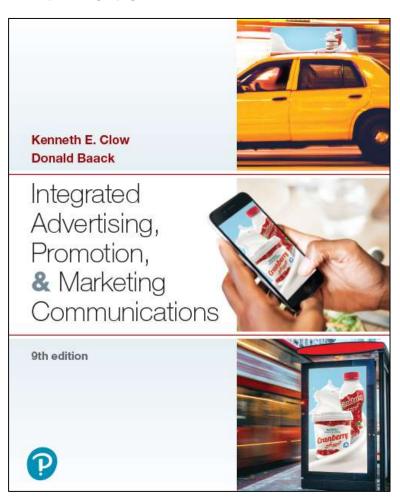
Integrated Advertising, Promotion, and Marketing Communications

Ninth Edition



Chapter 5

Advertising Campaign Management



Chapter Objectives (1 of 2)

- **5.1** How do advertising theories guide the advertising management process?
- **5.2** What is the relationship of advertising expenditures to advertising effectiveness?
- 5.3 When should a company employ an external advertising agency rather than completing the work inhouse?
- **5.4** How do companies choose advertising agencies?



Chapter Objectives (2 of 2)

- 5.5 What job functions take place within an advertising agency?
- 5.6 What advertising campaign parameters do marketing professionals consider?
- 5.7 How does a creative brief facilitate effective advertising?
- 5.8 What are the implications of advertising management in the global arena?



Chapter Overview

- Advertising management
- Advertising theory
- Relationship of advertising expenditures to success
- Choosing an advertising agency
- Advertising parameters
- The creative brief



Hierarchy of Effects Model (1 of 2)

- 1. Awareness
- 2. Knowledge
- 3. Liking
- 4. Preference
- 5. Conviction
- 6. Purchase





Hierarchy of Effects Model (2 of 2)

- Steps are sequential
- Some experts question if sequential
- Consumers spend time at each step
- Brand loyalty involves all six steps
- Similar to attitude formation
- Cognitive → affective → conative
- Cognitive awareness, knowledge
- Affective liking, preference, conviction
- Conative actual purchase



Figure 5.1: Personal Values

- Comfortable life
- Equality
- Excitement
- Freedom
- Fun, exciting life
- Happiness
- Inner peace
- Mature love
- Personal accomplishment

- Pleasure
- Salvation
- Security
- Self-fulfilment
- Self-respect
- Sense of belonging
- Social acceptance
- Wisdom



Means-End Theory

- Means-end chain
- Message (means) leads to end state (personal values)
- Means-End Conceptualization of Components of Advertising Strategy (MECCAS)

Product attributes → benefits → personal values



Figure 5.2: Means-End Chain for Milk (1 of 2)

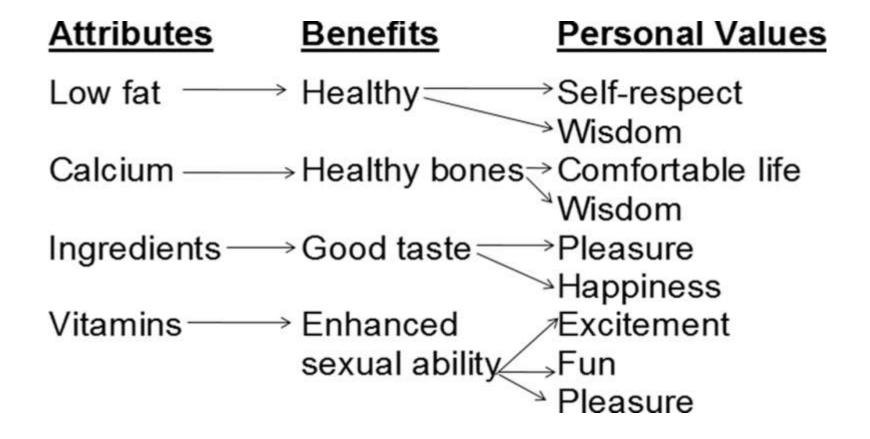




Figure 5.3: B-to-B Means-End Chain for Marketing Research Services (1 of 2)

 Attributes
 Benefits
 Personal Values

 Internet
 → Robust samples
 → Job security

 Speed
 → Quicker results
 → Self-fulfillment

 Expertise
 → Actionable
 → Wisdom information

 Experience
 → Reliability
 → Job security



Verbal and Visual Images

- Visual and verbal elements combine for desired effect
- Visuals often lead to more favourable attitudes
- Visuals more memorable than verbal copy
- Visuals often used in international marketing





Questions to Consider (1 of 2)

- How does the ad shown on the previous page illustrate the power of a visual image?
- What, if anything, makes this visual image memorable to you?
- How do the visual and verbal elements in this ad work together to create the desired effect?



The Impact of Advertising Expenditures

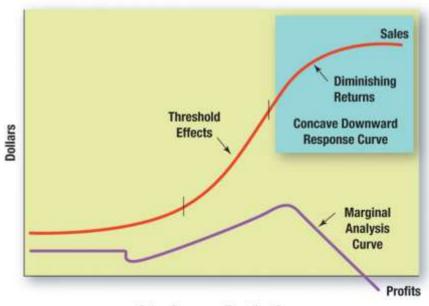
- The communications goal
- Threshold effects
- Diminishing returns
- Carryover effects
- Wear-out effects
- Decay effects



Figure 5.4: Relationships between Advertising and Marketing Expenditures and Sales and Profit Margins



An unrealistic assumption about the relationship between promotional expenditures and sales







Threshold Effects

An advertisement designed to encourage action

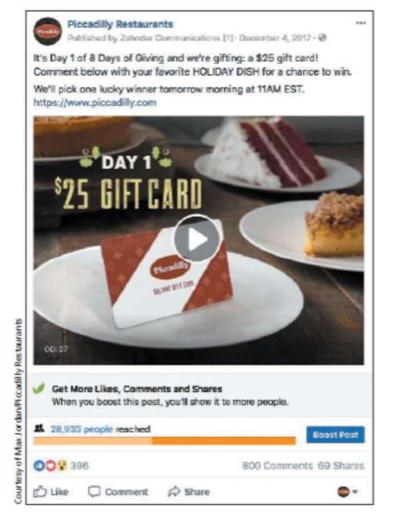




Figure 5.5: A Decay Effects Model

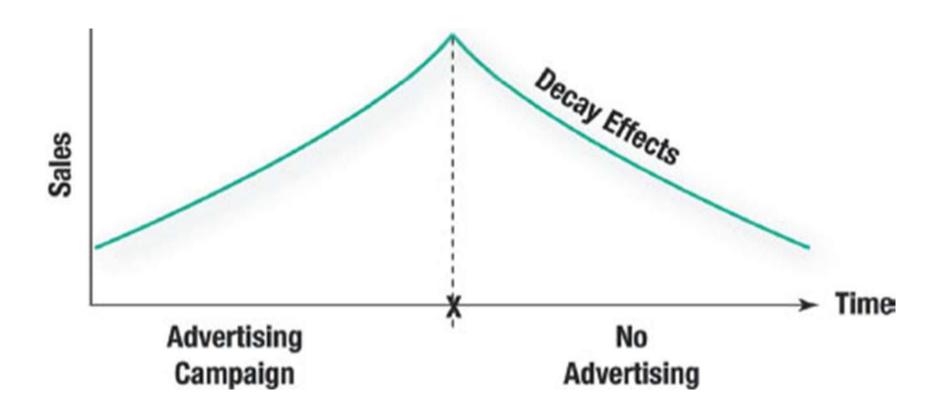




Figure 5.6: Advantages of In-House versus External Agencies

In-House

- Lower costs
- Consistent brand message
- Better understanding of product and mission
- Faster ad production
- Work closer with CEO
- Lower turnover rate in the creative team

Outside Agency

- Reduce costs
- Greater expertise
- Outsider's perspective
- Access to top talent



Figure 5.7: Common Services Provided by Full-Service Agencies

- Advice about how to develop target markets
- Specialized services for business markets
- Suggestions about how to project a strong company image and theme
- Assistance in selecting company logos and slogans
- Preparation of advertisements
- Planning and purchasing media time and space



External Advertising Agencies

Boutique ← Full-Service

- Advertising agencies
- Media service companies
- Direct marketing agencies
- Consumer and trade promotion specialists
- Digital services
- Social media and mobile marketing
- Public relations agencies



Crowdsourcing



- Outsources creative aspect of ad or campaign to public
- Winning examples:
 - Doritos
 - Harley Davidson
- Overall cost not lower
- Advantages
 - Involves consumers
 - Generates buzz



Figure 5.8: Steps in Selecting an Advertising Agency

- 1. Set goals.
- 2. Select process and criteria.
- 3. Screen initial list of applicants.
- 4. Reduce list to two or three viable agencies.
- 5. Request creative pitch.



Choosing an Agency

Goal Setting

- Set goals before contacting agencies
- Provides direction
- Reduces personal biases



Figure 5.9: Evaluation Criteria in Choosing an Advertising Agency

- Size of the agency
- Relevant experience of the agency
- Conflicts of interest
- Creative reputation and capabilities
- Production capabilities
- Media purchasing capabilities
- Other services available
- Client retention rates
- Personal chemistry



Creative Pitch

- Two to three finalists normally selected
- Presentations address specific problem/situation
- "Shootout" = competing formal presentations
- Process is expensive for agencies





Figure 5.10: Pitching Do's and Don'ts (1 of 2)

- Do listen. Allow the client to talk.
- Do your preparation. Know the client and its business.
- Do make a good first impression. Dress up, not down.
- Do a convincing job of presenting. Believe in what you are presenting.



Figure 5.10: Pitching Do's and Don'ts (2 of 2)

- Don't assume all clients are the same. Each has a unique need.
- Don't try to solve the entire problem in the pitch.
- Don't be critical of the product or the competition.
- Don't overpromise. It will come back to haunt you.
- Don't spend a lot of time pitching credentials and references.



Roles of Advertising Personnel

- Account executives
- Creatives
- Traffic managers
- Account planners
- Data scientists
- Digital and social media managers, consultants



Figure 5.11: Advertising Campaign Parameters

- Advertising goals
- Media selection
- Tagline
- Consistency
- Positioning
- Campaign duration

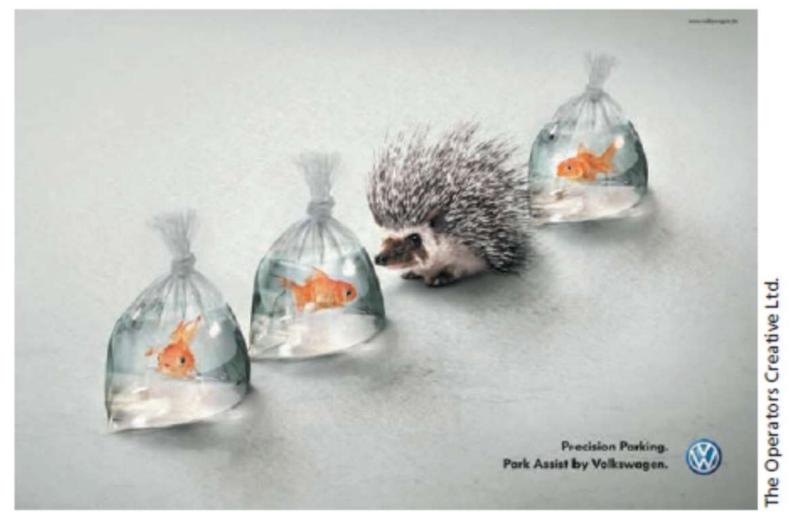


Figure 5.12: Common Advertising Goals

- Build brand awareness
- Provide information
- Persuasion
- Supporting marketing efforts
- Encouraging action



Advertising Goals: Providing Information





Media Selection

- Media usage habits of target market
- Audience characteristics of media
- Business-to-business media
- Earlier involvement of media companies



Taglines

- Key phrase
- Memorable
- Conveys uniqueness
- Consistency across platforms
- Shorter than in past
- Revised or new taglines



Figure 5.13: Taglines Used by Various Brands (1 of 2)

- American Express—"Don't leave home without it."
- Avis—"We try harder."
- Bounty—"The quicker picker-upper."
- Capital One—"What's in your wallet?"
- CNN—"The most trusted name in news."
- Energizer—"It keeps going, and going, and going."
- Hallmark—"When you care enough to send the very best."



Figure 5.13: Taglines Used by Various Brands (2 of 2)

- John Deere—"Nothing runs like a Deere."
- Maxwell House—"Good to the last drop."
- Nokia—"Connecting people."
- Office Depot—"Taking care of business."
- Target—"Expect more. Pay less."
- UPS—"What can Brown do for you?"
- Walmart—"Save money. Live better."



Questions to Consider (2 of 2)

- Which of these taglines do you think are the most memorable?
- Which ones do you think are the most effective?
- Which of these brands have you used because you remembered or liked its tagline?



Consistency

- Helps embed brand into long-term memory
- Visual consistency key
- Repetition enhances recall
- Variability theory
 - Different environments
 - Can vary content
 - Multiple media







Positioning

- Maintain consistent position
- Link in cognitive map
- Avoids ambiguity
- Message stays clear



Campaign Duration

- Goal is to embed into long-term memory
- Length varies
- Too long can make it stale
- Too short impedes retention
- Delay wear-out effects with multiple ad versions



Figure 5.14: The Creative Brief

- The objective
- The target audience
- The message theme
- The support
- The constraints



The Target Audience



- Creatives must fully grasp it
- General profiles do not help
- Useful information:
 - Hobbies
 - Interests
 - Opinions
 - Lifestyles



The Message Theme

- Unique selling point
- "Left brain" advertisement
 - Logical, rational side of brain
 - Manages numbers, letters, words, concepts
 - Use rational appeal
- "Right-brain" advertisement
 - Emotional side of brain
 - Manages abstract ideas, images, feelings
 - Use emotional appeal



The Support

- Should be the fourth component of the creative brief.
- Facts that substantiate the message theme.
- Examples:
 - Aveeno's "Best of Beauty" seal
 - Oral B: Accepted by the ADA
 - Humira: FDA-approved for over 16 years

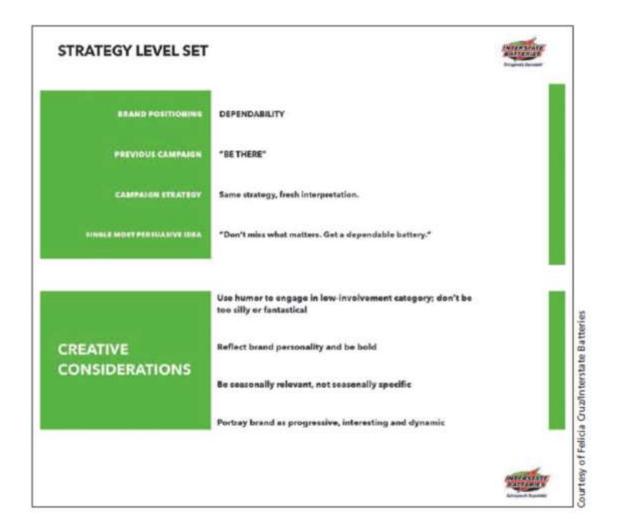


The Constraints

- Legal and mandatory restrictions
- Legal protection for trademarks, logos, and copyright
- Corporate restrictions
- Disclaimers



An Example of Creative Concepts





International Implications

- Significant advertising expenditures made overseas
- Two major differences
 - Process of agency selection
 - Preparation of international advertising campaigns
- Preplanning research varies
- Understanding of languages and cultures
- Media selection varies

