DEFINING EXPERIENCE

CHALLENGE

Despite becoming a ubiquitous term amongst real estate practitioners, "experiential redefinition. A metric is needed to unequivocally establish what constitutes an experience.

STRATEGY I

This study uses Yelp and Google Places ratings as a proxy for experience creation, relying on consumers' electronic word-of-mouth. This implicitly defines experience on a spectrum, rather than in a binary fashion.

STRATEGY II

This study also adapts Pine and Gilmore (1998) and "Beyond Buying" (2018) to develop two experiential retail identification rubrics. Each uses a set of sufficient conditions as a proxy for experience creation. This method defines experience in a binary fashion - either experiential or not.

Recently, con-sumer preferences have shifted away from goods and services toward experiences. Experiences differ from goods and services by providing more value for a consumer in the form of memorability. Whereas non-experiential offerings are external to the consumer and more objective in nature, experiences are personal, exist only at the in-dividual level, and are rarely the same between individuals.

Memorable experiences tend to exhibit the following char-acteristics: (1) they are themed in nature; (2) they harmonize impressions with positive cues and eliminate negative cues; (3) they mix in goods and memorabilia; and (4) they engage all five senses.

Impactful experiences are usually described as being intuitive, interper-sonal, meaning-ful, immersive, accessible, and/or personalized.

Artistic Installations Customization (Apparel/Accessories) $\mathbf{\omega}$ Customization (Food/Beverage) 2 Customization (Hair/Nail/Skin) Customization (Household Goods) ш Entertainment Events Experiential Grocer ш Fitness Classes ഷ ш Memorabilia Mixed Program ш Spa Program

WEAK

STRONG

CONDITIONS

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Technology

Integration