



Marketing Science Institute Webinar

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Assessing Artificial Marketing Intelligence

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Research Questions

- What does AI know about marketing?
- Does it know as much or more than humans?
- Can it serve as a Marketing Knowledge System?



1 STUDENT:

How can I learn about marketing?

Enroll in Marketing 101

- Structured learning
- Credible
- Time & money

amazon

Buy a Book

- In-depth
- Trusted content
- Takes time to read

Watch a Sponsored YouTube Video

- Free and quick
- Practical tips
- May be biased

Ask AI

- Fast answers
- Personalized
- Is it reliable?

Study Plan

- Read
- Watch
- Practice
- Review

FOCUS LEARN GROW

MARKETING ESSENTIALS

CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

MARKETING MANAGEMENT

BRAND STRATEGY

2 POTENTIAL ENTREPRENEUR:

Great idea. Strong value proposition. But I don't know marketing basics.

Who should I ask?

Former College Roommate

Majoried in Marketing

- Knows the basics
- Good at explaining concepts
- Understands my background

My Brother

Teaches at Business School

- Strong academic knowledge
- Strategic thinking
- Busy schedule

Acquaintance

Works at Marketing Consultancy

- Real-world experience
- Market insights
- Practical advice

Ask AI

- Available 24/7
- Covers a wide range
- Is it deeply insightful?

MY BUSINESS IDEA

VALUE PROPOSITION

- ✓ Solves real problem
- ✓ Saves time & money
- ✓ Better experience

BUILD SOLVE IMPACT

3 MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION:

Should we enter this new market?

New competitors. New challenges. New opportunities.

TARGET MARKET: SOUTHEAST ASIA

MARKET POTENTIAL

POTENTIAL BARRIERS

- Intense Competition
- Regulatory Hurdles
- Cultural Differences
- Distribution Challenges

KEY QUESTIONS

- How big is the opportunity?
- Who are the key competitors?
- What are the entry barriers?
- What is the go-to-market strategy?

THINK GLOBAL ACT LOCAL

4 MARKETING ACADEMIC:

Reviewing a manuscript for a top marketing journal.

CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

MARKETING STRATEGY

BRAND MANAGEMENT

DIGITAL MARKETING

MARKETING RESEARCH

JOURNAL OF MARKETING

JOURNAL OF CONSUMER RESEARCH

MARKETING SCIENCE

Manuscript Submission

Title: Reframing Customer Engagement: A Novel Paradigm Beyond Existing Marketing Frameworks

My Evaluation

✓ Originality	★★★★★
✓ Theoretical Contribution	★★★★★
✓ Methodological Rigor	★★★★★
✓ Managerial Relevance	★★★★★
✓ Clarity & Structure	★★★★★
✓ Overall Impact	★★★★★

Recommendation:

☐ Accept ☐ Minor Revision ☒ Major Revision ☐ Reject

EVIDENCE RIGOR IMPACT

Challenges existing frameworks. Intriguing!

Types of Marketing Knowledge

Foundational Knowledge:

- Established canon of validated principles & underlying mechanisms
- From academic textbooks, business education, empirical research
- Hard to train, often forgotten at point of decision

Marketplace Knowledge:

- Customers, competitors, company, collaborators, context (5 Cs)
- Proprietary firm data, localized market research, daily operations
- Hard to replicate; the core driver of modern competitive advantage



Do managers know the core concepts?

1. Ipsos surveyed 1,226 marketing practitioners across the US, UK, Canada, and Australia.
2. Respondents completed a 10-question “Marketing Anchors” assessment to test core marketing knowledge.
3. Only about 35% of marketers met the benchmark for basic “foundational marketing knowledge.”



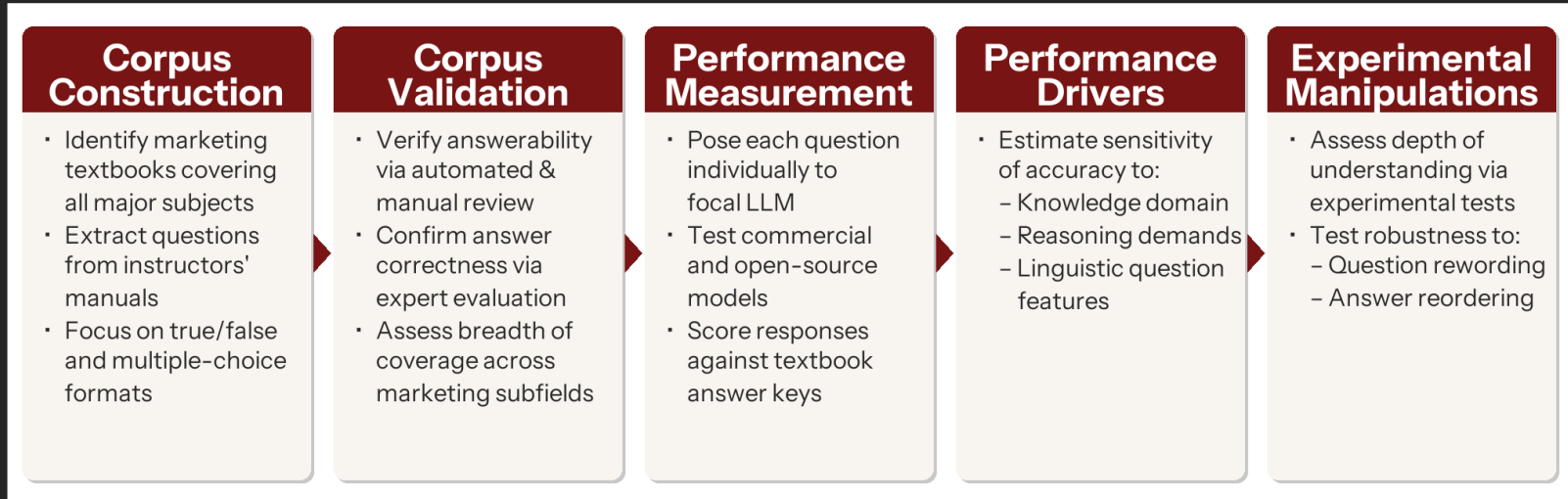
Can LLMs serve as Marketing Knowledge Systems?

Potential limitations:

- Knowledge Breadth & Accuracy
 - Coverage gaps
 - Misconceptions
- Reasoning Capabilities
 - Limited higher-order reasoning
 - Limited numerical reasoning
- Human-AI Interface
 - Sensitivity to question wording (e.g., complexity, length)
 - Sensitivity to prompt design



Research Approach



Benchmark of Foundational Marketing Knowledge

25 Recent marketing textbooks, average copyright year 2022

60% Approximate coverage of commercial textbook adoptions at AACSB schools

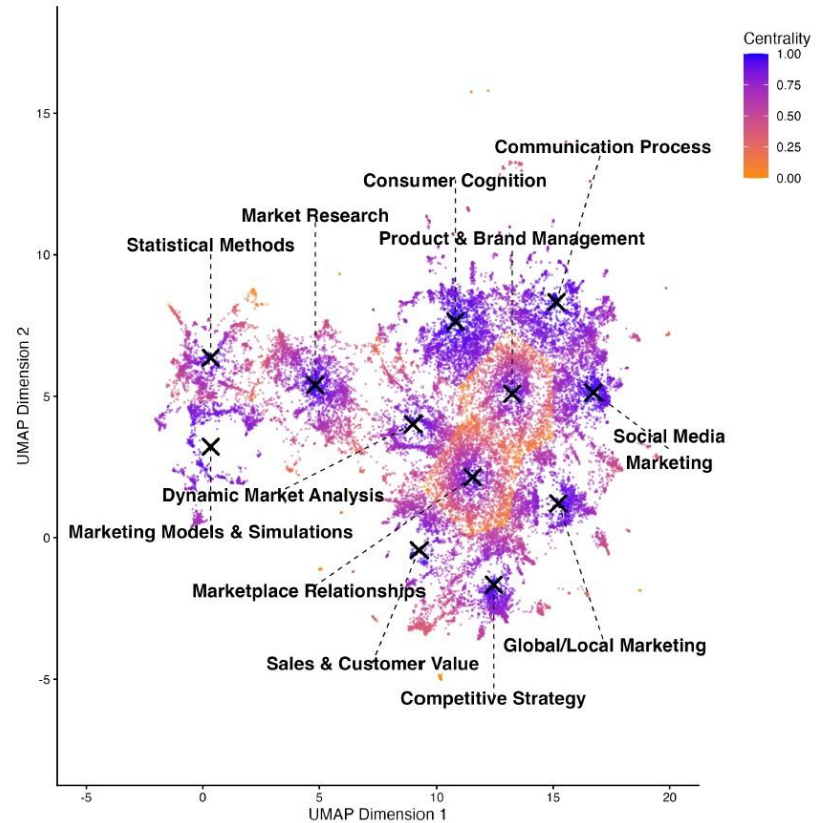
32,990 Validated multiple-choice and true/false marketing questions

3,781 Open-ended discussion questions used as test supplement



Visualization of Question Coverage

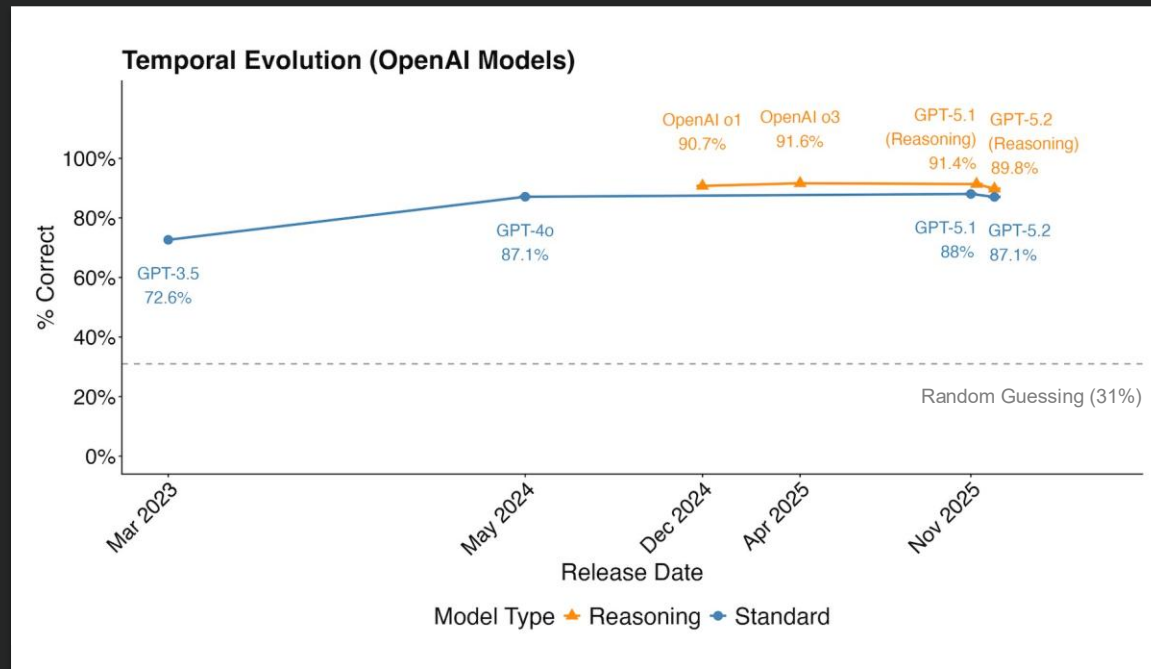
The main analysis uses 12 data-driven topic clusters. This reflects established, codified marketing knowledge. It does not test tacit marketplace knowledge or fast-moving frontier topics that have not reached textbooks.



Baseline LLM Accuracy

GPT-family model accuracy rose from 73% for GPT-3.5 to 87% for GPT-4o.

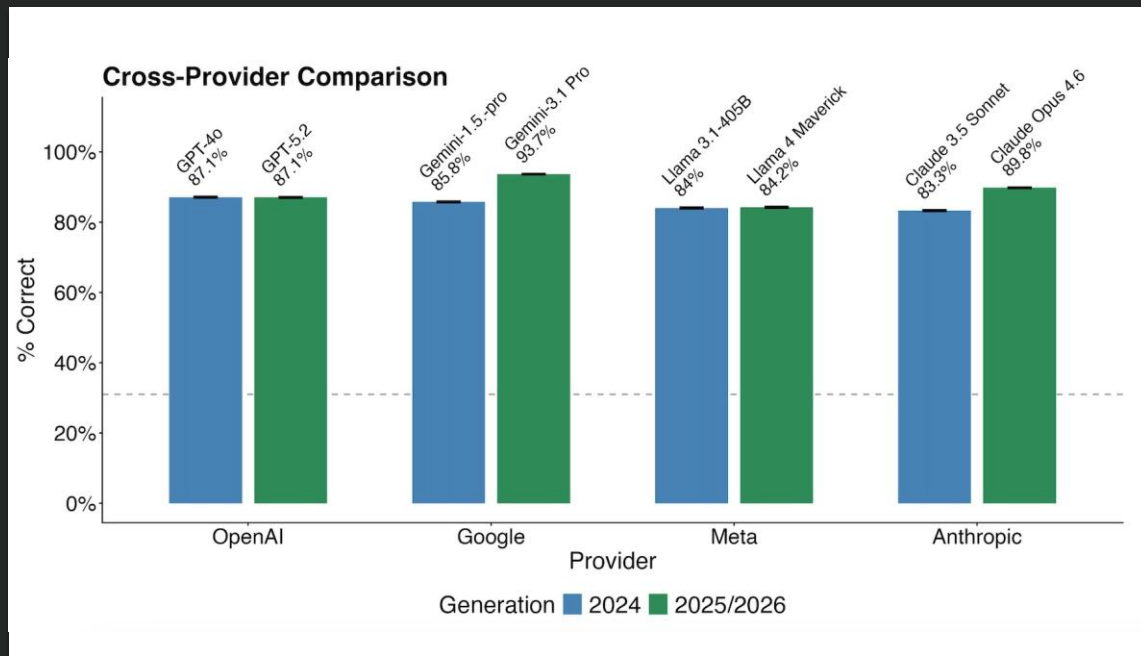
Reasoning variants reached about 92%.



Baseline LLM Accuracy (cont.)

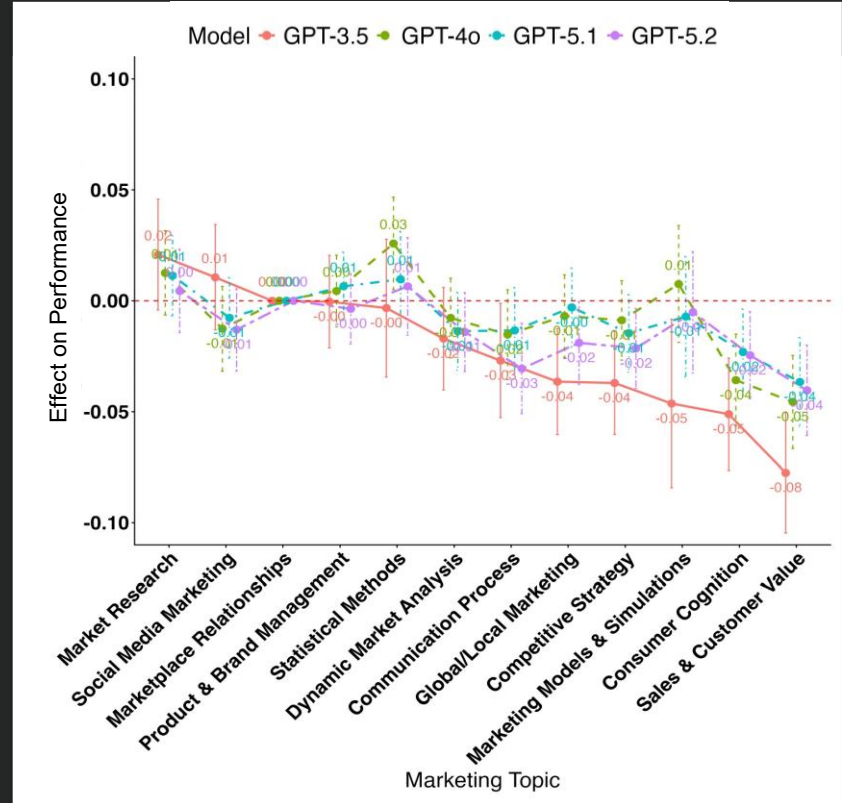
Across major 2025/2026 models, accuracy ranged from 84% to 94%.

Gemini was the top performer in this benchmark.



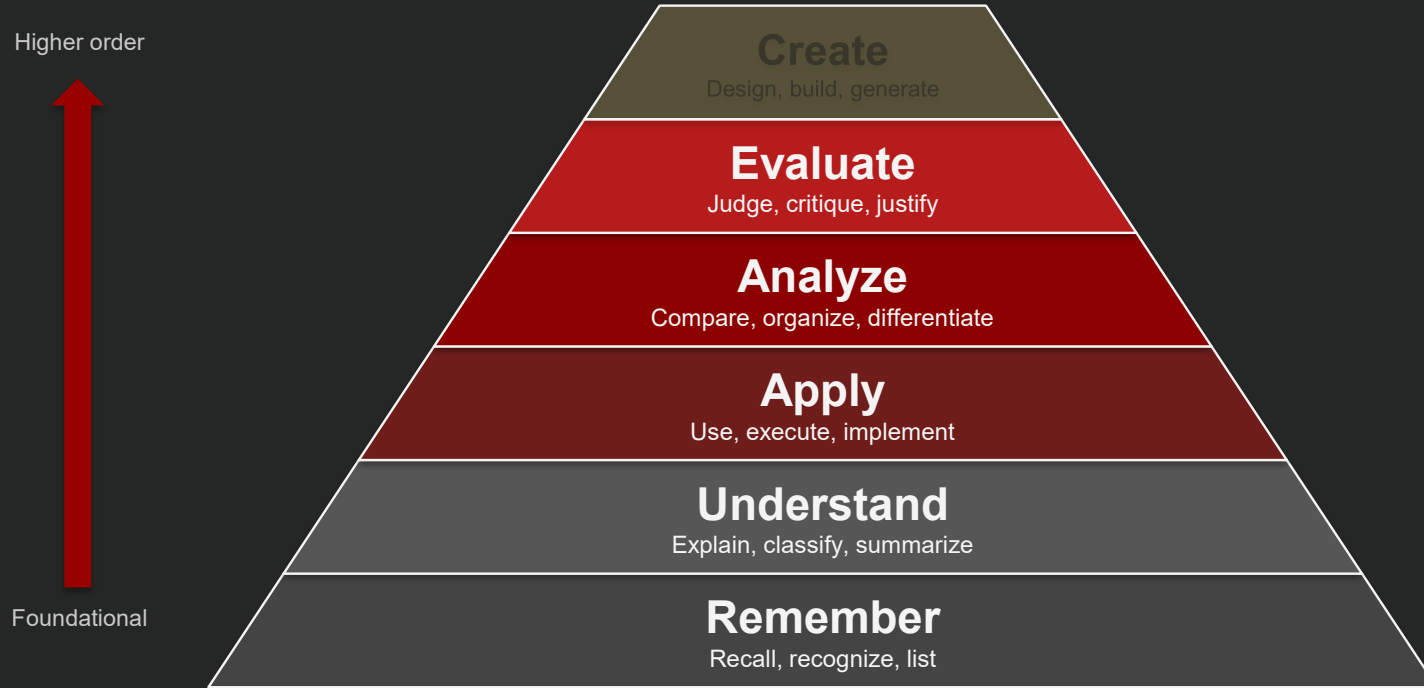
LLM Knowledge Coverage

- Models show few systematic blind spots
- Coverage improved across model generations; post GPT-4o, topic effects are small



Bloom's Taxonomy

Cognitive process levels from foundational recall to generative synthesis

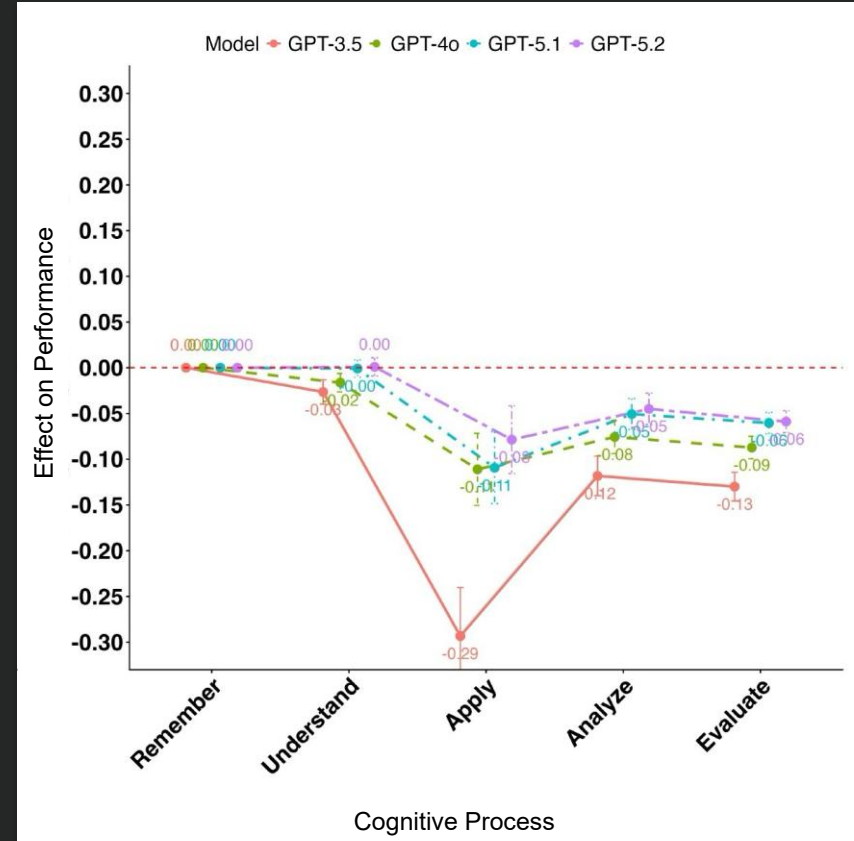


Lower-order processes form the foundation; higher-order processes build on them.



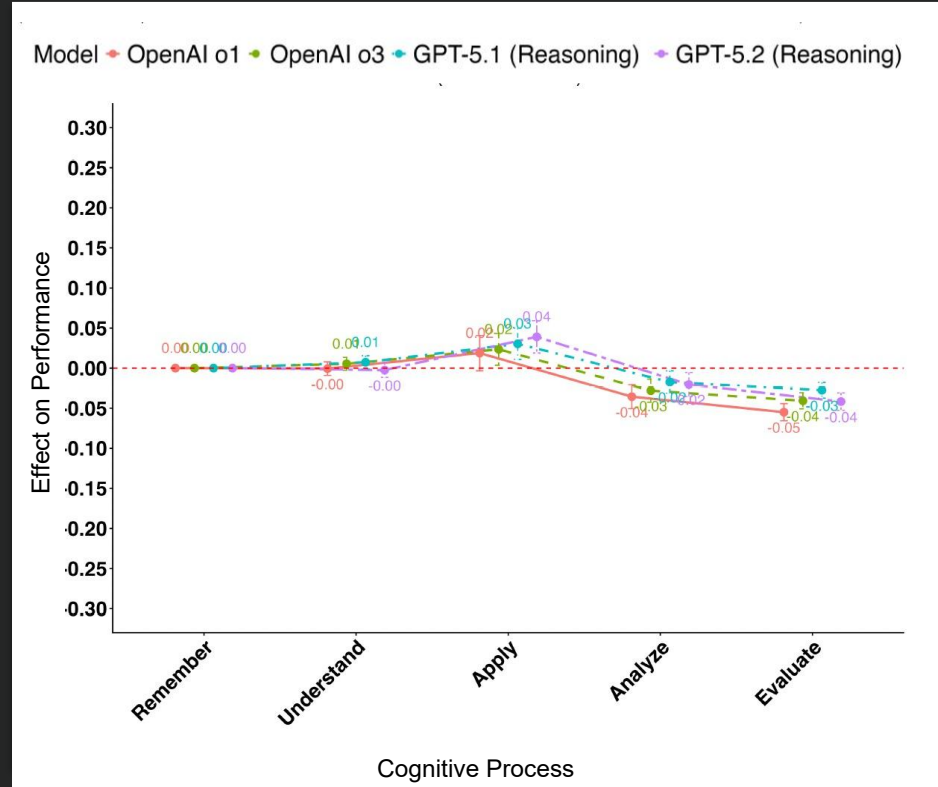
LLM Reasoning

- AI performs best on remembering and understanding
- Lower accuracy on applying, analyzing, and evaluating



LLM Reasoning (Reasoning Models)

- Reasoning models show much smaller sensitivity to cognitive demands



LLM User Interface & Robustness Tests

Reword questions

-2.2 pts

Average effect on accuracy when wording changes but meaning is preserved.

Shuffle answer choices

-4.7 pts

Average effect on multiple-choice accuracy after answer options are reordered.

Clean-textbook subsample

87.7%

GPT-4o accuracy after removing textbooks with evidence of answer-order memorization.

Open-ended check

3,781 discussion questions scored 78-83/100 across models.
A 50-question human-coder validation correlated 0.844 with the LLM grader.

Conclusion: Performance remains high across evaluation modes, prompts, or question phrasing, and shows little evidence of memorization (rather than understanding)



Human Benchmarking

Overall accuracy by respondent group:

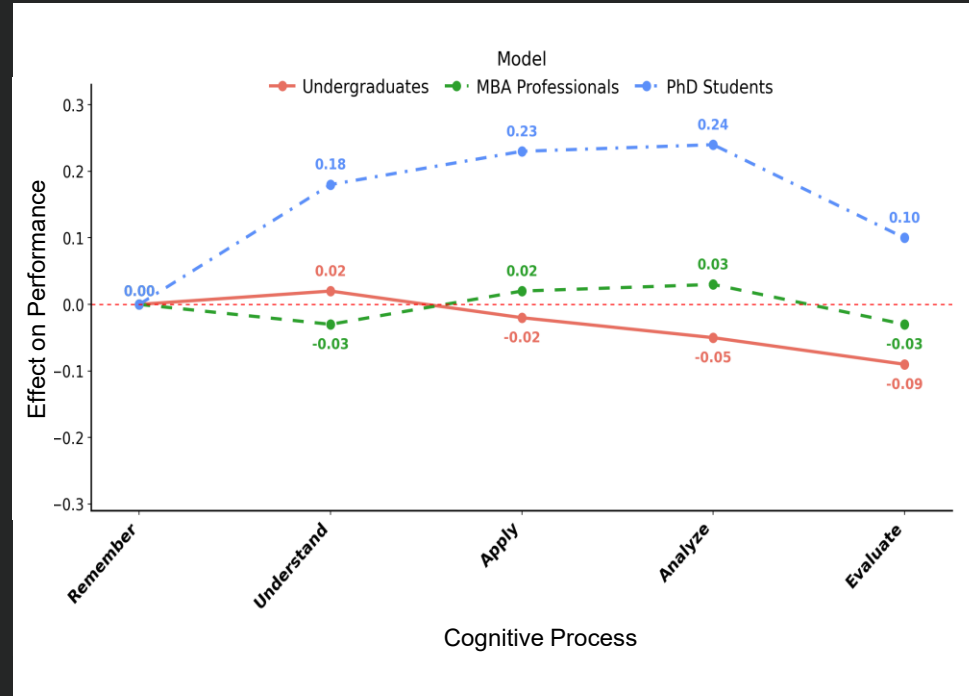


Range across current models: 84.2-93.7%



Human Benchmarking (cont.)

The human advantage shifts toward problem framing, judgment, and synthesis, especially with graduate-level education



Note: Based on relatively small sample sizes, see paper for details (including uncertainty estimates).

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Marketing foundations

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Marketing foundations + personal insight

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Marketing foundations + marketplace knowledge

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Challenges existing frameworks

Marketing foundations + frontier knowledge

The LLM as a Knowledge Layer

1. Frame the problem

Convert a messy business issue into testable marketing questions.

2. Retrieve foundations

Use LLMs to surface frameworks, theories, and known trade-offs.

3. Add marketplace insight

Combine with customer data, competitor intelligence, and constraints.

Where the LLM gives confidence

- Explaining concepts and frameworks.
- Checking whether a decision logic aligns with fundamentals.
- Creating a first-pass map of relevant marketing lenses.

Where the manager remains accountable

- Interpreting ambiguous market contexts.
- Prioritizing among competing strategic objectives.
- Owning evidence quality, ethics, and implementation.



Competitive Implication

Foundational marketing knowledge is becoming table stakes

Segmentation, targeting, positioning, consumer behavior, brand equity, pricing frameworks, communications models.

Broadly accessible through general-purpose LLMs

Marketplace knowledge is becoming more valuable

Customer-specific insights, salesforce learning, category dynamics, proprietary experiments, operational constraints.

Still scarce, contextual, and firm-specific



Limitations and Guardrails

1

Established knowledge is not frontier knowledge

The benchmark tests textbook-codified knowledge. Rapidly evolving areas such as AI in marketing are underrepresented until they enter teaching materials.

2

Well-structured questions are not messy cases

The strongest evidence comes from unambiguous questions with an answer key. Real decisions involve ambiguity, trade-offs, politics, and incomplete information.

3

Confidence is not verification

Use higher-reasoning modes for analysis.
Verify claims and recommendations against evidence and organizational context.



Closing Thoughts

- The barrier to foundational marketing knowledge has fallen.
- The differentiator is knowing how to combine the canon with proprietary context, disciplined skepticism, and managerial judgment.

Burke, R. R., M. Matthe, and A. Leykin (2026), "Assessing Artificial Marketing Intelligence," [MSI Report No. 25-127](#).



MSI Resources

WORKING PAPERS

- Burke, R. R., M. Matthe, & A. Leykin (2025), **“Generative AI and the Commoditization of Marketing Knowledge,”** MSI Report No. 25-127.
- Burke, R. R., S. R. Chandukala, and Ø. Christensen (2024), “Using Shelf Interaction Analysis to Manage Category and Brand Shopping Effort in Retail Stores,” MSI Report No. 24-112.
- Burke, R. R. (2017), “Virtual Reality for Shopper Research,” MSI Report No. 17-116.
- Garber, L. L. Jr., R. R. Burke, & J. M. Jones (2000), “The Role of Package Color in Consumer Purchase Consideration and Choice,” MSI Report No. 00-104.
- Burke, R. R., A. Rangaswamy, & Sunil Gupta (1999), “Marketing in the Digital Age,” MSI Report No. 99-500.
- Burke, R. R., B. Harlam, B. Kahn, & L. Lodish (1991), “Comparing Dynamic Consumer Decision Process in Real and Computer-Simulated Environments,” MSI Report No. 91-116.
- Rangaswamy, A., R. R. Burke, J. Wind & J. Eliashberg (1987), **“Expert Systems for Marketing,”** MSI Report, No. 87-107.

VIDEOS

- Burke, R. R. (2024), “Measuring and Managing Shoppability,” MSI-ARF Shopper 2024 Conference, Chicago, IL, April 18, <https://www.msi.org/video/shopper-2024-recording/>.
- Burke, R. R. (2016), “Understanding, Measuring, and Managing Shoppability,” MSI Webinar, November 16, https://youtu.be/CJc3-x0A_lg.



Thank You!



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