The background of the slide is a photograph of a wooden bowl filled with white Greek yogurt. The bowl sits on a light-colored bamboo mat. To the right of the bowl, there are several fresh berries: a halved strawberry, three whole blueberries, and two raspberries. A wooden spoon is positioned in the bottom right corner of the frame. A semi-transparent grey rectangle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the title and subtitle text.

The Future is Greek Yogurt:

Wegmans Survey Case Study

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GBA424 – 11B; MSMA Team #A: In-Person
9 November 2020

Key Findings from Survey Analysis

Customer's perception towards Greek Yogurt depends on a variety of attributes.

- People find that the most important features for Greek yogurt are having it be all natural, consistent, low fat levels, good taste, and enjoyable texture.

Approximately, half (49%) of consumer's use Greek Yogurt to cook.

- Customer's who use Greek Yogurt to cook mostly care about taste, texture, organic, all natural rBST-free, and blended.

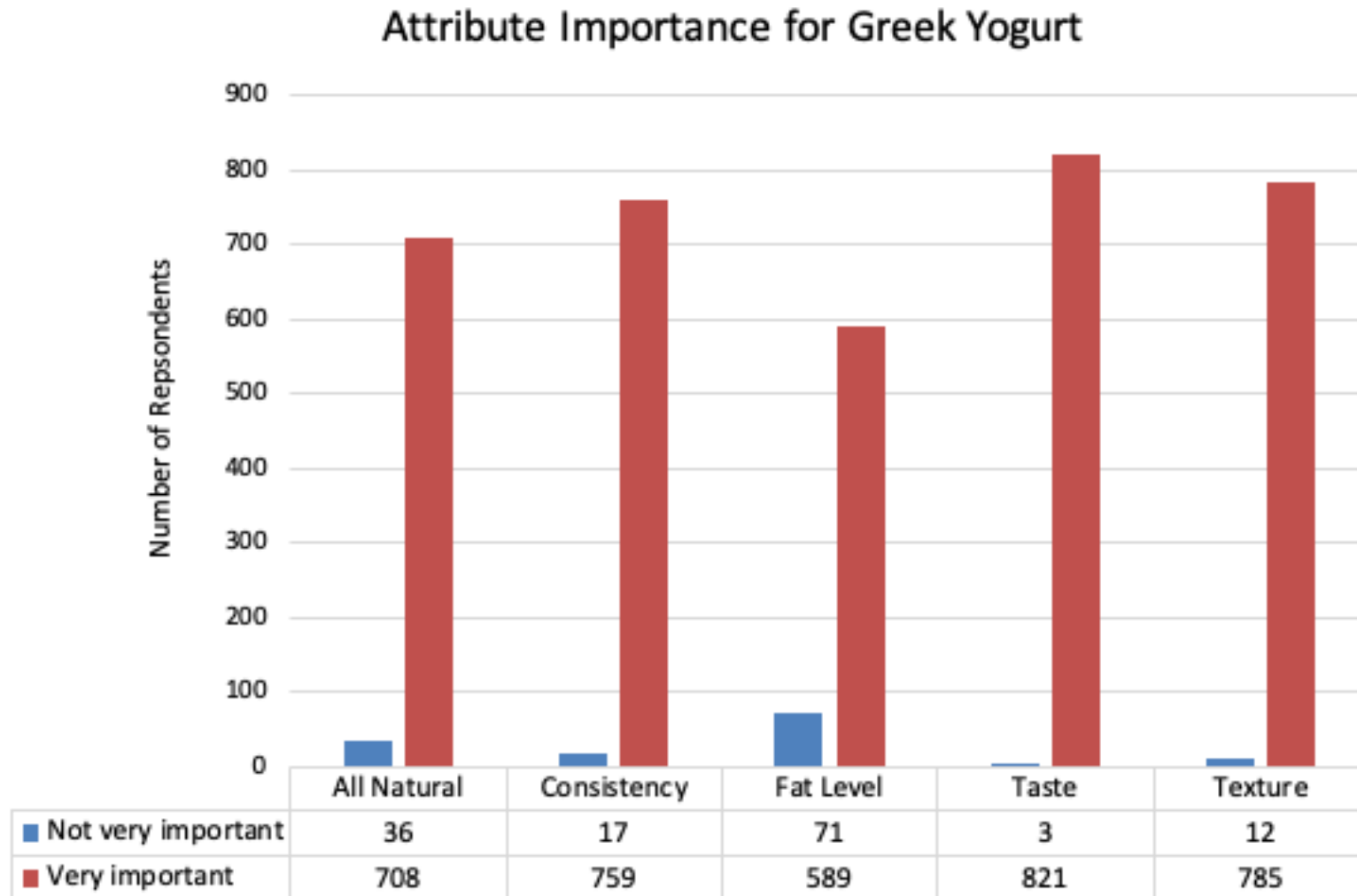
Chobani, Oikos, and Fage illustrate very different customer perceptions.

- Chobani is strong in price, but weak in fat/protein level; Oikos is perceived as a healthy substitute, but price is medium; Fage is strong in consistency, taste, and texture but is very weak in price.

Recommendation

- Wegmans decision to launch their own private label will solely be based on how they will advertise Greek Yogurt in their stores (cooking vs. snacking).

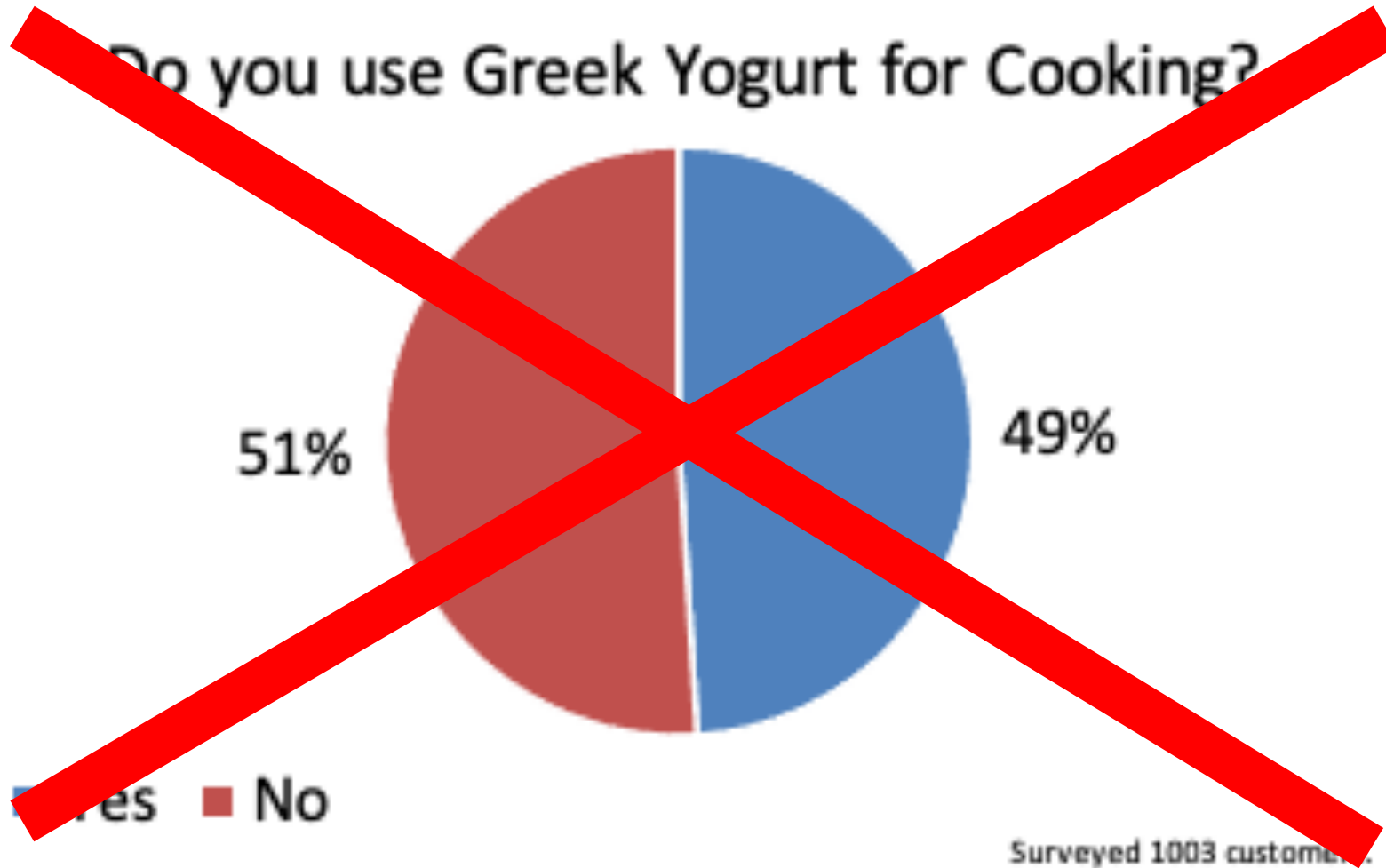
Consumers Who Buy Greek Yogurt Find That These Five Attributes are the Most Important



- Regardless of the use of Greek Yogurt (cooking vs. snacking), the following **five** attributes are perceived as the most important to customers:

1. Taste (82%)
2. Texture (79%)
3. Consistency (77%)
4. All natural (71%)
5. Fat level (59%)

Specific Attributes Decide Whether Consumers Use Greek Yogurt for Cooking or Snacking

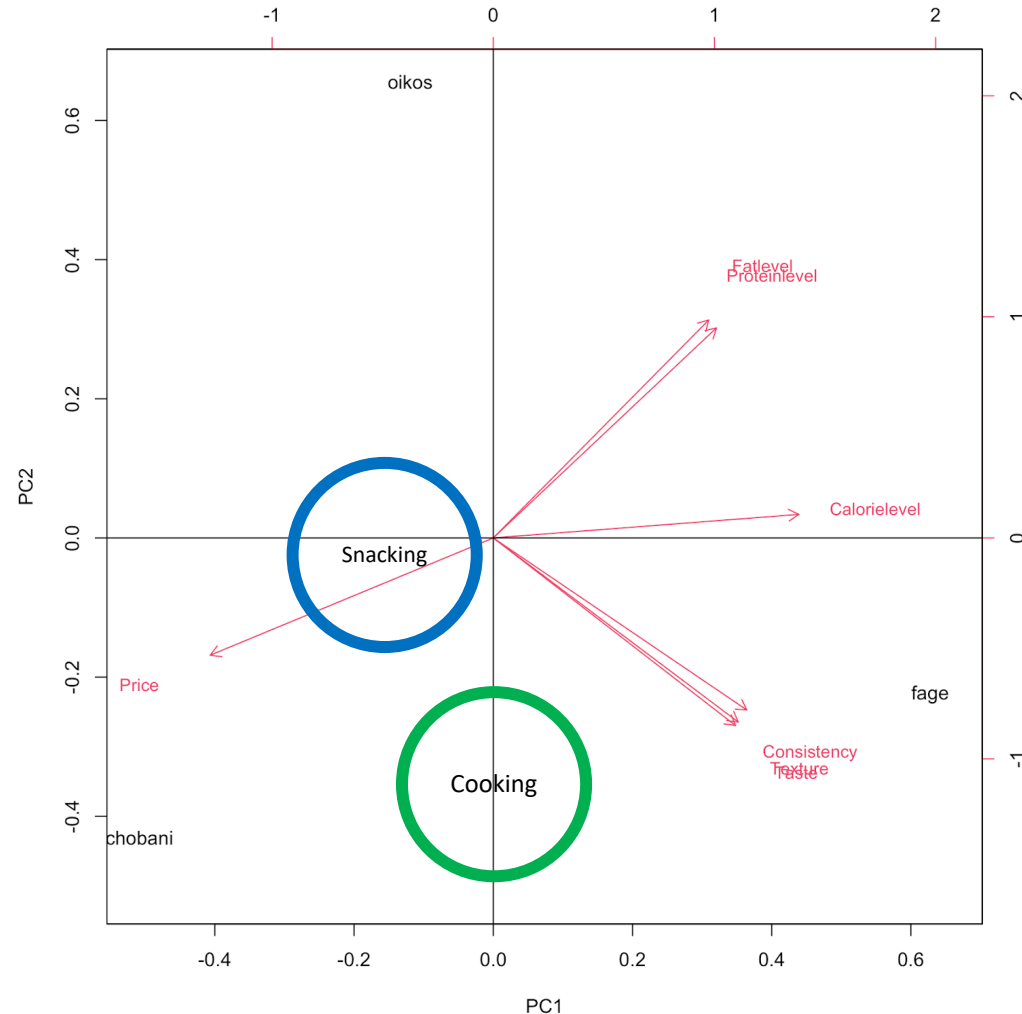


Specific Attributes Decide Whether Consumers Use Greek Yogurt for Cooking or Snacking

- Cooking:
 - High perception for taste, texture, organic, all natural rBST-free, and blended
- Snacking:
 - High perception for side-by-side cup, fruit on the bottom, calorie level, fat level, and price




Chobani, Oikos, and Fage Have Very Different Perceptions in the Greek Yogurt Market



- Chobani
 - Strong in price,
 - Weak in fat/protein levels
- Oikos
 - Strong in fat/protein levels
 - Mediocre in price
- Fage
 - Strong in consistency, taste, and texture
 - Very weak in price

Ideal Position in Greek Yogurt Market

- Wegmans
 - **Green Circle** indicates the best position if Wegmans were to advertise Greek Yogurt for **cooking**.
 - **Blue Circle** indicates the best position if Wegman's were to advertise their Greek Yogurt for **snacking**.



The Future is Greek Yogurt:

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Appendix

1. Remove missing values

```
20 Q6 <- df[47:59]
21 View(Q6)
22 Q6names <- names(Q6)
23 complete.obs <- apply(!is.na(df[,Q6names]),1,all)
24 table(complete.obs)
25 dfnew <- df[complete.obs==TRUE,]
```

2. Chi-Squared Tests

Gender

```
> popGender<-c(0.1,0.89,0.01)
> table(dfnew$Question33Areyou)

      Female      Male Prefer not to say
1         836         94             9
> sapGender<-c(94/939,836/939,9/939)
> chisq.test(sapGender,p=popGender)

      Chi-squared test for given probabilities

data:  sapGender
X-squared = 1.7471e-05, df = 2, p-value = 1
```


Cooking

```
> popCook <- c(0.49,0.51)
> table(dfnew$Question12DoyouuseGreekYogurtforcooking)

      No Yes
1 487 452
> sampCook <- c(452/939,487/939)
> chisq.test(sampCook,p=popCook)

      Chi-squared test for given probabilities

data:  sampCook
X-squared = 0.0002985, df = 1, p-value = 0.9862
```

Age

```
> popAge <- c(0.015,0.132,0.227,0.276,0.247,0.088,0.015)
> table(dfnew$Question32Forclassificationpurposesonlypleaseindicatewhichagegro)

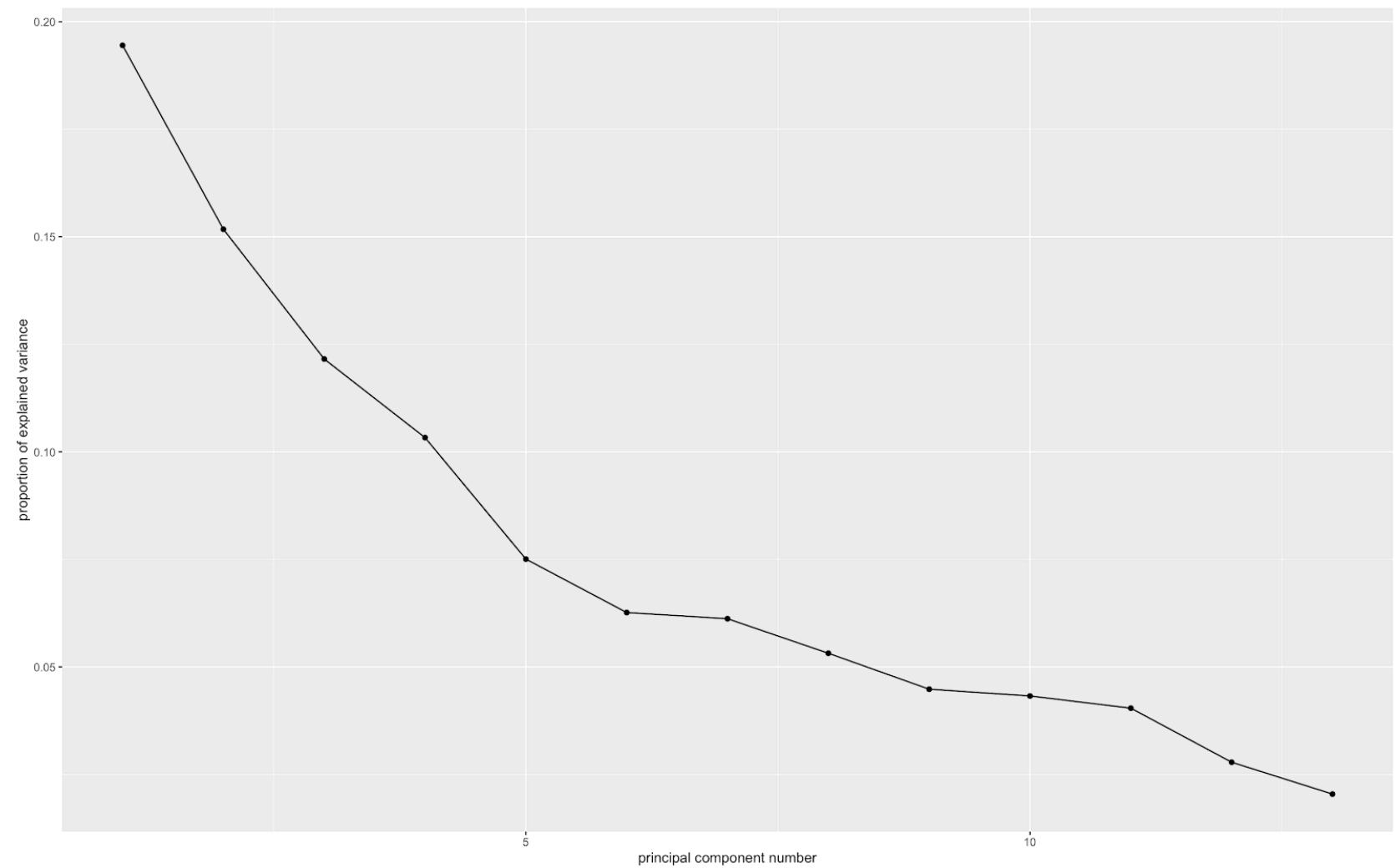
      18-24      25-34      35-44      45-54      55-64      65 or older Prefer not to say
      15       125       215       262       229        79        15
> sampAge <- c(15/939,125/939,215/939,262/939,229/939,79/939,15/939)
> chisq.test(sampAge,p=popAge)

      Chi-squared test for given probabilities

data:  sampAge
X-squared = 0.00039417, df = 6, p-value = 1
```

3. Principle Component Rule

Elbow Rule



PCA (1-6) vs. Cooking

