable these digital donations to be attributed to the correct offline channels, and to understand the relationships between the channels used, they turned to econometrics.

Once the understanding of this model had been achieved, MC&C turned to the challenge of exploiting its profitability. A planning tool was built, powered by the econometric equations; enabling The Salvation Army to forecast income and donor numbers from different investment scenarios. This tool showed mail and TV driving online response, with strong positive interactions between the two.

This is a very practical illustration of the learning from our neuroscience research that TV primes people to engage when prompted by mail and vice versa.

It also identified the true value of both mail and door drops, and gave The Salvation Army the confidence to increase investment in both mail and TV by circa £1,000,000 the following Christmas. Their total new donors and net income both reached record levels.

The Salvation Army's findings not only matched Royal Mail MarketReach research but also reinforced the learnings from the IPA Databank. The 2014 IPA Effectiveness Award case study highlights:

- 1.** The effectiveness of combining acquisition of new customers with activation of existing customers.
- 2.** The benefit of significantly increasing advertising investment, along with the continued effectiveness of TV.
- 3.** The dangers of focusing too strongly on ROI as the key metric, rather than targeting to maximise the absolute net income generated from marketing.

These are old lessons, but worth revisiting.

The paper also created surprising new learnings, specifically around the role of mail in a digital age:

- That mail can be the most effective channel in an integrated multi-channel schedule.
- That integrating mail with both broadcast and digital media enables incremental value to be realised from both new and existing customers.

In the years from 2005 to 2007, the cost of donors recruited via mail rose by 20%. Between 2008 and 2012, cost per new donor fell by 16%, whilst the number of new donors recruited grew from 50,000 to more than 136,000.

MC&C attribute this extraordinary improvement in results to the six key learnings below, the most important of which is the integration between mail, broadcast media and search.

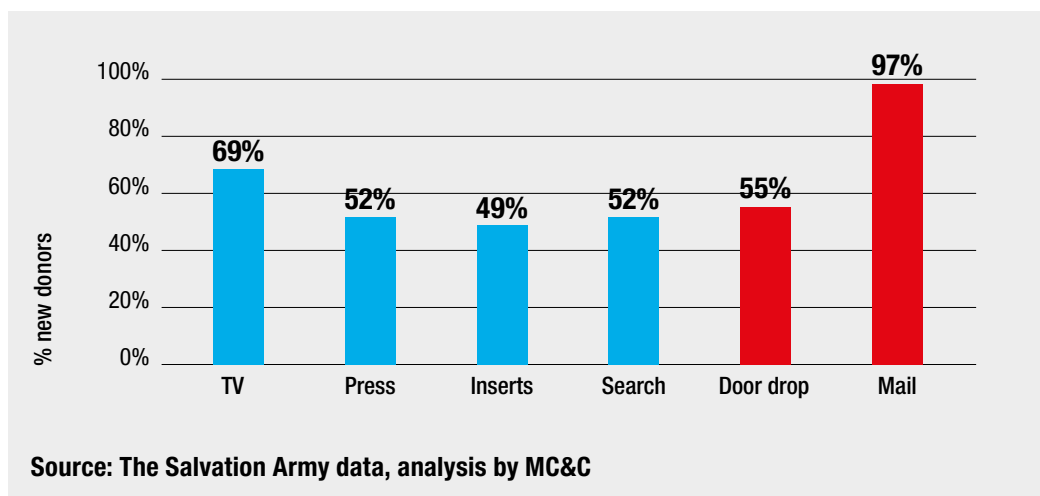
LEARNING 1: PLAN CHANNELS TOGETHER, WITH RECOGNITION OF THE ROLE EACH PLAYS IN THE MIX

TV amplifies response to mail and door drops, and all drive people online. This supports the general findings from the BrandScience research that there's a multi-media multiplier effect when including mail.

Deploy door drops to maximise effective reach and use addressed mail for precision recruitment of new donors without wastage.

DOOR DROPS FOR REACH; COLD MAIL FOR PRECISION

Door drops mop up response; addressed mail finds new donors



The chart above shows the percentage of new donors recruited by each media channel. Door drops, with a reach of 37% of UK households in 2012 were seen by both current and new donors, hence only 55% of donors recruited by the channel were new. The donors delivered by mail were almost entirely new (97%) to the organisation.

The Salvation Army found that with heavyweight TV support, overall door drop response was uplifted to a level where more of the UK could be targeted. By 2012 door drop volumes had increased by 158% compared with 2007, significantly contributing to the overall volume gains in new donors and income.

LEARNING 2: ACCURATE AND EFFECTIVE MEASUREMENT IS REQUIRED TO UNDERSTAND THE VALUE OF MAIL

In The Salvation Army's findings; mail, particularly mail to their current donors, was a key contributor to the majority of their online income. Even donors in their sixties chose to give online rather than by post or telephone.

If response had been measured by simple linear attribution (especially by last click attribution), £900,000 of The Salvation Army's income in 2012 would have been allocated to digital rather than offline channels. The investment in offline media, under pressure in 2008, would not have grown without offline to online attribution, and The Salvation Army would not have seen the rise in their income.

Accurate attribution is particularly important for mail. Mail is kept in the house for long periods, and consequently is responded to over a longer period than many other channels.

LEARNING 3: CHOOSE MEASUREMENT KPIS CAREFULLY

KPIs determine your channel mix

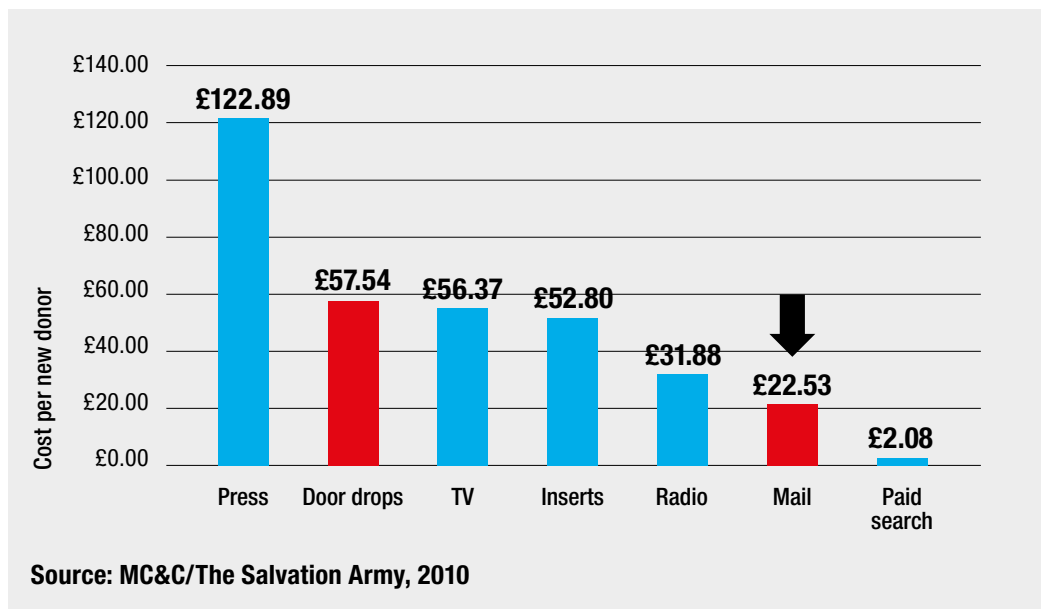
If The Salvation Army had allocated budget purely by year one ROI, they might have reconsidered using mail. Mail can struggle to perform strongly in the short term due to its high cost per contact compared with other channels. The adult cost per thousand of mail for The Salvation Army was nine times more expensive than TV.

What drove success here was the alignment of measurement KPIs with objectives. The primary objective for The Salvation Army was the recruitment of new donors. These are the lifeblood of any charity, as they can be the source of many years future income.

Mail performed poorly on year one ROI due to high costs per contact, but was the most efficient generator, and the largest volume source of net new donors. The individual level targeting inherent in the channel meant 97% of new donors recruited by mail were new to the organisation, compared with an average of 50% from other channels.

As a result, mail gave the best cost per new acquisition of all channels apart from paid search (brand and advertising terms only, no generic search). Other channels generated income from current donors as well as from new ones; an expensive way of achieving this.

COST PER NEW DONOR BY CHANNEL



And KPIs determine your total investment levels

Had The Salvation Army allocated budget based purely on year one ROI then they might not have created the volume of growth they enjoyed over five years.

MC&C notes that they had to sacrifice some short-term ROI over time (particularly in regard to TV) in order to dramatically increase the new donor base and achieve greater net growth in income. They reference IPA Databank work and Tim Ambler

of London Business School, who warn of relying on ROI, since it can be increased simply by decreasing spend, which may well not be in the interest of driving growth. They note that ROI always needs to be reviewed in the context of absolute levels of marketing payback, as demonstrated in this case.

The four KPIs set, agreed and measured were:

1. Volume of new donors (not just donors who were prompted to give again by other channels).
2. Value of each new donor over the next five years (this varies by channel and other advertisers might use net income over a five year period).
3. Cost per new donor recruited.
4. Year one ROI (targets set).

The chart below shows the result of this clarity of objectives and measurement in mail over five years.

VOLUME GROWTH IN MAIL DROVE HIGHER NET INCOME



It's worth noting that these changes were developed across five years using tried and tested direct marketing techniques. Changes were made within a controlled test matrix, allowing a radical increase in marketing spend to be delivered with minimal risk for a conservative organisation.

LEARNING 4: TAILOR THE CREATIVE TO THE INDIVIDUAL

Not all donors are equal, either equally wealthy or equally prepared to give at Christmas.

The Salvation Army deployed different messages to different groups: both to new donors and to donors who have supported them for many years. One element of the messaging strategy is the donation prompt, or how much they ask people to give them.

A simple example of this is shown below. If they ask for too much from donors who give small amounts, donors tend not to give. Equally if they ask for too little from people who will give more then an opportunity is wasted. So they ask from each group an amount according to both their means and their behaviour.

The results show:

- The higher value group were asked to give between £63-£168. This group achieved an average gift of £164.
- The lower value group were asked to give between £9-£28. This group achieved an average gift of £19.
- In both cases both volume and value of response was maximised.



LEARNING 5: DON'T SAY THE SAME THING OVER AND OVER AGAIN. IF YOU REPEAT MAIL THEN CONTINUE THE STORY

The Salvation Army mailed two packs to current donors at Christmas within three weeks. By deploying a different creative, and not merely repeating the first letter, the second pack generated an additional 40% response.



LEARNING 6: UNDERSTAND HOW CONSUMERS BEHAVE WITH MAIL

Royal Mail's ethnographic research has shown how mail is opened, read, shared and displayed within the home.

The Salvation Army showed genuine understanding of these principles in their award winning work.²⁸ The pack had a headline on the outer to ensure it was opened. The letters had copy with real depth to engage existing and potential donors. Strong photography allowed the mail to act like posters within a household, creating a mantelpiece reminder to drive response over time.

SUMMARY

Mail has created remarkable incremental value for The Salvation Army

"Mail, addressed and unaddressed, forms the absolute backbone of The Salvation Army's direct marketing fundraising operations."

"It is the medium which quite literally changes lives by enabling us to raise millions of pounds in donations to fund our community and social work."

"Over the last five years, we have diversified and expanded our appeals and acquisition programme as new media open up."

"The ways in which people respond have changed too, but mail is still our anchor medium to put The Salvation Army visibly on the doormat of many millions of homes each year."

Julius Wolff-Ingham, Head of Marketing and Fundraising, The Salvation Army

And established itself as a key player in the post-digital media world

"This case study reminds us of the role for mail in a modern media world. Like that of Mark Twain, its death has been prematurely reported. Mail, both addressed and unaddressed, has the unique capacity to generate more engagement, response and income per thousand from consumers exposed to it than any other medium. In these days of attention scarcity that's a huge value to advertisers. When properly integrated with broadcast and digital media its benefits are amplified."

Source: The Salvation Army IPA Effectiveness Award entry, MC&C (Silver, 2014)

28. DMA Bronze Winner, 2012 Best use of Direct Mail, WPN Chameleon, 2012

CONCLUSIONS

In a world that is changing so profoundly, business leaders and their marketing agencies are grappling with two key questions:

- How is digital technology changing the way consumers are buying my product or service?
- What does this mean for the effectiveness of the media I use?

After 18 months of research and analysis Royal Mail MarketReach is able to show in unprecedented depth and detail how mail is used by consumers, what the effectiveness of mail is and what value it can create as part of the media mix.

More importantly, we now understand why mail works the way it does. So brands not only have the confidence to use or continue to use mail, but we can also equip them with new insights into how to use it.

Our research confirms that mail delivers a strong ROI, similar in magnitude to TV. However, The Salvation Army case study also demonstrates the limitations of using ROI as the primary or only KPI and the risk this creates of incorrectly allocating marketing investment. We have also highlighted the importance of offline to online attribution, not just simple linear models such as last click. And we have demonstrated the power of the media multiplier effect.

Looking at core measures of business value, we can see the positive and highly efficient impact of mail on market share growth, sales, acquisition performance and net income.

We can further link this performance to the ability of mail to engage new audiences, and to promote specific behaviours such as brand switching.

THE BIG PICTURE

Integrating mail with broadcast and digital media enhances incremental value from both new and existing customers. As good as this is to see, it's even better to see and understand the details that lie behind it.

From the moment it enters the home mail has an impact, not just on the individual but on the whole household. Thanks to the way it is displayed and shared, people give mail its own time and space. They have incorporated mail and reading mail into their daily routines. And because mail gives brands the opportunity to enjoy an extended life in the home, it can be a creative showcase to promote a brand's values that will be assured of multiple opportunities to be seen.

The physical nature of mail has always been one of its defining features, but as revealed by our research, we can now appreciate the benefits this physicality creates for brands. Neuroscience tests show the brain responds with greater emotional intensity to mail. They also show the advantages it has over both TV and email for long-term memory encoding. At a time when so many communications have migrated to the screen, the value of touch has perhaps never been greater.

Consumers are receiving even more messages, even more often, so mail's ability to give the brain a faster way to process information is another reason why they prefer it. It also explains why people are far more influenced by mail than they actually say they are.

Above all, when marketing budgets need to achieve more for less, the ability of a single piece of mail to have an enduring effect, to extend the brand reach, is a significant finding. This endurance occurs in our homes, hearts and heads.

The conclusion is that mail can and should be used to deliver against a much wider range of marketing objectives, including consideration and preference, not just direct response. Digital has changed a great many things, including many of our behaviours, but it hasn't changed who we are or what we value. In a world of change, mail may just be the medium whose strengths have never been greater, nor more needed.

APPENDIX

Details of the different research programmes

Our aim with this project was to use new, market-leading approaches to media research to tell a powerful new story about mail. We therefore looked at some of the most recently developed research methodologies and adapted them to the unique nature of the medium.

Ethnography – consumers in their natural habitat

Ethnography encompasses a variety of research methodologies that are designed to remove the active researcher from the equation, and observe individuals behaving as closely as possible to the way they normally would. It has been effectively used by, for example, Thinkbox, to catch consumers in the act of singing along to TV adverts.

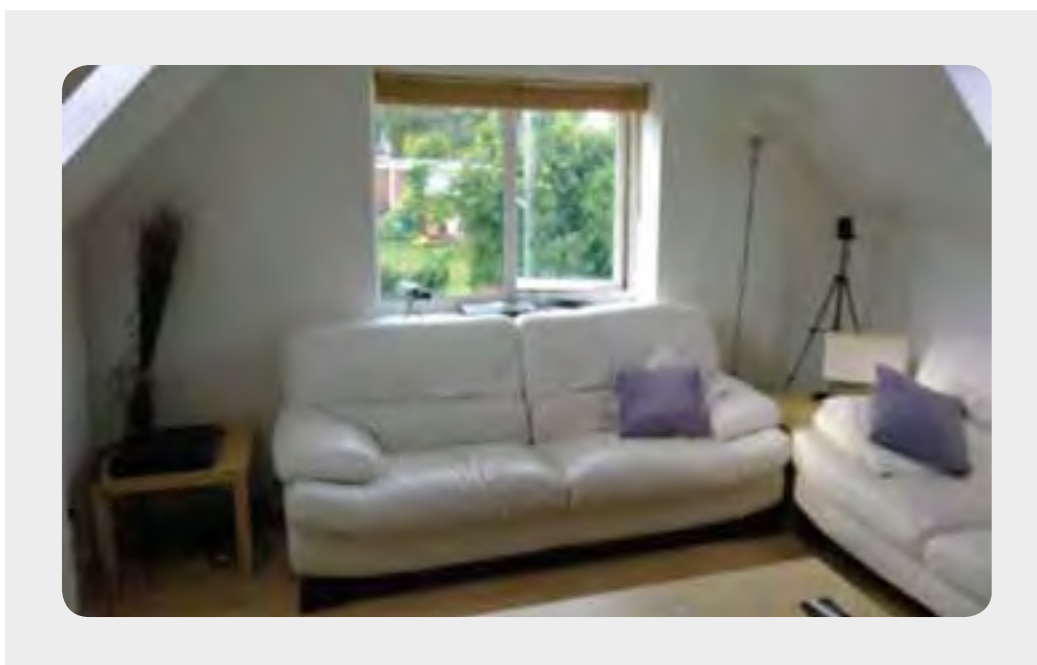
In this case, our research agency used a combination of ethnography and more traditional qualitative methods to observe behaviour around mail in 12 households in Leeds and London. We covered as wide a range of life-stages as possible, looking at three younger households without children, three young families, three older families and three retired couples. In all cases the basic approach was similar:

- Participants were given a specially designed welcome pack entitled 'Media Moments', which explained that the project was about analysing how they interacted with media. It did not specifically mention mail. They were asked a set of screener questions intended to help us understand their attitudes to media in general.
- At the beginning of the project, researchers were embedded for a few hours with each household, observing a morning and an evening routine.
- Participants then had CCTV cameras set up in their main media room – typically where the TV was. These were motion-triggered, and picked up over 800 hours of footage.

- After around a week of filming, the footage was collated, examined and edited to find moments when consumers were interacting with mail and other media.
- Finally, our researchers returned and conducted a more traditional qualitative depth interview. At this point the true subject of the research was revealed. Our participants were shown some of the footage we had taken of their behaviour around mail and we investigated their thoughts about what they were doing and why.

A typical CCTV camera set up in a participant's home

Motion sensitive cameras are mounted on the tripod in the back right corner, on the windowsill and on the coffee table.



Quantitative research – confirming the ethnography story

Via the ethnographic study we uncovered a wide range of behaviour around mail, some of which was quite surprising. To confirm that these were genuinely representative we investigated them with a UK-representative quantitative survey of 1,129 individuals from an online panel.

One of the challenges we faced was that participants' interaction with mail is mostly subconscious, i.e. most of it is not consciously recalled. To get around this, the survey asked people to refer to the mail they actually had in their homes on the day of responding, asking them what they had done, rather than what they would do.

Neuroscience – a look inside the brain

Our neuroscience research was designed to investigate the findings that mail should be having a strong and direct impact on brain activity, much of which could be subconscious.

Neuroscience has been used in a number of ways to measure marketing effectiveness. In this case we used the Steady State Topography (SST) methodology pioneered by Australian research company Neuro-Insight.

SST requires participants to wear a light headset that transmits a signal to their brain and measures response times. It measures how activated various areas of the brain are – the quicker the response time, the higher the activation.



SST tracks a number of measures, but the three most strongly related to the immediate and pre-rational processing of stimuli that we wanted to measure were:

Engagement

The extent to which the participant finds stimulus to be personally relevant to them.

Emotional intensity

How strongly the participant feels about the stimulus. This can be a positive or negative sensation, either of which can create a positive commercial outcome (insurance advertising, for example, can create a strong sense of worry and a need for security).

Long-term memory encoding

The extent to which the brain is storing the information it's getting from the stimulus for later use. A high score here doesn't necessarily mean that the stimulus is actively retained in memory, but similar subsequent stimuli are likely to trigger stronger recall.

In previous studies, all three of these measures have proven to lead directly to commercially important outcomes such as a change in attitude to brands and/or purchasing behaviour.

Although the use of SST to measure brain activity is well established in academic circles since its discovery nearly 25 years ago,²⁹ its use in market research is relatively new, and there are a number of potential pitfalls that risk compromising the results.

Our methodology was therefore designed to ensure that results are real and that they reflect the brain's actual responses to media:

- Statistical error is possible, as the raw readings of brain response can vary quite widely. We therefore chose a large sample of 163 participants and took average readings across the whole time individuals were exposed to stimuli. While this approach masks some time-based effects (e.g. peaks in response to particular scenes in TV advertising), it ensures that measures are robust.
- Pre-existing bias towards the subject being tested will have a strong impact on how participants respond unconsciously to stimuli. We therefore screened participants to make sure they had neither unduly negative nor unduly positive attitudes to mail.

29. Silberstein, R. B., Schier, M. A., Pipingas, A., Ciorciari, J., Wood, S. R. and Simpson D. G. (1990) Steady state visually evoked potential topography associated with a visual vigilance task. *Brain Topography* 3: 337-347

- To avoid priming participants, the screener questionnaire used included questions covering attitudes to all media. Participants were not made aware that Royal Mail was involved, or that advertising mail was the specific subject of the experiment, until after research was completed.

Given the requirement for specialised measurement apparatus, it was important to recreate the natural settings in which media are generally consumed. We took the following steps to ensure that we replicated these settings as closely as possible:

- Research was carried out in a home setting, using researchers' homes in Leeds and Croydon.
- Participants were assessed in small groups of four rather than in large gatherings as part of a 'Hall Test'.
- The stimulus material included mail, TV and email messages from clients representing several different product categories.
- Participants were asked to bring that day's mail delivery from their homes. Specific stimuli were mixed into these and they were then asked to deal with the resulting mail in the way they normally would. They were not directed to open or look at particular items. While this did mean that some participants did not engage with all of the stimuli provided, open and read rates were sufficient to maintain a statistically robust measure of response.
- TV stimulus was transmitted as part of a commercial break in a popular light entertainment programme (You've Been Framed) of a kind commonly used to baseline TV responses in SST research.
- Email stimulus was integrated into normal browsing behaviour. Participants were asked to browse the web as they normally would and then check their emails. Stimuli were sent directly to them during the experiment.

Tactility – understanding the meaning of physicality

Mail's physicality is one of the things that make it unique. However, few studies have been conducted to understand what that means or how advertisers can make it work for them. To do this, we gave participants mail stimuli that contained the same information and offers, only they were presented in different formats.

We had to be sure that we were only looking at the effects of tactility and not existing brand perceptions, so we invented five new brands and created a mail campaign for each one. Each campaign was printed in five separate versions with an increasing investment in tactile production effects. These included heavier paper, foil blocking and embossing and the use of differently textured elements in the item.

TACTILITY STIMULI EXAMPLES – INVESTMENT IN PRODUCTION VALUES INCREASE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT



Participants were asked to discuss their reactions and likely responses to the item. We also conducted some neuroscience measurements, this time focussing on the overall amount of cognitive effort the participant had to make when dealing with the mail.

Science Scan – understanding the underlying theory

To help us confirm that our results fitted with the bigger picture about how people respond to both advertising messages and physical printed media, we asked behavioural marketing specialists Decode to conduct a literature review, which involved going through the published research in peer-reviewed scientific journals that related to this subject. They looked at 1000+ papers.

This was collated into our Science Scan, an extensive document detailing the outcomes of dozens of rigorous and professional studies into the effects of tactility and physicality on the effectiveness of messages and their influence on mood.

BrandScience – econometric analysis

BrandScience are campaign analysts for Omnicom Media Group and other clients. They specialise in Econometrics, in which statistical analysis is performed to isolate the contribution of different factors, including media spend, to overall sales performance over time. In August 2014 we asked them to perform a meta-analysis of advertiser econometric models in their results vault – a record of data from thousands of campaigns stretching back to 2001, to look at how mail has performed against other media types.

For the analysis they looked at Revenue ROI (RROI – but generally referred to as ROI) performance across nine media types – including mail and door drops. They used 401 advertiser cases, of which 56 used mail and 42 door drops. (69-70% of the mail and door drop cases are from 2010 onwards.) All of the mail/door drop cases, except for two, were multi-channel and specifically covered these categories: telecommunications, financial services, retail, public sector, media and leisure/entertainment.

Each advertiser case covered one year of modelled data and, on average, covered three campaigns. The RROI figures in the analysis were calculated across a period of 3-6 months during and after each campaign.

IPA Databank analytics – confirming commercial outcomes

We wanted to generate a fresh set of figures to confirm that mail delivers great ROI, particularly when used alongside other media.

Working with Peter Field, we looked at the IPA's campaign effectiveness awards database. The awards are given to campaigns that succeeded across a number of

key metrics. Correct measurement and attribution is therefore a key part of the data the IPA have on these campaigns.

The aim was to compare the outcomes of campaigns using mail with campaigns that did not, looking at key marketing metrics – response, sales, ROI and share of market.

Mail and Digital – understanding the new relationship

In 2007 Royal Mail MarketReach ran a project specifically to look at how a developing digital marketing industry was affecting the way consumers thought of mail advertising. We wanted to understand the extent to which mail and digital media overlapped in consumer minds, and the extent to which they could work together. So we asked a panel of UK consumers to tell us.

Since then, the digital landscape has matured and changed considerably, and not least in the rise of mobile platforms. We have therefore repeated this study, again with a UK-representative panel, to understand how that has influenced results. In this case we conducted two separate waves of research, Mail and Digital Parts 1 and 2.

The first part focussed on the interaction between mail and email and consisted of 12 qualitative interviews. The results from the interviews fed into the design of a quantitative survey that focussed on consumer preferences for mail or email depending on communication type, as well as their perception of the two media. An online panel of 1,000 UK consumers was used.

The second part looked at a wider range of digital media. To gain context for this, 30 in-depth telephone interviews were conducted with large advertisers to understand how they viewed the role of mail in the digital landscape. We then conducted six focus groups to understand consumers postal and digital lives, before undertaking a survey with an online panel of 2,375 UK consumers.

Values: The value to consumers drives the value to businesses (V2C drives V2B)

Having seen that consumers do indeed value mail as part of the communications mix, we wanted to discover exactly what it was that made good mail so appealing, and the effect that sending well-designed, well-targeted communications would have on them.

To understand this in detail, we designed a multi-stage research project that asked people to take note of not just the mail they received, but also the mail that they found particularly useful. We also asked them to reflect on what might have caused them to react positively to it.

- We began by running six focus groups, discussing current attitudes to mail and consumers' behaviour around it in great detail.
- We then recruited individuals to a qualitative study where they were asked to keep a diary of the mail they received, paying special attention to the items they'd found particularly useful.
- This led to a series of general hypotheses about what was important to people in terms of the mail they got from companies. We tested these hypotheses quantitatively using an online panel of 2,000 individuals.
- With a better understanding of consumers' thoughts on mail, we engaged in a further quantitative survey designed specifically around the results of the work to date. This time, we expanded the panel size to 3,000 so that we could ask questions about mail from specific commercial sectors (Utilities/Telecoms, Government/Health, Financial Services, Retail, Travel & Tourism and Charities). In all cases, respondents were asked to identify and describe a recent piece of mail they had received from that specific sector, which they felt particularly positive about. Subsequent questions asked them to consider why this might have been and what kind of reaction mail produced.

**“SOMETIMES IT IS A GOOD
IDEA TO LEAD CLIENTS
UP THE GARDEN PATH.”**

Nik Roope – Founder, Poke



THANK YOU

The first conversations that led to the research from which this report is drawn happened around Christmas 2012. Between then and now many people have helped create and shape the work and our thinking, offered support, opinions, criticism or encouragement. All were useful.

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Nigel Sharrocks	

SOURCES

1. IPA Touchpoints 5, 2014

Time diary activity – all recording ‘looking at post’ as primary activity at a particular point in time.

Base: all respondents (51,366)

2. Royal Mail MarketReach, Ethnographic Quant, Trinity McQueen, 2014

Question asked: On average, how old are the items currently in that place?

Base: all with advertising mail items (169), unaddressed mail items (227), or bills/statements (496)

3. TGI Kantar Media, 2014

Question asked: Thinking about addressed mail, which of the following types have you seen/read, kept (for referral at a later date) or used (e.g. vouchers, useful reference) in the past 4 weeks?

Base: all respondents (12,398)

4. Royal Mail MarketReach, Values: V2C Drives V2B, Quadrangle, 2014

Question asked: And what did you do as a result of getting this mail from [SELECTED BRAND]?

Base: all respondents (3,000), all selecting mail from finance brands (560), all selecting mail from tourism brands (430)

5. IPA Touchpoints 5, 2014

Question asked: Here is a list of things people have said about mail. Please indicate the extent to which you agree/disagree with each – ‘There’s a specific place in the house where we keep catalogues and brochures/there’s a specific place in the house where we keep letters with vouchers and offers for later use’.

Base: all respondents (51,366)

6. Royal Mail MarketReach, Ethnographic Quant, Trinity McQueen, 2014

Question asked: What did you do with (ITEM)? If you don't have the items with you, think back to the most recent delivery, and see if you can recall: What day was it? What time did it arrive? Where were you when you looked through it? Being able to place yourself back to the time of the delivery will help you answer more accurately.

Base: all respondents (1,129)

7. IPA Touchpoints 5, 2014

Questions asked: Direct Marketing is marketing or advertising messages which are communicated to people on a personal basis through mail, email, a telephone call or an SMS message. For each of these ways of communicating advertising messages with you, please indicate which of the following descriptions apply (welcome/memorable).

Here are some statements people have made about advertising mail. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree – 'I trust the advertising mail I receive through my door'.

Which of the following types of information have been helpful to you in making each of the following types of purchase in the last 12 months – changing a service provider.

Base: 15 – 34 year olds (15,937)

8. Royal Mail MarketReach, Mail and Digital Part 2, Quadrangle, 2013

Question asked: Does the following apply to you: I look forward to finding out what's in today's post?

Base: 18 – 24 year olds (313)

9. Royal Mail MarketReach, Media Moments, Trinity McQueen, 2013

CCTV observations.

10. The Reading Brain in the Digital Age – The Science of Paper vs Screens – Scientific American, April 2013

11. Royal Mail MarketReach, Ethnographic Quant, Trinity McQueen, 2014

Question asked: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (I prefer to read on paper).

Base: all respondents (1,129)

12. Royal Mail MarketReach, Ethnographic Quant, Trinity McQueen, 2014

Question asked: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [I tend to ignore advertising sent by post] What did you do with (ITEM)? If you don't have the items with you, think back to the most recent delivery, and see if you can recall: What day was it? What time did it arrive? Where were you when you looked through it? Being able to place yourself back to the time of the delivery will help you answer more accurately.

Base: all respondents (1,129)

13. Royal Mail, Roamler, 2011

Photographic observations.

14. IPA Touchpoints 5, 2014

Question asked: Here are some statements people have made about advertising mail, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree: 'The quality of printing and material in a piece of mail tells me something about the organisation that sent it'.

Base: all respondents (51,366)

15. Royal Mail MarketReach, Neuro-Insight, 2013

16. Royal Mail MarketReach, Values: V2C Drives V2B, Quadrangle, 2014

Question asked: And how did this mail from [SELECTED BRAND] make you feel when you received it?

Base: all respondents (3,000)

17. Ernst – 'Learning to Integrate Arbitrary Signals from Vision and Touch', Journal of Vision, 2007

18. Royal Mail MarketReach, Tactility, Trinity McQueen, 2013

19. http://www.psychwiki.com/wiki/Cognitive_Miser

20. TGI Kantar Media, 2014

Question asked: Thinking about addressed mail, which of the following types have you seen/read, kept (for referral at a later date) or used (e.g. vouchers, useful reference) in the past 4 weeks?

Base: all respondents (12,398)

21. Royal Mail MarketReach, Values: V2C Drives V2B, Quadrangle, 2014

Question asked: And what did this mail from [SELECTED BRAND] make you think? – it kept their products and services top of mind.

Base: all respondents (3,000)

22. Royal Mail MarketReach, BrandScience, 2014

23. The definition is Revenue over a given period divided by Investment (cost), so that if revenue = cost, it delivers a break-even result of £1.00

24. ESOV is defined as the percentage a brand's communications advertising spend represents of the total category communications spend across all channels adspend (Share of Voice – SOV) minus the percentage that a brand's revenue represents of total revenue in that market (Share of Market – SOM).

25. Royal Mail MarketReach, Neuro-Insight, 2013

26. Royal Mail MarketReach, Mail and Digital Part 1, Quadrangle, 2013

Question asked: Overall, thinking generally about the communications you receive, would you say you prefer to be contacted by post, email or a combination of both?

Base: all respondents (1,000)

27. Royal Mail MarketReach, Mail and Digital Part 1, Quadrangle, 2013

Question asked: In the last 6 months, have you taken any of the following action in response to the post/email you have received?

Base: all respondents (1,000)

28. DMA Bronze Winner, Best use of Direct Mail, WPN Chameleon, 2012

29. Silberstein, R. B., Schier, M. A., Pipingas, A., Giorciari, J., Wood, S. R. and Simpson D. G. (1990) Steady state visually evoked potential topography associated with a visual vigilance task. Brain Topography 3: 337-347



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