# Integrating Marketing Communications to Build Brand Equity

Emran Mohammad

### **The New Media Environment**

Traditional advertising media such as TV, radio, magazines, and newspapers seem to be losing their grip on consumers.

Marketers pour billions into Internet advertising. While Web advertising jumped during this time, spending for TV ads remained flat.



### The New Media Environment (cont.)

Marketing communications can contribute to brand equity in a number of different ways:

- ► By creating <u>awareness</u> of the brand
- Linking <u>POP</u> and <u>POD</u> associations to the brand in the consumers' memory
- Eliciting positive brand judgment
- Facilitating a stronger <u>consumer-brand connection</u> and brand resonance

# Integrated Marketing Communications (IMC)

The "voice" of the brand

- A means by which it can establish a dialogue and build relationships with consumers
- Allow marketers to inform, persuade, provide incentives, and remind consumers directly or indirectly
- Can contribute to brand equity by establishing the brand in memory and linking strong, favorable, and unique associations to it

### Information Processing Model of Communications

- 1. Exposure a person must see or hear the communication
- 2. Attention a person must notice the communication
- 3. Comprehension a person must understand the intended message of the communication
- 4. Yielding a person must respond favorably to the intended message of the communication
- 5. Intentions a person must plan to act in the desired manner of the communication
- 6. Behavior a person must actually act in the desired manner of the communication

# Ideal Ad Campaign

The ideal ad campaign would ensure that:

- The <u>right consumer</u> is exposed to the <u>right message</u> at the <u>right place</u> and at the <u>right time</u>.
- The <u>creative strategy</u> for the advertising causes the consumer to <u>notice</u> and <u>attend</u> to the ad but does not <u>distract</u> from the <u>intended message</u>.
- The ad properly reflects the consumer's level of understanding about the product and the brand.
- The ad correctly <u>positions</u> the brand in terms of desirable and deliverable <u>points-of-difference</u> and <u>points-of-parity</u>.
- The ad motivates consumers to <u>consider purchase</u> of the brand.
- The ad creates strong <u>brand associations</u> to all of these stored communication effects so that they can have an effect when consumers are <u>considering making a purchase</u>.

### **Marketing Communications Options**

- Advertising & Promotion
- Interactive marketing
- Event & Experiences
- Mobile marketing

# Advertising

**Advertising** is any paid form of non-personal presentation and promotion of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor.

- Broadcast
- Print
- Internet
- Outdoor



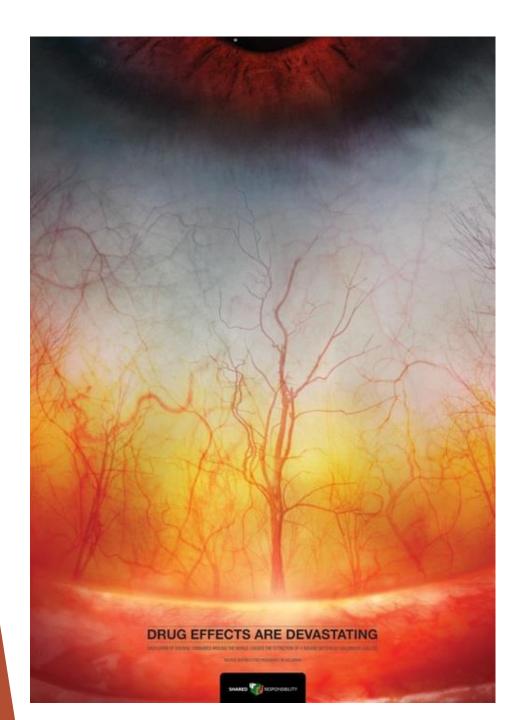


#### **Creative Advertisement**

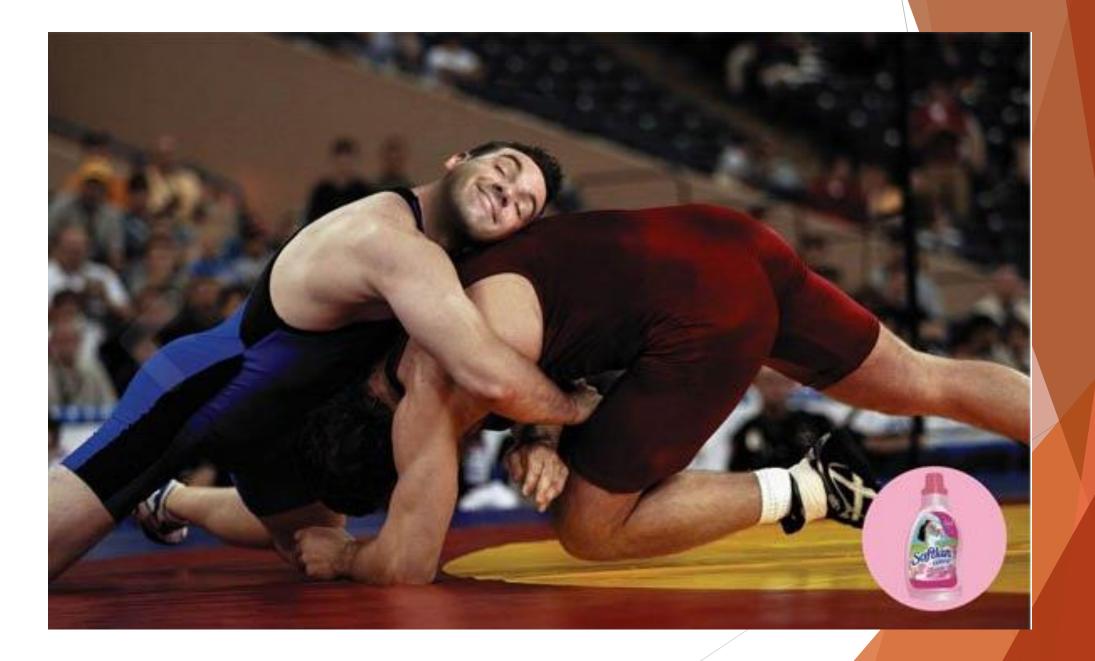












# **Advertising: TV**

- Allows for sight sound and motion
- Reaches a broad spectrum of consumer



Distinguish the message strategy or positioning of an ad from its creative





# Advertising: Radio

- Pervasive medium
- Inexpensive to produce and place
- Short closing allows quick responses
- Effective medium in the morning





# **Advertising: Print**

- Offers a stark contrast to broadcast media
- Magazines and newspaper can provide detailed product information

#### Guidelines

- It is not uncommon for two-thirds of a magazines audience to not even notice any one particular print ad
- Need to have clarity, consistency and branding.



# **Advertising: Direct Response**

- Uses mail, telephone, Internet and other contact tools.
- In the form of infomercials, formally known as DRTV

#### Guidelines

- Often seen as a key component in relationship marketing
- Some employ precision marketing (retain, cross-sell and upsell existing customers)



# Advertising: Place advertising

- Billboards and posters
- Movies, Airlines, Lounges and Other places
- Product placement
- Point of purchase

## Guideline

- The messages must be simple and direct
- 15 Second sell
- Out-of-home ads are often more effective at enhancing awareness and existing brand associations

# **Advertising: Promotion**

- Short term incentives to encourage trial/usage of the product
- Provides an *incentive* to buy
- ► Effective in terms of accessing groups with price sensitivity
  - Consumer promotions
    - Consumer promotions are designed to change the <u>choices</u>, <u>quantity</u>, or <u>timing</u> of consumers' product purchases.
  - Trade promotions
    - Trade promotions are often <u>financial incentives</u> or <u>discounts</u> given to <u>retailers</u>, <u>distributors</u>, and <u>other members</u> of the trade to stock, display, and in other ways facilitate the sale of a product.









#### **Events and Experience**

Event marketing is public sponsorship of events or activities related to sports, art, entertainment, or social causes.

Event sponsorship provides a different kind of communication option for marketers. By becoming part of a special and personally relevant moment in consumers' lives, sponsors can broaden and deepen their relationship with their target market.



## **Events and Experience**

#### Rationale

- ► To identify with the particular target market or lifestyle
- To increase awareness of company and product name
- To create or reinforce consumer perception of key brand associations
- ► To enhance corporate image dimensions
- To create experiences and evoke feelings
- To express commitment to the community or on social issues
- To entertain key clients or rewards key employees
- To permit merchandising or promotional opportunitites

# **Public Relations and Publicity**

Public relations and publicity relate to a variety of programs and are designed to <u>promote</u> or <u>protect</u> a company's *image* or its <u>individual</u> <u>products</u>.

- Word of Mouth
  - Critical aspect of brand building as consumers share their likes, dislikes and experiences with brands with each other.
- Buzz Marketing
  - Occasionally, a product enters the market with little fanfare yet is still able to attract a strong customer base.



# **Developing IMC Programs**

Mixing communication options

- Evaluate all <u>possible communication options</u> available to <u>create</u> <u>knowledge</u> structures according to effectiveness criteria as well as cost considerations.
- Different communication options have different <u>strengths</u> and can accomplish different <u>objectives</u>.
- Determine the <u>optimal mix</u>

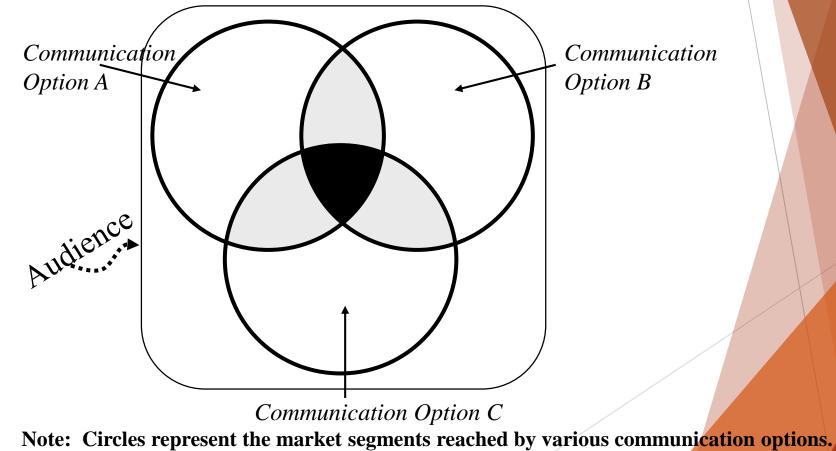
## **Evaluating IMC Programs**

- Coverage: What proportion of the target audience is reached by each communication option employed? How much <u>overlap</u> exists among options?
- **Cost:** What is the <u>per capita expense</u>?
- **Contribution:** The collective effect on brand equity in terms of
  - enhancing <u>depth</u> and <u>breadth</u> of awareness
  - ▶ improving <u>strength</u>, <u>favorability</u>, and <u>uniqueness</u> of brand associations
- Commonality: The extent to which information conveyed by different communication options <u>share meaning</u>

## Evaluating IMC Programs (cont.)

- Complementarity: The extent to which different <u>associations</u> and <u>linkages</u> are emphasized across communication options
- Versatility: The extent to which information contained in a communication option works with <u>different types of consumers</u>
  - Different communications history
  - Different market segments

# IMC Audience Communication Option Overlap



Shaded portions represent areas of overlap in communication options.

#### **Marketing Communication Guidelines**

- Be analytical: Use frameworks of consumer behavior and managerial decision making to develop well-reasoned communication programs
- Be curious: Fully understand consumers by using all forms of research and always be thinking of how you can create added value for consumers
- Be single-minded: Focus message on well-defined target markets (less can be more)
- Be integrative: Reinforce your message through consistency and cuing across all communications

# Marketing Communication Guidelines (Cont.)

- Be creative: State your message in a unique fashion; use alternative promotions and media to create favorable, strong, and unique brand associations
- Be observant: Monitor competition, customers, channel members, and employees through tracking studies
- Be realistic: Understand the complexities involved in marketing communications
- Be patient: Take a long-term view of communication effectiveness to build and manage brand equity