



Marketing strategies for an uncertain economy

While the economic outlook is uncertain, cutting advertising spend isn't always a foregone conclusion in the face of a possible recession. Here are strategies brands can employ to navigate the waters of economic uncertainty.

The giants of marketing effectiveness

Les Binet & Peter Field
“The godfathers of
marketing effectiveness”



KANTAR
MILLWARD
BROWN



Ehrenberg-Bass
Institute for Marketing Science



Marketing strategies for an uncertain economic outlook

- Ensure share of voice exceeds share of market
- Continue to advertise: According to the World Advertising Research Center (WARC)/Millward Brown, it can take up to 5 years for brands to recover from “going dark”
- Prioritize creative for more memorable brand effects: Superior creative can generate outsized lifts on ROI and sales effect
- Shift more resources to creating future demand/brand building versus converting existing demand via sales activation
- Place a greater emphasis on emotional campaigns to build your brand more strongly; Make people feel something: Your ads should put a lump in the throat or cause happiness, surprise, or laughter
- Shift budget to AM/FM radio to grow reach even if total budgets are reduced
- Focus on, and keep in touch with, the customer, a brand's biggest asset

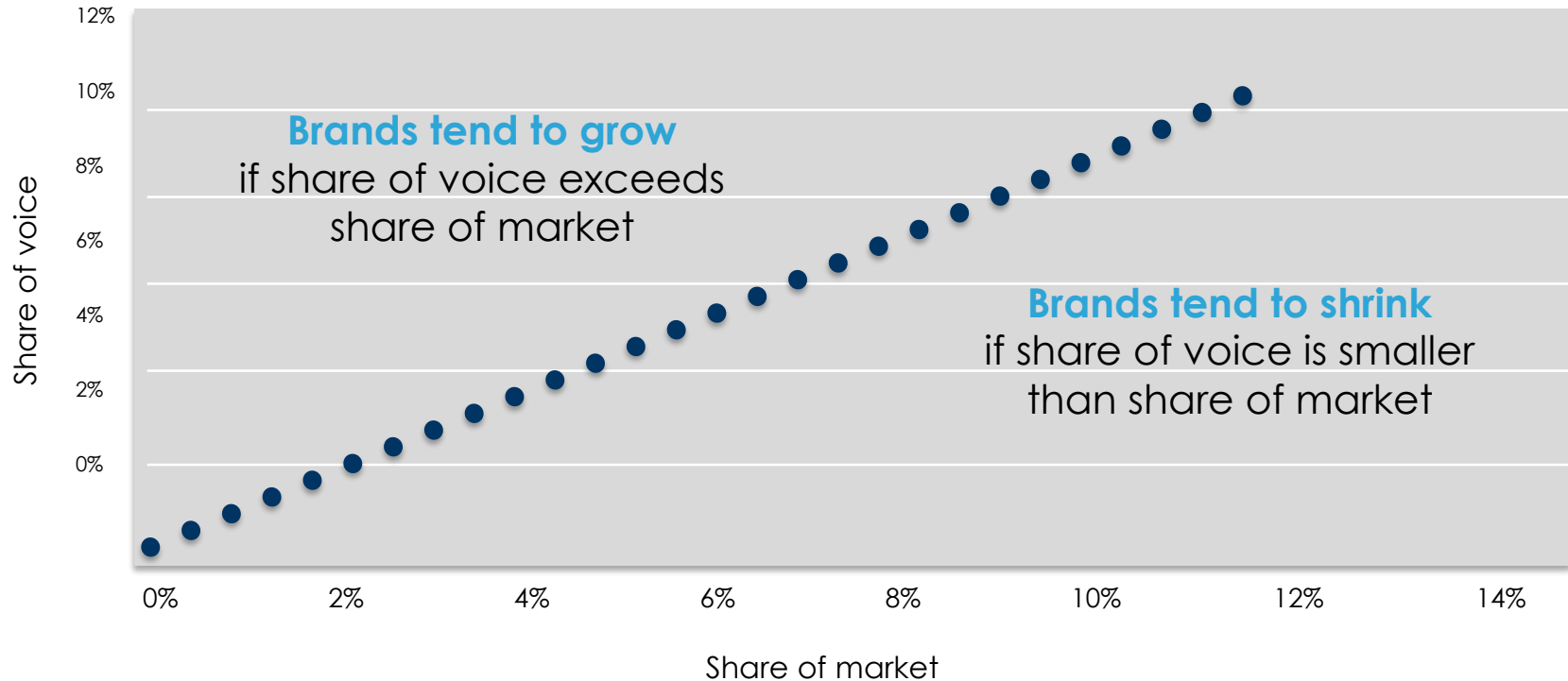
Millward Brown:

**Ensure your share
of voice is greater
than your share of
market**

“The connection between share of market (SOM) and share of voice (SOV) has been proven. The higher your share of voice compared to your actual market share, the more likely your brand is to grow its market share in the subsequent year.

So, if you increase your marketing investment at a time when competitors are reducing theirs, you should substantially increase the saliency of your brand. This could help you establish an advantage that could be maintained for many years.”

Constantly assess your share of voice: Ensure your share of voice exceeds your share of market



“Going dark” is not always the answer

“The decision to scale back or eliminate the advertising budget is never easy for marketers. The decision to ‘go dark’ can have various causes, from a broad economic recession to narrower industry or company-specific revenue or growth challenges. Whatever the cause, ‘going dark’ has both short- and long-term implications.

During recessions, companies must understand customers’ shifting needs and then adjust their communications strategies and offerings. Marketers should segment customers according to their recession psychology (from fearful to carefree) and how they categorize their purchases (from essentials to expendables).”

“Through carefully targeted appeals, **brands can connect emotionally** with consumers.*

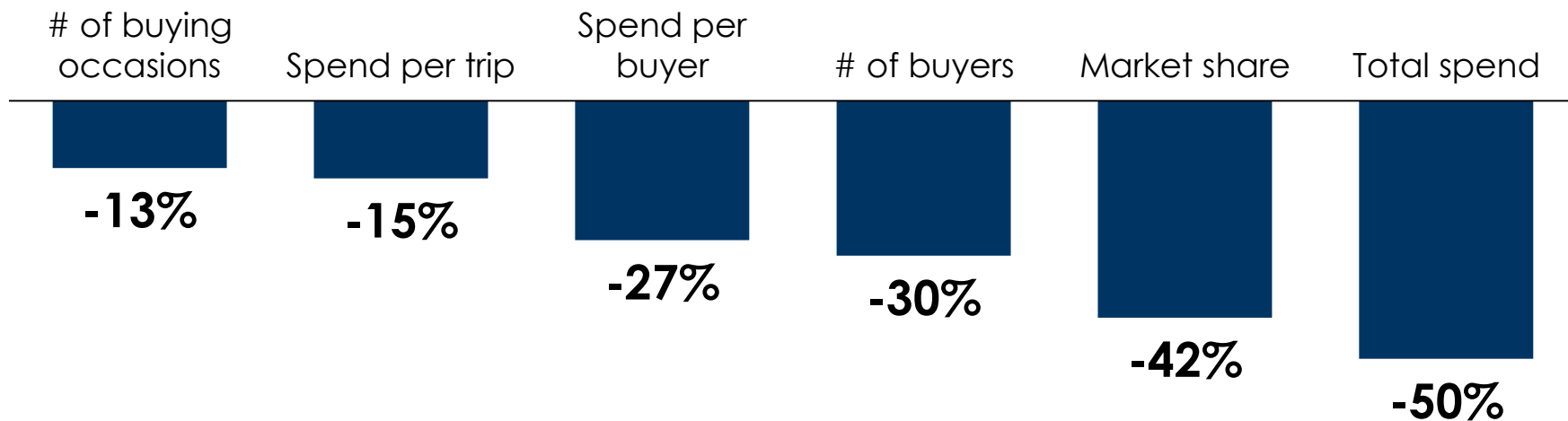
In fact, marketing can be significantly more important to the firm during a recession than at any other time.

Investment in marketing during recessionary periods is strongly associated with positive shareholder value, customer loyalty, and superior long-term profitability.

Reducing marketing efforts can exacerbate the already negative impact of the recession and is likely to jeopardize future sales and profits.”

Don't cut ads: Sales fall when a brand stops advertising

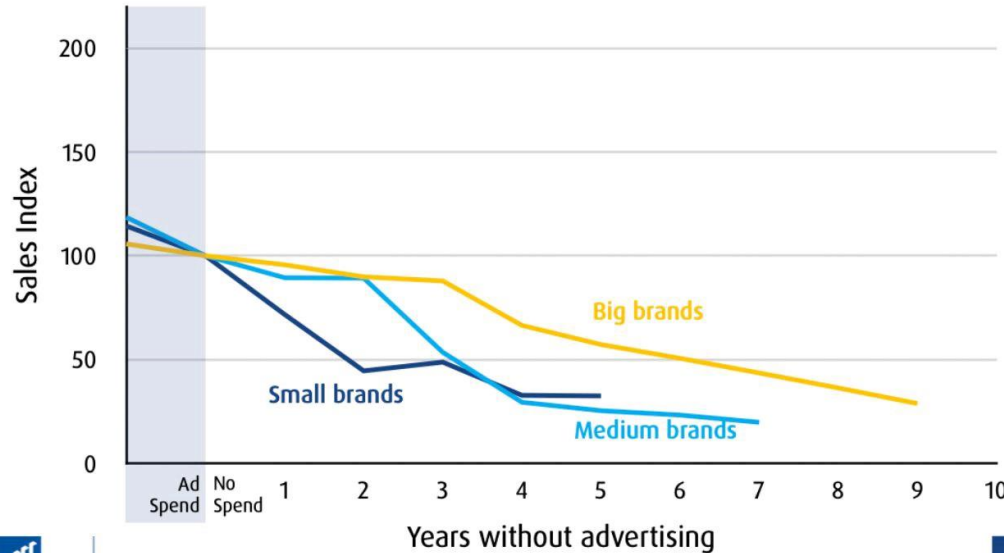
% difference, unexposed vs. exposed



How to read: Consumers not exposed to the radio campaign had less buyers, reduced shopping trips, less spend per buyer, and significantly lower purchases.

Ehrenberg-Bass Institute for Marketing Science: Sales drop from cutting ad spend differs by brand size

Average change in sales - Brand size



Small brands: Sales collapse right away, fast and hard. Sales are cut in half by year 2.

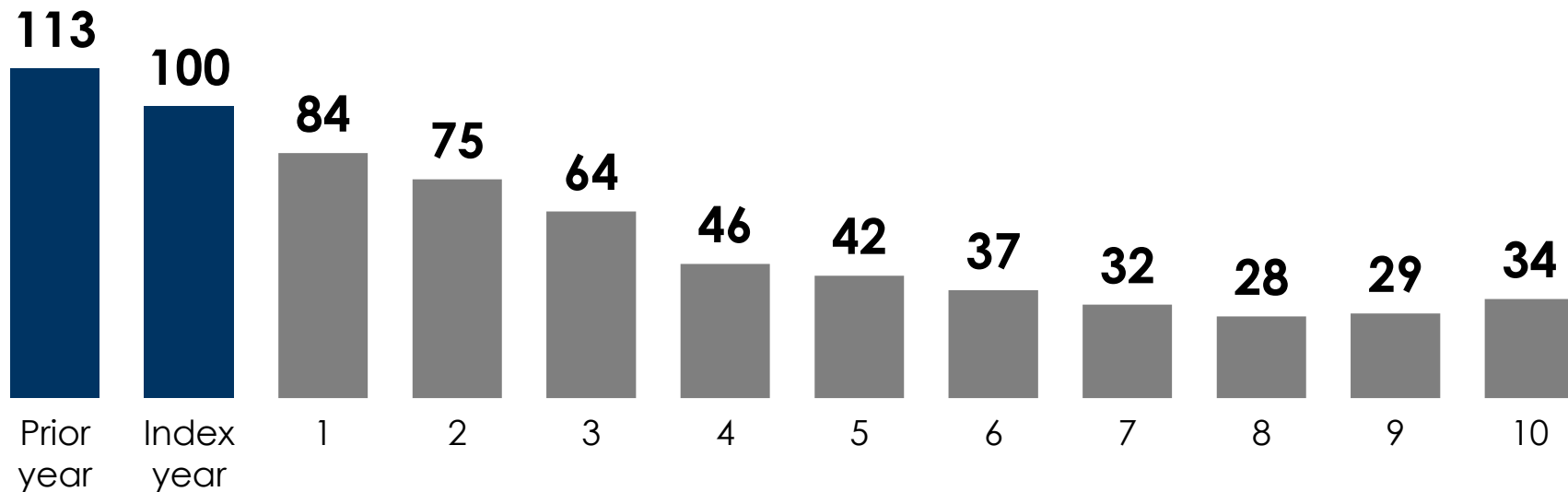
Medium brands: Slight erosion at year two. A sharp sales collapse to 50% by year 3.

Big brands: Slow erosion in sales. After year three, sharp sales reduction that accelerates. Sales are cut in half by year 5.



Ehrenberg-Bass Institute for Marketing Science: Sales decline becomes more common and greater in magnitude as brands go longer without advertising

Mean indexed sales when brands stop advertising
Years since advertising stopped



WARC/Millward Brown:

**“It can take up to
five years to recover
from budget-cutting
during a recession”**

“The long-term effects of marketing play a huge role in successfully riding out a recession.

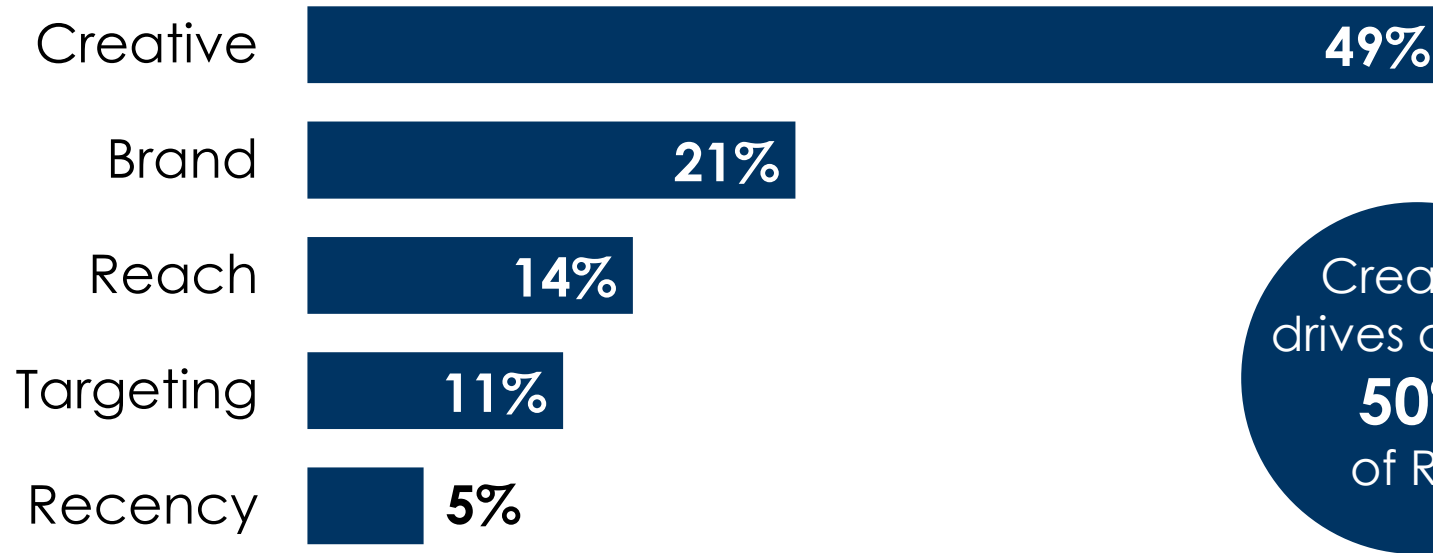
The Millward Brown databases have shown that brands which are off-air for periods of 6 months or more will see a 5%-10% decline in equity measures.

A reduced amount of consumers are exposed to messaging and as such ... Brand Usage and Brand Image weaken.

In two scenarios on financial performance, companies that went dark for a year or halved investment, took between 3-5 years to recover to pre-recession levels.”

Creative is the number one sales driver: Make sure your creative resonates

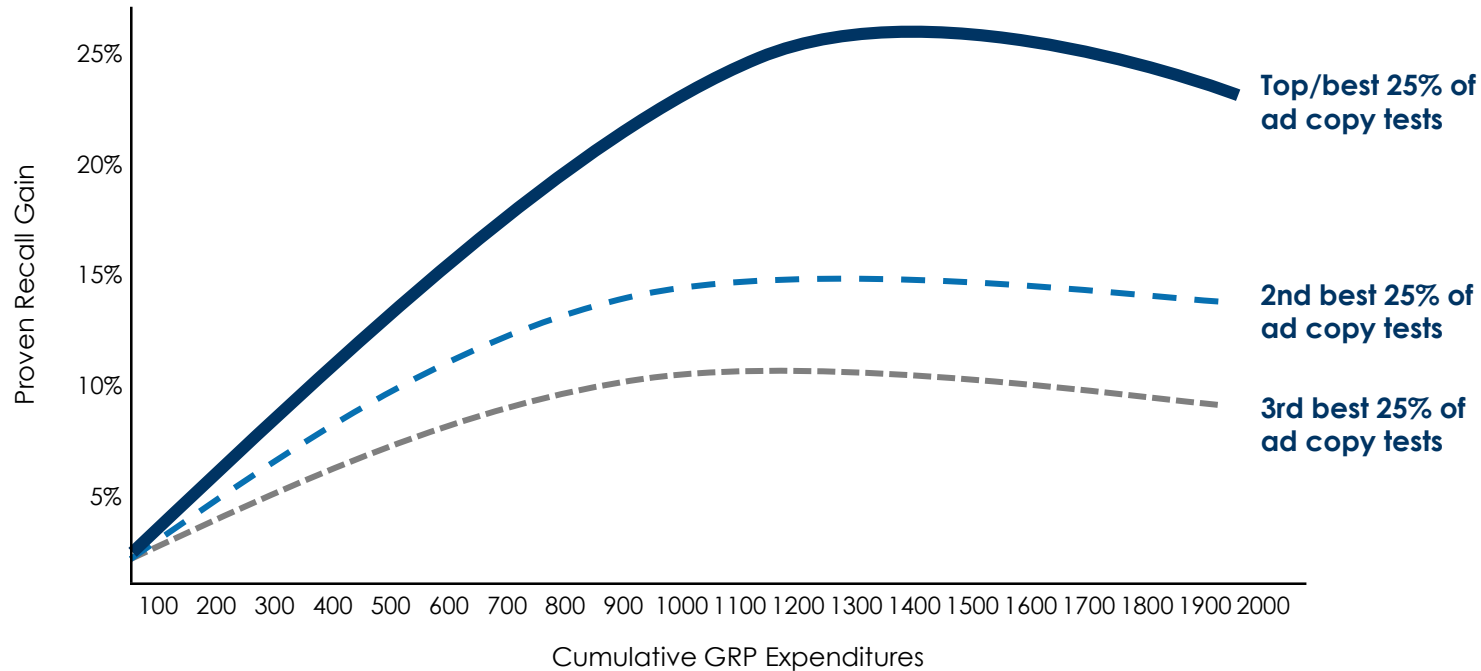
Nielsen study of nearly 450 advertising campaigns and elements that contribute to sales lift on all major media platforms



Creative
drives almost
50%
of ROI

Invest in testing creative and improving your ads: Top performing ads deliver 3-4X more ROI

Creative quality is the primary driver of "break through," accounting for 75% of variance in brand/message recall levels



WARC/Millward Brown:

**“Stronger creative
can compensate for
reduced spend”**

“More memorable creative can maintain or increase ad awareness levels, even with a lower budget.

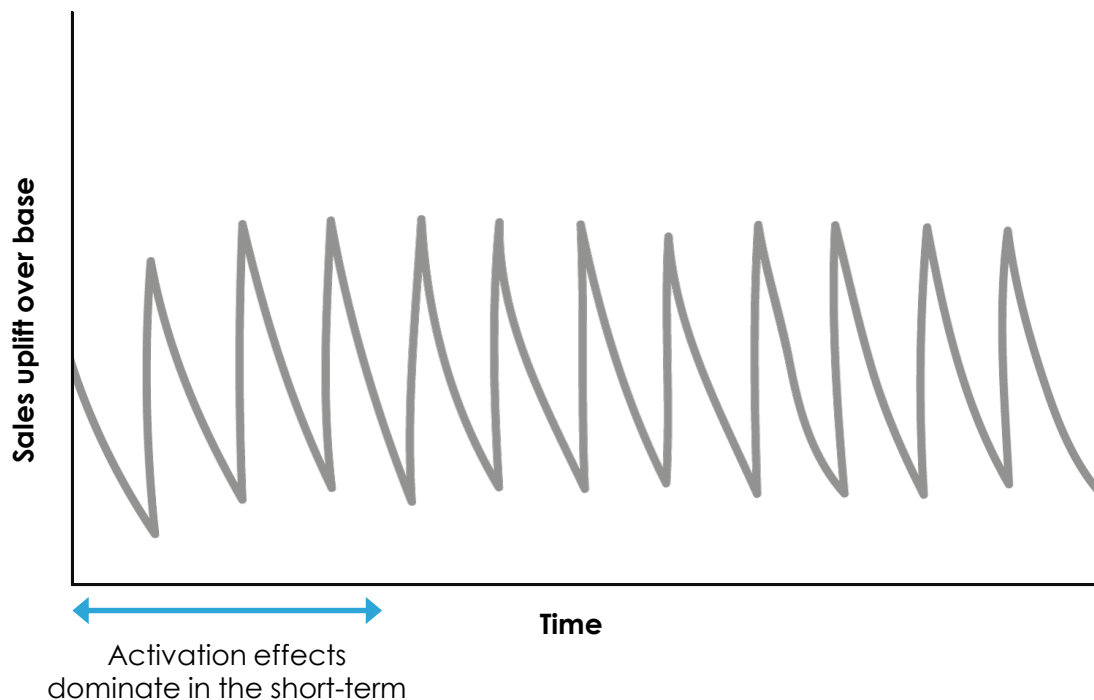
A Millward Brown quadrant analysis shows that brands increasing share of awareness are more likely to gain share.

Results will be stronger if brands can also increase Share of Voice but, even if it declines while awareness increases, brands are more likely to gain share than not.”

Converting existing demand is short term while creating future demand has lasting effects

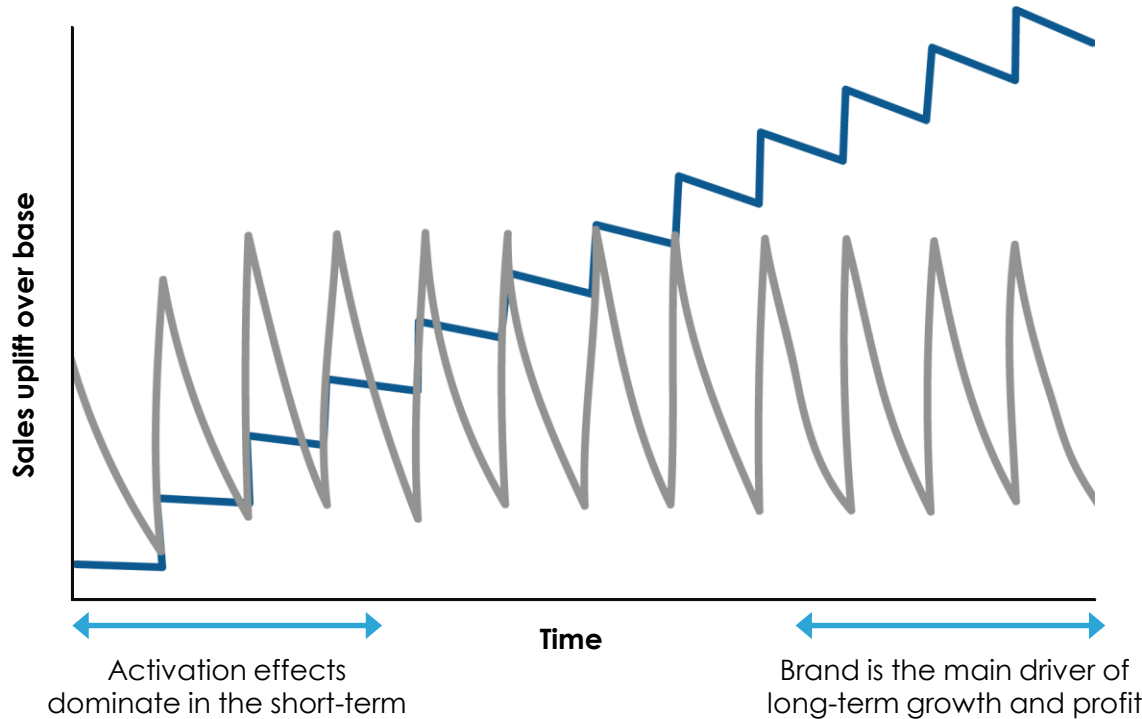
Convert existing demand via short-term sales activation	Create future demand Lasting business outcomes via brand building
Create a lead	Create a memory
Generates sales now	Influences future sales
Tightly targeted	Broad reach
Short term	Long term
Persuasive messages	Emotional priming

Converting existing demand generates short-term sales uplift



Converting existing demand/short-term sales lift
Short-term sales uplifts, but brand perceptions unchanged. No long-term increase in sales or reduction in price sensitivity. High efficiency and ROI. Converting existing demand via sales activation is the “carbohydrate” of advertising.

Shift more resources to creating future demand/brand building versus sales activation to protect/build sales over time



Creating future demand/ long-term sales growth

Brand grows stronger, leading to long-term volume increase and reduced price sensitivity. Creating future demand via brand building is the “protein” of advertising.

Converting existing demand/short-term sales lift

Short-term sales uplifts, but brand perceptions unchanged. No long-term increase in sales or reduction in price sensitivity. High efficiency and ROI. Converting existing demand via sales activation is the “carbohydrate” of advertising.

The ratio of branding investment to sales activation based on your brand's situation

Context	Brand:Activation
How purchased	
Offline	55:45
Online	74:26
Serial	57:43
Subscription	74:26
How priced	
Value/mainstream	57:43
Premium	62:38
Level of innovation	
None	61:39
Any	72:28
New variant	62:38
New sub-brand	78:22
Entry into new category	84:16

Context	Brand:Activation
Which category life stage	
New category	65:35
Established category	62:38
Declining category	58:42
Stagnant or low growth	60:40
Medium or high growth	73:27
How big	
Launches in first 1-2 years	35:65
Launches after first year	57:43
Small brand	75:25
Medium brand	56:44
Large brand	76:24
Leading brand	72:28

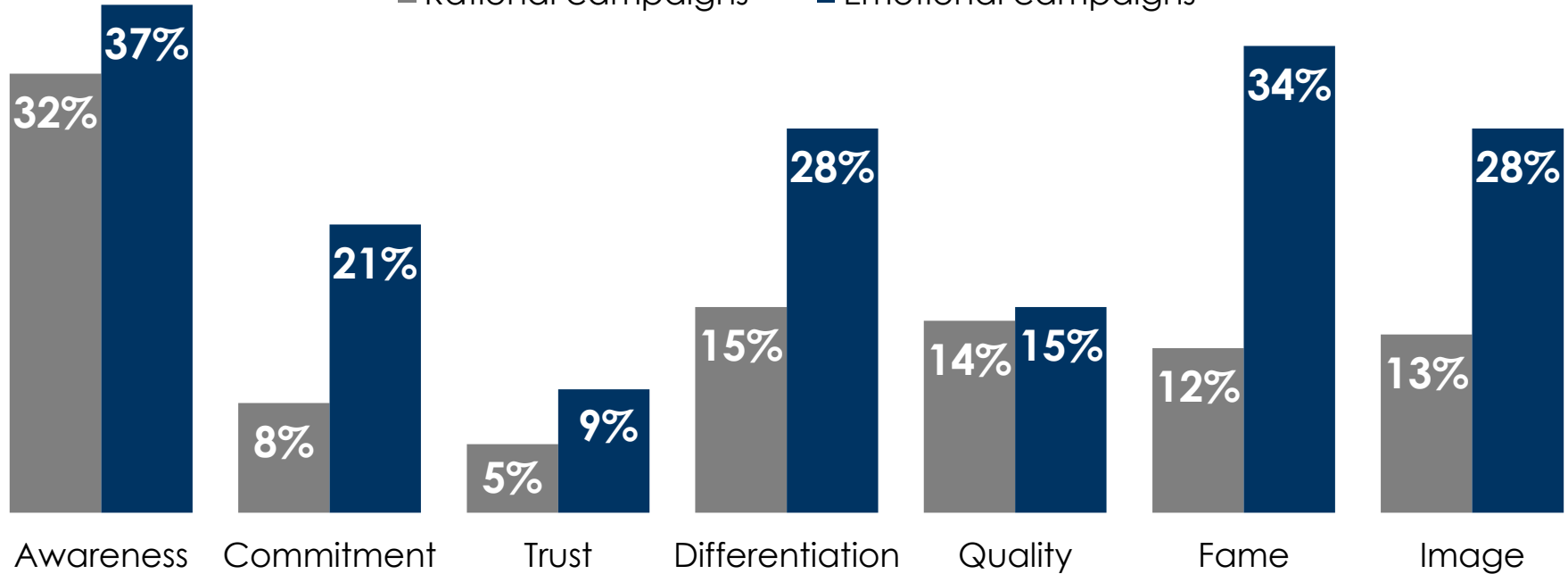
How to read: Binet and Field's research powers their recommendations on the ideal mix of brand investment (the first number) versus sales activation investment.

Example: Marketers that only sell their product online should allocate 74% to brand building and 26% to sales activation.

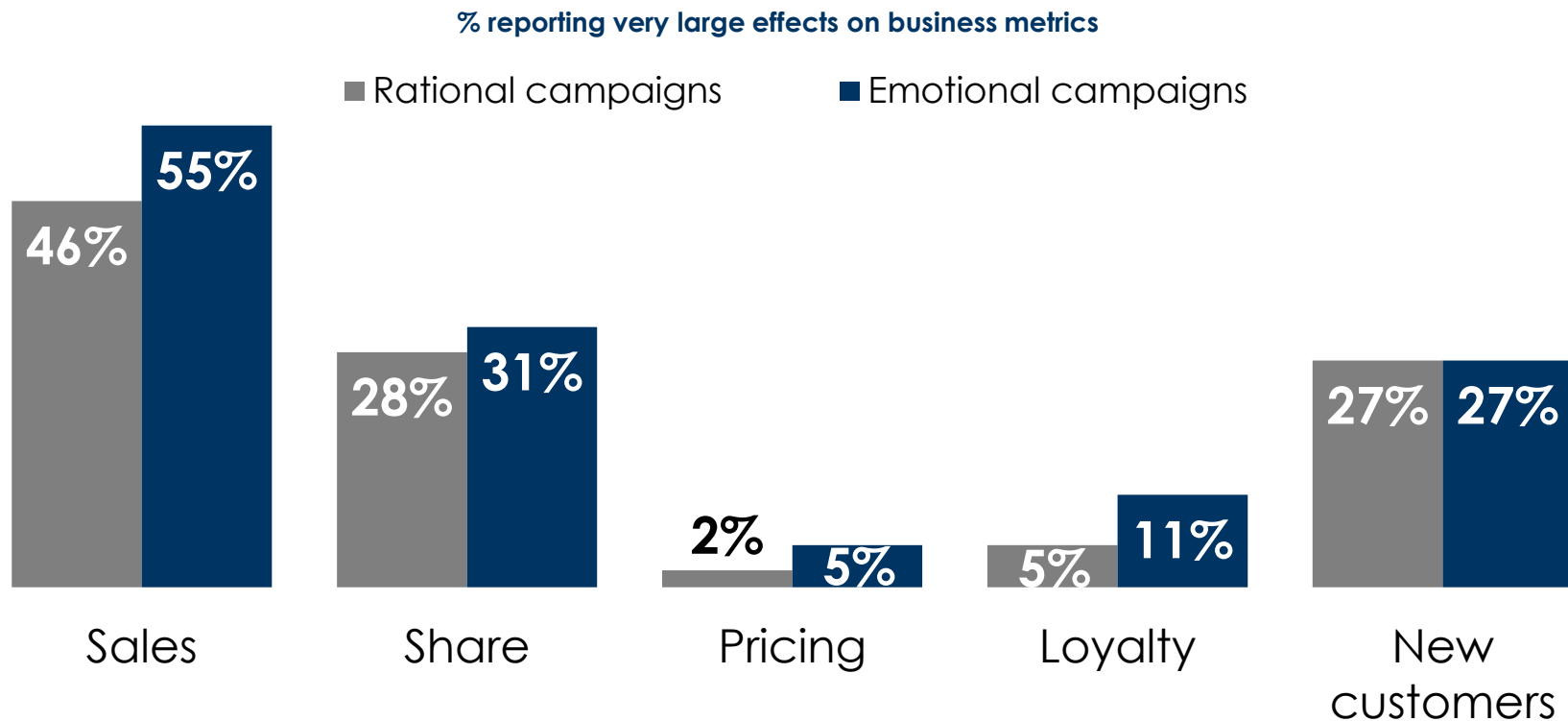
Place a greater emphasis on emotional campaigns to build brands more strongly

% reporting very large effects on intermediate brand metrics

■ Rational campaigns ■ Emotional campaigns



Emotional campaigns yield stronger long-term business effects








System1 star ratings correlate creative quality with long-term share growth; The more you feel, the more you buy

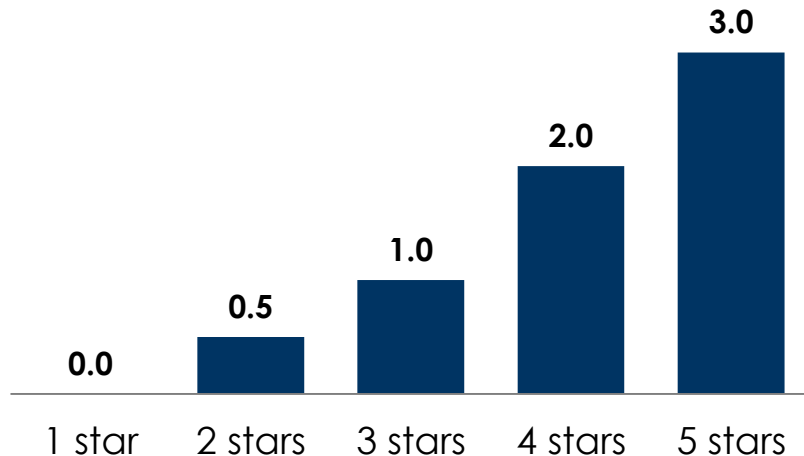
Star rating:

Predicts long-term brand growth from the emotional response to the creative and how positive the reaction is



				
Low	Modest	Good	Strong	Exceptional
Distribution of global ads				
42%	34%	18%	5%	1%

Likely long-term % share gain by star rating
(Assumes advertiser share of voice is at least +10% greater than its market share)



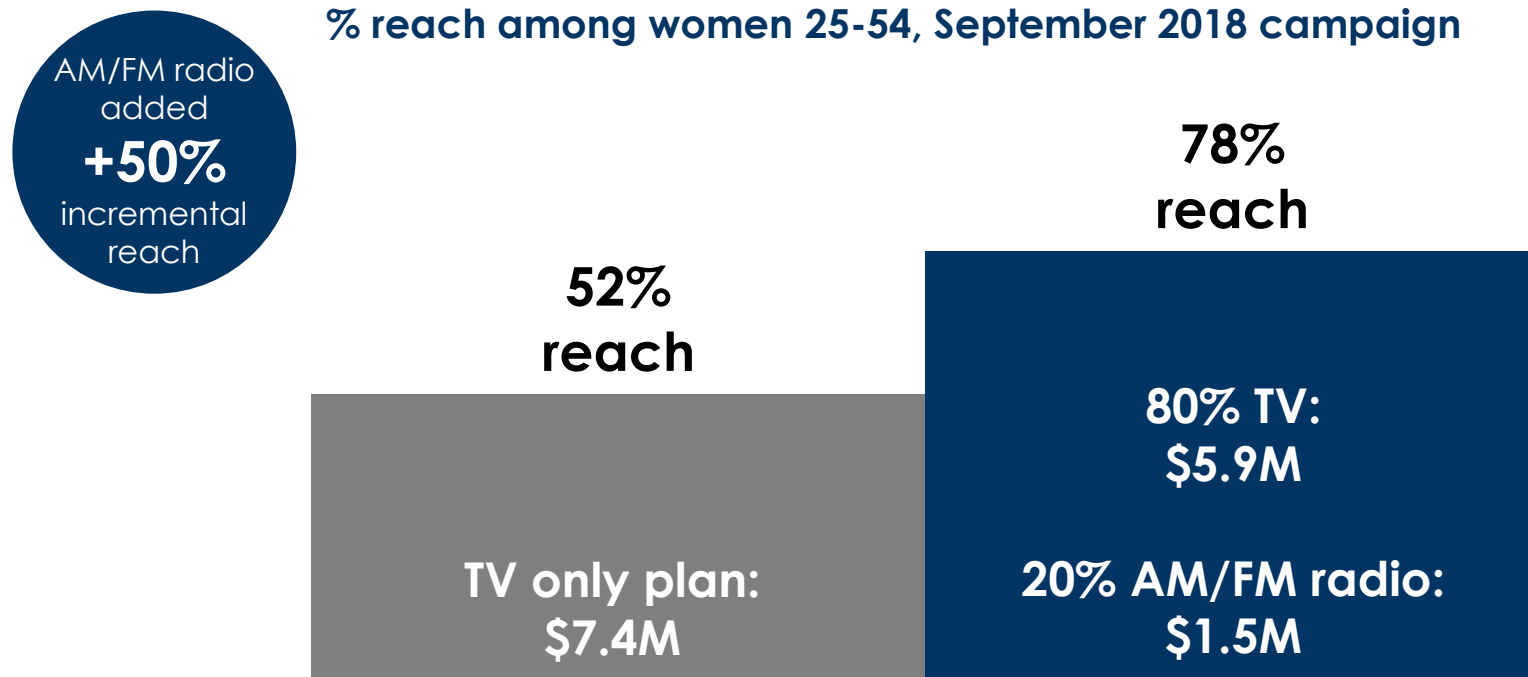
**Shift TV budget to AM/FM radio to generate greater impact with the same budget:
A \$7.4M TV investment for a furnishings retailer yielded a 52% reach among women 25-54**

% reach among women 25-54, September 2018 campaign

**52%
reach**

**TV only plan:
\$7.4M**

Same spend, better mix: Shifting 20% of the budget to AM/FM radio added +50% incremental campaign reach



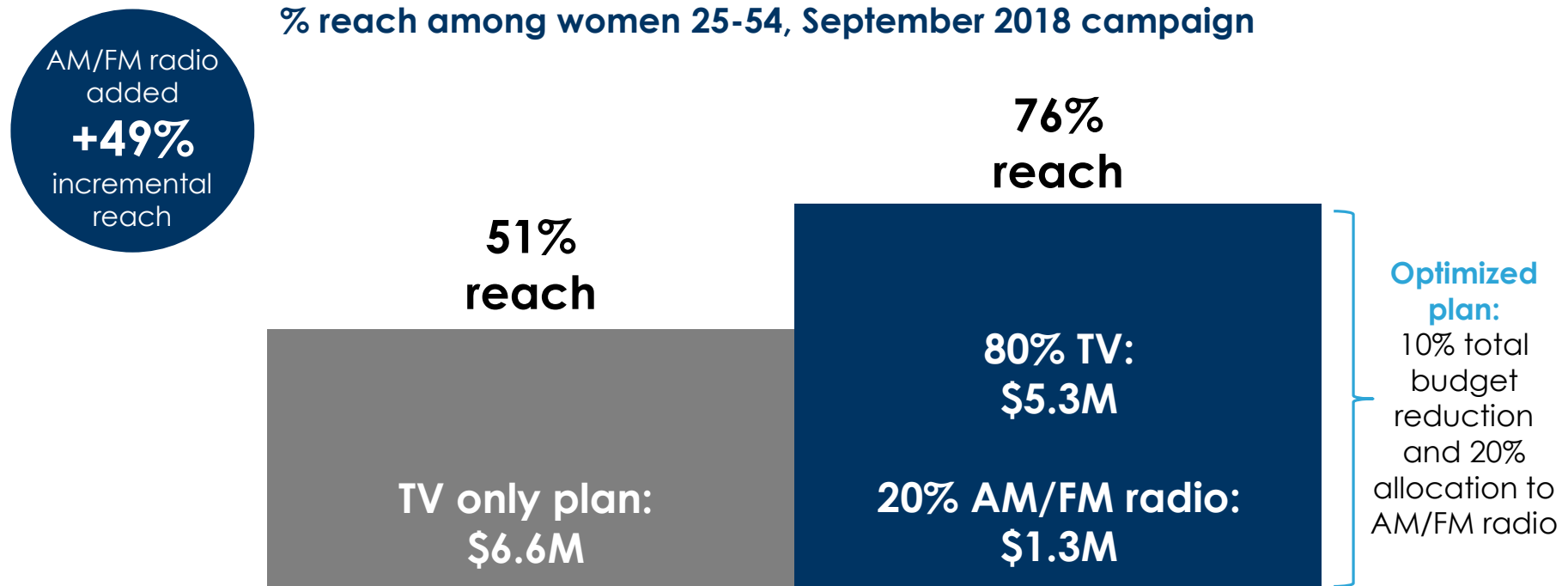
Scenario: Reduce TV budget by 10%, then allocate 20% of the remaining TV budget to AM/FM radio...

% reach among women 25-54, September 2018 campaign

**51%
reach**

**TV only plan:
\$6.6M**

Lower spend, better mix: Even with a 10% total budget reduction, shifting 20% to AM/FM radio adds +49% incremental campaign reach



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Sources

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- *Media In Focus: Marketing Effectiveness In the Digital Era*, Les Binet and Peter Field
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- *The Long And the Short of it: Balancing Short And Long-Term Marketing Strategies*, Les Binet and Peter Field
- *Effectiveness In Context*, Les Binet and Peter Field
- [Advertising In A Downturn: A Report of Key Findings From An IPA Seminar](#)
- [Modern Marketing Dilemmas: How Should Marketers Stand Up To Recession? Kantar](#)