

Orange Juice Wars

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Objectives

- Understand what drivers impact a customer's purchase decision
- Build a predictive model that can be used for forecasting sales of each brand

Problem Statement

- Minute Maid orange juice has a higher profit margin than Citrus Hill
- We wish to capitalize on this margin and increase sales of Minute Maid
- We know we can increase sales of Minute Maid by decreasing prices, but this erodes the margin
- How can we increase sales without decreasing the price of Minute Maid orange juice?

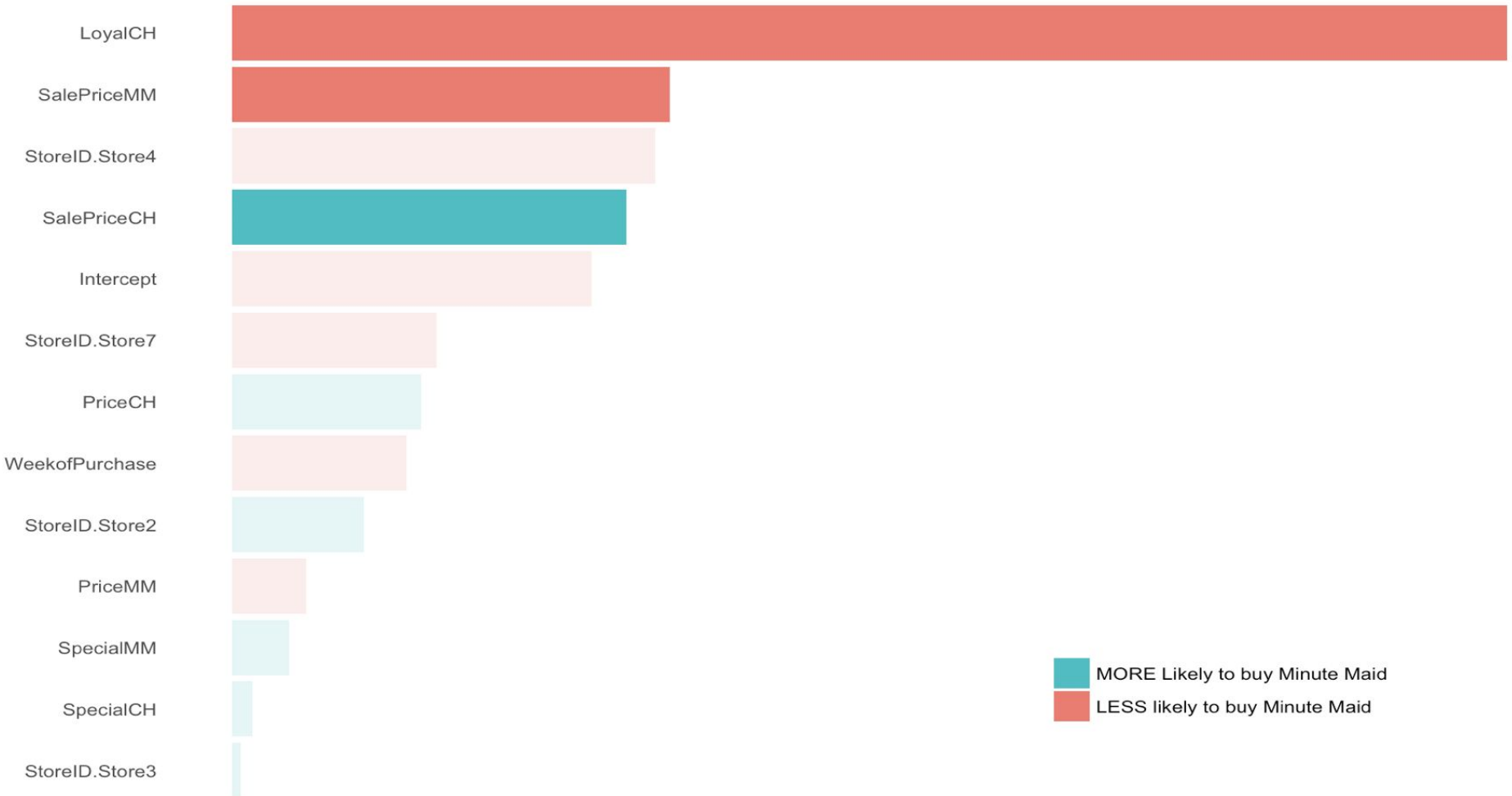
Executive Summary



- How do we increase sales of Minute Maid orange juice?
 - Erode the loyalty customers feel for Citrus Hill
 - Test the effect of increased prices on Citrus Hill
 - Collect more information to test for seasonality effects

Noteworthy Drivers

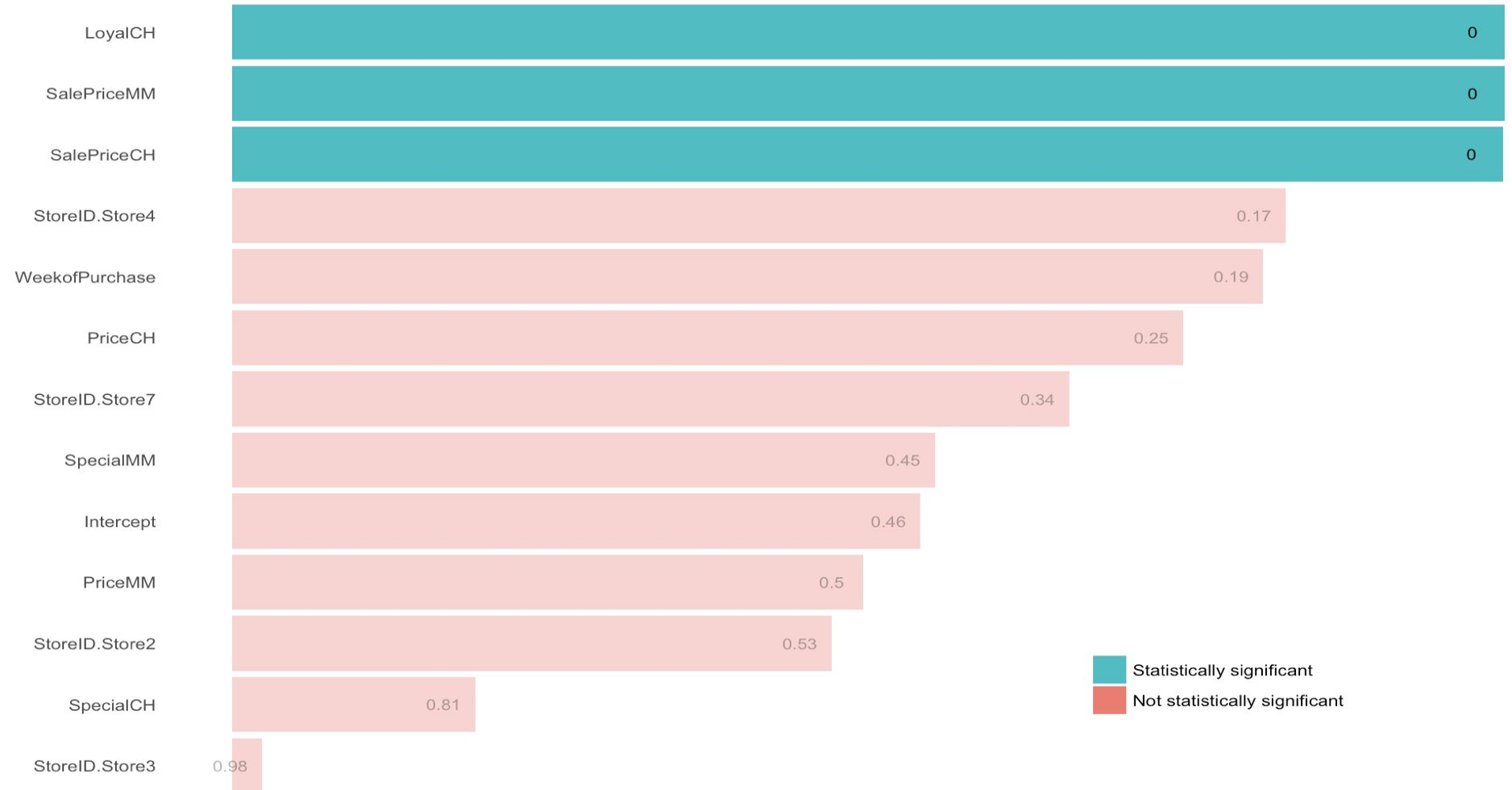
Brand loyalty and prices matter most



Influence of each factor on a customer's decision to purchase Minute Maid

Drivers Statistical Significance

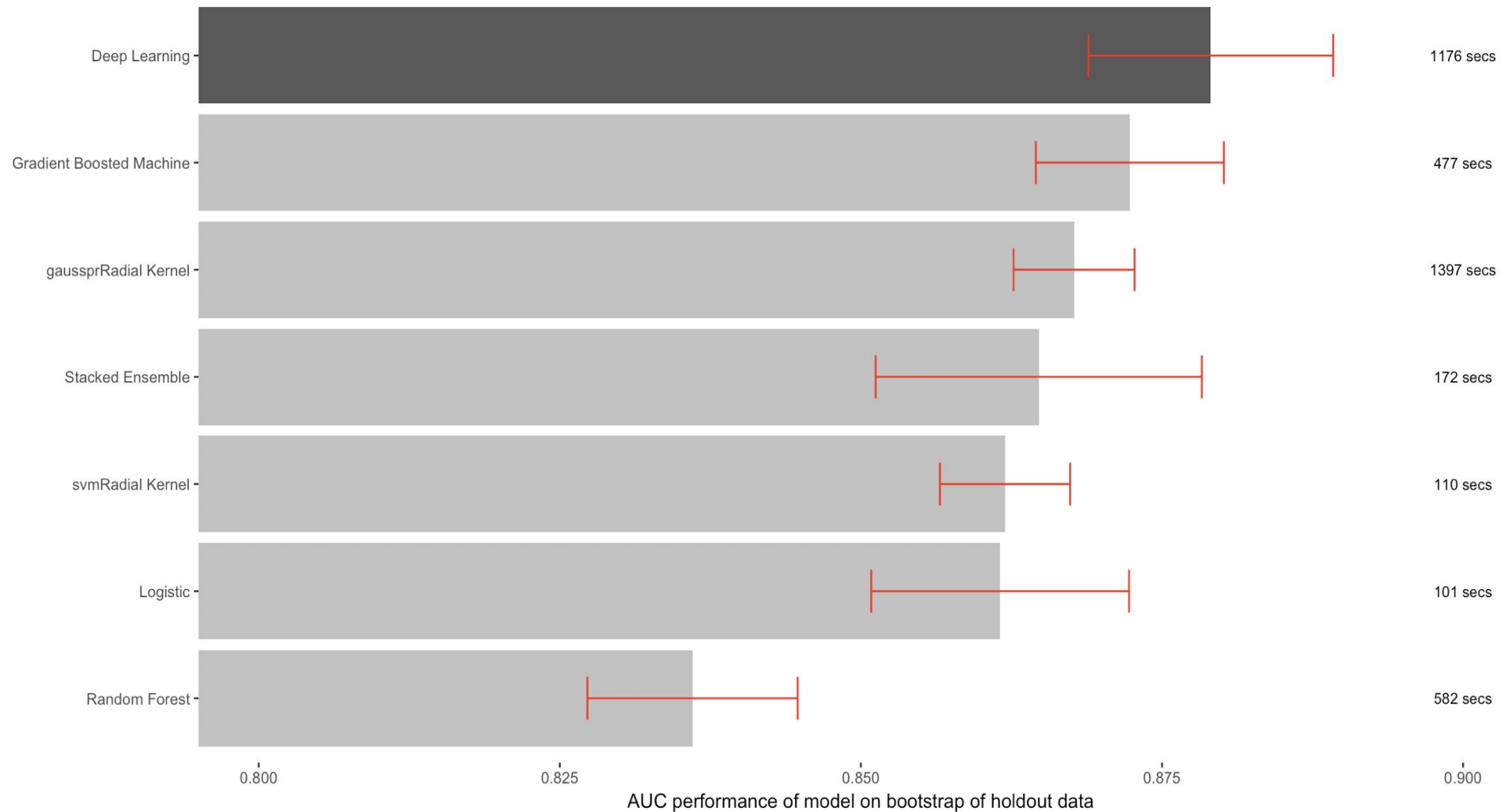
Only a few factors in the model are statistically significant



Statistical confidence that this result did not happen by chance

Predictive Model

Detail view of differences in performance of models



Methods – Data Prep

- Cleaning: Remove Duplicates (24/1070)
- Data Classes
 - Factors vs Numeric
 - Autocorrelation
- Variable Selection
 - Remove Linear Combinations
 - VIF analysis
- Feature engineering
 - Month vs Week

Methods – Model Selection

- Trained with 10-fold cross validation
- Point estimate and 95% confidence interval considered
- Best models visualized with performance metric, confidence interval, and runtime
- All models confirmed by bootstrapping the test data and confirming that expected performance aligns with real performance
- Mild overfitting present in most models

Methods – Model Selection

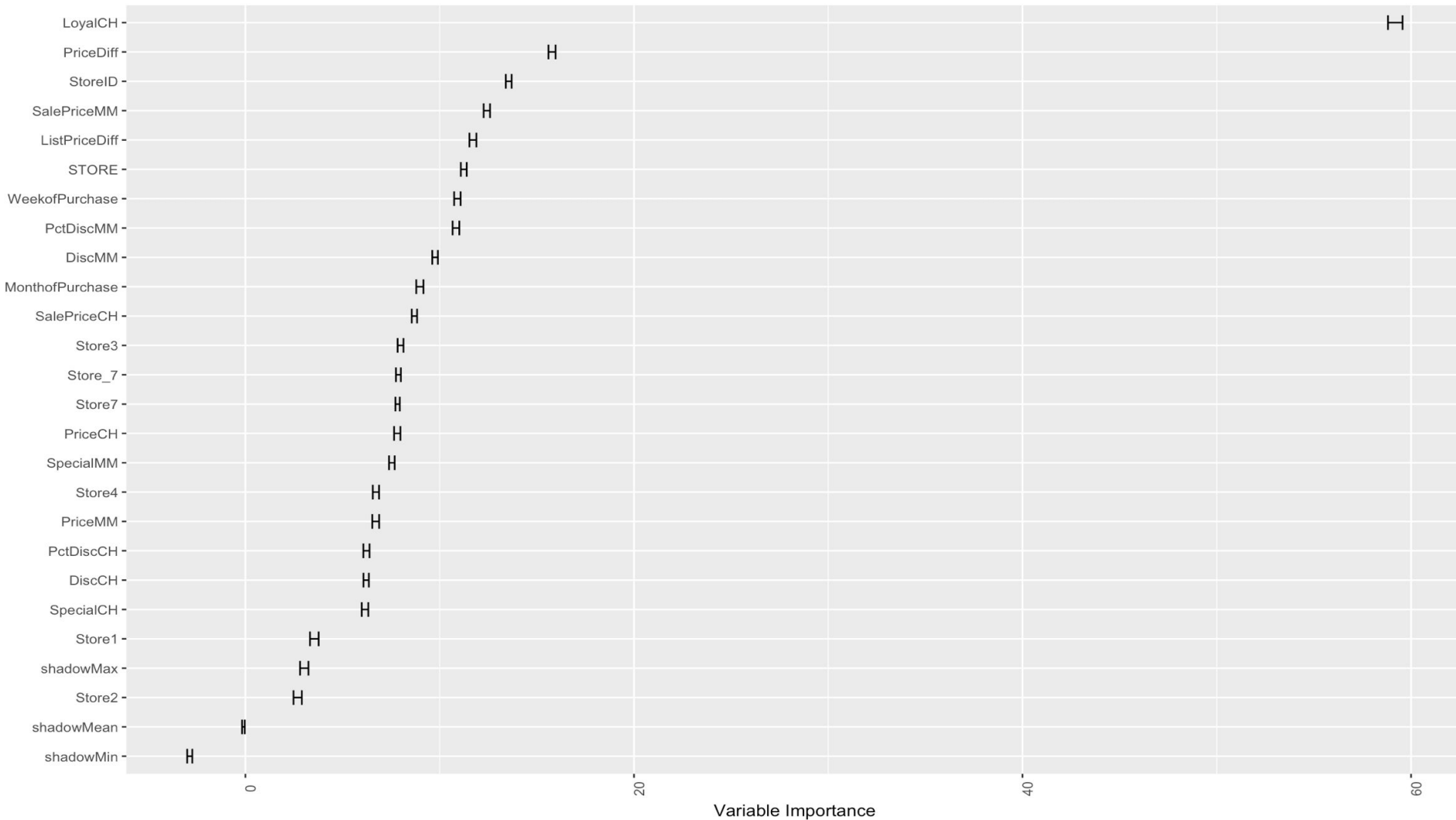
- Deep Learning
 - Best performance
 - Long runtime, large confidence interval
 - More accurate with retraining on more data
- Support Vector Machine
 - Similar performance and runtime, smaller ci
- Logistic Regression
 - Lower performance, but very short runtime

Methods – Variable Importance

- Coefficients of logistic regression show how important each driver is
- Compare oranges to oranges: standardize
- What about linear combinations?
- Boruta analysis
- Used as supplemental information
 - More prone to misinterpretation

Methods – Variable Importance

Which variables are most important?



Recommendation - Loyalty

- CH loyalty reduces MM purchases.
- Orange juice is a utilitarian product.
- Consumers expending little cognitive effort on OJ decision; relying on Heuristics:
 - Habit: “I bought CH last time”
 - Price: “CH is cheaper”
 - Affect-referral: “I feel good about serving CH to my family”
 - Surrogate indicators: “It is made by P&G”

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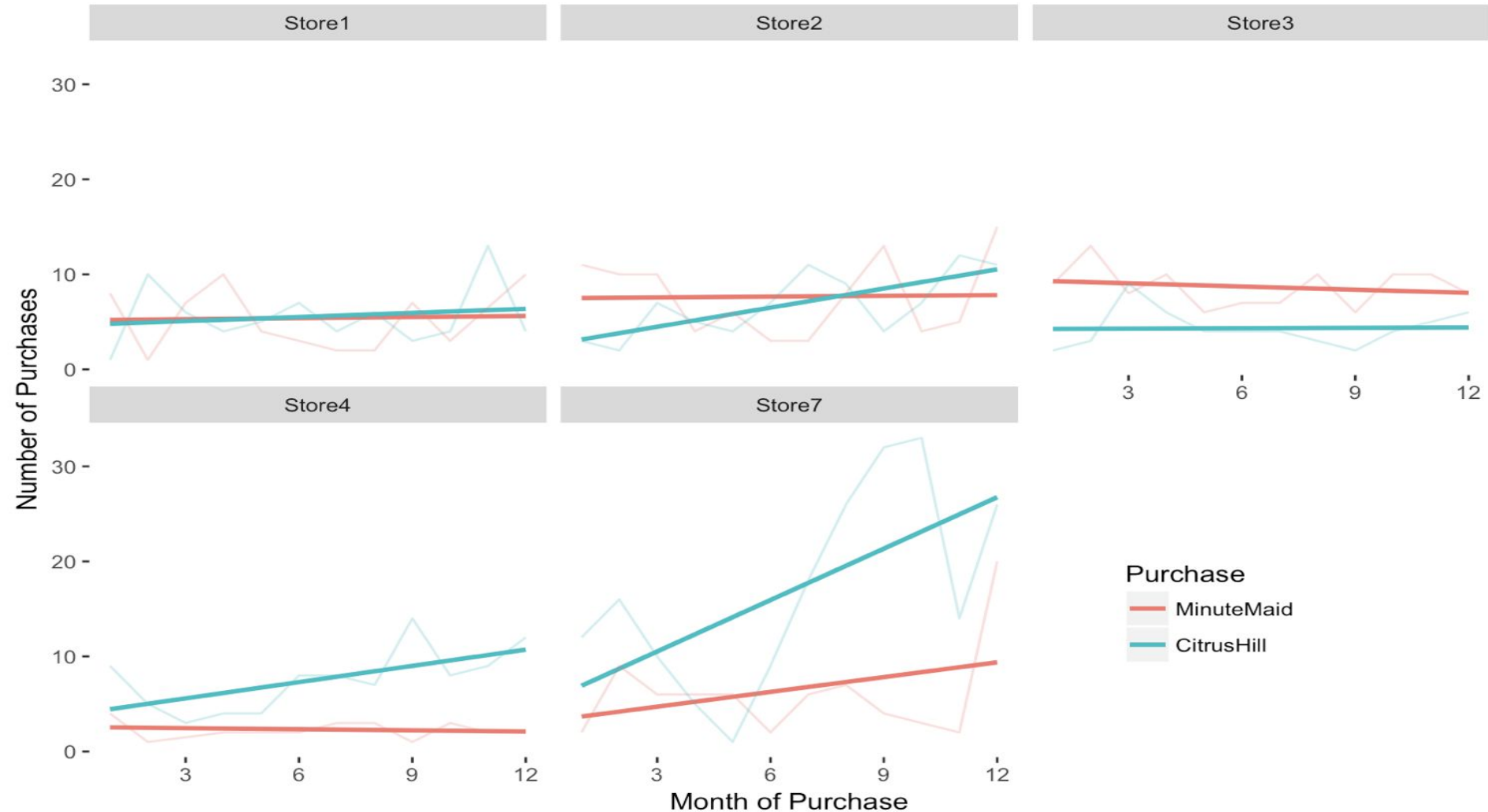
- Erode brand loyalty to CH.
 - In-store sampling; coupon to purchase MM.
 - Move to awareness set/consideration set.
 - Customized promotions for CH buyers
 - Checkout or in-store smartphone MM coupons.
 - Move from consideration to alternative purchased.
 - POS cooler with MM
 - Influence stimulus based consideration.

Recommendation - Data

- Seasonality:
 - Variation during the year
 - Different purchasing pattern by store.
- Gather additional data
 - Assess overall seasonality
- Store-specific seasonality
 - Impact on CH/MM purchasing decision
 - Promotions to encourage MM purchase

Recommendation - Data

Number of sales throughout the year

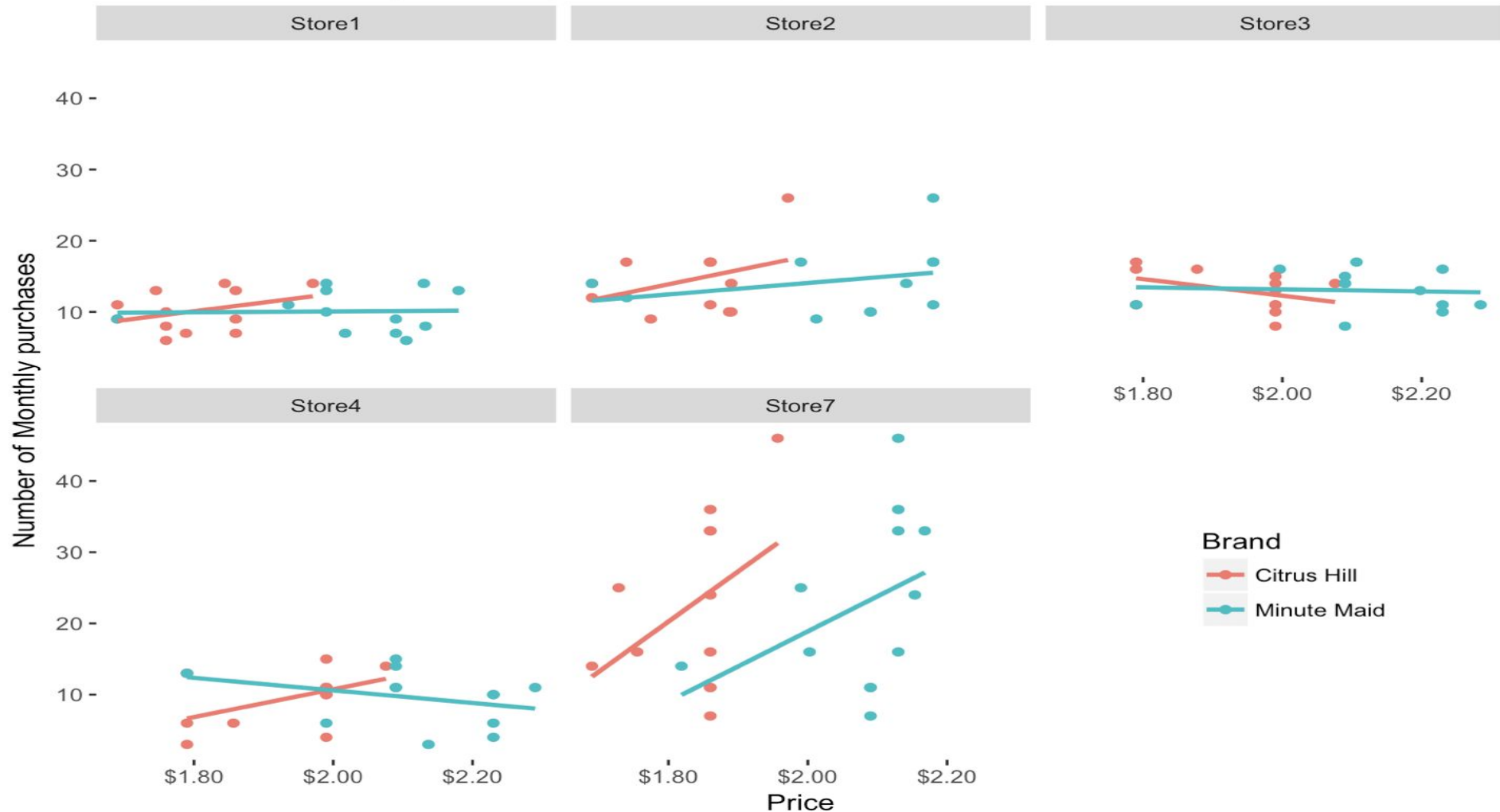


Recommendation - Pricing

- Additional pricing analysis
 - CH is never more expensive than MM
 - Potential to raise price and move purchasing to higher margin MM
 - Test price elasticity of both CH and MM
 - Consider store specific pricing
 - Seasonality
 - Elasticity
 - Shiny App

Recommendation - Pricing

Higher price is correlated with more quantity purchased
...but only in Store7. Why store7? Why is the correlation positive?



Conclusion

- Best-performing model was a deep learning model, but consider runtime and interpretability
 - Potential seasonality
 - CH loyalty negative factor
 - Price of CH and MM important drivers
- Three recommendations
 - Erode Citrus Hill loyalty
 - Evaluate pricing strategy for both CH and MM
 - Check for seasonality.

Citrus Hill Postscript

- P&G introduced Citrus Hill in the fall of 1982 and waged a heated battle with rival juice makers with its heavily promoted brand.
- In 1992, P&G announced the closure of its Citrus Hill orange juice division.
- According to the CEO, Citrus Hill was unable to gain on its two main rivals, Seagram Co. Ltd.'s Tropicana and Coca-Cola Co.'s Minute Maid.
- Citrus Hill was unable to become a market leader since it didn't have a competitive advantage.

