

PHd

Not all attention is built the same

12 MARCH 2025

3 considerations for attention in media planning

1. Attention and Effectiveness



2. Seeking the right type of attention



3. Measurement



Attention and Effectiveness

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Reach has been the greatest predictor of ad-generated brand growth

And yet, Attention data appears to offer a closer proxy to overall effectiveness

The broader the reach, the broader the effects Average number of very large effects reported



Source: Les Binet and Peter Field, The Long and the Short of It, IPA

Effectiveness has significant correlation with business outcomes

Correlation: R = 0.76 65% 55% Purchase Intent (% increase) 45% 0.76 35% 25% 15% 5% -5% 0 12 15 18 **Attentive Seconds**

Purchase Intent by attentive seconds²

² Source: Adelaide meta-analysis of Purchase Intent increase after exposure to ads achieving n attentive

Huge variances in media quality are seen within digital channels

"70% of all display impressions deliver no human attention at all."

Professor Karen-Nelson-Field Founder, Amplified Intelligence



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Our job is to get *some* attention. I don't want to do advertising and not be seen. But after that, paying for a lot more [attention]? No.

Most exposures are fleeting ... and that's okay

The home u evidence-bar market



Ehrenberg-Bass iouth Australia Institute for Marketing Science

Reach is still KING

But Attention is KING KONG

Seeking the right type of attention

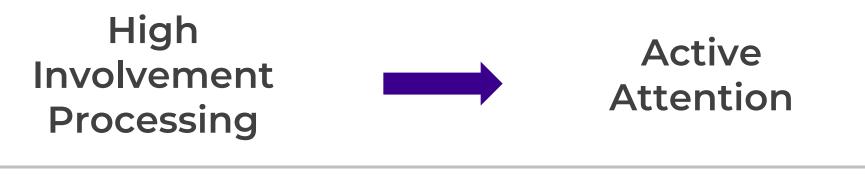
2.

Two types of human attention





Active Attention (eyes on ad) Passive Attention (eyes nearby) No Attention (No eyes) The comms task determines the appropriate attention KPI







Active or Passive Attention

Not all marketing tasks require the same levels and type of Attention

Fewer Attentive seconds Required



Active **and** Passive Attention

Not Associated to Need-state(s) The audience does not sufficiently associate the brand to the need-states that matter

Greater Attentive seconds Required

Determining attention KPI and time length required by comms model

Fewer Attentive seconds Required

Associated to Need-state(s) The audience already sufficiently associates the brand to the need-states that matter

Prioritise	
Active	
Attention	

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Ommunicating Information The focus is on Inmunicating specific formation about the and/product (explicit hemory / main point)	ACTIVATING Requires >1 <u>active</u> attentive seconds	REINFORCING Requires >5 active or passive attentive seconds	Building Associations The focus is on building the brand's network of associations (implicit associations / brand image)
	IMPACTING Requires >5 active attentive seconds	BUILDING Requires >10 active or passive attentive seconds	

Not Associated to Need-state(s) The audience does not sufficiently associate the brand to the need-states that matter

Greater Attentive seconds Required

Active **and** Passive Attention

We cannot optimise to 2 KPIs

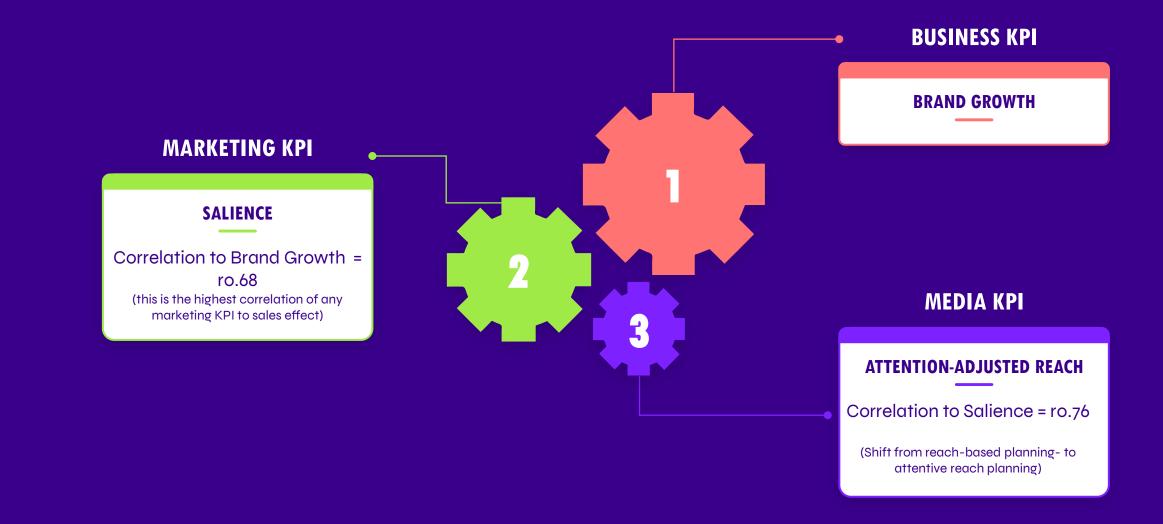


Introducing attention adjusted reach



3. Measurement (Attention-Adjusted Reach)

Attention has been the missing KPI in the correlation from media objectives to business outcomes

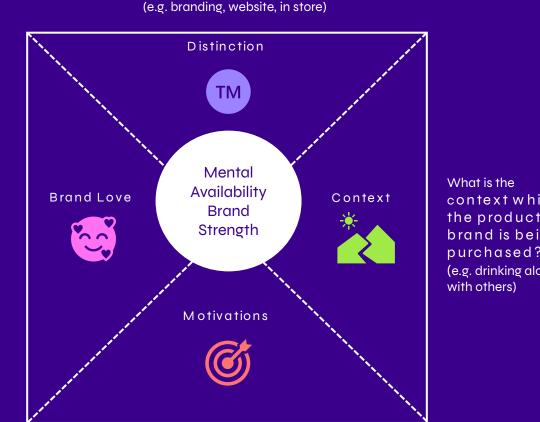


The 'attentive reach' effect' for Diageo

Mental Availability was used as a proxy for salience, to determine the effect of attentive reach optimisation for the brands and to provide complementary insight

A pre and post survey methodology was used to establish a baseline, and measure the uplift the following quarter

What is the emotional connection consumers have towards the brand?

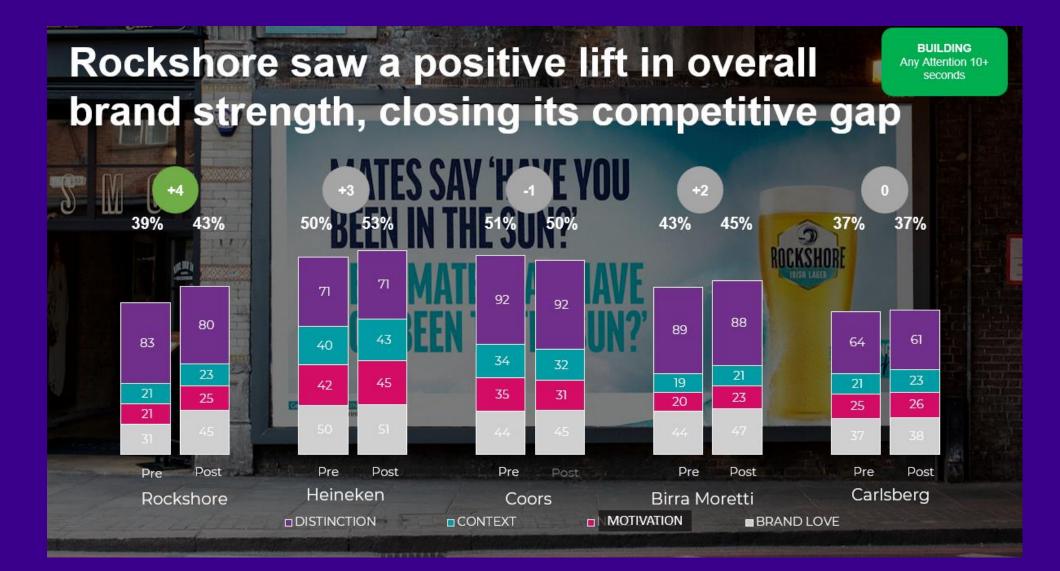


How easily is the brand recognised?

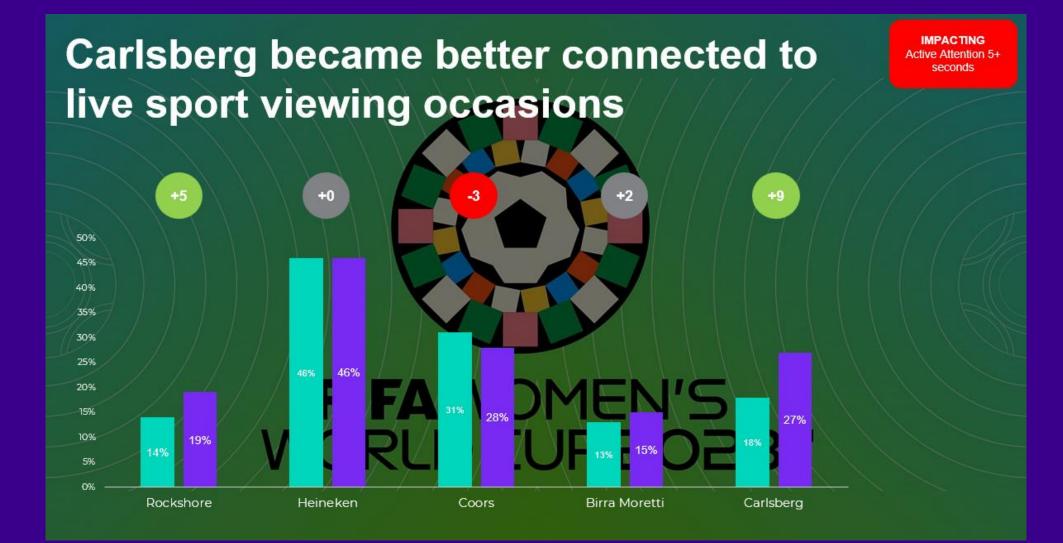
What are the functional and emotional motivations of consumers? (e.g. value for money or being on trend)

context which the product/ brand is being purchased? (e.g. drinking alone or

Rockshore

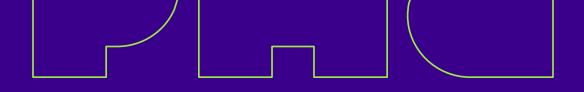


Carlsberg



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THANK YOU

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