

Brand power in an inflationary market

Dr Grace Kite

Economist and Founder, Magic Numbers & Magic Works

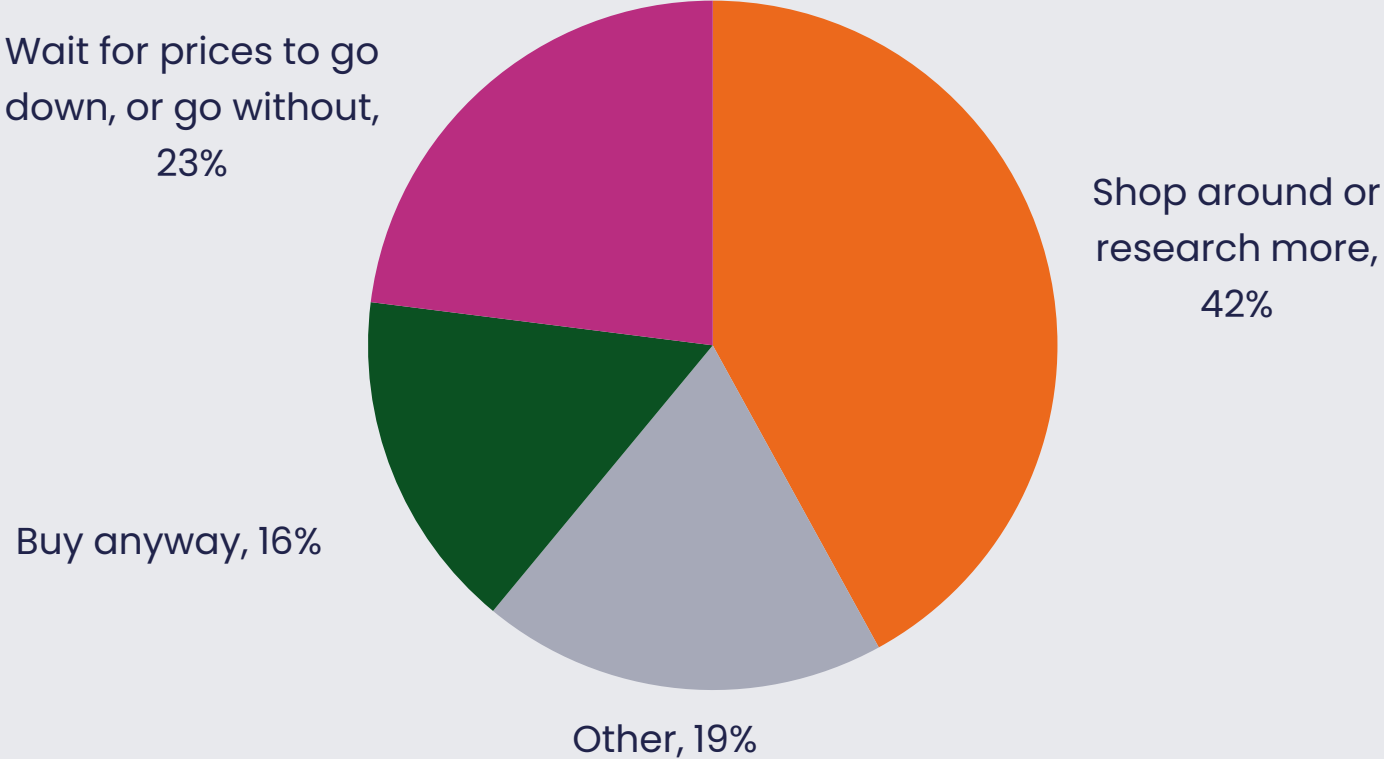
Steve Taylor

Joint Chief Strategy Officer, VCCP Media

People respond to rising prices by taking more care over their purchases

Thinking more, researching more, shopping around

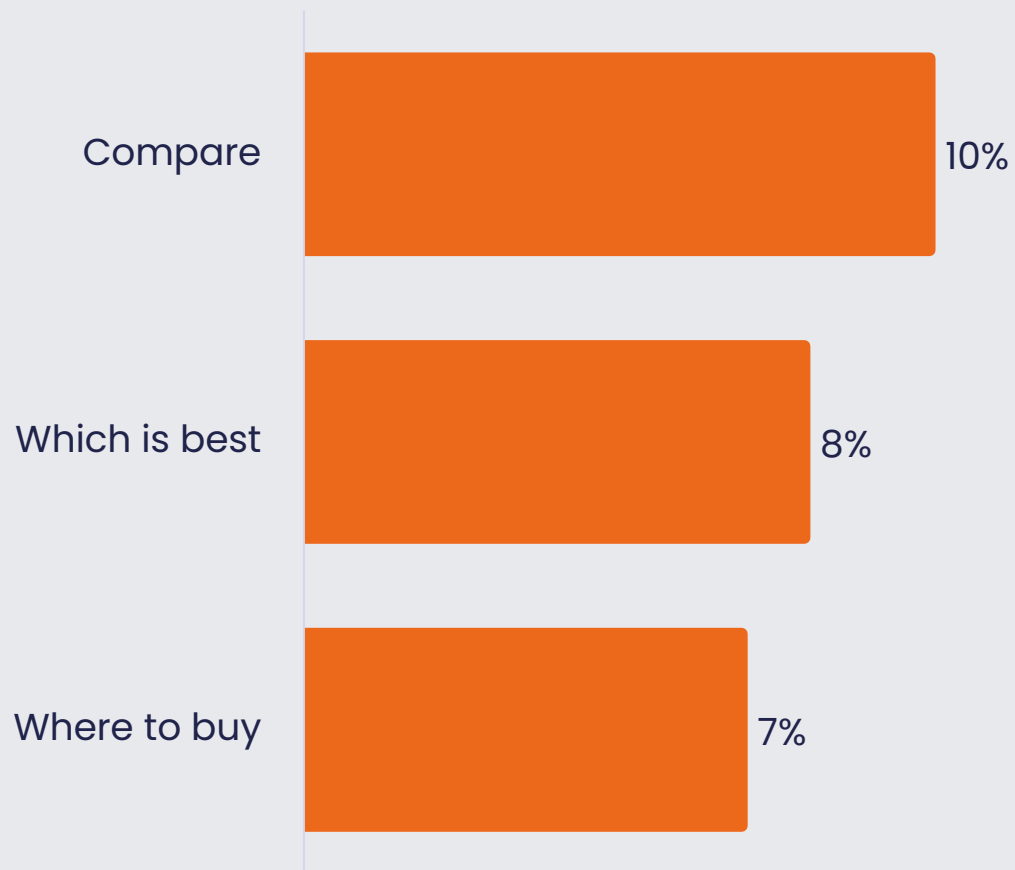
If you wanted to buy an item that increased in price from 6m ago what would you do?



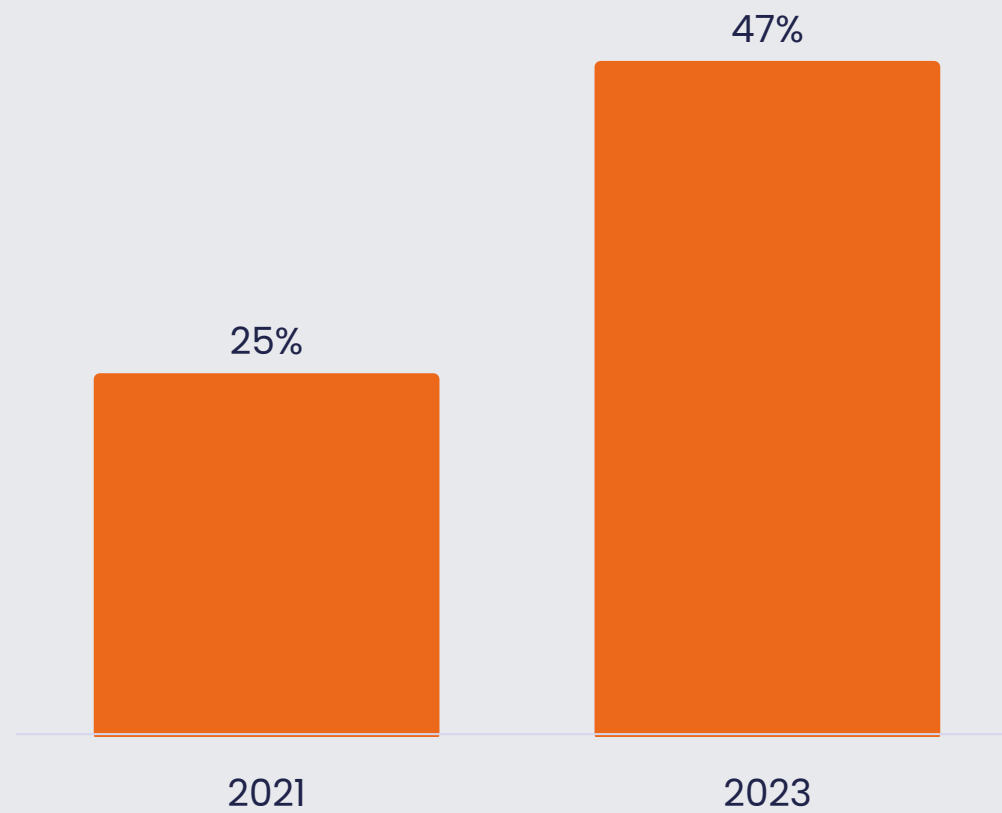
We are no longer shopping on auto-pilot

People are searching for more alternatives and buying different things

Increase in google searches 2023 vs 21



Tried a new brand or retailer in the past 6 months



ARC: A brilliant data source on the effect of advertising

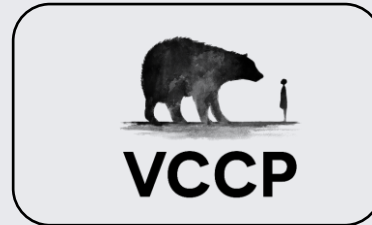
Brought to you by econometrics businesses that want the whole industry to be more effective

840

real-world
cases

£7bn

worth of
advertising spend

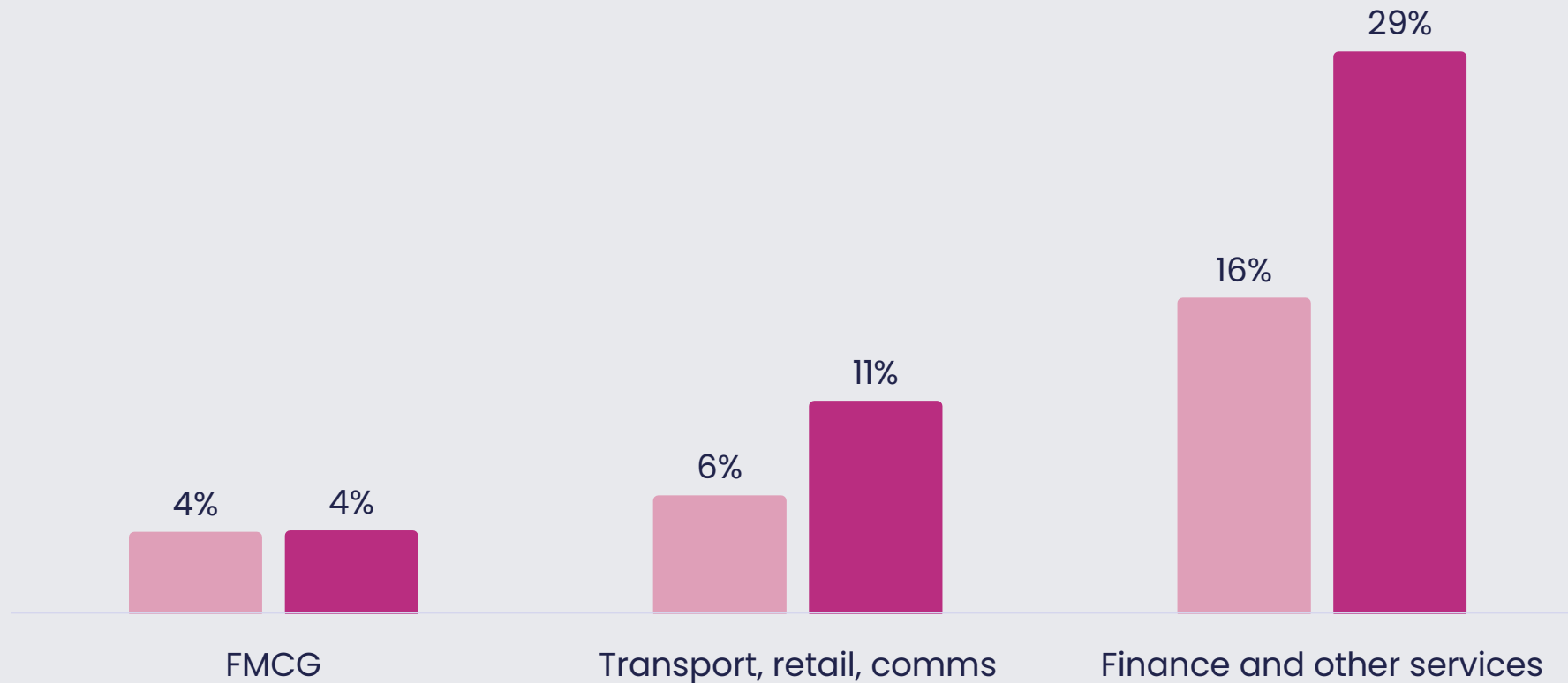


Wherever purchase decisions are up for grabs, advertising works

Across all sectors in ARC, the % of revenue driven by advertising has increased

Percent of revenue contributed by advertising

Pre-inflation Inflation



Strong
brands can
charge
more

Challengers
have an
opportunity

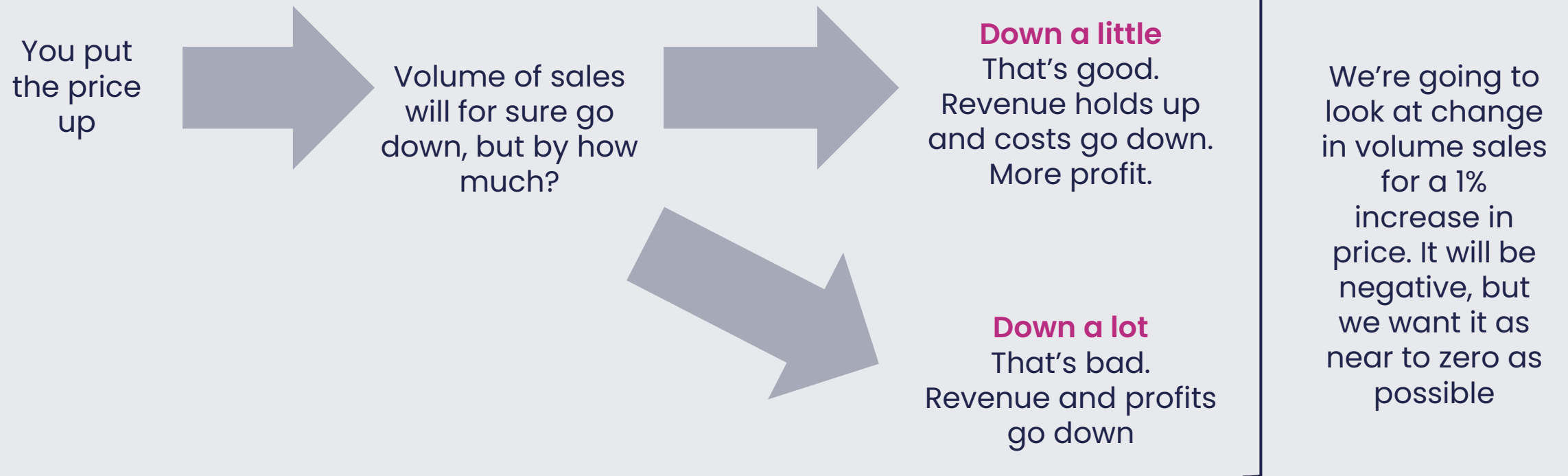
But beware,
category
matters

Strong brands can charge more



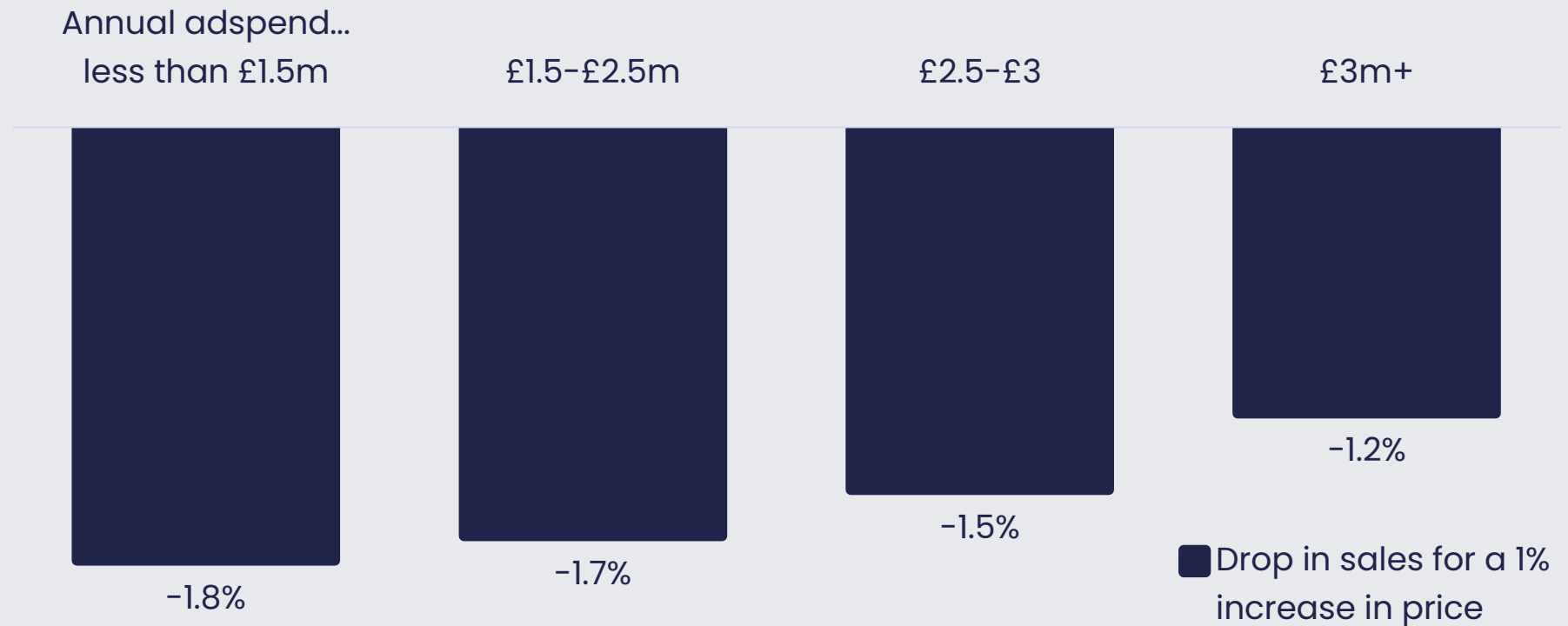
If price is going up, we want sales not to drop too much

Econometricians measure the effect on sales using price elasticity



Businesses that spend more on advertising get the good outcome

When they put price up, the drop in sales is smaller



FMCGs that advertise more have customers who are tolerant to price rises

Spending on advertising reduces your sensitivity to price rises

While being outspent makes you more vulnerable

Changing price sensitivity for 3 sister brands with different excess share of voice

Excess share of voice...

Brand A: -2.0%

Brand B: +2.9%

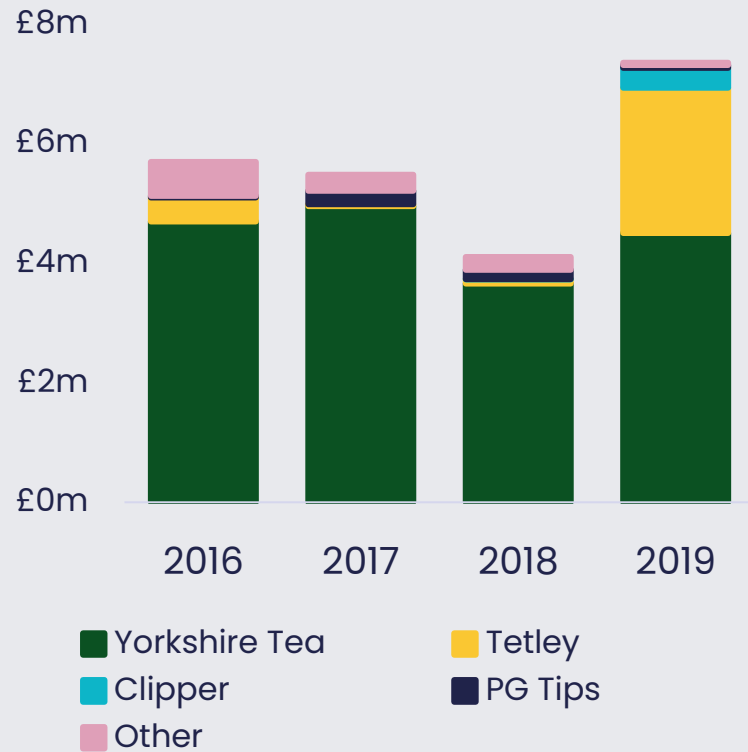
Brand C: +9.3%



Yorkshire Tea built a strong brand

The traditional way, by buying lots of telly and investing into great creative

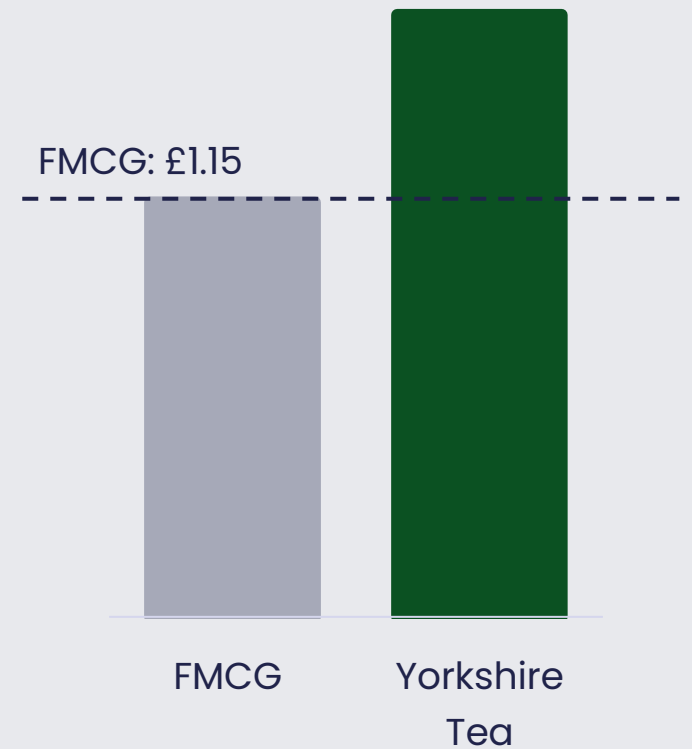
A long history investing into extra share of voice...



...using traditional brand building media...



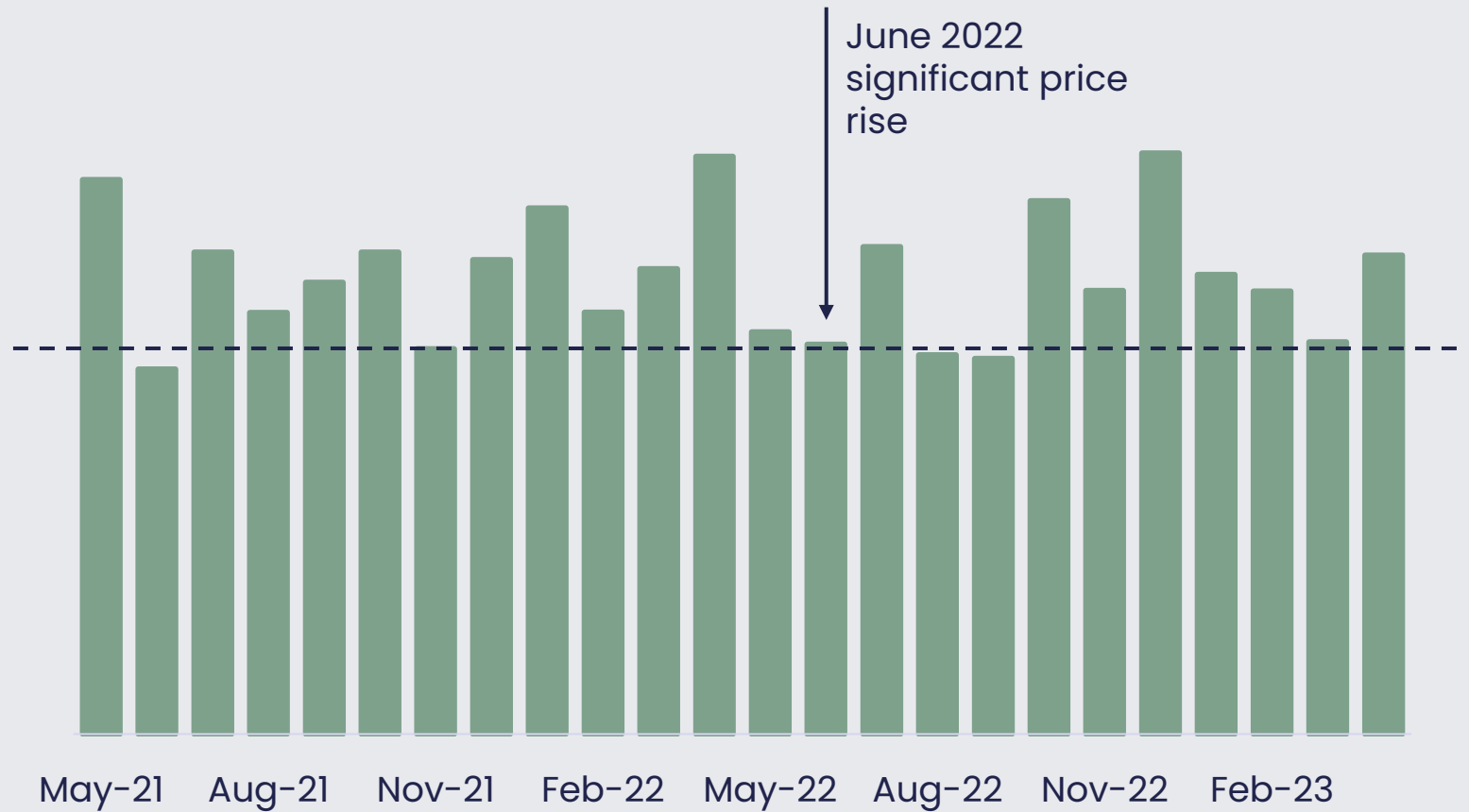
...and doing it well, with category beating ROIs



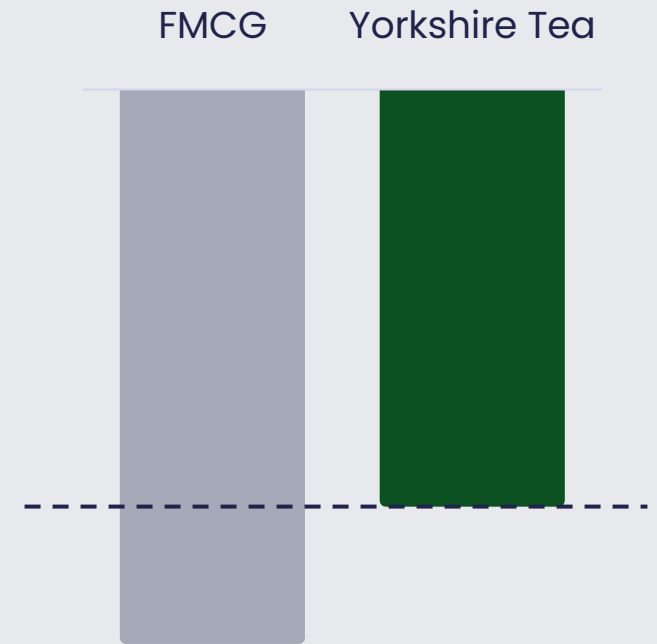
When they increased prices in June 2022, the reduction in sales was modest

Much less damaging than expected for FMCGs in ARC

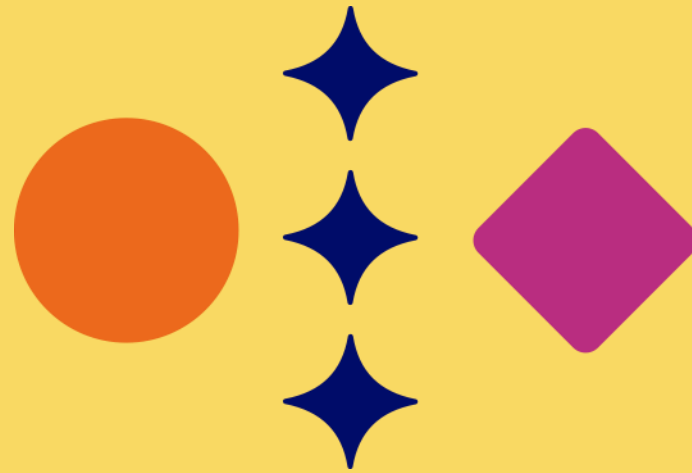
Yorkshire Tea monthly volume sales



Drop in sales for 1% increase in price



Challengers have a rare opportunity



Little Moons made the most of a previous crisis moment

With modern brand building – driven by TikTok and platform native creators

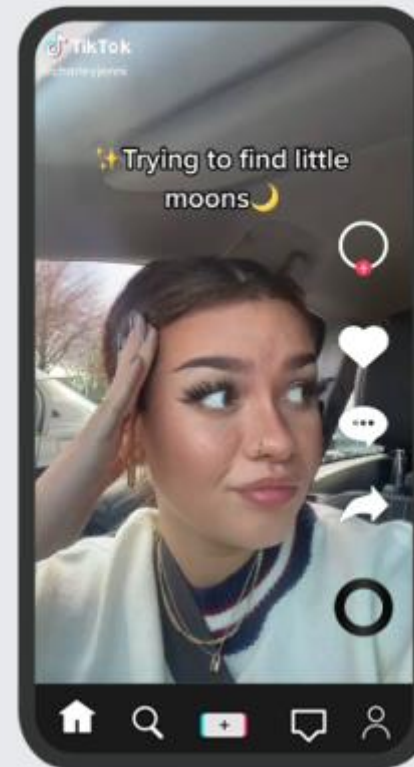
Created a brand people wanted to spend time with...



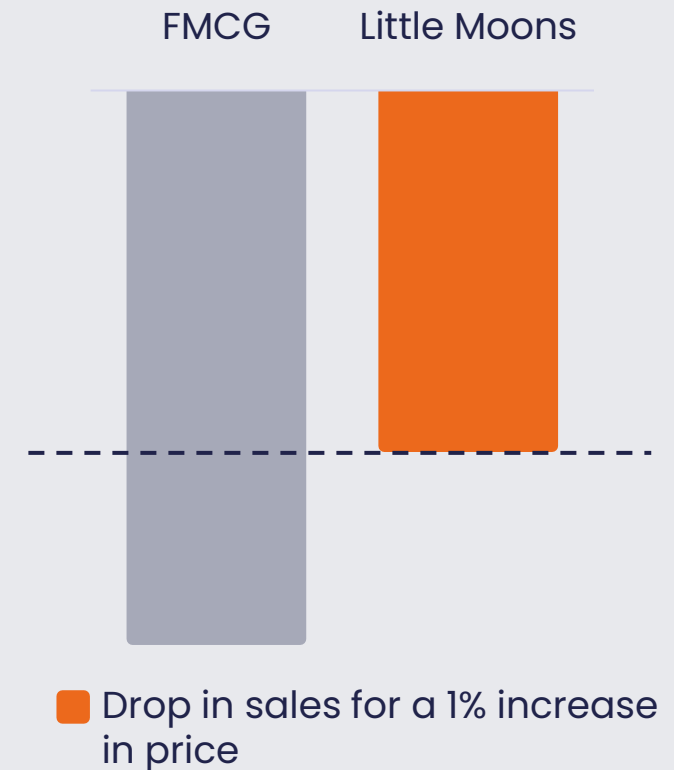
Before

After

...got lucky, and then built on it with paid media investment...

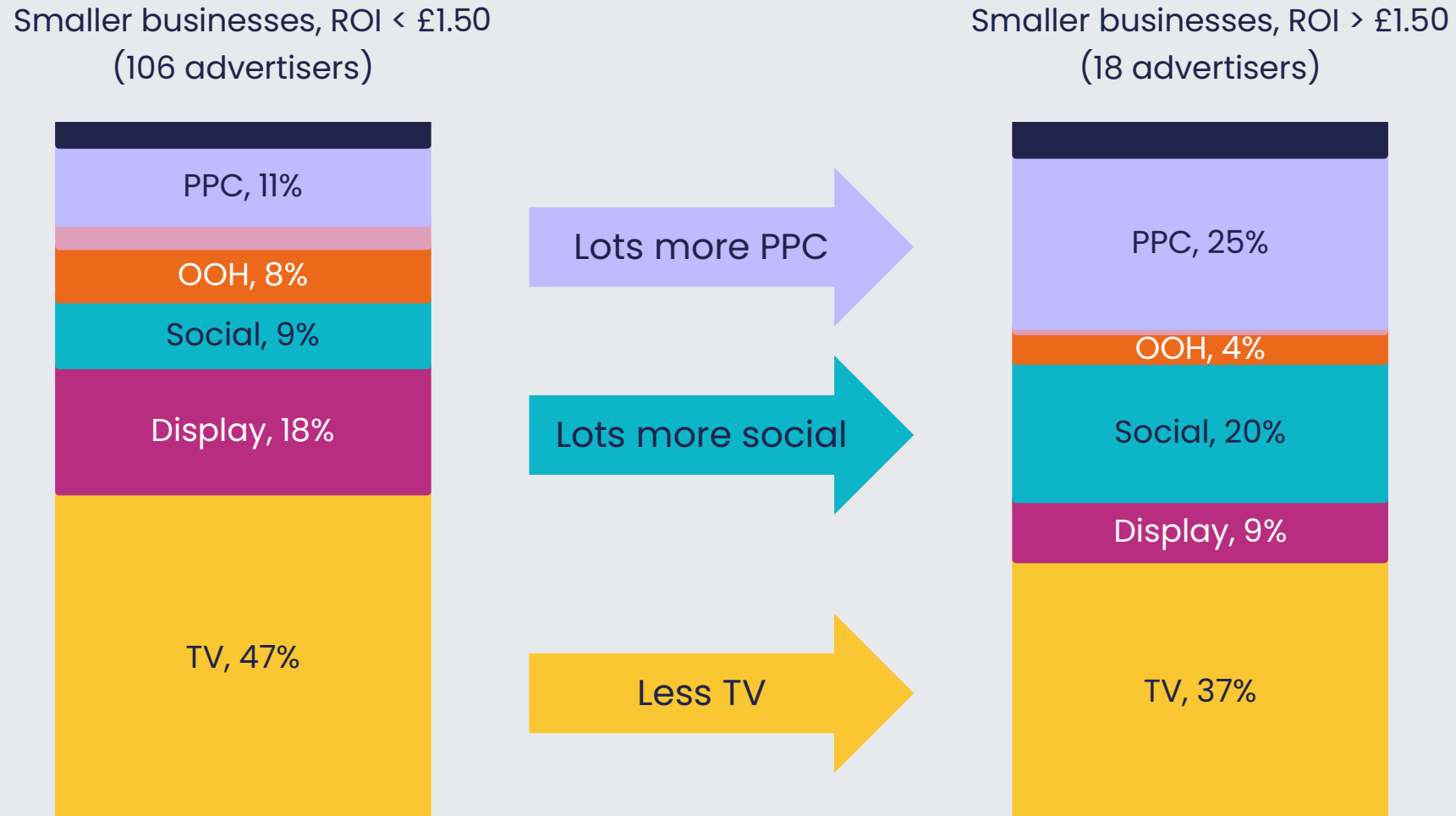


...now has a customer base that's tolerant to price rises



Smaller businesses and challengers can best take advantage using online channels

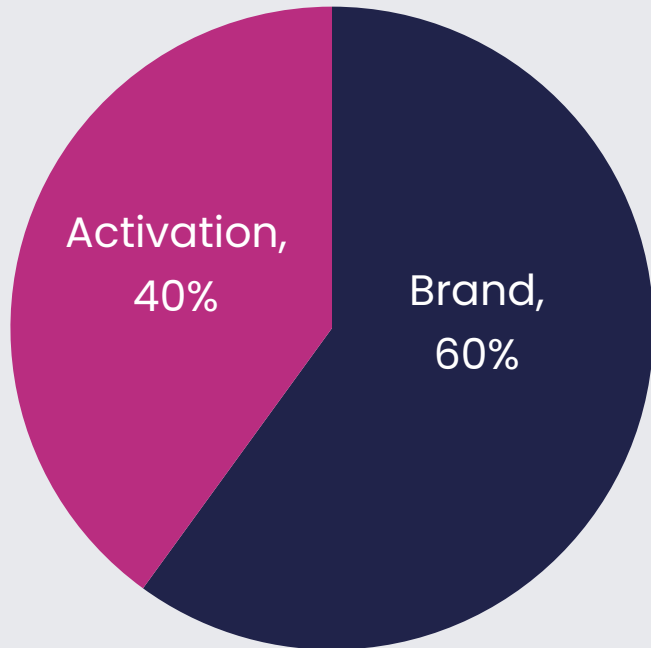
Prioritising activation using paid search and paid social, rather than brand building



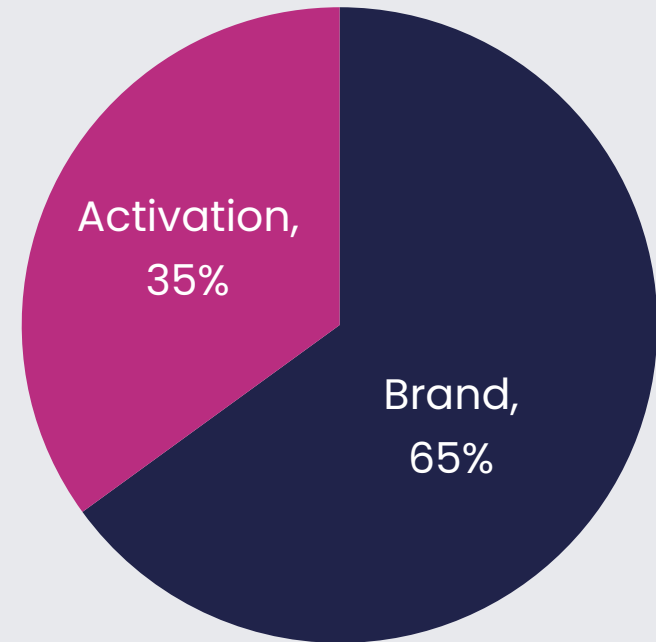
For established businesses, the old rules still apply

ARC verifies 60:40 but suggests adjusting it for your creative strength

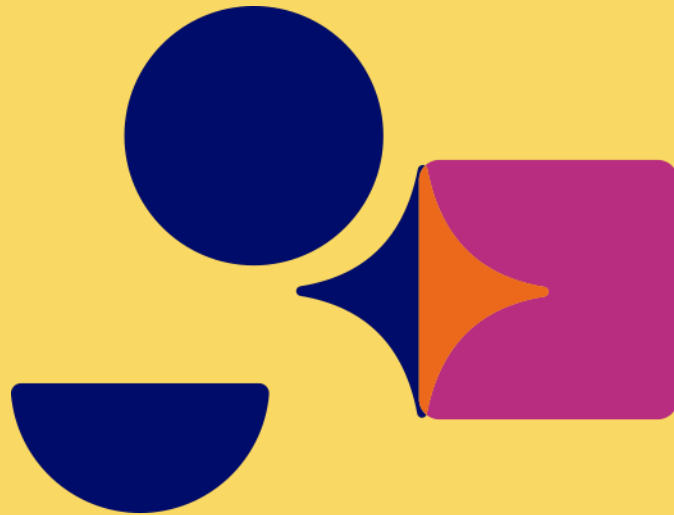
Optimal split if your campaign is
awards-worthy
(thousands of entrants to IPA awards)



Optimal split if your campaign is
normal
(UK advertisers with ROI > £10)



But beware, category matters



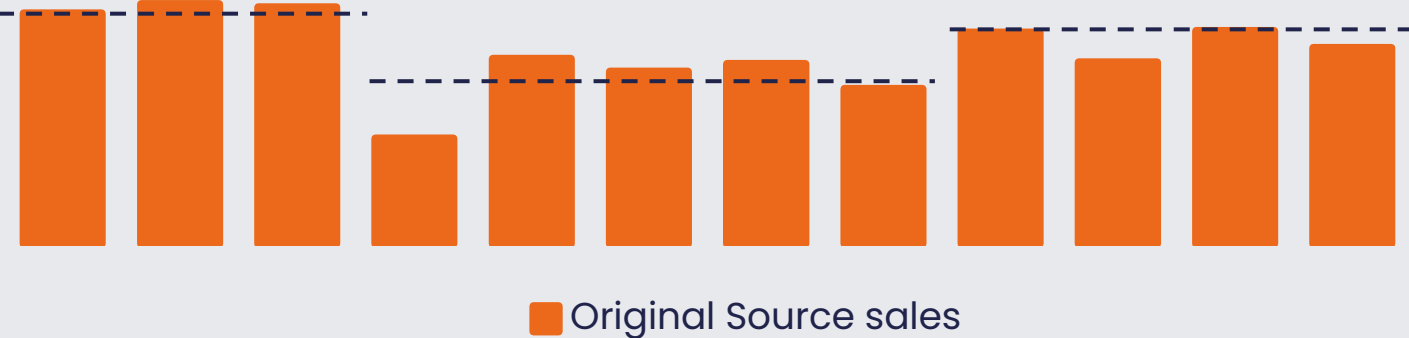
If you sell a necessity, people have to buy something from your category

Your price relative to competitors' matters, and your investment in advertising too

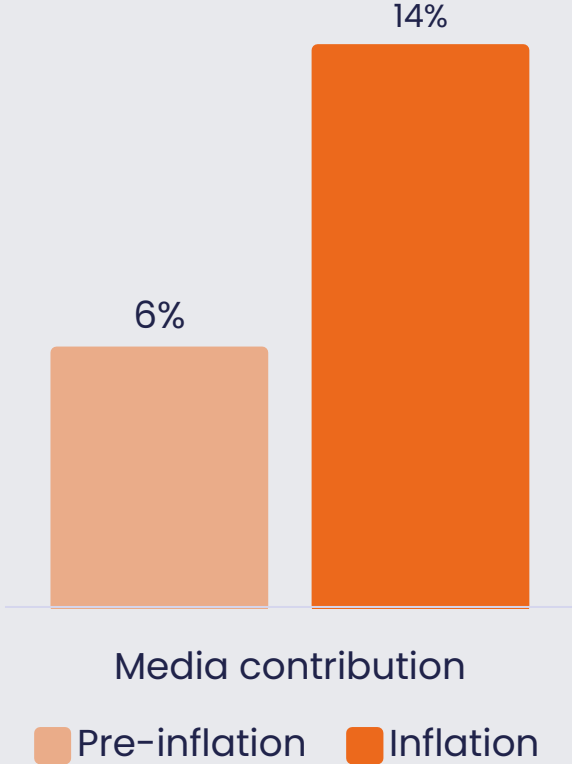
Original source increased first, competitor followed...



...the dip in sales was short-lived



Advertising is working well in necessity categories



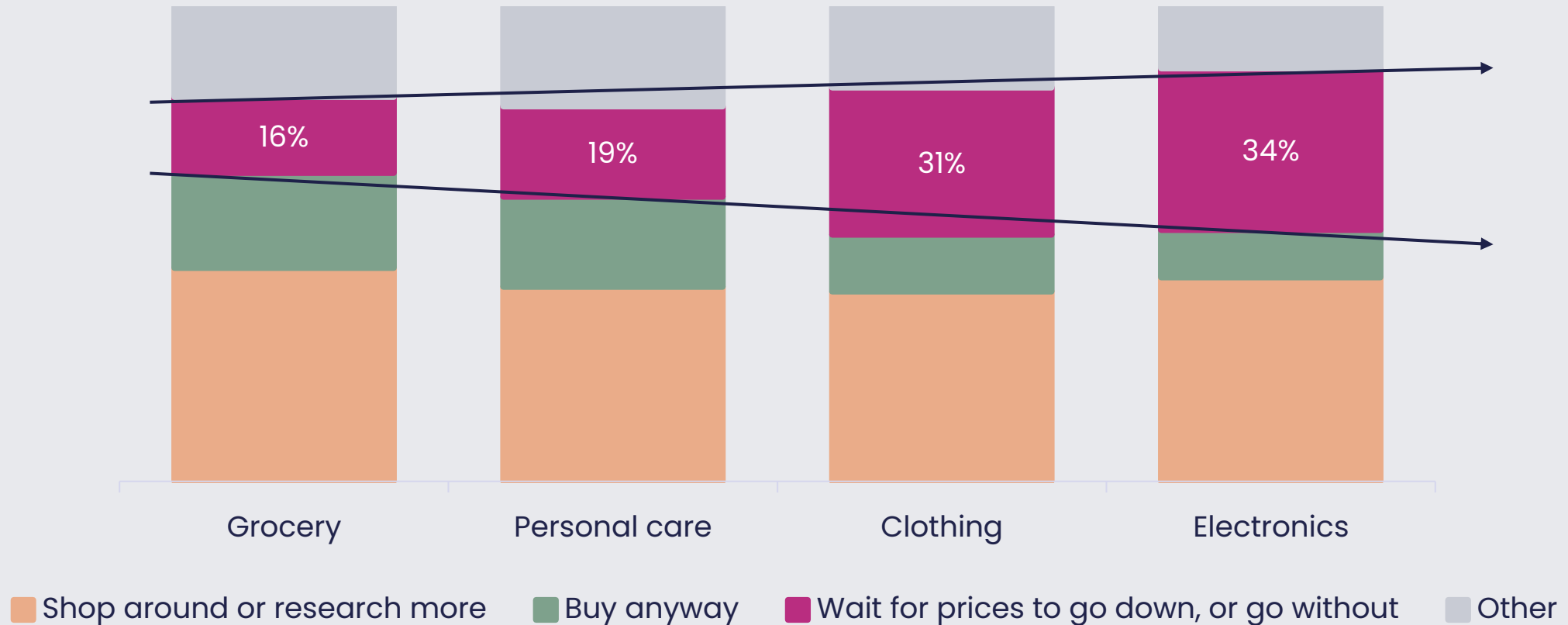
In August 2023, the ONS found

**62% of
people**
are spending less
on non-essentials

The more discretionary the purchase, the more likely it is to be halted

If you are in an “optional” category it could be that a third of demand has gone

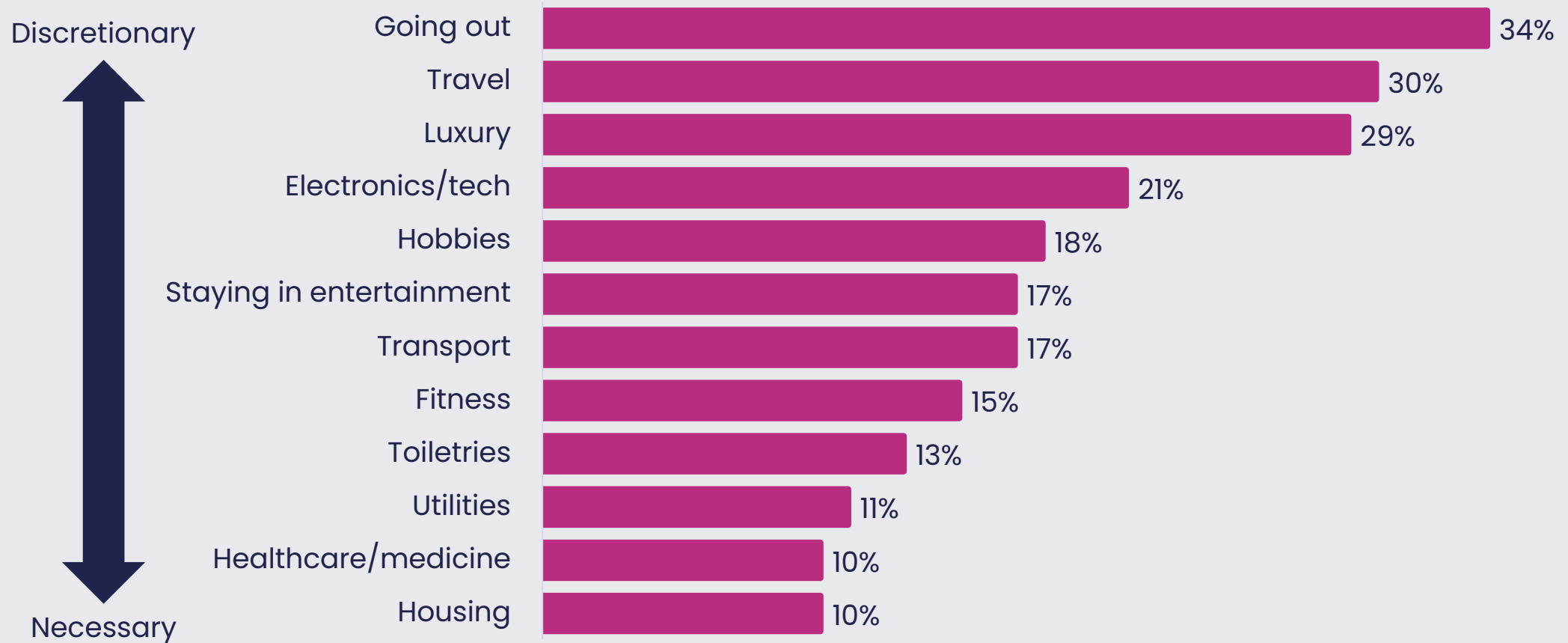
If you wanted to buy an item that increased in price from 6m ago
what would you do?



To succeed in 2024 you need to know where you sit on this scale

Drops in demand range from minor to substantial

In response to cost of living changes I have reduced spending on.....



If you're selling an expensive treat you're in a recession

Excess share of voice has to be cheap to be worth it for you



So share of voice has to be cheap to ensure payback. With today's media inflation it may not be

In victim sectors the sector is smaller and may stay smaller, so this is a slice of a smaller pie

Your 3 top tips for 2024

The year of shopping around

01:

Some purchases are safe, even if you do raise prices. Investing in your brand buys you in to this category.

02:

People will be shopping around and researching way more than usual. It's a rare opportunity for challengers to break in

03:

Some purchases – expensive treats and delayable durables – are not going ahead. Do the maths.