# Special Topics in Social Media Services 社會媒體服務專題

## Social Media Marketing

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## **Syllabus**

週次月/日 內容(Subject/Topics) 100/02/19 Course Orientation for Social Media Services 2 100/02/26 Web 2.0, Social Network and Social Media 3 100/03/05 Theories of Media and Information 100/03/12 Theories of Social Media Services and Information Systems 5 100/03/19 Paper Reading and Discussion 100/03/26 Behavior Research on Social Media Services 100/04/02 Research Methods in Social Media Services \* 8 100/04/09 教學行政觀摩日 100/04/16 Business Models and Issues of Social Medial Service \*

(Invited Speaker)

10100/04/23 期中考試週 (期中報告)

## **Syllabus**

週次 月/日 內容(Subject/Topics) 11 100/04/30 Paper Reading and Discussion 12 100/05/07 Strategy of Social Media Service 13 100/05/14 Paper Reading and Discussion 14 100/05/21 Social Media Marketing 15 100/05/28 Paper Reading and Discussion [\*2011/05/21] 16 100/06/04 Social Network Analysis, Link Mining, Text Mining, Web Mining, and Opinion Mining in Social Media 17 100/06/11 Project Presentation and Discussion [\*2011/06/04] 18 100/06/18 期末考試週 (期末報告) [\*2011/06/18]

## Marketing

 "Marketing is an organizational function and a set of processes for creating, communicating, and delivering value to customers and for managing customer relationships in ways that benefit the organization and its stakeholders." (Kotler & Keller, 2008)

## **Marketing Management**

 "Marketing management is the art and science of choosing target markets and getting, keeping, and growing customers through creating, delivering, and communicating superior customer value." (Kotler & Keller, 2008)

## Marketing

## Selling

# Selling is only the tip of the iceberg



"There will always be need for some selling. But the aim of marketing is to make selling superfluous. The aim of marketing is to know and understand the customer so well that the product or service fits him and sells itself. Ideally, marketing should result in a customer who is ready to buy. All that should be needed is to make the product or service available." Peter Drucker

## **Obtaining Products**



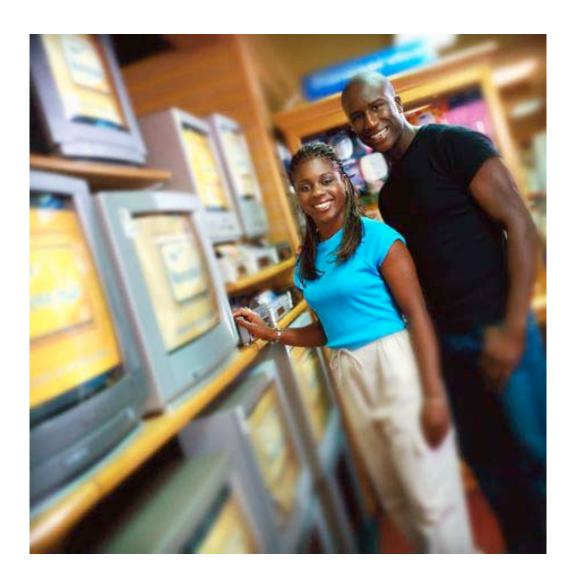
## For an exchange to occur...

- There are at least two parties.
- Each party has something that might be of value to the other party.
- Each party is capable of communication and delivery.
- Each party is free to reject the exchange offer.
- Each party believes it is appropriate or desirable to deal with the other party.

### What is Marketed?

- Goods (tangible)
- Services (intangible)
- Events (time based—trade shows) and
  Experiences (Walt Disney World's Magic kingdom)
- Persons (Artists, Musicians, CEO, Physicians
- Places (Cities, States, Regions, Nations) and
  Properties (Intangible rights of ownership of real estate or financial properties)
- Organizations (Universities, Museums, Performing Arts Organization)
- Information (Books, Schools, Magazines)
- Ideas (Revion sell hope)

## **Marketing Goods**



This is the watch Stephen Hollingshead, Jr. was wearing when be encountered a drunk driver. Time of death 6c55pm.

#### Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk.



# Marketing Ideas:

## Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk

This is the watch Stephen Hollingshead, Jr. was wearing when he encountered a drunk driver. Time of death 6:55 p.m.

## **Key Customer Markets**

- Consumer markets (personal consumption)
- Business markets (resale or used to produce other products or services)
- Global markets (international)
- Nonprofit/Government markets (Churches, Universities, Charitable Organizations, Government Agencies)

## **Key Customer Markets**

**Consumer Markets** 



**Global Markets** 



**Business Markets** 

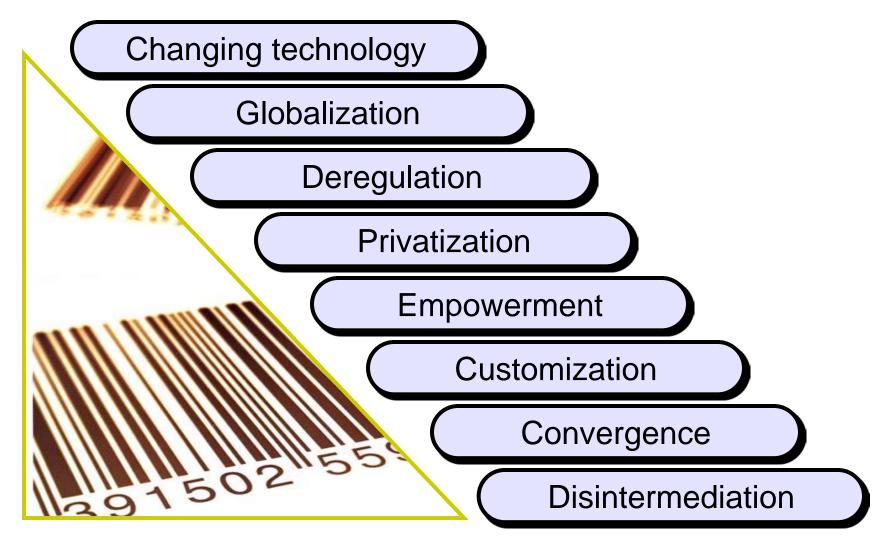


Nonprofit/ Government

Markets



# The marketplace isn't what it used to be...



## **Company Orientations**

#### Production

consumers will prefer products that are widely available and inexpensive

#### Product

 consumers favor products that offer the most quality performance, or innovative features

### Selling

 consumer and businesses, if left alone, won't buy enough of the organization's products

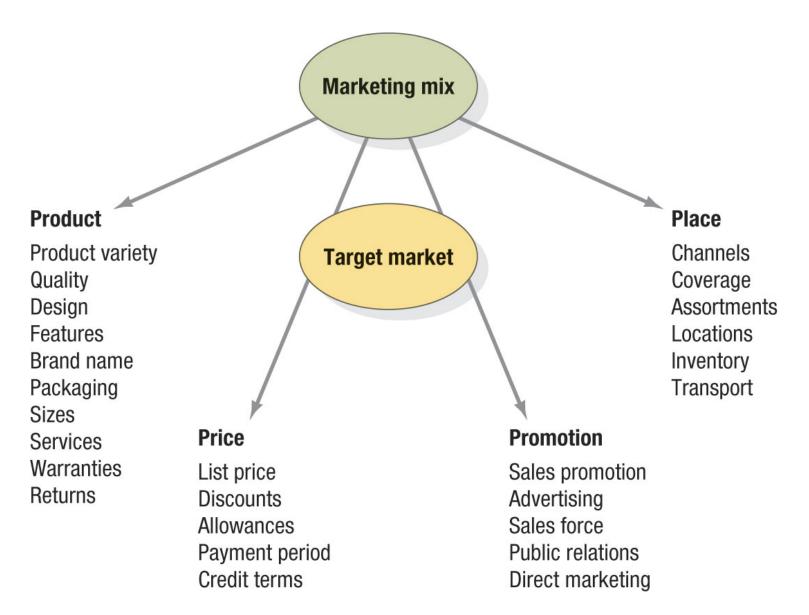
### Marketing

 find the right product for the consumers (i.e., satisfy the wants and needs of the consumers

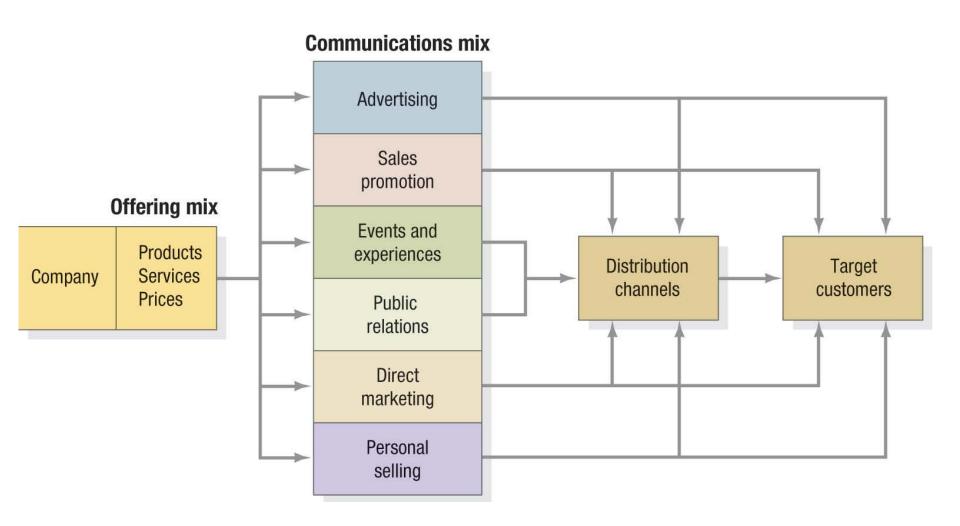
## **Marketing 4P**

- Product
- Price
- Place
- Promotion

### The Four P's



## **Marketing-Mix Strategy**



## Marketing Mix and the Customer

#### Four Ps

- Product
- Price
- Place
- Promotion

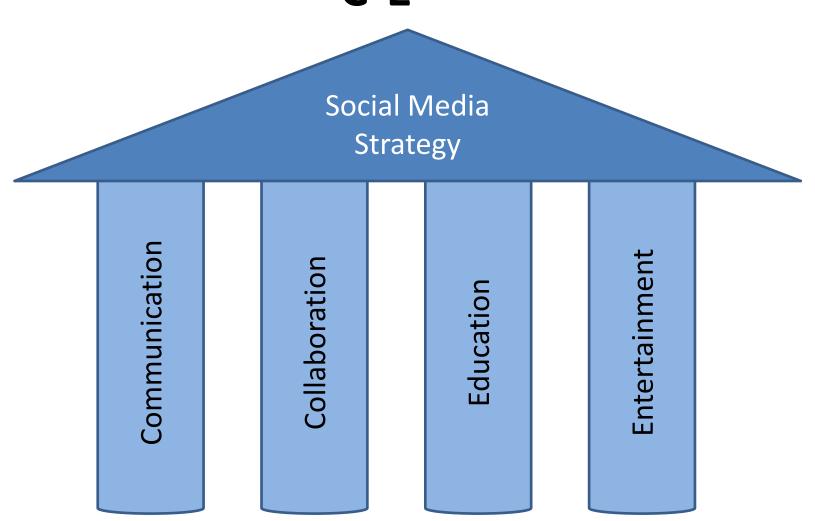
### Four Cs

- Customer solution
- Customer cost
- Convenience
- Communication

## Marketing 4P to 4C

- Product → Customer solution
- Price -> Customer Cost
- Place  $\rightarrow$  Convenience
- Promotion -> Communication

## Four pillars of social media strategy $C^2E^2$



## **Core Concepts**

- Needs, wants, and demands
- Target markets, positioning (in mind of target buyers), segmentation
- Offerings (intangible benefit made physical) and brands (offering from a know source)
- Value (set of benefits) and satisfaction
- Marketing channels (communications, distribution, and service)
- Supply chain
- Competition
- Marketing environment
- Marketing planning

## **Marketing Management Tasks**

- Developing marketing strategies (strategic fit)
- Capturing marketing insights (obtaining information)
- Connecting with customers (relationships)
- Building strong brands (understand strengths and weaknesses)
- Shaping market offerings
- Delivering value
- Communicating value
- Creating long-term growth (positioning and newproduct development)

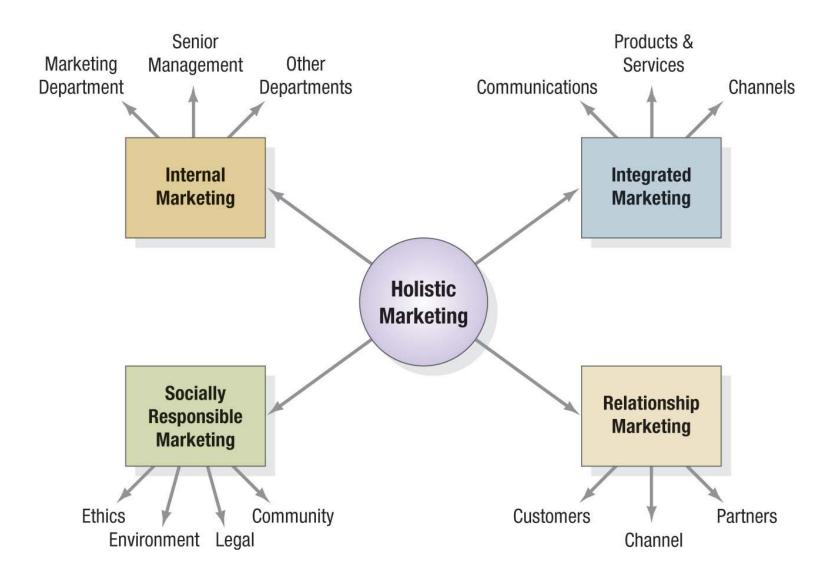
### **Functions of CMOs**

- Strengthening the brands
- Measuring marketing effectiveness
- Driving new product development based on customer needs
- Gathering meaningful customer insights
- Utilizing new marketing technology

## **New Consumer Capabilities**

- A substantial increase in buying power (a click away)
- A greater variety of available goods and services (internet)
- A great amount of information about practically anything (online)
- Greater ease in interacting and placing and receiving orders (24/7)
- An ability to compare notes on products and services (internet)
- An amplified voice to influence public opinion (internet)

## **Holistic Marketing Dimensions**



## I want it, I need it...

### **5 Types of Needs**

- Stated needs (inexpensive)
- Real needs (low operating cost)
- Unstated needs (good service)
- Delight needs (extras)
- Secret needs (savvy consumer)



# Does Marketing Create or Satisfy Needs?

## Interactive Marketing

- Tailored messages possible
- Easy to track responsiveness
- Contextual ad placement possible
- Search engine advertising possible
- Subject to click fraud
- Consumers develop selective attention

## e-Marketing Guidelines

- Give the customer a reason to respond
- Personalize the content of your emails
- Offer something the customer could not get via direct mail
- Make it easy for customers to unsubscribe

# Increasing Visits and Site Stickiness

- In-dept information with links
- Changing news of interest
- Changing offers
- Contests and sweepstakes
- Humor and jokes
- Games

# Ease of Use and Attractiveness

- Ease of Use
  - Downloads quickly
  - First page is easy to understand
  - Easy to navigate
- Attractiveness
  - Clean looking
  - Not overly crammed with content
  - Readable fonts
  - Good use of color and sound

## Designing an Attractive Web Site

- Context
  - Layout & design
- Content
  - Text, picture, sound, video
- Community
  - user-to-user communication
- Customization
  - tailor to user or allow personalization
- Communication
  - enables site-to-user, user-to-site, or two-way communication
- Connection
  - ability to link to other sites
- Commerce
  - ability to enable commercial transactions



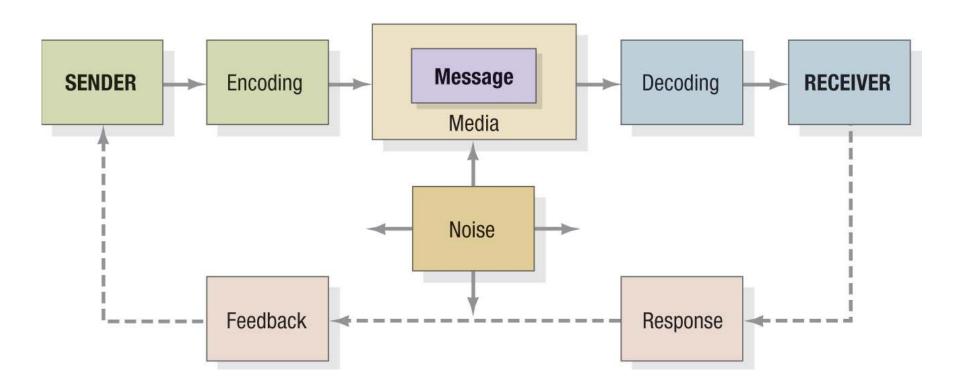
### **How to Start Buzz**

- Identify influential individuals and companies and devote extra effort to them
- Supply key people with product samples
- Work through community influentials
- Develop word-of-mouth referral channels to build business
- Provide compelling information that customers want to pass along

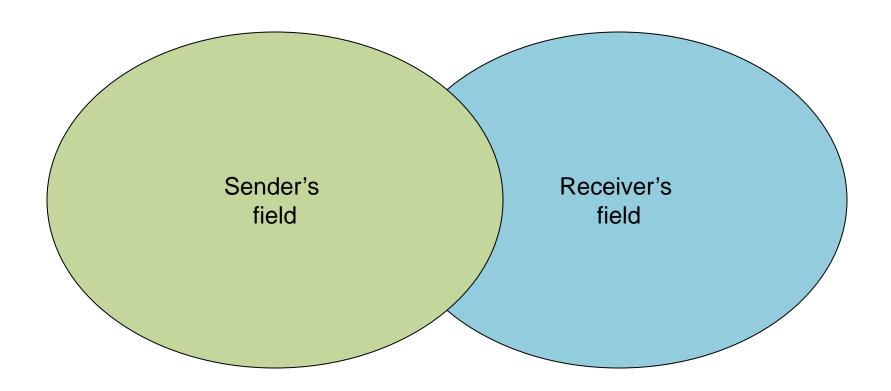
## Word-of-Mouth Marketing

- Person-to-person
- Chat rooms
- Blogs
- Twitter, Plurk
- Facebook
- Youtube

# Elements in the Communications Process



# **Field of Experience**



#### The Communications Process



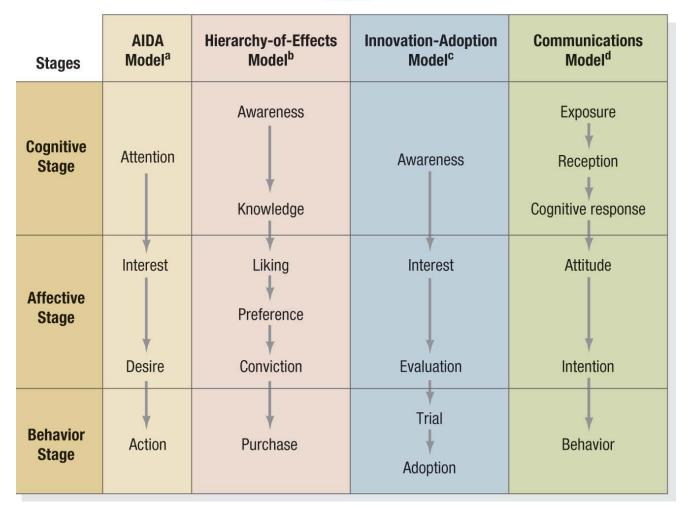
Selective attention

Selective distortion

Selective retention

# **Response Hierarchy Models**

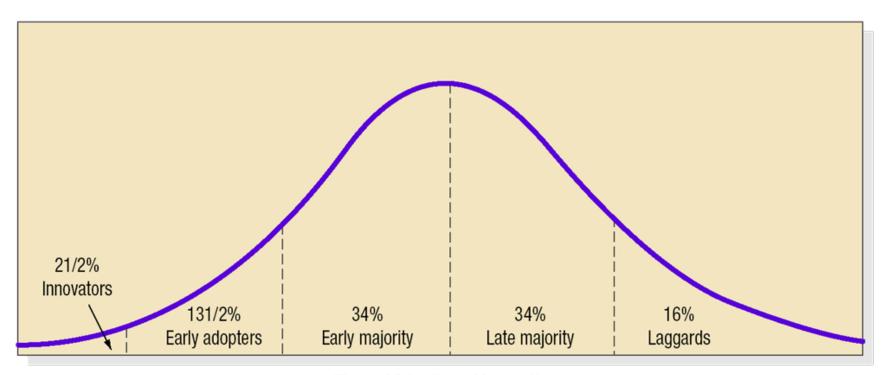
#### Models



# Stages in the Adoption Process

Awareness Interest **Evaluation Trial** Adoption

# **Adopter Categorization**



**Time of Adoption of Innovations** 

## Social Media Marketing For Business



# **Social Media Marketing**

- Scorecard for Social Media
  - 4 Extremely Valuable
  - 3 Very Valuable
  - 2 Somewhat Valuable
  - 1 Not Very Valuable
  - 0 No Value

### **Scorecard for Social Media**

Social Media Tool	Internal Value	External Value
Facebook	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
LinkedIn	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
Blogger	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
SlideShare	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
Wikipedia	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
Flickr	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
Picasa	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
iTunes	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
Podcast	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
Youtube	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
Twitter	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0
Plurk	4 3 2 1 0	4 3 2 1 0

Scorecard for Social Media

<sup>4 -</sup> Extremely Valuable, 3 - Very Valuable, 2 - Somewhat Valuable, 1 - Not Very Valuable, 0 - No Value











# Summary

- Social Media Marketing
- Marketing
- Marketing Management

### References

- Lon Safko and David K. Brake, The Social Media Bible: Tactics, Tools, and Strategies for Business Success, Wiley, 2009
- Philip Kotler and Kevin Keller, Marketing Management, 13th Edition, Prentice Hall, 2008