Google

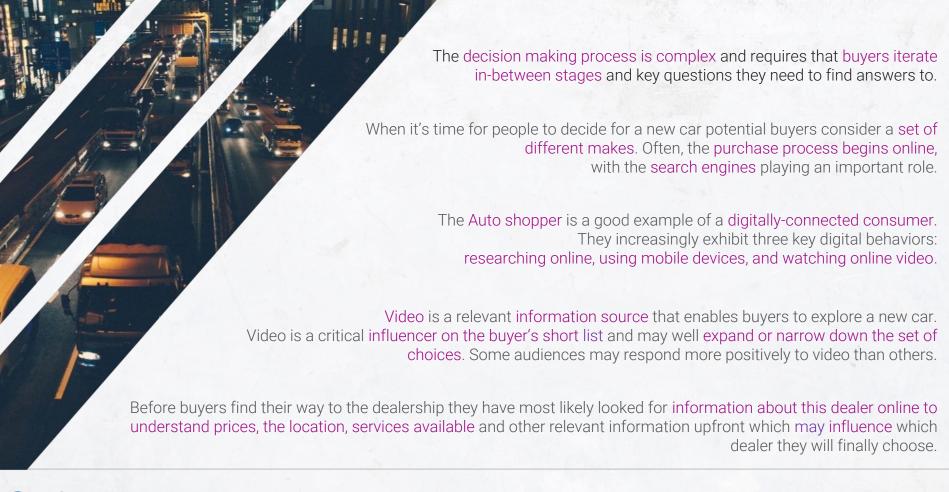
THE DRIVE TO DECIDE

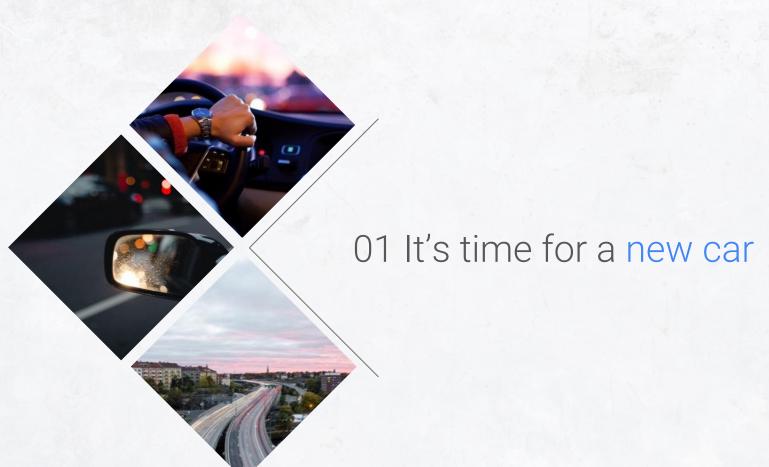
Italy. 2017.



Follow the Route.

- It's time for a new car
- The Modern Auto Shopper
- Online Video
- From Digital to the Dealership







14%

Completely undecided

58%

Somewhat undecided

Many buyers are **not clearly decided** about the brand or model when they start researching for a new car

This is an **excellent opportunity for brands** to connect with potential buyers and offer relevant information and guidance.

THAT MEANS THAT THE CONSUMER JOURNEY OPENS UP OPPORTUNITIES TO INFLUENCE BUYERS

But let's step back for a moment and focus on the beginning – why do people buy a new car?



One change can bring about another...

Lifestyle needs can trigger buyers to decide that it's time for something new

18%

Financial situation improved



New or changed job



Growing family



Children became eligible to drive

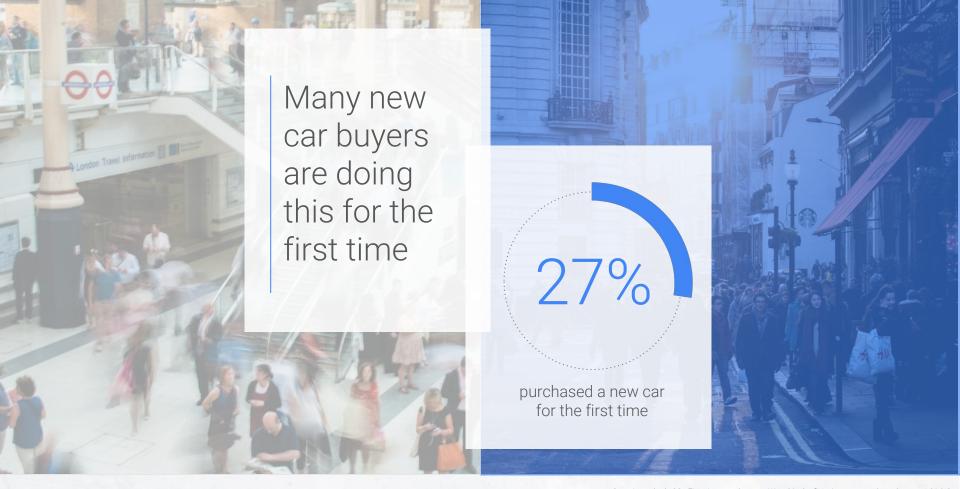
Trigger to buy a new car

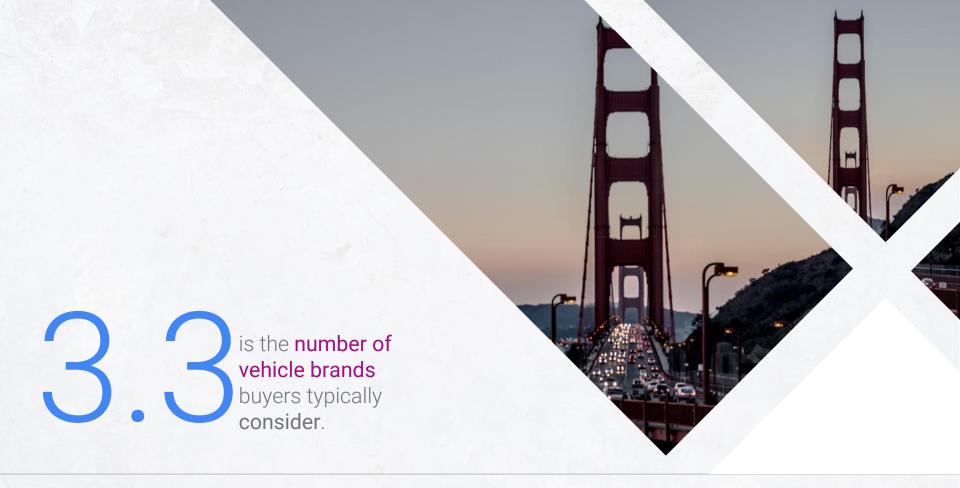


5%

Moved to a new place







New car buyers have many options so it is critical to be there throughout the research process in order to get a spot on the short list

number of brands considered

3.3

New car buyers

3.6
Undecided buyers

2.1
Decided buyers

Some buyers will even change their minds during their journey



21% began the process with one car in mind, but bought something different

The 'inner circle' heavily influences the purchase decision



Customization is important – which is also shown by the use of car configurators



use a car configurator



assess customization as extremely or very important

Search engines are a key influencer

Among those who were influenced by media





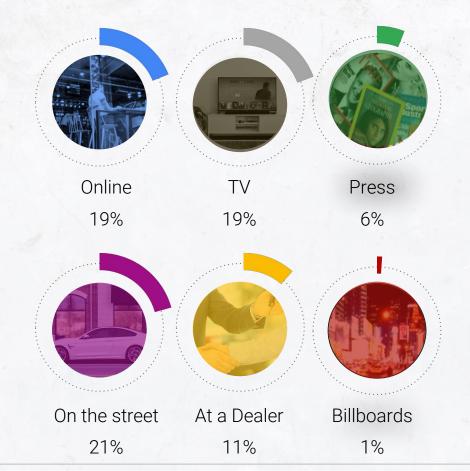
buyers who were influenced by media ¹



53% began their research ONLINE



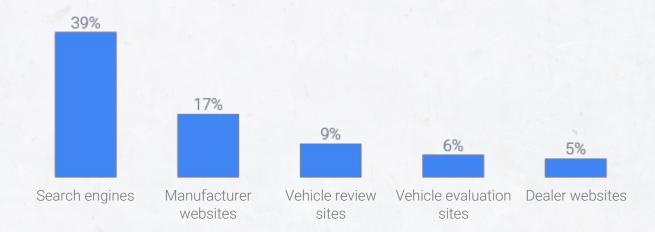
The share of new car buyers who discover their new car online equals the share on TV





Search is where research begins

If people started to research online, they started their online research with ...

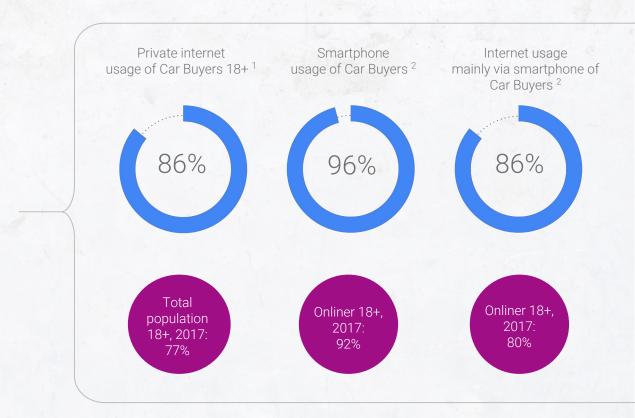






Car buyers are digitally savvy and connected. They use 3.7 connected devices on average

Onliner 18+, 2017: 3.2



65% of smartphone users researched for their new car on their smartphone (first time buyers 87%)





65% of new car buyers collect all needed information within 2 months, from start to final purchase

Sometimes it does not take a test drive to make a decision



Micro moments are non-linear and occur spontaneously



of new car buyers researched on their smartphone for their new car while watching TV

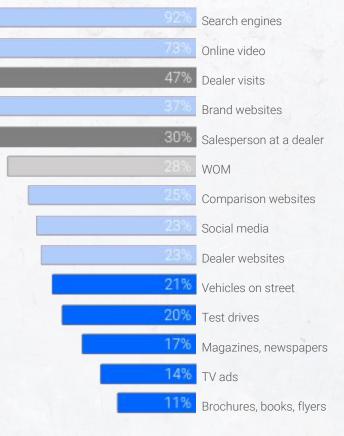


of new car buyers researched on their smartphone after seeing something interesting



of new car buyers researched on their smartphone while waiting 35%

of buyers used more than 10 different touch points (online and offline) to research for their new car



Online touch poin

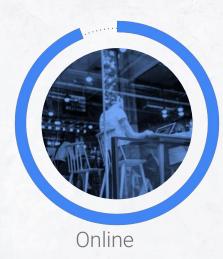
Offline touch poir

Research In-person (dealer)

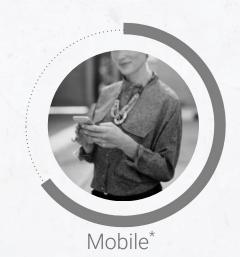
Research In-person (WOM)



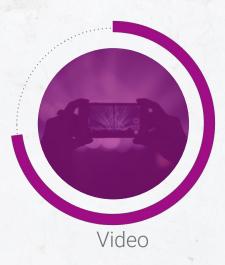
Three major topics affect the auto path to purchase



94% research online



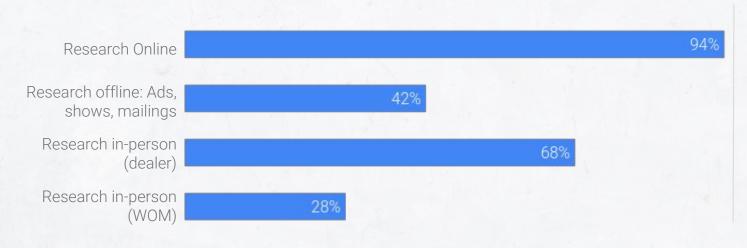
65% research on their smartphone*



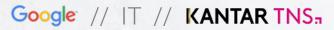
73% watch online video

Source: Auto CB 2017

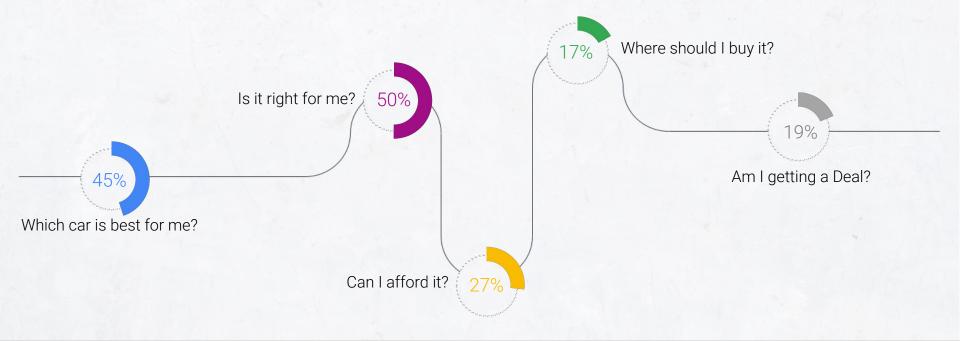
Cross-media research online and in-person both relevant



Online research is important and is accompanied by different offline sources



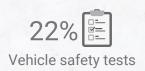








26% Third party reviews / test drives / comparison tests



Videos help to explore vehicles from different perspectives

Type of videos watched before deciding about a new car





36%

Vehicle feature/technology highlight videos

19% =

Vehicle performance videos



Ads or commercials



Vehicle walk-arounds - interior and exterior

360 degree video - interior and exterior

28% ₫ы



Professional content is most relevant to the auto shopper





Watched videos professionally produced by vehicle manufacturer



40%

Watched videos professionally produced by independent 3rd party



16%

Watched amateur videos produced by private persons



Online video
helps car buyers
narrow down
their options





... used online video to narrow down their consideration set



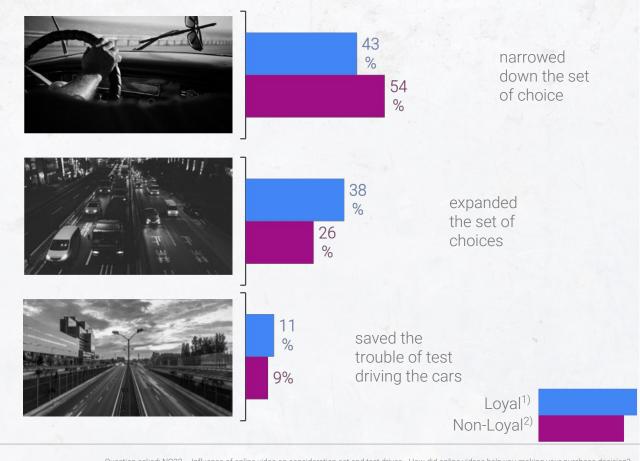
... used online video to expand their consideration set



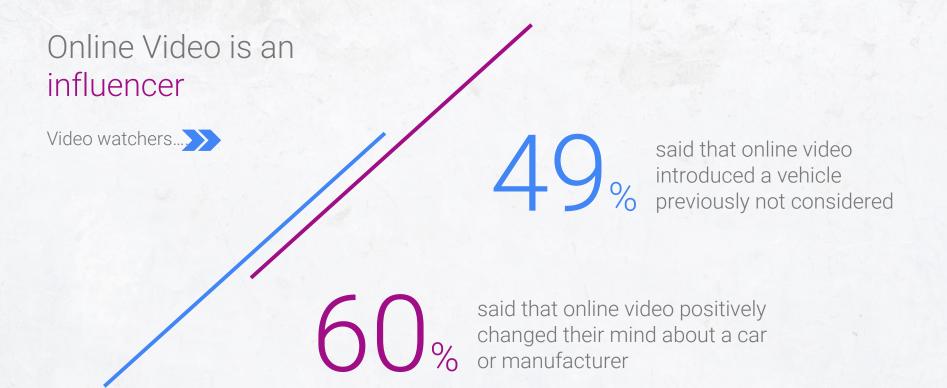
10% ... used online video to save trouble of going to test drive

The influence of video differs between loyal and non-loyal buyers

Influence of online video on short list



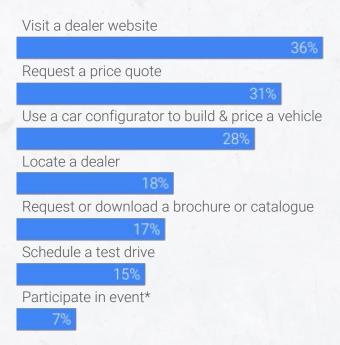






Online video creates signals of intent

87%
Actively did a follow-up action







Many buyers don't have a strong relationship to their dealer

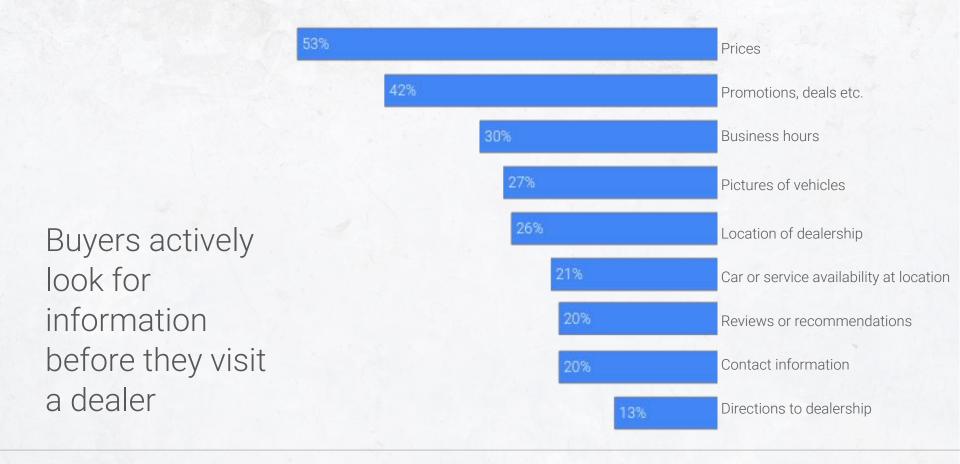
53%

Bought from a dealer with whom they had no prior relationship or familiarity

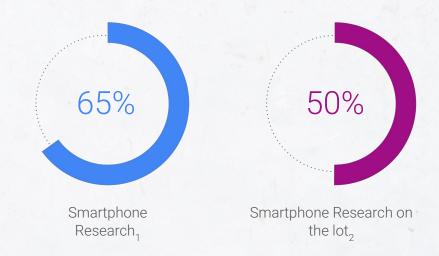
Many offline buyers find their dealers online...

36%

Researched online to find their dealer



Buyers use their smartphone to research – even when at the dealership



- The decision making process is complex and requires that buyers iterate in-between stages and key questions they need to find answers to.
- Everywhere the consumer looks for information, there is an opportunity to engage them.
- The Auto shopper is a good example of a digitally-connected consumer. They increasingly exhibit three key digital behaviours: researching online, using mobile devices, and watching online video.
- Invest in digital experiences that set your brand apart. Align your touchpoints and content to create a consistent brand experience

- Video is a critical influencer on the buyer's short list and may well expand or narrow down the set of choices. Some audiences may respond more positively to video than others.
- Build search programs and deliver video content to respond to customer needs and to address groups (such as first time buyers or other relevant audiences)
- Before buyers find their way to the dealership ,they have most likely looked for information about this dealer online to understand prices, the location, services available.

Train your salesmen to respond to this empowered consumer.
Spread digital culture among dealers

Google

THE DRIVE TO DECIDE

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Weighting Methodology

Gearshift 2017 does not use any global weighting methodology. However, we do weight data at the local level to help eliminate survey bias.

Instead of applying global weighting methodology to the survey responses, we use a straight average from each market. A global weighting approach could have been helpful to correct for differences in relative market sizes (e.g. China and New Zealand both have 500 respondents, but the Chinese market is about 100X bigger and weighting would compensate for this to make China "speak louder" in the survey output). However, it also makes cutting & aggregating data a lot more cumbersome — and by forgoing global weighting, we decided to retain that flexibility.

We have, instead, weighted in each local survey to correct for smaller deviations from preset quotas (a standard procedure in market research). The samples have been designed with quotas being set on age, gender, region, education, profession, device usage and new car purchase shares. TNS uses external validation (e.g. vehicle registration data as well as data from the <u>Google Connected Consumer Study</u>) to serve as the basis for setting the quotas and run a weighting afterwards.