





Sysco's decentralized business model allows for each market lead to choose the vendor best suited to their market

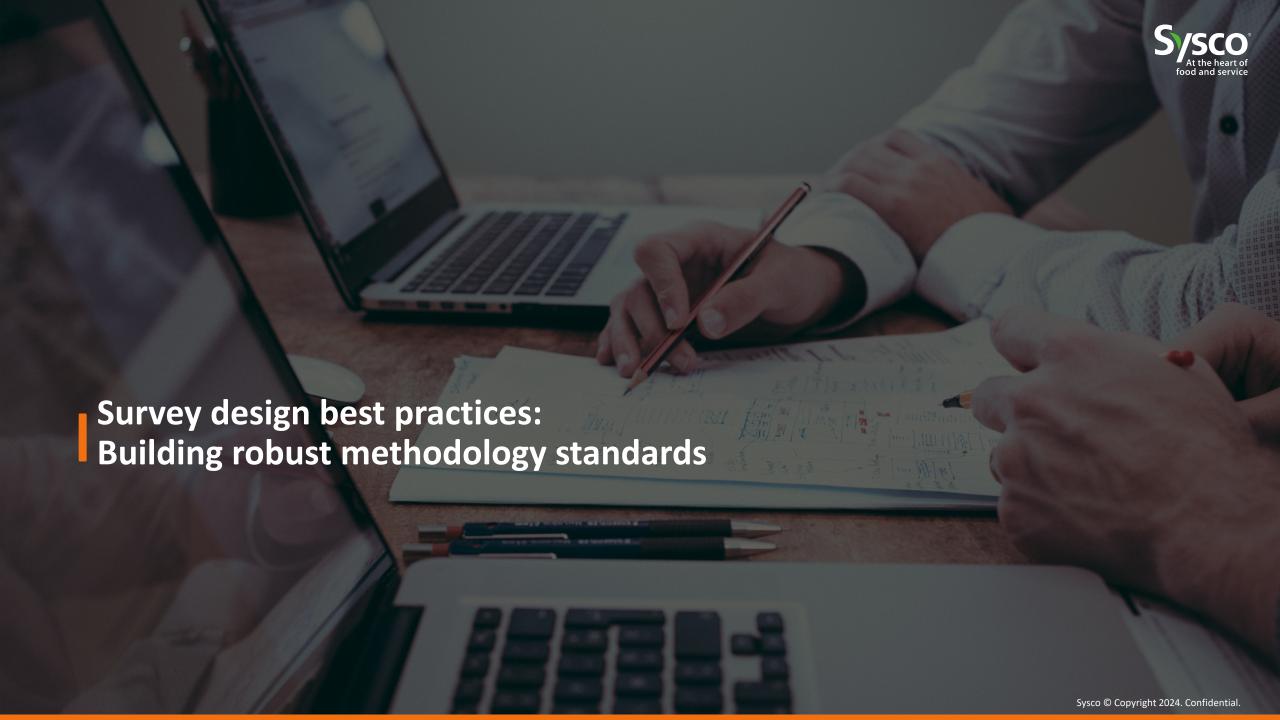
North America			Europe				LACE			
Business	Sysco ° U.s.	Sysco ° Canada	Obrakes a Sysco company UK	Sysco ° Ireland	Sysco ° France	meni go ^{En del av Sysco} Sweden	Mayca Footservice a Spec company Costa Rica	Sysco ° Panama	Pacific Star Foodservice a Sysco partner Mexico	Sysco ° Bahamas
VOC Vendor	Vendor A	Vendor A	Vendor X	Vendor Y	Vendor Z	Vendor B	Vendor A	None	None	Vendor A
Methodology	Email-to-Web	Email-to-Web	CATI, Email-to-Web	CATI, Email-to-Web	CATI, Email-to-Web	CATI, Email-to-Web	Email-to-Web	None	None	Email-to-Web
Feedback Frequency	Always On, Bi-Annual	Always On, Bi-Annual	Monthly, Bi-Annual	Quarterly	Quarterly	Monthly	Quarterly	None	None	Bi-Annual
Feedback Type	Transactional, Relationship	Transactional, Relationship	Transactional, Relationship	Transactional, Relationship	Transactional, Relationship	Transactional, Relationship	Relationship	None	None	Relationship
CRM	Vendor 1	Vendor 1	Vendor 1	Vendor 1	Vendor 2	Vendor 3	Vendor 1	None	None	Vendor 1





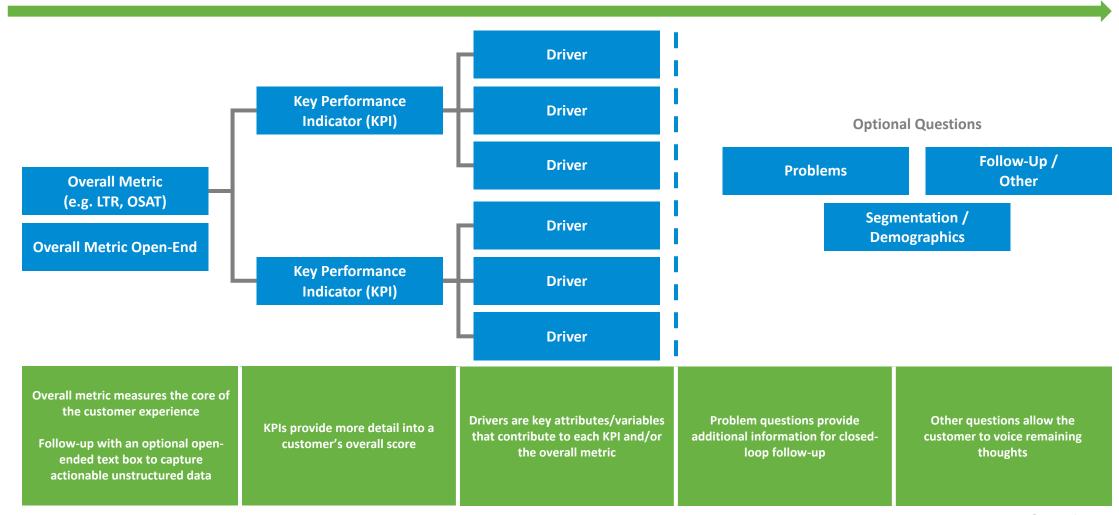
Alignment on an overall metric to measure the core of the customer experience is necessary

NI	PS	OS	SAT	Both NPS and OSAT		
Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons	
 Easy to measure and understand Comparable benchmark across industries Sensitive to changes in Performance Correlated with growth and profitability (based on customer loyalty) 	 Factors often beyond control of frontline Larger confidence intervals (NPS scale -100 to +100) may be misleading for frontline Can mask improvement, (e.g. moving LTR from 0 to 6 does not change NPS) 	 Strongly correlated to factors within control of frontline Familiar and comparable benchmark to competition Confirms customer experience for specific moments or interactions 	 Episodic measure, ignores overall loyalty with company Less meaningful for administrative and executive functions Hard to compare equally across industries 	 Embeds CX measures across entire organization Creates direct alignment between metrics within employee's span of control Strong organizational alignment and clarity 	 Requires tight governance and management processes Can be confusing to track two different metrics without clear expectations 	





Order and flow impact accuracy of results, with questions flowing from general to specific





Methodology standards must ensure like-for-like, or fair comparisons across geographies

Question	Best Practice	Reason
How many points on a scale?	11-point	 More points means more variability in the data Gives us the ability to better distinguish top/bottom performers
0-10 (11-point) or 1-10 (10-point)?	0-10	 1-10 can be confusing to some cultures as '1' can be interpreted as being the 'best' 0-10 also gives us an 11-point scale that is consistent with the NPS methodology
Left to right or right to left?	Left to right	Over 80% of common languages are written in left to right scripts
How many points to anchor?	End points only	 Adding additional anchors between the endpoints changes the scale from interval to ordinal, which effectively makes averages meaningless
N/A / Don't Know / Prefer Not to Answer		 Is the question really not applicable to some participants? How so? Can we utilize combination of feed file information and conditioning to get around this? Is the question required? If not, why not leave it blank instead of providing an N/A option? "Prefer not to answer" option should exist in all demographics/related questions (gender, ethnicity, etc.)



It's a marathon, not a sprint.





