

Promotion Hierarchy OptimizerTM

Team approach for marketing program allocation

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- Background
- **Benefits**
- Process
 - Components
 - Assessments
 - Software

Background

- The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a team approach to addressing complex problems
- Has been refined and applied to many decisions in business and government

Developed in the 1970's by Wharton professor Thomas Saaty



- The AHP can be used in a group setting to take advantage of the perspective and knowledge of every team member
 - Allows a cross-functional team to gain insight from each other
 - Process builds consensus
- AHP process and results can be used to explain and defend how the marketing budget allocation was made

Complex Problems Require a Structured Approach

- Many issues to consider
- Multiple marketing objectives can be:
 - Possibly in conflict
 - Financial and non-financial
 - Quantitative and qualitative
- Several marketing program alternatives to evaluate
- Uncertainties
- Constraints

Process for Marketing Budget Allocation

- Structure the allocation problem in a hierarchy
 - The team identifies the criteria to address and the marketing programs to address them
- Run a meeting or meetings with the marketing team to capture their expertise
 - Use pairwise comparisons to compare the importance or preference for two elements
 - Disagreements can be handled
 - Circular logic is flagged
- The results identify the allocation of marketing programs that best meet the specified criteria within the context of the anticipated marketing environment



- Criteria
 - What issues are important to brand success?
 - What issues should the different marketing programs address?
 - Financial versus non-financial
 - » Revenues/profits vs. brand perception/payer acceptance
- Marketing programs to consider
- Scenarios (material background assumptions)
- Uncertainties

Assessments in the AHP

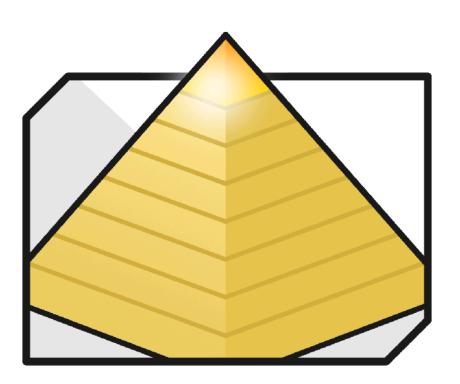
- Assessments are the heart of the AHP
 - simple as possible
 - » "X is strongly more important than Y"
 - (node) to speed up process
 - resulting complexity in making the judgments
- Software identifies inconsistencies in judgments

Typically done as pairwise comparisons to make the process as

Can also enter judgments as relative values for an entire level

Need to balance completeness in establishing the structure vs.

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- Microsoft Excel model
 - Handles entry of assessments
 - Calculates criteria importance

Ranks marketing programs as to how well they address the criteria

Entering Objectives

Define Objectives & Programs

Goal

Budget to Allocate

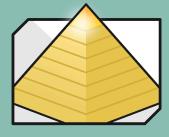
Step 1: Define the overall marketing objectives

Objectives

Marketing programs laid out in similar fashion

Awareness Sub-Objectives

Treatment Bar Sub-Objectives



Optimally allocate the marketing budget among potential programs \$10,000,000

List top-level objectives below:	
Awareness	
Trial	*
Usage	*
Treatment Barriers	
Perception	

* Trial & Usage do not have sub-objectives

Step 2: Define the marketing sub-objectives

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List	sub-	obie	ctives	bel	'ow:
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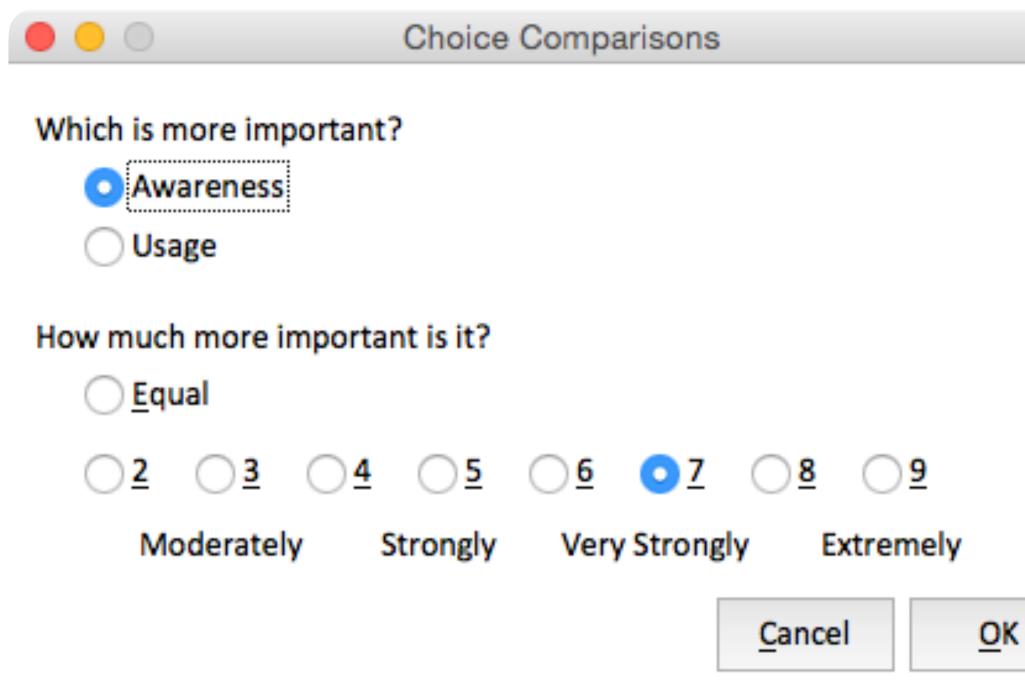
Physician awareness	
Patient awareness	
MD-initiated conversations with pts	
Pt-initiated conversations with MD	

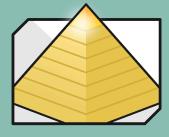
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List sub-objectives below:

Patient compliance	
Patient persistence	
Patient initial prescription	i fill
Payer reimbursement	

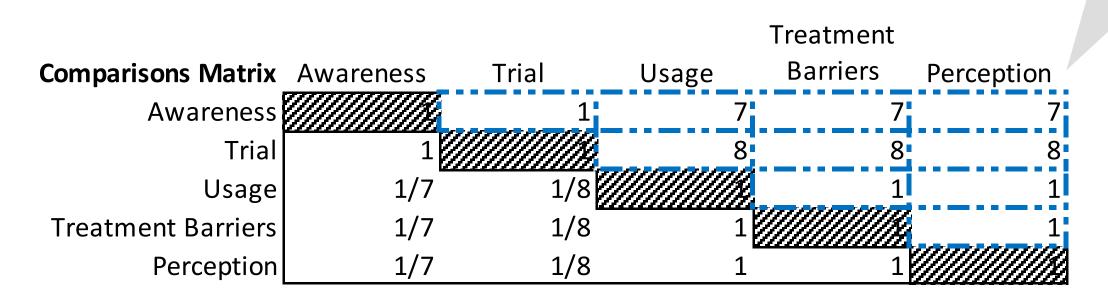
Entering Comparisons





Dialog-based approach leads team participants through exercise

Software Layout



Red indicates most inconsistent judgement

			Treatment	
	Trial	Usage	Barriers	Perception
Awareness	1.083	1.028	1.028	1.028
Trial		1.026	1.026	1.026
Usage			1.000	1.000
Treatment Barriers				1.000

Suggested entries to improve consistency

			1	
A	Trial - 1	Awareness -	Awareness -	Awareness -
Awareness		7	7	7
Trial		Trial - 8	Trial - 8	Trial - 8
Usage			Usage - 1	Usage - 1
Treatment Barriers				Treatment
freatment Damers				Barriers - 1



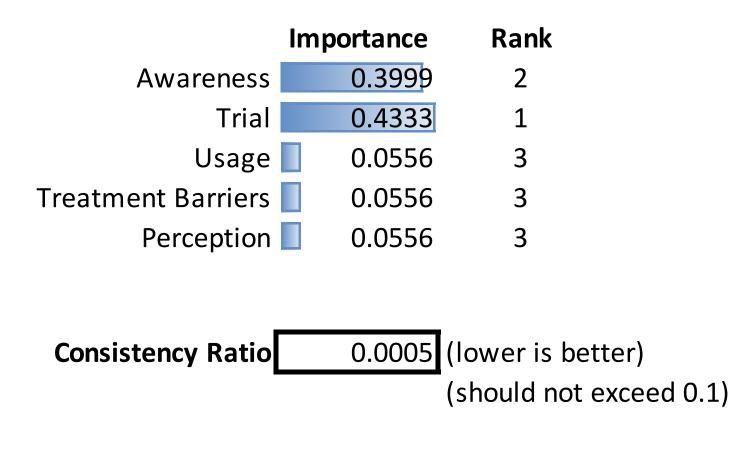
Blue-bordered cells show pairwise comparisons needed

> Once all comparisons are made, this section shows what is most important and the ranking

Table shows which assessments may need more consideration

> Table shows suggestions to improve assessments





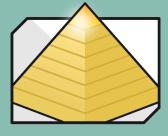
Criteria Weighted & Ranked

importance of all the criteria

Rank Sub-Objective

- 1 Trial
- 2 Patient awareness
- 3 Physician awarenes
- 4 Usage
- 5 Develop positive br
- 6 Patient persistence
- 7 MD-initiated conve
- 8 Pt-initiated convers
- 9 Patient compliance
- 10 Develop positive co
- 11 Patient initial prese
- 12 Payer reimburseme





After all assessments have been entered, the model calculates the

Imnortance

	importance
	0.4333
5	0.1881
ess	0.1645
	0.0556
rand perception	0.0486
e	0.0261
ersations with pts	0.0245
rsations with MD	0.0229
e	0.0229
ompany perception	0.0069
scription fill	0.0034
ient	0.0032

Marketing Program Allocation

addresses the different criteria

Rank	Marketing Program	Importance	Budget
1	Live symposiums	0.210	\$2,100,000
2	Dinner meetings	0.180	\$1,800,000
3	Direct to consumer advertising	0.140	\$1,400,000
4	Samples	0.100	\$1,000,000
5	Journal ads	0.082	\$820,000
6	Compliance/persistence support	0.079	\$790,000
7	Advisory boards	0.078	\$780,000
8	Speakers bureaus	0.050	\$500,000
9	Continuing medical education	0.038	\$380,000
10	Detail aids	0.034	\$340,000
11	Social media	0.005	\$50,000
12	Online marketing	0.004	\$40,000

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Marketing program weighting based on how well each program

