





Where were we?



Branding Building Process

- Define and position the Brand (Vision, Mission, Values, Brand Personality and Brand Value Proposition)
- 2. Express the brand
- 3. Build awareness and reputation for the brand
- 4. Measure the brand



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6-steps brand choreography

- 1. Find a winning brand value proposition: the brand promise
- 2. Identify the buyer personas
- 3. Study the customer journey of the personas
- 4. Identify the brand touchpoints for each phase of the customer journey
- 5. Planning the right message on Paid, Owned & Earned media
- 6. Develop a total customer experience strategy (not just communication: all stages of the customer journey must be consistent with the brand promise, from the product to assistance, etc.)



POE Media, let's recap

PAID MEDIA

ATL:

- TV
- Press
- Radio
- 00H
- Cinema
- Internet advertising:
 - Display
 - Search
 - Social network

BTL: sponsorship, Events, influencer marketing

OWNED MEDIA

Website
App
Blog
Social network
Direct response/CRM

Point of Sales, merchandising, Packaging Branded spaces

EARNED MEDIA

PR:

Press (+digital)articles

USG

- reviews
- recommendations
- Social, Blogs
- WOM



In our communication plan we will use all our owned media



...And we try and get as many earned media as possible.

Earned media are for free. And they are the most effective, because people trust them



And we buy media to attract new customers, to create awareness and image.



Paid media are mostly used in the first part of the customer journey

CUSTOMER JOURNEY STEP	COMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVE	MEDIA & TOUCHPOINTS		
		PAID MEDIA	OWNED MEDIA	EARNED MEDIA
NEEDS/WANTS	BRAND AWARENESS	ADVERTISING (TV, RADIO, PRINT, OOH, CINEMA, WEB, SOCIAL), EVENTS, SPONSORISHIP, ADVERTORIALS		PR: PRESS & TV ARTICLES
CONSIDERS/EXAMINES	BRAND IMAGE	ADVERTISING TV, WEB VIDEO, SPONSORSHIP		WOM, BLOG, REVIEWS
BUY	INFORMATION	PRESS, BROCHURE	WEBSITE, SOCIAL, POINTS OF SALES, PACKAGING	
	ACTION	PAID SEARCH (GOOGLE)	DIRECT RESPONSE, POINTS OF SALES	
	TRUST		POINT OF SALES, DIRECT MAILING	REVIEWS
IS ENGAGED/INTERACTS	CONNECTION		DIRECT, SOCIAL MEDIA	
IS LOYAL/ADVOCATES			WEBSITE, SOCIAL MEDIA, POS	



Paid Media

- Advertising ATL (Above-the-line)
 - TV
 - Print
 - Radio
 - OOH (Out Of Home)
 - Cinema
 - Internet (display e native: social e search)
- BTL (Below-the-line)
 - Events
 - Sponsorships/Product Placement/Influencer Marketing
 - Unconventional (Ambient, Guerriglia MK, etc.)



Paid Media ATL= Advertising



Advertising is a marketing tactic involving paying for space to promote a product, a service, or a cause.



If we want an effective advertising campaign, not only we need to create a relevant and impactful advertising content, but we have to reach our target audience and deliever the message in such a way that it is noticed and remembered



This means:

- 1. Select the right media
- 2. Define how much **space and time is needed** to have our target audience understand the message (30" TV commercial or 15"? One page on newspaper or a banner?)



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- 3. Define **how many times** we need to **repeat** the message so that is is **remembered** (3 times? 10 times?)



This means:

- 1. Select the right media
- 2. Define how much space and time is needed to have our target audience understand the message (30" TV commercial or 15"? One page on newspaper or a banner?)
- 3. Define how many times we need to repeat the message so that is is remembered (3 times? 10 times?)
- 4. And at the same time, we have to **spend as little as possible** (or get the maximum effectiveness from the available budget)



To do this, we need to know the ADV media and how to plan them



Knowing each advertising media

To effectively planning media we have to know:

- 1. Potential reach of our target audience
- 2. How audence is measured, and if these surveys are reliable
- 3. Expressive capability and role in the customer Journey
- 4. Technical Constrains
- 5. Cost (and who sells the media vehicles)



Knowing each advertising media

To effectively planning media we have to know:

- 1. Potential reach of our target audience
- 2. How audence is measured, and if these surveys are reliable
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How do we measure the reach?

How can we «translate» this capability?

Which is the currency?





Key planning metrics



Target audience

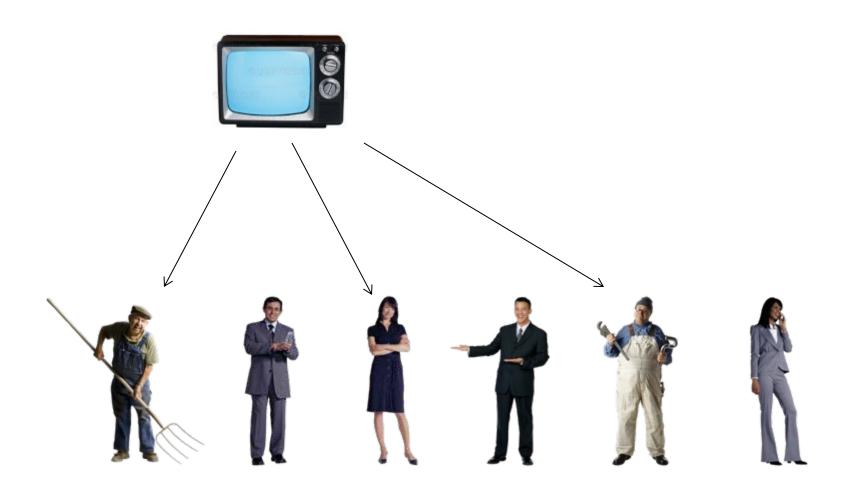




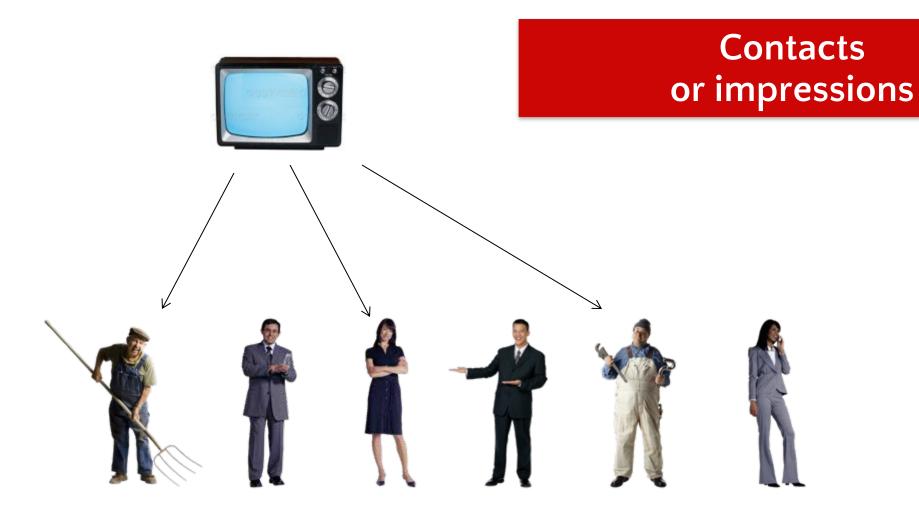
Let's imagine to plan a TV Campaign



What are these?

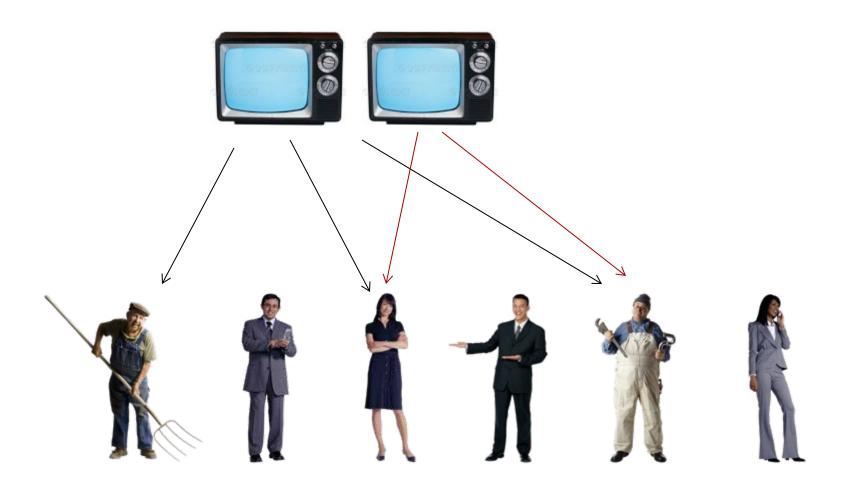








Now how many impressions?



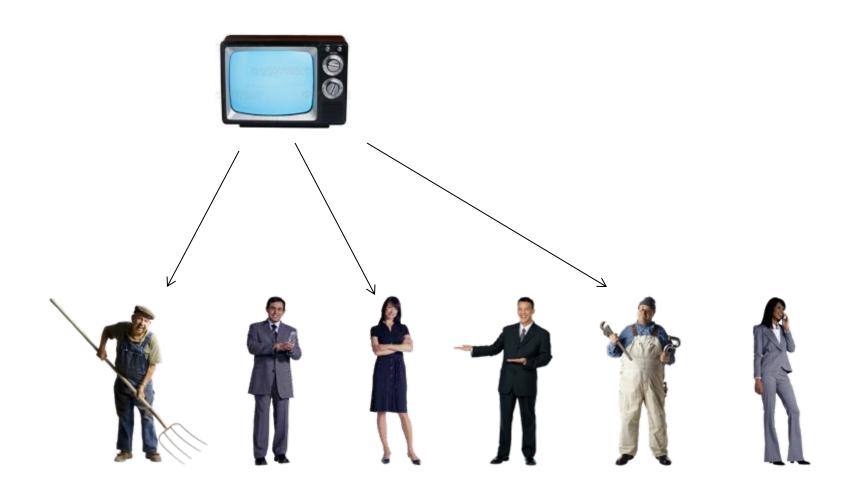


Gross impressions and Net Contacts





When we plan 1 ad only: gross impressions = net contacts









It is also called COVERAGE or PENETRATION





REACH

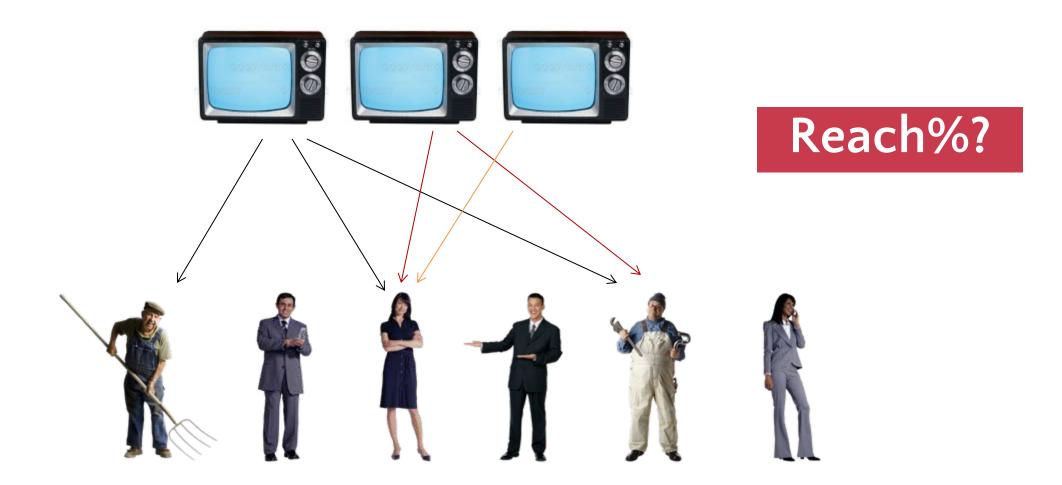
refers to the number or percentage% of people in the target audience who are exposed to the medium where the message appears



The higher the reach, The better

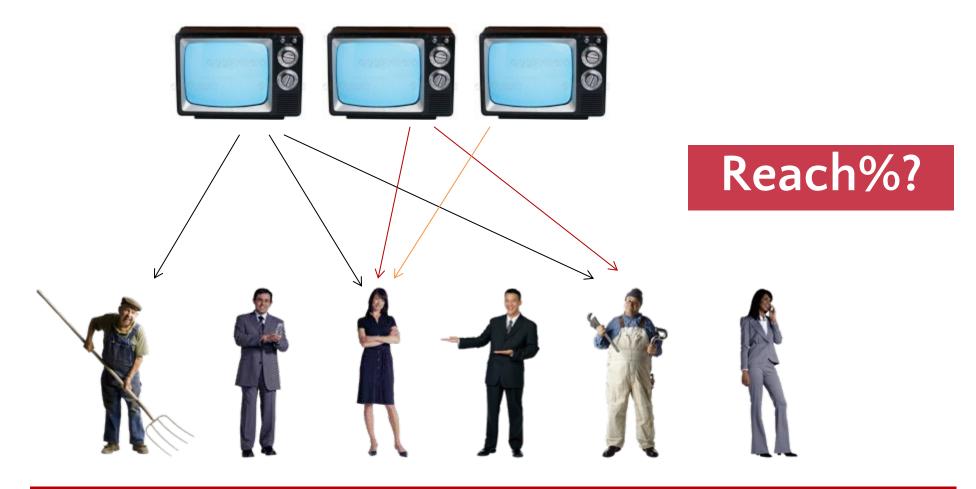


From impressions to reach%





Calculation: from impressions to reach%



Net contacts / target x 100 = 3/6 x 100 = 50%



RATING POINTS



Understanding rating points

Rating, especially in USA, is used as the baseline measure for all media concept

- One rating point equals 1 percent of a particular target group
- It is the same as 1% reach



FREQUENCY



Frequency

- If reach is the net percentage of the target universe reached one or more times by a medium, frequency is the average number of times those persons are reached
- It's «how many times» our target audience has the Opportunity To See (OTS) the message

We need to repeat the message in order to have it remembered



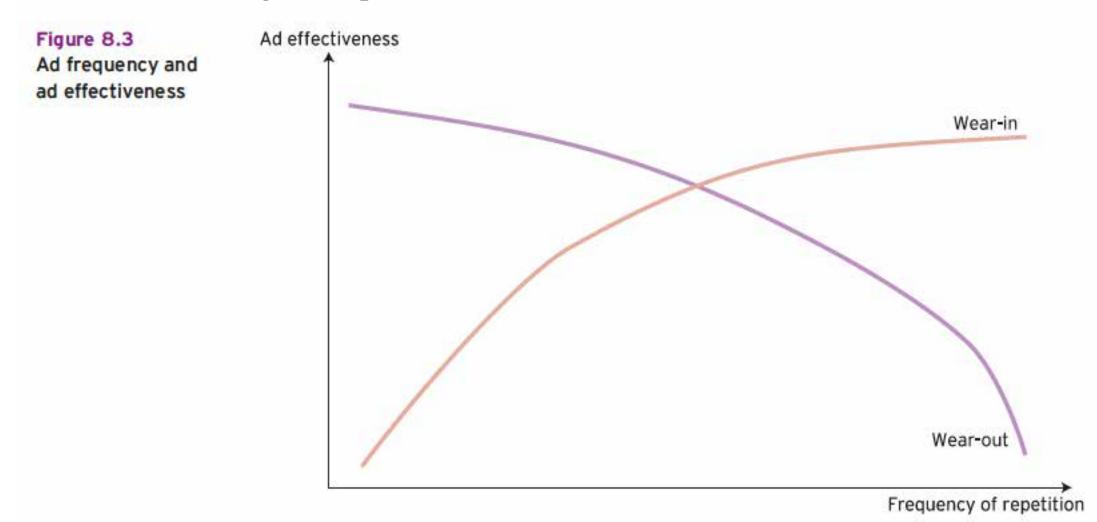
Do you think that the higher the frequency the better?



Frequency is expensive. And too many repetitions annoy (wear-out)



Too much frequency = wear-out





What we have learned from a neuromarketing reseach:

Who knew the brand (TIM users) learned more quicky and got tired earlier, shile non users (the target) needed more frequency

30 frequenze

(after 22 and more, there were still favourable emotions)







So how can we chose the right frequency?



How to define the optimal frequency level

How to decide the optimal frequency level? How many times do we need to repeat the message?

It is inevitably linked to the advertising objective, the type of message, media clutter, the product category, the competition, the target group...

- ☐ New product/service?
- Very interesting product/service?
- ☐ New advertising campaign?
- □ Very impactful creativity?
- Young and «quick to grab messages» target audience?
- ☐ Cluttered media?

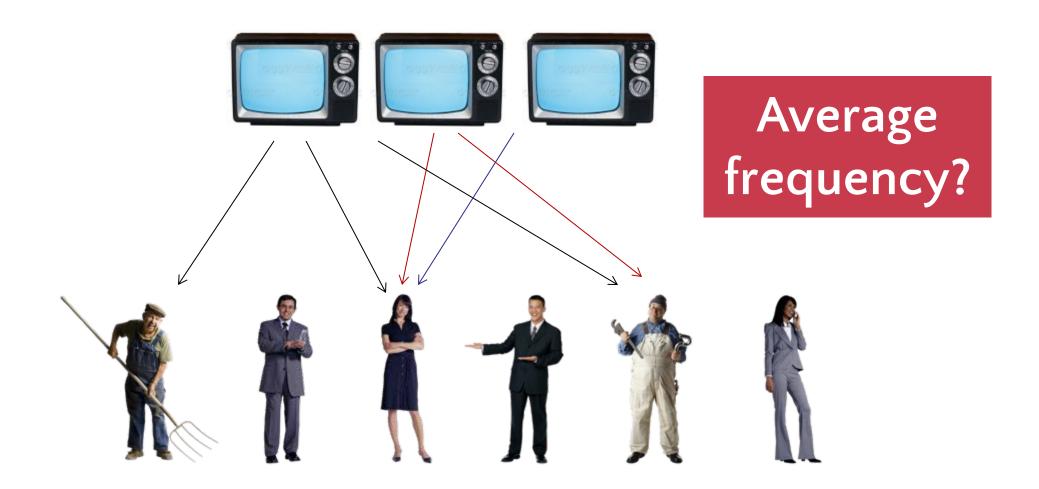


Average frequency

average number of times a person is exposed to an advertising schedule



How to calculate average frequency





How to calculate average frequency



Let's try with some examples



- Target audience: 100
- Gross Impressions 400
- People who saw the message: 50



Which is the average frequency?



- Target audience: 100
- Gross Impressions 400
- People who saw the message: 50



```
Gross impressions: 400 /
Net contacts: 50 =
400/50 = 8
Average Frequency= 8
```



- Target audience: **100**
- Gross Impressions 400
- People who saw the message: 50





- Target audience: **100**
- Gross Impressions 400
- People who saw the message: 50



Net contacts: 50 /

Target audience: 100 =

50/100x100 = 50%

Reach%= 50%



- Target audience: 400
- Gross Impressions 400
- People who saw the message: 50



Which is the average frequency?



- Net contacts: 100
- Gross Impressions 400
- Target Audience: 500



Which is the average frequency?



- Net contacts: 100
- Gross Impressions 400
- Target Audience: **500**





EFFECTIVE FREQUENCY & EXPOSURE DISTRIBUTION



Effective frequency

Effective frequency is defined as 'the minimum number of exposures, within a purchase cycle, considered necessary to motivate the average prospect in the target audience to accomplish an advertising objective'.



Effective Frequency & Effective Reach

- Once the effective frequency has been established (eg 3 times) the
 effective reach is defined as the number or percentage of a
 particular target population that is exposed at least that number of
 times.
- It is indicated with a + near the effective frequency: ex. 50% effective reach 3+
- It is based on the **exposure distribution**: how many people in the target have seen the message at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 OTS etc.
- We can get these data from the planning softwares



Exposure distribution



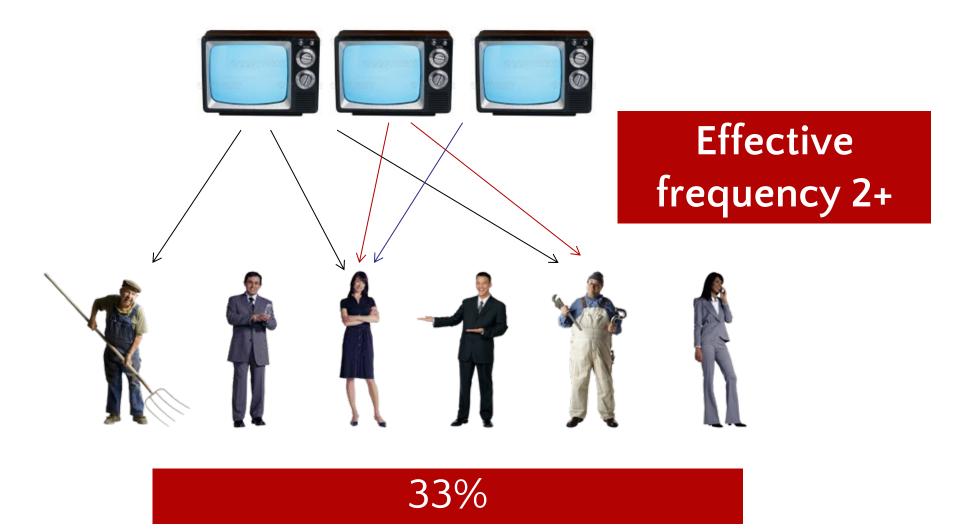
3/6 = 50% at least 1 time

2/6 = 33% at least 2 time

1/6 = 17% at least 3 time



Effective Reach





Exposure distribution, an example

Those who have the opportunity to hear (OTS) the advertising on radio only once, twice, 3 times, and so on...

Radio Commerciali				
Grp	Copertura	Ots		
383,16	68,50	5,59		

DISTRIBUZIONE FREQUENZA

Frq	Valori Netti		Valori Cumulati	Сор
<u> </u>	.000	%	.000	%
1	4705	10,2	31487	68,5
2	4139	9	26782	58,3
3	3641	7,9	22643	49,3
4	3191	6,9	19002	41,3
5	2776	6	15811	34,4
6	2395	5,2	13035	28,4
7	2049	4,5	10640	23,1
8	1737	3,8	8591	18,7
9	1456	3,2	6854	14,9
10	1204	2,6	5399	11,7
11	981	2,1	4194	9,1
12	787	1,7	3213	7
13	621	1,4	2426	5,3
14	481	1	1806	3,9
15	367	0,8	1324	2,9
16	275	0,6	957	2,1
17	203	0,4	682	1,5
18	147	0,3	480	1
19	105	0,2	333	0,7
20	74	0,2	228	0,5
>	154	0,3	154	0,3
				Bra

Effective Reach:

Cumulative values: at least once, at least twice ...



In this example, which is the Effective Reach 4+?

Radio Commerciali				
Grp	Copertura	Ots		
383,16	68,50	5,59		

DISTRIBUZIONE FREQUENZA

Frq	Valori Netti		Valori Cumulati	Сор
	.000	%	.000	%
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Brahd Management & Media Planning



And now the most important metric of advertising planning



GRP's Gross Rating Points



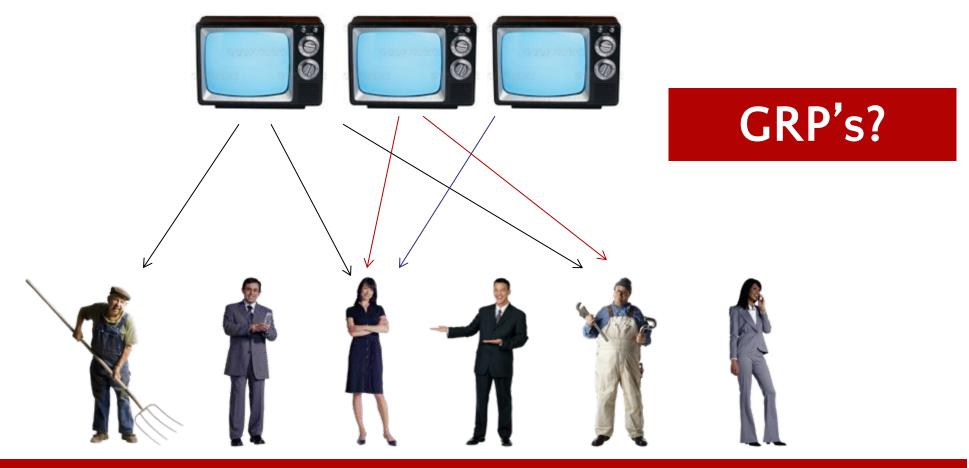
GRP's

- We can define GRP's as the units of the advertising «pressure»
- They are the result of

REACH% (X100) X AVERAGE FREQUENCY



GRP's: Gross Rating Points



Reach% x 100 x Ave. Frequency = $50 \times 2 = 100$



GRP's are also called TRP's (Target Rating Points)



If the frequency is 1 GRP's = ?



If the frequency is 1 GRP's = ?





Example

- Target audience: 100 people
- I buy an advertisment on the newspaper that is read by 20 people in target





Example

- Target audience: 100 people
- I buy an advertisment on the newspaper that is read by 20 people in target





Example

- Target audience: 100 people
- I buy an advertisment on the newspaper that is read by 20 people in target

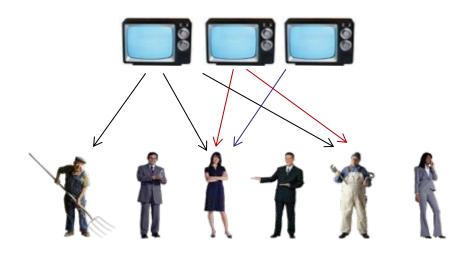




GRP's: another way to calculate them

- GROSS IMPRESSIONS x 100 / TARGET =
- (net contacts x average frequency x 100) / target =
- (net contacts / target x 100) x average frequency =
- REACH% (x100) X AVERAGE FREQUENCY
- \bullet 6 x 100 / 6 = 100
- 50% x 2 x 100 = 100

It's really an easy way to calculate GRP's, since we usually don't know the duplication of exposure (and so the net contacts)





Another easy way to calculate GRP's is...



Adding up all the rating points (the reach%) of each media

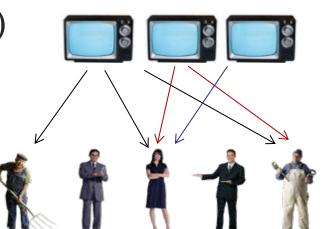


GRP's: adding up all the rating points

Adding up all the rating points (reach%) of each AD

- 1° spot = 50% reach% = 50 (rating points)
- 2° spot = 33% reach% = 33 (rating points)
- 3° spot = 17% reach% = 17 (rating points)

Total = 100 GRP's (GROSS rating points)







GRP's ARE NOT the reach%! Reach% could be max 100%, While we can have thousands of GRP's

Let's see if you understood



- Target audience: 200 people
- 1 advertisment on La Repubblica is read by 20 people in target





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- 1 advertisment on La Repubblica that is read by 20 people in target





- Target audience: 200 people
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- Target audience: 200 people
- 1 advertisment on La Repubblica that is read by 20 people in target





- Target audience: 100 people
- 1 advertisment on Messaggero that is read by 10 people in target +
- 1 advertisment on Corriere della Sera that is read by 20 people in target

-

Which is the REACH%?



- Target audience: 100 people
- 1 advertisment on Messaggero that is read by 10 people in target +
- 1 advertisment on Corriere della Sera that is read by 20 people in target

Which is the REACH%? I CANNOT KNOW. I don't know the duplications of exposure



- Target audience: 100 people
- 1 advertisment on Messaggero that is read by 10 people in target +
- 1 advertisment on Corriere della Sera that is read by 20 people in target

How many GRP's?



- Target audience: 100 people
- 1 advertisment on Messaggero that is read by 10 people in target +
- 1 advertisment on Corriere della Sera that is read by 20 people in target

$$10 + 20 = 30$$



So, how can we calculate net contacts and reach%?



With specific software Used by media agencies



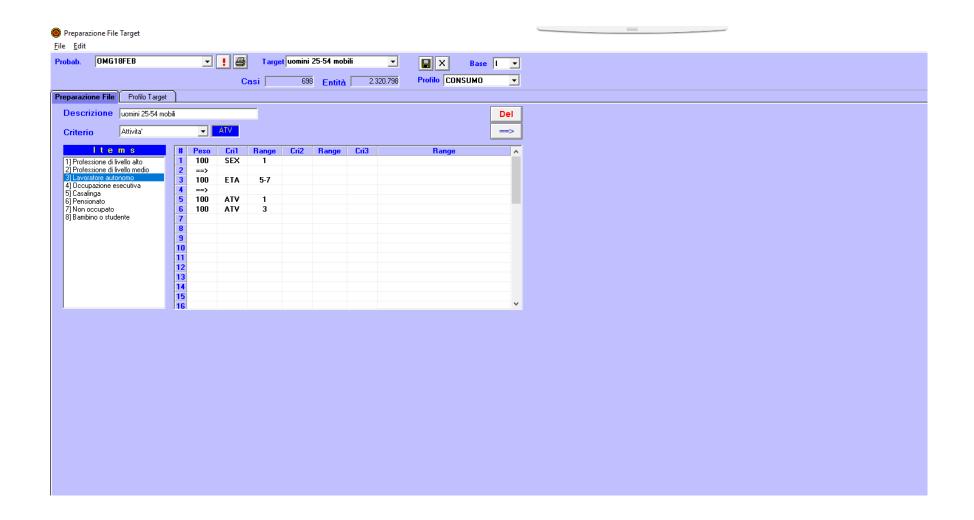
Media agencies

Media agencies are specialized in media strategy, planning and buying

- They use special softwares (Kubik or Galileo / Supernova by Memis) that elaborate data from media audience surveys and calculate exposure duplications
- So that we can estimate net contacts and reach%.

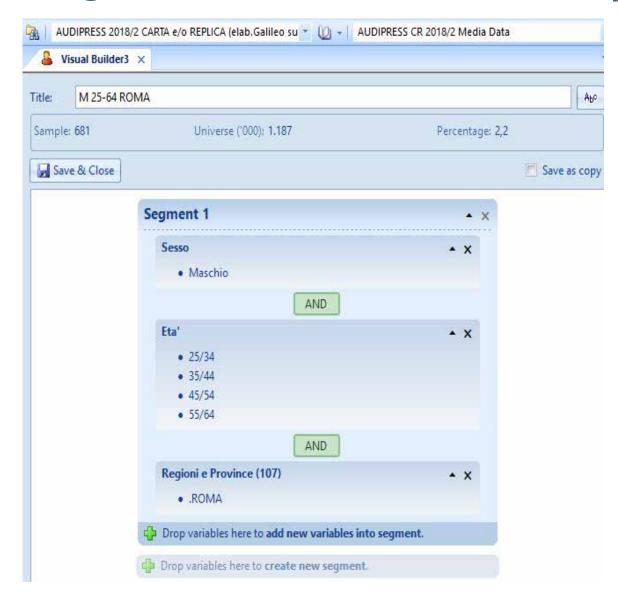


1. We start with target audience definition using media audience surveys' segmentation variables





Target audience definition examples



Target Base: Regioni, Lazio

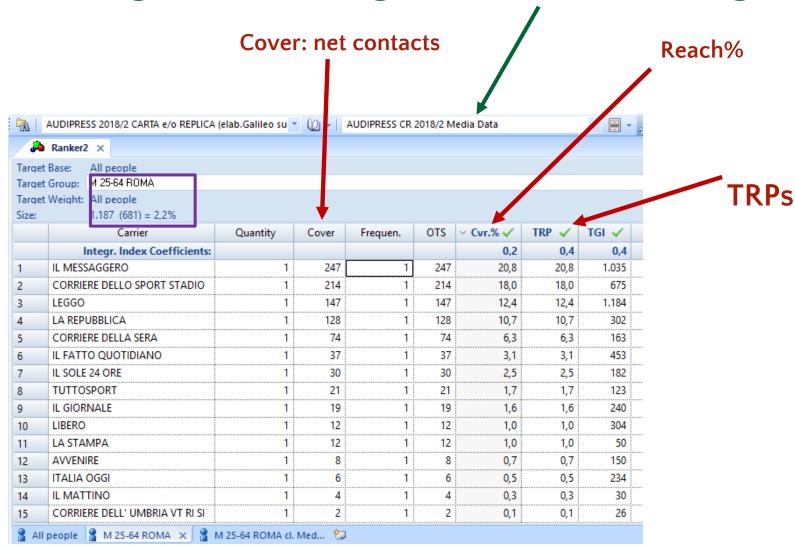
Target Group: M 25-64 ROMA cl. Media->Sup

Target Weight: All people

Size: 1.085 (624) = 21,1%



2. Than we get the in-target audience ranking

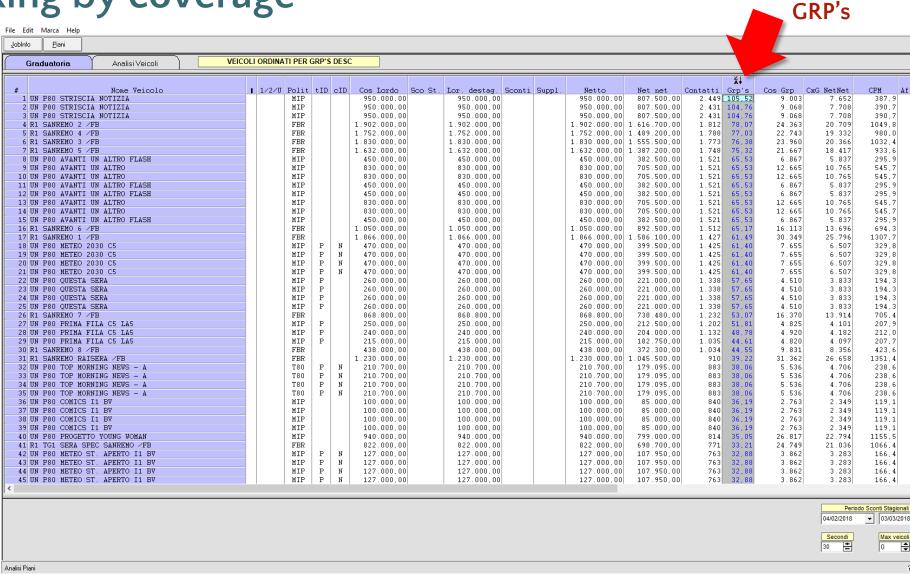




TRP= Target Rating Point same thing as GRP's

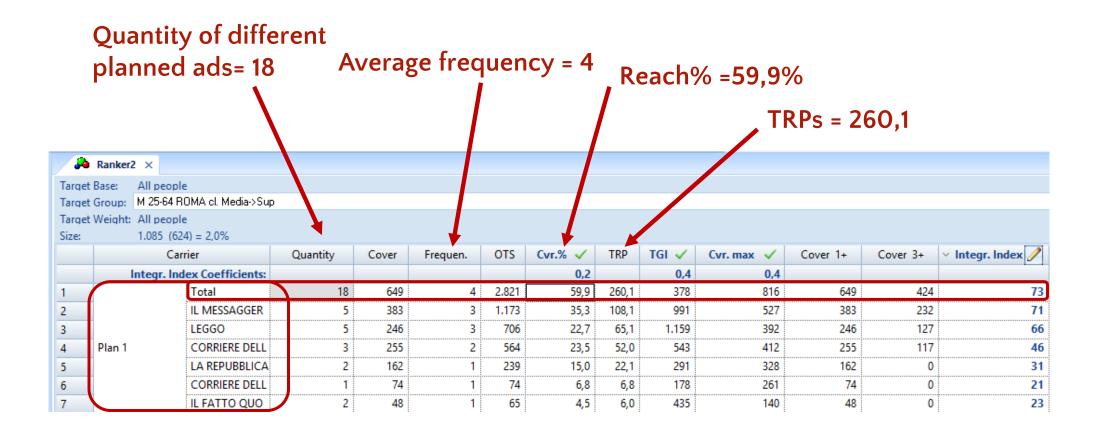


Ranking by coverage





Then we choose a combination of media vehicles and we have the plan results



There may be discrepancies due to rounding



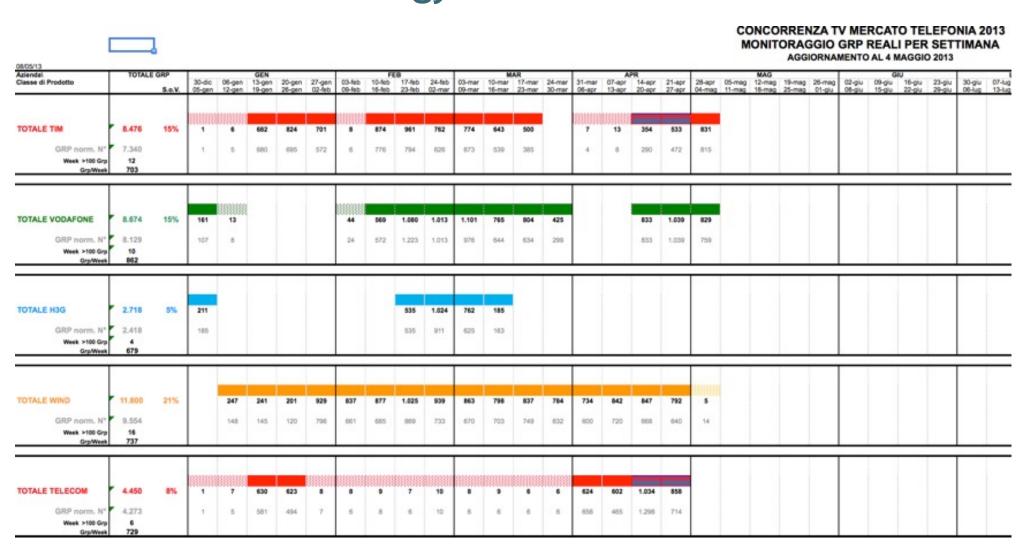
GRP's are the most important metrics in advertising planning (together with the budget)



TV planning is measured in GRP's



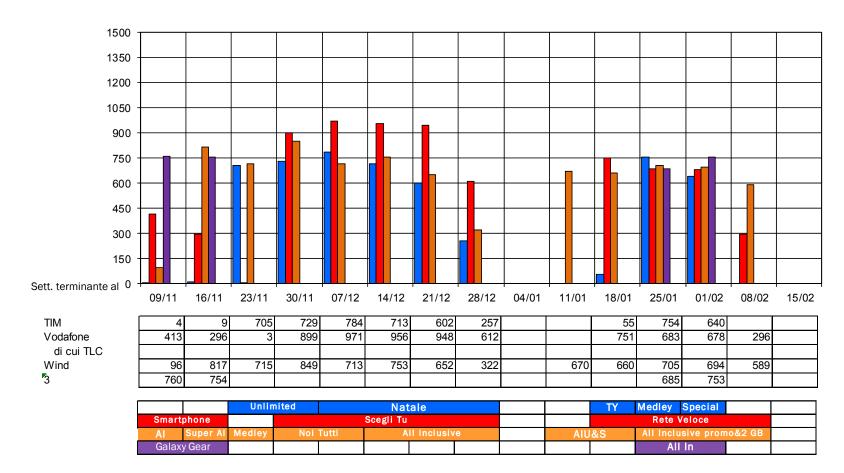
We track our competitors' GRP's to calculate Share of Voice and forecast their strategy





La pressione esercitata sul mezzo TV per gestore

I dati relativi alla pressione pubblicitaria esercitata attraverso la televisione sono quantificati in GRP's (GROSS RATING POINT o CONTATTI LORDI). I GRP's equivalgono al prodotto della percentuale di copertura del target, ovvero i contatti netti (REACH), per la frequenza media di esposizione (FREQUENCY).





GRP's Target Adulti



And you can also use them to plan social media

Meta Business Help Centre

How does TRP buying on Facebook work?

1,553 views

What is TRP buying?

TRP buying lets advertisers familiar with TV campaigns plan and buy video campaigns using Nielsenverified Target Rating Points (TRPs) on Facebook and Instagram. This allows video campaigns to be planned, bought and reported on in the same way as ads on TV and other online video channels. When using TRP buying, your campaign will be booked on an insertion order directly with Facebook and will be optimised towards Nielsen on-target delivery according to your chosen demographic audience.



Let's do some practice





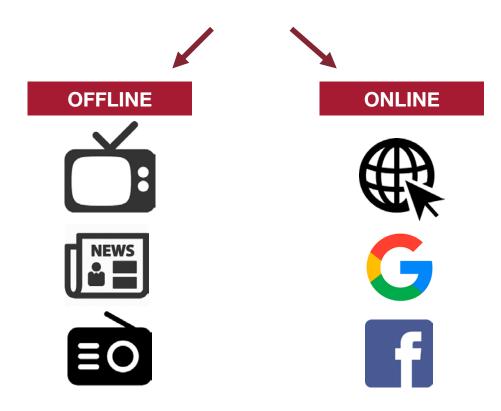


Let's see some metrics related to media buying



How do we buy media?

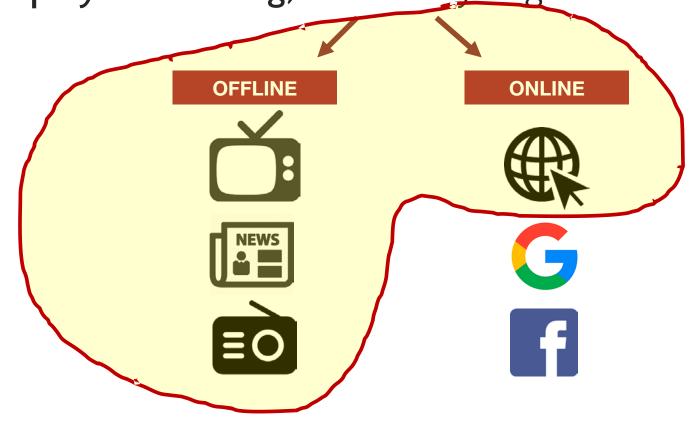
We must distinguish between media





How do we buy media?

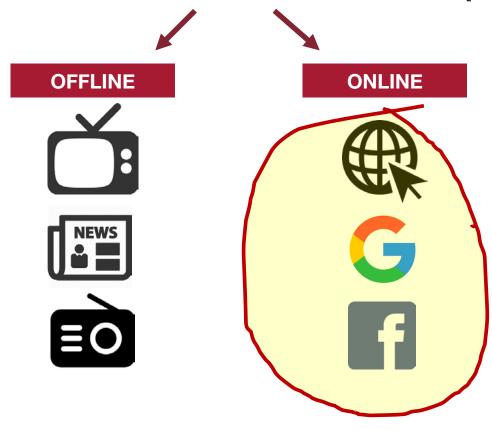
Sometimes we have a rate card, usually for offline media and online display advertising, and we try negotiate a discount





Biddable media?

With Google Ads, Social Networks and Programmatic advertising, we buy bidding on an auction. There are not fixed prices or discount





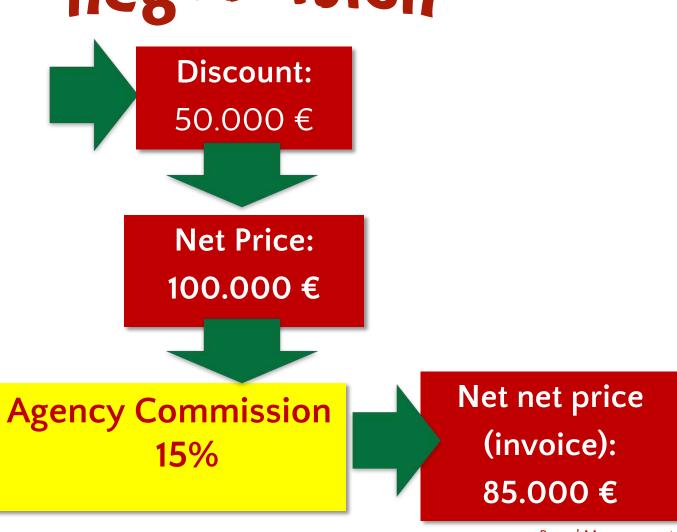
How do we buy offline media in Italy



Media buying: net and «net net» negotiation

Rate card:

■ 150.000 €





Net and Net Net

- Net price is the price calculated after the negotiation (rate card discount)
- Net net price is the price of the invoice (net price minus 15% of Agency commission).



Media efficiency: costs Vs. rating points

To **compare media vehicles**, we can use the ratio between cost and GRP's, that's called:

C/GRP's (Cost/GRP's)

Or we can use cost Vs. contacts (usualy for print, considering Circulation),:

C/C (Cost/Contacts)



Ready to play?





Fonti

- Marketing Communications. A European Perspective, P. De Pelsmacker, M. Geuens and J. Van Den Bergh – 6th edition, Pearson 2017 – cap. 7.
- The media handbook Helen Katz 2017
- Media planning & buying in the 21st century -Ronald Geskey - 2017
- Online Marketing Foundations Ted Batesole LinkedinLearning.com