

USC Marshall

School of Business

King's Hawaiian Marketing Report

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Business Objective

Identify what times throughout the year seem to be the highest driver of sales

Which marketing campaigns returned the most volume sales

Determine the priority order of the marketing tactics



Business Recommendations

- TV campaigns are the BIGGIST DRIVER towards
 volume sales and should continue to be prioritized
- Focus on couple of weeks PRIOR TO the holiday seasons
- Limited effects from ad campaigns during the major SPORTING EVENTS (Super Bowl)
- Influencer/Digital Campaigns appear to have
 SIMILAR effects as TV (on a smaller scale)





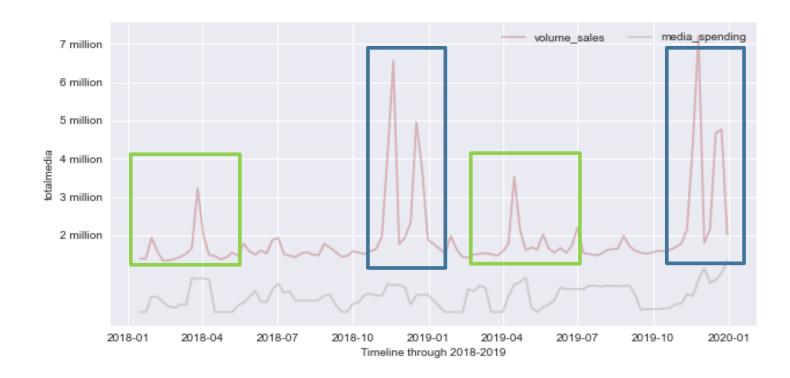
Assumptions Data Used

- 1. Impact of business is measured by consumption (lb).
- 2. Assuming there are **NO** major/uncontrollable external impact (COVID) on business every year.
- 3. Focused on 2018, 2019, 2020 business data, due to the full scope of the sales data
- 4. In-store promotions have an effect on the sales, we can't attribute all new sales to marketing campaigns

What **TIMES** throughout the year seems to have the highest driver on volume sales?

- Volume sales spikes during winter season (November-January)
- Small peak during Spring(probably due to **Easter** holiday campaign.)
- We controlled for other types of merch, tactics, holidays effect.
- Linear regression model indicates that during winter season the volume sales will be increased by nearly **50K**.





INFLUENCERS/DIGITAL: 1.06

PRINT: 0.39

SPONSORSHIP: 0.27

TV: -0.06 VOD. 9 96

autumn: -15164.47 spring: 27218.39 summer: -61041.62 winter: 48987.69

BASEBALL: -0.46 RADIO: -0.23

R-squared= 0.9717653630511989

Notes: Seasonal coefficients from SLR model



Marketing tactics' effect in each season

Variables	Coefficient (Spring)
BASEBALL	-11.34
PRINT	-0.07
TV	-0.2
VOD	0.99
volume_sales_merch	2.01
volume_sales_price_reduce	-0.33
volume_sales_feature	-0.47
volume_sales_display	-0.4
R-squared	0.9734

	Variables	Coefficient (Summer)	
	BASEBALL	0.07	
	RADIO	-0.35	
ı	Sponsorship	0.01	
L	TV	0.21	
	VOD	-0.61	
	DIGITAL	0.25	
	SPONSORSHIP	0.33	
	volume_sales_merch	2.07	
	volume_sales_price_reduce	-0.54	
	volume_sales_feature	-0.28	
	volume_sales_display	-0.16	
	R-squared	0.9907	



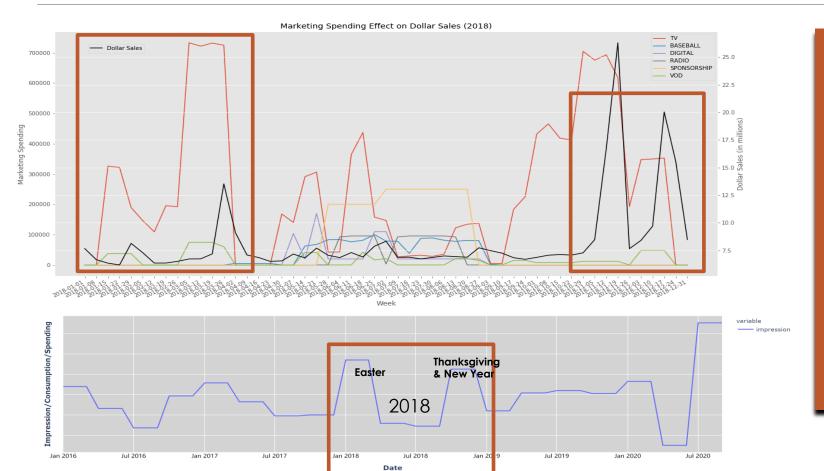
Marketing tactics' effect in each season

Variables	Coefficient (Autumn)
BASEBALL	0.56
DIGITAL 1.43	
INFLUENCER/DIGITAL	0.59
RADIO	-0.96
Sponsorship	0.24
TV	0.07
VOD	-0.77
volume_sales_merch	0.35
volume_sales_price_reduce	-0.07
volume_sales_feature	0.0
volume_sales_display	1.11
R-squared	0.9916

Variables	Coefficient (Winter)
BILLBOARD	0.02
DIGITAL	9.04
INFLUENCER/DIGITAL	-37.6
TV	-0.59
VOD	2.52
volume_sales_merch	2.13
volume_sales_price_reduce	-1.01
volume_sales_feature	-0.09
volume_sales_display	0.02
R-squared	0.9847



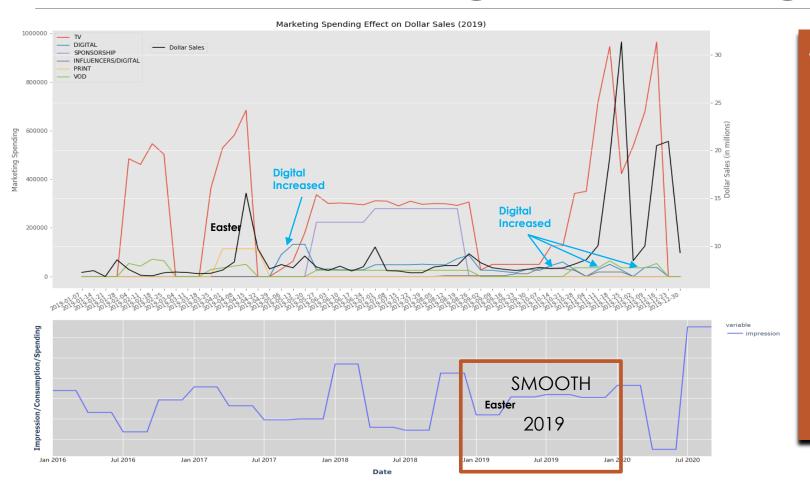
2018 Marketing Campaigns



- In 2018, TV drove the most sales in Thanksgiving & New Year & Easter, because in these periods:
 - 1. TV impression is high
 - 2. Other campaigns weren't quite active



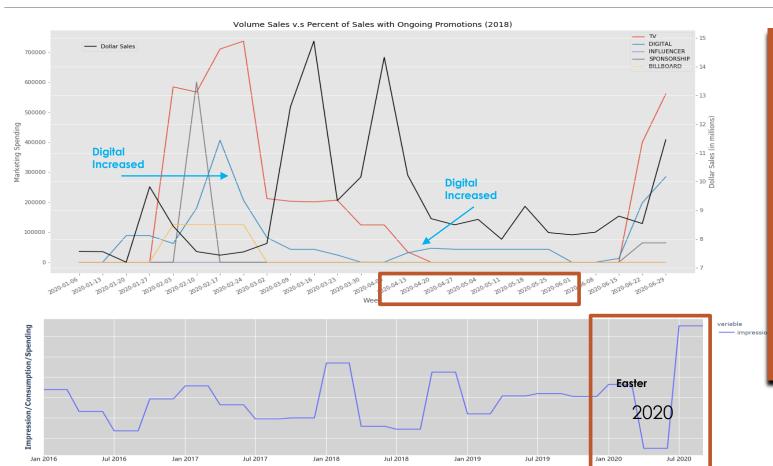
2019 Marketing Campaigns



- In 2019, TV and digital drove the most sales, because:
 - 1. TV impression is smooth throughout the year (except for an increase in Easter)
 - 2. Digital spending increased before sales increased



2020 Marketing Campaigns

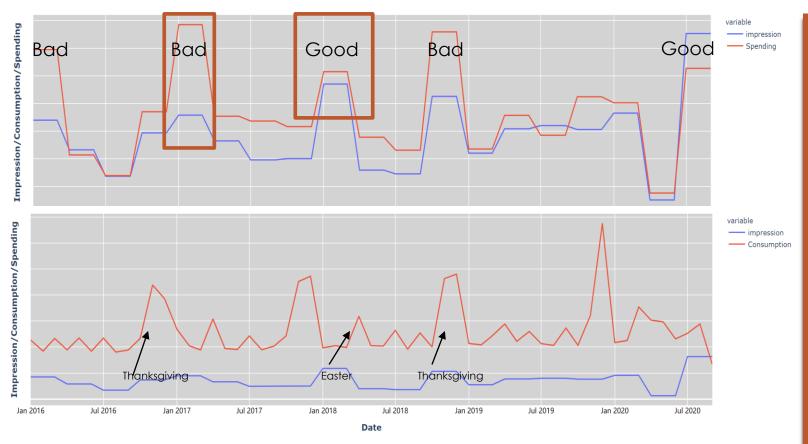


Date

- In **2020**, **TV and digital** drove the
 most sales, because:
 - 1. TV impression increased before sales increased
 - 2. Digital spending increased before sales increased



TV Impression and Spending Effect



Notes: Spending and Impression are by quarter, consumption is by month

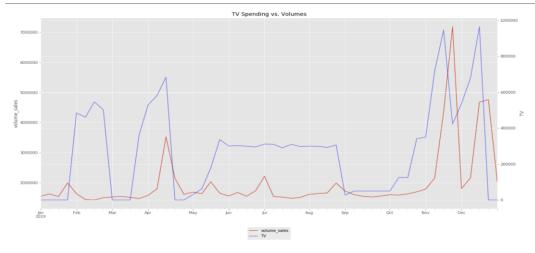
- TV spending lines up with TV impression during most periods.
- Focus on the 'Popular'
 TV channels: less
 spending leads to
 more impression (Good
 ones on the plot)

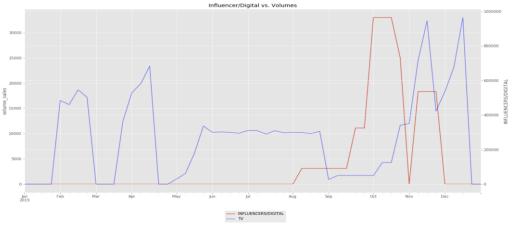
Wrap-up:

- Before 2019, TV returned the most volume sales
- After 2019, TV and digital drove together



Priority of Each Marketing Tactics





- TV was invested at the end of the year and we see couple spikes of volumes after couple weeks of TV investment.
- We controlled for other types of merch, media, and season.
- Influencer/Digital was invested at the end of the year and followed by a spike of sales volumes.

Notes: Assuming each marketing program will take into effect after two weeks of implementing it.



Marketing Tactics' in holiday and non-holiday time

Variables	Coefficient (Non-holiday)	(Coefficient) Holiday
chicken_meal_deal	-0.01	-0.02
sec_deli	0.1	0.03
sec_bakery	-0.03	-0.02
sec_center	0.01	-0.01
retail_cover	-0.03	-0.02
BASEBALL	0.02	0.03
BILLBOARD	0	0
DIGITAL	0	-0.01
RADIO	-0.03	-0.02
SPONSORSHIP	0.01	-0.02
TV	-0.03	0
VOD	0.01	0
volume_sales_price_reduce	0.19	0.05
volume_sales_feature	-0.09	-0.17
volume_sales_display	0.7	0.85

MARKETING TACTICS WORK IN BOTH!

- Sec_deli tends to have positive relationship with volume sales, no matter during holiday seasons or non-holiday seasons,
- Media spending in Baseball contributes to sales positively regardless of holiday or non-holiday.
- Price reduce works in both time but tends to be more effective in non-holiday time.
- Display appears to have the stronger positive relationship with sales volume among all the variables.



Findings: Strategy-Holiday VS Non-Holiday

Variables	Coefficient (Non-holiday)	(Coefficient) Holiday
chicken_meal_deal	-0.01	-0.02
sec_deli	0.1	0.03
sec_bakery	-0.03	-0.02
sec_center	0.01	-0.01
retail_cover	-0.03	-0.02
BASEBALL	0.02	0.03
BILLBOARD	0	0
DIGITAL	0	-0.01
RADIO	-0.03	-0.02
Sponsorship	0.01	-0.02
TV	-0.03	0
VOD	0.01	0
volume_sales_price_reduce	0.19	0.05
volume_sales_feature	-0.09	-0.17
volume_sales_display	0.7	0.85

WORKS IN NON-HOLIDAY

- Sec_center appears to be effective during nonholiday season.
- Sponsorship and VOD tends to be more useful during non-holiday season
- Price reduce are more effective during non-holiday whereas sales display are more effective tactics during holiday period.



Dashboards







MARKETING TACTICS AND MEDIA SPENDING BY YEAR (2016-2020)

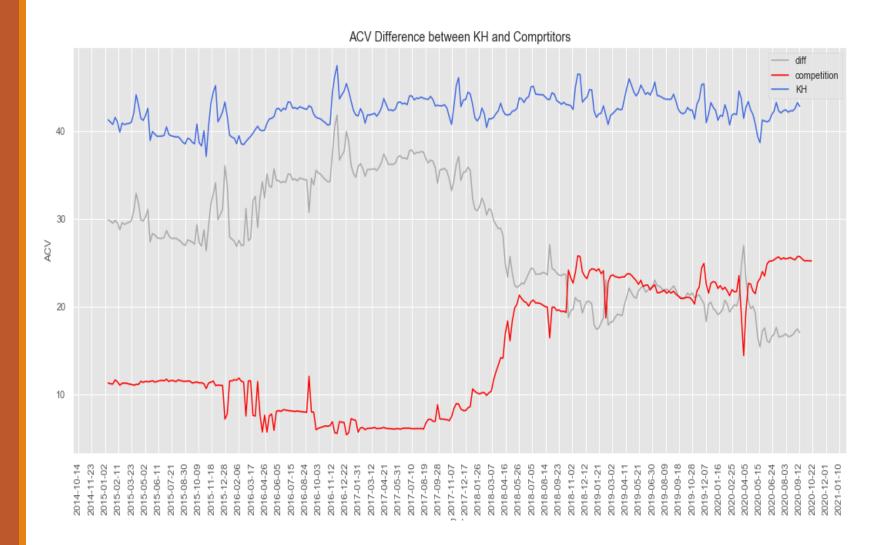


CONSUMPTION DATA + TV
IMPRESSIONS

Future studies

- The overall ACV of KH is smooth and remain around the same level.
- Competitors' ACV boosted dramatically at the first half of 2018.
- Effect of COVID: declines did not happen at the same time period, and competitors recovered quickly and even performed better.







Conclusion

Based on the analysis, our recommendations are:

- Continue to prioritize TV marketing campaigns
- Start the marketing campaigns couple of weeks ahead of Holiday
 Seasons
- Decrease Ad Campaigns during major sporting events since they had limited effects
- Invest more on Influencer/Digital Campaigns for their boosting effects on volume sales
- Emphasize on different marketing tactics on non-holiday seasons

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Thank You

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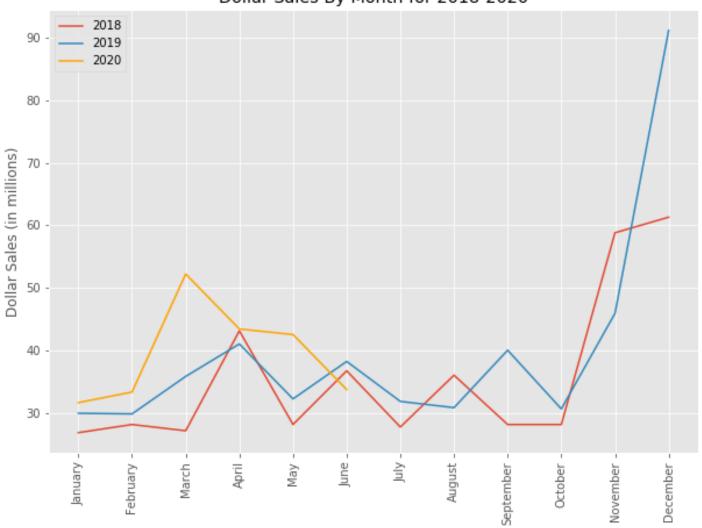
Appendix

General Trends

- 11% increase in sales from
 2018 to 2019
- 20% increase in sales from 2019 to 2020 (YTD June)
- Sales **spike** during Holiday Seasons: **April** (Easter), **November** (Thanksgiving), **December** (Christmas/ New Year's)
- **Spike** in March of 2020 (likely COVID-19), however an underperformance for June 2020





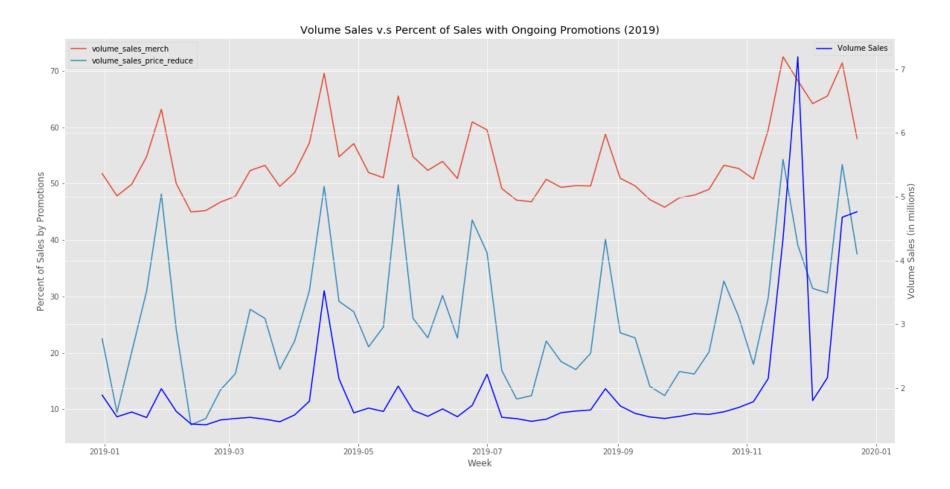




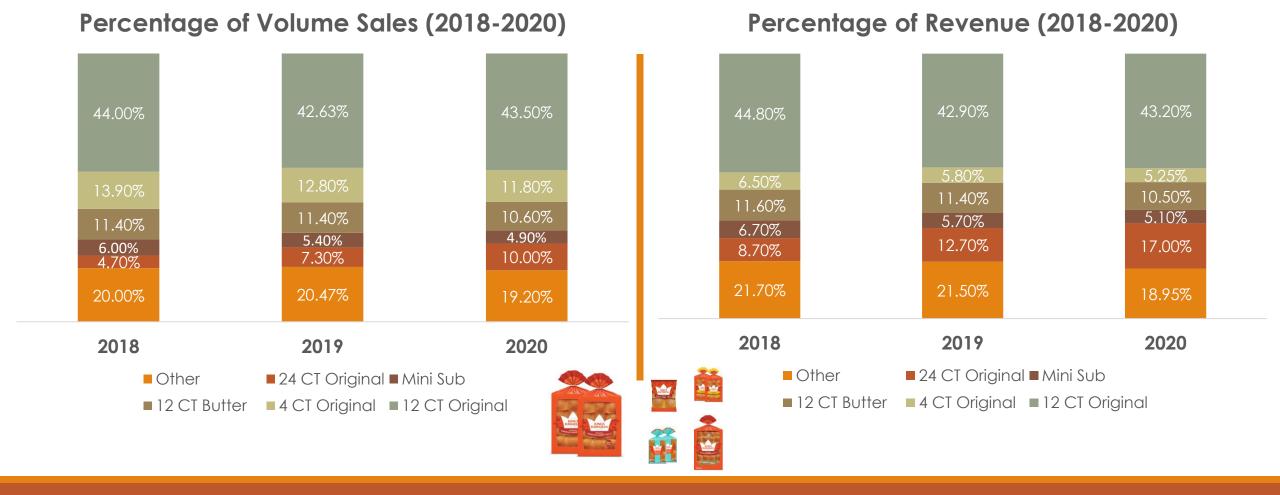
Average Dollar Sales By Holiday

Holiday	2018	2019	2020
Thanksgiving	\$18,610	\$21,203	N/A
Christmas/NY	\$14,850	\$16,034	N/A
Easter Week	\$10,515	\$10,335	\$11,027
July 4th	\$9,060	\$9,485	\$10,506
Halloween	\$8,459	\$8,771	N/A
Labor Day	\$8,365	\$8,946	N/A
Memorial Week	\$8,158	\$8,872	\$8,437
None	\$7,883	\$8,280	\$9,383

^{*} Average Based on Retail locations



Volume Sales with Ongoing Promotions

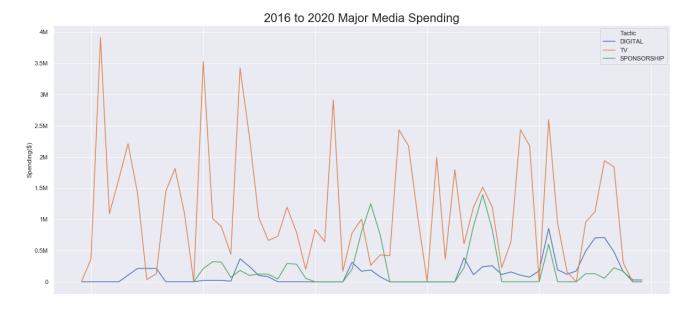


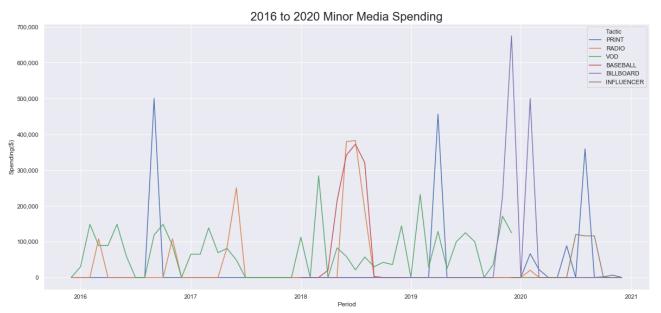
Best Selling Products and their Effect on Revenue



Weekly Media Spending Distribution:

Spikes can be found during Superbowl campaign, Easter, Summer seasons, Thanksgiving and other holiday seasons.











Media Spending on TV, Digital and Sponsorship are **significantly higher** than other tactics.

