### Integrated Marketing Communications Strategy

Chapter 14

# **Learning Goals**

- 1. Know the tools of the marketing communications mix.
- 2. Understand the process and advantages of integrated marketing communications.
- 3. Learn the steps in developing effective marketing communications.
- 4. Understand methods for setting promotional budgets and the factors that affect the design of the promotion mix.

### Case Study BMW MINI USA

- BMW Challenges: small budget and staff
- Broke with traditional auto advertising and used unconventional media
- "Let's Motor" campaign begins by mounting MINIs on SUV's in 22 cities
- Created integrated strategy with unified brand personality at every consumer "touchpoint"

- Campaign a success with a 10-month waiting list
- Awareness growth from 2% to 53% of U.S. consumers
- MINI sales are running better than 80% above original projections

#### Definition

- Marketing Communications Mix
  - The specific mix of advertising, personal selling, sales promotion, and public relations a company uses to pursue its advertising and marketing objectives.

- The Marketing Communications Environment is Changing:
  - Mass markets have fragmented, causing marketers to shift away from mass marketing to target marketing
  - Improvements in information technology are facilitating segmentation
  - Media fragmentation has occurred with companies doing less broadcasting and more narrowcasting

- The Need for Integrated Marketing Communications
  - Conflicting messages from different sources or promotional approaches can confuse company or brand images
    - The problem is particularly prevalent when functional specialists handle individual forms of marketing communications independently

- The Need for Integrated Marketing Communications
  - The Internet must be integrated into the broader IMC mix
  - Best bet is to wed traditional branding efforts with the interactivity and service capabilities of online communications

- Integrated Marketing Communications
  - The concept under which a company carefully integrates and coordinates its many communications channels to deliver a clear, consistent, and compelling message about the organization and its products.

#### The Communication Process

- Communications efforts should be viewed from the perspective of managing customer relationships over time.
- The communication process begins with an audit of all potential contacts a customer might have with the brand.
- Effective communication requires knowledge of how communication works.

### The Communication Process

#### **Elements in the Communication Process**

- Sender
- Message
- Media
- Receiver

- Encoding
- Decoding
- Response
- Feedback

#### Noise

#### • Step 1: Identifying the Target Audience

- Affects decisions related to what, how, when, and where message will be said, as well as who will say it
- Step 2: Determining Communication Objectives
  - Six buyer readiness stages

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#### **Buyer-Readiness Stages**

| Awareness | Knowledge | Liking | Preference | Conviction | Purchase |
|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|----------|
|           |           |        |            |            |          |
|           |           |        |            |            |          |

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#### • Step 3: Designing a Message

- AIDA framework guides message design
- Message content contains appeals or themes designed to produce desired results
  - Rational appeals
  - Emotional appeals
    - Love, pride, joy, humor, fear, guilt, shame
  - Moral appeals

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#### • Step 3: Designing a Message

- Message Structure: Key decisions are required with respect to three message structure issues:
  - Whether or not to draw a conclusion
  - One-sided vs. two-sided argument
  - Order of argument presentation
- Message Format: Design, layout, copy, color, shape, movement, words, sounds, voice, body language, dress, etc.

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#### • Step 4: Choosing Media

- Personal communication channels
  - Includes face-to-face, phone, mail, and Internet chat communications

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- Word-of-mouth influence is often critical
- Buzz marketing cultivates opinion leaders
- Nonpersonal communication channels
  - Includes media, atmosphere, and events

#### • Step 5: Selecting the Message Source

- Highly credible sources are more persuasive
- A poor spokesperson can tarnish a brand
- Step 6: Collecting Feedback
  - Recognition, recall, and behavioral measures are assessed
  - May suggest changes in product/promotion

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# Setting the Promotional Budget

- Setting the Total Promotional Budget
  - Affordability Method
    - Budget is set at a level that a company can afford
  - Percentage-of-Sales Method
    - Past or forecasted sales may be used
  - Competitive-Parity Method
    - Budget matches competitors' outlays

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# Setting the Promotional Budget

- Setting the Total Promotional Budget
  - Objective-and-Task Method
    - Specific objectives are defined
    - Tasks required to achieve objectives are determined
    - Costs of performing tasks are estimated, then summed to create the promotional budget

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### Setting the Promotional Mix

- Setting the Overall Promotion Mix
  - Determined by the nature of each promotion tool and the selected promotion mix strategy

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#### **Promotion Tools**

#### • Advertising

- Personal Selling
- Sales Promotion
- Public Relations
- Direct Marketing

- Reaches large, geographically dispersed audiences, often with high frequency
- Low cost per exposure, though overall costs are high
- Consumers perceive advertised goods as more legitimate
- Dramatizes company/brand

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- Builds brand image; may stimulate short-term sales
- Impersonal; one-way communication

#### **Promotion Tools**

- Advertising
- Personal Selling
- Sales Promotion
- Public Relations
- Direct Marketing

- Most effective tool for building buyers' preferences, convictions, and actions
- Personal interaction allows for feedback and adjustments
- Relationship oriented
- Buyers are more attentive
- Sales force represents a long-term commitment
- Most expensive of the promotional tools

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#### **Promotion Tools**

- Advertising
- Personal Selling
- Sales Promotion
- Public Relations
- Direct Marketing

- Makes use of a variety of formats: premiums, coupons, contests, etc.
- Attracts attention, offers strong purchase incentives, dramatizes offers, boosts sagging sales
- Stimulates quick response
- Short lived
- Not effective at building long-term brand preferences

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#### **Promotion Tools**

- Advertising
- Personal Selling
- Sales Promotion
- Public Relations
- Direct Marketing

- Highly credible
- Many forms: news stories, news features, events and sponsorships, etc.
- Reaches many prospects missed via other forms of promotion
- Dramatizes company or benefits
- Often the most underused element in the promotional mix

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#### **Promotion Tools**

- Advertising
- Personal Selling
- Sales Promotion
- Public Relations
- Direct Marketing

- Many forms: Telephone marketing, direct mail, online marketing, etc.
- Four distinctive characteristics:
  - Nonpublic
  - Immediate
  - Customized
  - Interactive
- Well-suited to highly targeted marketing efforts

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#### • Promotion Mix Strategies

- Push strategy: trade promotions and personal selling efforts push the product through the distribution channels.
- Pull strategy: producers use advertising and consumer sales promotions to generate strong consumer demand for products.

- Checklist: Integrating the Promotion Mix
  - Analyze trends (internal and external)
  - Audit communications spending
  - Identify all points of contact
  - Team up in communications planning
  - Make all communication elements compatible
  - Create performance measures
  - Appoint an IMC manager

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### Socially Responsible Communications

- Advertising and Sales Promotion
  - Avoid false and deceptive advertising
  - No bait-and-switch advertising
  - Trade promotions can not favor certain customers over others
  - Use advertising to promote socially responsible programs and actions

### Socially Responsible Communications

#### • Personal Selling

- Salespeople must follow the rules of "fair competition"
- Three-day cooling-off rule protects ultimate consumers from high pressure tactics
- Business-to-business selling
  - Bribery, industrial espionage, and making false and disparaging statements about a competitor are forbidden

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