



Brand management (IEBM II module)

Section 1: Understanding brands and branding

Presentation 1: Key definitions

In this presentation we will discuss...

- Brand definitions
- Branding definition
- Customer-based brand equity

Brand definitions

- Three different definitions adopting three different perspectives on brand
 - ▶ Definition 1: A brand is a "name, term, sign, symbol, or design, or a combination of them, intended to **identify** the goods and services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of the competitors" (American Marketing Association)
 - Definition 2: A brand is the result of a brand strategy and the set of marketing programmes and actions that create a certain amount of awareness, reputation, prominence in the marketplace
 - Definition 3: A brand is a set of perceptions that reside in the minds of consumers. It is a perceptual entity "rooted in reality, but it is more than that"

What is a brand?

Definition 1: the attention is on the brand elements (name, logo, symbol, package, design and other characteristics identifying and distinguishing the product). So, the brand is the apple, colours/palettes, the position of the bite...

Definition 2: the attention is on the price policy, product design and quality, the apple stores and retailing strategy, the broader set of distribution channels ...

Definition 3: the attention is on the brand projection capacity in customers' minds



What is branding?

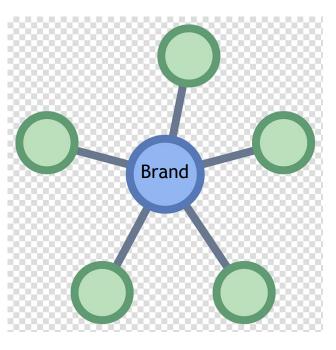
- Strategy and the consequent actions to build:
 - Brand identification
 - Brand meanings (why consumers should care)
 - Perception of difference among brands
 - ▶ A "supporting device" for customers in front of choice
 - Brand equity
- ► An effective branding:
 - Deliver a clear and valuable promise
 - ► Enhance and maintain the brand promise clear and valuable (relevant to the customer) over time (brand management)
- It consists in:
 - ▶ Planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating actions

Customer-based brand equity

- The differential effect that customers' brand knowledge has on their response to the marketing programmes
 - Example: if the brand has high equity, the customer can be more likely to accept an increase in the product price (the brand might reduce price elasticity)
- Pay particular attention to the three components of this definition:
 - Differential effect (no differential effect, no brand equity)
 - ▶ Brand knowledge (what is learnt, felt, perceived, heard about the brand)
 - Consumer response to marketing (preference and behaviours)

Brand knowledge

- Brand knowledge is the basis to build the brand equity
- The associative network memory model helps investigate the knowledge structure in consumers' minds (node and links)
- It is composed of brand awareness (the blue node) and brand image (the links or associations, the links and the green circles)



Brand awareness: related to the strength of the brand node or trace in memory (familiarity), which we measure as the consumer's ability to identify the brand under different conditions. It is a necessary, but not a sufficient, step in building brand equity (with the exception of some low-involvement purchase decisions)

Brand image: brand image corresponds to consumers' perceptions about a brand, as reflected by the set of brand associations held in consumer memory. In other words, brand associations are the other informational nodes linked to the brand node in memory and contain the meanings of the brand for consumers.

Brand awareness

- Brand awareness has two components
 - Brand recognition: consumers' ability to confirm prior exposure to the brand when given the brand as a cue (important for instore purchase)
 - Brand recall: consumers' ability to retrieve the brand from memory when given the product category, the needs fulfilled by the category, or a purchase or usage situation as a cue



Yes, I know it... (brand recognition)



This is Nutella! (brand recall)