MASB Standards Project

Brand Investment & Valuation (BIV)

> Frank Findley **MASB Executive Director**

> > August 2017 **Boston**





MASB Marketing Accountability Standards Board of the Marketing Accountability Foundation

BIV Game Changer (Phase I completed)

Project

Brand Investment & Valuation (BIV) (Stewart, K Richardson)

Issue Addressed

Brand represents great Value (but how much)

Project Objective

Establish "generally accepted brand investment & valuation standards"

Expected Outcome

Empirically proven model for valuing brands & guiding investment decisions

MASB

When

2013 - 2015

Strategy
Build bridges from
customer metrics to
market metrics to
financial metrics...
empirically.

BIV Phase I Trials

- Establish missing linkages between marketing & financial metrics
 - Identify cornerstone brand strength metric
 - Link this to other marketing metrics
 - Validate a practical model for brand valuation that finance teams can easily implement
- Brought together:
 - Leading Academics (LMU, Duke, Michigan, Cologne, Witwatersrand)
 - Specialists from research companies (nielsen, MSW•ARS)
 - Finance and marketing practitioners from six blue chip corporate participants



BIV Phase I Trials Study Details

- 18 months
- 12 diverse categories, 120 brands
 - Product prices from 30¢ to \$35K
 - Few competing brands to highly fragmented
 - Weekly purchase cycles to years
 - Spontaneous purchase vs. deliberative with influencers
- Financial and brand strength metrics
 - Unit Share, Price, Distribution from each participant's provider
 - Brand Preference provided by MSW•ARS
 - Other marketing metrics from each participant's proprietary system
- Robust samples (e.g. n=7,200 consumers for preference)



Brand Preference/Choice is Behavioral

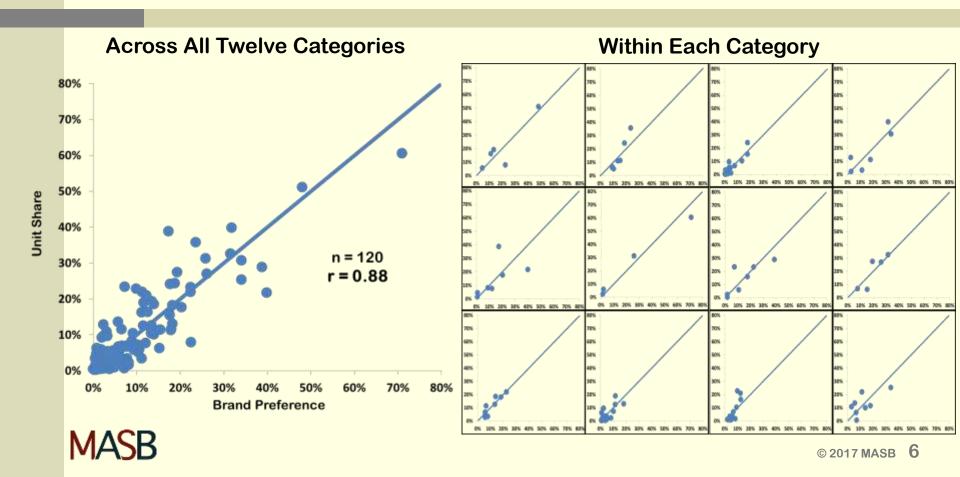




The MSW-ARS methodology isolates brand strength by holding everything else in the actual buying experience – price, promotion, shelf position, etc. – constant.

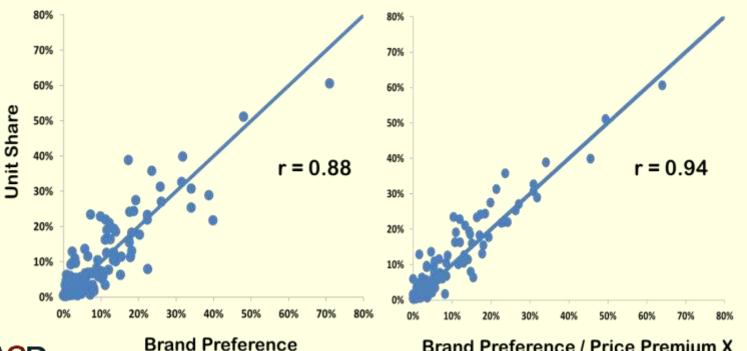


BIV Phase I Trials - Results



BIV Phase I Trials - Results Continued

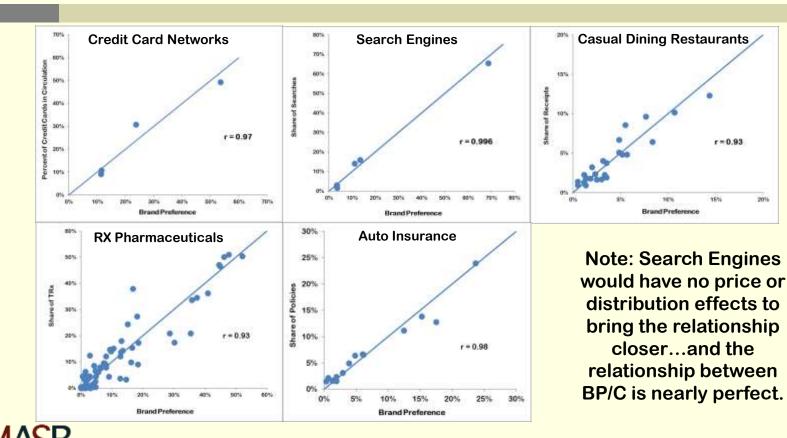
With Price & Distribution Included There Is Little Variation Left to Explain





Brand Preference / Price Premium X
Distribution Function © 2017 MASB

Additional Categories Validated



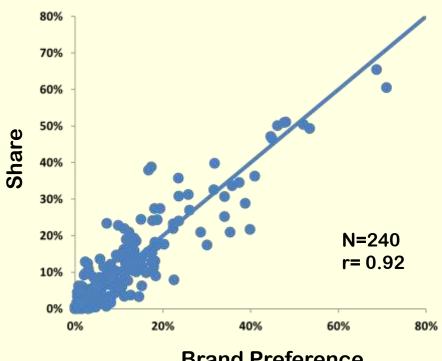


r = 0.93

20%

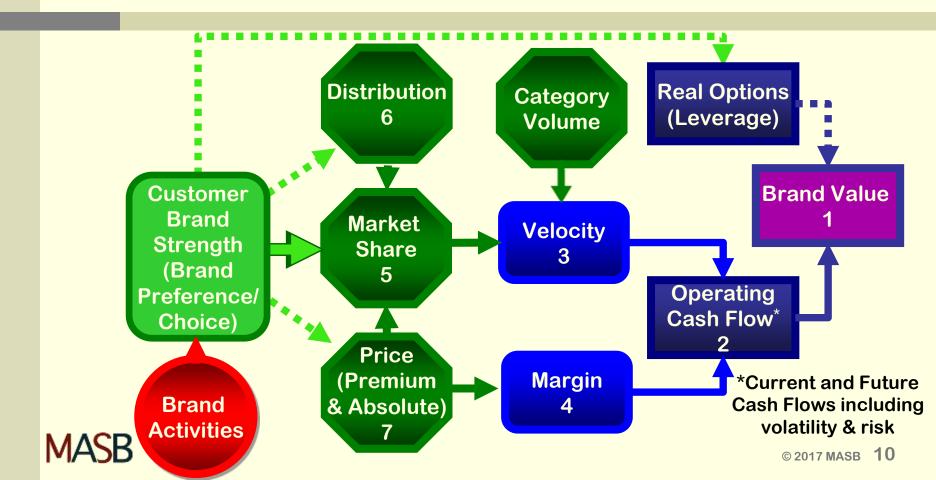
15%

Total Trial Categories + Additional





Brand Investment/Valuation Model (8/15)



BIV Phase I Education Highlight



Applying the MASB Brand Investment & Valuation Model

> Senior Director, Marketing Finance MillerCoors

> > Frank Findley Executive Director MASE

David W. Stewart PhD President's Professor of Marketing and Business Law Loyola Marymount University

May 2017

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themash.org

September 2015: MASB Board approved Brand Investment & Valuation (BIV) Model as a standard

Two key aspects differentiate it from other valuation models.

- Incorporates a behavioral measure of brand strength in the hearts & minds of customers (Brand Preference/Choice)
- Establishes mathematical linkages from customer brand strength to brand monetary value.

This empirically proven framework provides Finance & Marketing teams a practical approach for monitoring the value of their commercial brands

Positive reception by the industry has fueled demand for more information on how to deploy it

May 2017: White paper on how to apply the model

Key Question Emerged After Phase I

"What marketing/advertising drivers can be identified to continuously improve consumer brand preference and thus improve financial impact and, ultimately, brand values?"



BIV Game Changer (Phase II)

Project

Brand Investment & Valuation (BIV - Drivers) (Tsvetkov, Stewart)

Issue Addressed **Brand Preference/ Choice Brand Value** (but how to increase it)

Project Objective

Establish drivers of "generally accepted" BP/C standard metric

Expected Outcome

Empirically proven drivers for increasing BP/C & **Brand Value**

When

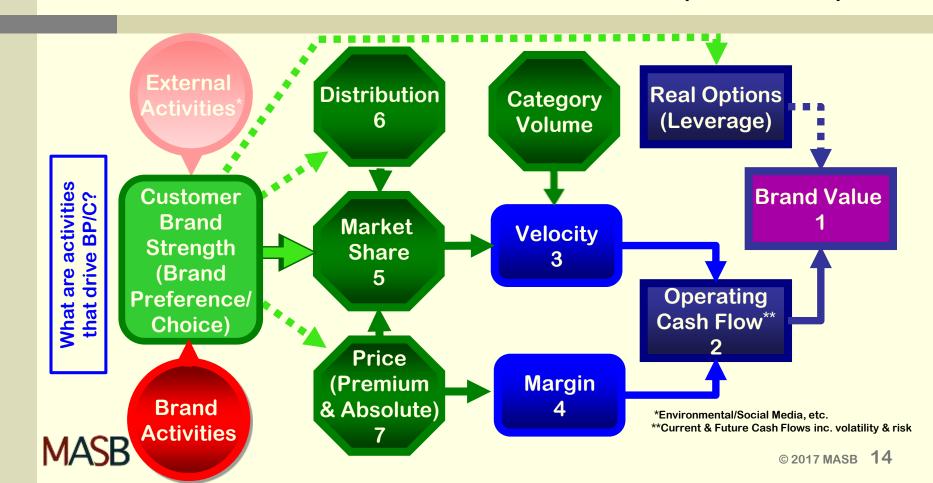
2018

Strategy

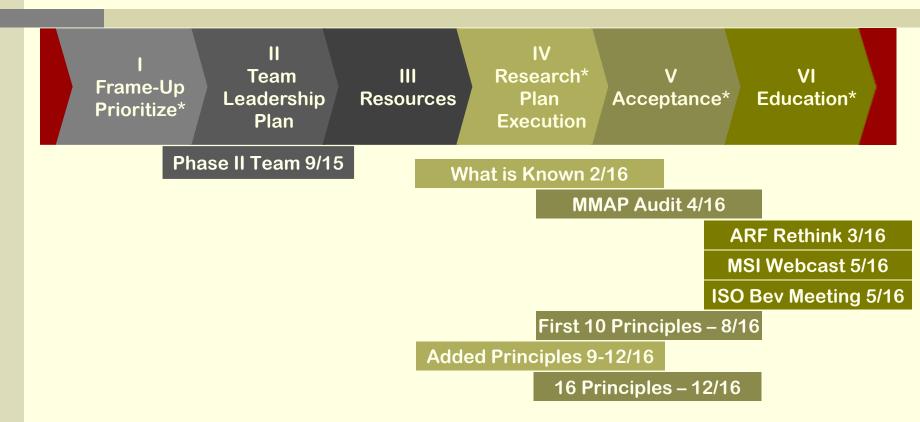
Find drivers to improve consumer brand preference to improve market impact & financial performance.

Note: "drivers" refer to actions or decisions brand & finance teams can implement that will have a statistically significant & relevant effect on financial performance.

Brand Investment/Valuation Model (Phase II)

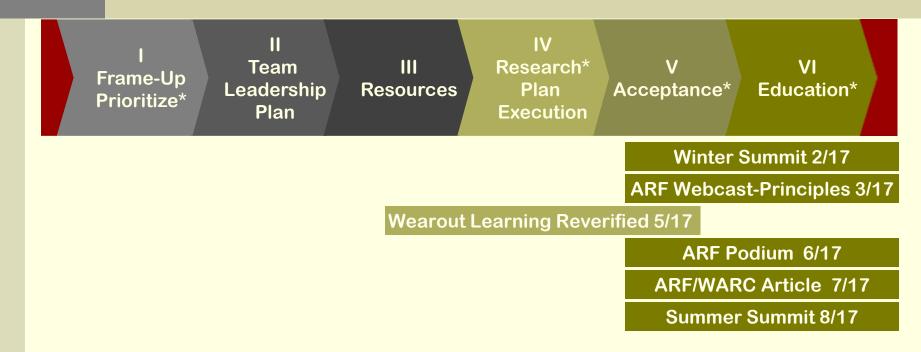


BIV Phase II Milestones (2015 & 2016)





BIV Phase II Milestones (2017)





Promotion (communications):

1. TV activity explains 65% of variation in Market Share changes, quarter-to-quarter.

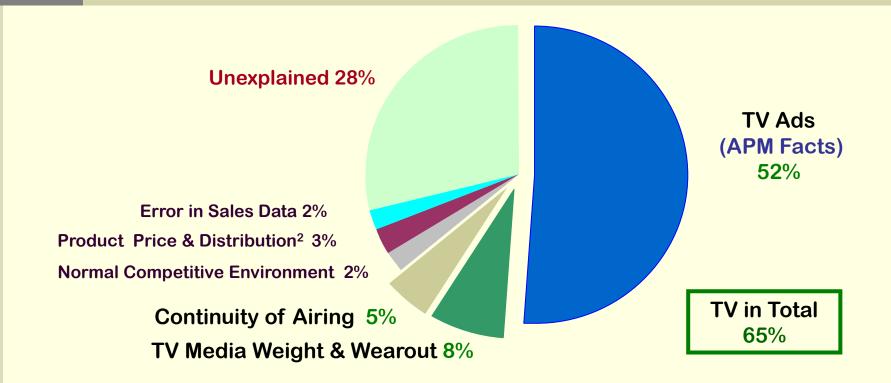
PI: Use TV to impact Market Share; improve the ads & use of the medium

2. Variation in strength of the TV ads that aired (APM Facts), as measured by Brand Preference/Choice) explains 52% of the variation in Market Share.

PI: Improve the ads

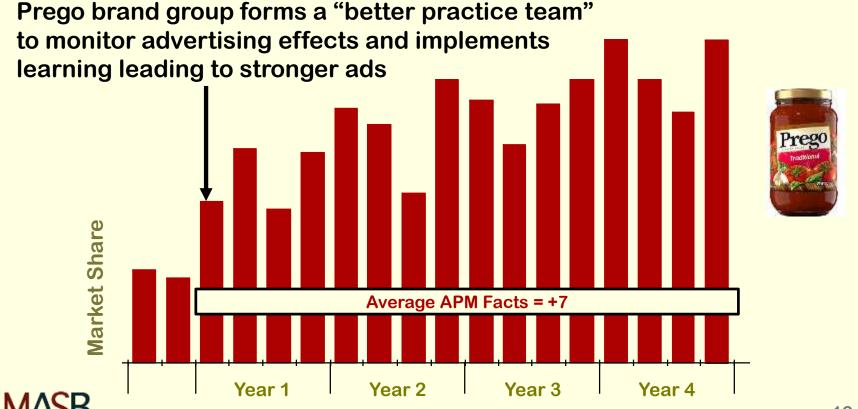


Quarter-to-Quarter Variance in Market Share

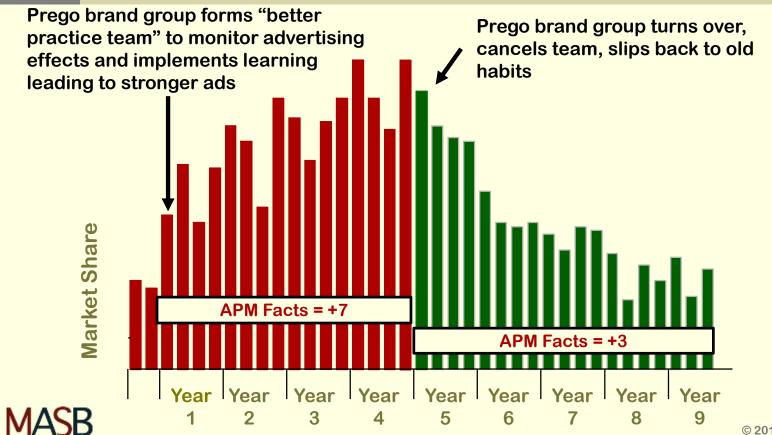




Case Study: Improving the ads & using the medium



Case Study Continued: Improving the ads & using the medium



Source: Blair and Kuse (2004)

3. It is no longer a matter of whether or not TV advertising is effective, but whether it is effective enough to meet the specific business objectives.

PI: Establish quarterly business objectives as cornerstone of the advertising plan

4. When there are indications that the advertising plan will not meet the business objectives, just a "couple of points" improvement will often make the difference.

PI: Use proven better practices to improve the ads and use of the medium



Case Study: Establish business objectives as cornerstone of ad plan

- StarKist faced daunting task of releasing radical new product form in an 80-year stable category
- Ads needed to grow both line extension and brand overall
- Forecasts based on planned GRPs + Brand Preference predicted sales outcome of first wave and led to approval of second wave

StarKist Tuna in a Pouch Unit Share Gain Projected: 1.0 Actual: 1.1 Unit Market Share StarKist Total Tuna Line Unit Share Gain Projected: 1.6 Actual: 1.7 Unit Market Share Unit Market Share

Predictions vs. Actuals



Case Study Continued: Establish business objectives as cornerstone of ad plan

The results from the initial advertising quarter yielded an ROI of 76 percent, an enormous improvement over the break-even ROI we had expected for the quarter using a traditional approach. Incorporating the costs and incremental profits involved with the unplanned – or second – flight, we were up to 368 percent return on our TV advertising activity.

- Barry Shepard, StarKist VP of Marketing

Source: Shepard. *A True Return on Investment – Developing and Managing Advertising for StarKist Tuna in a Pouch;* Quirk's Marketing Research Review, March 2003



5. Executing from a superior (best-in-class) proposition results in superior (TV) ads over two-thirds of the time.

PI: Measure upstream (with BP/C) to find a value proposition strong enough to support subsequent ads that meet the business objectives... spend a little more early in the process and less later...in classic Deming fashion

Corollary:

5a. Use of a consistent value proposition across media platforms leads to stronger lifts in brand health metrics. (Note: creative strategy also would take into account the specific targets, venues and path to purchase/use)

PI: Advertisers should create and implement a consistent value proposition across media platforms



Superior Propositions Translate into Superior Ads

Brand Preference Change vs. Benchmark Finished Execution Stage Proposition Stage Below At Above **Below Benchmark** 67% 33% 0% At Benchmark **22**% 68% 11% **Above Benchmark** 0% 31% 69%



Case Study: Find proposition strong enough to support objectives





- The insight was simple: There is a strong emotional moment of anticipation when opening a bag of Lay's Chips
- The proposition performed at multiples to benchmark levels and the finished copy exceeded those results
- And it produced some of the highest incremental sales the brand had seen
- It won numerous industry accolades including a coveted David Ogilvy Award



- 6. A handful of strategic elements have been found to be present in stronger ads.

 PI: Consider use of these elements when formulating value propositions and ads
- 7. A few executional elements have been found to be present in stronger ads.
 PI: Consider use of these elements when creating ads



Elements often found in *Stronger Ads*

Strategic

Brand-Differentiating Key Message

New Product/New Feature

Product Convenience

Competitive Comparison

Superiority Claim

Brand Name Reinforces Benefit

Executional

Setting Directly Related to Use

Actual Product on Screen

Brand Name Mentions

Brand Name/Logo on Screen

Category Identification

Product/Package Shown

Demonstration of Product in Use



Case Study:

Consider use of these elements in propositions and ads

Apple Mac - 1984



Apple Mac - 2006



The elements can be used in radically different ways to fit with the brand's 'personality' over time



8. An ad's selling power (BP/C) works quickly (and predictably) with diminishing returns...and wears out in the process.

PI: Account for wear out at the "shoot" so that there is enough footage to refresh executions w/others when they will no longer be working at desired levels

9. Each execution—even within a campaign—has its own unique Brand Preference building power/value.

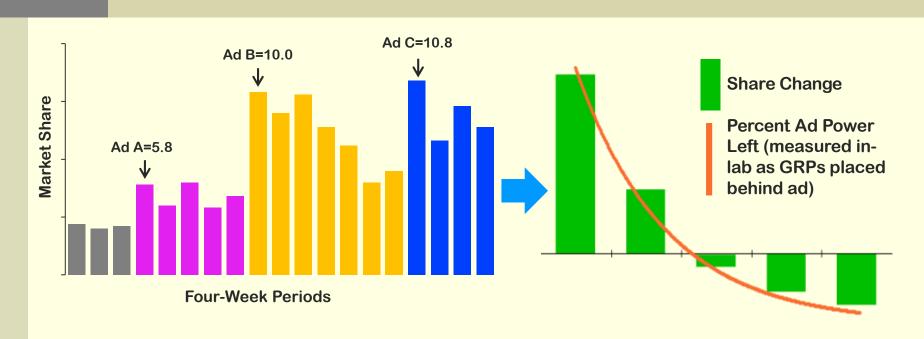
PI: Measure executions as they go to air & apply weight ("traffic GRPs") relative to size of market, profit margins and business objectives

10. Continuous airing produces more sales than flighting (w/similar weight).

PI: Plan for continuous airing versus flighting



An Ad Wears Out in a Predictable Manner



As media weight (GRPs) are place behind an ad, it delivers its selling power to market and 'wears out' in the process



Case Study: Measure executions as they go to air & apply weight

- Major food brand measured all television ads for four brands over a 12 month period just before they went to air
- Goal: "Implement system for allocating TV media weight based on the unique value of each ad in the portfolio for only as long as they are working"
- Results compared to market mix modeling calculated ROIs



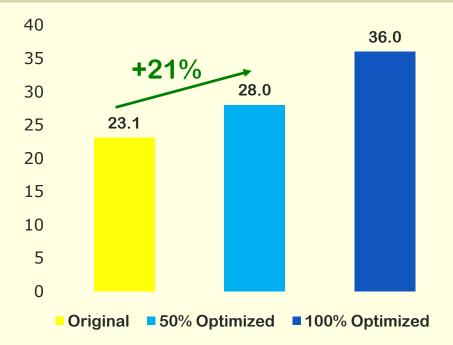
Case Study Continued: Measure executions as they go to air & apply weight

Commercial	BP/C <u>Shift</u>	Planned GRPs ¹		Optimized <u>GRPs</u> ²
Commercial A:60	5.9	_34_	^	166
Commercial B:60	5.5	116	•	65
Commercial C:60	2.6	162	•	81
Commercial D:30	4.3	42	^	106
Commercial E:30	3.0	36	•	18
Commercial F:30	2.9	58	$lack \Psi$	29
Commercial G:30	2.3	35	•	18

Allocations were determined as actual ads went to air



Case Study Continued: Measure executions as they go to air & apply weight



MMM confirmed even 50% optimization yielded 21% improvement in volume impacted, a \$4.9 million increase in a quarter for same spend

11. Advertising across platforms (especially TV and digital) delivers larger changes in brand preference and reach resulting in higher ROI

PI: Advertisers should invest in multiple platforms instead of shifting media dollars from one platform to another.

12. Word of Mouth (including e-WOM) has a measurable impact on sales and brand preference; often impact from negative WOM is larger than that from positive.

PI: Marketers should invest in creating and managing positive brand conversations in social media.



Product:

13. Quality affects brand preference, price and share, but investments take time to be fully realized.

PI: Invest in product quality as it will pay back on a long-term basis.

Placement:

14. In CPG categories, brand preference and market share increase with retail distribution, while out of stocks translate into lost sales and earnings per share.

PI: Invest/execute at retail to expand and maintain shelf presence.

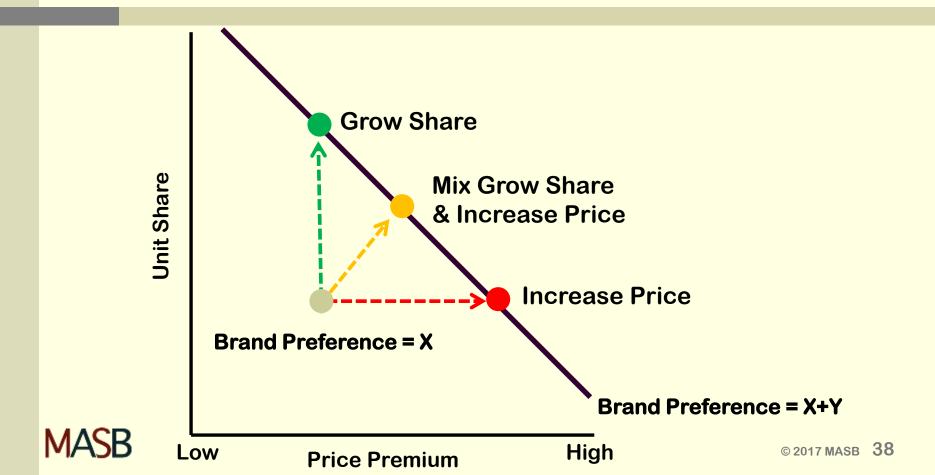


Price:

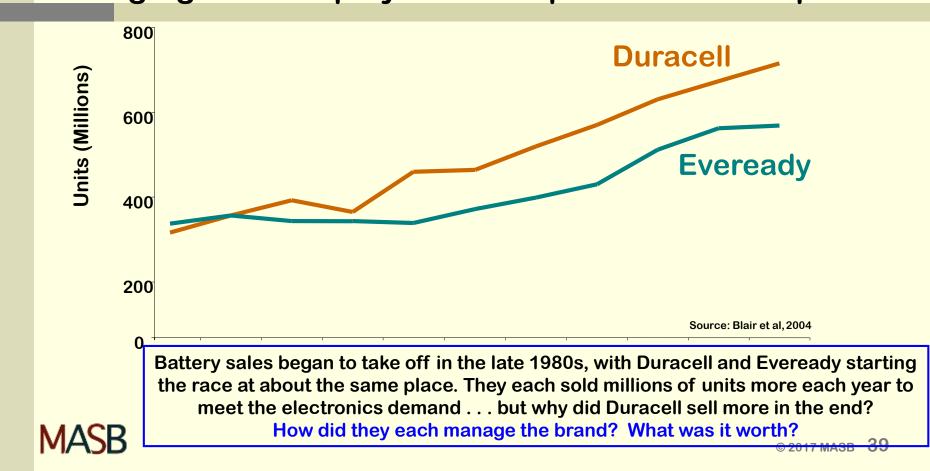
- 15. CPG products are generally quite price-elastic, becoming more so over time, with a predictable interplay between brand preference and price.
 - PI: Managing the interplay between preference and price affects level of market share versus level of profitability.
- 16. Price cuts not supported by retailer advertising (features) or in-store displays generate moderate to strong sales lifts short term but weaken brand preference long term as they train consumers to buy on discount
 - PI: Reduce unsupported price discounts (TPR Only) and shift funds to quality merchandising events like feature and display to increase short-term spending efficiency. Invest more in innovation and advertising to drive long-term brand cash flow growth.



Brand Options with Increased Brand Preference



Case Study: Managing the interplay between preference and price



Case Study Continued: Managing the interplay between preference & price

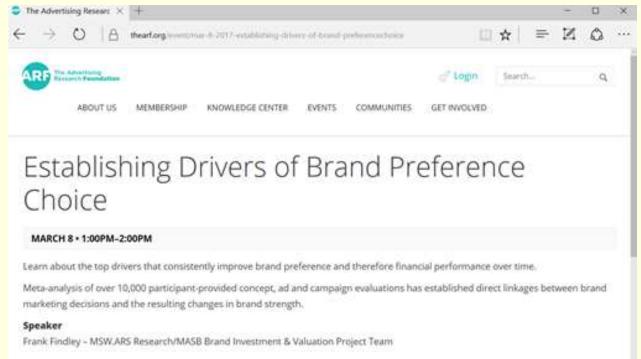
	<u>Duracell</u>		Eveready
Average APM Facts	5.1	\rightarrow	3.9
Study End (10 th year):			
Brand Preference	57 %	\rightarrow	37 %
Market Share (units)	44%	\rightarrow	35 %
Sales (units)	715 M	\rightarrow	568 M
Price per unit	\$1.02	\rightarrow	\$.86
Profit	\$609 M	\rightarrow	\$275 M
Market Value	\$8 B	\rightarrow	\$3 B

Duracell managed the Brand by continually building brand preference high enough to charge a 19% premium price and still gain more than Eveready in both unit sales and market share; and the prize at the end of the 10 years was nearly a 3 to 1 market value of the Duracell Company over Eveready.



BIV Phase II Education Highlights

ARF Webcast: Frank Findley Mach 8, 2017





BIV Phase II Education Highlights

ARF Audience Measurement Podium: Kelly Johnson, Frank Findley June 13, 2017





BIV Phase II Next Steps

- Two additional principles under review
- White paper on Principles & Implications then journal article
- Journal article on updated wearout learnings (JAR)
- Potential MSI Podium



BIV Team Members

Team Leaders



T Tsvetkov Nielsen



Dave Stewart LMU

Team Heroes



Jim Meier MillerCoors



Peter Cushing GM



Edgar Baum Strata Insights



Mike Donahue Tim Gohmann ANA



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Sunny Garga (m)PHASIZE



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Manu De Luca SC Johnson

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Thank-you!



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