Developing a Strategic Public Relations and Promotions Plan

Presented to: PRO Conference

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c. 2008

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Agenda

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- Your goals in developing a Marketing Plan
- Before you start
- Understanding your Target Markets
- Describe your competition
- Exercise #1
- Differentiate your organization
- Exercise #2
- The value of market research

Agenda

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- Primary and secondary research tools
- Exercise #3
- Develop a one-year public relations and promotion plan
- Start by setting goals
- Examine strategies and tools
- Assign dates to plan
- Media: the role of publicity and advertising
- Evaluate your plan
- 10 things to remember

Definitions

 Marketing strategy: a roadmap to reach and persuade your target markets to book your programs and services and attend your events

Definitions

- Marketing Plan: a one-year plan that describes everything you plan to do to get your clients to sign up for your programs and attend your events
- Includes strategies for generating revenue, as well as tactics (tools) you will employ to get there broken down by month

Your goals in developing a marketing plan

- To define and communicate a clear, compelling identity for your organization in an increasingly competitive environment
- To increase revenues and client base
- To enhance your reputation, image, perceived value, and awareness
- To encourage your markets to identify with your organization and everything you represent
- To build loyalty

Before you start to create a strategy and plan

Ask yourself:

- What is our mission?
- What do we specialize in?
- What programs and events do we offer?
 Define and describe them.

Understand your target markets

Two types of markets:

- Internal
- External

Internal markets

- Staff
- Volunteers
- Board of Directors

External markets

- Current clients
- Past and potential clients
- Partners
- Other agencies, organizations, and facilities
- Government agencies and politicians
- Funders
- Sponsors

Other markets

- Associations and clubs
- Local community
- Media
- Schools
- Multi-cultural groups and organizations
- Internet community

Describe your competition

- Direct competitors: any organization or facility that offers the same programs as you do
- Indirect competitors: any organization or facility offering programs that are not the same but could be used as an alternative by your clients
- Examples are schools, clubs, and private companies

Exercise #1

 Describe one direct and one indirect competitor to your programs and services

Differentiate your organization

- What is the one thing, above all else, that makes you unique?
- What other features distinguish your organization, programs and services, such as price, selection, quality of instructors, facility, etc.?

Exercise #2

What is your USP (unique selling point)?

The value of market research

- Assess your current reputation
- Understand the needs of your key markets
- Uncover misconceptions
- Get direct and immediate feedback

Discover problems

- Programs are too expensive
- Too hard to register
- Not offered at convenient times
- Location hard to reach

Do your market research

Two types of research:

- Primary research: Directly related to your organization
- You get information first hand
- Secondary research: Taken from other sources

Primary tools are...

- One-on-one interviews
- Focus groups
- Questionnaires and surveys
- Comment cards

Conduct primary research with

- Staff
- Volunteers
- Current clients
- Past and potential clients
- Media

Primary research

Do a SWOT Analysis:

- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats
- You can also do a SWOT analysis on your 2 or 3 main competitors

Exercise #3

Do a SWOT Analysis on your organization. List your:

- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

Secondary research

- Obtained from other sources
- Includes the Internet, books, magazines, associations, studies, and Stats Canada
- Information may or may not apply to your organization

Secondary research

- Analyze trends and problems in your industry and how they affect your target markets
- For industry trends, look at associations,
 Statistics Canada, and the Internet
- Consider socio-economic trends, government policy, and demographic shifts

Develop a one-year public relations and promotions strategy and plan

- The plan explains how you are going to communicate with your key markets
- Includes the tools and tactics you will use

Start by setting goals

- Short and long-term
- Achievable
- Measurable
- Time-related

Examine potential tools/tactics

- Printed materials: business cards, brochures, postcards, business cards, flyers, posters, and Sales Kits
- Internet site/Online Media Room
- Special events
- Trade and consumer shows
- Speaking and networking
- Media: publicity and advertising

Printed materials

- Business cards
- Brochures
- Postcards
- Flyers/posters
- Sales Kit

Printed Materials

- Spend money on these things They will get you clients!!!
- www.1000postcards.com (go4color)
- Great prices on 4 colour pieces
- New sizes

Internet site: Add an Online Media Room

- A space designated for media
- Include a Media Icon on your Home Page
- Media will visit when they are looking for quotes or story ideas
- Do not require them to sign in

The importance of face-to-face marketing

People don't want to receive:

- Junk faxes
- Direct mail
- Unsolicited e-mails
- Telephone calls from strangers
- This makes it more important to MEET POTENTIAL CLIENTS

Special events

- Organize your own
- Participate in community events
- Great way to focus media attention

Trade and consumer shows

- Book a booth
- Become a speaker
- Make your booth interactive/action oriented
- Hold a draw
- Build your database
- Network with other exhibitors
- Invite the media

Speaking and networking

- Join Toastmasters
- Attend associations, groups, events, and shows
- Great way to connect with potential sponsors, clients, and volunteers
- Bring literature

Incorporate best tools into one-year plan

- Select the best tools for your target markets
- Decide what are the Key Messages
- For example, you could organize a special event (the tool) for parents and the message would be to introduce them to your gymnastics programs for children and to get them to register; or an event for Seniors to introduce your classes in weights and bands

Then, assign dates to plan

- Look at each market, tool, and message and decide WHEN you could organize this. Assign a date to each.
- For example, the children's classes start in September – event in early September
- The Seniors classes start in February event in January

Create a media list

- Next, look at your markets and create a list of the media who reach them
- Get to know the media: names, titles, and deadlines

Analyze what is "newsworthy"

- Look at your Strategic Plan
- Decide on the right media, such as the community newspaper, the local cable television station, a multi-cultural station, a church bulletin, a school newsletter, etc.
- Pitch them specific story ideas
- Arrange an Information Meeting with the most important media to introduce your organization

Consider advertising and advertorials

- The rise of advertorials
- Combine advertising and editorial
- Very common especially in community newspapers and trade media

Evaluate your plan

- How will you evaluate your strategy and plan?
- Increase in:
- Registrations
- Data base
- Inquiries
- Media coverage

10 things to remember

- 1. The 4-7 rule
- People need to hear about you 4-7 times before they take action
- Use a variety of tools to communicate with target markets

2. Don't assume you need a big budget

 Look for a graphic design firm, ad agency, or community college to do the work pro bono

3. Keep your marketing consistent

- Everything you send out, hand out, or post on your website needs to have to same images and messages
- No more last minute flyers
- Each time person receives something from your organization, immediately recognizable
- Contributes to your branding

4. Consider distribution before you start

- Posting on your Internet site
- Booths shows and events
- Mail and postal walk
- Fax
- E-mail
- Community centres and libraries
- Sponsors and partners
- Special events

5. Don't choose a tool because of your competitors

- Don't create a newsletter just to compete
- Don't be competitor driven
- Think outside the box

6. Choose the best tool for each market

- Sales kit vs. brochure
- Website

7. Don't target too many markets...

• ...with one tool

8. Stay focused

- No huge mailings of 5,000 flyers.
- Better to define 3 key markets, and select the best tool for each.
- Keep mailings small and targeted, such as Postal Walk

9. Don't switch too soon

- Take time for marketing to happen.
- Don't drop newsletter after two issues.
- OR keep a tool too long, such as a brochure. Copy can be outdated.
- One year, then evaluate.

10. Keep an Ideas File

- Fill it with testimonials, ideas for events, key messages, website suggestions
- Encourage staff, volunteers, and clients to submit ideas
- Look at it often and implement new ideas

Any questions?