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SI 626 – Management of Libraries and Information Services

Class Twelve: Marketing & Promotion



Overview

- Guest speaker.
- Marketing.
- Promotion.
- Measuring organizational performance.
- · Conclusion.



 "...the process of planning and executing the conception, pricing and promotion, and distribution of ideas, goods and services to create exchanges that satisfy individual and organizational goals."

(Kotler, 2006)

An aspect of strategic management.

(Alman, 2007; Stueart & Moran, 2007)



- Reasons for marketing:
 - Competition for resources & customers.
 - To maintain relevance.
 - To increase perception of value.
 - To increase visibility.
 - To improve image.

(Stueart & Moran, 2007)



- Product/service definition.
- Target group definition/segmentation.
- Differential marketing analysis.
- Customer behavior analysis.
- Differential advantages analysis.
- Marketing strategy and tactics.
- Planning and feedback.
- Marketing audit.



- Product/service definition:
 - What is our business?
 - Generic terms to broaden scope i.e., not "documents", but "information".



- Target group definition/segmentation:
 - "...the process of identifying the salient characteristics among consumers or patrons and using these distinctions as the basis for differentiated promotions, communications, advertising and other marketing strategies".

(Lee, 2004, p.47)

 Division of target group into smaller units, not just "the county" or "the university".



- Target group definition/segmentation:
 - Benefits:
 - More efficient use of resources.
 - Identification of underserved groups.
 - Both users and non-users.
 - Likely to be more effective.
 - Helps to endure needs are met.



- Target group definition/segmentation:
 - Market "segments":
 - Similar or related characteristics.
 - Common needs/wants.
 - Similar responses or psychological characteristics.
 - Accepts an information service that fulfills these needs.
 - A priori or post-hoc determination.
 - Variables used: demographic, geographic, behavioral, psychographic.

(Alman, 2007; Evans & Ward, 2007; Lee, 2004; Prentice, 2005)



Target group definition/segmentation:

– <u>Exercise</u>: What market segments might an academic library in a university have?

(Evans & Ward, 2007)



- Target group segment analysis:
 - Which, if any, of this group's needs do we serve?
 - How do they currently benefit from our services?
 - How do they perceive our services?
 - How important is this group relative to others?
 - What might we gain from meeting more of this group's needs/wants?
 - Who is our competition?

(Evans & Ward, 2007; Prentice, 2005; Stueart & Moran, 2007)



- Customer behavior analysis.
 - Current statistics.
 - User studies.
 - Community studies.
 - Information audits.



- Differential marketing analysis.
 - "Packages" of services for audience segments
 customization to meet needs.
 - Determine product line emphasis: collections, services, programs, etc.
 - Determine requirements, pricing, value, etc.
 - What promotion strategies are most effective for reaching this group?

(Alman, 2007; De Saez, 2002; Evans & Ward, 2007; Lee, 2004; Prentice, 2005)



- Differential advantages analysis
 - Creating or enhancing a special value for specific target groups.
 - Differentiation of products and services e.g., quality, complexity, price, service improvement, innovation.

(Alman, 2007; De Saez, 2002; Evans & Ward, 2007; Lee, 2004; Prentice, 2005)



- Product definition.
- Target group definition/segmentation.
- Differential marketing analysis.
- Customer behavior analysis.
- Differential advantages analysis.
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Product/Market Development Strategy Matrix

	Current Services / Products	New Services / Products
Current Markets	Market Penetration	Service / Product Development
New Markets	Market Development	Diversification

(De Saez, 2002)



- Market penetration.
 - Current users: encourage greater or more frequent usage of services.
 - Reach more people who meet profile of current users.
- Market development.
 - Offer current services to new audiences.



- Service / product development.
 - New or enhanced services for existing clients.
 - E.g., new service points, new technologies, turnaround times, coffee shops, etc.
- Diversification.
 - Concentric diversification synergies with current services.
 - Horizontal diversification.
 - Conglomerate diversification.

(De Saez, 2002)



 The "marketing mix" – "planned package of elements which will support the organization in reaching its target markets and specific objectives".

(De Saez, 2002, p.38)

· Varies for different audience segments.



- The marketing mix (4 Ps or 4 Cs):
 - Product Customer value
 - Price Cost to user
 - Time, energy, \$; pricing of specific services
 - Place Convenience
 - Accessibility; welcoming atmosphere.
 - Promotion Communication
 - Targeting.

(Evans & Ward, 2007; De Saez, 2002)



- Marketing "tactics" are specific actions to accomplish strategic objectives.
- Examples of tactics:
 - Branding.
 - Advertising.
 - Promotion.
 - Public relations.



Branding

- Consumer's perception of service how it performs, looks, feels, etc.
- Promotes service recognition esp. feelings of trust and closeness.
- Identification through a name, phrase or symbol.
- Book" as library brand?
- Re-branding strategies.

(Evans & Ward, 2007; Lee, 2006; Prentice, 2005; Walton, 2008)



Branding



Example: McMaster University Campaign -

http://library.mcmaster.ca/develop/ayl 1.htm



Promotion

 Techniques to "communicate, inform, persuade, stimulate, and remind the service community of the merits" of service.

(Evans & Ward, 2007, p.96)

- Goal: reinforce or modify behavior.
- Forms of promotion: advertising, publicity, personal contact, incentives and "atmospherics".

(Evans & Ward, 2007, p.96; Prentice, 2005)



Advertising:

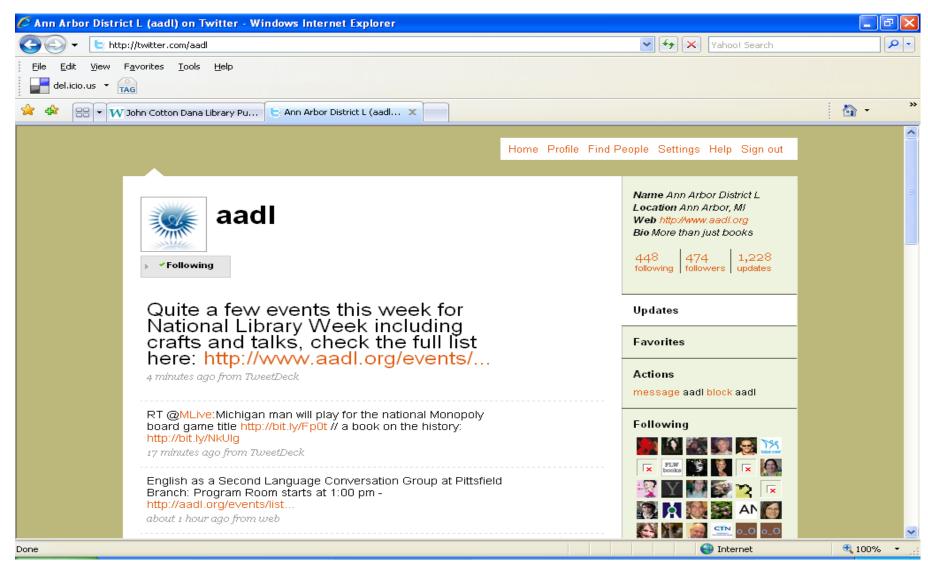
- Paid, non-personal presentation of service / product, with a clear source. Channels:
 - Media outlets.
 - Direct marketing.
- Communicate information about a service.



- Publicity: stimulating interest in a service / product; creating awareness.
- Vehicles for publicity:
 - Library Web site; blogging.
 - Calendars, circulars, etc.
 - Outreach at events, exhibitions, displays.
 - Signage.
 - Publications.



Publicity





- Personal contact
 - Daily behavior of staff: professionalism, service orientation, etc.
 - Committee memberships and outreach strategies.



- Incentives
 - Introduce users to a service through discounts, free services, etc.



- "Atmospherics".
 - Design of environment in which service is offered.
 - Attractive and inviting service environment.
 - Accessibility and convenience.

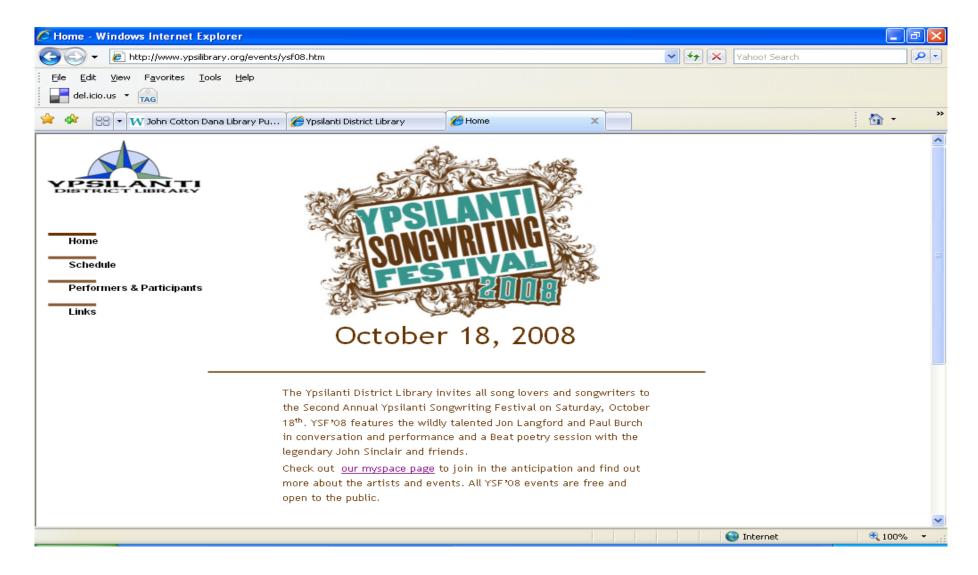


- Strategies for building relationships with audiences.
- "Mutual adaptation".
- Ongoing interaction.
- A common approach: media outlets (as "news").

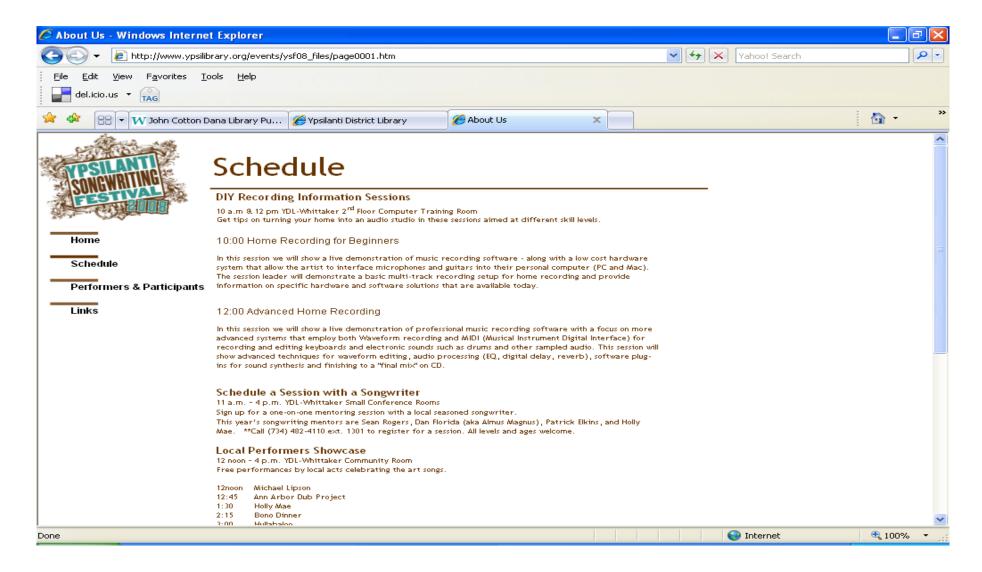


- Case Study: Ypsilanti District Library's "Second Annual Ypsilanti Songwriting Festival".
 - Music used to appeal to non-library users, teens and men ages 18-45.
 - Marketing involving radio stations, local businesses, community partners.
 - 75% of attendees were men.

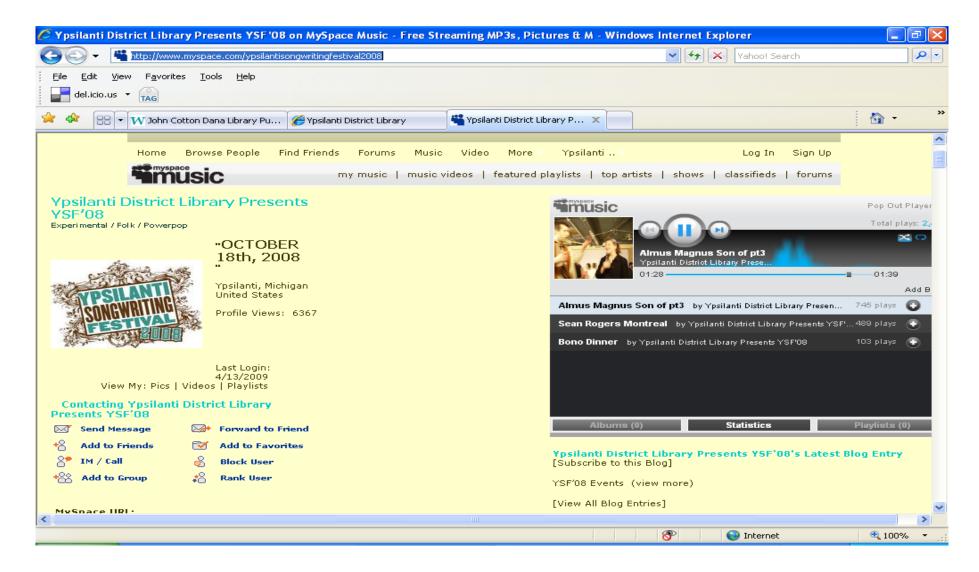














Marketing

- Marketing Plan
 - Linked to strategic plan.
 - Components:
 - Executive summary.
 - Environmental scan.
 - Marketing goals or objectives.
 - Marketing plan or strategy.
 - An action plan.
 - A budget.
 - An evaluation.



Marketing

Sample Marketing Plans:

Rutgers University Library http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/staff/
 marketing/docs/marketing plan 2007.shtml

American Universities Library http://www.library.american.edu/about/marketing/AU%20Library%20Marketing/
 %20Plan.pdf



- Reasons to track organizational performance.
 - To ensure user satisfaction.
 - Accountability to funders.
 - Competition.



- Types of measures:
 - Inputs.
 - Outputs.
 - User satisfaction.
 - Quality.
 - Outcomes.
 - Value.



- Inputs.
 - Resources: budget, human resources, facilities, equipment, etc.
 - Activities: programs and services developed to meet goals.



- Outputs.
 - Process measures / "deliverables".
 - Accomplishments; results of activities.
 - E.g., # of items circulated
 - See Burnaby Public Library p.2 and p.11-12.



- Outputs.
 - Used to measure:
 - Efficiency: economical performance of a task ratio of outputs to inputs.
 - E.g., cost per reference transaction.
 - Effectiveness: how well output corresponds with organizational goals.
 - Principles: comparison (e.g., standards, benchmarking), variety, timeliness, parsimony.



- User satisfaction.
 - Views and opinions of users surveys, etc.
 - see Monash University Library, p.3



- Quality dimensions.
 - Reliability/consistency.
 - Responsiveness/timeliness.
 - Competence.
 - Access/approachability.
 - Courtesy.
 - Communication.
 - Credibility.



- Quality dimensions.
 - Security (confidentiality).
 - Understanding user needs.
 - Tangibles facilities, staff appearance, etc.

(Parasamuran, Zeithaml & Berry, 1985)



- Quality.
 - LibQUAL+ http://www.libqual.org/
 - Annual survey:
 - Affect of service: empathy, accessibility, personal competence.
 - Personal control: users able to navigate services.
 - Access to information: adequacy of collection, convenience, timeliness, etc.
 - Library as place: space for studying/collaboration, contemplation and reflection.

(Evans & Ward, 2007; Stueart & Moran, 2007)



- Outcomes.
 - The difference a program makes in the lives of its users.
 - Benefits, changes.
 - e.g., knowledge, skills, attitudes, behaviour
 - Short-term / long-term.



Value.

- Economic evaluation.
- Return on investment.
- Cost displacement compares cost of investment to other costs saved.
- Cost avoidance.
- Impact or time release analysis.

(Remenyi et al., 2000)



- Key Performance Indicators
 - "...quantifiable measurements that will help the library define and measure progress towards its organizational goals."
 - Intended to remain constant to permit comparisons
 - See Monash University



Conclusion

- Marketing
- Promotion
- Organizational performance