

Marketing Mix

Vodka Industry



First Regression

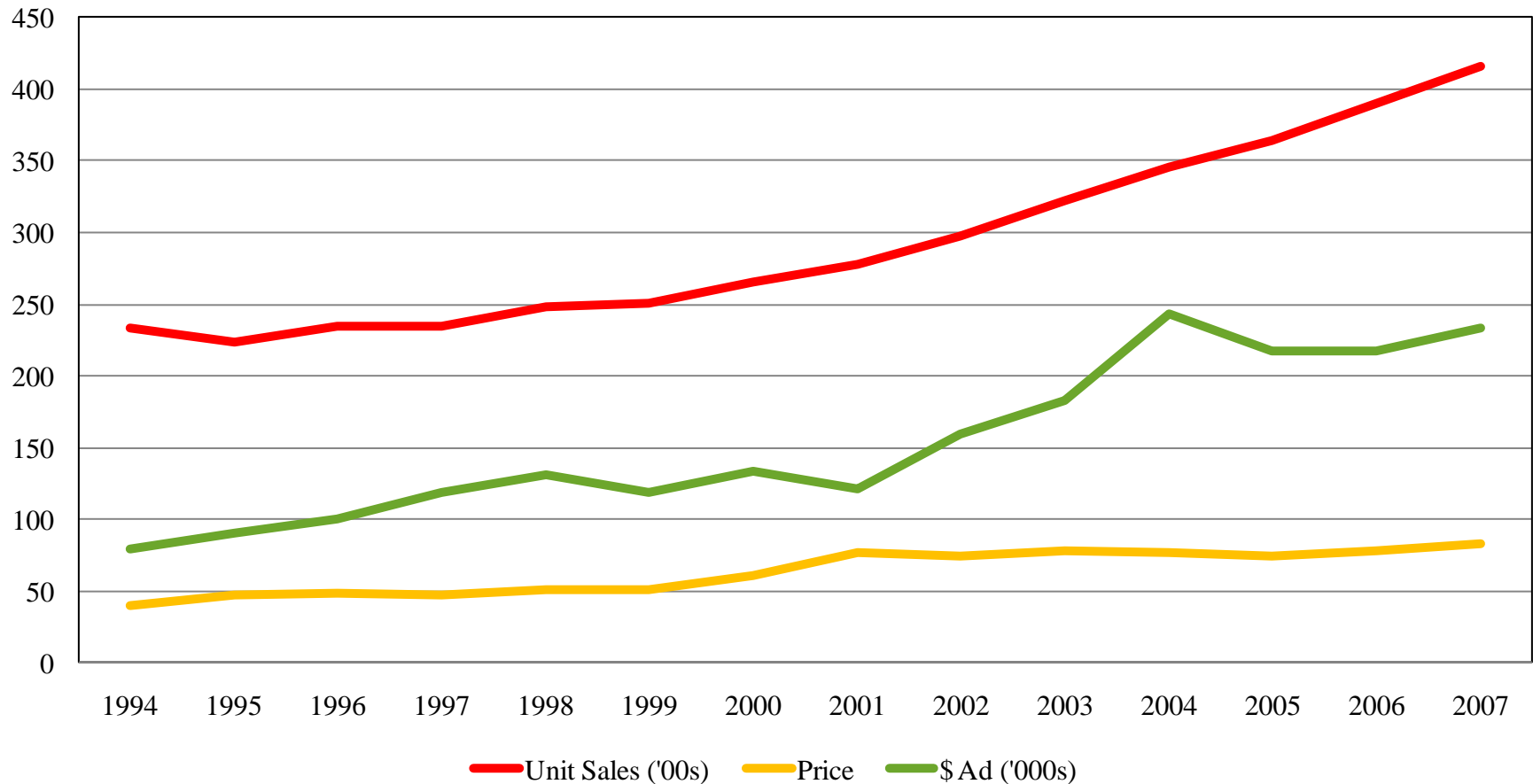
	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Intercept	0.8605	<0.01
LogLastYearSales	0.9221	<0.01
LogPrice	-0.0851	<0.01
LogOutdoorAdvExp	-0.0072	0.18
LogBroadcastingAdvExp	0.0100	0.06
LogPrintAdvExp	0.0241	<0.01
Adj R-Sq	98%	

	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Intercept	0.411641725	<0.01
LogLastYearSales	0.947751199	<0.01
LogPrice		
LogOutdoorAdvExp		
LogBroadcastingAdvExp		
LogPrintAdvExp		
Adj R-Sq	97.7%	

Unit Roots

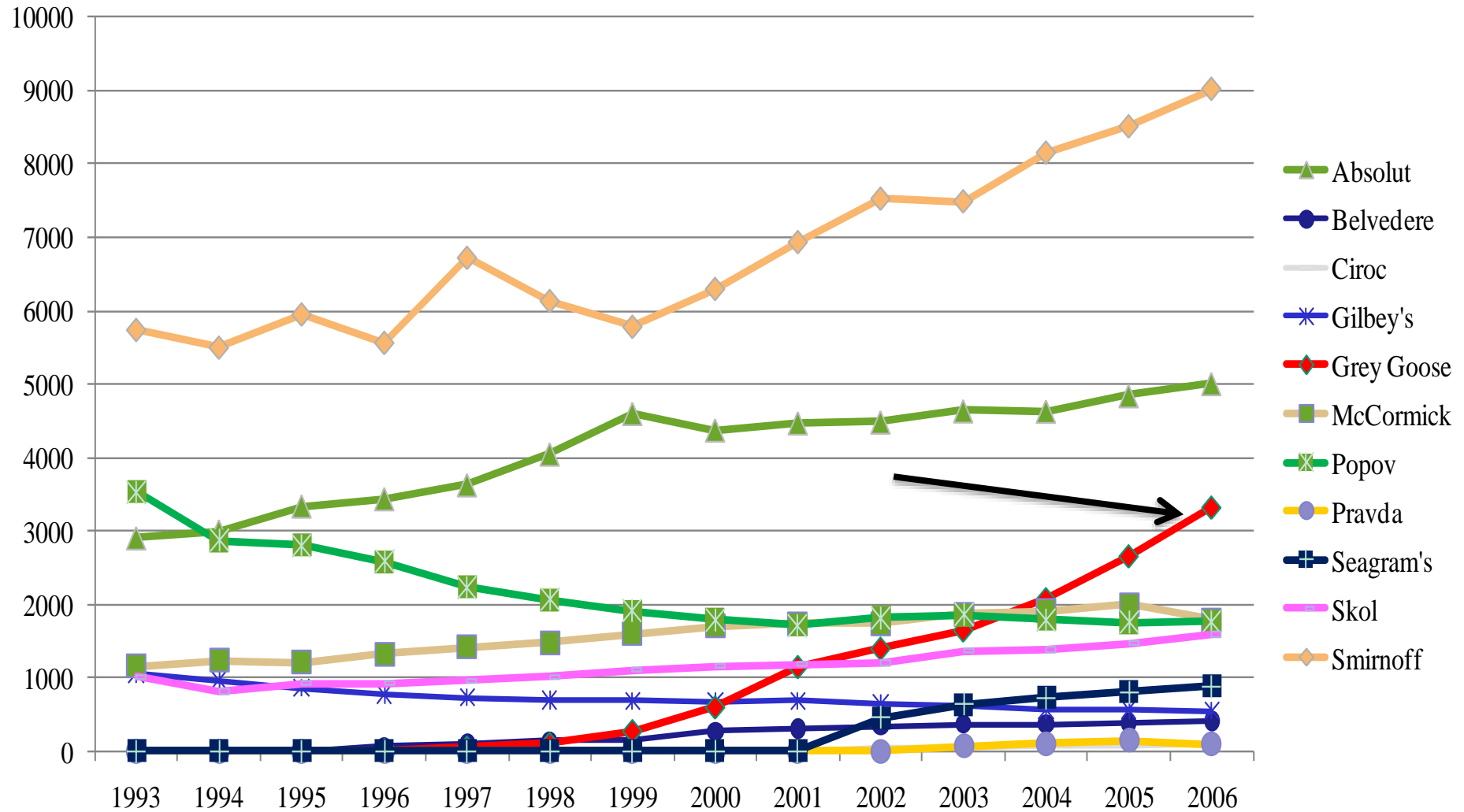
- Common in data that:
 - spans long time periods
 - is aggregated across units (customers, stores etc)
- $Y(t) = b_0 + Y(t-1) + \text{error}$
 - Sales in time t is equal to sales last year plus error
 - Random noise or error is the only thing that determines how sales progresses over years.
 - What is the managerial relevance?

Effect of Marketing Mix - Industry

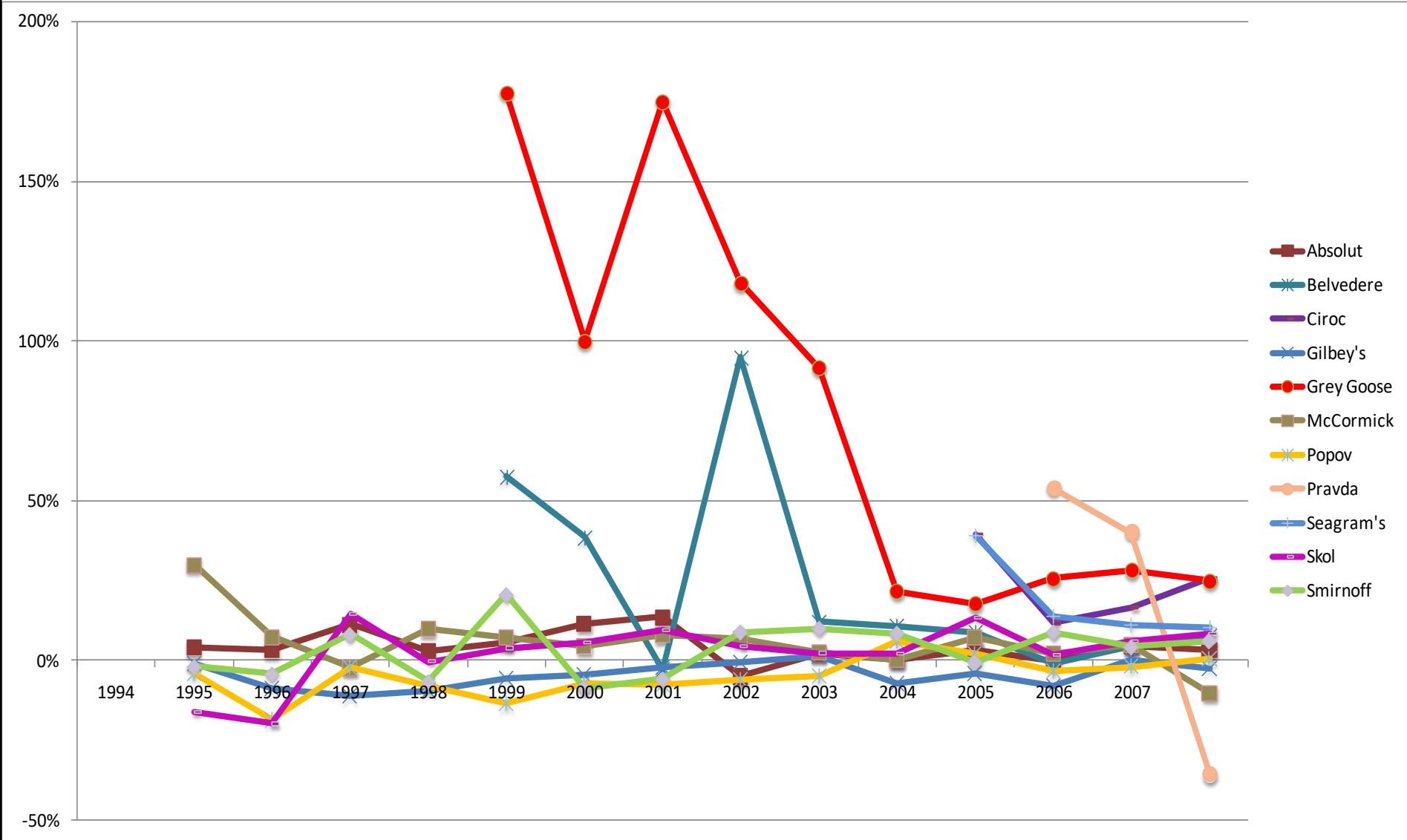


Does sales increase with a price increase?

Except Grey Goose No Brand Changes Tier



Change in Sales is More Relevant



Marketing Mix Models - Comparison

		Advertising			
Regression Characteristic	Price	Print	Broadcast	Outdoor	Adj. R2
Unit Sales	-0.085	0.024	0.010	-0.007	98%
Change in Sales	-0.002	0.018	-0.004	-0.011	9%
Add Brand Tier	-0.038	0.009	-0.005	-0.013	11%
Add Competition and market share	-0.060	0.014	-0.001	-0.007	16%
Add New Product Intro	-0.089	0.015	0.003	-0.008	30%

Short Changed

Why do tall people make more money?

By *Steven E. Landsburg*



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Economists have known for a long time that it pays to be tall. Multiple studies have found that an extra inch of height can be worth an extra \$1,000 a year or so in wages, after controlling for education and experience. If you're 6 feet tall, you probably earn about \$6,000 more than the equally qualified 5-foot-6-inch shrimp down the hall. (Previously in this column, I wrote about the connection between **beauty and income** and **weight and income**.)

$$\text{Earnings} = f(\text{height})$$

Regression Statistics	
R-Sq	0.09
Observations	1192

	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	-61,316	<.01
Height	1262	<.01

$$\text{Earnings} = f(\text{height, Male})$$

Regression Statistics	
R-Sq	.09
Observations	1192

	Coefficients	P-value
Intercept	-10,334	.98
Height	443	.02
Male	9088	<.01

Marketing Mix Models – Compare Coefficients

		Advertising			
Regression Characteristic	Price	Print	Broadcast	Outdoor	Adj. R2
Unit Sales	-0.085	0.024	0.010	-0.007	98%
Change in Sales	-0.002	0.018	-0.004	-0.011	9%
Add Brand Tier	-0.038	0.009	-0.005	-0.013	11%
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Include Brand Equity

- Create dummy variable that equals 1 if the row in the data corresponds to a brand, and 0 otherwise.
- The coefficient of the dummy variable captures brand equity.

Equity of Vodka Brands

Absolut	0.262		Kamchatka	-0.225
Aristocrat	-0.194		Ketel One	0.148
Barton	-0.182		Level	0.599
Belvedere	0.132		McCormick	-0.184
Burnett	-0.081		Polar Ice	-0.066
Chopin	0.083		Popov	-0.244
Crystal Palac	-0.186		Pravda	-0.094
Finlandia	-0.014		Skol	-0.164
Fleischmann's	-0.173		Sky	0.126
Fris	0.041		Stolicnaya	0.062
Gilbey's	-0.235		Tanqueray	-0.060
Gordon's	-0.189		Three Olives	0.523
Grey Goose	0.598		Smirnoff	0.000

Adj R-Sq = 50%:

Smirnoff is the Base Brand

Marketing Mix Models - Summary

- High R-Squares can be misleading
- Change in sales better than level of sales
- Evaluate relationships among the independent variables
- Competition, new entrants, brand equity have an influence on a brand's price and advertising elasticity

Marketing Mix Models - Summary

- Are independent variables correlated?
 - Is the sign of a variable not making sense?
 - Is the significance and sign of the coefficient changing with other variables in the model?
- Do we have an omitted variable bias?
- If no omitted variable bias-
 - Check for correlation among independent variables
 - If they are correlated; try combining them (add/subtract/divide/multiply etc.)