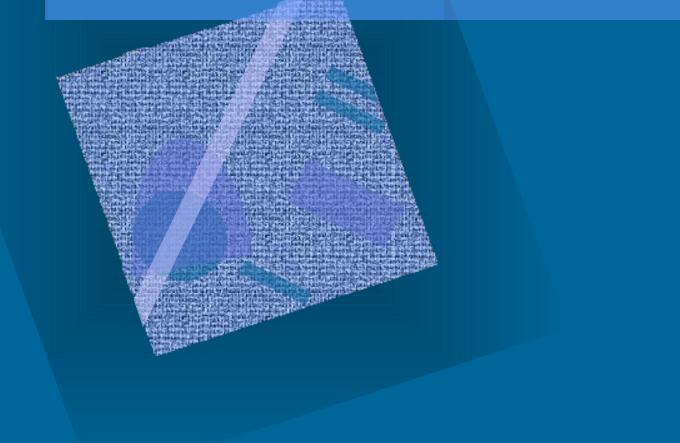
## **Retail Promotional Strategy**



# **Retail Promotion**

 Any communication by a retailer that informs, persuades, and/or reminds the target market about any aspect of that firm

## **Elements of the Promotional Mix**

ImpersonalPersonalAdvertisingSales promotionPersonal sellingStore atmosphereE-mail marketingWeb siteSEM

Unpaid

Paid

Publicity SEM

Word of mouth

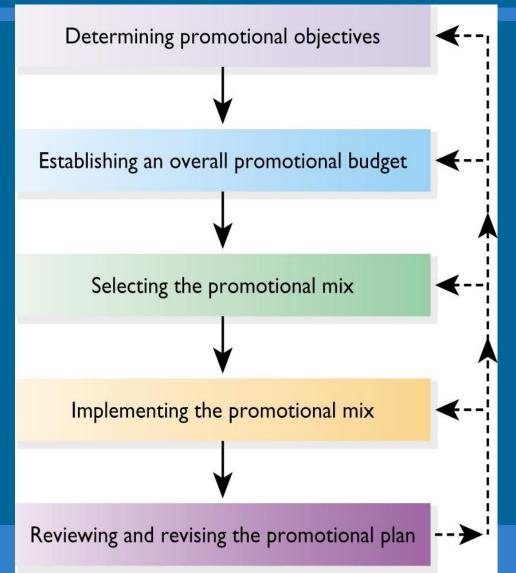
### Management of Promotional Efforts Must Fit Into a Retailer's Overall Strategy

- A retailer's location will help determine the target area for promotions
- Retailers need high levels of traffic to keep merchandise moving promotion helps build traffic
- Retailer's credit customers more store loyal and purchase on larger quantities making them an excellent target for promotions
- Promotions can increase short-run cash flow
- Promotional creativity and style should coincide with building and fixture creativity
- Promotion can be viewed as a major component of customer service because it provides information

## **Promotional Guidelines**

- Utilize promotions that are consistent with and enhance store image
- Review success or failure of each promotion to help in developing future promotions
- Test new promotions when possible
- Use appeals that are of interest to your target market and that are realistic to obtain
- Make your objectives measurable and obtainable
- Develop total promotional campaigns, not just ads
- New stores need higher promotional budgets than established stores
- Stores in out-of-the-way locations require higher promotional budgets than stores with heavy traffic

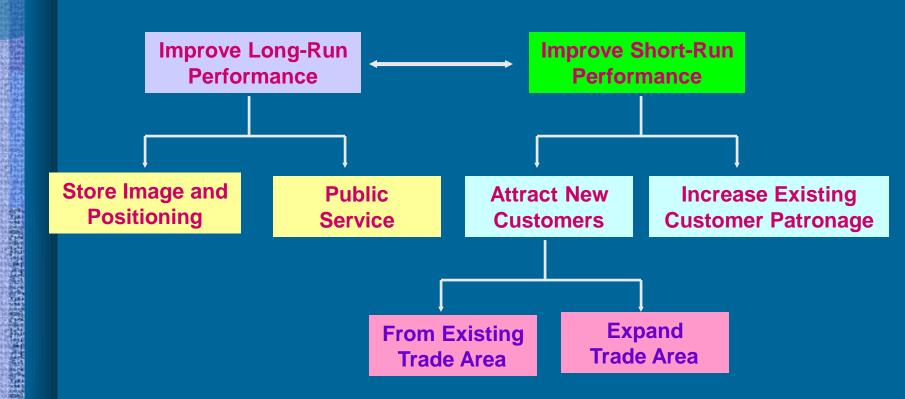
## Planning a Retail Promotional Strategy



## **Promotional Objectives**

- Increase sales
- Stimulate impulse and reminder buying Raise customer traffic
- Get leads for sales personnel
- Present and reinforce the retailer image Inform
- customers about goods and services Popularize
- new stores and Web sites Capitalize on
- manufacturer support Enhance customer
- relations
- Maintain customer loyalty
- Have consumers pass along positive information to friends and others

## **Promotional Objectives**



## **Public Relations**

- Public Relations Any communication that fosters a favorable image for the retailer among its publics
  - -Nonpersonal or personal
  - -Paid or nonpaid
  - -Sponsor-controlled or not
- Publicity Any nonpersonal form of public relations whereby messages are transmitted through mass media, the time or space provided by the media is not paid for, and there is no identified commercial sponsor

# **Public Relations**

#### **Advantages**

Image can be presented or enhanced
More credible source
No costs for message's time or space
Mass audience addressed
Carryover effects possible
People pay more attention than to clearly identified ads

#### Disadvantages

Some retailers do not believe in spending on image-related communication
Little control over publicity message
More suitable for short run
Costs for PR staff, planning activities, and events

# Advertising

 Paid, nonpersonal communication transmitted through out-of-store mass media by an identified sponsor

- Key aspects
  - Paid form
  - Nonpersonal presentation
  - Out-of-store mass media
  - Identified sponsor

## Selected U.S. Advertising-to-Sales Ratios by Type of Retailer

Type of Retailer	Advertising \$ as a % of Sales Dollars	Advertising \$ as % of Margin	
Apparel and accessories stores	6.6	16.7	
Auto and home supply stores	1.0	2.3	
Department stores	3.6	10.3	
Drug and proprietary stores	0.8	3.2	
Eating places	3.6	16.1	
Family clothing stores	2.5	8.3	
Furniture stores	4.6	13.8	
Grocery stores	1.2	4.9	
Hobby, toy, and game shops	1.2	3.8	
Hotels and motels	1.8	8.1	
Lumber and building materials	0.5	1.7	

# Advertising

#### Advantages

- Attracts a large audience
- Gains pass along readership (for print)
- Low cost per contact
- Many alternatives available
- Control over message content; message can be standardized
- Message study possible
- Editorial content surrounds ad
- Self-service operations possible

Disadvantages Standardized messages lack flexibility Some media require large investments **Geographic flexibility** limited Some media require long lead time Some media have high throwaway rate Some media limit the ability to provide detailed information

## **Advertising Media Comparison Chart**

Medium	Market Coverage	Particular Suitability
Daily Papers	Single community or entire metro area; local editions may be available	All larger retailers
Weekly Papers	Single community usually; may be a metro area	Retailers with a strictly local market
Shopper Papers	Most households in one community; chain shoppers can cover a metro area	Neighborhood retailers and service businesses
Phone Directories	Geographic area or occupational field served by the directory	All types of goods and service-oriented retailers
Direct Mail	Controlled by the retailer	New and expanding firms, those using coupons or special offers, mail order

## **Advertising Media Comparison Chart**

firms

Medium	Market Coverage	Particular Suitability
Radio	Definable market area surrounding the station	Retailers focusing on identifiable segments
TV	Definable market area surrounding the station	Retailers of goods and services with wide appeal
World Wide Web	Global	All types of goods and service-oriented retailers
Transit	Urban or metro community served by transit system	Retailers near transit routes, especially those appealing to commuters
Outdoor	Entire metro area or single neighborhood	Amusement and tourist- oriented retailers, well-known

## **Advertising Media Comparison Chart**

Medium	Market Coverage	Particular Suitability
National Magazines	Nationwide	National chains
Local Magazines	Entire metro area or region, zoned editions sometimes available	Restaurants, entertainment- oriented firms, specialty shops, mail-order firms
Flyers/ Circulars	Single neighborhood	Restaurants, dry cleaners, service stations, and other neighborhood firms

# Newspaper Advertising







# **Yellow Pages**

- The average consumer looks at: 4.32 ads.
- 70% of consumers look at the bigger ads when they are not sure where to make a purchase.
- 65% of consumers feel that a large ad signifies a business with an established reputation.
- 83% of consumers start looking at ads in the beginning of a heading.



## **Direct Mail**







http://www.rama-nrf.org/content/default.asp?folder=rac/rac2005&file=rac05directMail.htm&bhcp=1

# **Television Ads**

- http://www.mathisbrothers.com/ads/television.html
- http://208.254.2.73/media/OfficeMax\_ThePartysOver\_112k.wmv
- http://208.254.2.73/media/target\_clip3\_512k.wmv
- <u>http://208.254.2.73/media/BigLots\_512k.wmv</u>
- <u>http://www.advertisementave.com/</u>
- http://www.visit4info.com/coolads.cfm
- http://www.infomercialindex.com/index.html

## **Billboards/Outdoor Ads**

- On average, a billboard is only viewed for 7 seconds!
- A good rule is to use about 8 to 10 words in your entire ad!
- Your message must be very short so it can be easily read by the people driving 60 to 75 miles per hour by your sign.



•Measured and priced in gross rating points (GRP) - the total number of postings in a marketing schedule versus the population. The GRP is calculated by dividing the traffic count by the population.

•Billboards are typically purchased as 25, 50, 75, or 100 GRP (showings). For example, if you want a 50 GRP (showing), than 50% of the population should see your billboards

•Retail billboard winners

•<u>REI</u>1 •REI 2 •Staples

• Library of billboard ads: <u>http://www.oaaa.org/creativelibrary/</u>

## **Radio Advertising**

 Retailers spent \$72.2 million on metropolitan commercial radio advertising in the first six months of 2005

NTRA Radio AdMt Sinai Medical Center Ad

## **Magazine Advertisements**



## **Flyers/Circulars**

Don't be sad! Don't be Blue Kroger Thing 1 and Thing 2 have MO **Right Store**. **Bight Price** Whole Turkey Whole Turkey Here's an example of how it works: Here's an example of how it works: Select a 14 ib Select a 20 lb Wampler Tem Turkey for Then use your Kroger Plus Card \$13.00 521.00 use your or Plus Card -5.00 10.00 .....\$8.86 Change Bottom Round Roast **Diet Coke or** Coca-Cola Classic ----HY BAY CTH Kroger Shredded with card & addition Cheese 64 oz Grapefruit Juice or Tropicana **Pure Premium Orange Juice** Tropicana Gold Medal Flour Golà Sweet Texas Rio Star Grapefruit & Seedless 30 of 31 Candle avel Oranges Lite andles A ID AND \$1.91 That say 201 😂 🛃 ATM 🚃 🖪 🗟 84.

http://www.sundaysayer.com/

CALIFORNIA D

## **Media Selection**

- Coverage maximum number of consumers in the retailer's target market
- Reach actual total number of target customers who come into contact with the ad message
- Frequency average number of times each person who is reached is exposed to the ad during a given time period

## **Planning a Cooperative Strategy**

- What ads qualify, in terms of merchandise and special requirements?
- What percentage of advertising is paid by each party?
- When can ads be run? In what media?
- Are there special provisions regarding message content?
- What documentation is required for reimbursement?
- How does each party benefit?
- Do cooperative ads obscure the image of individual retailers?

# **Scheduling Retail Ads**

- Ads should appear on (or slightly precede) the days when customers most likely to purchase
- Ads should be concentrated around the times when people receive their payroll checks
- If funds are limited, concentrate ads during periods of highest demand
- Ads should be timed to appear during time of say or day of week when the best cost-per thousand for the target market ((cost of ad/number of people in the target market viewing the ad) x 1000)
- The higher the degree of habitual purchasing of a product class, the more the advertising should precede the purchase time.

## **Personal Selling**

Oral communication with one or more prospective customers for the purpose of making a sale

## **Personal Selling**

#### Advantages

### Disadvantages

- Message can be adapted
- Many ways to meet customer needs
- High attention span
- Less waste
- Better response
- Immediate feedback

Limited number of customers handled at one time
High costs
Doesn't get customer in store
Self-service discouraged
Negative attitudes toward salespeople (aggressive, unhelpful)

## **Types of Sales Positions**

### Order-taker

### versus

Order-getter

## Selected Reasons Why Retail Sales Are Lost

- X Poor qualification of the customer. <br/>
  Obtain information from the customer so the sales presentation is properly tailored.
- X Salespersons not demonstrating the good or service. ✓ Show the good or service in use so that benefits are visualized.
- X Failure to put feeling into the presentation. ✓ Encourage salespeople to be sincere and consumer-oriented.
- X Poor knowledge. 
  Train salespeople to know the major advantages and disadvantages of the goods and services, as well as competitors', and be able to answer questions.
- X Arguing with a customer. Avoid arguments in handling customer objections, even if the customer is wrong.
- X No suggestion selling. ✓ Attempt to sell related items (such as service contracts, product supplies, and installation).
- K Giving up too early. 🗸 Try again if an attempt to close a sale is unsuccessful.
- X Poor follow-up. ✓ Be sure that orders are correctly written, that deliveries arrive on time, and that customers are satisfied.

## **Sales Promotion**

Encompasses the paid communication activities other than advertising, public relations, and personal selling that stimulate consumer purchases and dealer effectiveness

# **Sales Promotions**

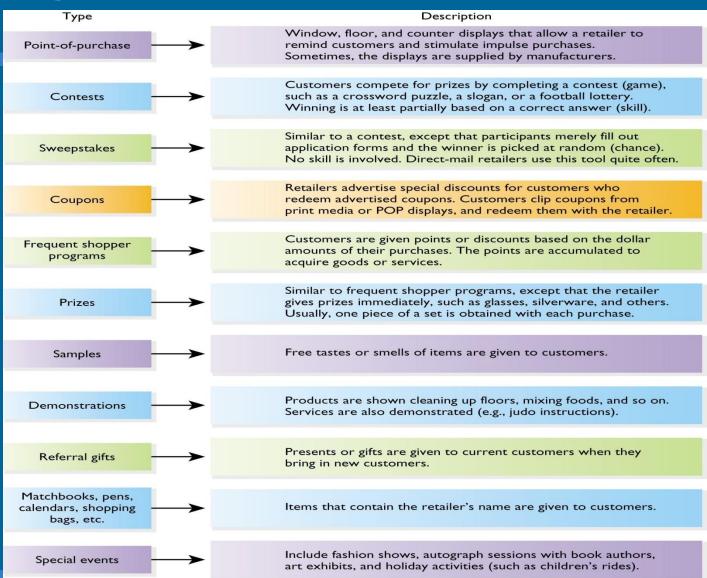
### **Advantages**

- Eye-catching appeal
- Distinctive themes and tools
- Additional value for customer
- Draws customer traffic
- Maintains customer loyalty
- Increases impulse purchases
- Fun for customers

### **Disadvantages Difficult**

- to terminate
- Possible damage to retailer's image
- More stress on frivolous selling points
- Short-term effects only
- Used as a supplement

### **Types of Sales Promotions**



http://www.scapromotions.com/index.php

# **Advantages of Coupons**

- Manufacturers may pay to advertise and redeem them windfall to retailers since they generally receive 10-cent coupon handing fee (\$500 million + in 2002)
- 99% of consumers redeem coupons at least once during the year (but only 2% of all coupons redeemed)
- People may forget coupon but buy anyway
- They contribute to the consumer's perception of getting a good value
- Coupon redemption can serve as a measure of advertising effectiveness

## **Procedures for Setting a Promotional Budget**

- All-you-can-afford method
- Incremental method
- Competitive parity method
- Percentage-of-sales method
- Objective-and-task method

### **Promotion and the Hierarchy of Effects**

